

Comparison of Period of UPA Government and NDA Government

[UPA-I (2004-2009), UPA-II (2009-2014) and NDA (May 2014- Feb 2018)]

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Economic and Political environment does not seem to be pleasant and healthy. Economic conditions are not moving in the right direction. Scenario does not seem to be positive and optimistic. Education and health facilities are not up to the mark. Youth is facing chaotic conditions and getting frustrated as future does not seem to be assured regarding employment. Farmers are facing difficult situation and committing suicides.

Job creation has been suffering under the Modi Government and fresh data released by the Labour Bureau shows the extent of worry on this count. As per the Bureau, no new jobs were created but there was actually a decline of 20,000 jobs across eight labour intensive sectors in the December quarter of 2015.

Growth of Agriculture and Food-grains production is down in NDA period having negative growth -2.1% (2.5% of UPA-II) and -2.5% (2.6% of UPA-II) that of Agriculture and Food-grains respectively. Farmers are not getting proper returns. Therefore, they are unable to pay back loans. So, being in stress, they are committing suicide. Growth of manufacturing sector has come down to 2.2% as compared to that of UPA-II being 3.4%. Growth of electricity has decreased (6.9%) during the period of NDA to that of UPA-II (7.7%).

Percentage of Personal Disposable Income (PDI) has become very less being just 9% which was 13.6% during the period of UPA-II.

Youth looks very frustrated not having proper job conditions. Colleges of Engineering and Technology are slowly closing. Standard of politics is going down. Politicians are not maintaining dignity and using low standard language for commenting the leaders of opposition and members of other parties.

Another tragedy of the country is that criminals are legally acquitted and politically awarded. Those who voice against it are removed from the scene. There is no justice to the victims.

Women do not feel safe. Every day we hear new cases of rape even in the day light.

The Narendra Modi led NDA government has to double the speed in its second term to catch up with the economic performance of the previous United Progressive Alliance government and even faster if it wishes to overlap UPA record.

Following are the areas where we can compare previous UPA government and the present NDA government:

- **Manufacturing Sector** needs to grow at a compounded annual growth rate (CAGR) of 4.2 per cent in the remaining three years of the Modi government's tenure – nearly twice the 2.2 per cent growth recorded in the first two years.
- **Agriculture** production needs to grow at an annualised rate of 5.6 per cent.

Agriculture production, including food grains and cash crops, has declined at an annualised rate of 2.1 per cent during FY14-16.

Exports

India's exports during March, 2011 were valued at US \$ 29134.89 million (Rs. 131081.97 crore) which was 43.8 per cent higher in Dollar terms (42.2 per cent higher in Rupee terms) than the level **of US \$ 20254.14 million (Rs. 92149.26 crore) during March, 2010.**

Imports

India's imports during March, 2011 were valued at US \$ 34743.08 million (Rs.156314.00 crore) representing a growth of 17.2 per cent in Dollar terms (15.9 per cent in Rupee terms) over the level of **imports valued at US \$ 29626.87 million (Rs. 134791.91 crore) in March, 2010.**

Crude Oil and Non-Oil Imports

Oil imports during March, 2011 were valued at US \$ 9438.6 million which was 8.2 per cent higher than **oil imports valued at US \$ 8721.6 million in the corresponding period last year.**

Non-oil imports during March, 2011 were estimated at US \$ 25304.5 million which was 21.0 per cent higher than **non-oil imports of US \$ 20905.3 million in March, 2010.**

Trade Balance

As per RBI's Press Release dated 15th January 2018:

Overall Trade Balance: Taking merchandise and services together, overall trade deficit for April-December 2017-18 is estimated at US \$ 70063.05 million as compared to US \$ 35626.18 million during April-December 2016-17. (Services data pertains to April-November 2017-18 as November 2017 is the latest data available as per RBI's Press Release dated 15th January 2018)

Exports need to jump 70 per cent in the next three years to match the growth recorded during UPA-II and make up for a decline in merchandise exports and a flat growth in services exports during Modi's first two years.

The combined exports of goods and services declined at an annualised rate of 4.7 per cent during FY14-16 against 9.1 per cent CAGR growth during UPA-II.

- **Gross Domestic Product (GDP)** is the only macro-economic variable where the Modi government has matched the performance of the previous government.

GDP at constant prices has grown at a CAGR of 7.1 per cent during Modi's first two years in line with 7.2 per cent GDP growth during the five years of UPA-II.

India's economic growth in financial year 2018 may be the slowest in four years at 6.75%, according to the annual economic survey released by the government today (Jan. 29).

- **Personal Disposable Income (PDI)** is the share of GDP that accrues to household and individuals as their personal income. It is calculated by deducting government taxes and duties, public-sector savings and corporate retained earnings from national income but adding government subsidies. National income is GDP plus income from abroad.

In FY15, PDI accounted for 73.4 per cent of the GDP at current prices, down from 76 per cent a year ago and UPA-II regime's average ratio 78 per cent, according to data from Central Statistical Office. The PDI figure for FY16 is calculated by taking the average ratio in the past two financial years.

Economical Comparison of UPA & Three Years of NDA Government

S. No.	Item	UPA-I	UPA-II	NDA
1	Agricultural Production (%)	5.4	2.5	-2.1
2	Food-grains (%)	1.9	2.6	-2.5
3	Manufacturing# (%)	11.7	3.4	2.2
4	Electricity (%)	5.1	7.7	6.9
5	Personal Disposable Income* (%)	14.0	13.6	9.0
6	Exports (%)	24.4	9.1	-4.7
7	GDP** (%)	8.4	7.2	7.1
8	GDP - PCI (%)	9.4	7.4	6.1
9	NPA of Public Sector Banks (Rs Crore)	59926 (2009-10)	243210 (2013)	733974 (Sept 30, 2017)
10	Price of Crude Oil	\$76	\$99	\$33
11	Exchange Rate - Rs/US\$ - (Avg of Jan - Dec)	48.3 (2009)	58.51 (2013)	65.12 (2017)
12	Employment - Jobs created \$	12.56 lakh - 2009	4.19 lakh - 2013	1.35 lakh – 2015 2.31 lakh -2016 (Apr – Dec)

\$ - According to Labour Bureau

The economy performed much better during the time of the UPA governments; during UPA-I's rule, the average growth rate was 9.4% while during UPA- II's rule the average growth rate was 7.4%. During the time of the NDA government, GDP per capita grew at an average rate of 6.1%. Therefore, on the face of it, the growth rate was higher under the UPA governments and some commentators have indeed pointed that out in the past (Ghatak et al. 2014).

Job Creation under Modi Government

On November 22, 2013, as BJP's presidential candidate Narendra Modi at an election rally in Agra had promised 1 crore jobs every year if his party won the election.

(<http://indiatoday.intoday.in/people/narendra-modi/17737.html>Narendra Modi)

According to **labour bureau** statistics, **job creation or job growth for 2015 stood at 1.35 lakh and 2.31 lakh 2016 (April-December) in numbers respectively.**

These numbers are far lower than the promise made by **Narendra Modi** during the election campaign and considerably lower than the high of over 12.56 lakh jobs created in 2009 under the **Manmohan Singh** government.

Changes in employment in selected sectors (in lakh numbers)					
Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Full year
	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	
2009	2.50	-1.31	4.97	6.40	12.56
2010	0.61	1.62	4.35	2.07	8.65
2011	1.74	2.15	3.15	2.26	9.30
2012	0.81	0.73	--	**1.68	3.22
2013	1.07	0.86	1.43	0.83	4.19
2014	0.36	1.82	1.58	1.17	4.93
2015	0.64	-0.43	1.34	-0.20	1.35
** This is combined figure for Q3 and Q4					
Source: Labour Bureau					

A general trend of shrinking export in the last three years has led to loss of hundreds of jobs.

60% of Engineering Graduates Unemployed

(Manash Pratim Gohain, TNN, Updated: Mar 18, 2017)

Highlights

- Less than 1% of engineering students participate in summer internships
- Just 15% of engineering programmes are accredited by the National Board of Accreditation
- More than 60% engineering graduate remain unemployed

More than 60% of the eight lakh engineers graduating from technical institutions across the country every year remain unemployed, according to the All India Council for Technical Education.

This is a potential loss of 20 lakh man days annually. That's not all. Less than 1% of engineering students participate in summer internships and just 15% of engineering programmes offered by over 3,200 institutions are accredited by the National Board of Accreditation (NBA).

‘Make in India’ Projects come undone

(Rajat Pandit, TNN, Updated: Oct 31, 2017, 10:11 IST)

HIGHLIGHTS

- Half a dozen mega projects remain stuck at different stages without the final contracts being inked.
- MoD officials contend Sitharaman is holding meetings of the defence acquisitions council every fortnight.
- India is still far away from reducing its strategically-vulnerable dependence on foreign military hardware and software.

NEW DELHI: Bureaucratic bottlenecks, long-winded procedures, commercial and technical wranglings, coupled with the lack of requisite political push and follow-through, have ensured that no major "Make in India" project in defence has actually kicked off in the last three years.

Stock-taking of half-a-dozen mega projects, collectively worth over Rs 3.5 lakh crore shows they remain stuck at different stages without the final contracts being inked. They range from future infantry combat vehicles (FICVs), light utility helicopters and naval multi-role choppers to new-generation stealth submarines, mine counter-measure vessels (MCMVs) and fifth-generation fighter aircraft (FGFA).

Perceived Corruption List ranks India at 81 among 180

India has been ranked at 81st place out of 180 countries on a 'Corruption Perception Index', in a list released by Transparency International. India's ranking is worse than those of China and Bhutan but better than those of Pakistan and Bangladesh.

Human Rights Watch World Report 2017 finds India reeling

The Human Rights Watch World Report 2017 finds India to be a nation violating human rights in more than ten issues including women's rights, freedom of speech, gender identity and treatment of minorities, to name a few.

Condition Serious - India slips 45 Points in Global Hunger Index since 2014

Over three years, the country slipped from 55th position to its current 100th rank in the Global Hunger Index.

India has slipped 45 ranks in the Global Hunger Index (GHI) since 2014. In the latest 2017 result, India is ranked 100 among 119 countries. India, which has more than a fifth (21 percent) of its children wasted (weigh too little for their height), slipped three places to 100th in the 2017 Global Hunger Index (GHI) - three places down from last year's rank of 97th.

The country has slipped three notches since last year's rank of 97th. Its current rank put the country behind less developed countries like Bangladesh, Iraq. With a 31.4 score in the GHI India is at the high end of the "serious" category.

Source:

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