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Suggestions for the coming financial year (2022) to INDIA which needs focus and implementation and its budget estimate mentioned below each point of suggestions in INDIAN rupees and this can be extended to other countries according to their GDP growth and need.

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Abstract: *In this paper budget estimate for the coming financial year (2022) and next years to be flowed is written point wise according to GDP of INIDA which is science of commerce. This applies to INDIA and needs focus and implementation. This budget estimate is for India whose total population is 150e7=1.5e9. This can also be applied to other countries according to their GDP, population and basic need.*

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Important points

Firstly is to stop corruption from higher government position, private position etc. to lowest government position, private positions etc. irrespective of all parties and organizations. Even though steps has been taken by government to stop corruptions people are finding many new ways to bribe and tax thefting in colleges and schools and companies this should not be taken for granted and necessary steps should be taken by government to completely stop the corruption.

Secondly is to bring back all the black money possesed by all the corrupt officials and their families irrespective of all the parties and sectors to the government which was looted from the tax payer's money and other source of income to the present and past governments in one or the other way. This should be done without delays in the courts, without delays in the investigation by government or private body and the corrupt officials should be punished according to constitutional law of India. The money was/is for the purpose of development of India which means development of citizens of India in every aspect so that quality/better life is provided to them and should be utilized in that aspect.

Some reports claim a total exceeding US$1.4 trillion of black money by Indians are deposited in Switzerland alone (Wikipedia). This black money itself is much larger than the GDP growth of last year by price hikes. Present government has the responsibility to substantiate/investigate this claim and necessary action is needed to bring back the black money and utilize it for the development of India and its people.

One possible step would be to initiate a committee of well know political leaders and file a case in Switzerland court to bring back all the black money.

5 crores (5e7) for travel expenditure to these politicians to complete the job.

1) Eradicate poverty and illiteracy, improve standard of living in every aspects. Poverty and illiteracy can be eradicated by using the funds of HAJ and DEVASTHANAM of all over India, sports, some percentage of GDP of India, and also by bringing back black money in overseas and Indian banks etc. No subsidy of 25,000 to 30,000 rupees should be given to HAJ pilgrims because they can afford the full amount. If suppose government is giving subsidy to one lakh pilgrims (Rs. 25,000 to 30,000) per year then the subsidized amount would be 250 to 300 crores rupees every year. This is very good and large amount which can be utilized to help poor, handicapped people, orphaned children's and parents in every aspect of their life instead of giving the subsidy to the HAJ pilgrims. Subsidy to HAJ pilgrims should be stopped and the subsidized amount should be utilized to help the above people who need the help. If done the almighty ALLAH will surely be happy and bless all of us.

If subsidy is also given to other pilgrims of other religion it should be stopped and the subsidized amount should be utilized for the development of the people as mentioned above that is to help poor, handicapped people, orphaned children's and parents in every aspect of their life.

There are around 150crores (1.5e9) of population in India, out of which 5e8 are poor. To help them government can utilize the money of GDP. According to information the GDP of India is 180 lakh crores (1.8e14), but according to my calculation The GDP of India is of the order of approximately (1e21) which is very huge and one need to substantiate this. To help poor if ten lakhs (1e6) of rupees is given to poor per person per year then the total amount required would be 1.5e9*1e6=1.5e15. One can understand this in the consequent points.

2) GDP growth by new concept itself not by old concept in commerce and not by price hikes policies. The old concept is to increase the price if there is demand of consumable and non consumable products. This wrong concept. The new concept is to increase the production when there is increased demand and one should not increase the price. This means one should Increase the production when there is demand. This can also be done with increased government and private investment to establish companies and gain profit i.e. for GDP growth. The GDP can also be increased by less import and more export. This does not mean that people of India get deprived of any consumable and non consumable products.

From the amount of GDP, if thousand companies are established and should give job to unemployed people then the needed amount would be

According to the below calculations.

1000 companies*1e9 investment*1000 persons each company*salary to these persons 5e4=5e19rupees.

According to my calculation the GDP is 1e21 the amount for making companies will be only 1%.

If this is done one can provide employment to 10 lakh persons i.e. 1e6 people.

3) No price hikes and all kinds of tax hike policies. In most of the developed and under developed countries the GDP growth determines the financial status of that country to further develop the lives of people in one or the other way. In order for the GDP growth of that country the price hike, tax hike policies are adopted. The price hike policies are also adopted when there is increased demand for that particular product. The price hike policies for GDP growth and increased demand are wrong concept. This has enhanced the gap between richer and poorer people I mean the rich are becoming richer and the poor people are becoming poorer. The achieved GDP growth by price hike policies does not improve the lives of the people it is making worse to poor and middle class people. For GDP growth and increased demand the solution should be minimum taxation livened on each consumable and non consumable product so that necessary GDP is achieved to develop the lives of the people in one or the other way and also to make fully developed country. For GDP growth increased production, increased private investment to meet the demand, increased government investment to meet the increased demand by establishing more production companies and increased export and less import and also by increased agricultural yield can be achieved. But there should not be any price hike policies year per year to achieve the necessary GDP of the country to develop the country further. Price hike policies are wrong concept because of which the rich are becoming richer and poor are becoming poorer.

I give one simple example of consumer item milk, few years ago a half a liter of milk (approximately half a kilo of milk) increased by one rupee, this has resulted in increase of six rupees on half a kilo of curd. The price has multiplied by a factor of six rupees. What is the logic behind such a hike in prices of curd? The prices of other milk products might have also been multiplied by some factor.

This is also applied to petrol, diesel, oil and cooking gas.

Who is getting profit from the price hike of petrol, diesel, gas? The company producing the these products and the government are getting the profit at a loss of consumer of India? The government is getting profit from the tax levied on the each products.

Who is suffering from the price hikes? The poor and the middle class people are suffering from the price hikes because their income is stable and has not increased over the years though the price hike has occurred many time during this period. Because of the above, the government is getting profit that is the GDP growth and the company, they (government and the company) are happy, but what about the poor and middle class people, they are suffering from the price hike and tax hikes on consumer products because there is no hikes in income of poor and middle class family. Poorer are getting poorer and middle class family are heading towards poorness.

If at all there is hike in income of poor and middle class family, this would nullify the GDP growth.

The above indicates that price hike of one consumer product has resulted in price hike of all other consumer products. Because of this the economy/GDP growth has increased, but what is the profit of increase in the GDP growth. The increase in prices of all other consumer items would nullify the effect on the GDP growth because the GDP growth income of India would not be sufficient to develop the nation and its people because of price hike of all other consumable items which would nullify the effect on the GDP growth.

If at all the GDP growth has increased by a factor of ten when compared to previous year by price hikes and tax hikes, why there is no development of India and its people. The GDP income is again going in the pockets of corrupt politicians as black money, which was sanctioned for the development of India and its people.

When there is no profit from the GDP growth, why the poor and middle class people have to suffer for the price hike policies?

Because of this price hike policies the rich are becoming richer (that is the company and corrupt politicians) and the poor are becoming poorer.
Why then the price hike and hikes in all taxes, when there is no fruitful result on the GDP growth/economy and the development of India and its people, the poor and middle class are suffering from the price hikes?
Hence we request government to establish price control department under finance ministry and fix/re-fix the prices based on total initial investment and minimum profit of 5% on total investment done on each product plus minimum tax levied on each product to develop the nation which should not be hiked every year. This step in addition to no price hike policies would reduce the gap between richer and poorer people within few years of time.
Please think over the above. If there is GDP growth/economy growth by price hike and tax hike policies, then why there is no development of the India and its people? Why the financial crisis is coming back again and again? Why there is inflation around the world? Why again price hikes to avoid financial crisis? Why the poor and the middle class people has to suffer from the price hikes?
The moral of the above story/fact is that there should not be any price hike policies for GDP growth/economy, the GDP growth/economy growth should be based on new concept itself (that is increased production, increased private investment, increased government investment and increased (export-less import)) and increased agricultural yield and by establishing many companies.
Please forward this mail to all the parliamentarians, economist and financial experts and we demand them to stand against price hike and all type of tax hikes policies.
There should not be any price hikes for increased demand of any consumable and nonconsumable products if there is increased demand then production should be increased but no hike in prices.
4) If limited production of all the consumable and non consumable items is there then limited supply should be made to all the consumers of India. For this purchase card system like ration card system should be introduced. There is a continuous increase in gold prices due to increased demand and also due to limited supply. Hence purchase card system should be introduced to supply gold limitedly to all the customers keeping same price as the existing before few years ago. The prices should be rolled back to the prices a few years ago. In four to five years the prices have been tripled to five times to meet the demand. The price hike policy is not good for common man.
The only solution is limitedly supply to all policy should be applied to all the consumable and non consumable items if there is increased demand and also if there is limited production which does not meet the increased demand. The price hike policies are not good for everyone.
No expenditure
5) For Farmers development (agricultural development): Bore wells facility, manure, scientific knowledge of rain water conservation and scientific knowledge to improve the crop production with respect to quality and quantity is needed. This is the government responsibility and there is needed action from the government to help farmers as mentioned above. Loans taken by poor farmers who cannot repay it should be waived by the government.
There are around 5e8 farmers and if some people who are scientist and have the agricultural knowledge are hired to give knowledge to these people the number of scientist required if 1000 scientist are hired would be 5e8/1e3=5e5. If the salary to these persons is 50000(5e4) per month the total amount would be 5e4*5e5=2.5e10 rupees. For the whole year the amount required would be 2.5e10*12=3e11 rupees
There are around 5e8 farmers and if borewell facility is provided and if at the cost of 3e4 per borewell the amount of rupees from the GDP can be utilized to bore well would be 5e8*3e4 and this amounts to 1.5e13 rupees. Among these farmers half have borewell facity and this makes the amount to 7.5e12 rupees.
6) Foreign Direct Investment to benefit farmers, common man, retail shop owners, unemployed youths, poor weavers etc (It can be extended to everyone in INDIA who would be beneficial by the FDI). Necessary action is needed so that government has the upper hand over the foreign investors in controlling the financial and other matters. Precautions/care should be taken by the government agencies so that the above people of India get benefited by the foreign investment. The foreigners only invest the money (It is like a loan) and get the profit from the investment. The foreign investors and the government have the responsibility to provide scientific knowledge to all above people in respective area for increased production in every aspect and better profits. If no profit after all this, the government has the responsibility to repay the loan to the foreign investor with interest from the all the source of government income or it should be continued/extended till the above people of India, foreign investors and government get benefited.
From the amount of FDI, if thousand companies are established and should give job to unemployed people then the needed amount would be
According to the below calculations.
1000 companies*1e9 investment*1000 persons each company*salary to these persons 5e4=5e19rupees.

If this is done one can provide employment to 10 lakh persons i.e. 1e6 people and the amount of FDI needed to be 5e19 rupees.

7) To waive poor farmers loan whose population if of the order of 2.5e8. If each farmer have a loan of 2e5 rupees then the amount needed from the GDP of INDIA is 1.5e8*2e5 which is equal to 3e13 rupees.

8) Satellite imaging can be done in all parts of india to know whether there is oil reservoirs exist or not. IF the satellite data shows positive data then oil extraction and refinery companies should be established in india with FDI with upper hand of government of india. IF oil extraction and refineries are established employment to people can be provided. The other process to check whether oil reserviors are present in INDIA is to bore the bore well deep beneath the ground around 10 kilometers with heavy duty machines at different places, by this way one know whether oil reservoirs are there or not if one finds it then should extract and refine in india and this way can reduce the petrol, diesel and cooking gas prices. The oil is beneath the water not above the water. Generally it is said that the depth of the sea is equal to mount Everest in INDIA and which inturn is equal to 5 kilometers. It give idea how deep one has to bore to get oil. In my view it is around 10 kilometers from the ground surfacr.

In india if thousand borewells are bored to extract the petrol, cooking gas, oil then the amount to be needed to run the heavy duty machines to bore the well would be 1000(1e3) multiplied by 5e5 rupees for each bore which is equal to 5e8 rupees.

To establish oil refineries if suppose 100 crores (1e9) are required then for 1000 refineries it would amount ot 1e9*1e3=1e12 rupees

9) Plantation of trees in every cities and villages of India for uniform distribution of rain/monsoon and to avoid floods and droughts. This is very important to avoid environmental imbalance and this if done would be beneficial to farmers who are totally dependent on monsoon. Government shoud take necessary steps to plants trees and plants and some amount of GDP should be utilized for this purpose. Governement should undertake or hire people to do this work and this way they can provide employment to many people.

Floods, forestation and link up of all the rivers

As we know, floods are due to deforestation. In cities we hardly see trees. Clouds/monsoon is attracted by trees and mountains. Example chirrapunji in Meghalaya the rain fall is heavy because of dense forest and mountains and hence there is always rain fall.

In villages/cities where there are trees there is an attraction for clouds/monsoon and hence the clouds/monsoon stops and there it rain.

If there are no trees in villages/cities nearby, there is no further attraction of clouds/monsoon in that area, then the flood results in cities//villages where are dense trees.

If there are no trees in villages/cities, the clouds/monsoon also travels very fast towards next densely populated trees in villages/cities. This result in drought or less rain in that area where there are no trees.

So the important point to be noted is that uniform distribution of trees result in uniform distribution of clouds/monsoon and hence uniform rain fall. Hence plantation where ever is possible is necessary in villages/cities to avoid non distribution of clouds/monsoon and to avoid floods and droughts.

If plantation of trees is not possible because on narrow roads in cities. Then there is one solution, planting flowering or other plants in pots on the top of the building/house is needed as many as one can. In villages plantation of trees can be done in fields. This would have good effect on monsoon and rain fall. Government order and general awarness to people is needed in that direction.

Floods can also be avoided by linking all the rivers in our India. Government funding for this purpose is needed; this gives employment opportunities to many people. Linking of rivers can also conserve the water by directing flooded rivers to river in other region where there is no rain.

Please forward this information to minister of forest, rural and urban ministers. This is a serious problem and needed to be tackled.

Plantation of trees in every cities and villages of India for uniform distribution of rain/monsoon and to avoid floods and droughts. This is very important to avoid environmental imbalance and this if done would be beneficial to farmers who are totally dependent on monsoon. Government shoud take necessary steps to plants trees and plants and some amount of GDP should be utilized for this purpose. Governement should undertake or hire people to do this work and this way they can provide employment to many people.

20 thousand crores

In cities the rain water is drained in to nallas and in to ocean due to cement and thar roads, hence necessary action should be taken so that 20-30% of rain water goes in to earth. Small ponds and lakes should be establish in every states of INDIA as many as one can. For that 10x10 kilo meter of tanks should be made at each state of INDIA and in order to control the mosquitoes population simple electrolytic device which converts water in to chlorine should be installed in these tanks.

If 10,000 (1e4) people are hired to plant trees all over the INDIA, then the amount required would be per year is 1e4*5e4salary*30days*12months=1.8e11

10) If plantation of trees is not possible because on narrow roads in cities. Then there is one solution, planting flowering or other plants in pots on the top of the building/house is needed as many as one can. In villages plantation of trees can be done in fields. This would have good effect on distribution of monsoon and rain fall. Government order and general awareness to people is needed in that direction.

No expenditure as city families can do on their own.

11) Linking of rivers to avoid flood and droughts and to supply more drinking water to all irrespective of states in India. More drinking water supply. IF funded by government in this direction then employment opportunites can be provided to more people.

The total area of India is approximately 4e6 square K.m. IF 100 persons can dig river by 1 square K.m then the number of persons required per day would be 4e6/100=4e4 numbers. IF their monthly salary is 5e4 the amount for one month would be 4e4*5e4 rupees and for one year it would be 4e4persons*5e4salary*30days*12per year=7.2e11 rupees.

12) Roads in every cities and villages, there are no roads in many villages. Speed breakers should be colored with red color or white, sign boards should be placed where ever is applicable. Toilets at each and every bus stop (where ever is possible) should be provided; similar should be that case with railway stations that is to provide toilets at all stations.

The total area of India is approximately 4e6 square K.m. For big road the area required would be 100 times less then this would be 4e6/1e2=4e4 square K.m. IF 10 persons can make road by 1 square K.m then the number of persons required per day would be 4e4/10=4e3 numbers. IF their monthly salary is 5e4 the amount for one month would be 4e3*5e4 rupees and for one year it would be 4e3persons*5e4salary*30days*12months =approximately it will be 7.3e10 rupees.

The material cost should also be included as per the present cost. It would be triple i.e 2.16e11 rupees

13) In Railways and road transport: Display system, speakers, and name boards should be provided in all rails and buses. It would be more beneficial if display system with speakers is included inside the railways and buses to indicate which station it stopped and which station next comes. No hike in ticket prices. Number of name boards with lighting system at railway station, indicating previous station, this station and next station with arrow marks would be useful to passengers. This name boards should be written in three languages English, Hindi and local language of states. In rails toilets, the tap water is little far from the sitting position and is not convenient to use it; hence extended pipe with showering system should be provided.

The total area of India is approximately 4e6 square K.m. For big railway track the area required would be 100 times less then and this would be 4e6/1e2=4e4 square K.m. IF 10 persons can make rail track by 1 square K.m then the number of persons required per day would be 4e4/10=4e3 numbers. IF their monthly salary is 5e4 the amount for one month would be 4e3*5e4 rupees and for one year it would be 4e3persons*5e4salary*30days*12months =approximately it will be 7.2e10 rupees. The material cost should also be included as per today's rate and this would be quadruple 2.88e11 rupees.

14) Food in railways are of not good quality, government should take necessary step to provide quality food at reasonable price to passengers.

No expenditure but government should give tender to good people who provide good food at reasonable price

15) Providing 24 hours electricity to all by increasing/setting up the power stations all over the India. Stress should be given to thermal power plant utilizing the kitchen, agricultural, house hold and forest garbage

Every day millions of tons of garbage is produced in India, it should be dried and make in to hard blocks and send it to thermal power plants to run the steam turbines after burning these blocks to produce electricity. IT takes little electrical energy to dry the garbage using infrared and UV lamps and 43 times more energy (electricity) is produced by burning this blocked garbage when compared to input energy (electricity) consumed to dry this garbage. This would reduce the nuisance caused by garbage and there is no need of coal again to run the thermal power plants. By doing so power equivalent to extracted energy of $4.3x10^{13}$ W-Hr can be produced daily this is very large to fulfill the total electricity demand of India. So many thermal power plants can be established and this is government responsibility.

To establish 1000 thermal power plants, it would cost, 1e9 rupees for one plant then the amount would be 1e3*1e9=1e12rupees one should check this it would be less NTPC can get clear idea about it.

If for 1000 thermal plants the total persons required would be at the rate of 100 persons per plant would be1e3*1e2=1e5 and the salary at the basis of 5e4 would be 1e5*5e4 and this would be for one year is 1e5*5e4*30*12=Approximately 1.8e12 rupees

To give free electricity to people then there are around 30crores families(3e8) and if each family utilizes 600 KW/hr electricity then the cost would be around 3000 per month. Then total fare which should be utilized from the GDP would be 3e8*3e3 per month and this would cost 3e8families*3e3rupees*12months=1.08e13 approximately.

16) More subsidies should be given to poor on LPG than middle class people so that the poor can also utilize the LPG at their homes. This is one example and should be extended to all the policies of government to help poor, handicapped people, orphaned children's and parents in every aspect of their life.

There are around 30 crores (3e8) families in INDIA, if subsidy is provided to poor people who are around half of the total families i.e. (1.5e8) at the rate of 500 rupees per cylinder. Then the cost which should be bearded by government per year with two cylinders per month would be 1.5e8*500*2*12=1.8e12 rupees approximetely.

17) Government is taking money for the LPG including the subsidized amount and again giving back subsidized amount by depositing in bank accounts. Many people in villages and poor people in cities don't have bank accounts and this would be loss to them. Hence government should take the price after deducting the subsidized amount from the actual price. Please think over it.

18) All the policies to help poor people are being utilized by middle class and rich families, the poor are not getting help from the policies meant for to help poor, disabled, orphaned children's and parents. For example health schemes, white ration cards, health schemes based on white ration cards etc which indicates corruption at different levels of India. I demand the government to strict the rules and investigate, so that poor people as mentioned above only can utilize the schemes meant for poor, handicapped people, orphaned children's and parents only.

There are around 15 crore (1.5e8) families who are poor and if in ration shops free food is given for example rice, dal, wheat, oil sugar etc and if this costs 10,000 (1e4) rupees per month then the total amount to be bearded by government per year is 1.5e8families*1e4rupees*12months= around 1.8e13 rupees approximetely.

19) To eradicate drugs mafia from the India in no time and hence strict necessary action is needed by the central government and state governments. To ban cigerettes, gutka and liquor. Only beer of 5% alcohol should be provided as it is good for health but higher percentage of alcohol is not good for health and hence this should be banned for ever. Drinking higher percentage of alcohol will disable the mind and weakens the right and wrong thinking ability and this would let the satan to control the mind to make them to do wrong things. Please think over it and necessary action is needed from government in this matter.

No expenditure

20) Instead of ram mandir and masjid at ayodhya a very big hospital should be established for treatment of poor people and very big hospital should be established in every state with small amount of fund from the GDP.

If ten hospitals are established in INDIA all over the 34 states at the rate of 50 crores rupees (5e8) per hospital would be 10*5e8*34=1.7e11 rupees

21) IF successful in getting back black money then in villages the poor should be helped with amount of Rs. 3lakh so that they purchase 10 buffaloes or cows and produce milk and sell it to make their own income similarly zaria in urdu should be provided to poor people like auto for who are drivers, shops for sellers or in any other way so that they become self sustained or self earning.

Government should take steps to bring back money utilize some part of this money for this purpose. For this purpose government need around

There are around 3e8 families and of these there are around half are poor (1.5e8) and if 3e5 rupees are provided to these people to start their own work then amount required would be 1.5e8*3e5=4.5e13 rupees

Government should start cattle rearing centres and should import cattle from foreign countries to show zaria to people.

22) In india there are around five lakh villages. Each village have a population of 1000 numbers of families of which half are poor. There are more than five lakh people in india who are billioners they should come forward with 30 crores of rupees to show zaria I mean livelihood to poor people. Thirty crores of rupees would be very little amount to the billioners if they want they can help to show zaria to people and government should initiate talk with these billioners people to take first positive step in this direction.

3e8rupees*5e5billioner persons=1.5e14 rupees should be utilized to help poor.

23) More number of government Schools and colleges and hospitals should be established by government to help poor people and funding from the GDP should also be utilized for this purpose.

There are around 15e5 schools and around 5 lakh colleges in India the total would be 20e5 (2e6) numbers.

To renovate these schools and to build additional schools of the above number 4e6 at the cost of 1e7 rupees the amount required would be 4e6*1e7=4e13 rupees

24) In indira Gandhi time poor people were getting sona masoori rice on white and pink cards now a day the rice is not good. Government should take necessary action and funding should be allocated for this purpose from the GDP to provide quality food items to poor people.

As given above for ration shops according to point number (18)

25) Shelter, food and clothes to poor people and disabled children and aged people who beg for their livelihood.

Approximetely there are 2 crore (2e7) people in total who are disabled children, aged persons and beggars, for each person if it requires 1e6 amount per year to rehabilitate. Then for this purpose to rehabilitate them it requires 2e7*1e6=2e13 rupees and this is in addition to their food as given in point number (18)

26) Government should fund the orphanage and old age homes run by different organsiation so that the fund is sufficiently enough to fulfill their needs and there is needed focus from the government to establish more orphanage homes and old age homes so that they live a good life.

For 2e7 people it requires 1e5 rupees per person then this amount to1 lakh crores (1e12) rupees per year and food as given in point number (18)

27) In most of the schools and colleges and companies the teachers and staff are not getting reasonable salary to support their livelihood and hence government should take necessary action so that reasonable salary is fixed which is provided to teachers and staff working in these educational organizations. The salary should be fixed according to cost of living and for middle class family this cost of living salary would from 3e4 to 5e4.

IT can be done with government order.

28) Most of the retail shop owners and petrol pumps and companies are doing good business but the staff working with them for 12 hours a day are getting meager salary which is not sufficient to support their livelihood and hence government attention is needed to solve this issue.

Minimum of 30 to 50 thousand salary to all should be provided keeping in mind the cost of living and salary will be more depending up on qualification and experience

29) Drinking Water supply to household is not good enough hence new pipe lines should be done so that pressure should be enough to fetch water from tap with no need of motor to extract water and this if done would save lot of electrical energy and money with little one time investment in this direction. Government attention is needed.

The total area of India is approximately 4e6 square K.m. For water pipe line the area required would be 100 times less then this would be 4e6/1e2=4e4 square K.m. IF 10 persons can dig new pipe line by 1 square K.m then the number of persons required per day would be 4e4/10=4e3 numbers. IF their monthly salary is 5e4 the amount for one month would be 4e3*5e4 rupees and for one year it would be 4e3persons*5e4salary*30days*12months =approximately it will be 7.2e10 rupees.

The material cost should also be included as per the present cost. It would be triple i.e 2.16e11 rupees

30) Government should not export the vegetable and food grains to other countries when the people of india are not getting enough of it and increased demand for it have resulted in increase of prices. Hence government should take necessary action so that it should not happen for little profit and if not exported this will reduce the burden on the poor people and they will get food items at reasonable low prices.

Needed positive action from government

31) Three to five Gobar gas plants should be established in each of the villages in order to provide free cooking gas to each and every villagers.

There are around 7 lakh villages in India and if 5 gobar gas plants are established at the cost rate of 3e5 rupees for five plants then the amount needed would be 7e5*3e5=2.1e11 rupees

32) Plastic recycling plants should be established to make doors, windows, sofa sets, tables etc with recycled plastic in the form of fiber reinforced plastic. We should stop cutting down forests for these needs and save forests. This would have good effect on environment.

If three hundred each of plastic, paper recycling plants are established at the rate of 5e7 rupees per plant. Then the amount would be 2*300*5e7=3e10 rupees

33) Some part of forest should be used to grow all kinds of fruits as fruits are good source of energy.

Government should give 1 acre of land from the forest to all poor and employed youths to cultivate fruits of all kinds.

This need no expenditure, if land is given they will be self sustained and earn money for their livelihood. If they are earning enough money they should pay the tax to government. This is very important to give some part of forest area to poor and unemployed youth.

34) From wherever is possible two track railway transport should be extended to four or six track railway transport. This would take some time and can be done in five to ten years of time.

The total area of India is approximately 4e6 square K.m. For big railway track the area required would be 100 times less then and this would be 4e6/1e2=4e4 square K.m. IF 10 persons can make rail track by 1 square K.m then the number of persons required per day would be 4e4/10=4e3 numbers. IF their monthly salary is 5e4 the amount for one month would be 4e3*5e4 rupees and for one year it would be 4e3persons*5e4salary*30days*12months =approximately it will be 7.2e10 rupees. The material cost should also

be included as per today's rate and this would be quadruple 2.88e11 rupees. For five track this amount would be 2.88e11*5=1.44e12

35) Each of the rails should be installed with wind mill like turbines and its matching dynamo on top of each train. By doing so moving train would generate electricity to power the AC in each and every compartment of trains. Similar is the case with buses.
The cost of one wind mill in India is 1e7 rupees for 250W-hr of electricity. If on one train 20 such wind mills are installed then for 2000 trains in India it would require 1e7rupees*20wind mills*2000 trains=4e11 rupees.
36) Fishes, crabs and prawns should be reared in ponds and lakes and rivers which has dam. Government should take necessary measures to do this and this would give some earning to poor people and also to government. This would make rivers, ponds and lakes clean if organic waste is somehow getting mixed with these water reservoirs.
Government can get income tax from these people if they are earning sufficiently large amount. Government should call for tender to it.
37) In today's life mosquitoes population has grown very large and it poses health risks in the form of mosquitoes bite based diseases like malaria, dengue , Chikungunya, Zika fever, Lymphatic filariasis etc. Muncipal corporation of India are struggling to cope with the growing population of mosquitoes. To control their population chlorine based liquid is added in open and closed tanks twice a week and gassing of the houses once a month is done with medicine which kills them; but failed to control the population of mosquitoes. In my view best way to control the mosquitoes population is to installation of wire mesh based additional doors, windows and ventilators. In addition to this best way is to install simple and effective electrolytic device in water tanks which produces small amount of chlorine gas through electrolysis of salty water using IrOx catalyst. We can control the production of chlorine gas using MnOx layer as reported in literature as given below. This device will work for many years for electrolysis to take place with little electrical supply and this can be provided by simple battery. Installation of this type of simple and effective electrolysis device in water tanks allows us to save time, money and control the mosquitoes population to very large extent. To my knowledge based on my thinking this is the best way to cope with the problem and also request others to think the other possible ways to control the mosquitoes. Ref: A step closer to sustainable energy from seawater, https://phys.org/news/2018-08-closer-sustainable-energy-seawater.html
Device can be developed by government with the help of scientists and is sold at cheaper price.
38) Some part of the forest area should be utilized to cultivate the fruits trees so that everyone gets enough fruits at cheaper cost. This is needed because fruits are good source of energy to human beings. Government should take necessary steps in this direction.
Government should encourage students and their teachers who are taking agriculture field as their study through financially to carry out research and development work on how to yield more in less space of agricultural field. Unemployed educated youth from different field who are interested in doing that should also be encouraged. This will solve unemployment problem. Some part of forest area should be utilized for that purpose. Unemployed youth can be employed by government to utilize some part of forest area to cultivate and plant fruits tress as fruits are good source of energy to human beings. It is government duty to do like this.
Government can earn money from these people.
39) There is enough paper in the market which can be recycled again and again and step should be taken not to cut the trees for this purpose.
If three hundred each of plastic, paper recycling plants are established at the rate of 5e7 per plant. Then the amount would be 2*300*5e7=3e10 rupees
40) Daily school for kids and starting working hour for women's should be at 10:30 AM. So that parents gets enough of time to feed their children's and send their child to school. No overtime for working womens because they have to look after their family and childrens. The government should take necessary steps regarding this matter. Schools should be opened for half day by reducing the syllabus and with inclusion of important course material. This simple step would reduce the physical and mental stress the kids and womens are undergoing.
It should be done with government order.
41) Drinking water facility and clean toilets and street lights at each main bus stops and markets.
There are 35 states in India and suppose 5000 drinking water facility, clean toilets and street lights each have to done at the cost of 1e5 rupees then the total amount would be 35*5000*1e5=around 2e10 rupees. If it is not sufficient then this should be doubled for that purpose it would amount to 4e10 rupees.
42) Footpaths at each and every roads wherever it is possible.
There area of INDIA is 4e6 square K.m to make pooth paths at cities, this will be 100 times less, if done it requires 4e6/100=4e4 square K.m and this cost 1e6 per square K.m, this would amount to 4e4*1e6=6e10 rupees. If done in villages also it would cost three times higher and this amount to around 1.8e11 rupees.

43) Midday meals in government schools and glassful of milk at break time in all government and nongovernment schools.
There are 20 lakh school in India and new schools to be opened this also 20 lakh school and in each school food is provided at the cost of 50 rupees per midday meal per child and in each school there are 50*10 students then the total amount would be 2*2e6*50*50*10=1e11 rupees. The amount would be doubled if one provide milk also at break time and this would be 2e11 rupees.
44) Farmers have free time of six months after cultivation of crops in that time they should be trained and employed to run the gobar gas plants, to make manure and help to rear cows and buffaloes and goats and to run dairy farm.
There are around 7 lakh villages in India and if 5 gobar gas plants are established at the cost rate of 3e5 rupees for five plants then the amount needed would be 7e5*3e5=2.1e11 rupees.
IF goats and chicken are reared then they can earn extra money for their livelihood and also by cultivation of vegetables. This would cost additional 7e11 rupees and the total amount would be 9.1e11 rupees.
45) In cities the rain water is drained in to nallas and in to ocean due to cement and thar roads, hence necessary action should be taken so that 20 to 30% of rain water goes in to earth. For that numbr of lakes and ponds should be digged to harvest and conserve the water. For this case also
The total area of India is approximately 4e6 square K.m. IF 100 persons can dig river by 1 square K.m then the number of persons required per day would be 4e6/100=4e4 numbers. IF their monthly salary is 5e4 the amount for one month would be 4e4*5e4 rupees and for one year it would be 4e4persons*5e4salary*30days*12per year=approximately, 7.2e11 rupees.

46) Busstop should be made with roofing to get relief for the passengers waiting for bus from rain and sun's heat.
There area of INDIA is 4e6 square K.m to make bus stop roofing at cities, this will be 100 times less, if done it requires 4e6/100=4e4 square K.m and this cost 1e6 per square K.m, this would amount to 4e4*1e6=4e10 rupees. If done in villages also it would cost five times higher and this amount to around 2e11 rupees.
47) Provision should be made so that twice a week vegetable and fruit markets are available at some places in cities and villages so that it is convenient to and benefit the sellers and buyers.
Farmers and sellers can earn money.
48) Once a week yoga, laughter exercise and meditation class for all school children's for half an hour. IT is good for health. It increases their stamina, keeps healthy, makes flexible, happy and relaxed and improves their mood, thinking and concentration.
It can be done by schools by making such arrangements.
49) Government should take necessary action in the form of TV and Radio ads to let the people to know that they should consume iodized salt in order to avoid mental retardation in new baby growing in mother's womb. There are many instances where such cases have been came to know this means that still non iodized salt is prevalent in the market; hence government should notify about this to people through TV and radio ads in order to avoid this to happen.
IF per add government spend 1e7 rupees per day then it amounts to 1e6rupees*30days*12months for one year and then the total amount required would be 3.6e9 rupees
50) To set the minimum salary for all people working in different areas according to cost of living. To my view the minimum salary can be Rs.30,000 to 50,000 per month. This can make them sustain their livelihood expenses. The salary can be more depending upon educational qualification and experience and type of work.
Please refer as highlighted and shown above
51) Government has the responsibility to train educated people to fulfil the requirement of the any companies or industries and provide educated people who are unemployed job opportunity in India and all over the world.
If needed around 10,000 (1e4) teachers for this purpose, and if each person is payed salary 50,000 (5e4) rupees per month this amount to 1e4*5e4*12 per year=6e9 rupees and if ten times of money is needed to rent plots then this amount to 6e9+6e10=6.6e10 rupees per year
52) Bores well in each village to all farmers
There are around 30 crores (3e8) families in India, Out of which half are poor farmers, Then the total number of poor farmers are 1.5e8 numbers. If to bore a well in their agricultural filed at the cost of 40,000 (4e4) then this amounts to 1.5e8*4e4=6e12 rupees.
53) Ration shops in each cities.
There are 4,000(4e3) cities in india with population of around 1e5 people. IF 3e2 ration shops are required per city then number of ration shops would be 4e3*3e2=1.2e6 ration shops. IF these ration shops are rented at the rate of 1e4 rupees then this amount to 1.2e6*1e4=1.2e10. This amount to 1.2e10*12 per year=1.44e11 per year.

The government has the responsibility to provide food grains and other items which are consumable to the poor at reasonable low price.

54) Two Ration shops in each villages.

There are 6e5 villages in india with population of around 1-3e3 people. IF 2 ration shops are required per village then number of ration shops would be 6e5*2=1.2e6 ration shops. IF these ration shops are rented at the rate of 1e4 rupees then this amount to 1.2e6*1e4=1.2e10. This amount to 1.2e10*12 per year=1.44e11 per year. The government has the responsibility to provide food grains and other items which are consumable to the poor at reasonable low price.

55) Government Clinic in each cities

There are 4,000(4e3) cities in india with population of around 1e5 people. IF 3e2 clinics are required per city then number of clinics would be 4e3*3e2=1.2e6 numbers. IF these clinics are rented at the rate of 1e4 rupees then this amount to 1.2e6*1e4=1.2e10. This amount to 1.2e10*12 per year=1.44e11 per year. The government has the responsibility to provide medicines which are consumable to the poor at reasonable low price or free of cost.

56) Government Clinic in each villages

There are 6e5 villages in india with population of around 1-3e3 people. IF 2 clinics are required per city then number of clinics would be 6e5*2=1.2e6 numbers. IF these clinics are rented at the rate of 1e4 rupees then this amount to 1.2e6*1e4=1.2e10. This amount to 1.2e10*12 per year=1.44e11 per year. The government has the responsibility to provide medicines which are consumable to the poor at reasonable low price or free of cost.

57) Medical expenses to government to provide free medicine to all people of villages and cities in India

There are about 6e5 villages and 4e3 cities in India, The total would be 6.04e5 numbers, if this has the number of families 1e4. If for each family around 1000(1e3) of rupees free medicines are provided to all then this amount to 6.04e5*1e4*1e3=6.04e12 rupees.

58) Six autos in each village but the salary for the driver can be taken from the contribution of each family of rupees hundred or appropriate amount of fare.

The cost of auto is 3.5e5, if six autos are needed then this amount to 3.5e5*6 numbers and there are 6e5 villages in India, then the amount required would be 3.5e5*6*6e5=1.26e12 rupees. This is the government responsibility to bear the cost.

59) Government should provide ten tractors for free to poor farmers to plough the field.

There are around 6e5 villages in India. For each village if ten tractors are required the number would be 6e5*10=6e6 numbers. The cost of each tractor is around 30lakhs (3e6). Then the total amount required would be 6e6*3e6=1.8e13 rupees.

60) To reconstruct the bad drainage lines in to new ones.

The total area of India is approximately 4e6 square K.m. For drainage pipe line the area required would be 100 times less then this would be 4e6/1e2=4e4 square K.m. IF 10 persons can dig new pipe line by 1 square K.m then the number of persons required per day would be 4e4/10=4e3 numbers. IF their monthly salary is 5e4 the amount for one month would be 4e3*5e4 rupees and for one year it would be 4e3persons*5e4salary*30days*12months =approximately it will be 7.2e10 rupees.

The material cost should also be included as per the present cost. It would be quadruple i.e 2.88e11 rupees

61) To construct Fly over bridges on roads.

The total area of India is approximately 4e6 square K.m. For construction of fly over bridges the area required would be 100 times less then this would be 4e6/1e2=4e4 square K.m. IF 20 persons can make bridge or flyover by 1 square K.m then the number of persons required per day would be 4e4/20=2e3 numbers. IF their monthly salary is 5e4 the amount for one month would be 2e3*5e4 rupees and for one year it would be 2e3persons*5e4salary*30days*12months =approximately it will be 3.6e10 rupees.

The material cost should also be included as per the present cost. If It would be twenty times high i.e 7.2e11 rupees.

62) To construct two airport in each state.

There are around 35 states in india and if for each state 5 airport are constructed and the amount of rupees per air port is 1000 crores (1e10)

Then the cost to be spend by government would be 35*5*1e10=1.75e12 rupees.

63) To dig ponds and lakes in each state.

The total area of India is approximately 4e6 square K.m. IF 100 persons can dig lake or pond by 1 square K.m then the number of persons required per day would be 4e6/100=4e4 numbers. IF their monthly salary is 5e4 the amount for one month would be 4e4*5e4 rupees and for one year it would be 4e4persons*5e4salary*30days*12per year=approximately, 7.2e11 rupees.

64) For research and development project to university professors.
There are around 13 lakhs (1.3e6) professors in India, and if half of to these professors 1e7 rupees is provided for research and development for the duration of three years. Then this would cost per year 1.3e6*1e7/3=4.3e12 rupees.
65) To improve the infrastructures in schools, colleges and hospitals throughout India. Please check point number (23).
66) Ten lakh crores rupees (1e13) to establish industries in India and provide employment to unemployed. For example milk and fruits milk shakes, oil refineries and gas production by digging bores to extract oil and natural gas.
1e13 rupees
67) Perfumes should be banned for ever this is making girls and boys loose their mental balance and acting in wrong manner. In most cases the girls are suffering from it. Hence government should think over it and take necessary action to ban perfume and high percentage alcohol for the safety of women and girls. Beer with Lower percentage of alcohol is good for health. But one drinks more than 5% alcohol will be in nasha and they get control by devil very easily and makes them to harm ladies. For the safety of womens and girl child this should be done. Hence higher percentage alcohol should be banned.
68) Free education to all children's up to 12^{th} class. Government should take initiative in this matter.
There are 6e5 schools in Inida. If there are on the average 100*12 students in each school, then the number of students would be 6e5*100*12 and if government provides 2000 rupees per student then the amount for one month would be 6e5*100*12*2000 and this amounts to 6e5*100*12*2000*12=1.73e13 rupees.
69) Establishment of 1000 new Universities with interdisciplinary studies.
If for 1000 (1e3) universities around 1000 crores rupees (1e10) are utilized then the total amount would be 1e3*1e10= 1e13 rupees. The salaries for the professors would be around one tenth and this would be 1e12. Then the total amount required would be 1e13+1e12=1.1e13.
70) Teachers at schools and colleges should be trained so that they can teach in simple and effective way to children's.
There are around 10 million (1e7) teachers in India. If for 100 teachers one professional is employed then the professionals required would be 1e7/1e2=1e5. If the salary of these people is 5e4 then the amount of rupees needed are 1e5*5e4=5e9 rupees. To rent the schools to train them if requires ten times higher then the total amount would be 5e9*10=5.5e10 rupees.
71) Every student should be taught that science, social science, medicine, maths, engineering, physics, etc is nothing but what is happening surrounding our environment and they should keep their sense organs and brain open to observe it, and think and share with their teachers and friends and to trial experiments and apply it to develop it for suitable application.
72) Each and every schools and colleges should have facility to teach children's using transparency based projection. This would be most effective and convenient way and would benefit teachers and students to teach and learn effectively. This would save time to write on board.
The cost of projector is 7,000 (7e3) rupees and each school has 30 classes. The total number of schools are 1.5e6.
This is equal to 7e3*30*1.5e6= 3.15e11 rupees for all school which the schools and colleges can afford it. If not government has the responsibility to help the schools.

73) No online classes as this make teachers unemployed.
No expenditure.
74) Computer knowledge should be provided to all school going children's.
The cost of computer is 50,000 (5e4) rupees and each school has 30 classes. The total number of schools are 1.5e6. This is equal to 5e4*30*1.5e6= 2.25e12 rupees for all school which the schools and colleges can afford it. If not government has the responsibility to help the schools.

75) For classes from nursery to UKG the upper table should be fixed with slate or marker board type material instead of decoulum. This will benefit children's to learn to write in convenient manner.
The total number of schools are 1.5e6 and there are 30 students in each class and this if applied to up to 3^{rd} class. Then the amount of marker board at the cost of 1000 rupees would be 1.5e6*30*5=2.25e8 rupees.

76) For classes from nursery to 2^{nd} class at least two teachers should teach at a time to read and write alphabets, numbers and to recite rhymes. Only one teacher does not have time to teach full class at a time. Hence steps to increase number of teachers to teach each and every student to read and write will be beneficial. This would save time and for childrens the school should be opened for half a day.
This requires no additional cost.

77) From class 7th onwards, simple experiments in Physics, Chemistry and biology should be taught. Simple experiments are like screw gauge, vernier callipers, spherometer, electricity from potato and many more such simple experiments. If one search for simple experiments in google you will see many such experiments.

No expenditure the teachers can learn from internet and teach students.

78) Once a week yoga, laughter exercise, pleasant music like of flute and meditation class for all school children's for half an hour. It is good for health. It increases their stamina, keeps healthy, makes flexible, happy and relaxed and improves their mood, thinking and concentration.

No expenditure the teachers can learn from internet and teach students.

79) Once a week for an hour, science and social sciences movies should be shown them to make them learn, think and have some positive impact on them to observe and discover new ideas.

No expenditure schools can by CD's

80) Daily school for kids and starting working hour for women's should be at 10:30 AM. So that parents gets enough of time to cook food and feed their children's and send their child to school. This simple step would reduce the physical and mental stress the kids and parents are undergoing. The working women should be allowed to go home two hours before the working time. Normally the working time is 9-5pm. They should be allowed to go home around 3-3:30Pm. The syllabus should be reduced to half and the important syllabus should be included and the schools should function for half a day for school childrens.

No expenditure

81) In most of the schools and colleges the teachers and staff are not getting reasonable salary to support their livelihood and hence government should take necessary action so that reasonable salary is fixed which is provided to teachers and staff working in these educational organizations.

There are about 1.5e6 teachers in Inida. There are about 30 classes and if these teachers are payed salary based on cost of living, then the salary should be 5e4 rupees. This amount ot 1.5e6*30*5e4=2.25e12 rupees.

82) Midday meals should be provided to school children's in government schools in villages.

Check above it is important.

83) A glassful of milk should be provided in every school's at break times.

Check above it is important.

84) All schools and colleges should have facility to provide clean drinking water.

Schools can bear the amount

85) In each and every school and college toilets showering tap and soap should be installed so that it is convenient to children's who goes for nature call at school. Government should instruct schools and colleges to provide this facility at their toilets.

There are around 1.5e6 schools in India and if in each school the above items are provided and if this cost 5e3 per school then the total amount should be provided by government would be 1.5e6*5e3= 7.5e9 rupees.

86) In summer the school children's have to bear the hot weather. Each class is having only one ceiling fan which is not sufficient. Hence the school authorities should install at least two ceiling fans and two table fan in each class to relieve them from hot environment. Government should instruct this to all school and college authorities to do this.

There are around 1.5e6 schools in India and if in each school the above items are provided and if this cost 5e3 per school then the total amount should be provided by government would be 1.5e6*5e3= 7.5e9 rupees.

87) Each and every class of schools and colleges should be installed with mosquito's repellent machines to avoid mosquitoes bite based diseases in children's because they spend most of the time at schools.

There are around 1.5e6 schools in India and if in each school the above items are provided and if this cost 5e3 per school then the total amount should be provided by government would be 1.5e6*5e3= 7.5e9 rupees.

88) A provision should be made in schools to attract small kids up to 2nd class children's by providing chocolates, biscuits or other such item which can be good for health and also which attracts them at first hour and the expense may be collected from government.

There are around 1.5e6 schools in India and if in each school the above items are provided and if this cost 1e4 per school then the total amount should be provided by government per year would be 1.5e6*1e4*12= 1.8e11 rupees.

89) Classes should be decorated attractively in green and pink colour for children's up to 2nd class. Green and pink colour signifies peace and love in heart.

There are around 1.5e6 schools in India and if in each school the above items are provided and if this cost 5e3 per school then the total amount should be provided by government would be 1.5e6*5e3= 7.5e9 rupees.

90) To attract children's up to 2nd class, play hour time should be provided with small toys this would be most effective to attract children's to come to school happily on their own will.

There are around 1.5e6 schools in India and if in each school the above items are provided and if this cost 1e4 per school then the total amount should be provided by government per year would be 1.5e6*1e4*12= 1.8e11 rupees.

91) College students should be provided with knowledge to produce electricity and hydrogen production and utilization devices by different means from class 12^{th} onwards and encourage them to think beyond it. This is needed to provide free and unlimited electricity to all.
There are around 1.2e6 teachers in colleges in India. If these teachers are paid 5e4 rupees per month, then it amounts to 1.2e6*5e4*12 per year=7.2e11 rupees
Teachers would be trained to learn and teach it.
92) Like engineering has one subject as physics, in similar way other disciplines should have simple engineering and medicine as one subject each.
There are around 1.2e6 teachers in colleges in India. If these teachers are paid 5e4 rupees per month, then it amounts to 1.2e6*5e4*12 per year=7.2e11 rupees
Teachers would be trained to learn and teach it.
93) To provide Knowledge of all kinds of transportation vehicles design and simple electrical and electronic devices as one subject each to all college and engineering students to gain basic knowledge over it.
There are around 1.2e6 teachers in colleges in India. If these teachers are paid 5e4 rupees per month, then it amounts to 1.2e6*5e4*12 per year=7.2e11 rupees
Teachers would be trained to learn and teach it.
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94) Paper and plastic recycling technology knowledge should be provided to college students so that after their studies they can start their own small paper and plastic recycling plants with government help to earn their living expenses.
One year police, army and civil services educational and training to students who are interested and write exam in these service areas.
First year there will be no expenditure and after studies government should encourage them with financial help to open small industries of paper, plastic recycling.
There are around 4e8 unemployed youths in India and if these persons each 1e7 rupees is provided then the government can spend around 4e8*1e7=4e13 rupees to full fill the purpose.
95) Agricultural, animal husbandry, gobar gas plants and manure making knowledge and training to farmers and their kiths and kins.
There are around 1e8 farmers family in India. For their training if 100 teachers are employed who are agricultural scientist and students then the number of students and scientist required are 1.8/1e2=1e6. If the salary for each scientist is 50,000 (5e4) rupees, then the amount required by the government to spend for this purpose would be 1e6*5e4=5e10 rupees per one month and for the whole year it requires 5e10*12=6e11 rupees.
96) In addition to regular studies on Master degree, a one year additional training on paper and plastic recycling, leather processing and textile should be provided to these students.
For this purpose Please check the amount in point number (94, 95).
97) Once bycycle to one poor family
There are around 50 crores (5e8) poor people, which means there are 1e8 poor families. IF to these poor families government provides bicycle at the cost of 5e3 rupees, then it amounts to 1e8*5e3=5e11 rupees.
98) Two school uniform and four civil dresses to poor children's.
There are around 1e8 poor families and each family have four children, if for each children two school uniform and four civil dressed are provided the for these 6 number of clothes at the cost of 1200 rupees for each, the amount to be spent by government would be 1e8*6*1200=7.2e11 rupees. This is the government responsibility.
99) Adult education to people who are uneducated.
There are around 1e8 farmers family in India. For their training if 100 teachers are employed who are educated teachers then the number of teachers required are 1.8/1e2=1e6. If the salary for each teacher is 50,000 (5e4) rupees, then the amount required by the government to spend for this purpose per year would be 1e6*5e4*12=6e11 rupees.
100) The total budget estimate is around 3.10e14 rupees from all the above mentioned points and the GDP of the INIDA is 1.83e14
101) Basic salary as per the cost of living.
It is must necessary to set the salary of working people in any sector or field or any work whether it is government or private sector based on cost of living as on today. In my view 50,000 rupees in INDIA should be set as basic salary to every working people in any sector or field or work. Government should take necessary action in this matter. It is very important step to help poor to grow in their life and sustain their livelihood with all other people.
102) Possible way to achieve GDP/economy of 5-10 trillion USD in one year of time and needed action from government-reg.

In order to achieve economy of country to 5-10 trillion USD in one year of time, it is necessary to establish price control department to monitor the prices set by companies producing various consumable and non-consumable products and to help poor people and other middle class people. Government intervention in this matter is necessary to set the prices. Prices should be set based on total initial investment occurred on each product plus 2-5 percentage of profit on initial investment occurred by company on each product plus GST which is accordingly set to achieve the necessary target of 5-10 trillion USD of country economy. This simple step can achieve the target set by government with no burden on common man. This also reduces the prices of products. Till now the company are making heavy profit by setting prices as on today. This is making richer more richer and poor more poorer. This should not happen. 2-5 percent of profit is very good to sustain a company they are not at loss. Common man will benefit from it and the government can achieve the target of 5-10 trillion USD of country economy in one year of time. Please think over it and government should take necessary action in this matter.

The control of prices can be done according to the following examples

For Rice,

Rice is grown in five states and this fulfill the demand of all over INDIA. If per family needs around 35 Kg of rice. There are around 3e8 families. This means rice needed is 3e8*35Kg which is equal to 1.08e10Kg. In India same amount of rice is produced by farmers. In India rice is produced 2500Kg per hector. The area is 4.2e7 ha. And again this means 2500Kg*4.2e7=1.05e11Kg is produced in INDIA. One hector is two acres. In retail shop the cost of rice per Kg is 45 rupees. The cost of rice purchased by whole sale shops from rice mills will be 20% less. This means the whole sale shops should purchase rice from rice mills is 36 rupee. The cost of rice purchased by rice mills from farmers would be 20% less according to price of 36 rupees and this is equal to 29 rupees. This means that the farmers get 29 rupees per Kg or sell at this price. If farmers have 5-10 acers then they produce 2.5*2500Kg or 5*2500Kg. This is equal to 6250 to 12500Kg. Then the farmers can earn 6250*29 or 12500*29 and this is equal to 1,81,250 to 3,62,500. If from this amount 5% manure cost is excluded then the amount for 10 acre land to grow rice is rupees 3,44,375. This means every month they have to earn and spend 3,44,375/12=28697 rupees.

In INDIA the rice needed is 3e8*35Kg which is equal to 1.08e10Kg and the rice produced is of the order of 2500Kg*4.2e7=1.05e11Kg. The amount of rice after the deduction can be exported to other countries and the profit earned by government should share with farmers according to the area of land they have. This will make them more sustainable for their livelihood. By doing this government can earn money for the GDP.

For Wheat,

Wheat is grown in six states and this fulfill the demand of all over INDIA. If per family needs around 10 Kg of wheat flour. There are around 3e8 families. This means wheat flour needed is 3e8*10Kg which is equal to 3e9Kg. In India same amount of wheat is produced by farmers. In India wheat is produced 3500Kg per hector. One hector is equal to two acres. The area is 3e7 ha. And again this means 3500Kg*4.2e7=1.47e11Kg is produced in INDIA. In retail shop the cost of wheat flour per Kg is 42 rupees. The cost of wheat flour purchased by whole sale shops from wheat mills will be 20% less. This means the whole sale shops should purchase wheat flour from wheat mills is 32 rupee. The cost of rice purchased by wheat mills from farmers would be 20% less according to price of 32 rupees and this is equal to 26 rupees. This means that the farmers get 26 rupees per Kg or sell at this price. If farmers have 5-10 acers then they produce 2.5*3500Kg or 5*3500Kg. This is equal to 87500 to 17500Kg. Then the farmers can earn 3500*26 or 3500*26 and this is equal to 91,000 to 1,82,000. If from this amount 5% manure cost is excluded then the amount for 10 acre land to grow wheat flour is rupees 1,72,900. This means every month they have to spend 1,72,900/12=14,408 rupees.

26 14,408

30 ?

30*14408/26=16,624

The above applies accordingly. Farmers can keep some wheat flour for whole year and saved amount would be 10*12*30=17,850 rupees per year. For one month 17,850/12=1487. Then the total earning would be 16,624+1487=18,111 rupees.

In INDIA the wheat flour needed is 3e8*10Kg which is equal to 3e9Kg. and the wheat flour produced is of the order of 3500Kg*4.2e7=1.47e11Kg. The amount of wheat after the deduction can be exported to other countries and the profit earned by government should share with farmers according to the area of land they have. This will make them more sustainable for their livelihood. By doing this government can earn money for the GDP.

For Sugar,

Sugar is grown in more than eight states and this fulfill the demand of all over INDIA. If per family needs around 5 Kg of sugar. There are around 3e8 families. This means sugar needed is 3e8*5Kg which is equal to 1.5e9Kg. In India same amount of sugar is produced by farmers. In India sugar is produced 4500Kg per hector. One hector is equal to two acres. The area is 2.3e7 ha. And again this means 4500Kg*2.3e7=1.038e11Kg is produced in INDIA. In retail shop the cost of sugar per Kg is 42 rupees. The cost of sugar purchased by whole

sale shops from sugar mills will be 20% less. This means the whole sale shops should purchase sugar from sugar mills is around 32 rupee. The cost of sugar purchased by sugar mills from farmers would be 20% less according to price of around 32 rupees and this is equal to 26 rupees. This means that the farmers get 26 rupees per Kg or sell sugar at this price. If farmers have 5-10 acers then they produce 2.5*4500Kg or 5*4500Kg. This is equal to 11,250 to 22,500Kg. Then the farmers can earn 11,250*26 to 22,500*26 at the rate of 26 rupees per Kg. Then the amount earner by sugar cane farmers would be 2,92,500 or 5,85,000 rupees per year.

This means every month they earn and have to spend from 10 acers of land would be 5,85,000/12=48,750 rupees.

In INDIA the sugar needed is 3e8*5Kg which is equal to 1.5e9Kg. and the sugar cane produced is of the order of 4500Kg*2.3e7=1.038e11Kg. The amount of sugar after the deduction can be exported to other countries and the profit earned by government should share with farmers according to the area of land they have. This will make them more sustainable for their livelihood. By doing this government can earn money for the GDP.

For ground nut oil

Ground nut is grown in six states and this fulfill the demand of all over INDIA. If per family needs around 10 Kg of ground nut oil. There are around 3e8 families. This means ground nut oil needed is 3e8*10Kg which is equal to 3e9Kg. In India same amount of ground nut is produced by farmers. In India ground nut is produced 1000Kg per hector. One hector is equal to two acres. The area is approximately 3e7 ha. And again this means 1000Kg*3e7=3e10Kg is produced in INDIA. In retail shop the cost of ground nut oil per Kg is 100 rupees. The cost of ground nut oil purchased by whole sale shops from ground nut mills will be 20% less. This means the whole sale shops should purchase ground nut oil from oil mills is 80 rupee. The cost of ground nut purchased by ground nut mills from farmers would be 20% less according to price of 80 rupees and this is equal to 64 rupees. This means that the farmers get 64 rupees per Kg or sell at this price. If farmers have 5-10 acers then they produce 2.5*1000Kg or 5*1000Kg. This is equal to 2500 to 5000Kg. Then the farmers can earn 2500*64 or 5000*64 and this is equal to 160,000 to 3,20,000. If from this amount 5% manure cost is excluded then the amount for 10 acre land to grow ground nut is rupees 3,04,000. This means every month they have to spend 3,04,000/12=25,333 rupees.

In INDIA the ground nut oil needed is 3e8*10Kg which is equal to 3e9Kg. and the ground nut oil produced is of the order of 1000Kg*4.2e7=4.2e10Kg. The amount of ground nut oil after the deduction can be exported to other countries and the profit earned by government should share with farmers according to the area of land they have. This will make them more sustainable for their livelihood. By doing this government can earn money for the GDP.

For dried coconut

Coconut is grown in more than ten states and this fulfill the demand of all over INDIA. If per family needs around 3 Kg of dried cocunut. There are around 3e8 families. This means dried coconut needed is 3e8*3Kg which is equal to 9e8Kg. In India same amount of coconut is produced by farmers. In India coconut is produced 8000Kg per hector. One hector is equal to two acres. The area is approximately 3.5e6 ha. And again this means 8000Kg*3.5e6=2.8e10Kg is produced in INDIA. In retail shop the cost of coconut per Kg is 180 rupees. The cost of dried coconut purchased by retail shops from whole sale would be 20% less. This means the retail shops should purchase coconut from whole shops at the rate of 144 rupee per Kg. The cost of coconut purchased by whole sale shops from farmers would be 20% less according to price of 144 rupees and this is equal to 115 rupees. This means that the farmers get 115 rupees per Kg or sell at this price. If farmers have 5-10 acers then they produce 2.5*8000Kg or 5*8000Kg. This is equal to 20000 to 40000Kg. Then the farmers can earn 20000*115 or 40000*115 and this is equal to 23,00,000 to 46,00,000. This means every month they have to earn and spend 46,00,000/12=3,83,333 rupees.

This price earned by farmers is very high and should be reduced by one third as this would make burden of common man.

In INDIA the dried coconut needed is 3e8*3Kg which is equal to 9e8Kg. and the dried coconut produced is of the order of 8000Kg*3.5e6=2.8e10Kg. The amount of coconut after the deduction can be exported to other countries and the profit earned by government should share with farmers according to the area of land they have. This will make them more sustainable for their livelihood. By doing this government can earn money for the GDP.

For Tomatoes

Tomatoes is grown in more than fifteen states and this fulfill the demand of all over INDIA. If per family needs around 20 Kg of Tomatoes per month. There are around 3e8 families. This means Tomatoes needed is 3e8*20Kg which is equal to 6e9Kg. In India same amount of Tomatoes is produced by farmers. In India tamotoes is produced 25,000Kg per hector. One hector is equal to two acres. The area is approximately 4.6e7 ha. And again this means 25,000Kg*4.6e7=1.15e12Kg is produced in INDIA. In retail shop or in the case of the vegetables seller the cost of tomato per Kg is 20 rupees. The cost of vegetable seller should purchase Tomato from whole sale shops and this would be 20% less and this amount to 16rupees per Kg. If whole sale shops

purchase tomato from farmers this should be 20% less and this amount to 13 rupees approximetey. This means that the farmers get 13 rupees per Kg or sell at this price. If farmers have 5-10 acers then they produce 2.5*25,000Kg or 5*25,000Kg. This is equal to 62,500 to 1,25,000Kg. Then the farmers can earn 62,500 *13 or 1,25,000*13 and this is equal to 8,12,500 to 16,25,000. This means every month they earn this amount of money.

This price earned by farmers at rate of 13 rupees per Kg is very high and should be reduced by one third as this would make burden of common man.

In INDIA the Tomatoes needed is 3e8*20Kg which is equal to 6e9Kg. and the tomatoes produced is of the order of 25,000Kg*4.6e7=1.15e12Kg. The amount of tomatoes after the deduction can be exported to other countries and the profit earned by government should share with farmers according to the area of land they have. This will make them more sustainable for their livelihood. By doing this government can earn money for the GDP.

For potatoes

Potatoes is grown in more than five states and this fulfill the demand of all over INDIA. If per family needs around 10 Kg of Tomatoes per month. There are around 3e8 families. This means potatoes needed is 3e8*10Kg which is equal to 3e9Kg. In India same amount of potatoes is produced by farmers. In India potatoes is produced 5,000Kg per hector. One hector is equal to two acres. The area is approximately 2.12e6 ha. And again this means 5,000Kg*2.12e6=1.06e10Kg is produced in INDIA. In retail shop or in the case of the vegetables seller the cost of potato per Kg is 30 rupees. The cost of vegetable seller should purchase potato from whole sale shops and this would be 20% less and this amount to 24rupees per Kg. If whole sale shops purchase potato from farmers is this should be 20% less and this amount to 19 rupees approximately. This means that the farmers get 19 rupees per Kg or sell at this price. If farmers have 5-10 acers then they produce 2.5*5,000Kg or 5*5,000Kg. This is equal to 12,500 to 25,000Kg. Then the farmers can earn 12,500 *19 or 25,000*19 and this is equal to 2,37,500 to 4,75,000. This means every month they earn this amount of money.

This price earned by farmers at rate of 19 rupees per Kg is very high and should be reduced by one third as this would make burden of common man.

In INDIA the potato needed is 3e8*10Kg which is equal to 3e9Kg. and the potato produced is of the order of 5,000Kg*2.12e6=1.06e10Kg. The amount of potatos after the deduction can be exported to other countries and the profit earned by government should share with farmers according to the area of land they have. This will make them more sustainable for their livelihood. By doing this government can earn money for the GDP.

For lady finger

Lady finger is grown in more than five states and this fulfill the demand of all over INDIA. If per family needs around 5 Kg of lady finger per month. There are around 3e8 families. This means lady finger needed is 3e8*5Kg which is equal to 1.5e9Kg. In India same amount of lady finger is produced by farmers. In India lady finger is produced 8,500Kg per hector. One hector is equal to two acres. The area is approximately 2.12e6 ha. And again this means 8,500Kg*2.12e6=1.8e10Kg is produced in INDIA. In retail shop or in the case of the vegetables seller the cost of lady finger per Kg is 60 rupees. The cost of vegetable seller should purchase lady finger from whole sale shops and this would be 20% less and this amount to 48rupees per Kg. If whole sale shops purchase lady from farmers is this should be 20% less and this amount to 38 rupees approximately. This means that the farmers get 38 rupees per Kg or sell at this price. If farmers have 5-10 acers then they produce 2.5*8,500Kg or 5*8,500Kg. This is equal to 21,250 to 42,500Kg. Then the farmers can earn 21,250 *38 or 42,500*38and this is equal to 8,07,500 to 16,15,000. This means every month they earn this amount of money.

This price earned by farmers at rate of 38 rupees per Kg is very high and should be reduced by one third as this would make burden of common man.

In INDIA the lady finger needed is 3e8*5Kg which is equal to 1.5e9Kg. and the lady finger produced is of the order of 8,500Kg*2.12e6=1.8e10Kg. The amount of lady finger after the deduction can be exported to other countries and the profit earned by government should share with farmers according to the area of land they have. This will make them more sustainable for their livelihood. By doing this government can earn money for the GDP.

For gawar ki phalli

Gawar ki phalli is grown in around five states and this fulfill the demand of all over INDIA. If per family needs around 5 Kg of gawar ki phalli per month. There are around 3e8 families. This means gawar ki phalli needed is 3e8*5Kg which is equal to 1.5e9Kg. In India same amount of gawar ki phalli is produced by farmers. In India gawar ki phalli is produced 700Kg per hector. One hector is equal to two acres. The area is approximately 2.12e6 ha. And again this means 700Kg*2.12e6=1.48e9Kg is produced in INDIA. In retail shop or in the case of the vegetables seller the cost of gawar ki phalli per Kg is 60 rupees. The cost of vegetable seller should purchase lady finger from whole sale shops and this would be 20% less and this amount to 48rupees per Kg. If whole sale shops purchase gawar ki phalli from farmers is this should be 20% less and this amount to 38 rupees approximately. This means that the farmers get 38 rupees per Kg or sell at this price. If farmers have 5-10 acers then they produce 2.5*700Kg or 5*700Kg. This is equal to 1,750 to 3,500Kg. Then the farmers can earn 1,750

*38 or 3,500*38and this is equal to 66,500 to 1,33,000. This means every month they earn this amount of money.
This price earned by farmers at rate of 38 rupees per Kg is very high and should be reduced by one half as this would make burden of common man.
In INDIA the gawar ki phalli needed is 3e8*5Kg which is equal to 1.5e9Kg. and the gawar ki phalli produced is of the order of 700Kg*2.12e6=1.48e9Kg. No extra income due to less production and demand is also same. One need to cultivate more to export more and gain extra profit.
For bottle gourd
Bottle gourd is grown in around ten states and this fulfill the demand of all over INDIA. If per family needs around 5 number of bottle guard per month. There are around 3e8 families. This means bottle guard needed is 3e8*5 numbers which is equal to 1.5e9 numbers. In India same amount of bottle guard is produced by farmers. In India bottle guard is produced 4800 numbers per hector. One hector is equal to two acres. The area is approximately 6.24e4 ha. And again this means 4800 numbers*6.24e4=3e8 numbers is produced in INDIA. In retail shop or in the case of the vegetables seller the cost of bottle guard per one number is 30 rupees. The cost of vegetable seller should purchase bottle guard from whole sale shops and this would be 20% less and this amount to 24rupees one number. If whole sale shops purchase bottle guard from farmers this should be 20% less and this amount to 19 rupees approximately. This means that the farmers get 19 rupees per one number or sell at this price. If farmers have 5-10 acers then they produce 2.5*4800 number or 5*4800 number. This is equal to 12,000 to 24,000 numbeers. Then the farmers can earn 12000 *19 or 24000*19 and this is equal to 2,28,000 to 4,56,000. This means every month they earn this amount of money.
This price earned by farmers at rate of 19 rupees per one number is very high and should be reduced by one third as this would make burden of common man.
In INDIA the bottle guard needed is 3e8*5numbers which is equal to 1.5e9 numbers and the bottle guard produced is of the order of 4800 numbers*6.24e4=3e8 numbers. There is deficiency of bitter guard by one order and hence it should be produced more and if excess is produced this will meet the demand and also can export if produced higher. Therefore one need to cultivate more to export more and gain extra profit.

For Banana
Banana is grown in around five states and this fulfill the demand of all over INDIA. If per family needs around 5 dojan of banana per month. There are around 3e8 families. This means banana needed is 3e8*5dojan which is equal to 1.5e9dojan. In India same amount of banana is produced by farmers. In India banana is produced 375 dojen numbers per hector. One hector is equal to two acres. The area is approximately 3.24m2 per ha. And again this means 375 numbers*3.24m2=1.2e3 dojen numbers is produced in INDIA. In retail shop or in the case of the vegetables seller the cost of banana per dojen is 40 rupees. The cost of vegetable seller should purchase banana from whole sale shops and this would be 20% less and this amount to 32rupees for one dojen number. If whole sale shops purchase banana from farmers this should be 20% less and this amount to 25 rupees approximately. This means that the farmers get 25 rupees per one dojen number or sell at this price. If farmers have 5-10 acers then they produce 2.5*375 dojen number or 5*375 dojen number. This is equal to 940 to 1880 dojen numbeers. Then the farmers can earn 940 *25 or 1880*25 and this is equal to 23,500 to 47,000. This means every month they earn this amount of money.
This price earned by farmers at rate of 25 rupees per one dojen number is medium and should be be kept as it is so as not to burden of common man.
In INDIA the banana needed is 3e8*5numbers which is equal to 1.5e9 numbers and the banana produced is of the order of 375dojen*3.24m2 this is equal to 1215dojen (1.2e3). There is deficiency of banana by six order and hence it should be produced more and if excess is produced this will meet the demand.
Some part of forest area should be given to poor farmers and unemployed youths to cultivate enough banana and fruits of different kind to meet the demand in India. Government has the responsibility to do this.
For Apple
Apple is grown in around five states and this fulfill the demand of all over INDIA. If per family needs around 2 dojan of apple per month. There are around 3e8 families. This means apple needed is 3e8*2dojan which is equal to 6e8dojan. In India same amount of apple is produced by farmers. In India apple is produced 10000 dojen numbers per hector. One hector is equal to two acres. The area is approximately 3.12e5 per ha. And again this means 10000 numbers*3.12e5=3.12e9 dojen numbers is produced in INDIA. In retail shop or in the case of the vegetables seller the cost of apple per dojen is 300 rupees. The cost of vegetable seller should purchase apple from whole sale shops and this would be 20% less and this amount to 240rupees for one dojen number. If whole sale shops purchase apple from farmers this should be 20% less and this amount to 192 rupees approximately. This means that the farmers get 192 rupees per one dojen number or sell at this price. If farmers have 5-10 acers then they produce 2.5*10000 dojen number or 5*10000 dojen number. This is equal to 25,000 to 50000 dojen

numbeers. Then the farmers can earn 25,000 *192 or 50000*192 and this is equal to 48,00,000 to 96,00,000. This means every month they earn this amount of money.
This price is very high and should be reduced by one order i.e. one tenth. So as not to burden of common man.
In INDIA the apple needed is 3e8*2 dojen numbers which is equal to 6e8 dojen numbers and the apple produced is of the order of 10000*3.12e5 dojen=3.12e9. There is enough of apple and the price should be reduced by one third and should limit the export to as make reach to people to eat.
Some part of forest area should be given to poor farmers and unemployed youths to cultivate enough apple and fruits of different kind to meet the demand in India. Government has the responsibility to do this.
For water melon
Water melon is grown in around ten states and this fulfill the demand of all over INDIA. If per family needs around 15Kg of water melon per month. There are around 3e8 families. This means water melon needed is 3e8*15Kg which is equal to 4.5e9Kg.. In India same amount of water melon is produced by farmers. In India water melon is produced 61,900 Kg per hector. One hector is equal to two acres. The area is approximately 1.08e5 per ha. And again this means 61,900Kg*1.08e5=6.7e9 Kg is produced in INDIA. In retail shop or in the case of the vegetables seller the cost of water melon per Kg is 20 rupees. The cost of vegetable seller should purchase water melon from whole sale shops and this would be 20% less and this amount to 16 rupees for one Kg. If whole sale shops purchase water melon from farmers this should be 20% less and this amount to 13 rupees approximately. This means that the farmers get 13 rupees per Kg or sell at this price. If farmers have 5-10 acers then they produce 2.5*61,900Kg or 5*61,900Kg. This is equal to 1,54,750 to 3,09,500 Kg. Then the farmers can earn 1,54,750*13 or 3,09,500*13 and this is equal to approximately 20,00,000 to 40,00,000. This means every month they earn this amount of money.
This price is very high and should be reduced by one order i.e. one tenth. So as not to burden on common man.
In INDIA the apple needed is 3e8*15Kg which is equal to 4.5e9Kg and the apple produced is of the order of 61,9000*1.08e5Kg=6.7e9. There is enough of water melon and the price should be reduced by one tenth and should limit the export to as make reach people of India to eat.
Some part of forest area should be given to poor farmers and unemployed youths to cultivate enough water melon and fruits of different kind to meet the demand in India. If produced excess then the government can earn profit by export, after deduction of profit for farmers. Government has the responsibility to do this.
For papaya
Papaya is grown in around eight states and this fulfill the demand of all over INDIA. If per family needs around 15Kg of papaya per month. There are around 3e8 families. This means papaya needed is 3e8*15Kg which is equal to 4.5e9Kg. In India same amount of papaya is produced by farmers. In India papaya is produced 10,000 Kg per hector. One hector is equal to two acres. The area is approximately 1.08e5 per ha. And again this means 10,000Kg*1.08e5=1.08e9 Kg is produced in INDIA. In retail shop or in the case of the vegetables seller the cost of water melon per Kg is 20 rupees. The cost of vegetable seller should purchase water melon from whole sale shops and this would be 20% less and this amount to 16 rupees for one Kg. If whole sale shops purchase water melon from farmers this should be 20% less and this amount to 13 rupees approximately. This means that the farmers get 13 rupees per Kg or sell at this price. If farmers have 5-10 acers then they produce 2.5*10,000Kg or 5*10,000Kg. This is equal to 25,000 to 50,000 Kg. Then the farmers can earn 25,000*13 or 50,000*13 and this is equal to 3,25,000 to 6,50,000. This means every month they earn this amount of money.
This price is very high and should be reduced by one order i.e. one tenth. So as not to burden on common man.
In INDIA the water melon needed is 3e8*15Kg which is equal to 4.5e9Kg and the water melon produced is of the order of 10,000*1.08e5Kg=1.08e9. This means there is shortage of papaya in India by four times less.
Some part of forest area should be given to poor farmers and unemployed youths to cultivate enough papaya and fruits of different kind to meet the demand in India. If produced excess then the government can earn profit by export, after deduction of profit for farmers. Government has the responsibility to do this.
For grapes
Grapes is grown in around twelve states and this fulfill the demand of all over INDIA. If per family needs around 5Kg of grapes per month. There are around 3e8 families. This means papaya needed is 3e8*5Kg which is equal to 1.5e9Kg. In India same amount of grapes is produced by farmers. In India grapes is produced 6e3 Kg per hector. One hector is equal to two acres. The area is approximately 5e4 ha. And again this means 6e3Kg*5e4=3e8Kg is produced in INDIA. In retail shop or in the case of the vegetables seller the cost of grapes per Kg is 60 rupees. The cost of vegetable seller should purchase grapes from whole sale shops and this would be 20% less and this amount to 48 rupees for one Kg. If whole sale shops purchase grapes from farmers this should be 20% less and this amount to 38 rupees approximately. This means that the farmers get 38 rupees per Kg or sell at this price. If farmers have 5-10 acers then they produce 2.5*6e3Kg or 5*6e3Kg. This is equal to 1.5e4 to 3e4 Kg. Then the farmers can earn 1.5e4*38 or 3e4*38 and this is equal to 5.7e5 to 1.14e6 rupees. This means every month they earn this amount of money. Then the amount of rupees earned by farmers for 10 acers of land for one month would be 1.14e6.

This price is very very too high and should be reduced by one third So as not to burden on common man. These grapes are used to prepare wine this should not be done.
In INDIA the grapes needed is 3e8*5Kg which is equal to 1.5e9Kg and the grapes produced is of the order of 6e3Kg*5e4area=3e8Kg. There is deficiency of the grapes produced in India by one order.
Some part of forest area should be given to poor farmers and unemployed youths to cultivate enough papaya and fruits of different kind to meet the demand in India. If produced excess then the government can earn profit by export, after deduction of profit for farmers. Government has the responsibility to do this.
Conclusions: In this paper budget estimate for INDIA for the coming financial year (2022) is presented and written points wise according to GDP of INIDA. The same can be followed for next years to be flowed. This is applied to the total population of INDIA which is equal to 1.5e9 numbers. There is a need to focus on this and should work to implement it. This budget estimate can also be applied to other countries according to their GDP, population and basic need.