



Economic Survey

- Economic Survey is an annual commentary on the state of economy of India and deals with overall macroeconomic performance of the country
- It is prepared by Dept of Economic Affairs, cleared by Chief Economic advisor and the secretary of Economic Affairs and the final version is vetted by Finance Secretary and Finance Minister
- It assists in formulating the requisite plan for the fiscal year ahead
- Volume 1 contains the analytical overview and more research-cum-analytical material. Volume 2 provides the more descriptive review of the current fiscal year, encompassing all the major sectors of the economy.



Ten Facts about India - 1

There has been a large increase in registered indirect and direct taxpayers

- 50% increase in unique indirect taxpayers
- 1.8 million new individual income tax filers since November 2016

Figure 1A

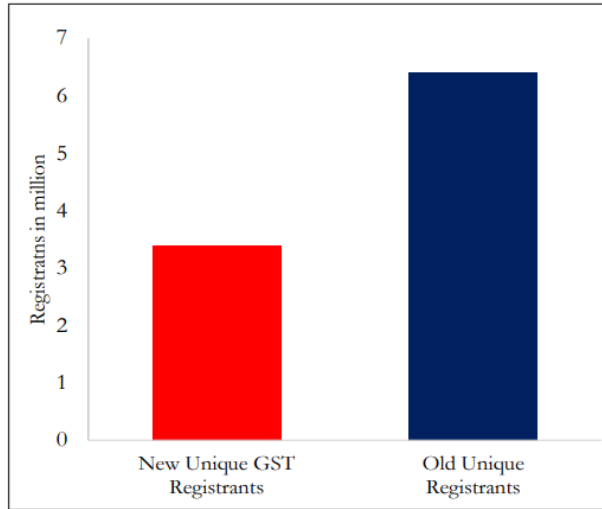
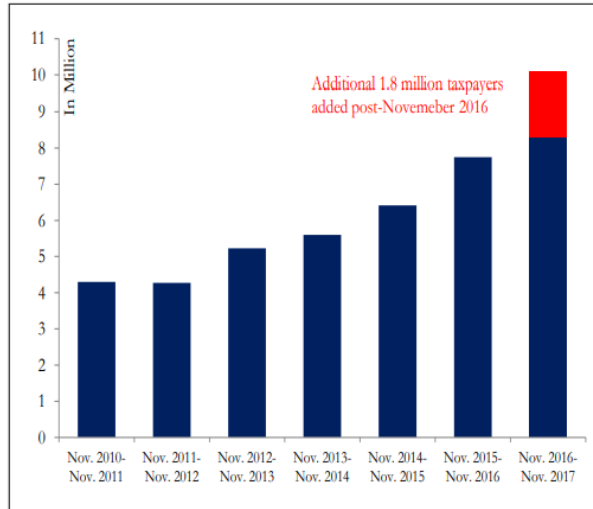


Figure 1B

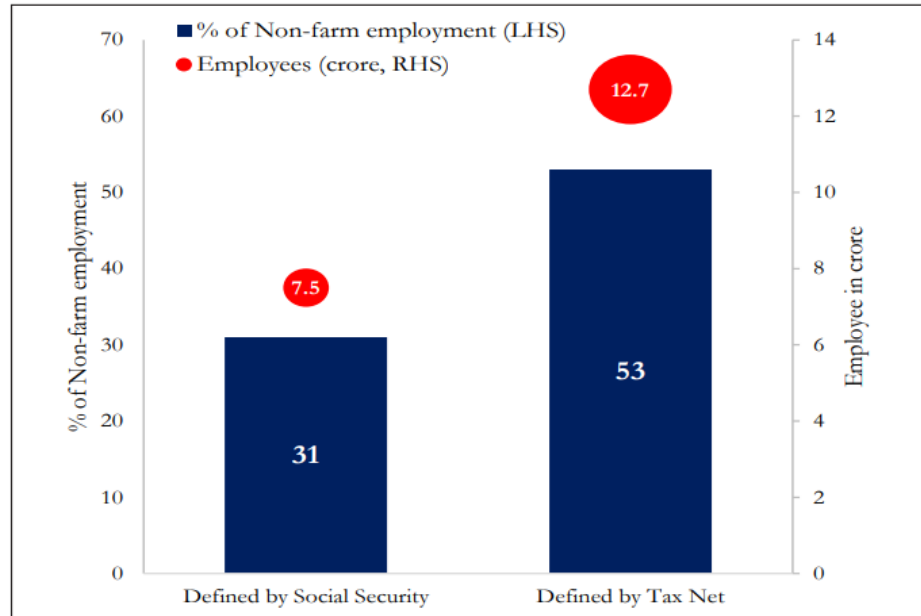




Ten Facts about India - 2

Formal non-agricultural payroll is much greater than believed

- In terms of social security – More than 30%
- In terms of being in the GST net – More than 50%

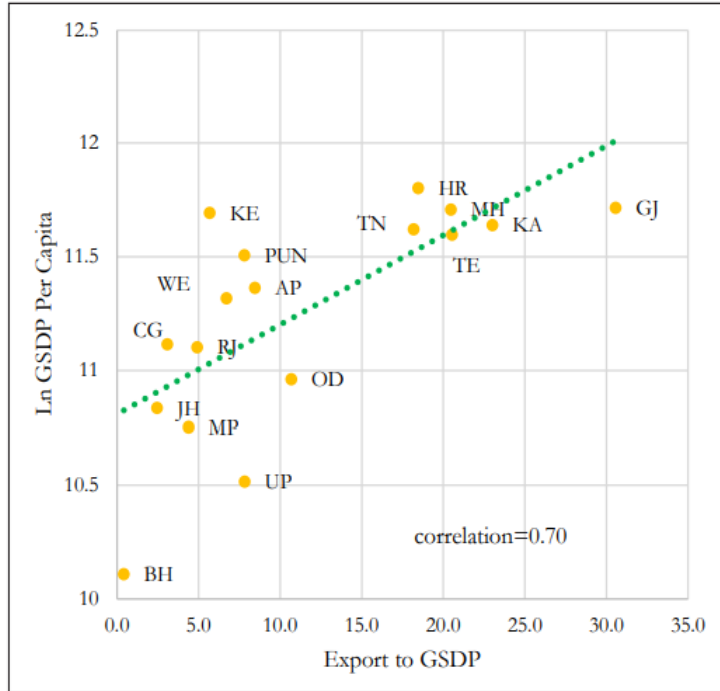




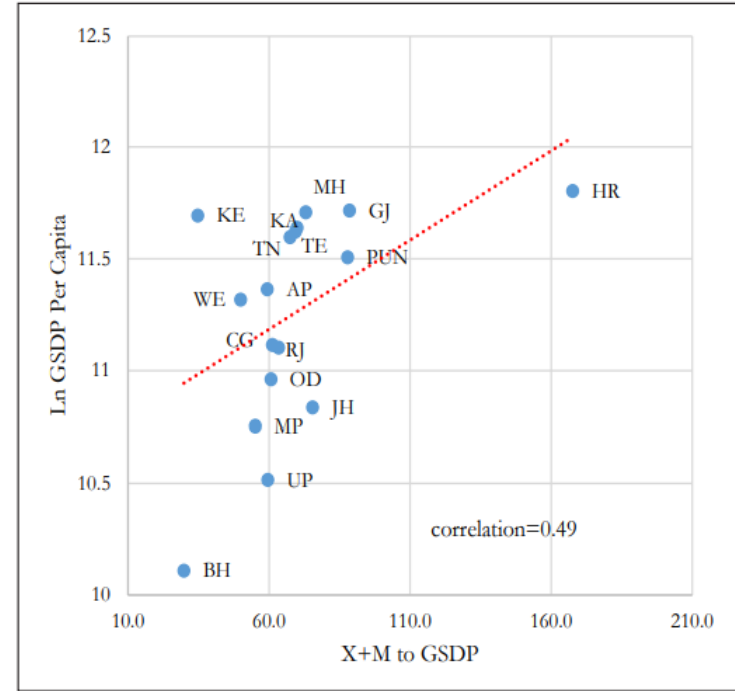
Ten Facts about India - 3

States' prosperity is correlated with their international and inter-state trade

International Exports and States' Prosperity



States' Inter-state Gross Trade and Prosperity

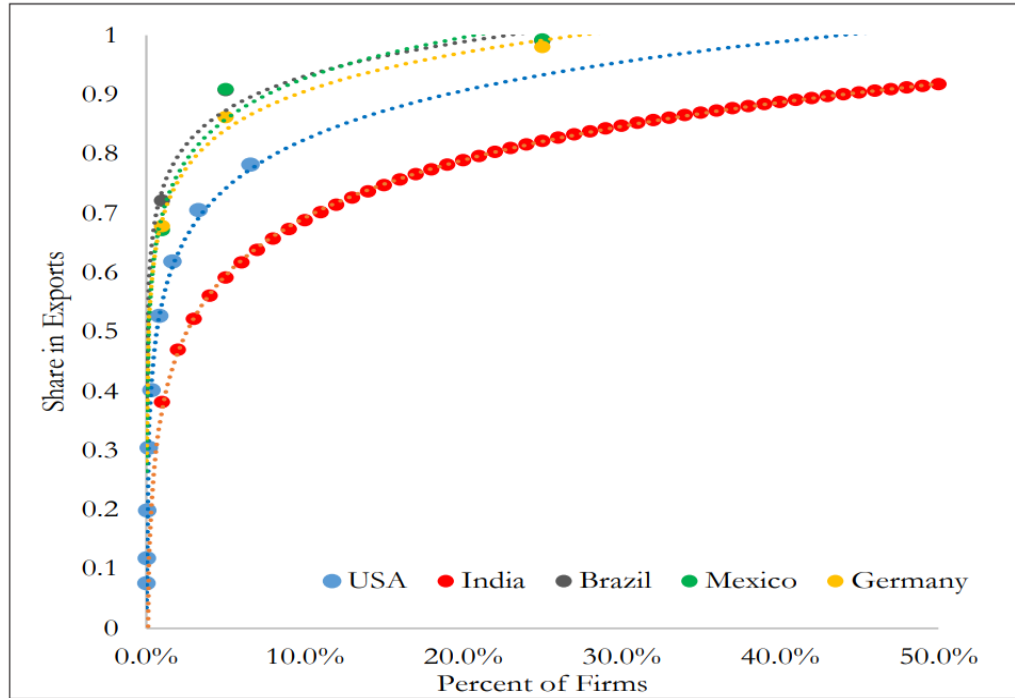




Ten Facts about India – 4

More egalitarian export structure

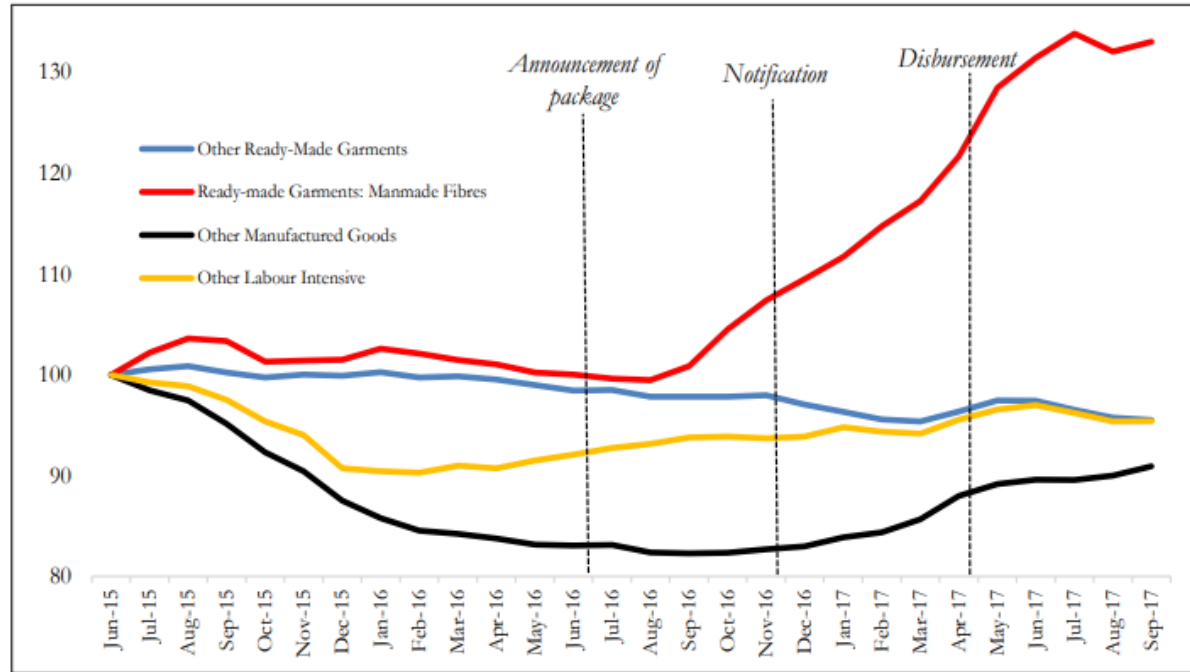
Top 1% of Indian firms account for 38% of exports





Ten Facts about India - 5

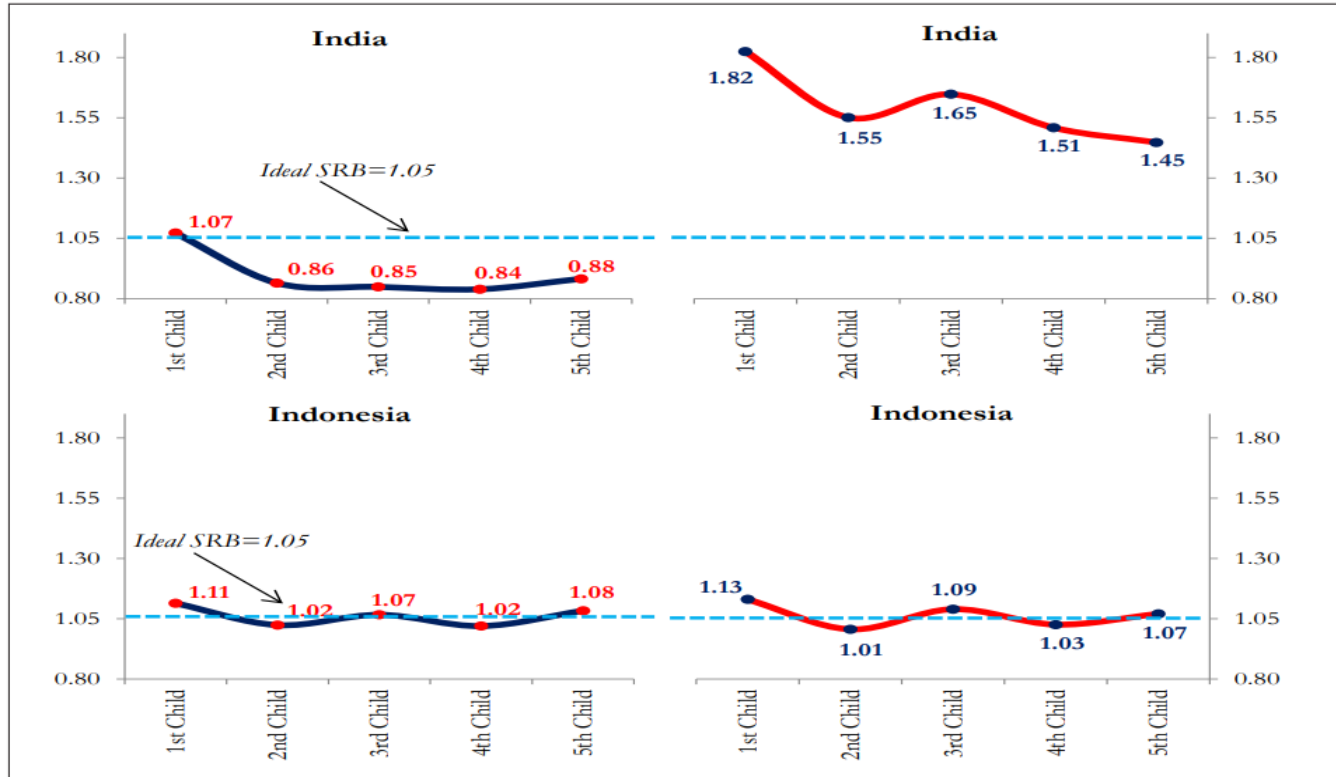
The incentive package (RoSL) boosted exports of ready-made garments by about 16%.





Ten Facts about India - 6

Indian society exhibits strong son “Meta” Preference





Ten Facts about India - 7

Substantial Avoidable Tax litigation

Petition Rate and Success Rate of Tax Department, March 2017

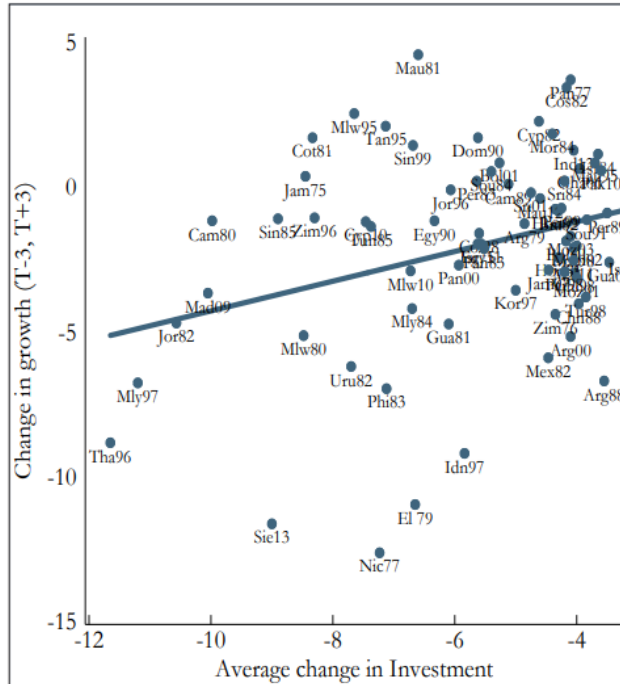
Court	Direct Tax Cases		Indirect Tax Cases	
	Success Rate	Petition Rate	Success Rate	Petition Rate
Supreme Court	27%	87%	11%	63%
High Courts	13%	83%	46%	39%
ITAT/CESTAT	27%*	88%*	12%	20%



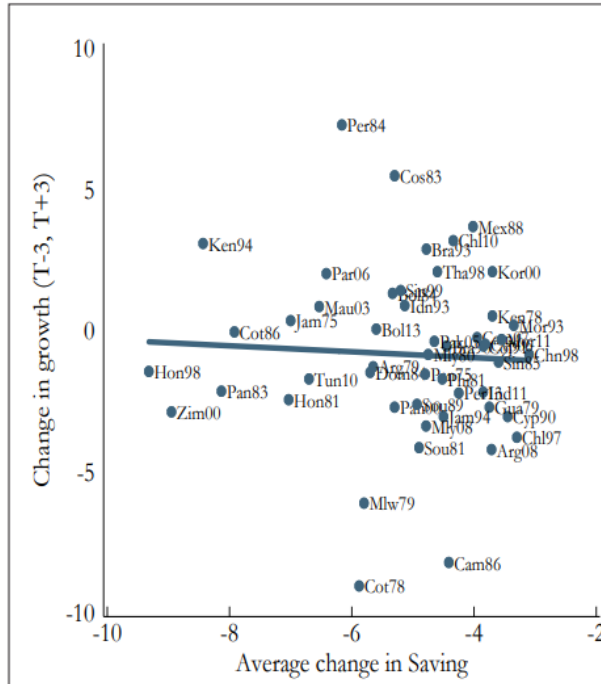
Ten Facts about India - 8

To re-ignite growth, raising investment is more important than raising saving

Change in investment and change in growth



Change in saving and change in growth

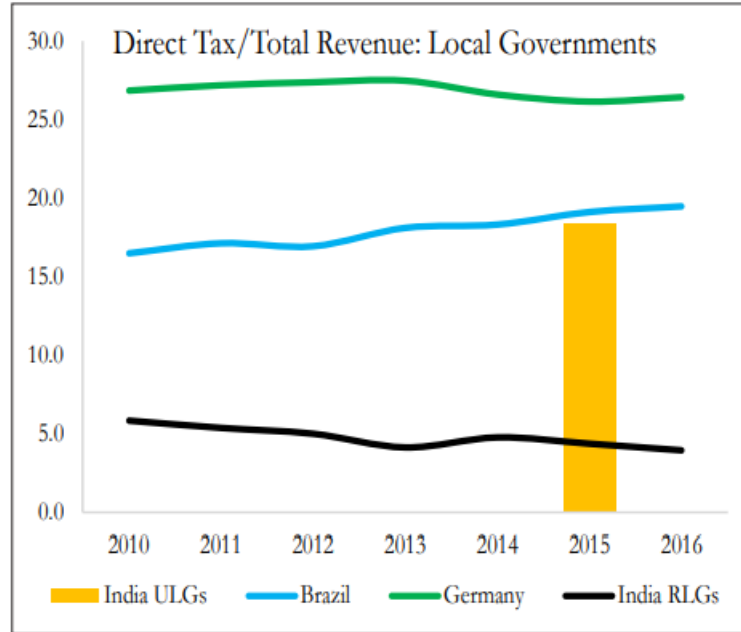
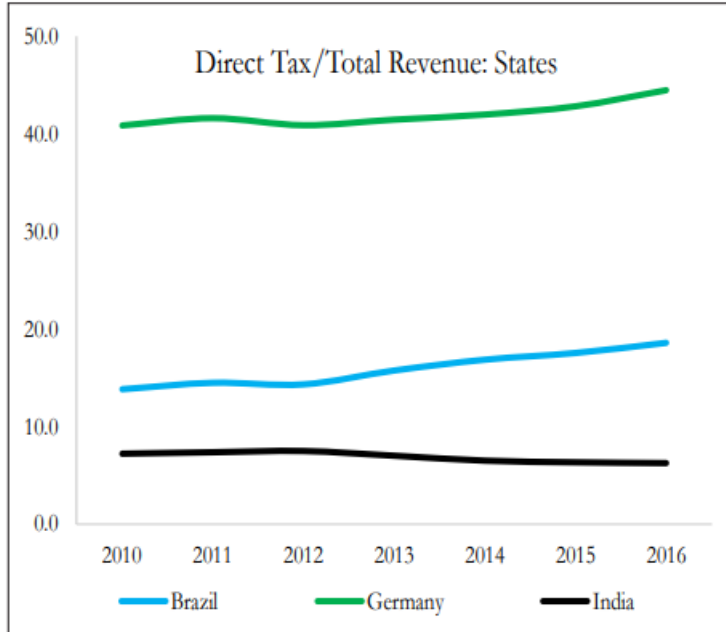




Ten Facts about India - 9

Direct tax collections by Indian states and local governments are significantly lower than those of their counterparts in other federal countries

Direct Tax to Total Revenue: States and Local Government (in percent)

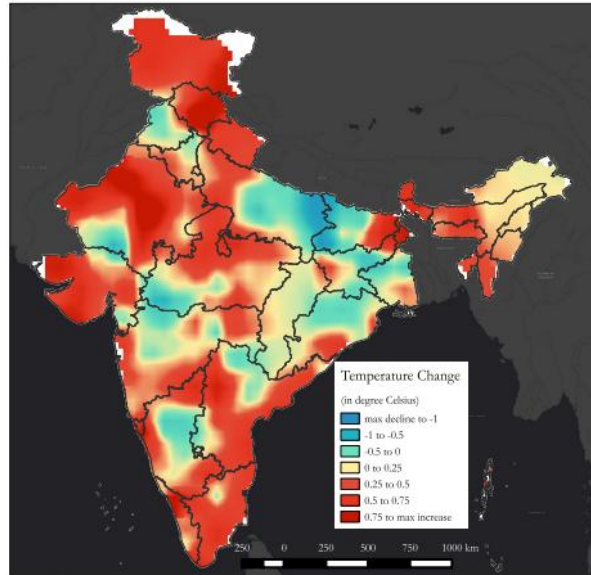




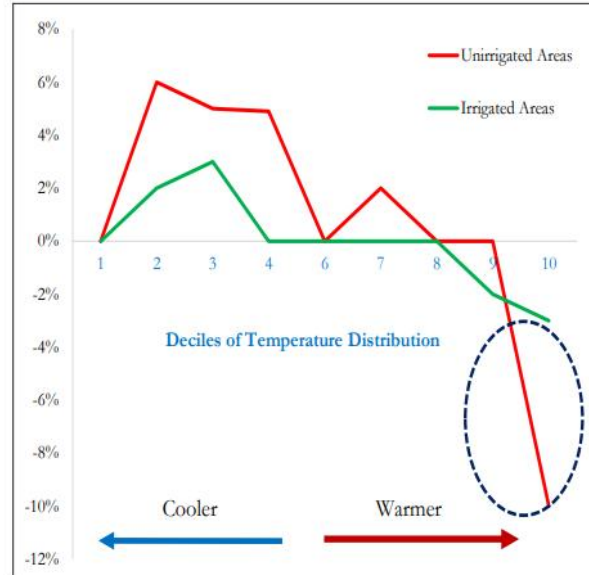
Ten Facts about India - 10

The footprint of climate change is evident and extreme weather adversely impacts agricultural yields

Spatial Distribution of Temperature Changes
(Degrees Celsius change between average of
2005-15 and average of 1950-80)



Impact on Agricultural Yields of Temperature
Changes (Kharif, in percent) according
to Temperature Deciles





State of Economy

- **Major Reforms in 2017** – GST, IBC, Bank recapitalisation
- **Economic Growth :**
Estimate for 2017-18 – 6.75%
Prediction for 2018-19 – 7-7.5%
- **Average CPI Inflation:**
Estimate for 2017-18 – 3.7%
Overshooting RBI's target 4% in Q3 and Q4
- **Current Account Deficit : 1.5 – 2 % of GDP**
- **Forex reserves - \$432 billion**
- **Areas of policy focus :**
Employment
Education
Agriculture



State of Economy

Short Term Overview

- Transformational GST
- Addressing 4Rs of Twin Balance Sheet Problem
- Temporary decoupling of India's economic growth
- Liberalisation of FDI
- Higher than expected Fiscal Deficit, Current Account Deficit and Inflation
- Ease of doing business ranking
- Moody's credit rating upgrade

Short term policy Agenda

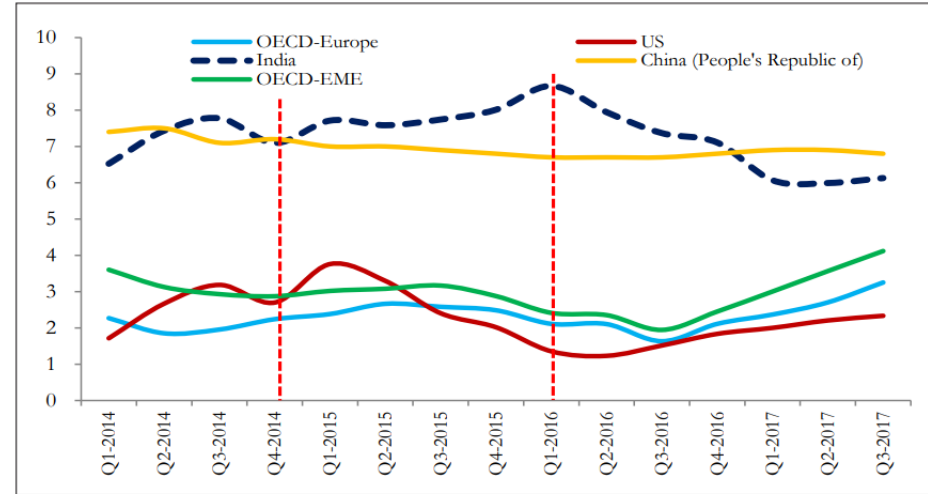
- Stabilising GST
- Focus on 4th R
- Improve private sector participation
- Privatize Air India



Temporary Decoupling

- Monetary decoupling
- Demonetisation
- Goods and Services Tax
- TBS challenge
- Oil prices

Figure 8. India's Comparative Growth, 2014Q1-2017Q3



Source: OECD, Survey calculations. Growth rate of seasonally adjusted real GDP.



State of Economy

Medium Term Overview

- GST Council – model “technology” of co-operative federalism
- Role of State and Market - Crony socialism to stigmatized capitalism
- TBS Challenge – transparency and timelines
- Rationalising subsidies – sanitation, banking, housing, LPG connections
- Overcoming macroeconomic vulnerabilities
- Export Growth – competitive exchange rate
- Addressing winner’s curse in auction of natural resources
- Medium term issues to be addressed – inefficient redistribution , providing essential public services esp. health and education, encouraging private participation, addressing agricultural stress, creating employment



State of Economy

Recent global developments

- Rebounding global growth
- Ultra low interest rates in US, Eurozone and Japan

Risks

- Higher oil prices
- War in Korean Peninsula
- Political upheaval in Middle East



State of Economy

Outlook for 2018-19

- Robust recovery – GVA, IIP, GCF, Exports, Rural demand
- Monitoring agricultural sector growth – uncertain farm income



View of Indian Economy through GST

- 50% increase in unique indirect tax payers
- Large increase in voluntary registrations
- Correlation between states' international trade and standard of living
- Correlation between states' economies and GST tax base
- Egalitarian export structure
- India's formal sector substantially greater



Investment and Saving Slowdowns and Recoveries

India type investment slowdown

- Slowdown is relatively moderate in magnitude, long in duration and started from relatively high peak rate of 36%
- Slowdown is balance sheet related – stressed finances and low revenue generation on investments made

Policy lessons for India

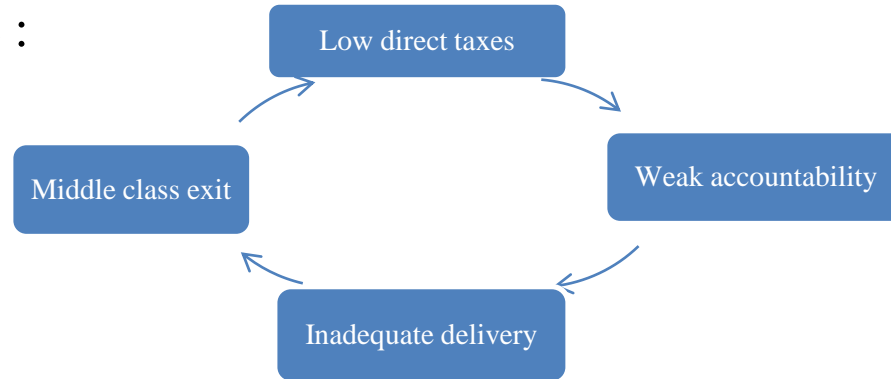
- Focus on reviving investments – Mobilising savings
- Slowdown is not yet over
- Reverse slowdown – step up public investment, easing cost of doing business, create a clear, transparent, stable tax and regulatory environment, create conducive environment for small and medium industries



Fiscal Federalism and Accountability

Taxation and accountability – social contract

- Share of direct taxes – comparison with developed and developing economies
- Finances at sub federal levels
higher reliance on devolved resources
under utilisation of taxation powers
- Low equilibrium trap – higher tiers using devolution powers to control lower levels and lower levels unwilling to tax their proximate citizens
- Higher reliance on outside resources => weak accountability mechanisms
- Self reinforcing cycle :





Late Converger Stall

Possible headwinds which may lead to Late Converger Stall

- Backlash against globalisation
- Thwarted structural transformation
- Human capital regression
- Climate change induced agricultural stress

Lessons for India

- Improving human capital – including all women
- Education, skilling and reskilling
- Improving agricultural productivity



Climate Change and Agriculture

- Close to 52 percent (73.2 million hectares area of 141.4 million hectares net sown area) of it is still un-irrigated and rainfed

Impact of weather on agricultural productivity

- Impact of temperature and rainfall is highly non-linear and felt almost only when temperature increases and rainfall shortfalls are extreme.
- These extreme shocks have highly divergent effects between unirrigated and irrigated areas - almost twice as high in the former compared with the latter.
- Each additional dry day during the monsoon reduces yields by 0.2 percent on average and by 0.3 percent in unirrigated areas.
- Crops grown in rainfed areas— pulses in both kharif and rabi—are vulnerable to weather shocks while the cereals—both rice and wheat—are relatively more immune.
- In a year where temperatures are 1 degree Celsius higher farmer incomes would fall by 6.2 percent during the kharif season and 6 percent during rabi in unirrigated districts.
- In a year when rainfall levels were 100 millimetres less than average, farmer incomes would fall by 15 percent during kharif and by 7 percent during the rabi season.

Table 1. Impact of Weather Shocks on Agricultural Yields

(percentage decline in response to temperature increase and rainfall decrease)

	Extreme Temperature Shocks	Extreme Rainfall Shocks
Average Kharif	4.0%	12.8%
Kharif, Irrigated	2.7%	6.2%
Kharif, Unirrigated	7.0%	14.7%
Average Rabi	4.7%	6.7%
Rabi, Irrigated	3.0%	4.1%
Rabi, Unirrigated	7.6%	8.6%

Source: Survey calculations.



Climate Change and Agriculture

Policy implications

- Spread irrigation – against a backdrop of rising water scarcity and depleting groundwater resources
- Technologies of drip irrigation, sprinklers, and water management—captured in the “more crop for every drop” campaign
- Agricultural research to pre-empt adverse impact of climate change on productivity – esp in vulnerable crops like pulses and soyabean
- Effective crop insurance



Gender and Son meta preference

Three gender development indicators where India's performance is lagging –

Employment

Use of reversible contraception

Son preference

- Gender indicators improve as wealth increases except employment and son preference
- North Eastern states out performing hinterland states
- Meta Preference – fertility stopping rules contingent on sex of the last child
- Natural sex ratio – 1.05 males for every female
- Issues of unwanted girls – disease, neglect, malnutrition

Policy actions

- Beti Bachao Beti Padhao
- Sukanya Samruddhi Yojana



Science and Technology in India

- Transforming India from net consumer of knowledge to net producer
- S&T key drivers of economic performance and social well being
- Spirit of enquiry bulwark against religious dogma and obscurantism threatening the world
- Improve India's security – face the challenges stemming from new emerging threats
- Address multiple uncertainties arising out of climate change



Science and Technology in India

- Expenditure on R&D – 0.6-0.7% of GDP
- India ranks 6th in world scientific publication
- Govt is the primary source and user of R&D funding
- Severe backlog and high rate of pendency for domestic patent application – 2 lakh pending

Way forward - Doubling national expenditure

- Improve math and cognitive skills at school level
- Increase funding from private sector as well as from state government
- Link national labs to universities
- Take mission driven approach – dark matter, genomics, energy storage system, mathematics, cyber physical system, agriculture
- Leverage scientific diaspora
- Improve the culture of research



EODB's next frontier – Timely Justice

- Judiciary which protects property rights, preserves sanctity of contracts and enforces rights and liabilities of parties is a pre requisite for business and commerce

Possible reasons for pendency and delay

- High courts – expansion of discretionary jurisdiction and burden from original jurisdiction
- Supreme court – expansion of SLP jurisdiction
- Recourse to injunctions and stays

Steps to be taken

- Expanding judicial capacity in lower courts, downsizing and removing original and commercial jurisdiction of high courts
- Tax department to limit appeals
- Increase expenditure on judiciary, fill vacant posts
- Create more subject matter benches
- Improving Courts Case Management and Court Automation Systems



Monetary Management

- **Repo Rate** - Monetary policy during 2017-18 was conducted under the revised statutory framework that provided for the MPC.
- Monetary policy has remained steady during 2017-18 with only one policy rate cut made in August.
- **Liquidity** - Post the demonetisation in November 2016, the re-monetisation process began from November, 2017.
- Resultantly, the Y-o-Y growth of both Currency in Circulation and M0 turned sharply positive.
- Liquidity conditions largely remain in surplus mode.



Banking & Insurance Sector

- Gross Non Performing Advances ratio of scheduled commercial banks increased from 9.6% to 10.2% between March and Sept 2017
- IBC – major factor behind effectiveness – adjudication by judiciary
- IBC (Amendment) Bill – disqualifies certain persons to submit resolution plans – promoters ineligible to bid for their own firms
- The NBFC sector, as a whole, accounted for 17% of bank assets and 0.26% of bank deposits as on Sep 30, 2017.
- Insurance Penetration – 3.49
Insurance density – US \$ 59.7
- 33% growth in gross direct premium – crop insurance, motor sales and health insurance



Price and Inflation

- CPI has remained under control for fourth consecutive year
- Average CPI Inflation – 4.5% in 2016-17
2017 – 18 (Apr-Dec) – 3.3%
- Food Inflation – declined to 4.2% - good agricultural productivity + Monitoring by govt
Pulses – (-)22.1%
Vegetables – 6.04%
- The decline in inflation was broad-based across major commodity groups except Housing and Fuel & Light.
- In rural areas food was the main driver of CPI inflation.
- In urban areas, housing sector contributed the most.

Efforts to contain inflation

- Strict action against hoarding and black marketing
- Regular review meeting on price and availability situation
- Higher MSP
- Controlling price volatility in agri markets
- Minimum export price for edible oil, onion
- Stock holding limits on sugar



Sustainable Development, Energy and Climate change

- SDG – social development, economic development and environmental protection
- Voluntary National Review at high level political forum
- SDG 11- inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable cities
Current problems – poverty, inadequate provision of urban services, congestion, air pollution, slums, waste management, sewage system, sanitation, affordable housing and public transport
Way forward – raise more revenues
- Energy – accessibility and affordability
linked to good health, gender equality, industrial growth, innovation and infrastructure
Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana , DDUGJY, PM Saubhagya
- Climate Change – International Solar Alliance , Action Plan on Climate Change – National and State level, PMKSY, PMFBY, Science Express – Climate Action Special Train, Zero Effect Zero Defect, Green bonds,



Air pollution in Delhi

Four main reasons for Delhi's worsening air quality:

- crop residue, biomass burning
- vehicular emissions and redistributed road dust
- industries, power plants
- winter temperature inversion, humidity and absence of wind

Possible Solutions

- Strict penalties on burning crop residue
- Congestion pricing for vehicles
- Accelerate BS VI
- Develop technologies to convert crop residue into concentrated fodder, manure or bio fuels



External Sector

- **International Developments** - The global economy is expected to accelerate from 3.2% in 2016 to 3.6% in 2017 and 3.7% in 2018.
- **BoP** - India's balance of payments situation continued to be favourable in the first half of 2017-18 as since 2013-14.
- India's CAD stood at US \$7.2 billion in Q2 of 2017-18. - 1.2% of the GDP.
- **Trade Deficit** - India's trade deficit (on custom basis) had widened.
- It stood at US\$ 74.5 billion in the first half of 2017-18.
Countries with trade deficit – China, Switzerland, Saudi Arabia, Iraq and S.Korea
Countries with trade surplus – USA, UAE, Bangladesh, Nepal and UK
- India is a major recipient of cross border remittances
- **Composition of Trade** - 2017-18 (April-November) witnessed a mixed growth trend in terms of major sectors.
- Engineering goods, and petroleum crude and products registered a good export growth.
- Chemicals & related products and textiles & allied products witnessed a moderate growth.
- However, a negative growth was recorded by the gems and jewellery.



External Sector

- Forex Reserves :
India's foreign exchange reserves reached **US\$ 409.4 billion** on end-December 2017 - growth by nearly 14%
India is **6th largest foreign exchange reserve holder** among all countries of the world.
The import cover of India's foreign exchange reserves was 11.1 months at end-Sep 2017 (11.3 months at end March 2017).
- Exchange Rate – Rupee strengthened by 2.5% against US\$, 6.0% against pound sterling, 0.2% against Euro and 9.2% against Japanese Yen
- External Debt – increased by 5.1% mainly due to FPI in debt segment – commercial borrowings



Trade Policy

Two important developments on the trade policy front during the year relate to:

- mid-term review of Foreign Trade Policy (FTP)
 - 2% increase in incentives under MEIS and SEIS
 - professional team to handhold, assist and support exporters
 - New logistics division
 - Special package for employment generation in leather and footwear industry
 - notification of negative list of capital goods under EPCG
- multilateral negotiations of WTO in December 2017
 - 11th Ministerial Conference

Other developments

- Trade related logistics – LPI improved from 54 in 2014 to 35 in 2016
- Anti Dumping measures



Feminisation of Agriculture

- A consequence of growing rural to urban migration by men increasing number of women in multiple roles as cultivators, entrepreneurs, and labourers.
- At all levels of the agricultural value chain production, pre-harvest, post-harvest processing, packaging, and marketing.

Significance - Decisive role of women in ensuring food security and preserving local agro-biodiversity. Rural women are responsible for the integrated management and use of diverse natural resources to meet the daily household needs.

Importantly, the entitlements of women farmers will be the key to improve agriculture productivity.

Measures

- Earmarking at least 30% of the budget allocation for women beneficiaries
- Focusing on women self-help groups to connect them to micro-credit
- Ensuring representation in decision-making bodies
- Declaring 15th October of every year as Women Farmer's Day, acknowledging the role of women in agriculture

Way ahead -

- Women farmers' enhanced access to resources like land, seeds, water, credit, markets, technology and training is a necessity.
- India needs an 'inclusive transformative agricultural policy' aimed at gender-specific intervention.



Mechanisation of Agriculture

- **Trend** - farm mechanization at a faster rate
- Indian tractor industries have emerged as the largest in the world - about 1/3rd of total global tractor production.

Source of farm power	Share in 1960-61	Share in 2014-15
Animate sources	90%	10%
Mechanical and electrical sources	7%	90%

- **Need** - According to the World Bank estimates, half of the Indian population would be urban by the year 2050. Drop in agricultural labour from 58% to 25%
- **Suggestion** - Institutionalization through custom service or a rental model is suggested for availing high cost farm machinery.
- It could be adopted by private players or State or Central Organization in major production hubs.



Agriculture

Land Holdings Consolidation – 90% of landholdings small and marginal

The survey thus stresses the need for land holdings consolidation - essential for reaping the full benefits of agricultural mechanization.

Interest Subvention

- A sum of around Rs.20,000 crore has been approved in 2017-18 to meet various obligations arising from interest subvention.
- This includes those provided to the farmers on short term crop loans and also loans on post-harvest storages.

Need

- meet an important input requirement
- institutional credit helps delinking farmers from non-institutional sources of credit at high rates of interest
- Crop insurance linked with crop loans under PMFBY – address agricultural distress

KCC - The Survey stresses the need for small and marginal farmers to hold their Kisan Credit Card(KCC).

- Avail post-harvest loans by storing their produce in the accredited warehouses.
- Loans at interest subvention of 2% on such storages for a period of upto 6 months are offered.
- Avoids distress sale.



Agriculture

Market Reforms

- e-Nam - Integrating the dispersed APMCs (Agricultural Produce Market Committee) through an electronic platform.
- It enables price discovery in a competitive manner to offer remunerative prices to farmers for their produce.

Doubling Farmers' Income - 7 point strategy

1. Increase in production
2. Effective use of input cost
3. Reducing post harvest loss
4. Value addition
5. Agricultural Market reforms
6. Risk, security and assistance
7. Allied activities

Innovation

- Agricultural R&D - for sustaining agricultural productivity
- Copyright and trademark applications filed by ICAR for products and processes.
- New Varieties/hybrids of Cereals, Pulses, Oilseeds, commercial crops and Forage crops tolerant to biotic and abiotic stresses were released for cultivation in different agro-ecologies of the country.

Policy to promote Climate Smart Agriculture

- Sustainable increase agricultural productivity and income
- Adapting and building resilience to climate change
- Reducing GHG wherever possible



Industry

- **IIP** - Index of Industrial Production (IIP) (base year 2011-12) indicates industrial output increase of 3.2 % (April-Nov 2017-18).
- Robust growth in electricity generation and moderate growth in both mining and manufacturing sectors.
- The IIP registered a 25-month high growth of 8.4% with manufacturing growing at 10.2%
- Positive production growth in Coal, Natural Gas, Refinery Products, Steel, Cement and Electricity
- While the production of crude oil and fertilizers fell marginally.
- The survey calls for promoting inclusive employment-intensive industry.
- This, along with building resilient infrastructure are said to be vital factors for economic development.



MSMEs

- 32% of GVA
- Potential for employment generation and export growth
- Major problem – credit availability

Important Schemes :

- PM Employment Generation Programme – helping generate non farm employment by helping traditional artisans and unemployed youth
- Credit Guarantee Scheme –collateral free credit
- Credit linked capital subsidy scheme – for technology upgradation
- Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana



Infrastructure

- Global Infrastructure Outlook. forecasts around **US\$ 4.5 trillion** worth of investments for India till 2040 to develop infrastructure.
- Necessary for economic growth and social well being
- **Roadways** - BharatmalaPariyojana' aims to achieve optimal resource allocation for holistic highway development.
- States with lower Per capita GSDP have low density of Other Public Work Department (OPWD) Road/District Road.
- Government has taken steps for streamlining of land acquisition and environment clearances to expedite delayed projects.
- **Railways** - Increase of over 5% in revenue- earning freight traffic carrying during 2017-18 (upto Sep 2017).
- The pace of commissioning Broad Gauge (BG) lines and completion of electrification have been accelerated.
- Over 400 kms of metro rail systems are operational across the country.
- And another 680 kms (appx.) are under construction in various cities across India.
- **Ports** - SagarmalaProgramme.
- Almost 289 Projects worth over Rs. 2 Lakh Crore are under various stages of implementation and development.
- The cargo traffic handled at Major Ports has shown a marginal increase in the last year, valuing to around 500 million tonnes.



Infrastructure

- **Telecommunication** - ‘Bharat Net’ and ‘Digital India’.
- Necessary to convert India into a digital economy.
- Out of around 1200 million total subscribers, roughly 500 and 700 million connections were in the rural and urban areas respectively.
- **Civil Aviation** - Domestic airlines has showed a growth rate of 16% in 2017-18 (April - Sep 2017) over the previous year period.
- Initiatives like liberalization of air services, airport development and regional connectivity through scheme like UDAN are being taken up.
- **Power** - All-India installed power generation capacity has reached well over 3.3 lakh MW till Nov, 2017.
- The Ujjawal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY) has focused on enhancing the financial health of DIStribution COMPANIES.
- It has reduced their interest burden, cost of power and aggregated technical and commercial losses.
- Electrification in 15,183 villages has been completed.
- Saubhagya (Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli HarGhar Yojana), to ensure electrification of all remaining willing households
- **Housing** - India’s housing policies have been mostly focused on building more homes and on home ownership.
- The Economic Survey suggests a more holistic approach taking into account rentals and vacancy rates.- attention on contract enforcement, property rights and spatial distribution of housing supply vs. demand.



Services

- **State-wise** - a unique State-wise comparison of the performance of the Service sector in India.
- Out of the 32, in 15 states and UTs, the Services Sector is the dominant sector - contributing more than half of the Gross State Value Added (GSVA).
- Services GSVA share ranges from over 80% in the case of Delhi and Chandigarh to around 31% in Sikkim.
- Services GSVA growth ranges from 14.5% as in Bihar to 7% in UP.
- **National** - The services sector continues to be the key driver of India's economic growth - **55%** share in GVA.
- Contributed to 72.5 % of GVA growth in 2017-18.
- Some of the notable areas include Tourism, Aviation, Information Technology- Business Process Management, Real Estate, R&D, and Space.



Services

Exports -

- India's services sector registered an export growth of 5.7% in 2016-17.
- India remained the 8th largest exporter in commercial services in the world in 2016.
- Share in global services trade - 3.4%. (Double the share of India's merchandise trade in the world which is 1.7%.)
- Robust growths in services exports and services imports - Net services receipts rose by 14.6% during first half of 2017-18.
- The Net surplus in the services financed about 49% of India's merchandise deficit in this period.
- Increase in incentives under Services Exports from India Schemes (SEIS) contributed to services growth considerably.

Challenges

- Enhanced global uncertainty
- Protectionism
- Visa curbs



Social Expenditure

Components-based expenditure on social services in relation to GDP in 2017-18 (BE):

- **Education - 2.7%**
- **Health - 1.4%**
- **Others - 2.6%**
- **Significance** - Social infrastructure - essentials to inclusive and sustainable growth.

Focus – goals of development strategy and to grow as a leading knowledge economy.

- Bridging the gender gaps in education
- Skill development
- Employment earnings
- Reducing social inequalities



LABOUR REFORMS AND PARTICIPATION

Initiatives - to reduce complexity in compliance and bring transparency and accountability in labour laws enforcement.

- Shram Suvidha Portal (facilitate reporting of Inspections, and submission of Returns)
- Ease of Compliance (to maintain registers under various Labour Laws/Rules)
- Universal Account Number
- National Career Service portal (linking all employment exchanges)
- Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017, offers women entitlement to enhanced maternity leave for a period of 6 months.
- Mahila E-Haat is launched to provide e-marketing to products made/manufactured/sold by women entrepreneurs/SHGs/NGOs.
- **Legislation** - The legislative reforms in Labour sector include rationalizing 38 Central Labour Acts into 4 labour codes.
- They are the Codes on Wages, Safety and Working Conditions, Industrial Relations, Social Security and Welfare.
- Creation of employment opportunities and providing sustainable livelihoods for those in informal economy are the prime objectives.



Gender Gap

Female Workforce participation

Women workers are the most disadvantaged in the labour market as they:

- constitute a very high proportion among the low skilled informal worker category
- engaged in low-productivity and low paying work
- The lower participation of women in economic activities adversely affects the growth potential of the economy

Political participation of women, in a country like India with around 49% of women in the population, has been low.

As per the 'Women in Politics' 2017 report:

- Lok Sabha - 11.8% women MPs
- Rajya Sabha - 11% women MPs
- Moreover, only 9% of MLAs across the country are women.

Notably, there are developing countries like Rwanda which has more than 60% women representatives in Parliament.

- Nai Roshni (leadership development programme for benefiting the women belonging to minority communities) is operational.
- Mahila Shakti Kendra scheme has been launched for leadership development and to address women's issues at village levels.

MGNREGA - 54% employment were generated by women, 22% by Schedule Castes and 17% by Schedule Tribes, indicating the social reach.



Health for all

- Strengthening health delivery systems and achieving universal health coverage are the objectives.
- **Expenditure** - Government healthcare providers accounted for about 23% of the Current Health Expenditure (CHE). - prominence of private hospitals and clinics among health care providers.
- **OoPE** - Out of Pocket Expenditure (OoPE) has declined approximately 7 percentage points during 2004-05 to 2014-15.
- However, its share is still around 62% in total health expenditure.
- Lack of affordable diagnostic facilities consumes a significant part OoPE.
- Government's efforts to regulate prices of Drugs and Diagnostics – National Free Diagnostic Service Initiative, National Free Drug Initiative, generic drug prescription
- **DALYs** - The concept of Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALYs) - sum of years of potential life lost due to premature mortality and the years of productive life lost due to disability.
- The Survey advocates understanding the efficiency of public spending with respect to DALYs behaviour across major States.
- **LEB** - There has been significant improvement in the health status of individuals in India.
- Evidently, life expectancy at birth has increased by 10 years during the period from 1990 to 2015.
- States with higher life expectancy are reflecting lower DALYs rates i.e. lower incidence of diseases and vice-versa.



Health for all

- **Risk factors** - Malnutrition still remains the most important risk factor, despite the drop in rate from 1990.
- Integrated Child Development Services, Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana, National Nutrition Mission
- Air pollution increasing disease burden - levels of exposure among the highest in the world.
- The other key risk factors include sanitation, drug resistance, dietary risks, genetic disorders
- The Survey points to a shift in disease burden from Communicable Diseases to Non-Communicable Diseases over last two decades.

Way Ahead -

- Preventive and curative care – health assurance
- Sanitation and Safe drinking water