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India Economy in the Beginning of 21th Century

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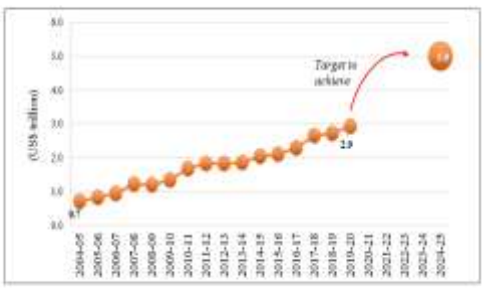
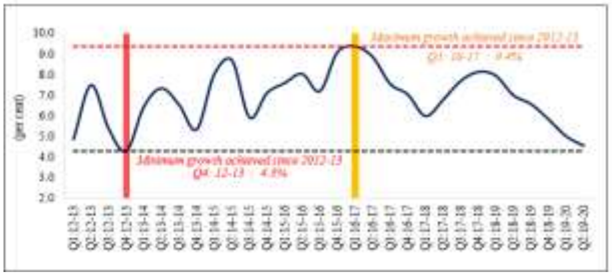
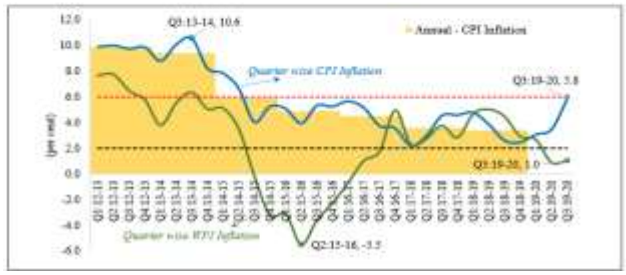
Abstract:- *2019 has been a difficult year for the global economy, with world production growing at a slower rate of 2.6 percent since the 2009 global financial crisis, which was 3.9 percent in 2011 and 3.3 percent in 2011. There is a decline of 3.8 percent. The uncertainty, although decreasing, is complicated by the protectionist tendencies of China and the United States, and by geopolitical tensions between the United States and Iran. Against the backdrop of the global environment of global production, trade and demand, India's economy slowed to 4.8 percent H9 GDP in 2019, 6.2 percent lower than half of 2018. The sharp decline in real core investment, driven by the slow growth in real consumption, has projected GDP growth from the second half of 2018-19 to the first half of 2019. However, the actual consumption growth reversed in the second quarter of 2019-2020 due to a significant increase in the government's final consumption.*

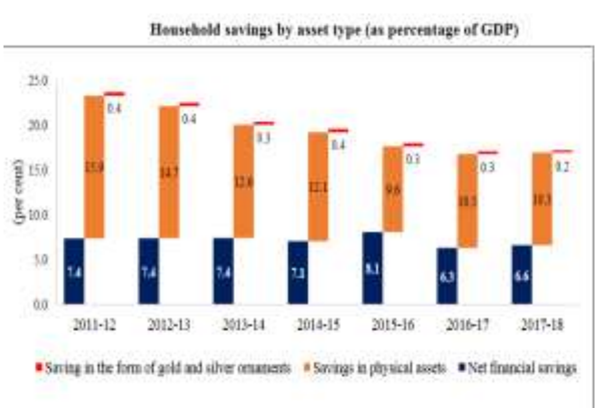


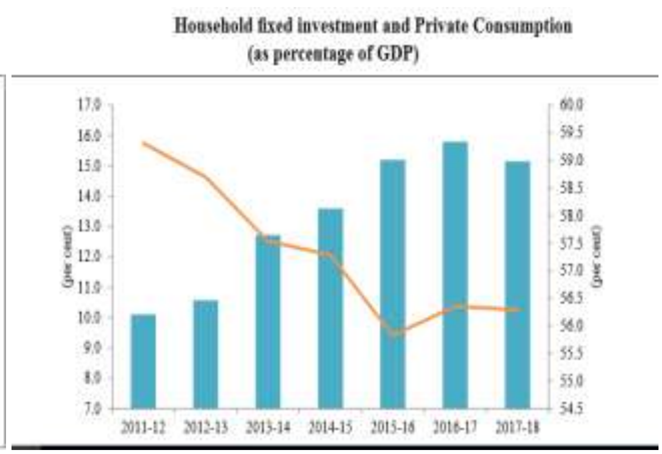
1. At the same time, India's foreign sector reduced its current account deficit (CAD) in the first half of 2019-20, from 1.5 per cent of GDP to 1.5 per cent in 2018, from the percentage of GDP. The accumulation of 20 foreign direct investment (FDI), portfolio returns and foreign exchange reserves in the first half of 2020 is impressive. Imports declined much less than exports in the 2019-20 semester, leading to lower oil prices, leading to a fall in CAD primarily.
2. In terms of supply, agricultural growth in the first half of 2019-20 is weak, much higher than the second half of 2018-19. As a result of the temporary increase in food inflation, commodity inflation rose from 3.3 percent to 7.4 percent in the first half of 2019, which will decrease by the end of the year. The increase in core CPI inflation and PPI inflation in December 2019 speaks to rising demand pressures. The slowdown in GDP growth can be understood as a slowdown in growth with the transition to the real sector of the financial sector. In an effort to increase demand, in 2019-2020, a significant dilution of monetary policy was reduced by 110 basis points.
3. Acknowledging the financial stresses created in the economy, the government has taken significant steps this year under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) to speed up the bankruptcy settlement process and reduce credit, especially stressed real estate and non For banking activities. Financial Company Sector (NBFC). At the same time, the impact of key measures to accelerate investment, particularly in the context of national infrastructure pipelines, is a green plant for growth in 2019-20 and H2-22-22. Based on a preliminary estimate of India's GDP growth of 5% in 2019-20-20, GDP growth is expected to be 2019-20 H2. The government should use its powerful mandate to consciously undertake reforms that will allow the economy to rebound strongly in 2020-21.
4. World Economy 2.9 PR and grew by a decrease of 3.6 Percent in 2018 and 3.8 percent in 2017. Global product development estimates in 2019 are the slowest since the 2009 global financial crisis, driven by geographically widespread declines in manufacturing activity and trade. Stagnant but uncertain trade tensions have contributed to trade tensions
5. India's GDP growth has also been linked to global production growth, along with other major economies. Not surprisingly, the slowdown in India's GDP growth saw a decline in world production in 2017. However, in the three years leading up to 2017, when global production growth has not declined, India has risen in the rest of the world, with average growth in 2014-18 much higher than any comparable indicator in both the advanced and world segments. Was more, and in business. Progressive economic growth has fallen from 2.5 percent in 2017 to 2.2 percent in 2018 and is expected to decrease by 1.7 percent in 2019.





6. A large group of OECD countries also saw their growth rate increase from 2.6 percent in 2017 to 2.3 percent in 2017 and 1.7 percent in 2019. The WEO forecast world production growth to decline by 2020 with a modest result of 3.3 percent. Emerging Market Economy. A January 2020 update is expected. Due to India's significant contribution to world product development, India's economic growth has grown to 5.8 percent in 2020. India's nominal GDP was 190.1 lakhs (US $ 2.7 trillion) in 2018-19.
7. The decline in global economic activity, global inflation also declined in 2019 . Inflation slowed to a progressive level, and in 1.2 other economies, India's gross domestic product (GDP) growth was also linked to an increase in world output, as previously reported in the 2015–16 Economic Survey. Not surprisingly, the slowdown in India's GDP growth saw a decline in world production in 2017 . However, in the three years leading up to 2017, when global production growth has not declined, India has risen in the rest of the world, with average growth in 2014-18 showing no comparable signs in both advanced and world segments. Was much higher than, and trade in. Progressive economic growth has fallen from 2.5 percent in 2017 to 2.2 percent in 2018 and is expected to decrease by 1.7 percent in 2019 .
8. A large group of OECD countries also saw their growth rate increase from 2.6 percent in 2017 to 2.3 percent in 2017 and 1.7 percent in 2019. The WEO forecast world production growth to decline by 2020 with a modest result of 3.3 percent. Emerging Market Economy. The global update of January 2020 predicted India's economic growth to 5.8 percent in 2020 due to India's significant contribution to world product development. India's nominal GDP was 190.1 lakh (US $ 2.7 trillion) in 2018-19-19. 1.3 Along with the weakening of global economic activity, global inflation also declined in 2019. Inflation has softened in advanced economies and developing countries, reflecting a decline in demand from the consumer economy. In terms of supply, lower energy prices in 2019 also contributed to reducing inflation. Inflation in India rose to 4.1 percent in December 2019, from 5.9 percent in 2014 to 3.4 percent in 2018.
9. The global decline in consumer demand has affected production activity, which has been declining for most of the period. Economy in 2019 (Image 4 and Image 5). In particular, global manufacturing in the automotive industry has fallen due to demand driven by changes in technology and emission standards in many countries. India has also experienced a similar decline in the auto industry (IMF World Economic Forecast, October 2019 and January 2020).
10. In slowing global industrial activity, the growth rate of large economies is declining. Increased trade barriers and trade uncertainty, driven by rising trade tensions, have also weakened business confidence and further ongoing trade. Exports of Indian production also declined.

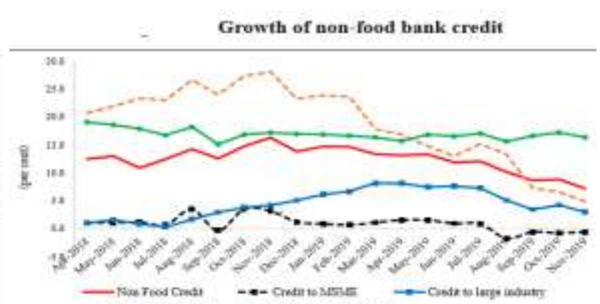




11. In October 2019, the World Economic Organization rated India's economy as the world's fifth-largest GDP using current US dollar prices in the UK and France. The size of the economy is estimated at $ 2.9 trillion in 2019. In July 2019, the Union Budget for 2019-20 revealed the Prime Minister's vision that India will reduce the economy to $ 5 trillion by 2024-25.

However, the move raised India's GDP growth expectations amid a slowdown in global production this year. Given India's record-breaking macroeconomic stability (7.5 percent average annual growth and 4.5 percent annual average) over the past five years, the economy is set to reach $ 5 trillion. 7). GDP and GDP Growth.

12. The National Bureau of Statistics (NSO) estimated India's GDP growth in the first half (April-September 2019-20-20), which is lower than the 6.2% (H2) recorded in the second half. (October – March).) 2018-19. In terms of supply, agriculture and allied activities and with the exception of government, defense and other services have contributed to GDP growth in general in all sectors, whose growth in the first half of 2019-20 compared to the first half of the year is more 2018-19 .
13. Demand for Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was driven by a decline in real fixed investment growth in the first half of the year, offset by slower growth than in 2018-19. Actual consumption. However, real consumption growth started in the second quarter of 2019-202, mainly due to a significant increase in government final consumption. Private equity increased in the same quarter increased final costs. The contribution of GDP to GDP exports became less negative in the 2019–202 quarter, as in fact the decline in exports is much less than the decline in imports. The slowdown in GDP growth and the soft price of oil led to a significant decrease in imports .
14. GDP Growth For the sixth quarter, the stock market disappoints the country's growth prospects. The BSE Sensex reached 7.0 percent at the end of December 2019 to the end of March 2019 . This may also reflect India's growing perception of major investment, a slowdown in world economies and a weakening of monetary policy by the US Federal Reserve. Clean AV Yama Foreign Investment and Foreign Portfolio Investment (FDI) stood at $ 24.4 billion in the first eight months of 2019-20. US $ 12.6 billion US, which is higher than the same period of 2018-19.
15. In 2011–12, India recorded the lowest quarterly GDP growth in Q4 2012–13 . After 13 quarters, the economy reached its highest quarterly growth rate - 9.4 percent in the 2016-17 quarter. After 13 quarters, the economy registered a low growth of 4.5 percent in Q2 2019-20. The duration of the business cycle takes about 13 quarters. Professional cycle measurement studies in India (Pandey et al. 2018) show similar results using growth data since 1996. Their research shows that when GDP increases the business cycle by an average of 12 quarters. However, in the phase of shortening the business cycle it reduces to an average of 9 quarters. Accordingly, rebound in development is expected to begin in the second half of 2019-20. However, real consumption growth started in the second quarter of 2019-202, mainly due to a significant increase in government final consumption. Personal final spending rose in the same quarter. The GDP contribution to GDP for the quarter 2019-202 became less negative as in fact the decline in exports is much less than the decline in imports. A decrease in GDP and a soft oil price led to a significant decrease in imports .
16. Inflation Level 1.12 In the first half of 2019, inflation was estimated at 3.3 percent, slightly higher than the previous year's H2 level. Further inflation rose to 7.35 percent in December 2019, largely driven by supply factors. Due to unseasonal rains and floods in the country, prices of food items have gone up, affecting crop production. On the other hand, wholesale price index (WPI) inflation fell from 3.2% in April 2019 to 2.6% in December 2019, reflecting the weakening of demand pressures in the economy.
17. Core inflation (to some extent food and fuel inflation) further reflects the state of demand in the economy. During core CPI inflation, the slowdown in 2018–20 declined from 6.1 percent in 2018–19 to 4.3 percent in the second quarter of 2019–20, reflecting the demand pressures in the economy as well. Core CPI and CII inflation jointly reduced inflation as a GDP deflator, which fell to 2.1 percent in the first half of 2019-20 from 3.7 percent in Q2 2018. This significantly reduced nominal GDP growth.



18. As far as implementing several strategies to improve the formality of the economy, the effect of testing method and option is very imp.ortant, because the design changes, labor market evaluation of the Periodic Labor Force Survey (PLFS) first. Are not strictly compared to kvinkanu I Employment work done in a national sample survey of National Organization

(NEW) The survey found the results. So far, limited comparisons have sought to emphasize increased employment in the public sector.

19. In relation to recent employment data, the share of official employment as a 'regular' salary / salary 'tree has increased from 17.9 percent in 2011 to 22.8 percent in 2017-18 . The regular wage / wage share of the group increased by 5 percentage points, a 5 percent decrease in the proportion of casual workers, reflecting the formality of the economy. As a result, during this period, in absolute terms, there were about 2.62 new jobs in the regular status category, in villages - 1.21 degrees and 1.39 degrees. It should be noted that the share of women in "regular pay" increased by 8 percentage points (from 13 percent in 2011 to 12 to 21 percent in 2017-18), with an additional 0.7 new jobs for women workers. in the range of. The reduction in labor force is mainly related to the rural sector, where rural workers have shifted from agriculture to industrial and service activities. In the urban sector, there is a shift in employment levels from self-employment to wages. 1. The interim industry survey as on 16 March 2018 also shows job growth in the organized manufacturing sector. During 2014-15 and 2017-18, the total number of workers increased to 14.7 thousand dollars and the total population - 17.3 thousand dollars. Organized production in India.
20. Fiscal situation 1.179 In 2019-20, the budget deficit of the Center was estimated at 7.04 lakh (3.3 percent of GDP) compared to 6.49 lakh (3.4 percent of GDP) in 2018-19 (pictured). 12). In the first eight months of 2019-20, the budget deficit was 114.8 percent of the budget level. Net tax revenue of 1.18 percent, which will increase 25 percent for the European Union in 2019-20 compared to PE 2018-19-19 in 2019-20, increased 2.6 percent from April to November 2019, almost half the growth. For the same period last year. This is mainly due to lower growth in total taxable income (GVA) in the eight months of 2019–209, up 0.8 percent from the 7.1 percent increase in the same period of 2018–19 . The tax for goods and services, which is the largest component of indirect taxes, rose 4.1 percent in April-November 2019 for the Center. However, the growth of accumulated collections of GST for the center started and continues in October 2019. Its pace is also in November and December 2019. 1.19 Notably, the November + 2019 GST (Center + State) collection was the third highest monthly collection since GST (July 2017) was introduced. From April to December 2019, the total revenue collected from total income in December 2019 exceeded the average 1 liter with an income of `1.03 GEL. This may be a result of government efforts to improve tax compliance and revenue collection as well as reflect the growth economy. Monetary Policy 1.21 Liquidity of banks has been comfortable since June 2019 and has remained healthy since then average daily oil consumption increased from $ 45.6 thousand in December 2019 to $ 256.4 thousand in December 2019. Long-term liquidity was initiated through four open market operations (OMOs) through a $ 5 billion auction and buy / sell. Multiple liquidity in the banking system is reflected in the weighted interest rate of the money market, primarily reflected in the Liquidity Adjustment Corridor (LAF) (distribution between repo rates and reverse repo rates in the LAF corridor)
21. The position of the Reserve Bank of India's Monetary Policy Committee remains comfortable as it will reduce the policy rate to 135 basis points. The decrease in excess liquidity of banks may be associated with the fall in interest rates. . However, the differences were different in different market segments . The transfer to short-term treasury bills was completed during this period, when it was partial to long-term securities. The transition to the credit market has also been partial in the form of Scheduled Average Rental Rate (SCAL) of commercial banks (SCAL) on loans in net rupees at a rate of only 33 basis points (PP) from February to November 2019. Thus, less than a quarter of the RBI was deducted by banks for new borrowers. Based on fundraising, the 1-year MCLR decreased by 49 points from February to November 2019; Which is about one third of the low RBI rate. Loan Growth 1.23. The growth in bank loans, which took place in the first half of 2018-19, started slowing in the second half of 2018-19 and later in the first half of 2019-20-20. He followed all the major non-food credit segments except personal loans, which continued to grow at a steady and steady pace. Credit growth slowed down in the services sector. The increase in credit to the industry has seen a significant decline in recent months for both the SME sector and large industries. Agriculture and allied activities benefited from higher credit growth .
22. The slowdown in credit growth is explained by the elimination of risk by banks that continue to make NPAs. This is despite the fact that from December 2016 to June 2019, more than 2000 corporate insolvency procedures were granted. The IBC process helped reduce NPAs from 11.2 percent to 9.3 percent of total advances in March 2019. However, the coefficient NPA remains six months in advance - 9.3 percent by the end of September 2019. The risk of light investment of 1.25 grams by SCB can be met while avoiding risk. During the first eight months of 2019-20, scheduled commercial banks raised similar deposits in the same period of the previous year. However, SCB decided to invest three times more funds this year than the previous year and cut its loan cost by more than four-fifths. Private sector lending risk increased in 2019 . Risk for private sector loans is likely to apply to public sector banks (PSBs). The growth of loans to PSBs was not only lower than that of private sector banks, but also the growth of loans to CSOs declined sharply from December 2018. In October and November 2019, major product groups showed positive growth in exports in the same month of the previous year, while imports of basic goods declined. However, due to the slowdown in exports for traders on imports, the balance

of trade has improved so far in 2019–20–20 . The decrease in the cost of imports was partly due to the fall in oil prices this year compared to 2018–19 , and a slowdown in exports may be the result of a peak in world activity. A fall in the real exchange rate may help revive India's exports , although evidence of devaluation of the exchange rate involved in exports is disappointing .

23. Despite the slow growth in exports of services, the trade balance on services remained positive in 2019-20. The trade surplus was estimated at $ 40.5 billion in the services bill. For the six months of 2019, compared to $ 38.9 billion U.S. in 2018-19
24. Current Account Deficit (CAD) refers to the decline in the country's external debt, which makes domestic economic policy more independent of external influences. CAD accounted for 2.1 percent of GDP in 2018-19, a decrease of 1.5 percent in the 2019-20 semester, with a significant reduction in trade deficit .
25. Foreign direct investment (FDI) is a more stable source of CAD financing than foreign loans. The total number of FDI in India in 2014–19 was stronger than in the previous five years; The trend also continued in 2019–20–20 . In the first eight months of 2019-20, both FDI and net FDI in the country exceeded the flows received in the same period of 2018. 19. Net FDI inflows to $ 7.3 in first half of 2019-209Was Arab. Against the outflow of $ 7.9 billion US for the first half of 2018 .
26. As a result of an improved current account and increased capital inflows into the country, the country's balance of payments (BOP) situation has improved since the end of March 2019, with the Foreign Exchange Reserve at $ 302 billion. January 10, 2020 to US $ 461.2 billion.
27. Resource shifts between sectors that have increased at different rates in different sectors of the economy in response to price changes. High GDP growth does not pay much attention to regional contribution to development, as does low GDP growth. However, at all stages of development, structural changes are unavoidable, and the pace of change is of interest .
28. Agriculture and allied sectors. The share of total public investment in the country declined from 2009–14 to 2014–19, mainly due to the relatively high growth rate of the third sector. This is a natural result of the development process leading to rapid development of non-agricultural sectors. The share of industrial activity in 1.35 GVA also declined from 2009–14 to 2014–19. The manufacturing sector, which accounts for more than 50 percent of the industrial GVA, is shrinking, and the proportion of the manufacturing sector model is also moderate.
29. The service sector has moved rapidly away from agriculture and industry. Financial services, real estate and professional services contributed to the development of services, followed by public administration. Globally, the services sector has supported global growth, partially compensating for the decline in production capacity. Preliminary estimates: 2019-20 2019
30. As the first preliminary forecast, real GDP growth is projected to be 5.0 percent in 2019-20 as compared to 6.8 percent in 2019-19. The nominal GDP estimate in 2019-20-20 is 204.4 varnish crops, the provisional estimate of GDP for 2018-19 (`190.1 varnish marriages) is 7.5 percent.
31. The contribution of total consumption and net exports to GDP at current prices is expected to increase from 2019 to 20-01. Fixed investment as a percentage of GDP at current prices is expected to be 28.1 percent in 2019-20-20, compared to 29.3 percent in 2018-19 .
32. Real GVA at prime prices, estimated at 4.9 percent in 2019-20-20 as compared to 6.6 percent in 2018-19. GVA growth declined in all sub-sectors except "public administration, defense and other services" .
33. The main economic indicators are shown that real GDP has increased by 4.8 percent in the first half of 2019–20, the first preliminary estimate suggests that H9 growth will decrease from H9 in 2019–2202. The years 2019-2011. . The following is why it can happen: Previously, the Nifty India Consumption Index developed for the first time this year, marking a positive growth of 10.1 percent compared to negative growth in the previous months in October 2019. Growth remains positive - 5.7 percent in November 2019 and 0.2 percent in December 2019. Second, by restoring positive confidence in the Indian economy, the BSE Sensex is growing at 7.0 percent (as of December 31, 2019) at the end of March 2019. Third, foreign investors continue to express confidence in India. In April-April 2018, the country attracted $ 24.4 billion of foreign direct investment. Compared to $ 21.2 billion. FDI net inflows from April 2019-20-20 - reaching a positive $ 12.6 billion in November, and in April 2018-19 - compared to $ 8.7 billion in November. Fourth, the low impact of previous reductions in repo rates reflects an increase in demand pressure. Core CPI inflation rose from 3.4 percent in October 2019 to 3.6 percent in November 2019 and 3.8 percent in December 2019. CPI inflation also increased from zero percent in October 2019 to 0.6 percent in November 2019 and 2.6 percent in December 2019. Fifth, trade time for farmers has improved and this will increase consumption in rural areas. Food inflation has been increasing since April 2019. Sixth, production activity occurs during a period of growth and there are signs of its adoption. The IIP registered a growth of 1.8 percent in November 2019, compared to 3.4 percent in October 2019 and 4.3 percent in September 2019. Along with the IIP, growth of eight major industries is also marked by recovery. A slight decrease of 1.5 percent in November 2019, a decrease of 5.8 percent in October 2019. This corresponds to the business cycle. Seventh, a steady improvement in BMI

production was recorded, which increased from 50.6 in October 2019 to 51.2 and in November 2019 and December 2019 to 52.7 respectively. PMI service also increased from 49.2 in October 2019 to 52.7 in January 2019 and again to 53.3 in December 2019. Eighth, export product development improved, reflecting a 0.8 percent drop in the third quarter of 2019–20, a relatively small decline of 3.7 percent in the second quarter of 2019–20. As a result, export GDP is expected to grow. As per the first preliminary estimates for 2019-20-20, the contribution of net exports to GDP growth has increased by 1.1 percentage points in 2018-19. Ninth, foreign currency shares rose by $ 413 billion. $ 461.2 Billion by March 2019; By January 10, 2020, the US Indian economy is witnessing a surge in foreign investors. Refers to the belief. After registering negative growth rates in September and October 2019, the tenth place, GST Gross Revenue Collection, December 2019 and November 2019Read Rate increased by 9 percent and 6 percent respectively in the same month of the previous year. Starting in April 2019, the total GST revenue has increased by more than five times from `1 lakh, which has increased the overall economic activity. Recent Growth Details: Financial Sector Real Estate Growth Rate

34. A certain increase in investment growth accelerates GDP growth, resulting in higher consumption growth. A greater increase in consumption improves investment prospects, leading to an even greater increase in fixed investment, which further accelerates GDP growth, which also increases consumption. High Fixed Investment as GDP Growth . This virtual cycle of high GDP consumption promotes economic growth in the country: Recently announced growth: DRAG Financial Sector Real Sector Growth Rate 1.41 Economic Survey, 2018 -19 describes the Virtual Fixed Cycle Development Investment This development accelerates GDP growth, resulting in higher consumption. A greater increase in consumption improves investment prospects, leading to an even greater increase in fixed investment, which further accelerates GDP growth, which also increases consumption. This remarkable cycle of high investment combined with GDP growth and high consumption generates economic growth in the country's growth cycle. To understand Corporate Investment When it comes to financial sector problems, we need to understand the credit boom (Mian & Sufi, 2018). It is now well known that unexpected credit expansion driven by a clean supply leads to a small expansion of production and employment, but a significant decline in the long run. The IMF (2017) estimates this relationship to be 80 countries. In most cases, the lending channel operates in the context of household debt, where households increase demand through the use of loans in the short term and subsequently reduce demand in the delegation phase, thus through recession.
35. In the Indian context, corporate debt was managed by the credit channel. The boom after the bush was characterized by a decline of delegation and lower investment in the corporate sector, which eventually led to a decline in GDP growth. It can be useful to ask whether the source of the recession cycle occurred in the mid-2000s, when negative bank lending nearly tripled from 2003–04 to 2007–08 and doubled from 2007–08 to 2011. . 12. Is it possible that excessive lending to the bank, irrational upsurge in the boom period, will lead to a decline in corporate investment in the future?
36. World sentiment is in India's favor, reflecting a strong and growing flow of pure FDI. Due to trade stress, it increases the transfer of investors from other countries. The NIP announcement may further increase the inflow of foreign investment into the country in brown and green infrastructure projects. Continued weakening of FDI directives can become a cause of concern for foreign investors and may improve the investment environment.
37. Achievements in India can not only help increase exports, but also change imports, in which India has ample opportunity to expand domestic production.
38. India is making steady progress in the order of trade estimated by the World Bank for 190 countries. The rank was improved before GST was implemented. Recent ratings have improved trade facilitation, as transboundary movement of goods is expected to take longer. With the introduction of GST, a. Market expansion can add business costs and encourage new investment. An improvement in the land and labor market can further reduce trade costs.
39. Reducing the tax rate to 15% for new start-ups can increase the rate of return on investment and encourage new investment compared to lower cost of capital.
40. Public sector bank mergers can increase the financial strength of mergers, reduce risk and decrease lending rates. With GDP growth forecasting 1.58 in 2020-21, it is clear that overriding risk should prevail, especially when a government with a strong mandate is able to deliberately improve.
41. India's GDP growth is expected to grow strongly in 2020-21, with the following statistical base increasing by 5 percent in 2019-20-20. 1.59 is projected to have both deficiencies and downside risks, which is expected to increase India's GDP by 6-6.0-5%. 2019 was a difficult year for the world economy. Global product growth is projected to grow at a slower rate of 2.9 percent in 2018 after the 2009 global financial crisis. Against the backdrop of a weak environment for world production, trade and demand, India's economy slowed, with a slight increase of 4.8 percent to GDP in the first half of 2019, down 6.2 percent from the second half of 2018. 19. Rapid decline in real fixed investment due to slow growth in real consumption - GDP growth in 2018-19 from second half of 2018-19. Government consumption. In terms of supply, the CAA contributed to the development of all sectors in general, with the exception of agriculture and related activities and public administration, defense and other services, whose growth in the first half of 2019-20 was higher than six months

was. 2018-19 India's foreign sector is gaining stability in the first half of 2019-20, using its indicator to reduce its current account deficit (CAD), percentage of GDP, to 1.5 for 2018-19-19.

42. Cancellation of portfolio flows and accumulation of foreign exchange reserves. Imports declined much less than exports in the 2019-20 semester, leading to lower oil prices, leading to a fall in CAD primarily. Gross inflation rose from 3.3 percent in the first half of the year 2019 to December 2019-20 - in December 2019-20 - a temporary increase in food inflation, which is expected to decrease by the end of the year. The increase in core CPI inflation and PPI inflation in December 2019-20 indicates an increase in demand pressure. The slowdown in GDP growth can be understood as a slow cycle of growth. The financial sector acted as a change in the real sector: growth and growth in investment as reported in the Economic Survey 2018-19-19. In an effort to boost investment, consumption and exports, the government has introduced significant reforms in 2019-2020 to expedite insolvency decisions under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (MBC) to facilitate lending especially for busy real estate and NBFCs. National gas pipeline infrastructure for 2019-2025 among other measures. GDP growth is expected to be H2 2019-20-20, based on earlier preliminary estimates by civil society organizations, at 5 percent of India's GDP by 2019-20-20. The government should use its powerful mandate to consciously implement reforms that will enable the economy to return quickly in 2020-21.