

# SWADESHI VIEWS

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Mission: DYNAMIC SELF-RELIANCE AND INTEGRAL HUMANISM

## Perspectives on New India - Vision 2022

### New India - The Context

Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi first spoke about his dream for 'New India' sometime in early March 2017 and thereafter he dwelt this issue more specifically in his independence day speech on 15th August 2017 by saying that we need to create a New India which will be free from corrosion of poverty, dirt, corruption, terrorism, casteism, communalism, and this dream of New India has to be achieved by 2022, when the country will be celebrating its 75th Anniversary of Independence. It is in this context, we need to analysis the present economic status, the target for New India and the challenges ahead to fulfill the dream of our beloved Prime Minister.

### Indian Economy - Present Status

India is the fastest growing country in the World today. According to the World Economic Outlook: (IMF April 2019), the GDP growth rate of India in 2018 was 7.1 percent as against 6.6 percent in China. In forthcoming years 2019 and 2020, the growth rate of China will decline to 6.3 percent and 6.1 percent whereas in the same period India's growth rate will climb by 7.3 percent and 7.5 percent. The global growth rate during the corresponding period of 2019 and 2020 will be 3.3 percent and 3.6 percent and that of US will be 1.8 percent and 1.7 percent only.

India has already become the fifth largest global economy and will

become the third largest economy by 2030. Our economy is on a continuously rising trend and it is likely to increase from the present level of US \$ 2.9 trillion to US \$ 5 trillion in 2025 and further to US \$ 10

trillion by 2032. Our GDP on purchasing power parity (PPP) is UD \$ 11.41 trillion and it is already the third largest after China (1<sup>st</sup>) and US (2<sup>nd</sup>). Indian economy is undergoing

### NEW INDIA: A SNAPSHOT

- 75th year of India's independence.
- India is the World's 3rd Largest Economy with target of GDP US \$ 5 trillion by 2025 and US \$ 10 trillion by 2032.
- Doubling of income of farmers and minimum support price by 2022.
- Transforming India by innovation and technology including artificial intelligence technology, Machine Learning, Big Data Analytics, innovation and creative destruction
- Housing for all by 2022
- improvement in tax collections, both direct and indirect tax (GST) by widening tax base and thereby overall improvement in Tax GDP Ratio
- Corruption free India by curbing Black Money through Black Money Act, Money Laundering Act and Benami Property Act.
- Job creation through self-employment, by effective skill development, Banking facilities and Ease of Doing Business.
- Reduce and gradually eliminate poverty, through Antyodaya Schemes for rural development and direct benefit transfers
- Digitalisation and improvement in rural connectivity and overall implementation of Jan-Dhan Yojana, Adhar Card and access to Mobile Phone (JAM)
- Swachh Bharat (Sanitation) and Ayushman Bharat (Health Insurance)
- Good governance: IBC Code 2016, Inflation Control, Fiscal Discipline, Exchange Rate Stability.
- Zero tolerance approach to terrorism.
- National Security by strengthening our armed forces and self-reliance in defence sector.
- Strong IP Eco System for protection of Intellectual Property and encouragement to Research and Development

transformation through Innovation. The engine of growth is human skill whereby new inventions and Innovation in the field of agriculture, Science and technology will enable all round development in manufacturing, agriculture and Services sector through creative destruction. New India will boldly face the challenges of artificial intelligence and convert the same into opportunities by giving due importance to skill development and by providing adequate support to start ups and by creating world class infrastructure and through rural-urban connectivity.

### Challenges and the road Ahead

The **First** and foremost we should bear in mind the challenges of poverty and unemployment and specially the problem of income inequality. Although India is on the way to become a strong economy but our per capita income is still very low and in the global index of per capita income (IMF, World Economic Outlook - Oct. 2018). India is placed at the very low position of 145 out of 193 countries, with per capita income of US \$ 2188 as against China which is positioned at 72 with per capita income of US \$ 10099. In 2023 India's per capita income is projected to be US \$ 3040 with marginal improvement of it's ranking from 145 to 139 as against China's projected per capita income of US \$ 13780 with its ranking at 69.

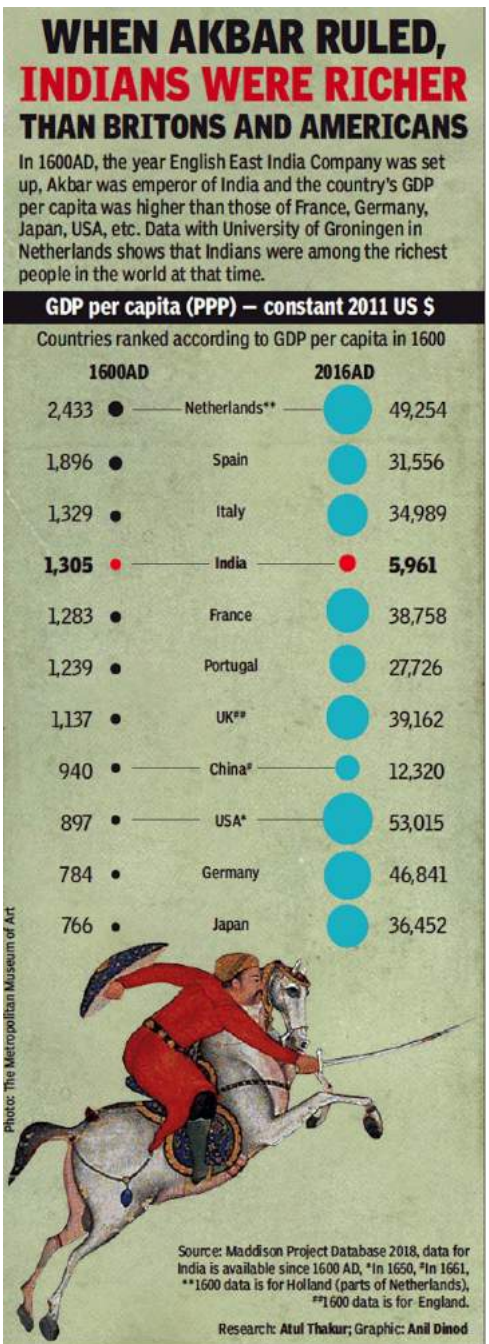
The **Second** important area of concern is Human development index (HDI), prepared by United Nations Development Programme ( UNDP) for 171 countries of which India's rank in 2018 is 130 which is 86 for China, for USA it is 13, for Germany it is 5, and in Japan it is 19. Norway is at the first position and Malawi (Africa) is at the lowest 171, Sri Lanka is at 76, Brazil at 79, much

better than India.

Broadly the HDI speaks about the standard of living, education, life expectancy, quality of nutritious food, drinking water to common people. GDP growth and the size of the economy alone is not the real economic indicator for the prosperity or the development of the nation. We have seen that China, USA, Germany, Japan, and India, are the top five economies but on HDI parameters Germany alone is near to comparison with its gross national income where it is 4<sup>th</sup> and on HDI it is 5<sup>th</sup>. All other four countries including USA, Japan, China and India are no where near to their respective position in the size of the economy. Therefore under Antyodaya Yogn, New India will thrive to minimize this gap.

The **Third** major area of concern is the global innovation Index (GII) and India's poor positioning. Although it has started improving under the present regime and this would be one of the major area of focus through skill India project and by encouraging the start ups. A cursory look at the 11th edition of the GI 2018 report published by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) Geneva, we find the mention of the word " Energizing the world with Innovation" which is key to success for any nation in the present knowledge driven economy. India's rank in the GI-2018 is 57 out of the survey of 126 countries. The rank of US is 6, Germany 9, Japan 13 and China 17 which shows that in the top five economic power, India's position needs to be improved substantially under the New India initiative by more spending on Research & Development.

Therefore New India initiatives are required for making the country free from Corruption, free from Poverty



Source: <http://indpaedia.com>

and free from clutches of unemployment and this can happen only through development and good governance for a glorious India.

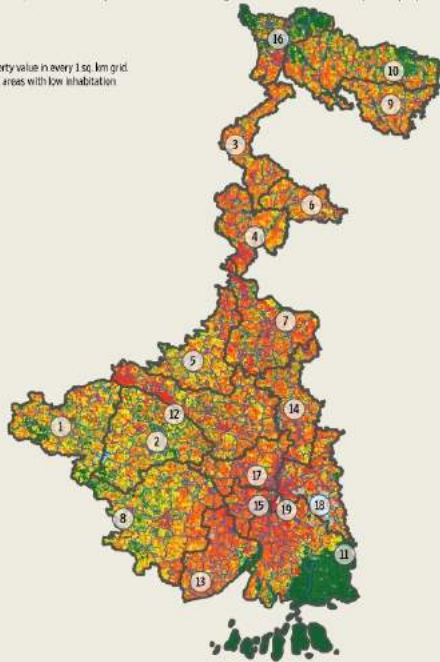
### New India and West Bengal

Under the overall administrative structure of co-operative federalism there is a need for constrictive and creative co-operation in Center and the State. The State govt. is in confrontation mood for all positive

### POVERTY GRID: WEST BENGAL

The urban poverty rate at 15% is higher than the national average by a percentage point. The rural poverty rate is higher than the urban poverty rate by 8 percentage points, though it is lower than the national average. Spatial analysis shows pockets with a high concentration of poor population across the state.

Map shaded on the basis of poverty value in every 1 sq. km grid.  
**Blue:** Water, forest or wasteland areas with low inhabitation  
**Red:** Areas with high poverty  
**Yellow:** Moderate poverty  
**Green:** Low poverty  
**Blue boundaries:** Blocks  
**Black boundaries:** Districts



**Grid:** The globe is divided into a grid of cells, which is together referred to as the grid. Each cell on the equator is almost 1 sq. km. At higher latitudes, as in Bihar, they are twice as small (close to 0.8 sq. km). The method estimates the number of poor population, and others, for each cell. The boundaries of any delineation are then put on top of the grid, and each cell value is added up to get the estimate.

#### WHY WEST BENGAL?

- West Bengal is a state with a glorious legacy in education and industry, yet there has been a significant decline in these two areas since the 1990s.
- Per capita income (at current prices) is ₹69,413, far below the national average of ₹74,380. Growth in real terms since 2004-05 has only averaged 5% annually, one percentage point lower than the national growth.
- The slow economic growth has had its impact in rising unemployment and marginal employment rates.
- However, the poverty rate at the aggregate level shows a significant decrease from 34% in 2004-05 to 20% in 2011-12.
- Can micro-measurement of poverty make a difference in better targeting of poverty alleviation programmes?

Note: Districts according to Census 2011.

initiatives of the Central govt., be it for the benefit of farmer or for the workers in the unorganized sector or for poor people for their health insurance. Unfortunately the down hill journey which began in 1969 is continuing for past fifty years in West Bengal despite there being increase in share of taxes from 32% to 42% as per the recommendations of the 14th finance Commission. The state is under financial emergency type of situation with increase in the debt form Rs 193,000 crore in 2011 to Rs. 4 lakh crore by now. The New India initiatives can definitely bring back the state economy from industrial sickness to a rejuvenated and healthy investment climate but this requires a positive approach and a political Will which can only happen through a change in regime through the democratic process.



Interactive Session on "Economic Analysis of Union Budget 2018-19" held at Indian Museum on 17th February 2018 with Shri Tathagata Roy, Hon'ble Governor of Tripura, Shri Jayant Sinha, Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Civil Aviation, Govt. of India and Shri Dilip Ghosh, President, BJP, West Bengal



Interactive Session on "Swadeshi Agenda for 11th Ministerial of WTO held at Buenos Aires, Argentina" held on 21st Nov, 2017 with Rev. Swami Suparnananda Jee Maharaj, Ramkrishna Mission, Golpark, Kolkata



Group photograph taken during the Interactive Session on "GST and its Impact on trade and Industry" held at Merchant Chamber of Commerce on 29th Nov, 2017 with Shri Shiv Pratap Shukla, Hon'ble Union Minister of state for Finance, Govt. of India



Group photograph taken during the Seminar on "Economic Impact of Demonetization" held on 8th Nov, 2017 with Shri Jayant Sinha, Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Civil Aviation, Govt of India



Group photograph taken during the Interactive Session on "Economic Analysis of Union Budget 2018-19" held at Indian Museum on 17th February 2018 with Shri Jayant Sinha, Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Civil Aviation, Govt. of India and Thakur Shree Shree Samir Brahmachari, Biswa Sevashram Sangha

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