



ECONOMY

Badhta Bharat- Ubharata Bharat

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DEMONETISATION

DIGITAL PAYMENT PROMOTION & LESS CASH ECONOMY

- **Mera mobile mera bank mera batua:** BHIM app (based on United Payments Interface(UPI)), to promote cashless economy brings payments to people's phones
- 125 lakh people have adopted the BHIM app so far. Total transactions in BHIM App is nearly 50 lakhs & amount transacted is Rs. 1407 cr since 30th December, 2016
- BHP -AADHAR Platform launched by PM on 14th April ,2017 on Ambedkar Jayanti at Nagpur
- Cash incentives to promote digital payments - Lucky Grahak Yojana and Digi Dhan Vyapar Yojana
- Aadhar enabled Payment system in place to promote less cash economy
- Target of 2,500 crore digital transactions for 2017-18 through UPI, USSD, Aadhar Pay, IMPS and Rupay debit cards
- Provisions being made for sufficient number of PoS Terminals
- As on 19th March 2017, more than 11 Lakh Point of Sale (PoS) have been deployed against the target of 10 Lakh PoS deployment by banks before 31st March, 2017
- Payments Regulatory Board to be set up within RBI
- **Digital Jagriti Program**
- More than 2 Crore citizens trained on usage of electronic modes of payments since 2nd December, 2016
- Supported in on-boarding more than 16 lakh merchants

GST

- One Nation, One Tax- One Nation-One Market
- Passed by Parliament
- To be rolled on July 1,2017
- 4 Tax Rates- 5%, 12%, 18%, 28%
- Reduction in overall taxes on goods, estimated to be 25-30%
- Lead to ease of doing business and increase in tax revenue collections.

Benefits of GST

Decrease in Inflation due to

- Reduction in Cascading effect of Taxes
- Overall Reduction in Prices

Ease of Doing Business due to

- Common National Market
- Benefits to Small Taxpayers

Decrease in "Black" Transactions due to

- Self-Regulating on line Tax System
- Non-Intrusive and transparent Tax System

More informed consumer due to

- Simplified Tax Regime
- Reduction in Multiplicity of Taxes

Poorer States to gain due to

- GST being a destination based Tax
- Consumer States to benefit the most
- Abolition of CST

Make in India boost due to

- Exports to be Zero Rated
- Protection of Domestic Industry - IGST

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

- *Inflation brought under control.* CPI-based inflation declined to 3.65% in February 2017 from 7.72% in May 2014.
- Inflation rate averaged 7.79 percent from 2012 until 2016, reaching an all-time high of 11.16 percent in November 2013 and a record low of 3.69 percent in July 2015
- *Economic Survey:* CPI based Inflation likely to be below 5%.
- Food inflation down to 2.46%; it was 8.88% in May 2014
- *Economy has moved on a high growth path.*
- India's Current Account Deficit declined from 1.8% in 2014-15 to 1.3% in Q3 2016.
- High GDP growth rate: 7%+
- Highest FDI ever: \$63 billion
- Fiscal Deficit in control: 3.2%
- Current Account Deficit down from 4% in 2014 to almost zero
- Low inflation: Around 4% from high of 11% in 2014
- Rupee exchange rate in control

GDP Growth Rate

- India has been the brightest star in global economy since the Government came to power, and fear-mongering over demonetization was exposed by Q3 2016-17 growth of 7.1%

Year	Growth rate (%)
2012-13	5.48
2013-14	6.54
2014-15	7.18
2015-16	7.93
2016-17	7.11

GDP PROJECTION BY INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES (2016-17 vs. 2017-18)

- IMF : 6.6 % (FY'16), 7.2% (2017-18), 7.7% (2018-19) (As per WEO April 2017)
- OECD: 7 % (FY'16) & 7.3% (FY'17)
- World Bank: 7% (FY'16) & 7.6% (FY'17)
- UN ESCAP Report : 7.3% (FY'16) & 7.5%(FY'17)
- ADB: 7% (FY'16) & 7.8%(FY'17)
- Moody's: 7.1 % (FY'16 & FY'17)
- Fitch: 7.1 % (FY'16) & 7.7 %(2017 -18)
- CSO: 7.1%

FDI (COMMERCE)

- Foreign Direct Investment goes up by 48% since NDA Govt. took over

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Year	Amount of FDI (US\$ Billion)
2013-14	36.4
2014-15	44.9
2015-16	53.4
2016-17 (till December, 2016)	47.2

- India world's most attractive investment destination
- Will create jobs and benefit domestic consumers through lower prices and superior technology.

FOREX RESERVES (Commerce)

- India's Highest ever FOREX Reserves in 2015
- Macroeconomic stability ensured with Forex Reserves **\$364 Billion** (as on March 23,2017) compared to **\$312 Billion** (May end, 2014)
- Lowest point of Forex Reserves in this decade reached in September 2013 - \$274 Billion, threatening macroeconomic stability

BUDGETARY REFORMS (Finance)

3 Major Reforms in Budget 2017-18.

- Presentation of Budget advanced to 1st February to enable the Ministries to operationalize all activities from the commencement of the financial year.
- Merger of Railways Budget with General Budget to bring Railways to the centre stage of Government's Fiscal Policy and
- Removal of plan and non-plan classification of expenditure to facilitate a holistic view of allocations for sectors and ministries

EASE OF DOING BUSINESS (DIPP)

- Improved rank in Ease of Doing Business Ranking
- Self-certification
- Simplification of rules
- Scrapping of about 1200 obsolete laws
- Most of the regulatory processes put online.
- 60% of defence Items out of the licensing process
- **Real Estate Bill passed** to protect the interest of buyers and bring more transparency to the housing sector.
- Gas pooling for power and fertilizer sectors.

REVAMPING & RESTRUCTURING OF BANKS

- Merger of 5 State Bank subsidiaries into State Bank of India

REAL ESTATE BILL

- Real Estate Bill passed to protect the interest of buyers and bring more transparency to the housing sector.

SOVERIGN GOLD BONDS

- To provide a new financial instrument of investment to public at large and reduce the demand for physical gold. 3986 kg of Gold bonds worth Rs. 1044 crore subscribed.

INDIAN GOLD COIN SCHEME

- Boost to indigenous gold coin scheme launched under Make in India

LABOUR REFORMS

ShramevJayate

- ShramSuvridha portal: unique labour identification number allocated, online registration of establishments.
- Unique Labour Identification number allocated to give permanent identity to labourers. EPFO issued 6.57 crores UAN out of which 2.5 crore have been activated through mobile phones.
- Amendments in Labour laws to exempt certain industries from returns, labour registration, inspection etc.
- Amendment in factories Act, 1948 to allow for: night shift for women, increased hours of overtime
- Apprentices Act, 1961 modified to ensure more apprentices. Stipend linked to minimum wages.
- Facility of Common online return in one year
- Reforms in BIS laws to improve the standards of goods and services
- National Career Service Project: bringing employers, trainers and unemployed on single platform, 3.5 Crore aspirants registered till now.

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