



May 2018

NATIONAL APEX CHAMBER

इंस्टाट देवेलोपमेंट मॉनितोर



A Monthly Newsletter For Indian States

PHD RESEARCH BUREAU

PHD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

State Development Monitor Newsletter

The states of the Indian economy have been witnessing significant developments in all spheres ranging from economic growth to industrial and infrastructural development. A Memorandum of Understanding was signed with States for implementing Pradhan Mantri Rashtriya Swasthya Suraksha Mission (PMRSSM) and Gujarat became the first state to launch subsidized PNG for BPL families.

Association of Domestic Tour Operators of India (ADTOI) launched Punjab and Haryana chapters for the places that are unexplored. Telangana government launched Rs 8,000/acre investment support scheme for farmers.

Cabinet has approved various decisions such as construction and operationalisation of 100 bedded General Hospital at Najafgarh, New Delhi, setting up of a Central University in Andhra Pradesh, establishment of National Institute of Mental Health Rehabilitation at Bhopal and setting up of a new AIIMS in Deoghar, Jharkhand. All these developments are expected to invigorate the economic growth of the states in the coming times.

INDEX

| Contents | Page No. |
|---|----------|
| Executive Summary | 2 |
| Economic Developments | 3 |
| Developments in Tourism Sector | 3 |
| Rural Economy & Agri Business Developments | 4 |
| Business Reform Action Plan Implementation Scorecard | 5 |
| Developments in Infrastructure Sector | 6 |
| Developments in Health & Education Sector | 6 |
| Other Economic Developments | 8 |
| Special Feature- Himachal Pradesh: Developments at a glance | 9 |
| Summary of economic indicators of Indian States | 11 |

1. Economic Developments

1.1 Gujarat becomes first state to launch subsidized PNG for BPL families - On its foundation day, Gujarat became first in the country to offer subsidized piped natural gas (PNG) to households falling under the below poverty line (BPL) in Bharuch. A pilot project was launched the new PNG/LNG Sahay Yojana may see replication in other parts of Gujarat as well as other states. Under the scheme, Gujarat government will provide a one-time subsidy of Rs 1,600 for each connection or household, apart from Rs 1725 as loan to consumers seeking new PNG connection. For the subsidy, the state government is learnt to have made a provision of nearly Rs 720 million for the subsidy to the beneficiaries. An extension of the Ujjwala Yojana, the scheme is being seen as a move to replace kerosene and offer cleaner fuel for BPL households.

1.2 Memorandum of Understanding signed with States for implementing PMRSSM - Hon'ble Union Minister of Health and Family Welfare Shri J P Nadda, presided over a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signing ceremony with four States - Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttarakhand and Union Territory of Chandigarh for implementing Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Rashtriya Swasthya Suraksha Mission (PMRSSM), at a regional workshop for northern States at Shimla.

Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Rashtriya Swasthya Suraksha Mission (PMRSSM) will protect around 50 crore people (from about 10 crore families). It will be cashless and paperless access to services upto Rs. 5 lakhs per year will be available for the beneficiary families at the point of service in both public and private empanelled hospitals across India. He further said that the beneficiaries under the scheme can avail of services anywhere in India and it is expected to bring a visible relief to the target families by mitigating the financial risk arising out of catastrophic health episodes.

Through these MoU, the States will formally commit to implement PMRSSM. The MoU clearly outlines roles of Central and State/ UT Governments for the implementation of PMRSSM. Similar regional workshops are also planned in due course of time across India to sign MoU with States/UTs for rolling out of PMRSSM in each region.

2. Developments in Tourism Sector

2.1 Association of Domestic Tour Operators of India (ADTOI) launches Punjab and Haryana chapters - The (ADTOI) has inaugurated its Punjab and Haryana Chapter. The chapter is going to get launched exclusively for the places left unexplored. It will encourage rural, village, agro based areas of the state and make people aware about unexplored places. The association will work with the government and local state tourism boards to promote these places.

2.2 Monument mitras shortlisted for developing tourist friendly amenities at 95 monuments - The 3rd Award Ceremony of Adopt a Heritage Project was conducted by Ministry of Tourism in collaboration with Ministry of Culture and Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), State/UTs Governments in New Delhi recently for awarding the Letters of Intent to the shortlisted agencies under Phase IV of the project. Awarding the Letters of Intent to nine agencies for 22 monuments of Phase-IV. The Minister emphasized on creation of awareness amongst the corporates and citizens to adopt heritage sites under the project for creation, operation and maintenance of basic and advanced amenities at tourist destinations.

State Development Monitor

The scheme 'Adopt a Heritage: Apni Dharohar, Apni Pehchaan' was originally launched on September 27th 2017 to preserve the rich cultural and natural heritage and to promote tourism across the length and breadth of our country. The project began with selected ASI ticketed monuments and the scope has now been expanded to include other natural and cultural sites across the country. It was strongly emphasized that tourist experience is the prime parameter to evaluate our performance in the sector.

So far, 31 prospective monument mitras have been shortlisted by the Oversight & Vision committee for developing tourist friendly amenities at 95 monuments, heritage and other tourist sites including major heritage sites like Red Fort, Qutub Minar, Hampi, Sun Temple, Ajanta Caves, Char Minar, Kaziranga National Park. Earlier, two MoU's were been signed between Ministry of Tourism, Govt. of Jammu & Kashmir, Govt. of Uttarakhand and Adventure Tour Operators Association of India(ATOAI) for Mt. Stok Kangri, Ladakh, Jammu & Kashmir and for Gangotri Temple Area & Trail to Gaumukh in Uttarakhand. Further, two MoUs were also signed for Red Fort, Delhi and Gandikota fort, Andhra Pradesh between Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of Culture, Archaeological Survey of India and Dalmia Bharat.

3. Rural Economy & Agri Business Developments

3.1 Uttar Pradesh clocks 100% rise in wheat procurement at 3 million tones - Wheat procurement by government agencies in Uttar Pradesh continues on a brisk pace with the state so far clocking 100% increase in total purchases at about 3 million tonnes (MT) compared to the previous year. Total wheat procurement in Uttar Pradesh had stood at around 1.6 MT during the same period in 2017.

3.2 Hon'ble Chief Minister Devendra Fadnavis government to give Rs 3-per-litre subsidy to dairy farmers - The Maharashtra cabinet decided to provide Rs 3 subsidy for every litre of milk to the co-operative and private producers to manufacture milk powder. This decision was taken to encourage production of milk powder from surplus milk. This will help balance the demand-and-supply of milk and producers can get Minimum Support Price (MSP) of Rs 27 per litre.

3.3 Telangana government launches Rs 8,000/acre investment support scheme for farmers - The Telangana government has launched a first-of-its kind investment support scheme for all farmers who will get Rs 8,000 per acre every year as crop investment support. About 58 lakh farmers who till over 1.42 crore acres are expected to be benefitted from the initiative. They will directly get the financial support twice every year to maximise agricultural production and productivity. The state government has already implemented loan waiver of crop loans of Rs 16,124 crore benefitting 35.30 lakh farmers. It was followed by fresh loans at 25 paise interest.

3.4 States allowed to set up crop insurance firms to execute Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) - The Centre has allowed states to set up their own insurance companies for implementing the PMFBY. Presently, five public sector insurers and 13 private insurance companies are empanelled for implementation of the scheme. The public insurers include Agriculture Insurance Company of India (AIC), United India Insurance Company (UICC), National Insurance Company (NIC), Oriental Insurance Company (OIC) and New India Assurance Company (NIAC). Launched in April 2016, PMFBY provides comprehensive crop insurance from pre-sowing to post harvest against non-preventable natural risks at extremely low premium rate of 2% for kharif crops, 1.5% for rabi crops and 5% for horticulture and commercial crops. The balance premium is paid equally by the centre and state. Claims are settled on the basis of yield loss assessed at the end of the season. During the 2017-18 crop year (July-June), 4.79 crore farmers have been covered under PMFBY and the government is in the process of assessing the claims.

4. Business Reform Action Plan Implementation Scorecard

Improving India's regulatory framework for business is a key prerequisite for increasing investment in India and thereby creating jobs. The Government of India has already embarked on an ambitious agenda to improve India's Doing Business rank to under 50 in the forthcoming World Bank's Ease of Doing Business Ranking; however, this effort will only address a small subset of the regulatory burden on investors. Doing Business reforms will only address central regulations, and regulations in Mumbai and Delhi; the rest of the country must also improve simultaneously if we are to convert our reforms into fruitful results. It is with this objective that, in December 2014, States agreed to a 98-point action plan to suggest potential reforms that should be undertaken to improve the regulatory framework for business nationwide. More importantly, this assessment allows us to generate a wide base of knowledge on how States have been addressing the task of reducing the regulatory burden on business, and identifying a series of good practices already underway in each State.

| STATE WISE RANKING- Business Implementation Reform | | | |
|--|---------------------------|------|-----------|
| S. NO. | State | Rank | Score (%) |
| 1. | JHARKHAND | 1 | 100.00 |
| 2. | TELANGANA | 2 | 100.00 |
| 3. | ANDHRA PRADESH | 3 | 99.73 |
| 4. | GUJARAT | 4 | 99.73 |
| 5. | HARYANA | 5 | 99.73 |
| 6. | RAJASTHAN | 6 | 99.46 |
| 7. | WEST BENGAL | 7 | 99.46 |
| 8. | CHHATISGARH | 8 | 99.46 |
| 9. | MADHYA PRADESH | 9 | 99.46 |
| 10. | KARNATAKA | 10 | 98.37 |
| 11. | UTTARAKHAND | 11 | 98.10 |
| 12. | ODISHA | 12 | 97.83 |
| 13. | MAHARASHTRA | 13 | 97.29 |
| 14. | UTTAR PRADESH | 14 | 96.21 |
| 15. | TAMIL NADU | 15 | 95.93 |
| 16. | HIMACHAL PRADESH | 16 | 94.13 |
| 17. | ASSAM | 17 | 92.41 |
| 18. | BIHAR | 18 | 87.47 |
| 19. | GOA | 19 | 61.50 |
| 20. | PUNJAB | 20 | 54.77 |
| 21. | KERALA | 21 | 52.56 |
| 22. | JAMMU & KASHMIR | 22 | 36.47 |
| 23. | DELHI | 23 | 33.99 |
| 24. | DAMAN & DIU | 24 | 32.46 |
| 25. | TRIPURA | 25 | 25.41 |
| 26. | DADRA NAGAR & HAVELI | 26 | 24.34 |
| 27. | PUDUCHERRY | 27 | 16.90 |
| 28. | CHANDIGARH | 28 | 14.41 |
| 29. | NAGALAND | 29 | 14.04 |
| 30. | MIZORAM | 30 | 3.76 |
| 31. | ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS | 31 | 1.55 |
| 32. | MANIPUR | 32 | 0.27 |
| 33. | SIKKIM | 33 | 0.27 |
| 34. | ARUNACHAL PRADESH | 34 | 0.00 |
| 35. | MEGHALAYA | 35 | 0.00 |
| 36. | LAKSHADWEEP | 36 | 0.00 |

Source: The rankings have been obtained from the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion Website as on 25th May 2018.

5. Developments in Infrastructure Sector

5.1 Cabinet approves Upgradation and Expansion of airport infrastructure at Lucknow, Chennai & Guwahati Airport - The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs, chaired by Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi has given its approval to for expansion and upgradation of integrated terminals at Chennai, Guwahati & Lucknow Airports, at a cost of Rs.2467 crore, Rs.1383 crore and Rs.1232 crore, respectively.

Lucknow Airport: Construction of New Integrated Terminal will have an area of 88,000 sqm along with the existing terminal building with 16292 sqm and will have annual capacity to handle 2.6 million international and 11 million domestic passenger traffic. The new terminal building would cater to the requirement of passenger growth up to the year 2030-31.

Chennai Airport: Total built up area of the proposed terminal building, including the present proposal measuring 197000 sqm shall be 336000 sqm with an annual capacity to handle 35 mppa. The new terminal building incorporates green building features with an aim to achieve GRIHA-4 Star rating. The building would cater to the requirement of passenger growth up to the year 2026-27.

Guwahati Airport: The New Terminal Building shall have an area of 102500 sqm to handle combined annual capacity (old and new terminals) of 9 mppa. The building would cater to the requirement of passenger growth up to the year 2026-27. This will encourage investment & tourism in NER with thrust on 'Act East' Policy.

5.2 Uttar Pradesh government to use plastic waste for constructing sugarcane roads - The sugarcane department in Uttar Pradesh, is mulling the use of plastic waste for construction of 'sugarcane roads' for cutting costs and promoting green technology. Sugarcane road' is the name given to a road constructed by the UP sugarcane department linking cane fields to the nearest mill or highways for faster movement of the cash crop.

The department would adopt the plastic waste technology as recognized by the Central Road Research Institute (CRRI), which has been successfully utilised in Tatanagar (Jamshedpur), Mumbai and Tamil Nadu for road construction. Meanwhile, the department would use plastic waste in constructing a km of 'sugarcane road in Sitapur district near Lucknow in the first phase. Depending upon the success of the pilot project, the department would further its endeavor, which is estimated to utilize over 207 tonnes of plastic waste in its new and existing roads.

6. Developments in Health & Education Sector

6.1 Cabinet approves construction and operationalisation of 100 bedded General Hospital at Najafgarh, New Delhi - The Union Cabinet Chaired by Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi has given its approval for construction and operationalisation of 100 bedded General Hospital at Rural Health Training Centre (RHTC), Najafgarh, New Delhi at an estimated cost of about Rs. 95 Crore. The Project envisages setting up of the 100 bedded hospital in Najafgarh in two years to cater to the local population of 13.65 Lakh spread across 73 villages.

The hospital will include four major clinical services in Medicine, Obstetrics & Gynaecology, Paediatrics and Surgery, including a blood bank, diagnostic services and separate Out Patient

State Development Monitor

Departments (OPD) for General Medicine, Surgery, Dental, ENT, Ophthalmology, audiometry and paediatric care through a staff of more than 30 doctors and 40 nurses, apart from 50 Allied and Healthcare staff.

This hospital will address a long-standing healthcare access issue for the local population, especially for the vulnerable sections including women and children. It will provide child and maternal services, trauma care and basic primary diagnostic, therapeutic, preventive and curative services in the area. The hospital is expected to be fully operational by May 2020 along with all departments and requisite human resources.

6.2 Cabinet approves setting up of a new AIIMS in Deoghar, Jharkhand - The Union Cabinet chaired by Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi has approved setting up of a new All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) in Deoghar, Jharkhand. A provision of funds worth Rs. 1103 crore has been approved for the project and the said AIIMS will be set up under the Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY).

The AIIMS at Deoghar will consist of:

- A hospital with a capacity of 750 beds, trauma center facilities
- A medical college with an in-take of 100 MBBS students per year
- A nursing college with an int-ake of 60 B.Sc.(Nursing) students per year, residential complexes and allied facilities / services, broadly on the pattern of AIIMS, New Delhi.
- 20 Speciality/Super Speciality Departments including 15 Operation Theatres.
- An Ayush Department with 30 beds for providing treatment facilities in the traditional system of medicine.

Impact:

The setting up of new AIIMS at Deoghar will serve the dual purpose of providing super speciality health care to the population while also helping to create a large pool of doctors and other health workers in this region to be available for primary and secondary-level institutions/facilities being created under the National Health Mission (NHM).

6.3 Cabinet approves setting up of a Central University in Andhra Pradesh - The Union Cabinet chaired by Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi has given its in-principle approval for establishing a Central University by the name of "Central University of Andhra Pradesh" in Jantahluru Village of Ananthapur District, Andhra Pradesh. A provision of funds worth Rs. 450 crore has been approved for meeting the first phase expenditure towards establishment of the said University.

The Cabinet also approved the proposal for operationalization of the Central University in the transit campus, initially by forming a society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 in order to give a legal status to it till the amendment to the Central Universities Act, 2009 is enacted and to enable commencement of academic activities from the Academic Year 2018-19. The Central University would be mentored by an existing Central University till its governing structure is in place. The approval would increase access and quality of higher education and help in minimizing the regional imbalances in education facilities, and give effect to the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2014

6.4 Cabinet approves establishment of National Institute of Mental Health Rehabilitation at Bhopal - The Union Cabinet Chaired by Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi has approved the establishment of National Institute of Mental Health Rehabilitation (NIMHR) at Bhopal as a Society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 under the aegis of the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities. The estimated cumulative cost of the project is Rs.

State Development Monitor

179.54 crore in first three years. This includes non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 128.54 crore and recurring expenditure of Rs. 51 crore.

The Union Cabinet has also approved the proposal to create three Joint Secretary level posts, which include one post of Director of the Institute and two posts of Professors. The main objectives of the NIMHR are to provide rehabilitation services to the persons with mental illness, capacity development in the area of mental health rehabilitation, policy framing and advanced research in mental health rehabilitation.

The Institute will have nine Departments/Centres and will conduct 12 courses to offer diploma, certificate, graduate, post graduate, M.Phil degrees in the area of mental health rehabilitation. Within a span of 5 years, the student intake of the institute in various courses is expected to be over 400. Government of Madhya Pradesh has allocated 5 acres of land in Bhopal for setting up of this Institute. The Institute will be established in three years in two phases. Within two years, the civil and electrical work of the institute will be completed. Simultaneously, during the construction of building, the Institute will run in a suitable rented building in Bhopal to conduct certificate/diploma courses and also OPD services.

Subsequently, the Institute will provide complete set of rehabilitation services for persons with mental illness and conduct courses upto Master's degree and M.Phil. NIMHR will be the first of its kind in the country in the area of mental health rehabilitation. It will serve as an institution of excellence to develop capacity building in the area of mental health rehabilitation and also help the Government to develop models for effective rehabilitation of persons with mental illness.

7. Other Economic Developments

7.1 Odisha government to spend Rs 750 billion on water resources development - Hon'ble Chief minister Naveen Patnaik has announced that his government intends to spend Rs 750 billion over the next five years on the development of water resources in Odisha. The state government aims to construct a host of barrages on the Mahanadi river to store water that can cater to agriculture and drinking water needs of the people. The barrages will be built to ensure there are minimal or zero displacements.

8. Special Feature- Himachal Pradesh: Developments at a glance

Popularly known as the Devbhumi — “Land of the Gods”, Himachal Pradesh is a beautiful hill state in India, nestled in the north-west region of western Himalayas. The state is landlocked with the Tibetan plateau to the east, Jammu and Kashmir to the north, and the Punjab to the west. The state stands apart from its neighbors in terms of its sheer topographic diversity. From vast tracts of high-altitude Trans-Himalayan desert to dense green deodar forests, from apple orchards to cultivated terraces, from snow capped high Himalayan mountain ranges to snow fed lakes and gushing rivers, Himachal Pradesh offers breathtaking pristine beauty.

Himachal Pradesh has a rich heritage of handicrafts. These include woollen and Pashmina shawls, carpets, silver and metal ware, embroidered chappals, grass shoes, Kangra and Gompa style paintings, wood work, horse-hair bangles, wooden and metal utensils and various other house hold items.

Summary of socio-economic indicators

| | |
|---|--|
| State Capital | Shimla |
| Ho'ble Chief Minister | Shri. Jai Ram Thakur |
| Area (Sq.km) | 55,673 |
| Population(2011) | 7319 |
| Population Density (Sq.km) | 123 persons |
| No. of Districts | 12 |
| GSDP at current prices (FY2017) | Rs. 125227 crore |
| Growth of GSDP at constant prices(FY2017) | 6.9 |
| NSDP at current prices(FY2017) | Rs. 1054500 crore |
| NSDP at constant prices(FY2017) | Rs. 87958 crore |
| Per capita NSDP at current prices(FY2017) | Rs. 146073 |
| Population below poverty line (%) | 11.2 |
| Literacy Rate(%) | 76.48 |
| Infant Mortality Rate | 25 per 1000 births |
| Implementation of Reforms(ranking)* | 16 th |
| Key Industries | Cement, Food procurement and processing, Hydropower, IT and electronics, Light engineering, Pharmaceuticals, Tourism Textiles. |

Sources: PHD Research Bureau, compiled from MoSPI; IBEF; Literacy rate data refers to NITI Aayog; Population below poverty line data refers to NITI Aayog;* The rankings have been obtained from the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion Website as on 24th May,2018

State Development Monitor

8.1 HP Cabinet approves free Heli-Ambulances, filling up 1235 posts of TMPA with several other -In its meeting held today on April 26, 2018, the HP Cabinet decided to introduce free Heli-ambulance services, which would be operated by Heli-mission Switzerland with the assistance of Lady Willingdon Hospital, Manali in District Kullu. It is expected to strengthen the health transport services and timely airlifting of the patients particularly of remote and tribal regions of the State.

The Cabinet gave its approval to purchase 26 new ambulances under National Ambulance Service-108 as a replacement to facilitate the patients. The Cabinet approved setting up health care transformation project viz: TATA Digital Nerves Centre Platform (DiNC) in Kullu district. DiNC is a service led platform model and facilitate to and fro communication between patients, hospitals and doctors irrespective of their geographical locations. It helps to screen basic symptoms, facilitates doctor consultations and to send alerts for follow-up and manages records of the patients.

The cabinet approved to upgrade Civil Hospital Nurpur in Kangra district to 200 bedded hospital along-with creation of additional 42 posts of different categories. It was decided to fill up seven posts of different categories for the establishment of Programme Management Unit in Ayurveda Department sponsored by Ayush Ministry, Government of India.

The Cabinet gave its nod to fill up 1235 posts of Transport Multi-Purpose Assistants (TMPA) in Himachal Road Transport Corporation. It accorded its approval to fill up 200 posts of Clerks in H.P. Secretariat Administration Department (SAD) on contract basis through direct recruitment and 25 posts of Junior Scale Stenographer in H.P. Secretariat Administration Department (SAD) on a contract basis.

It has also decided to fill up 100 posts of Junior Engineer (Civil) and 20 posts of Junior Engineer (Mechanical) in Public Works Department on a contract basis. The Cabinet decided to fill up 25 posts of Assistant Engineer (Civil) and two posts of Assistant Engineer (Electrical) in Public Works Department on a contract basis. It gave its nod to fill up two posts of consultant and two posts of data entry operator under State Medicinal Plants Board in Ayurveda Department.

The cabinet approved to upgrade Civil Hospital Nurpur in Kangra district to 200 bedded hospital along-with creation of additional 42 posts of different categories. It was decided to fill up seven posts of different categories for the establishment of Programme Management Unit in Ayurveda Department sponsored by Ayush Ministry, Government of India.

The Cabinet accorded its approval to open new State of Art Industrial Training Institute at Chhatari in Tehsil Thunag of district Mandi besides creation of requisite posts of different categories to man the institute. It decided that the Gram Panchayat Veterinary Assistants (GPVA) who has completed five years of service will be brought under contract.

9. Summary of economic indicators of Indian States

| Macro-Economic components | Andhra Pradesh* | AP | Assam** | Bihar* | Chhattisgarh* | Goa** | Gujarat* |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|--------|---------|--------|---------------|--------|----------|
| Real GDP (Rs. Crore) | 699307 | 24353 | 226276 | 438030 | 290140 | 54275 | 1158151 |
| Geographical Area(Sq Km) | 162,968 | 83,743 | 78,438 | 94,163 | 135,191 | 3,702 | 196024 |
| Number of Districts | 13 | 17 | 34 | 38 | 27 | 2 | 33 |
| Population Density | 308 | 17 | 397 | 1,102 | 189 | 394 | 308 |
| Economic Growth ¹ | 11.6 | 6.9 | 8.3 | 10.3 | 7.1 | 11.5 | 10.1 |
| Per- Capita Income(Rs) ¹ | 122376 | 140925 | 60526 | 35590 | 91772 | 327059 | 156691 |
| Poverty Rate [§] | 9.2 | 34.7 | 32 | 33.7 | 39.9 | 9.9 | 5.1 |
| CPI Inflation Rate & | 3.64 | NA | 7.44 | 4.68 | 4.34 | NA | 2.71 |
| Infant Mortality Rate # | 34 | 36 | 44 | 38 | 39 | 8 | 30 |
| Growth in Primary Sector | 13.89 | 3.17 | 2.83 | 6.56 | 4.45 | 15.88 | 4.75 |
| Growth in Secondary Sector | 9.58 | 10.96 | 10.25 | -0.21 | 7.11 | 13.77 | 10.24 |
| Growth In Tertiary Sector | 10.16 | 8.47 | 10.7 | 14.46 | 9.9 | 7.34 | 9.63 |
| Literacy Rates (2011) (%) | 60.47 | 54.34 | 63.25 | 47 | 64.66 | 82.01 | 69.14 |
| GFD (%) | NA | NA | 16.23 | 7.5 | 3.34 | NA | NA |

Source: PHD Research Bureau, compiled from various official documents of the state Governments, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI), Niti Aayog, Census 2011, Government of India, *Data pertains to FY2016-17 **Data pertains to FY2015-16 *The rankings have been obtained from the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion Website as on 24th May, 2018 Note: Per Capita Income is Per Capita NSDP at Current Prices. Poverty rate represents percentage of population below poverty line. Administrative Districts are given in the table. GFD Receipts includes revenue receipts and miscellaneous capital receipts. GFD Expenditure includes revenue expenditure, capital outlay and loans and advances net of recoveries. Source: Budget documents of the state governments; Data pertains to 2016-17 & Data pertains to CPI for the Month of March, 2018; #Data refers to Infant Mortality Rate(2016); §Data refers to Poverty rate 2011-12 Note: NA refers to Not Available

| Macro-Economic components | Haryana * | HP* | J&K** | Jharkhand * | Karnataka | Kerala * | MP | Maharashtra * |
|----------------------------|-----------|------------|---------|-------------|-----------|------------|-------------|---------------|
| Real GSDP (Rs. Cr)1 | 547396 | 1252 27 | 119093 | 253536 | 1268881 | 61703 5 | 7070 47 | 2267789 |
| Geographical Area(Sq Km) | 44,212 | 55,67 3 | 222,236 | 79,714 | 191,791 | 38,86 3 | 308, 350 | 307,713 |
| Number of Districts | 21 | 12 | 22 | 24 | 30 | 14 | 51 | 36 |
| Population Density | 573 | 123 | 124 | 414 | 319 | 859 | 236 | 365 |
| Economic Growth1 | 8.7 | 6.9 | 14.7 | 7.7 | 8.5 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 9.4 |
| Per- Capita Income(Rs)1 | 180174 | 1460 73 | 74653 | 64823 | 174551 | 16271 8 | 7990 7 | 164757 |
| Poverty Rate\$ | 16.6 | 11.2 | 8.1 | 10.3 | 37 | 20.9 | 7.1 | 31.6 |
| CPI Inflation Rate & | 4.47 | 4.3 | 6.1 | 5.34 | 2.28 | 6.04 | 4.07 | 4.37 |
| Infant Mortality Rate# | 33 | 25 | 24 | 29 | 24 | 10 | 47 | 19 |
| Growth in Primary Sector | 7.04 | -4.9 | 27.24 | 13.16 | 4.71 | 5.19 | 1.66 | 9.1 |
| Growth in Secondary Sector | 6.05 | 7.24 | 7.19 | 5.96 | 4.93 | 2.88 | 8.62 | 7.48 |
| Growth In Tertiary Sector | 10.81 | 10.77 | 12.98 | 7.93 | 10.41 | 6.7 | 8.8 | 10.83 |
| Literacy Rates (2011) (%) | 67.91 | 76.48 | 55.52 | 53.56 | 66.64 | 90.86 | 63.7 4 | 76.88 |
| GFD (%) | 2.83 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 2.48 | NA | NA | 3.5 | NA |

Source: PHD Research Bureau, compiled from various official documents of the state Governments, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI), Niti Aayog, Census 2011, Government of India, *Data pertains to FY2016-17 **Data pertains to FY2015-16 *The rankings have been obtained from the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion Website as on 24th May, 2018 Note: Per Capita Income is Per Capita NSDP at Current Prices. Poverty rate represents percentage of population below poverty line. Administrative Districts are given in the table. GFD Receipts includes revenue receipts and miscellaneous capital receipts. GFD Expenditure includes revenue expenditure, capital outlay and loans and advances net of recoveries. Source: Budget documents of the state governments; Data pertains to 2016-17 & Data pertains to CPI for the Month of March, 2018; #Data refers to Infant Mortality Rate(2016); \$Data refers to Poverty rate 2011-12; Note : NA refers to Not Available

State Development Monitor

| Macro-Economic components | Manipur ** | Meghalaya * | Mizoram ** | Nagaland ** | Odisha | Punjab * | Rajasthan | Sikkim * |
|----------------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| Real GSDP (Rs. Cr)1 | 19233 | 28446 | 15339 | 19816 | 415982 | 427870 | 840263 | 18852 |
| Geographical Area(Sq Km) | 22,327 | 22,429 | 21,081 | 16,579 | 155,707 | 50,362 | 342239 | 7,096 |
| Number of Districts | 9 | 7 | 8 | 11 | 30 | 22 | 33 | 4 |
| Population Density | 122 | 132 | 52 | 119 | 269 | 550 | 201 | 86 |
| Economic Growth1 | 5.0 | 6.1 | 10.9 | 3.1 | 7.1 | 5.9 | 7.2 | 7.2 |
| Per- Capita Income(Rs)1 | 55603 | 76594 | 114524 | 83621 | 80991 | 128821 | 100551 | 257182 |
| Poverty Rate \$ | 17.4 | 36.9 | 11.9 | 20.4 | 18.9 | 32.6 | 8.3 | 14.7 |
| CPI Inflation Rate& | NA | Na | NA | NA | 4.15 | 3.59 | 2.93 | NA |
| Infant Mortality Rate# | 11 | 39 | 27 | 12 | 44 | 21 | 41 | 16 |
| Growth in Primary Sector | -8.27 | 0.93 | 5.81 | -4.88 | -0.37 | 4.46 | 3.81 | 5.08 |
| Growth in Secondary Sector | 3.62 | 11.45 | 27.45 | 4.22 | 5.45 | 4.57 | 4.76 | 7.4 |
| Growth In Tertiary Sector | 7.27 | 3.93 | 6.36 | 6.83 | 12.42 | 7.04 | 10.23 | 7.17 |
| Literacy Rates (2011) (%) | 70.53 | 62.56 | 88.8 | 66.59 | 63.08 | 69.65 | 60.41 | 68.81 |
| GFD (%) | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 4.36 | 5.6 | NA |

Source: PHD Research Bureau, compiled from various official documents of the state Governments, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI), Niti Aayog, Census 2011, Government of India, *Data pertains to FY2016-17 **Data pertains to FY2015-16 *The rankings have been obtained from the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion Website as on 24th May, 2018 Note: Per Capita Income is Per Capita NSDP at Current Prices. Poverty rate represents percentage of population below poverty line. Administrative Districts are given in the table. GFD Receipts includes revenue receipts and miscellaneous capital receipts. GFD Expenditure includes revenue expenditure, capital outlay and loans and advances net of recoveries. Source: Budget documents of the state governments; Data pertains to 2016-17 & Data pertains to CPI for the Month of March, 2018; #Data refers to Infant Mortality Rate(2016); \$Data refers to Poverty rate 2011-12 Note: NA refers to Not Available

| Macro-Economic components | Tamil Nadu* | Telangana* | Tripura** | UP | Uttarakhand | Delhi | WB |
|----------------------------|-------------|------------|-----------|---------|-------------|--------|--------|
| Real GDP (Rs. Cr)1 | 1298511 | 646265 | 34368 | 1339452 | 217609 | 686017 | NA |
| Geographical Area(Sq Km) | 130,058 | 112,077 | 10,486 | 243,290 | 53,483 | 1,484 | 88,752 |
| Number of Districts | 32 | 10 | 8 | 75 | 13 | 11 | 20 |
| Population Density | 555 | NA | 350 | 828 | 189 | 11,297 | 1,029 |
| Economic Growth1 | 7.4 | 10.2 | 12.1 | 6.5 | 6.8 | 8.1 | NA |
| Per- Capita Income(Rs)1 | 153263 | 155612 | 80027 | 53700 | 177356 | 329093 | NA |
| Poverty Rate \$ | 8.2 | NA | 11.3 | 14 | 29.4 | 39.3 | 11.3 |
| CPI Inflation Rate& | 4.43 | 3.52 | NA | 4.2 | 4.65 | 3.24 | NA |
| Infant Mortality Rate# | 17 | 31 | 24 | 43 | 38 | 18 | 25 |
| Growth in Primary Sector | 0.21 | 13.65 | 20.62 | 2.44 | 2.65 | 6.74 | NA |
| Growth in Secondary Sector | 7.4 | 4.14 | -2.03 | 3.49 | 5.88 | 5.95 | NA |
| Growth In Tertiary Sector | 8.69 | 10.1 | 10.28 | 8.73 | 9.17 | 7.25 | NA |
| Literacy Rates (2011) (%) | 73.45 | 66.54 | 73.19 | 56.27 | 71.62 | 81.67 | 68.64 |
| GFD (%) | NA | NA | NA | 2.98 | 2.36 | 0.5 | NA |

Source: PHD Research Bureau, compiled from various official documents of the state Governments, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI), Niti Aayog, Census 2011, Government of India,*Data pertains to FY2016-17 **Data pertains to FY2015-16 *The rankings have been obtained from the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion Website as on 24th May,2018 Note: Per Capita Income is Per Capita NSDP at Current Prices. Poverty rate represents percentage of population below poverty line. Administrative Districts are given in the table. GFD Receipts includes revenue receipts and miscellaneous capital receipts.GFD Expenditure includes revenue expenditure, capital outlay and loans and advances net of recoveries. Source: Budget documents of the state governments; Data pertains to 2016-17 &Data pertains to CPI for the Month of March,2018;#Data refers to Infant Mortality Rate(2016);\$Data refers to Poverty rate 2011-12Note: NA refers to Not Available

Newsletter Team

Dr. S P Sharma
Chief Economist

Ms. Abha Chauhan
Research Associate

Disclaimer

“State Development Monitor” is prepared by PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry to provide a broad view of developments in Indian states. This newsletter may not be reproduced, wholly or partly in any material form, or modified, without prior approval from the Chamber.

It may be noted that this book is for guidance and information purposes only. Though due care has been taken to ensure accuracy of information to the best of the PHD Chamber’s knowledge and belief, it is strongly recommended that readers should seek specific professional advice before taking any decisions.

Please note that the PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry does not take any responsibility for outcome of decisions taken as a result of relying on the content of this book. PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry shall in no way, be liable for any direct or indirect damages that may arise due to any act or omission on the part of the Reader or User due to any reliance placed or guidance taken from any portion of this book.

Copyright 2018
PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book including the cover, shall be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without the prior written permission of, and acknowledgement of the publisher (PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry).

PHD Research Bureau

PHD Research Bureau; the research arm of the PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry was constituted in 2010 with the objective to review the economic situation and policy developments at sub-national, national and international levels and comment on them in order to update the members from time to time, to present suitable memoranda to the government as and when required, to prepare State Profiles and to conduct thematic research studies on various socio-economic and business developments.

The Research Bureau has been instrumental in forecasting various lead economic indicators national and sub-national. Many of its research reports have been widely covered by media and leading newspapers. Recently, the Research Bureau has undertaken various policy projects of Government of India including Framework of University-Industry Linkages in Research assigned by DSIR, Ministry of Science & Technology, and Study on SEZ for C&AG of India, Study on Impact of Project Imports under CTH 9801 for C&AG of India and has attracted a World Bank Project on free trade zones.

| Research Activities | Comments on Economic Developments | Newsletters | Consultancy |
|---|--|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research Studies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Macro Economy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic Affairs Newsletter (EAC) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trade & Investment Facilitation Services (TIFS) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Profiles | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • States Development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global Economic Monitor (GEM) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business Research Consultancy |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact Assessments | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trade & Investment Facilitator Services(TIFS) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investment Advisory Services |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thematic Research Reports | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foreign exchange market | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Development Monitor (SDM) | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Releases on Economic Development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global Economy & International Trade | | |

Team, PHD Research Bureau

Dr. SP Sharma
Chief Economist
Email: spsharma@phdcci.in

Department of Economic Affairs and Research

Ms. Megha Kaul
Associate Economist
Developments in Economic
Policy

Ms. Areesha
Research Associate
Macroeconomic Developments
in National and International
arena

Ms. Abha Chauhan
Research Associate
State Developments

Ms. Kriti Khurana
Research Associate
Infrastructure (Social & Rural)

Department of Financial markets, Taxation and Research

Ms. Surbhi Sharma
Senior Research Officer
Banking, Finance and Taxation

Mr. Rohit Singh
Research Associate
India's Foreign Trade &
Investments, Ease of Doing
Business

Ms. Neha Gupta
Research Associate
FOREX and FEMA

Department of Industry Affairs and MSMEs

Mrs. Bhavana Rai
Research Officer
Infrastructure

Ms. Sunita Gosain, Secretarial Assistant
Secretarial and Administrative Processes



State Development Monitor

Studies undertaken by the PHD Research Bureau

A: Thematic research reports

1. Comparative study on power situation in Northern and Central states of India (September 2011)
2. Economic Analysis of State (October 2011)
3. Growth Prospects of the Indian Economy, Vision 2021 (December 2011)
4. Budget 2012-13: Move Towards Consolidation (March 2012)
5. Emerging Trends in Exchange Rate Volatility (Apr 2012)
6. The Indian Direct Selling Industry Annual Survey 2010-11 (May 2012)
7. Global Economic Challenges: Implications for India (May 2012)
8. India Agronomics: An Agriculture Economy Update (August 2012)
9. Reforms to Push Growth on High Road (September 2012)
10. The Indian Direct Selling Industry Annual Survey 2011-12: Beating Slowdown (March 2013)
11. Budget 2013-14: Moving on reforms (March 2013)
12. India- Africa Promise Diverse Opportunities (November 2013)
13. India- Africa Promise Diverse Opportunities: Suggestions Report (November 2013)
14. Annual survey of Indian Direct Selling Industry-2012-13 (December 2013)
15. Imperatives for Double Digit Growth (December 2013)
16. Women Safety in Delhi: Issues and Challenges to Employment (March 2014)
17. Emerging Contours in the MSME sector of Uttarakhand (April 2014)
18. Roadmap for New Government (May 2014)
19. Youth Economics (May 2014)
20. Economy on the Eve of Union Budget 2014-15 (July 2014)
21. Budget 2014-15: Promise of Progress (July 2014)
22. Agronomics 2014: Impact on economic growth and inflation (August 2014)
23. 100 Days of new Government (September 2014)
24. Make in India: Bolstering Manufacturing Sector (October 2014)
25. The Indian Direct Selling Industry Annual Survey 2013-14 (November 2014)
26. Participated in a survey to audit SEZs in India with CAG Office of India (November 2014)
27. Role of MSMEs in Make in India with reference to Ease of Doing Business in Ghaziabad (Nov 2014)
28. Exploring Prospects for Make in India and Made in India: A Study (January 2015)
29. SEZs in India: Criss-Cross Concerns (February 2015)
30. Socio-Economic Impact of Check Dams in Sikar District of Rajasthan (February 2015)
31. India - USA Economic Relations (February 2015)
32. Economy on the Eve of Union Budget 2015-16 (February 2015)
33. Budget Analysis (2015-16)
34. Druzhba-Dosti: India's Trade Opportunities with Russia (April 2015)
35. Impact of Labour Reforms on Industry in Rajasthan: A survey study (July 2015)
36. Progress of Make in India (September 2015)
37. Grown Diamonds, A Sunrise Industry in India: Prospects for Economic Growth (November 2015)
38. Annual survey of Indian Direct Selling Industry 2014-15 (December 2015)
39. India's Foreign Trade Policy Environment Past, Present and Future (December 2015)
40. Revisiting the emerging economic powers as drivers in promoting global economic growth (February 2016)
41. Bolstering MSMEs for Make in India with special focus on CSR (March 2016)
42. BREXIT impact on Indian Economy (July 2016)
43. India's Exports Outlook (August 2016)
44. Ease of Doing Business : Suggestive Measures for States (October 2016)
45. Transforming India through Make in India, Skill India and Digital India (November 2016)
46. Impact of Demonetization on Economy, Businesses and People (January 2017)
47. Economy on the eve of Budget 2017-18 (January 2017)

48. Union Budget 2017-18: A budget for all-inclusive development (January 2017)
49. Annual Survey of Indian Direct Selling Industry 2015-16 (February 2017)
50. Worklife Balance and Health Concerns of Women: A Survey (March 2017)
51. Special Economic Zones: Performance, Problems and Opportunities (April 2017)
52. Feasibility Study (socio-Economic Survey) of Ambala and Rohtak Districts in Haryana (March 2017)
53. Goods and Services (GST): So far (July 2017)
54. Reshaping India-Africa Trade: Dynamics and Export Potentiality of Indian Products in Africa (July 2017)
55. Industry Perspective on Bitcoins (July 2017)
56. Senior Housing: A sunrise sector in India (August 2017)
57. Current state of the economy (October 2017)
58. Equitable finance to fulfill funding requirements of Indian Economy (October 2017)
59. The Wall of Protectionism: : Rise and Rise of Protectionist Policies in the Global Arena, (November 2017)
60. India-Israel Relations: Building Bridges of Dynamic Trade (October 2017)
61. Role of Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES) in Improving Export Competitiveness (November 2017)
62. India - China Trade Relationship: The Trade Giants of Past, Present and Future (January 2018)
63. Analysis of Trade Pattern between India and ASEAN (January 2018)
64. Union Budget 2018-19 – (February 2018)
65. Ease of Doing Work for Women: A survey of Delhi NCR (February 2018)
66. Restraining Wilful Defaults: Need of the hour for Indian Banking System (March 2018)
67. Impact of GST on Business, Industry and Exporters (April 2018)
68. India – Sri Lanka Bilateral Relations: Reinforcing trade and investment prospects (May 2018)
69. Growth Prospects of the Indian Economy: Road to US \$5 Trillion Economy (May 2018)

B: State profiles

70. Rajasthan: The State Profile (April 2011)
71. Uttarakhand: The State Profile (June 2011)
72. Punjab: The State Profile (November 2011)
73. J&K: The State Profile (December 2011)
74. Uttar Pradesh: The State Profile (December 2011)
75. Bihar: The State Profile (June 2012)
76. Himachal Pradesh: The State Profile (June 2012)
77. Madhya Pradesh: The State Profile (August 2012)
78. Resurgent Bihar (April 2013)
79. Life ahead for Uttarakhand (August 2013)
80. Punjab: The State Profile (February 2014)
81. Haryana: Bolstering Industrialization (May 2015)
82. Progressive Uttar Pradesh: Building Uttar Pradesh of Tomorrow (August 2015),
83. Suggestions for Progressive Uttar Pradesh (August 2015)
84. State profile of Telangana- The dynamic state of India (April 2016)
85. Smart Infrastructure Summit 2016- Transforming Uttar Pradesh (August 2016)
86. Smart Infrastructure Summit 2016-Transforming Uttar Pradesh : Suggestions for the State Government (August 2016)
87. Rising Jharkhand: An Emerging Investment Hub (February 2017)
88. Punjab: Roadmap for the New Government Suggestions for the Industrial and Socio-Economic Development – Focus MSMEs ease of doing business (May 2017)
89. Prospering Himachal Pradesh: A Mountain of Opportunities (August 2017)
90. Kashmir: The way forward (February 2018)
91. Analysis of State Budgets for 2018-19: Select Sates (March 2018)



NATIONAL APEX CHAMBER

About the PHD Chamber

PHD Chamber of Commerce & Industry, a leading Industry Chamber of India, ever since its inception in 1905, has been an active participant in the India Growth Story through its Advocacy Role for the Policy Makers and Regulators of the Country. Regular interactions, Seminars, Conference and Conclaves allow healthy and constructive discussions between the Government, Industry and International Agencies bringing out the Vitals for Growth. As a true representative of the Industry with a large membership base of 48000 direct and indirect members, PHD Chamber has forged ahead leveraging its legacy with the Industry knowledge across sectors (58 Industry verticals being covered through Expert Committees), a deep understanding of the Economy at large and the populace at the micro level.

At a Global level we have been working with the Embassies and High Commissions in India to bring in the International Best Practices and Business Opportunities.



“We Walk Our Talk”



PHD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

PHD House, 4/2 Siri Institutional Area, August Kranti Marg, New Delhi - 110 016 (India) • Tel. : +91-11-2686 3801-04, 49545454, 49545400
Fax : +91-11-2685 5450 • E-mail : phdcci@phdcci.in • Website : www.phdcci.in, CIN: U74899DL1951GAP001947