Economic Survey
2018-19
### Key highlights of Economic Survey 2018-19

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pathways for trickle-down have opened up in Indian economy in the last 5 years</th>
<th>India needs <strong>8%</strong> annual GDP growth till 2024-25 to become the 3rd largest economy</th>
<th>In 2019-20, the Indian economy is expected to record economic <strong>growth of 7%</strong></th>
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<tbody>
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<td><strong>Virtuous Cycle of savings, investment and exports required for sustainable growth</strong></td>
<td><strong>Indian Economy is estimated to have grown by 6.8%</strong> during fiscal year 2018-19</td>
<td>In 2018-19, India reported <strong>8%</strong> year-on-year rise in exports to reach <strong>US$535.5</strong> bn</td>
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**Private investment** is a key driver for growth, demand, capacity, jobs, technology

GDP growth during the last five financial years topped **7.5%** defining a new normal

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Note: US$1 = ₹68.66*
Economic Survey 2018-19 departs from traditional Anglo-Saxon thinking by viewing the economy as being either in a virtuous or a vicious cycle, and thus never in equilibrium.

Key components for a self-sustaining virtuous cycle:

- Presenting data as a public good
- Emphasizing legal reforms
- Ensuring policy consistency
- Encouraging behavior change using principles of behavioral economics
- Nourishing MSMEs to create more jobs and become more productive
- Reducing the cost of capital
- Rationalizing the risk-return trade-off for investments
Policy for Real People, Not Robots

Leveraging the Behavioral Economics of “Nudge”

- Decisions by real people deviate from impractical robots theorized in classical economics
- Behavioral economics provides insights to ‘nudge’ people towards desirable behavior
- Key principles of behavioral economics:
  - Emphasizing the beneficial social norm
  - Changing the default option
  - Repeated reinforcements

Using insights from behavioral economics to create an aspirational agenda for social change:

- From ‘Beti Bachao Beti Padhao’ to ‘BADLAV’ (Beti Aapki Dhan Lakshmi Aur Vijay Lakshmi)
- From ‘Swachh Bharat’ to ‘Sundar Bharat’
- From ‘Give it up” for the LPG subsidy to ‘Think about the Subsidy’
- From ‘Tax evasion’ to ‘Tax compliance’
Reorienting policies for MSME Growth

- Enabling MSMEs can help achieve greater profits, job creation and enhanced productivity
- Dwarfs (firms with less than 100 workers) despite being more than 10 years old, account for more than 50% of all organized firms in manufacturing by number
- Contribution of dwarfs to employment is only 14% and productivity is a mere 8%
- Large firms (more than 100 employees) account for 75% employment and close to 90% of productivity despite accounting for about 15% by number

Plan to strengthen MSMEs by:

- A sunset clause of less than 10 years, with necessary grand-fathering, for all size-based incentives
- Deregulating labor law restrictions to create significantly more jobs, as evident from Rajasthan
- Re-calibrating Priority Sector Lending (PSL) guidelines for direct credit flow to young firms in high employment elastic sectors
Data “Of the People, By the People, For the People”

- Society’s optimal consumption of data is higher than ever given technological advances in gathering and storage of data.

- As data of societal interest is generated by the people, data can be created as a public good within the legal framework of data privacy.

- Government must intervene in creating data as a public good, especially of the poor and in social sectors.

- Merging the distinct datasets held by the Government already would generate multiple benefits.
Inclusive Growth through Affordable, Reliable and Sustainable Energy

**2.5X increase** in per capita energy consumption needed for India to raise per capita GDP

**4X increase** in per capita energy consumption needed for India to achieve 0.8 HDI score

India now stands at **4th** in wind power, **5th** in solar power and **5th** in renewable capacity

**+ US$7.3 bn** saved and 108.3 mn tonnes of CO2 emissions reduced by energy efficiency

Share of renewable in total power generation rose from 6% in 2014-15 to **10%** in 2018-19

Thermal power still plays a dominant role at **60%** share, likely to continue until 2030

Market share of electric cars only **0.06%** in India, while it is 2% in China and 39% in Norway

Access to fast battery charging needed to increase the market share of electric vehicles
Thank You