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# h | Indian Economy at a Glance

- ♦ At current prices, India's GDP is estimated at ₹331.03 lakh crore in 2024-25.
- Currently its world's fourth-largest economy.
- India's exports reached USD 778.21 billion in 2023-24.
- The external debt to GDP ratio stood at 19.1%.
- India's extreme poverty, fell sharply from 16.2 % in 2011-12 to just 2.3 % in 2022-23.

## India's Structural Transformation

- Sectorial Imbalance: Agriculture still accounts for 42% of employment.
- Construction sector rises with about 12 percent of workers in 2019.
- India needs at least 143-324 million jobs for its growing population by 2050
- India's labor force still has fewer years of formal education than peers and quality of its education remains low (ASER, 2023)

## 啦 | Employment

- India's Unemployment Rate is 4.9% with Urban unemployment at 6.5% and rural at 4.5% (PLFS 2024).
- Labour Force Participation Rate is 59.6% (PLFS 2024).
- About 45.76% of the total workforce is engaged in agriculture (Seasonal Employment).

#### Skill Development

- 65% of India's population is under 35.
- Only 4.4% of youth aged 15-29 have received formal vocational training (Economic Survey, 2023-24).
- In the next 5 years, 23% of the jobs are expected to change globally (WEF's Future of Jobs report, 2023).
- Over 90% of India's workforce continues to be employed in the informal sector, primarily due to inadequate skill.

#### Inclusive Growth

- Significant fall in Indians living in **extreme poverty** from 431 million (1990) to **129 million (2024)** (World Bank).
- By the end of 2023, India's richest citizens owned 40.1 percent of the country's wealth (World Inequality Lab study 2024).
- Unemployment Rate saw a minor drop (5.0% to 4.9%) (PLFS data)



- Poverty Headcount Ratio has decreased from 29.17% (2013-14) to 11.28% (2022-23). 24.82 crore Indians escaped multidimensional poverty in last 9 years. (NITI Aayog).
- Significant fall in Indians living in **extreme poverty** from 431 million (1990) to 129 million (2024) (World Bank).
- India has 53% of women outside the labour force due to care responsibilities (ILO).

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#### Economic Indicators

- At current prices, India's GDP is estimated at ₹331.03 lakh crore in 2024-25.
- India's external debt is \$ 717.9 Bn in December 2024. The external debt to GDP ratio stood at 19.1%.
- India needs to grow by 7.8% on average over the next 22 years to become High-Income Country (HIC) by 2047 (World Bank).
- Average Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (MPCE) is ₹4,122 in rural areas and ₹6,996 in urban areas (HCES 2023-24).
- India's R&D investment as a percentage of GDP stands at just 0.64% against 2.4% by China and 3.47% by US.



- About 78% of Adult population is estimated to have a bank account in India (World Bank Global Findex Database, 2021).
- RBI's Financial Inclusion Index for March 2024 stands at 64.2 vis-à-vis 60.1 in March 2023.
- NABARD through SHG Bank Linkage Programme which is the largest microfinance programme in the world, empowers 17.8 crore households through more than 144 lakh SHGs.
- Since 2016, DBT has delivered over 450 schemes to 900 million people.
- By August 2024, 53.13 crore Jan Dhan accounts were opened.

- India's top 1% own 22.6% of income (World Inequality Lab, 2022-23).
- The top 5% of Indians own more than 60 % of the country's wealth.
- Rural-Urban Divide: Avg. Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure is Rs. 3,773 in rural and Rs. 6,459 in urban India.
- Gender Pay Gap: In India, men earn 82% of the labour income, whereas women earn 18% of it (World Inequality Report 2022).

#### RURAL DEVELOPMENT

- Agricultural exports fell to \$48.9 billion in 2023-24 from \$53.2 billion in 2022-23, while imports declined by 8% to \$32.8 billion (2023-24).
- India held a 2.4% share in global agri-exports and 1.9% in imports in 2022, ranking 9th among global agri-exporters (WTO's Trade Statistical Review 2023).



- 1.15 ha was the average farm size in 2010-11
- <10% of the land is under non-agricultural uses</p>
- 25% of the total geographical area is forest



#### 🕎 🛛 State Finances

- Decline in consolidated Gross Fiscal Deficit (GFD): From an average of 4.3% of GDP during 1998-99 to 2003-04 to 2.7% of GDP during 2004-05 to 2023-24.
- Revenue Deficit: States maintained the revenue deficit at 0.2% of GDP during 2021-22 to 2023-24.
- **Expenditure Quality Improved:** Capital outlay, to 2.6% of GDP in 2023-24 from 2.2% in 2022-23.
- **Debt of States:** Declined from **31.8% of GDP** in March 2004 to 28.5% of GDP in March 2024

## 🕾 🛛 Direct Taxation

- 11.7% tax-GDP ratio in FY 2024-25 (6.7% for direct taxes and 5.0% for indirect taxes).
- Corporate Tax and Personal Income Tax as the main contributors to Direct Tax.
- Direct tax buoyancy at 2.52 in 2021-22 was the highest in the last 15 years but declined to 1.18 in 2022-23.
- India's direct tax collections have grown by 16.15% year-on-year, reaching Rs 25.86 lakh crore in FY 2024-25

# 💼 | Banking

- There are 12 public sector banks (PSBs), 21 private sector banks, 45 foreign banks etc. in India.
- Gross non-performing assets (GNPA) ratio fell to its lowest in 13 years at 2.7 %.
- GNPA ratio remained highest for agricultural sector (6.2%) & lowest for retail loans (1.2%)
- In 2022-23, RRBs accounted for 11.2% of total agricultural ground level credit.

#### **Payment System**

- Cash accounts for nearly 50% of all transactions in India. (RBI)
- More than 40% of all payments done in India are digital (highest in the world).
- 50% volume of India's digital payments is dominated by Debit Cards, PPIs, and IMPS.
- 53% value of India's digital payments is dominated by RTGS and NEFT.
- 22.4 digital transactions per capita in 2019 (up from 2.4 in 2014).

#### **Export Sector**

- US\$ 824.9 billion was India's overall exports (merchandise and services combined) in 2024-25.
- In 2023, India accounted for 4.3% of global services exports and 1.8% of merchandise exports (Eco Survey 2024-25).
- India's exports are about 23% of its GDP (UNCTAD)

# Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

- **2000-2024:** Cumulative amount of FDI inflows **crossed the \$1 trillion milestone** in Sept 2024.
- Maharashtra received highest FDI followed by Gujarat and Karnataka in FY 2023-24.
- Singapore was the top source of foreign inflows followed by Mauritius and USA in FY 2023-24.
- Computer software & Hardware, followed by Service sector received highest FDI (FY 2023-24).

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#### 🚳 🛛 Remittances to India

- Secured 14.3% (\$129 billion) of Global Remittances in 2024, highest ever (World Bank).
- Top 3 source countries (2023-24): US (27.7%) >UAE>UK.
- Gulf nations' share in remittances fell to 38%, now behind advanced economies (>50%).
- Top 3 recipient states (2023-24): Maharashtra (20.5%)>Kerala >Tamil Nadu.

## Agriculture credit

- Over the past decade (2014-15 to 2023-24), agricultural credit disbursement has witnessed an average annual growth rate of over 13%.
- In the FY 2023-24, agricultural credit disbursement reached ₹25.48 lakh crore.
- ♦ For FY 2024-25 the Government set target of ₹27.5 lakh crore with a dedicated sub-target of ₹4.20 lakh crore for allied activities.
- Only 41% of small & marginal farmers, who hold 86% of operational land, have access to bank credit.

#### Allied Sectors

- India has world's largest population of livestock.
- India is largest producer of buffalo meat and 2<sup>nd</sup> largest producer of goat meat.
- Livestock sector contribute 30.19% to Agricultural and Allied Sector GVA and 5.73% of Total GVA in 2021-22.
- Livestock sector is major source of livelihood for over 70% of rural households in India.
- Horticulture Sector contributes 33% to Agriculture Gross Value Added (GVA).
- India ranks 2<sup>nd</sup> in fruits & vegetable production in the world after China.
- India is world's second-largest fish producer, contributing 8% to global output.
- With 1.9 million tonnes, India ranked first in Inland fisheries production.

#### Food Processing Sector

- Sunrise sector grew 7.3% annually (2015-2022), contributing 10.54% to manufacturing GVA & 11.57% to agriculture GVA in 2020-21.
- 20.68 lakh employees engaged in the food processing industry in 2021-22.
- 24 Operational Mega Food Parks out of 41 approved across the country.
- Share of processed food exports in agri-exports has increased to 23.4% in 2023-24.



- Contribution: 30% of GDP and ~45% of total exports.
- Contribution to Manufacturing: 36 %
- Employment: ~ 7.5 crore people

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## Electronic Components Sector

- Economic Potential: \$500 billion by 2030.
- Exports Growth: 20% CAGR since FY15.
- India's Electronics Sector is 4% of the global electronics market.
- ◆ Electronics domestic production is ₹9.52 lakh crore (FY24).

#### India's Bioeconomy

- Economic Growth: By 2050, the global BioEconomy expected to represent ~12% of projected global GDP.
- Food Security: GM technology increased crop yields by 21%.
- Employment: Projected to create 35 million jobs by 2030.

## **Digital Economy**

- Third largest digitalized country (as per State of India's Digital Economy Report 2024)
- Contributes 11.74% of the national income.
- Accounted for 7.83% of Gross value added (GVA) (highest contributor).

#### Creative Economy

- Contribution to GDP: About 20% contributions by creative occupation to Nation's overall GVA.
- Export: 1.5 times increase in export of creative goods from 2010 to 2019.
- Employment: \$30 billion industry and responsible for employment of nearly 8% of India's working population.

#### 🖗 | Tourism Sector

- 18.89 million International Tourist Arrivals in 2023.
- 9.52 Million Foreign Tourist Arrivals during 2023.
- 24th rank in International Tourist Arrivals in 2023 (UN World Tourism Barometer).
- 39th rank in Travel and Tourism Development Index 2024 published by World Economic Forum.

#### Insurance Sector

- 10th largest Insurance sector globally.
- Life Insurance segment: 76% share.
- Potential: 6<sup>th</sup> largest Insurance market by 2032 (Swiss Re report)
- Insurance Penetration: >4.2% (2021), (Global Average: 7%).
- Insurance Density: \$91 (2021), (Global average: \$874).



- India's space sector ranks 5th globally
- Growth Potential: \$44 billion by 2033
- Private Sector: >200 space-based start-ups
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- India recorded a 15% rise in fatalities between 2010 and 2021 (WHO's Global Status Report on Road Safety 2023)
- In 2024 alone, India reported 1.8 lakh deaths due to road accidents
- 66% of the accidents involved individuals aged between 18 and 34
- National Road Safety Policy (2010): Promotes awareness campaigns, enforcement, and safer road infrastructure.



- India holds the world's 5<sup>th</sup> largest coal reserves.
- India is 2nd largest coal consumer and importer globally.
- Over **50.7% of India's power (2023)** comes from coal and lignite.



- Production Target: 500 million tonnes by 2034
- Economic Contribution: ~2% of GDP.
- Employment opportunities: Employment multiplier effect of 6.8X and an output Multiplier effects of 1.4X.



- Deep tech startup ecosystem: Currently at around 4,000 start-ups, is expected to reach 10,000 by 2030 (Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade).
- Global Standing: India ranked 6th among the top 9 Deep Tech ecosystems in the world in 2023 (Nasscom).
- India's 4,000 deep-tech startups attracted \$1.6 billion in 2024, a 78 per cent increase year-on-year (Nasscom).



# **Global Innovation Index 2024 and Social Entrepreneurship**

- India ranked 39th among 133 nations, improving ranking by one position from 40th in 2023.
- India holds the top rank in both lower middle-income economies as well as the Central and Southern Asia region for Knowledge and technology outputs etc.
- Bengaluru, Delhi, Chennai and Mumbai are among the top 100 S&T clusters.
- Otential for social enterprises in India is estimated to be US\$ 8 billion by 2025.

# Global Capability Centres

- Less than 25% of business leaders are considering relocating their GCC operations from India (PwC report).
- India hosts over 1,700 GCCs, representing the highest concentration globally
- GCC sector is projected to expand to \$105 billion by 2030





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