

Policies of Indian Economy to Combat Recession

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The Government of India has taken important initiatives to strengthen the economic credibility of the country and make it one of the strongest economies in the world. India is fast becoming a home for new businesses that focus on high-growth sectors such as mobility, electronic commerce and other niche vertical solutions, creating new markets and driving innovation. The growth of domestic investment has been one of the main contributors to India's growth history and both the public and private sectors have allowed and sustained these investments. Listed below are several investors who manage the country's national investment:

1. Capital Expenditure for Government / Public Sector Institutions
2. Private Sector Corporation
3. Banks / Financial Institutions / Local Institutional Investors
4. Retail Investors
5. Market Activities

The total fixed capital formation in India was \$ 1,454,690 (\$ 561.44 billion) at current prices in the first quarter of 2019-2020. The Government of India expects to increase capital expenditure from Rs 3 crore (USD 41.2 billion) to Rs 3.9 million (USD 53.6 billion) in 2017-18. 20-20 period 2019. DII invested 20.42 million (\$ 292.17 billion) in the first quarter of the financial year. The total number of investor accounts in 41 active mutual funds increased to \$ 79.03 million at the end of October. Compared to 2018 is \$ 71.35. One million in March 2018 as per data published by AMFI, one of the best performers in terms of M&A agreements. The cost of mergers and acquisitions in India was estimated at US \$ 129 billion in 2018 and US \$ 41.6 billion in the first half of 2019.

Year	GFCF at Constant Prices	Capex by BSE 200 Companies	PE/VC Investments
2015-16	Rs 34.48 trillion	Rs 3.28 trillion	US\$ 16.2 billion
2016-17	Rs 37.98 trillion	Rs 3.96 trillion	US\$ 24.4 billion
2017-18	Rs 40.88 trillion	Rs 3.96 trillion	
2018-19	Rs 45.48 trillion	Rs 151.08 trillion	US\$ 35.8 billion
Q12019-2020	Rs 11.66 trillion	Rs 141.15 trillion	US\$ 36.7 billion (Till August 2019)

Investments/developments

The economic scenario improved, significant investments were made in mergers and acquisitions in various sectors, some of them are:

1. Private capital (PE) / venture capital (VC) investment in India reached \$ 35.8 billion in 2018 and reached \$ 36.7 billion in the first eight months of 2019.

2. In August 2018, Indian Oil Corporation announced a capital expenditure of 22,000 million rubles (\$ 3.02 billion) for 2018-19.
3. Mergers and acquisitions activities in the country amount to US \$ 129.4 billion in 2018 and US \$ 41.6 billion in the first half of 2019.
4. Indian companies invested \$ 5.52 billion in 2018 (from November to November) through an IPO. August 2019, properties
5. It reached \$ 25.48 billion (\$ 366.85 billion) managed by mutual funds.
6. August 2017 mutual assets were \$ 25.48 billion (\$ 366.85 billion).
7. New companies in the Indian auto industry received a \$ 491 million investment in 2018 from Ezel Green Mobility in a \$ 300 million investment in Zippo.
8. As of March 2019, the Oil and Natural Gas Company (ONGC) plans to invest more than \$ 500 million in its main asset, Mumbai High.
9. In March 2019, Tata Group entered India Airport, and agreed to invest \$ 8,000 million (\$ 1.16 billion) in GMR Group and two other investors.
10. During 2019, OYO Rooms will invest around \$ 200 million in capital, technology and leadership costs for its business in India and South Asia.
11. IPO growth reached \$ 5.5 billion in the period 19–19–18 and \$ 0.9 billion in the first quarter of 2018–19.
12. The total activity in India was 1640 in 2018. Mergers and acquisitions activities in the country stood at US \$ 71.3 billion in 2018.
13. Indian companies raised \$ 5.52 billion in 2018 through an initial public offering (IPO) on 5 November (from 5 November).
14. In November 2018, the mutual fund had assets of \$ 24.03 billion (\$ 344.31 billion).
15. Investment in Alternative Investment Fund increased by 90 percent
16. From April to June 2018, \$ 74,893 million (\$ 10.26 billion) over the year.
17. Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) plans to invest Rs 10,000 crore (\$ 1.37 billion) in Uttar Pradesh and Rs 5,000 crore (\$ 687 million) in West Bengal in the next three years.
18. Vedanta Resources plans to invest around \$ 9 billion in India in the coming years to expand its business in hydrocarbons, minerals and mining.
19. India Coal Corporation (CIL) plans to invest between US \$ 20 and 25 billion over the next five years to achieve an annual production of 1 billion tonnes by 2019-2020.
20. Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) and its partner BP PLC jointly decided to invest \$ 6 billion to build a new R Series petrol station in the block KG-D6.

Government Initiatives

The Government of India has taken numerous initiatives to improve the general economic situation in the country in various fields. Some of them are:

1. In February 2019, the Government of India approved the National Software Product Policy - 2019 to make the country a software hub.
2. National Metal Policy 2019, National Electronics 2019 Policy and Faster II (Hybrid) and Electric Vehicle (FAME II) were approved by the Government of India in 2019.
3. In November 2018, the Government of India published the MSME Assistance and Relations Program. It includes 12 key initiatives that will help SMEs grow, expand and facilitate their operations across the country.

4. In September 2018, the National Digital Communications Policy (NDCP) was approved by the Government of India with the aim of attracting \$ 100 billion in investment, improving broadband connectivity and creating four million jobs in the telecommunications sector. .
5. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has doubled its maximum capital-intensive investment to Rs 10 crore (US \$ 1.37 million).
6. The Government of India has decided to invest 2.1 trillion rupees (\$ 28.8 billion) over the next five years to repatriate state-owned banks to build new roads and highways. Years.
7. India and Japan have cooperated in the development of infrastructure in the North-East of India and have also set up a Coordination Forum between India and Japan to develop strategic infrastructure projects in the Northeast to develop the Northeast.
8. The Ministry of Maritime Transport plans to raise \$ 15.8 billion for ship development, 3 percent interest in port construction and inland waterway improvement.
9. The Ministry of Environment and Forests has granted environmental protection to the 35 kilometers of coastal road connecting South and North Mumbai. Coastal road
10. The project is part of a \$ 9.52 billion transportation infrastructure project implemented by the state government and requires a \$ 1.34 billion investment.
11. The Government of India will provide a soft loan of US \$ 1 billion to the sugar factory to help them withhold taxes of US \$ 3.33 billion. The funds are deposited directly into Kisan Bank accounts through Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana.

The India Mutual Funds Association (AMFI) aims to increase growth almost fivefold in managed assets (AUMs) to 95 pounds (\$ 1.30 trillion) and raise investor accounts to 130 million by 2025.. India's GDP will grow 7.3 percent in 1919-2018. It will improve India's investment capacity, improve the business environment, improve foreign investment policy, speedy resolution of corporate disputes, simplify tax structure and deepen public and private spending. Depends on efforts. July 30, 2019: Conversion rate applied per Rupee = 0.014533 USD

Financial deficit:

1. The fiscal deficit for the fiscal year 19 amounted to 3.4 percent of GDP and 44.5 percent of GDP (temporary).
2. Total central government spending in 2018-19 decreased by 0.3 percent of GDP in 2017-18:
3. Its goal is to achieve a fiscal deficit of 3 percent of GDP by fiscal year 2011 and up to 40 percent of GDP of the central government by fiscal year 2015.

GDP growth:

1. The expected growth rate of the GDP of 20-20-2019 is 7 percent.
2. The GDP growth rate was 6.8 percent in 2018-19, 7.2 percent in 2017-18 and 7.2 percent in 2017-2017.
3. In 2017 inflation and monetary policy, GDP growth at core prices is expected to be 6.1 percent:
4. The retail inflation rate, measured by the consumer price index, fell 3.4 percent in 1919-2018.
5. Average inflation in the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) in 2018-19 was 4.3 percent from 3.0-18 percent in 2017-18.

Outdoor Area:

1. The current account deficit is around 2.1% of GDP.
2. Exports rose 12.5 percent to \$ 330.18 billion during fiscal 2019, while imports fell 15.4 percent to \$ 514.29 billion.
3. Foreign exchange reserves were \$ 412.9 billion in 2019, or \$ 424.4 billion in 2018.
4. The industrial growth rate was estimated at 6.9 percent in 2018-2019, which is higher than in 2018.

Main performance areas:**1. Agriculture and Food Management:**

1. The gross value added growth rate (GVA) by agriculture and related sectors increased from 0.2 percent in 2014-15 to 6.3 percent in 2016, but decreased to 2.9 percent in 19-19-2018.
2. Women's participation in agriculture increased from 13.9 percent in the 2015-16 period to 11.7 percent in 2005-2006 and its concentration is higher (28 percent) among small and marginal farmers.
3. India is the second largest dairy producer in the fisheries sector and India is the largest dairy producer.

2. Industry, companies and infrastructure sector:

1. A total of eight major industries recorded a growth rate of 4.3 percent in 2018-19.
2. The World Bank's Doing Business report (DB) estimates that India's rankings have improved by 23 and ranked 19-19 out of 77 countries out of 190.
3. Rail freight and passenger traffic increased by 5-33 percent and 0.64 percent in the period 19-19-2018 compared to the 2017-18 period.
4. Road construction increased 30 km / day in 19-19-2018, compared to 12 km in 2014-15.
5. The installed power capacity increased from 3.56.100 MW in 19-19-2018 to 34002 MW in 2017-18.
6. India's total telephony was \$ 16.93 million in the period 1919-2018

Large companies (over 100 employees) make up 75 percent of the workforce and about 90 percent of productivity, about 15 percent. Starting and allowing small and medium enterprises:

1. Highly rented permanent sector, startup, credit flow transfer, re-adjusting PSL guidelines.
2. Sunset conditions are less than 10 years old, with entreaties with grandchildren at all sizes.
3. More jobs are created by removing restrictions on labor law.
4. Indirect impact on services such as other sectors such as hotels, restaurants, transportation, property, entertainment, etc. to create employment.
5. From Swachh Bharat to Swachh Bharat through Swachh Bharat: Assessment of Swachh Bharat Mission:
6. Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) Special Health Benefits of Health.93.1% of the households now have toilets.100 percent of IHHL coverage in 30 states and abroad.
7. The financial savings due to the domestic water cycle are 1.7 times the average household financial cost and 2.4 times for poor households.

8. Environmental and water management issues should be included in SBM for sustainable long term advertising.
9. Reforming India's Minimum Wage System for Comprehensive Development According to research, a well-designed minimum wage system aims to be an effective tool for workers' safety and poverty improvement. The current minimum wage system of India in 1915 has a minimum wage for various categories of jobs employed in the states. In India, 1 employee with 3 wages is not protected under the minimum wage law. The study contributes to the reorganization of the minimum wage provided by legislation on wages. Minimum wage for all jobs / workers proposed by the survey. The "national minimum wage" must be communicated by the central government, which varies among the five geographical regions. The "National Board" of the Ministry of Labor and Employment receives regular reports on the minimum wage presented by the survey. Free registration number for non-payment of legal minimum wages. An effective minimum wage policy as a comprehensive tool to achieve more sustainable and sustainable economic growth.
10. From the point of view of behavioral economics, to set the agenda of social change, move from "Beti Bachao Beti Padha" to "BADLAV" (Beti Apa Dhan Lakshmi and Vijay Lakshmi). From Swachh Bharati to Sudan India. "Thinking about support" to "deny" LPG subsidy. "Tax evasion" and "Tax avoidance". A clean India should also lead to environment friendly green India. Keeping the surroundings clean and maintaining hygiene would have tremendous environmental benefits. SBM needs to incorporate environmental and water management issues for long term sustainability and improvements. The issues relating to water availability are expected to be exacerbated by the effects of climate change and incidence of extreme weather events. Investment in the toilet and sanitation infrastructure in future, therefore, demands incorporation of principles of sustainability, circular economy, and adoption of eco-friendly sanitation technologies. Finally, all these efforts together endeavor into culminating a **Swachh** (Clean), **Swasth** (Healthy) and **Sundar** (Beautiful) Bharat .