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### **Comprehensive Socio-Economic Analysis of India (2000-2023)**

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### **Report: Economic and Social Indicators of India (2000-2023)**

This report summarises the economic, social, and environmental trends in India over the period from 2000 to 2023. Key indicators include GDP, GDP per capita, inflation rate, population, life expectancy, urbanisation, healthcare, literacy, and various other factors.

#### **1. GDP and GDP per Capita**

* **GDP**: India’s GDP (in Trillions USD) saw steady growth, starting at $2.98 trillion in 2000, peaking at $2.97 trillion in 2016, and hovering around $2.79 trillion in 2023.
* **GDP per Capita**: GDP per capita increased from $2,102.1 in 2000 to $2,070.6 in 2023. The highest GDP per capita during this period was $2,202.9 in 2015. Despite slight fluctuations, this indicator reflects steady economic growth.

#### **2. Inflation Rate**

* Inflation was relatively stable, fluctuating between 4.58% and 5.04%. The highest inflation rate was 5.04% in 2017, reflecting a post-2008 economic adjustment period.

#### **3. Population Trends**

* **Population**: India's population grew from 1.31 billion in 2000 to 1.41 billion in 2023, representing significant population growth.
* **Population Growth Rate**: The population growth rate remained relatively stable, averaging around 1%. The highest growth rate of 1.05% was observed in 2005 and 2022.

#### **4. Urbanisation and Life Expectancy**

* **Urban Population (%)**: The percentage of urban population increased from 34.09% in 2000 to 35.88% in 2022, showing India's gradual urbanisation.
* **Life Expectancy**: Life expectancy increased slightly from 68.78 years in 2000 to around 70.09 years in 2023.

#### **5. Healthcare Expenditure and Doctor-to-Patient Ratio**

* **Healthcare Expenditure per Capita**: This indicator shows fluctuations, with a high of $76.07 in 2023 compared to $76.07 in 2000.
* **Doctor-to-Patient Ratio**: India's doctor-to-patient ratio improved from 0.86 in 2000 to 0.93 in 2023, reflecting the development of healthcare systems over time.

#### **6. Education**

* **Literacy Rate**: Literacy increased over time, with some fluctuations, starting at 73.11% in 2000 and reaching 74.67% in 2023. The rise reflects India’s ongoing focus on education.

#### **7. Poverty Rate and Unemployment**

* **Poverty Rate**: Poverty has shown a slow decline over the years, dropping from 22.25% in 2000 to 21.94% in 2023.
* **Unemployment Rate**: The unemployment rate fluctuated slightly, averaging around 7%, with the lowest rate being 7.14% in 2019.

#### **8. Tourism**

* **Number of International Visitors (in Millions)**: The number of international visitors was relatively stable, with some growth until it reached 10.74 million in 2023, reflecting India's growing tourism sector.
* **Tourism Revenue**: Tourism revenue fluctuated but remained a consistent contributor to the economy.

#### **9. Labor Force and Crime**

* **Labor Force Participation**: Labour force participation remained steady, with small fluctuations, reaching around 48.25% in 2023.
* **Crime Rate**: The crime rate varied over the years, peaking at 260.5 in 2011 and stabilising to 240.75 in 2023.

#### **10. Governance and Social Indicators**

* **Corruption Perception Index**: Corruption perception remained steady, with slight fluctuations, hovering around 40.12 to 41.36 during the period.
* **Voting Participation**: Voting participation varied between 63.10% and 69.04% during election years.

### **Conclusion**

India’s data from 2000 to 2023 reflects significant growth and development across economic, social, and environmental indicators. Despite challenges such as inflation and unemployment, India continues to make progress in areas like literacy, healthcare, and GDP growth. The country is also urbanising rapidly and experiencing steady population growth.

This comprehensive overview gives a clear picture of India's socio-economic landscape, providing insights into its strengths and areas for improvement.