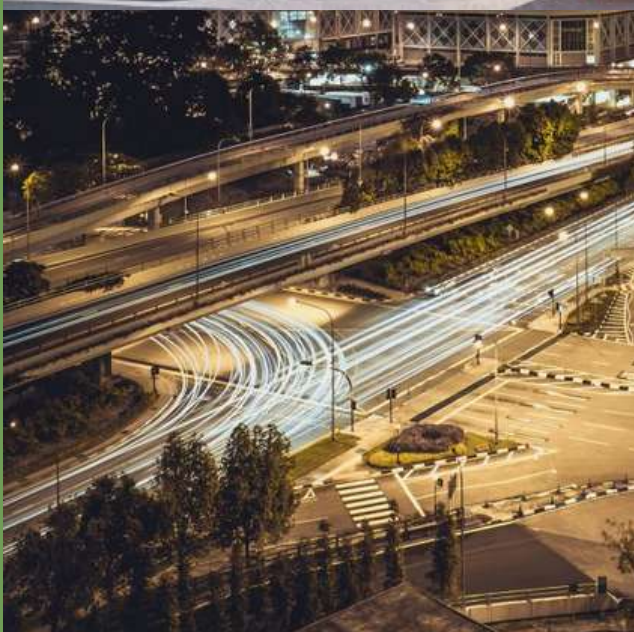


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KNOW YOUR ECONOMIST

- Michael Kremer

FUN SEGMENT

- Economeme

ATMANIRBHAR IN PULSES BY '27: CAN INDIA DO IT?

Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman emphasized India's goal of self-sufficiency in pulses, aiming to end imports by December 2027. This ambition comes despite India's pulse imports rising from 7-9% annually between 2014-15 and 2022-23 to 16% in 2023-24 due to weak rainfall and declining domestic production over the past two years.



A 2023 Nabard Research study estimates that with a 5.1% annual increase in per capita income over the next five years, demand for pulses will grow by about 2% per year. The good news is that pulses production has been growing faster, averaging a 2.4% annual increase over the past decade.

The bad news is that by 2030-31, India will still need to import about 4.59 million tonnes of pulses. This is slightly less than what was imported in 2023-24 but much higher than the average imports in past years. To stop importing pulses completely by 2027-28, India's domestic production needs to grow by 6.6% per year, which is 2.75 times the current growth rate.



Demand assumed to grow at 2% per year (based on growth in per capital income of 5.1% per year) and production at its 10-year average of 2.44% per year.

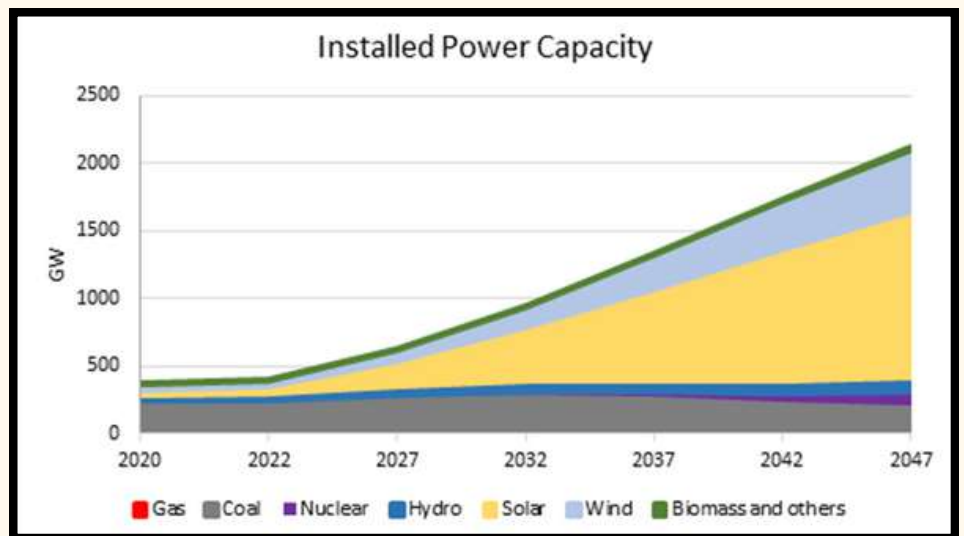
SECURING ENERGY NEEDS FOR A VIKSIT BHARAT



The Union Budget 2024-25 of India emphasizes energy security as a cornerstone of its strategic development goals, aligning with the vision of Viksit Bharat 2047. The budget outlines comprehensive measures to enhance energy independence, promote sustainable energy practices, and ensure reliable energy access for all.

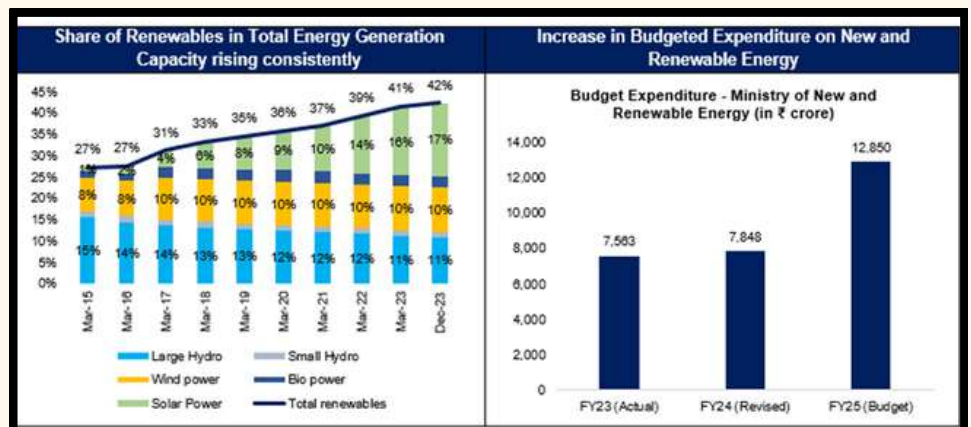
Initiatives with private sector in Nuclear Energy

- Setting up Bharat Small Reactors
- R&D of Bharat Small Modular Reactor and newer technologies for nuclear energy



Energy Audit

- Financial support for shifting of micro and small industries to cleaner forms of energy
- Facilitate investment grade energy audit in 60 clusters, next phase expands to 100 clusters.



Pumped Storage Policy

For electricity storage and facilitation of smooth integration of the growing share of renewable energy

AUSC Thermal Power Plants

A joint venture between NTPC and BHEL will set up a full scale 800 MW commercial plant.

PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana

Suitable Rooftop Solar Plant Capacity for households

Average Monthly Electricity Consumption (units)	Suitable Rooftop Solar Plant Capacity	Subsidy Support
0-150	1-2 kW	₹ 30,000/- to ₹ 60,000/-
150-300	2-3 kW	₹ 60,000/- to ₹ 78,000/-
> 300	Above 3 kW	₹ 78,000/-

The benefits of the scheme include

1. Free electricity for households.
2. Reduced electricity costs for the government.
3. Increased use of renewable energy.
4. Reduced carbon emissions.

The Union Budget 2024-25 strategically addresses India's energy security, laying a strong foundation for sustainable growth and development. By prioritizing renewable energy, green hydrogen, energy efficiency, and grid modernization, India is poised to achieve a resilient and inclusive energy future, aligned with the vision of Viksit Bharat 2047.

INDIA'S EXPORT AND IMPORT POLICY



India is set to establish dedicated e-commerce export hubs to boost online trade, Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman announced in the Union Budget. The government aims to create a streamlined regulatory and logistics environment to support the growing e-commerce sector. The Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) is already collaborating with the Reserve Bank of India and other ministries to implement measures that will facilitate e-commerce exports.

These hubs are expected to offer a range of services, including export clearances, warehousing, customs clearance, returns processing, and product handling. The private sector is expected to play a key role in developing and operating the facilities of simplifying the export and import of e-commerce goods and significantly reducing re-imports. India's e-commerce exports currently stand at a modest \$2 billion. The potential for growth is immense, with estimates that India's e-commerce exports could reach \$350 billion by 2030. The move is expected to create new jobs, stimulate economic growth, and enhance India's position as a global e-commerce player.

EMPLOYMENT AND SKILLING

Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman revealed that the government has earmarked Rs 1.48 lakh crore to bolster education, employment, and skill development. As part of the Prime Minister's comprehensive package, five innovative schemes will be launched to drive employment, skilling, and various opportunities for a staggering 4.1 crore young individuals over the next five years, paving the way for a brighter future. Here is the complete list of schemes along with their details.



Scheme A: First-Time Employment Support

Objective: Encourage first-time employment and support new entrants in the workforce. First-time employees registered in the EPFO will receive a one-month salary of up to ₹15,000. Payment will be made in three instalments to ensure continuous support. This scheme aims to ease the transition into the workforce and provide financial stability during the initial phase of employment.

Scheme B: Job Creation In Manufacturing

Objective: Boost job creation in the manufacturing sector and encourage employers to hire new employees. Incentives will be provided directly to both employees and employers based on their EPFO contributions. will be scaled according to the number of years of employment, with a focus on the first four years. This scheme aims to stimulate job growth in the manufacturing sector and support employers in expanding their workforce

Scheme C: Employer Support and Employment Generation

Objective: Encourage employers to hire additional employees and support employment generation. The government will reimburse up to ₹3,000 per month for two years towards EPFO contributions made by employers for each additional employee hired. This scheme aims to reduce the financial burden on employers and incentivize them to create new job opportunities.

Internship Scheme in Top Companies

Objective: Provide valuable work experience and exposure to top companies for youth. 1 crore youth will be placed in internships in 500 top companies over five years. Internships will be designed to provide hands-on experience and skill development opportunities. This scheme aims to enhance employability and prepare youth for the workforce

INFRASTRUCTURE

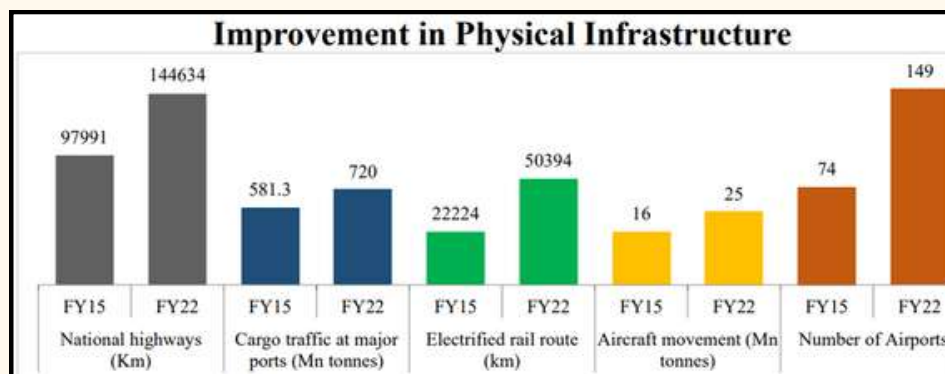


Infrastructure investment by Central Government

Provision of ₹11,11,111 crore for infrastructure (3.4% of GDP)

Infrastructure investment by state governments: ₹1.5 lakh crore to states as long-term interest free loans to support resource allocation. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY):

Phase IV of PMGSY will be launched to provide all-weather connectivity to 25,000 rural habitations.



Irrigation and Flood Mitigation:

Through the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme, 11,500 crore will support projects like the Kosi-Mechi link and 20 other schemes, including barrages, river pollution abatement, and irrigation. Surveys for Kosi flood mitigation will be conducted. Assam will receive assistance for flood management. Himachal Pradesh will get aid for flood reconstruction and rehabilitation through multilateral development assistance.

Tourism:

The Vishnupad and Mahabodhi Temple Corridors will be developed like the Kashi Vishwanath Temple Corridor. Rajgir, significant for Hindus, Buddhists, and Jains, will undergo comprehensive development. Odisha's scenic beauty, temples, wildlife sanctuaries, and beaches will receive government assistance to enhance tourism.

-Gul Rai

RBI MANDATES TRANSPARENT PROCESS FOR IDENTIFYING WILFUL DEFAULTERS



The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has mandated that banks adopt a transparent and uniform approach for identifying wilful defaulters. This new regulation seeks to ensure fairness and accuracy in the process, aiming to minimize inconsistencies and prevent misuse. Banks are now required to follow specific guidelines that include thorough documentation and a clear justification for labeling a borrower as a wilful defaulter. The RBI's directive is designed to improve the reliability of financial reporting and protect the interests of both lenders and borrowers, fostering a more equitable and transparent lending environment.

KNOW YOUR ECONOMIST

MICHAEL KREMER



BIOGRAPHY

Michael Kremer is an American economist known for his work in development economics. A professor at the University of Chicago, he won the 2019 Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences with Abhijit Banerjee and Esther Duflo. Born on November 12, 1964, in New York City, he earned his BA in Social Studies and Ph.D. in Economics from Harvard University.

WORK

Michael Kremer held academic roles at MIT and Harvard University and is currently a professor at the University of Chicago. As a co-founder of IPA, he promotes the use of randomized controlled trials (RCTs) to evaluate development programs. Kremer pioneered RCTs for assessing intervention impacts, providing a rigorous policy evidence base.

He demonstrated the long-term benefits of school-based deworming in Kenya and helped design advance market commitments for vaccines, incentivizing their development and distribution in low-income countries.

AWARDS AND RECOGNITION

Michael Kremer was awarded Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences (2019) for his experimental approach to alleviating global poverty, shared with Abhijit Banerjee and Esther Duflo.

Kremer is also a recipient of the MacArthur "Genius" Fellowship, recognizing his innovative work in development economics.

ECONO MEME

corporations: *keep raising prices*

economics researchers:



World: Pandemic then Russia-Ukraine war then global inflation.

Economic Growth:



when you fail the econ exam but you can still understand econ memess





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