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Ministry of Finance
Department of Economic Affairs
Economic Division

MONTHLY ECONOMIC REPORT
OCTOBER 2019
*****

HIGHLIGHTS

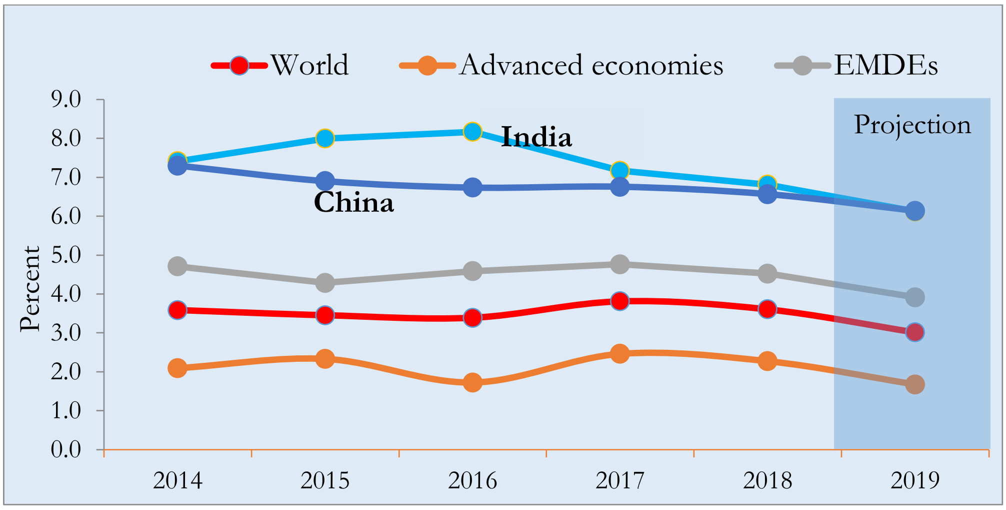
- *The growth of real GDP for the second quarter of 2019-20 was 4.5 per cent as compared to 7.0 percent in the corresponding period of previous year.*
- *The consumer price inflation stood at 4.6 percent in October 2019, as compared to 3.99 percent in September 2019.*
- *The Budget Estimate of the fiscal deficit for 2019-20 has been set at 3.3 percent of GDP, as compared to 3.4 percent in 2018-19 (Provisional Actuals).*
- *Growth of M3 (Year on Year (YoY) basis) as on 25th October 2019 stood at 10.6 percent, as compared to a growth rate of 10.0 percent as recorded in the corresponding fortnight end in the previous year.*
- *The value of merchandise exports and imports(in US$ terms) declined by 1.1 percent and 16.3 percent respectively in October 2019.*
- *India's current account deficit as percentage of GDP was 2.0 percent in Q1 of 2019-20, as compared to 2.3 percent in the corresponding period of previous year.*
- *Foreign exchange reserves stood at US$ 448.2 billion as on 15th November 2019, as compared to US$ 412.9 billion at end-March 2019.*
- *As per the first advance estimates for 2019-20, the total production of kharif foodgrains is estimated at 140.6 million tonnes.*
- *Index of Industrial Production (IIP) growth contracted by 4.3 percent during September 2019, as compared to a growth of 4.6 percent during September 2018.*

1. ECONOMIC GROWTH

1.1 Global Growth

- As per IMF's World Economic Outlook (WEO), October 2019, the global economic activity remained weak with growth for 2019 downgraded to 3 percent, which is slowest pace since the global financial crisis. Among the major economies, India's growth remained highest in the last five years (Figure 1).
- The subdued growth is a result of rising trade barriers, elevated uncertainty surrounding trade and geopolitics, idiosyncratic factors causing macroeconomic strain in several emerging market economies, and structural factors, such as low productivity growth and ageing demographics in advanced economies.

Figure 1: Growth of real GDP: world and major economies

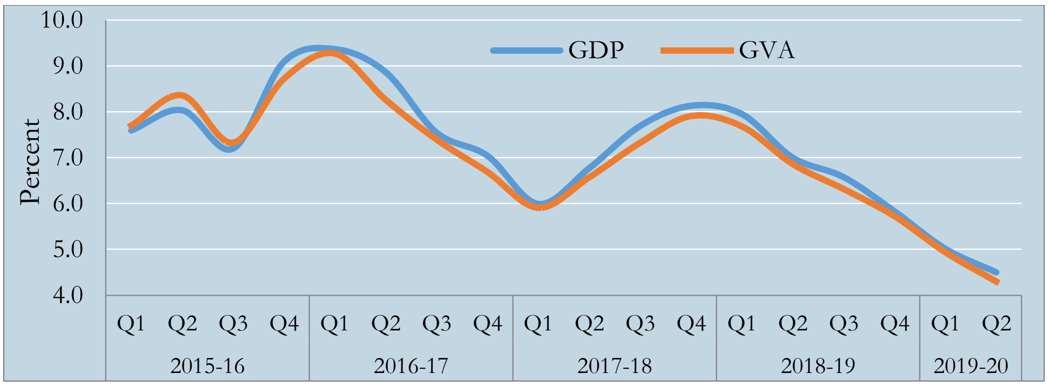


Data Source: World Economic Outlook, October 2019 Database, IMF; National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation.
Note: EMDE – Emerging Market and Developing Economies

1.2 India's Economic Growth in Q2 of 2019-20

- Real GDP growth in second quarter (Q2) of 2019-20 is estimated at 4.5 percent, lower than 5.0 percent in first quarter (Q1) of 2019-20 (Figure 2 and Table 2). The growth of real Gross Value Added (GVA) is estimated at 4.3 percent in Q2 of 2019-20 (Table 2).

Figure 2: Quarter wise growth of real GDP and GVA



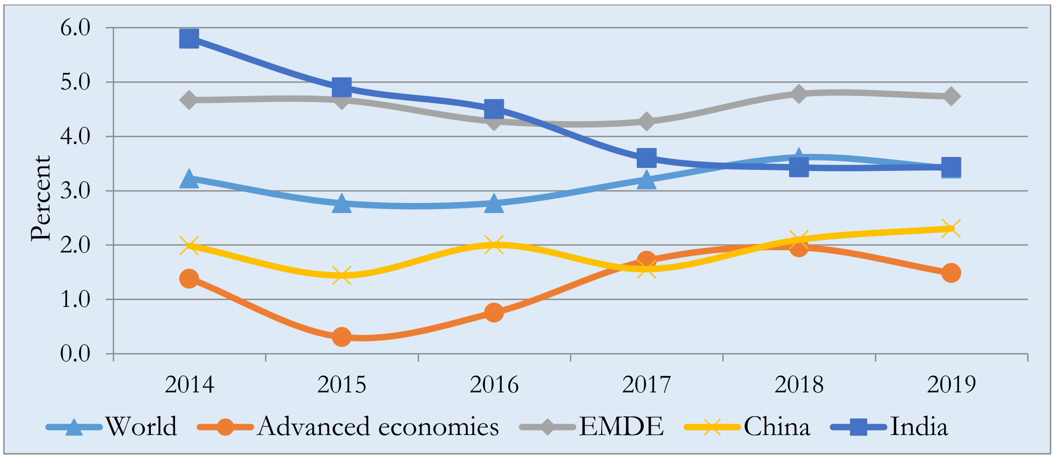
Data Source: National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation.

2. INFLATION

2.1 Consumer Price Inflation: India and World

- While consumer price inflation among the major economies mostly increased during the course of last five years, India's inflation declined significantly from 5.9 percent in 2014-15 to 3.4 percent in 2018-19 (Figure 3).

Figure 3: Consumer Price Inflation



Data Source: World Economic Outlook, October 2019 Database, IMF; National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation.
Note: EMDE – Emerging Market and Developing Economies

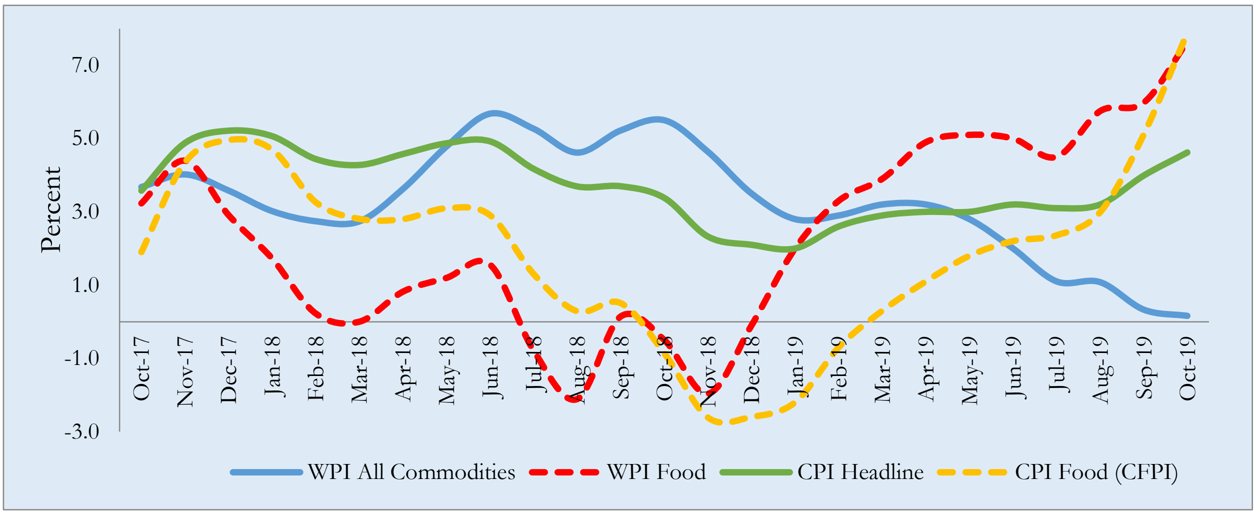
2.2 Consumer Price Index (CPI) Inflation in 2019-20

- Consumer Price Index (CPI) – Combined inflation was 3.5 per cent in April-October 2019, as compared to 4.2 per cent in April –October 2018.
- CPI-combined inflation was 4.6 percent in October 2019 as compared to 4.0 percent in September 2019 (Figure 4).
- Food inflation based on Consumer Food Price Index (CFPI) increased to 7.9 per cent in October 2019 as compared to 5.1 per cent in September 2019, mainly due to increase in inflation of cereals and products, egg, milk and products, oils and fats, fruits, vegetables, pulses & products, spices, sugar and confectionery.
- CPI inflation for fuel and light stood at (-)2.0 per cent in October 2019 as compared (-) 2.2 per cent in September 2019.
- Inflation based on CPI-IW for October 2019 increased to 7.6 per cent as compared to 7.0 per cent in September 2019. Inflation based on CPI (Agricultural Labourers) and CPI (Rural Labourers) stood at 8.1 per cent and 7.9 per cent respectively in October 2019.

2.3 Inflation based on Wholesale Price Index (WPI)

- WPI inflation rate declined to 0.2 percent in October 2019, as compared to 0.3 percent in September 2019. WPI food inflation (food articles + food products) increased to 7.7 percent in October 2019 from 6.0 percent in September 2019, mainly on account of increase in inflation of vegetables and egg, meat & fish. Inflation in fuel & power stood at (-)8.3 percent in October 2019 as compared to (-)7.1 percent in September 2019.

Figure 4 : Inflation in WPI and CPI



- Core inflation (non-food manufactured products) stood at (-)1.7 percent in October 2019, as compared to (-)1.1 percent in September 2019.

2.4 Global Commodity Prices (based on the World Bank Pink Sheet data)

- Food inflation based on World Bank Food Index stood at (-)0.1 percent in October 2019, as compared to (-)1.6 percent in September 2019. Energy prices inflation as measured by the World Bank Energy Index stood at (-)26.8 percent and 'metals & minerals' stood at (-)3.7 per cent in September 2019 (Table 4).

3. DOMESTIC DEMAND

3.1 Consumption Expenditure

- The share of private final consumption in GDP at current prices in Q2 of 2019-20 is estimated at 59.3 percent, as compared to 58.3 percent in Q2 of 2018-19. The share of total final consumption (private + public comsumption) in GDP at current prices in Q2 of 2019-20 is estimated at 73.2 percent, as compared to 70.7 percent in Q2 of 2018-19.

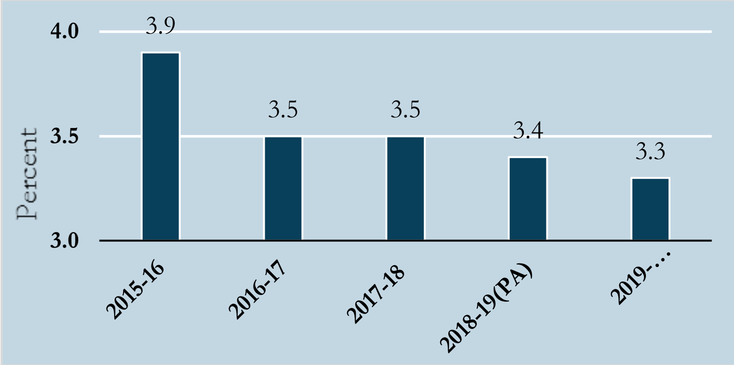
3.2 Government Consumption

- The share of government final consumption in GDP at current prices in Q2 of 2019-20 is estimated at 13.9 percent, as compared to 12.4 percent in Q2 of 2018-19. The growth in real government consumption is estimated at 15.6 percent in Q2 of 2019-20, as compared to 10.9 percent in Q2 of 2018-19.

3.2.1 Fiscal Development

- The Budget Estimate of the fiscal deficit as percentage of GDP for 2019-20 has been set at 3.3 percent, as compared to 3.4 percent in 2018-19 (Provisional Actual (PA)) (Figure 5).
- The revenue deficit as a percentage of GDP for 2018-19 was 2.3 per cent (PA), as compared to 2.6 percent in 2017-18. The revenue deficit for 2019-20 is budgeted to be 2.3 percent of GDP.

Figure 5 : Gross Fiscal Deficit (as percentage of GDP)



- The growth in some fiscal parameters (provisional figures) for April-October 2019 over April-October 2018 and absolute figures in April-October 2019 are as follows:
    - Gross tax revenue grew at 6.7 percent to ₹ 10.5 lakh crore.
    - Revenue Receipts (net to Centre) increased by 8.2 percent to ₹ 9.1 lakh crore.
    - Tax revenue (net to Centre) grew by 4.3 percent to ₹ 6.8 lakh crore.
    - Non-tax revenue increase by 34.2 percent to ₹ 2.2 lakh crore.
    - Revenue expenditure grew by 13.2 percent to ₹ 14.5 lakh crore.
    - Capital expenditure increased by 8.8 percent to ₹ 2.0 lakh crore.
    - Total expenditure increased by 12.7 percent, amounting to ₹ 16.5 lakh crore.

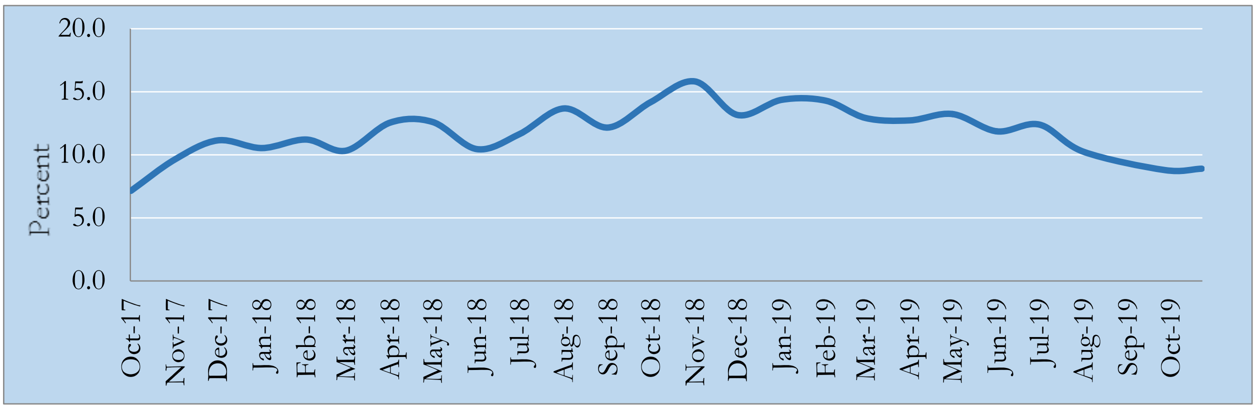
3.3 Investment

- The fixed investment rate (ratio of gross fixed capital formation to GDP) is estimated at 27.8 percent in Q2 of 2019-20, as compared to 29.2 percent in Q2 of 2018-19. The growth in real fixed investment is estimated at 1.0 percent in Q2 of 2019-20, as compared to 11.8 percent in Q2 of 2018-19.

3.3.1 Money and Banking

- **Money Supply (M3):** Growth of M3 (Year on Year (YoY) basis) as on 25th October 2019 stood at 10.6 percent, as compared to a growth rate of 10.0 percent as recorded in the corresponding fortnight end in the previous year (Table 11). As on 25th October, the growth of 'currency with the public', 'time deposits with banks', and 'demand deposits' was 15.2 percent, 9.9 percent, and 9.4 percent respectively, as against 21.1 percent, 8.6 percent, and 7.7 percent respectively registered during the corresponding fortnight end of the previous year.

Figure 6 : Growth of Bank Credit - as on (Y-o-Y)



- Aggregate deposits of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) grew by 10.3 percent (YoY basis) as on 25th October 2019, as compared to 9.0 percent recorded during the corresponding fortnight end of the previous year.

- Growth of bank credit was 8.9 percent (YoY basis) as on 25th October 2019, as compared to 14.6 percent in the corresponding fortnight end of the previous year.
- Growth of investment in Government and other approved securities by SCBs was 7.2 percent as on 25th October 2019, as compared to 3.2 percent in the corresponding fortnight end of the previous year.

3.3.2 Lending and deposit rates

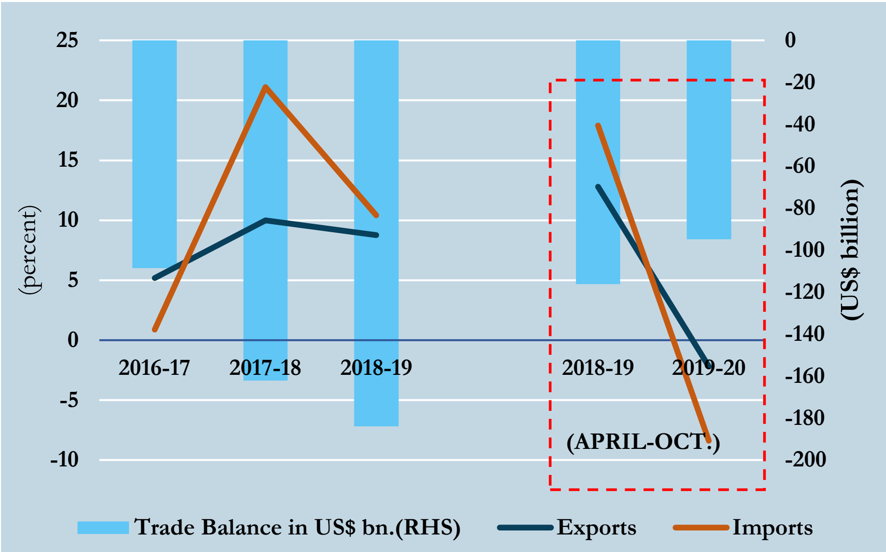
- Lending and deposit rates: The base lending rate as on 8th November 2019 was 8.95/9.40 per cent, as compared to 8.85/9.45 per cent during the corresponding end of the week of the previous year. The term deposit rates for above one year was 6.25/6.85 per cent as on 8th November 2019, as against 6.25/7.25 per cent during the corresponding end of the week of the previous year.

4. EXTERNAL DEMAND

4.1 Merchandise Trade

- Merchandise exports and imports (in US$ terms) declined by 2.2 percent and 8.4 percent respectively in April-October 2019 (Figure 7). Oil imports declined by 12.2 percent and non-oil imports declined by 6.9 percent in April-October 2019.

Figure 7 : Growth of merchandise exports and imports

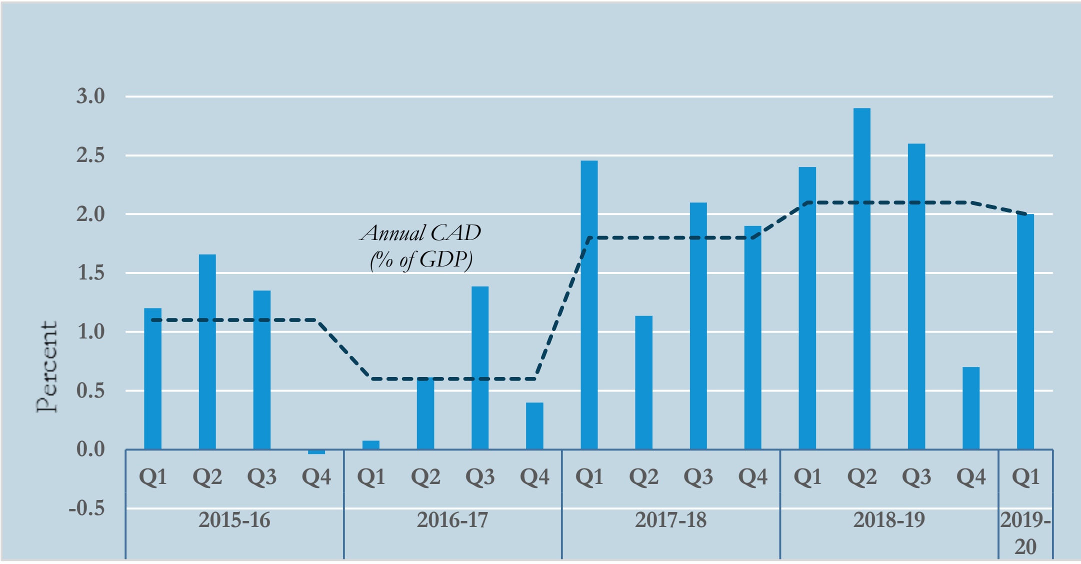


- During April-October 2019, merchandise trade deficit was US$ 94.7 billion, lower as compared to US$ 116.2 billion in April- October 2018.

4.2 India's Balance of Payments

- India's current account deficit (CAD) was 2.0 percent of GDP (US$ 14.3 billion) in Q1 of 2019-20, as compared to 2.3 percent of GDP (US$ 15.8 billion) in Q1 of 2018-19 (Table 6 & Figure 8). The contraction of the CAD in Q1 of 2019-20 was primarily on account of higher invisible receipts.

Figure 8: Current Account Deficit (as percentage of GDP)

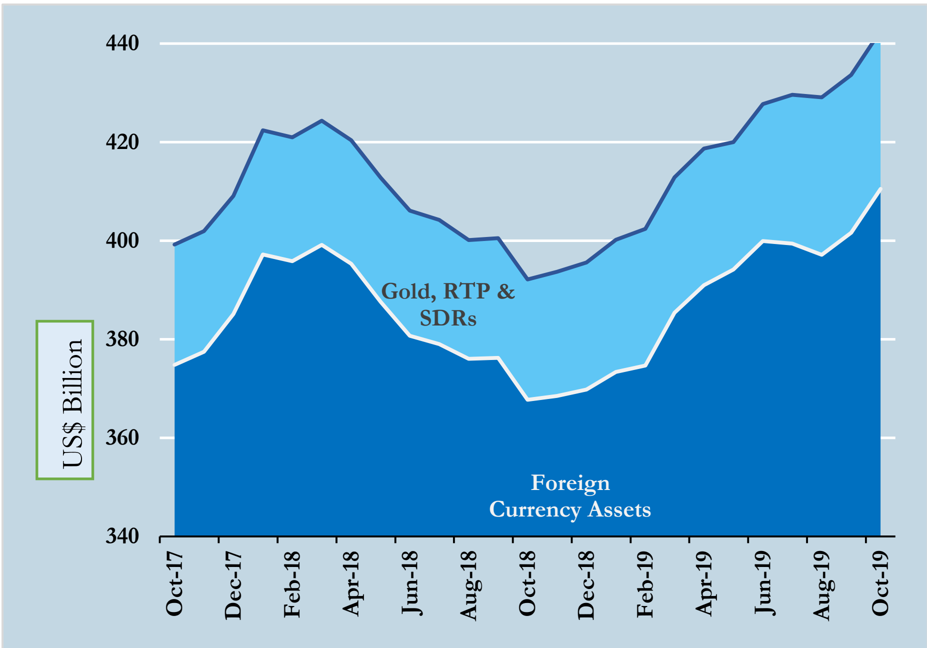


- Net foreign direct investment was US$ 13.9 billion in Q1 of 2019-20, higher as compared to US$ 9.6 billion in Q1 of 2018-19. There was net inflow of US$ 4.8 billion of foreign portfolio investment in Q1 of 2019-20, as against outflow of US$ 8.1 billion in the corresponding period of previous year.

4.3 Foreign Exchange Reserves

- Foreign exchange reserves stood at US$ 448.2 billion as on 15th November 2019, as compared to US$ 412.9 billion at end-March 2019 (Table 7 and Figure 9).

Figure 9 : Foreign Exchange Reserves

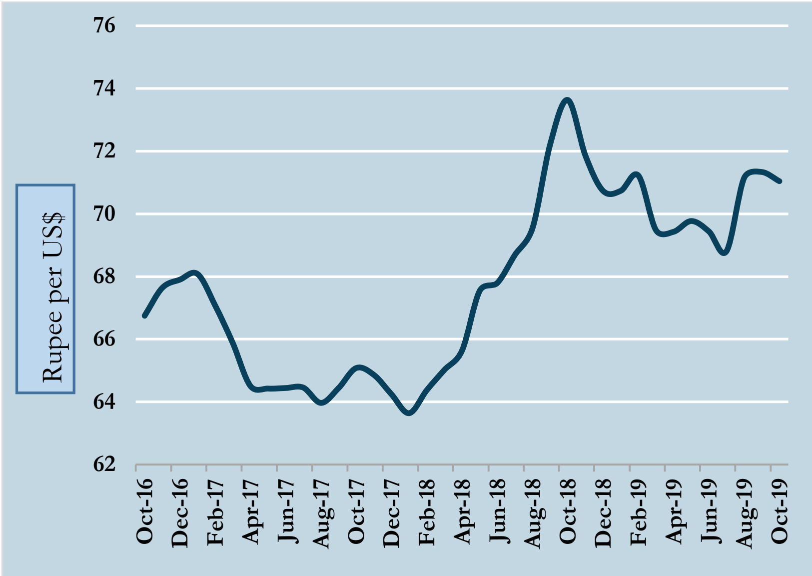


Note: RTP: Tranche Position, SDRs: Special Drawing Rights

4.4 Exchange Rate

- The rupee appreciated against the US dollar, Euro and Japanese Yen by 0.4 percent, 0.1 percent and 1.0 percent respectively during October, 2019 as compared to September, 2019. However it depreciated against Pound sterling by 1.8 percent during the same period (Figure 10 and Table 8).

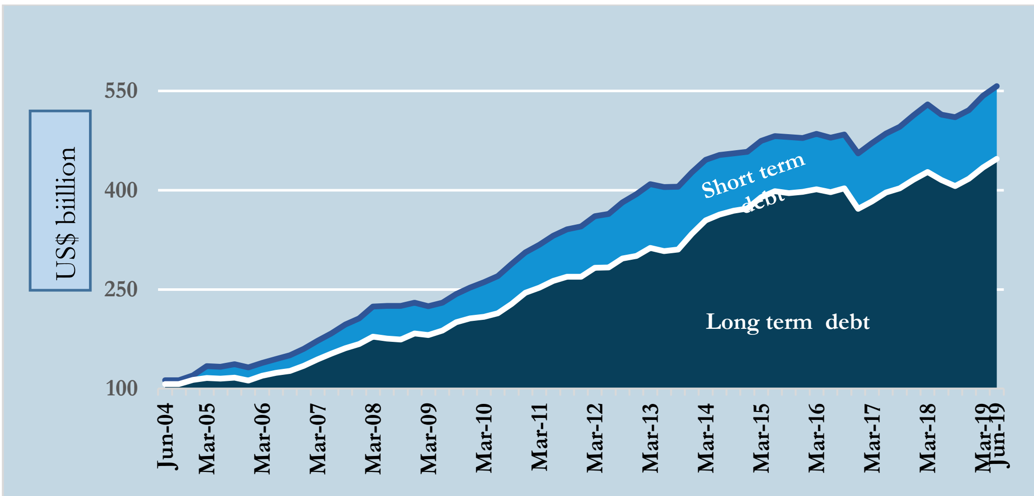
Figure. 10: Movement of Exchange Rate



4.5 External Debt

- India's external debt stood at US$ 557 billion at end-June 2019, recording an increase of 2.6 percent over the level at end-March 2019. Long-term debt was US$ 447.7 billion at end-June 2019, as compared to US$ 434.9 billion at end-March 2019. Short-term external debt (by original maturity) was US$ 109.7 billion at end-June 2019, as compared to US$ 108.4 billion at end-March 2019 (Figure 11).

Figure. 11 : India's External Debt



5. SECTORAL GROWTH

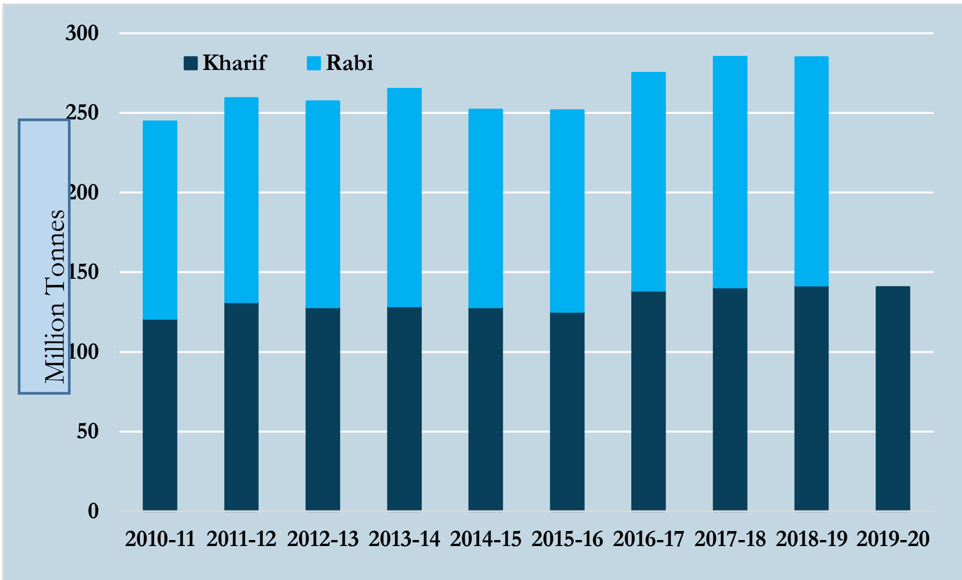
- Real GVA growth of Agriculture and allied sectors in Q2 of 2019-20 is estimated at 2.1 percent, lower than 4.9 percent in Q2 of 2018-19 (Table 2).

5.1 Agriculture and Food Management

- **All India production of food-grains:** As per the first Advance estimate for 2019-20, the total production of kharif foodgrains is estimated at 140.6 million tonnes. As per the 4th advance estimates for 2018-19, the total production of foodgrains during 2018-19 is estimated at 285 million tonnes, same as in 2017-18 (final estimate) (Table 12).

- **Rainfall:** The cumulative rainfall received for the country as a whole during the period 1st October, 2019 to 19th November, 2019 has been 34 per cent above normal. The actual rainfall received during this period has been 131.6 mm as compared to the normal rainfall of 97.9 mm. Out of the total 36 meteorological subdivisions, 15 subdivisions received large excess rainfall, 5 subdivisions received excess rainfall, 9 subdivisions received normal rainfall, 5 subdivisions received deficient rainfall, 2 subdivisions received large deficient rainfall and no subdivision remained without rainfall during the period.

Figure 12: Production of Food-grains



- **Procurement:** Procurement of rice as on 30th September 2019 during kharif marketing season 2018-19 was 44.3 million tonnes. Procurement of wheat during rabi marketing season 2019-20 was 34.1 million tonnes (Table 13).
- **Offtake:** The offtake of rice under all schemes during the month of August, 2019 has been 28.3 lakh tonnes. This comprises 23.7 lakh tonnes under NFSA (offtake against the allocation for the month of September, 2019) and 4.6 lakh tonnes under other schemes. In respect of wheat, the total offtake has been 20.9 lakh tonnes comprising of 17.9 lakh tonnes under TPDS/NFSA (offtake against the allocation for the month of September, 2019) and 2.9 lakh tonnes under other schemes. The cumulative offtake of foodgrains during 2019-20 is 29.4 million tonnes (Table 14).
- **Stocks:** The total stocks of rice and wheat held by FCI as on 1st November, 2019 was 73.7 million tonnes compared to 60.5 million tonnes as on 1st September, 2018 (Table 15).

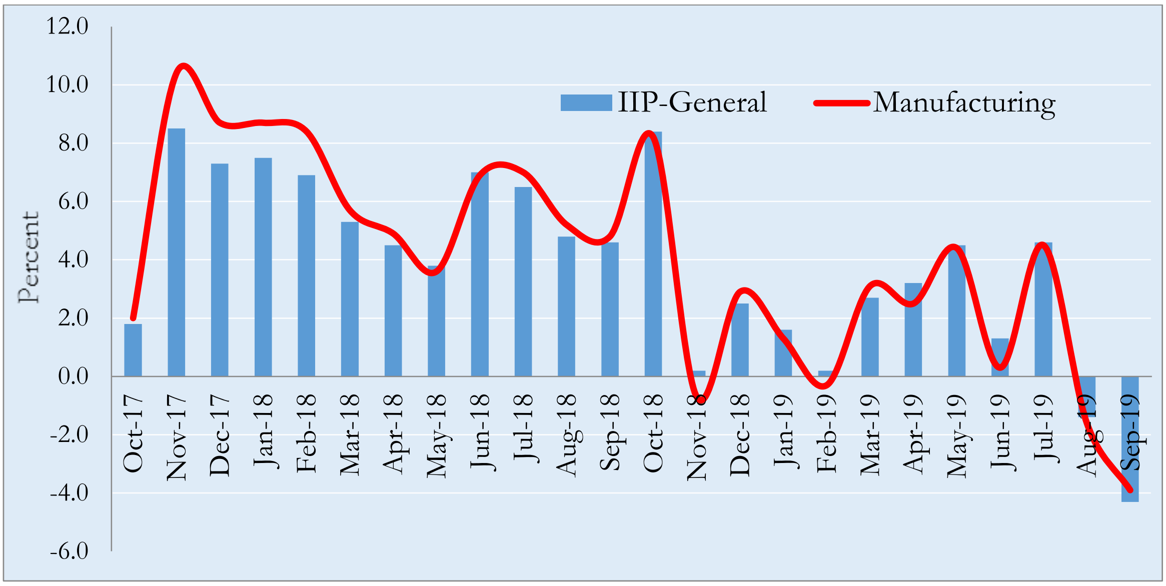
5.2 Industry and Infrastructure

- Real GVA growth of industry sector in Q2 of 2019-20 is estimated at 0.5 percent, lower than 6.7 percent in Q2 of 2018-19 (Table 2).

5.2.1 Index of Industrial Production (IIP)

- The growth of IIP contracted by 4.3 percent in September 2019, as compared to a growth of 4.6 percent recorded in September 2018 (Table 16). IIP registered a growth of 1.3 percent in April-September 2019, as compared to 5.2 percent during April-September 2018.
- IIP of manufacturing sector declined by 3.9 percent in September 2019, as compared to a growth of 4.8 percent in September 2018. The manufacturing sector's growth during April-September 2019 was 1.0 percent, lower as compared to 5.4 percent during the corresponding period of previous year (Figure 13).

Figure 13: Index of Industrial Production growth

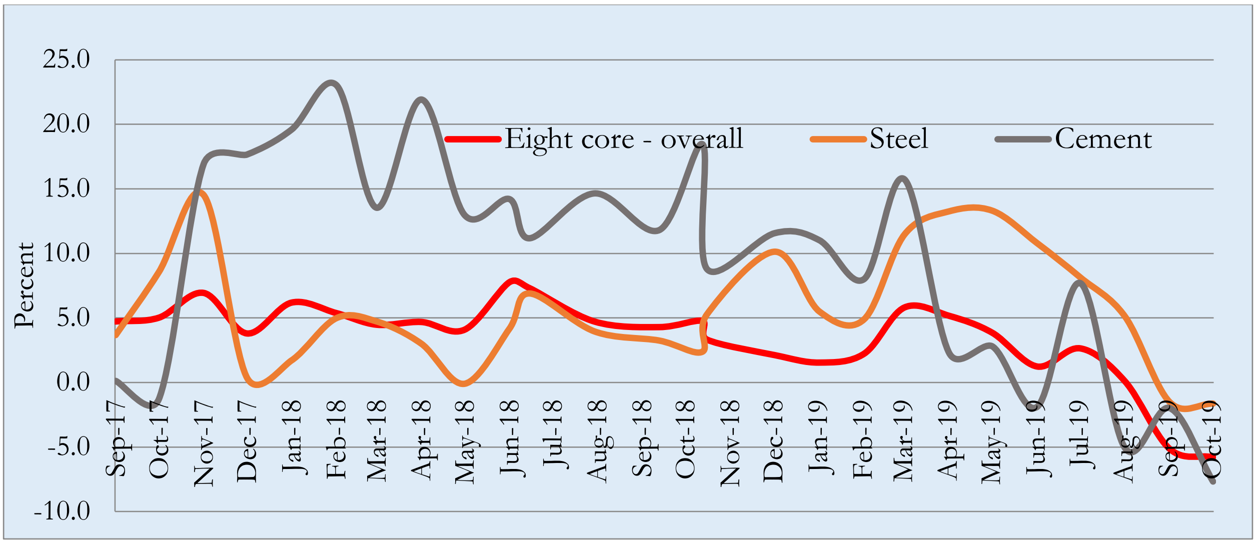


- IIP of mining sector contracted by 8.5 percent in September 2019, as compared to a marginal growth of 0.1 percent in September 2018. During April-September 2019, production of mining sector grew by 1.0 percent, as compared to a growth of 3.2 percent during the corresponding period of previous year.

5.2.2 Performance of Eight Core Infrastructure Industries

- In October 2019, the production of eight core industries declined by 5.8 percent, as compared to a growth of 4.8 percent recorded in October 2018 (Table 17 & Figure 14). Production of eight core industries grew by 0.2 percent in April-October 2019 as compared to 5.4 percent in the corresponding period of previous year.

Figure. 14: Eight Core Industries – Production growth



5.3 Services Sector

- Real GVA growth of services sector in Q2 of 2019-20 is estimated at 6.8 percent, lower than 7.3 percent in Q2 of 2018-19 (Table 2).

5.3.1 Some Infrastructure Indicators

- The number of telephone subscribers in India increased from 1191.8 million at end August 2019 to 1195.2 million at end September 2019. The overall tele-density in India was 90.5 at end September 2019; the urban tele-density was 160.3 and rural tele-density was 57.6 at end September 2019.
- The traffic handled at major ports grew by 0.4 percent to 405.4 million tonnes in April-October 2019, from 403.6 million tonnes in the corresponding period of the previous year.
- As per the Central Electricity Authority, electricity generation declined by 12.9 percent in October 2019 (YoY basis).
- The total installed capacity for electricity generation was 3,64,170 MW at the end of October 2019, of which the share of thermal, hydro, renewable and nuclear sources was 63.0 percent, 12.5 percent, 22.7 percent and 1.9 percent respectively.

6. REFORMS SINCE MAY, 2019

Alive to the imperatives of achieving a USD 5 trillion economy and to boost economic growth, Government of India has been taking pro-active steps. The major reforms undertaken by the government since May, 2019, are as follows:

6.1 Spending

- Government to infuse ₹70,000 crores into public sector banks to enable release of ₹5 lakh crore liquidity in the market.
- To spend Rs. 100 lakh crores for developing modern infrastructure over 5 years.
- The cash transfer scheme, "PM-Kisan" providing an income support of Rs. 6000 per year, which was earlier limited to farmers with a land holding of less than 2 hectares, has now been extended to all farmers.

- The scope of voluntary pension scheme for retail traders and shopkeepers, has now been extended to everyone with an annual turnover of less than Rs. 1.5 crore entitling them to a minimum monthly pension of Rs. 3,000/- per month after attaining the age of 60 years.

6.2 Taxation

- The base corporate tax rate reduced from 30 percent to 22 percent. Companies choosing to pay 22 percent will not pay minimum alternate tax (MAT) but will give up on all exemptions and incentives. With surcharges and cess, the reduced 22 percent rate in effect becomes 25.17 percent.
- The base corporate tax rate reduced to 15 percent for any new domestic company incorporated on or after 1st October 2019, and making fresh investment in manufacturing and initiating operations, before 31st March, 2023.
- Additional income tax deduction of Rs. 1.5 lakh on the interest paid on loans taken to purchase electric vehicles. GST rate on electric vehicles reduced from 12 percent to 5 percent.

6.3 Ease of Doing Business

- Permitting 100 percent FDI under automatic route for sale of coal, and for coal mining activities including associated processing infrastructure.
- Permitting 100 percent FDI under automatic route in contract manufacturing.
- Permitting all procurements made from India by the Single Brand Retail Trade (SBRT) entity to be counted towards local sourcing, irrespective of whether the goods procured are sold in India or exported.
- SBRT entity permitted to undertake retail trading through online trade prior to opening of brick and mortar stores, subject to the condition that the entity opens brick and mortar stores within 2 years from date of start of online retail. Online sales will lead to creation of jobs in logistics, digital payments, customer care, training and product skilling.
- Twenty-six percent FDI permitted under government route for uploading/ streaming of News & Current Affairs through Digital Media, on the lines of print media.

6.4 Banking and Financial Sector Reforms

- Following the merger of 10 public sector banks into four entities, the country will now have a total of 12 public sector banks.
- RBI vide its circular RBI/2019-20/53 dated September 04, 2019 made it mandatory for banks to link all new floating rates for personal or retail loans and floating rate loans to MSMEs, to an external benchmark effective October 1, 2019.
- In order to enhance debt flow to housing and infrastructure projects, it is proposed to establish an organization tp provide Credit Enhancement for infrastructure and housing Projects.

6.5 Reforms to boost Exports

- For reimbursement of taxes & duties for export promotion, the **s**cheme for Remission of Duties or Taxes on Export Product (RoDTEP) to replace Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS).
- Revised Priority Sector Lending (PSL) norms for Exports, which will release an additional Rs. 36,000 crores to Rs 68,000 crores as export credit under the priority sector.

- Annual mega shopping festivals in India will be organized in 4 places across March, 2020 covering 4 themes – Gems and Jewelry, Handicrafts/Yoga/Tourism, Textiles and Leather.
- For enabling handicrafts industry to effectively harness e-commerce for exports, mass enrolment of artisans across India will be effected with the help of M/o Textile and organizations like TRIFED, CIE, etc.

6.6. Housing Sector

- Relaxation of ECB guidelines for Affordable Housing. to facilitate financing of home buyers who are eligible under the PMAY, in consultation with RBI.
- The interest rate on House Building Advance in government shall be lowered and linked with the 10 Year G Sec Yields.
- A special window for affordable and middle income housing shall be set up to provide last mile funding for housing projects which are non-NPA and non-NCLT projects and are net worth positive.

6.7. Auto Sector

- BS IV vehicles purchased till 31.3.20 to remain operational for entire period of registration.
- Both EVs and ICVs will continue to be registered and government will focus on setting up of infrastructure for development of ancillaries /components including batteries for export.

6.8. MSME

- The government has asked the banks not to declare any stressed loan on account of MSMEs as NPA till March 2020 and instead work on recasting their debt.

7. SOME MAJOR ECONOMIC DECISIONS IN OCTOBER 2019

- The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) has approved an increase in the Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for all mandated Rabi Crops of 2019-20 to be marketed in Rabi Marketing Season (RMS) 2020-21.
- The CCEA has approved the review of guidelines for granting authorization to market transportation fuels. This marks a major reform of the guidelines for marketing of petrol and diesel.
- The Union Cabinet approved the Regulations for conferring/ recognizing ownership or mortgage/ transfer rights to residents of Unauthorized Colonies (UCs) in Delhi. The Cabinet further approved bringing a Bill in the next session of Parliament to implement the proposal.
- The Union Cabinet approved the proposal for revival of BSNL and MTNL by administrative allotment of spectrum for 4G services, debt restructuring by raising of bonds with sovereign guarantee, reducing employee costs, monetisation of assets and in-principle approval of merger of BSNL & MTNL.
- The Union Cabinet approved the Inclusion of 5,300 displaced persons (DP) families of Jammu & Kashmir-1947 who initially opted to move outside the State of Jammu & Kashmir but later on returned and settled in the State of Jammu & Kashmir, in the Rehabilitation Package approved by the Cabinet on 30.11.2016 for Displaced Families of PoJK and Chhamb under the PM's Development Package 2015 for Jammu & Kashmir.

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TABLES

Table 1: Growth of GVA at Basic Prices by Economic Activity and GDP at Market Prices (percent)						
Sectors	Growth rate at constant (2011-12) prices (percent)			Share in GVA at current prices (percent)		
	2016-17 2nd RE	2017-18 1st RE	2018-19 PE	2016-17 2nd RE	2017-18 1st RE	2018-19 PE
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	**6.3**	**5.0**	**2.9**	**17.9**	**17.2**	**16.1**
Industry	**7.7**	**5.9**	**6.9**	**29.4**	**29.3**	**29.6**
Mining & quarrying	9.5	5.1	1.3	2.3	2.3	2.4
Manufacturing	7.9	5.9	6.9	16.8	16.4	16.4
Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	10.0	8.6	7.0	2.5	2.7	2.8
Construction	6.1	5.6	8.7	7.8	7.8	8.0
Services	**8.4**	**8.1**	**7.5**	**52.7**	**53.5**	**54.3**
Trade, hotel, transport storage	7.7	7.8	6.9	18.2	18.2	18.3
Financial , real estate & prof. services	8.7	6.2	7.4	20.9	21.0	21.3
Public administration, defence and other services	9.2	11.9	8.6	13.6	14.3	14.7
GVA at basic prices	**7.9**	**6.9**	**6.6**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
GDP at market prices	**8.2**	**7.2**	**6.8**	**---**	**---**	**---**

Source: *National Statistical Office (NSO).*
Notes: *2nd RE: Second Revised Estimates, 1st RE: First Revised Estimates, PE: Provisional Estimates.*

Table 2: Quarter-wise Growth of GVA and GDP at Constant (2011-12) Prices (percent)										
Sectors	2017-18				2018-19				2019-20	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	**4.2**	**4.5**	**4.6**	**6.5**	**5.1**	**4.9**	**2.8**	**-0.1**	**2.0**	**2.1**
Industry	**0.8**	**6.9**	**8.0**	**8.1**	**9.8**	**6.7**	**7.0**	**4.2**	**2.7**	**0.5**
Mining & quarrying	2.9	10.8	4.5	3.8	0.4	-2.2	1.8	4.2	2.7	0.1
Manufacturing	-1.7	7.1	8.6	9.5	12.1	6.9	6.4	3.1	0.6	-1.0
Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	8.6	9.2	7.5	9.2	6.7	8.7	8.3	4.3	8.6	3.6
Construction	3.3	4.8	8.0	6.4	9.6	8.5	9.7	7.1	5.7	3.3
Services	**9.4**	**6.8**	**8.0**	**8.2**	**7.1**	**7.3**	**7.2**	**8.4**	**6.9**	**6.8**
Trade, hotel, transport, communication and services related to broadcasting	8.3	8.3	8.3	6.4	7.8	6.9	6.9	6.0	7.1	4.8
Financial, real estate & professional services	7.8	4.8	6.8	5.5	6.5	7.0	7.2	9.5	5.9	5.8
Public administration, defence and other services	14.8	8.8	9.2	15.2	7.5	8.6	7.5	10.7	8.5	11.6
GVA at basic price	**5.9**	**6.6**	**7.3**	**7.9**	**7.7**	**6.9**	**6.3**	**5.7**	**4.9**	**4.3**
GDP at market prices	**6.0**	**6.8**	**7.7**	**8.1**	**8.0**	**7.0**	**6.6**	**5.8**	**5.0**	**4.5**

Source: *National Statistical Office (NSO).*

Table 3 : Year-on-Year inflation based on WPI and CPI's (percent)					
	WPI	**CPI-IW**	**CPI-AL**	**CPI-RL**	**CPI-C**
Base Year:	**2011-12**	**2001**	**1986-87**	**1986-87**	**2012**
2015-16	-3.7	5.6	4.4	4.6	4.9
2016-17	1.7	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.5
2017-18	3.0	3.1	2.3	2.3	3.6
2018-19	4.3	5.4	2.1	2.2	3.4
2018-19	**Monthly Inflation**				
Apr-2018	3.6	4.0	2.1	2.3	4.6
May-2018	4.8	4.0	2.2	2.4	4.9
Jun-2018	5.7	3.9	1.9	2.0	4.9
Jul-2018	5.3	5.6	2.0	2.2	4.2
Aug-2018	4.6	5.6	1.5	1.7	3.7
Sept-2018	5.2	5.6	1.9	2.0	3.7
Oct-2018	5.5	5.2	1.3	1.4	3.4
Nov-2018	4.6	4.9	1.0	1.2	2.3
Dec-2018	3.5	5.2	1.4	1.7	2.1
Jan-2019	2.8	6.6	2.2	2.4	2.0
Feb-2019	2.9	7.0	3.1	3.2	2.6
Mar-2019	3.1	7.7	4.2	4.3	2.9
2019-20					
Apr-2019	3.2	8.3	5.0	4.8	3.0
May-2019	2.8	8.7	5.5	5.5	3.0
June-2019	2.0	8.6	6.3	6.1	3.2
July-2019	1.1	6.0	6.2	6.0	3.1
August -2019	1.1	6.3	6.4	6.2	3.2
Sept.- 2019	0.3	7.0	7.3	7.2	4.0
Oct. 2019	0.2	7.6	8.1	7.9	4.6

Source: *Office of Economic Adviser- DIPP, Labour Bureau and National Statistical Office.*
Note: *WPI inflation for last two months and CPI-C inflation for last one month are provisional.*

Table 4 : Year-on-Year global inflation for major groups/sub-groups (percent)				
	Oct-18	**Aug-19**	**Sep-19**	**Oct-19**
Energy	36.7	-22.1	-23.0	-26.8
Non-energy	-2.6	-4.1	-1.8	-2.2
Agriculture	-2.3	-4.8	-2.0	-0.9
Beverages	-6.3	-2.2	1.6	-1.7
Food	-2.5	-4.5	-1.7	-0.1
Raw Materials	0.5	-6.7	-4.5	-2.8
Fertilizers	12.9	-3.4	-10.2	-11.8
Metals & Minerals	-4.8	-2.7	-0.2	-3.7
Precious Metals	-6.5	23.0	26.1	22.4

Source: *World Bank.*

Table 5 : Exports and Imports (US$ billion)							
Item	**2018-19**	**October**		**Growth**	**April-October**		**Growth**
		2018	**2019 (P)**	**(%)**	**2018**	**2019 (P)**	**(%)**
Exports	330.1	26.7	26.4	-1.1	190.2	186.0	-2.2
Imports	514.1	44.7	37.4	-16.3	306.3	280.7	-8.4
Oil Imports	140.9	14.1	9.6	-31.7	84.2	73.9	-12.2
Non-Oil Imports	373.2	30.6	27.8	-9.2	222.1	206.7	-6.9
Trade Deficit	-184.0	-18.0	-11.0	-	-116.2	-94.7	-

Source: *Ministry of Commerce and Industry.*
Note: *P – Provisional*

Table 6 : Balance of Payments: (US$ billion)				
Items	**2017-18**	**2018-19 (P)**	**2018-19**	**2019-20**
			Q1 (April-June)	
Merchandise Exports	309	337.2	83.4	82.7
Merchandise Imports	469	517.5	129.1	128.9
Trade Balance	-160	-180.3	45.8	46.2
Net Invisibles	111.3	123	29.9	31.9
Current Account Balance	-48.7	-57.3	-15.8	-14.3
Commercial Borrowings (MT & LT)	-0.2	10.4	-1.3	6.4
Foreign Investment (Net)	52.4	30.1	1.4	18.7
Foreign Direct Investment (Net)	30.3	30.7	9.6	13.9
Foreign Portfolio Investment (Net)	22.1	-0.6	-8.1	4.8
Capital Account Balance (including error & omission)	92.3	53.9	4.5	28.3
Change in Reserves (Increase - / Decrease +)	-43.6	3.3	11.3	-14.0
Trade balance/GDP (%)	-6	-6.3	6.8	6.6
Net Invisible Balance / GDP (%)	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5
Current Account Balance/ GDP (%)	-1.8	-2.1	-2.3	-2.0

Source: *Reserve Bank of India.*
Note: *P – Preliminary*

Table 7 : Foreign Exchange Reserves (in Billion)				
End of Financial Year	**Foreign Exchange Reserves**		**Variation**	
	(Rupees)	**(US Dollar)**	**(Rupees)**	**(US Dollar)**
At the end of year			**(Variation over last year)**	
2016-17	23982	370.0	195	9.8
2017-18	27609	424.5	3627	54.6
2018-19	28559	412.9	-88	10.5
At the end of month			**(Variation over last month)**	
2018-19				
April 2018	28073	420.5	464	-4.0
May 2018	27805	412.4	-268	-8.1
June 2018	27811	405.7	6	-6.7
July 2018	27682	403.7	-129	-2.1
August 2018	28359	400.1	678	-3.6
September 2018	29038	400.5	679	0.4
October 2018	28993	392.1	-45	-8.4
November 2018	27425	393.7	-1568	1.6
December 2018	276.1	395.6	184	1.9
January 2019	28427	400.2	818	4.6
February 2019	28646	402.4	219	2.2
March 2019	28559	412.9	-88	10.5
2019-20				
April 2019	29247	418.8	688	5.9
May 2019	29449	421.9	202	3.1
June 2019	29624	429.8	175	8.0
July 2019	29620	429.6	-3	-0.2
August 2019	30631	428.6	1010	-1.0
September 2019	30610	433.6	-21	5.0
October 2019	31391	442.6	781	9.0
November 2019*	32200	448.2	809	5.6

Source: *Reserve Bank of India,*
Note: ** - : As on 15th November 2019*

Table 8 : Rupees per unit of foreign currency*				
Financial Year	**US dollar**	**Pound sterling**	**Euro**	**Japanese yen**
2015-16	65.4647	98.5730	72.2907	0.5459
2016-17	67.0731	87.6952	73.6141	0.6204
2017-18	64.4551	85.5128	75.4379	0.5816
Monthly				
2018-19				
April 2018	65.6363	92.5691	80.6612	0.6102
May 2018	67.5394	90.9732	79.8248	0.6155
June 2018	67.7931	90.0672	79.1619	0.6161
July 2018	68.6934	90.4956	80.2993	0.6166
August 2018	69.5465	89.6929	80.4388	62.5900
September 2018	72.2153	94.1888	84.2155	64.5000
October 2018	73.6323	95.8700	84.6103	65.2724
November-18	71.8542	92.6219	81.6155	63.3722
December-18	70.7311	89.5832	80.4786	62.9615
January 2019	70.7329	91.1581	80.8306	0.6496
February 2019	71.2218	92.6679	80.8479	0.6455
March 2019	69.4786	91.5494	78.5121	0.6251
2019-20				
April 2019	69.4274	90.5274	78.0306	0.6220
May 2019	69.7731	89.6546	78.0492	0.6344
June 2019	69.4389	87.9945	78.4054	0.6428
July 2019	68.8083	85.8747	77.2293	0.6359
August 2019	71.1457	86.4887	79.1191	0.6694
September 2019	71.3337	88.1391	78.5396	0.6635
October 2019	71.0394	89.7397	78.4973	0.6568

Source: *Reserve Bank of India.*
Note: ** - FEDAI Indicative Market Rates (on monthly average basis),*

Table 9 : External Assistance and Debt Service Payments (₹ crore)*				
	October 2018	During the Financial year 2018-19	October 2019	During the Financial year 2019-20
External Assistance (Government Account)				
1) Gross Disbursement	3,068.4	21,376.1	5,124.9	35,343.7
2) Repayments	1,247.8	16,452.1	1,330.7	18,022.1
3) Interest Payments	479.2	5,133.3	527.0	5,133.3
4) Net Disbursement (1-2)	1,820.6	4,923.9	3,794.2	17,321.6
5) Net Transfers (4-3)	1,341.4	764.9	3,267.1	12,188.3
External Assistance (Non-Government Account)				
1) Gross Disbursement	771.1	3,753.9	386.6	3,817.1
2) Repayments	40.7	2,377.4	33.8	3,398.3
3) Interest Payments	12.9	474.8	18.14	698.4
4) Net Disbursement (1-2)	730.3	1,376.4	352.7	418.8
5) Net Transfers (4-3)	717.5	901.6	334.6	-279.5
Govt Grants				
1) Gross Disbursement	200.3	385.6	15.3	171.6
2) Repayments	0	0	0	0
3) Interest Payments	0	0	0	0
4) Net Disbursement (1-2)	200.3	385.6	15.3	171.6
5) Net Transfers (4-3)	200.3	385.6	15.3	171.6
Non Govt Grants				
1) Gross Disbursement	0	0	0	0
2) Repayments	0	0	0	0
3) Interest Payments	0	0	0	0
4) Net Disbursement (1-2)	0	0	0	0
5) Net Transfers (4-3)	0	0	0	0
Grand Total				
1) Gross Disbursements	4,039.8	25,515.6	5,526.8	39,332.4
2) Repayments	1,288.5	18,829.6	1,364.5	21,420.4
3) Interest Payments	492.1	4,633.9	545.2	5,831.6
4) Net Disbursement (1-2)	2,751.2	6,685.9	4,162.3	17,912.0
5) Net Transfers (4-3)	2,259.1	2,052.0	3,617.1	12,080.4

Source: *Office of the Controller of Aid, Accounts and Audit, Ministry of Finance.*

Note: ** - Data are provisional.*

Table 10 : Fiscal parameters of the Central Government (Rs. crore)					
	2019-20 (BE)	April-October		Growth Rate (percent)	
		2018-19	2019-20	Apr.-Oct. 2018-19	Apr.-Oct. 2019-20
1. Revenue Receipts	1962761	788829	907634	15.1	8.2
Gross tax revenue	2461195	1039090	1051804	1.2	6.7
Tax (net to Centre)	1649582	661113	683486	3.4	4.3
Non Tax	313179	127716	224148	75.5	34.2
2. Capital Receipts (of which)	823588	667764	747271	11.9	18.4
Recovery of loans	14828	9080	9461	4.2	8.2
Other Receipts	105000	10101	17365	71.9	-66.5
Borrowings and other liabilities	703760	648583	720445	11.1	23.5
3. Total Receipts (1+2)	2786349	1456593	1654905	13.6	12.7
4. Total Expenditure (a)+(b)	2786349	1456593	1654905	13.6	12.7
(a) Revenue Expenditure	2447780	1279494	1453632	13.6	13.2
Interest payments	660471	292093	289565	-0.9	13.3
Major Subsidies	301694	208421	226724	8.8	8.9
Pensions	174300	115531	135102	16.9	18.1
Grants for creation of Capital Assets	207333	124740	117770	-5.6	7.7
(b) Capital Expenditure	338569	177099	201273	13.6	8.8
5. Revenue Deficit	485019	490665	545998	11.3	22.3
6. Effective Revenue Deficit	277686	365925	428228	17.0	28.3
7. Fiscal Deficit	703760	648583	720445	11.1	23.5
8. Primary Deficit	43289	356490	430880	20.9	33.3

Source: *Union Budget 2019-20 Ministry of Finance, ; Controller General of Accounts (CGA)*

Note: *BE - Budget estimate*

Table 11 : Broad Money: Sources (in ₹ Crore)				
Item	**Outstanding as on**		**YoY Growth**	
	2018	**2019**	**2018**	**2019**
	Mar. 31	**October 25**	**(percent)**	**(percent)**
M3	15430874	15953413	10.0	10.6
Sources				
Net Bank Credit to Government	4387788	4852157	6.5	13.0
Bank Credit to Commercial Sector	10380180	10455167	13.8	8.6
Net Foreign Exchange Assets of Banking Sector	3070841	3338248	10.3	11.1
Government's Currency Liabilities to the Public	25887	26045	0.6	1.4
Banking Sector's Net Non-Monetary Liabilities	2433823	2718204	19.0	7.9

Source: *Reserve Bank of India.*
Note: ** - Year on Year growth.*

Table 12 : Production of Major Agricultural Crops (1st Adv. Est.)						
Crops	**Production (Million Tonnes)**					
	2014-15	**2015-16**	**2016-17**	**2017-18 (Final)**	**2018-19 (4th AE)**	**2019-20* (1st AE)**
Total Food-grains	**252.0**	**251.6**	**275.1**	**285.0**	**285.0**	**140.6****
Rice	105.5	104.4	109.7	112.8	116.4	100.4
Wheat	86.5	92.3	98.5	100.0	102.2	--
Total Coarse Cereals	42.9	38.5	43.8	47.0	43.0	32.0
Total Pulses	17.2	16.4	23.1	25.4	23.4	8.2
Total Oilseeds	27.5	25.3	31.3	31.5	32.3	22.4
Sugarcane	362.3	348.4	306.1	379.9	400.2	377.8
Cotton#	34.8	30.0	32.6	32.8	28.7	32.3

Source: *DES, DAC&FW, M/o Agriculture & Farmers Welfare.*
Note: **:- Kharif crops only; 1st AE: 1st Advance Estimates ; 4th AE: 4th Advance Estimates; # Million bales of 170 kgs. Each; **Data for Wheat is not available*

Table 13 : Procurement of Crops (Million Tonnes)							
Crops	**2013-14**	**2014-15**	**2015-16**	**2016-17**	**2017-18**	**2018-19**	**2019-20***
Rice#	31.8	32.0	34.2	38.1	38.2	43.6	-
Wheat@	25.1	28.0	28.1	23.0	30.8	35.8	34.1
Total	**56.9**	**60.2**	**62.3**	**61.1**	**69.0**	**79.4**	**34.1**

Source: *FCI and DFPD, M/o Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution.*
Notes: ** - Procurement of rice as on 30.09.2019.*
 # - Kharif Marketing Season (October-September), @ - Rabi Marketing Season (April-March).

Table 14 : Offtake of Food-grains (Million Tonnes)						
Crops	**2014-15**	**2015-16**	**2016-17**	**2017-18**	**2018-19**	**2019-20**
Rice	30.7	31.8	32.8	35.0	34.4	17.1
Wheat	25.2	31.8	29.1	25.3	31.5	12.3
Total (Rice & Wheat)	**55.9**	**63.6**	**61.9**	**60.3**	**65.9**	**29.4**

Source: *DFPD, M/o Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution.*
Note: ** - upto August 2019.*

Table 15 : Stocks of Food-grains (Million Tonnes)		
Crops	**November 1, 2018**	**November 1, 2019**
1. Rice	16.3	23.1
2. Unmilled Paddy#	16.6	19.7
3. Converted Unmilled Paddy in terms of Rice	11.1	13.2
4. Wheat	33.1	37.4
Total (Rice & Wheat)(1+3+4)	60.5	73.7

Source: FCI.
Notes: # Since September, 2013, FCI gives separate figures for rice and unmilled paddy lying with FCI & state agencies in terms of rice.

Table 16 : Percentage Change in Index of Industrial Production (Base 2011-12)				
	April-September 2018-19	**April-September 2019-20**	**September 2018**	**September 2019***
General	5.2	1.3	4.6	-4.3
Sectoral				
Mining	3.2	1.0	0.1	-8.5
Manufacturing	5.4	1.0	4.8	-3.9
Electricity	6.2	3.8	8.2	-2.6
Use-based				
Primary goods	4.9	1.2	2.6	-5.1
Capital goods	7.6	-10.3	6.9	-20.7
Intermediate goods	1.3	9.3	1.5	7.0
Infrastructure/ construction goods	8.7	-1.1	9.5	-6.4
Consumer durables	8.1	-5.0	5.4	-9.9
Consumer non-durables	4.0	5.2	6.4	-0.4

Source: *NSO.*
Note: ** Figures for September 2019 are Quick Estimates*

Table 17 : Production growth (percent) in Core Infrastructure-Supportive Industries				
Industry	**April-October 2018-19**	**April-October 2019-20**	**October 2018**	**October 2019**
Coal	9.9	-5.8	11.3	-17.6
Crude oil	-3.6	-5.8	-5.0	-5.1
Natural Gas	-0.8	-2.6	-0.9	-5.7
Refinery	5.8	-1.7	1.3	0.4
Fertilizers	-0.3	2.6	-11.5	11.8
Steel	3.3	6.7	2.4	-1.6
Cement	15.0	-0.6	18.4	-7.7
Electricity	6.8	1.5	10.9	-12.4
Overall growth	5.4	0.2	4.8	-5.8

Source: *Office of the Economic Adviser, DIPP (Ministry of Commerce & Industry).*