

Lab 9 - Growth Indicators in Global Context

Group 9

Details

Sub Group 1: Vansh Kumar (23110351); Akhilesh (23110348); Harsha (23110349)

Sub Group 2: Siddhesh Umarjee (23110347); Ayush Umare (23110346); Vaibhav Prasad (23110350);

Introduction

Subgroup 1 will be considering 5 countries from Asia.

Subgroup 2 will be considering 5 countries from Europe.

5 Countries from Asia: China, Japan, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka.

5 Countries from Europe: Norway, Germany, France, Italy, Spain.

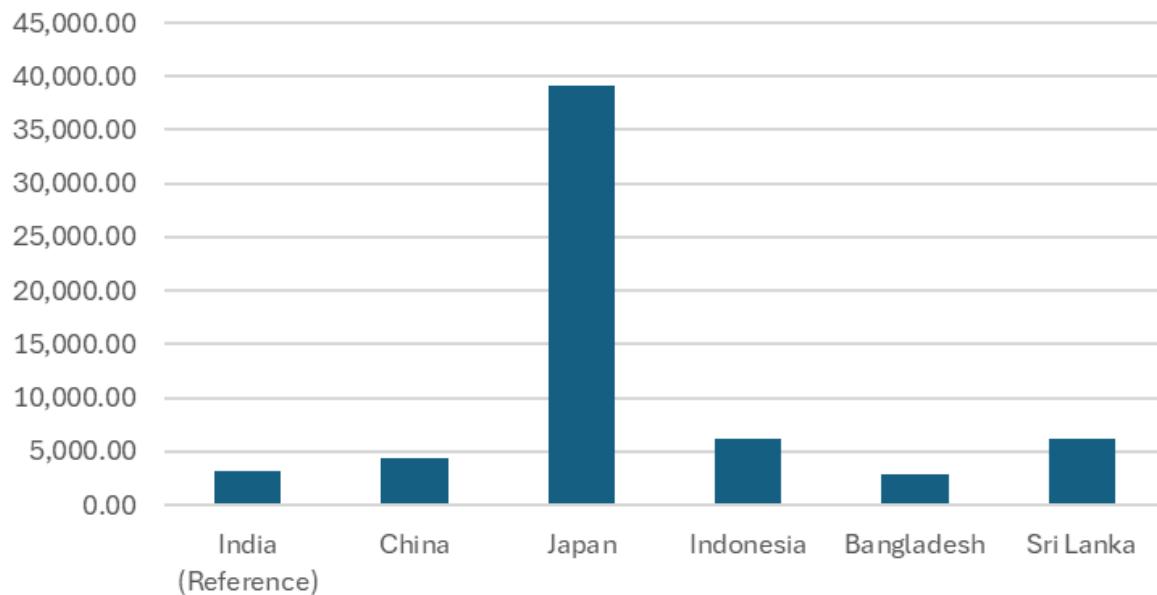
3.Comparison of India's GDP with Countries

GDP (PPP, current international \$ billions) is used for comparison.

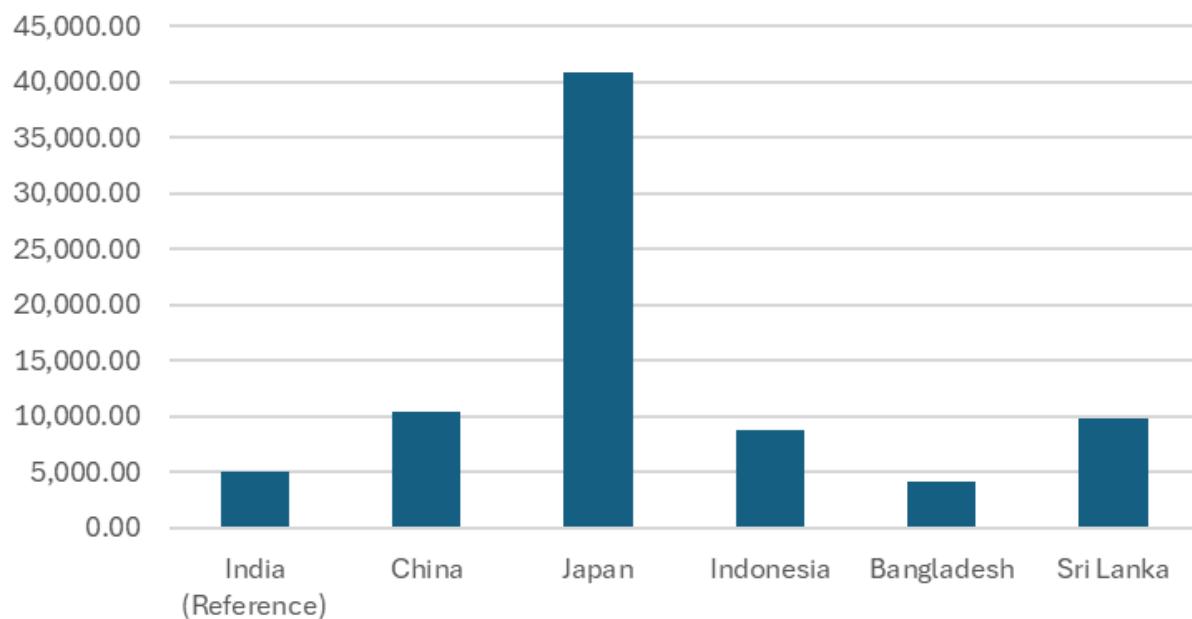
Countries from Asia

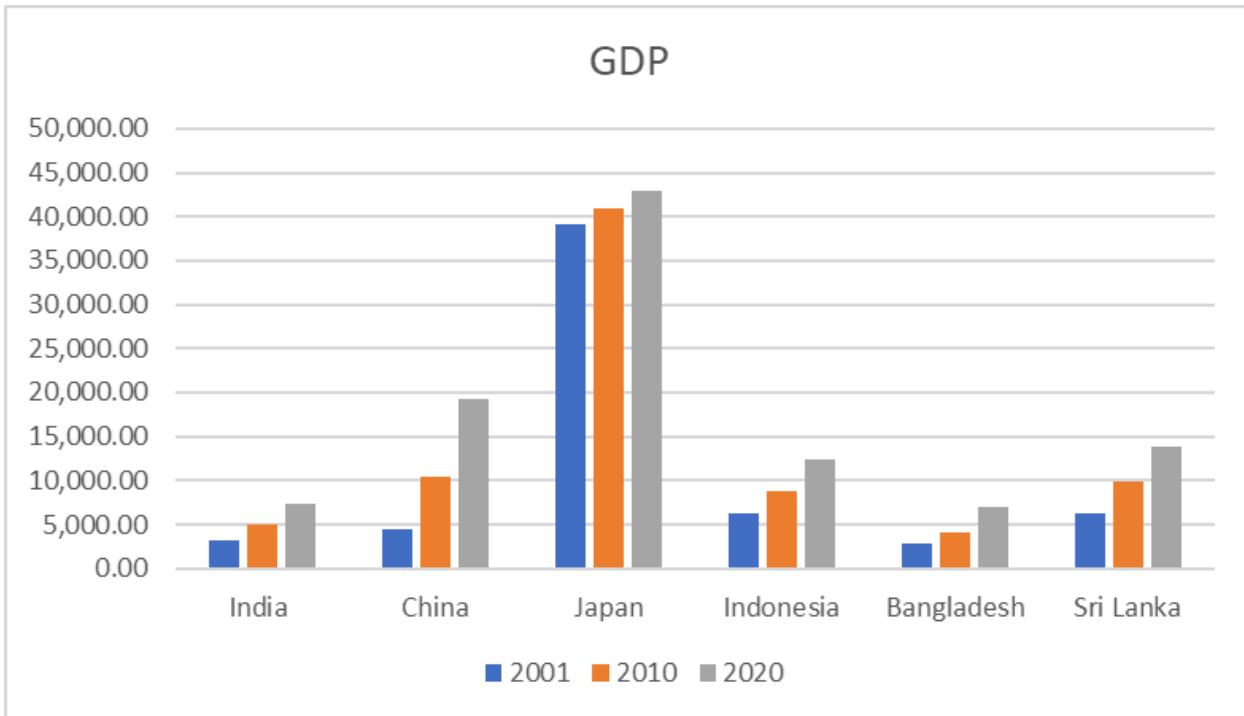
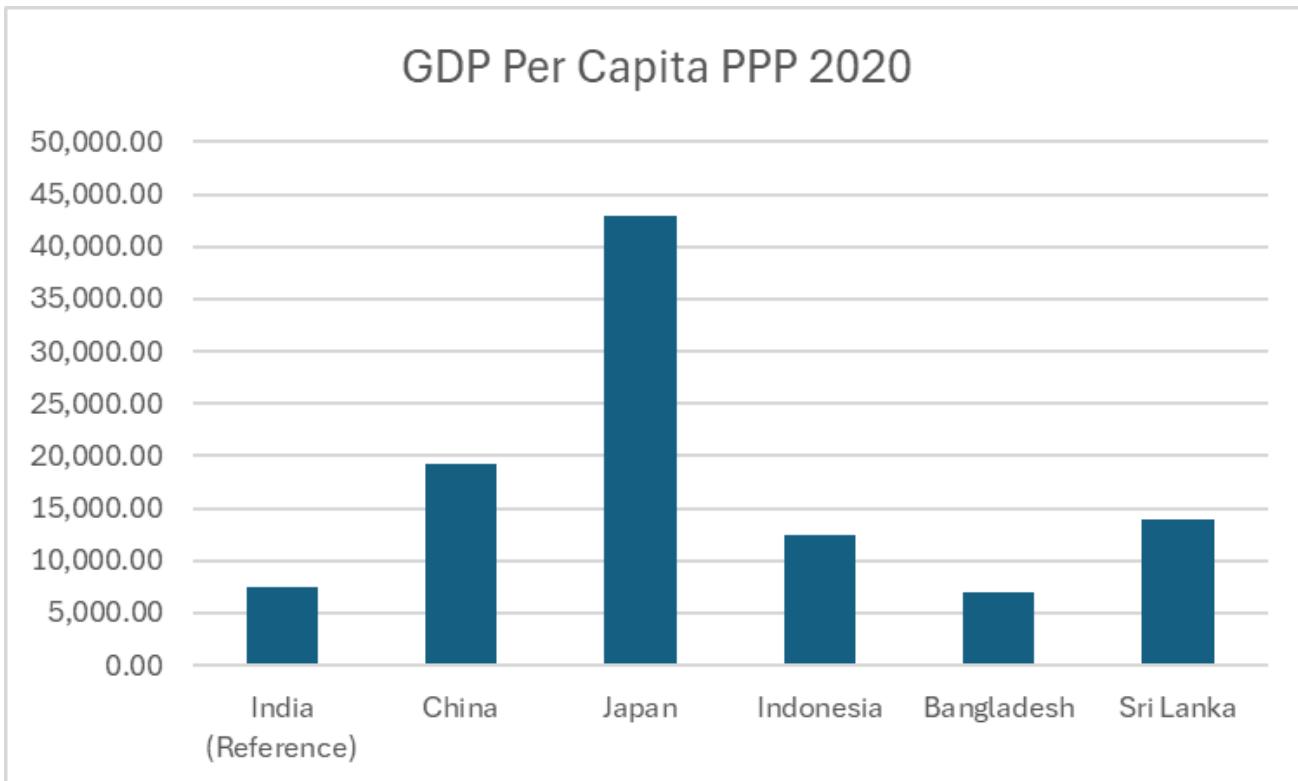
Country	GDP Per Capita PPP 2001	GDP Per Capita PPP 2010	GDP Per Capita PPP 2020
India (Reference)	3,188.8	5,059.3	7,399.5
China	4,372.2	10,476.3	19,215.2
Japan	39,062.3	40,881.8	42,992.5
Indonesia	6,190.5	8,848.2	12,388.5
Bangladesh	2,803.6	4,125.5	7,015.2
Sri Lanka	6,230.0	9,832.2	13,886.7

GDP Per Capita PPP 2001



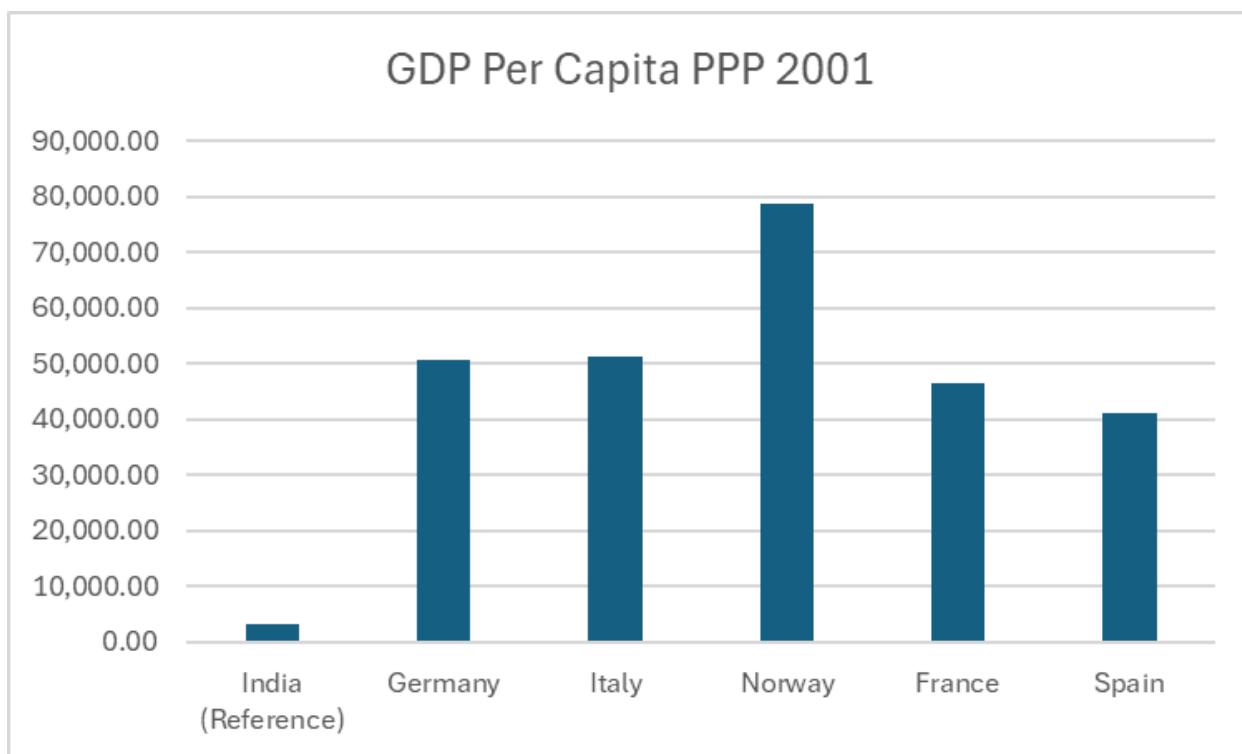
GDP Per Capita PPP 2010



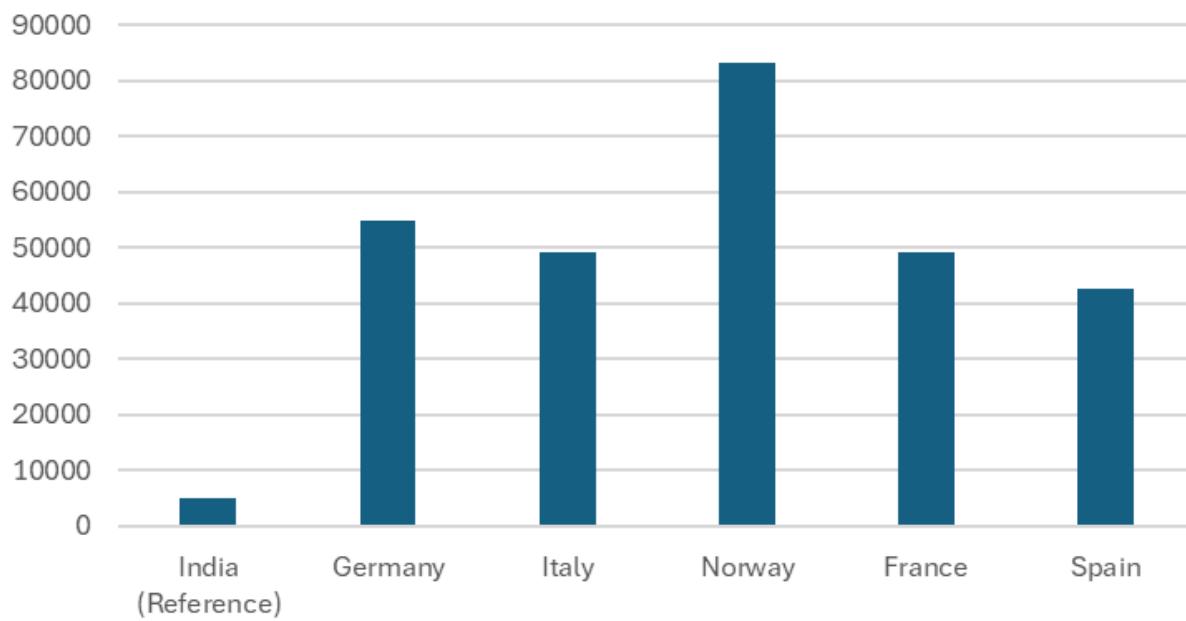


Countries from Europe

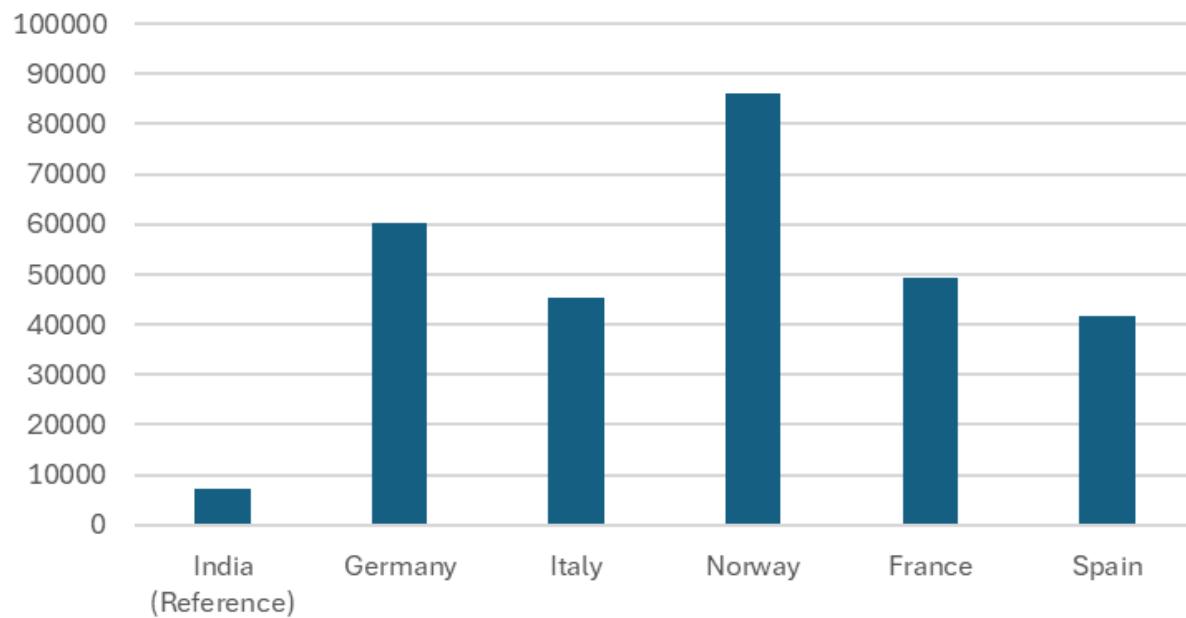
Country	GDP Per Capita PPP 2001	GDP Per Capita PPP 2010	GDP Per Capita PPP 2020
India (Reference)	3,188.8	5059.3	7399.5
Germany	50711.7	54865.4	60342.7
Italy	51332.3	49301.7	45505.1
Norway	78791.3	83256.8	86096.1
France	46454.9	49130.4	49311.3
Spain	41224.3	42695.5	41553.4

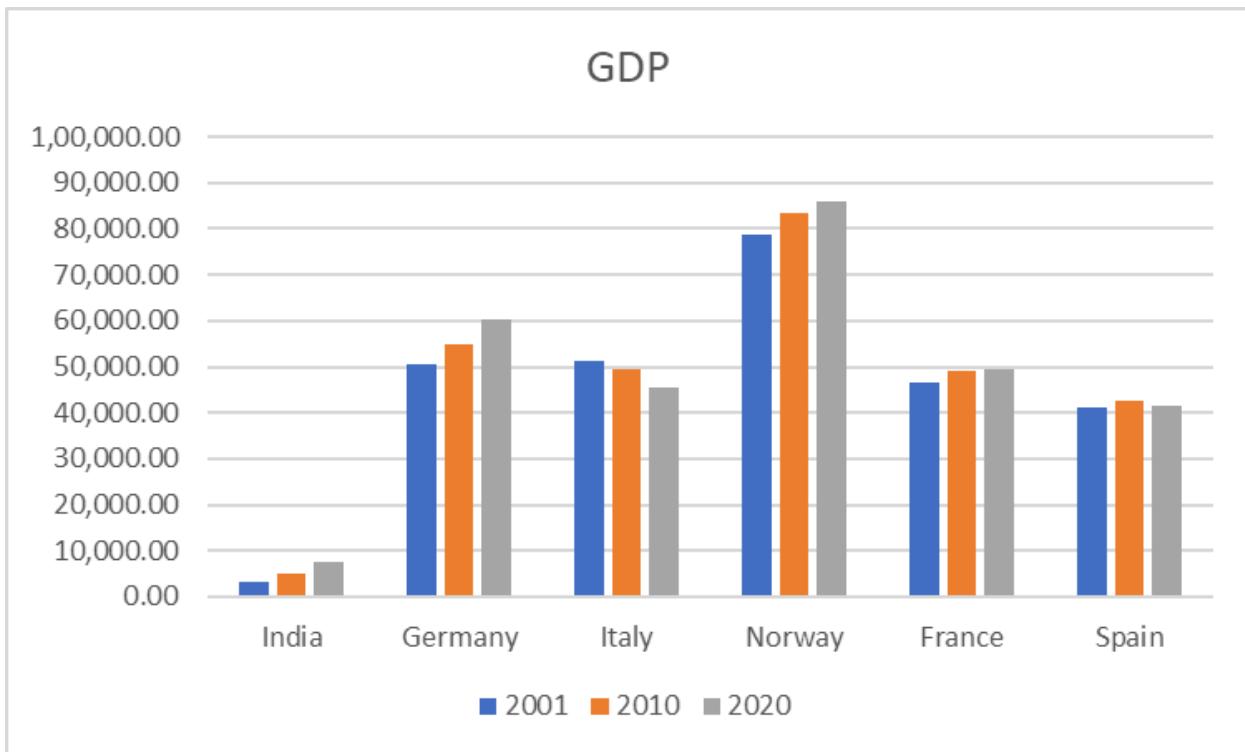


GDP Per Capita PPP 2010



GDP Per Capita PPP 2020





4. India's GDP Growth Performance Relative to Countries

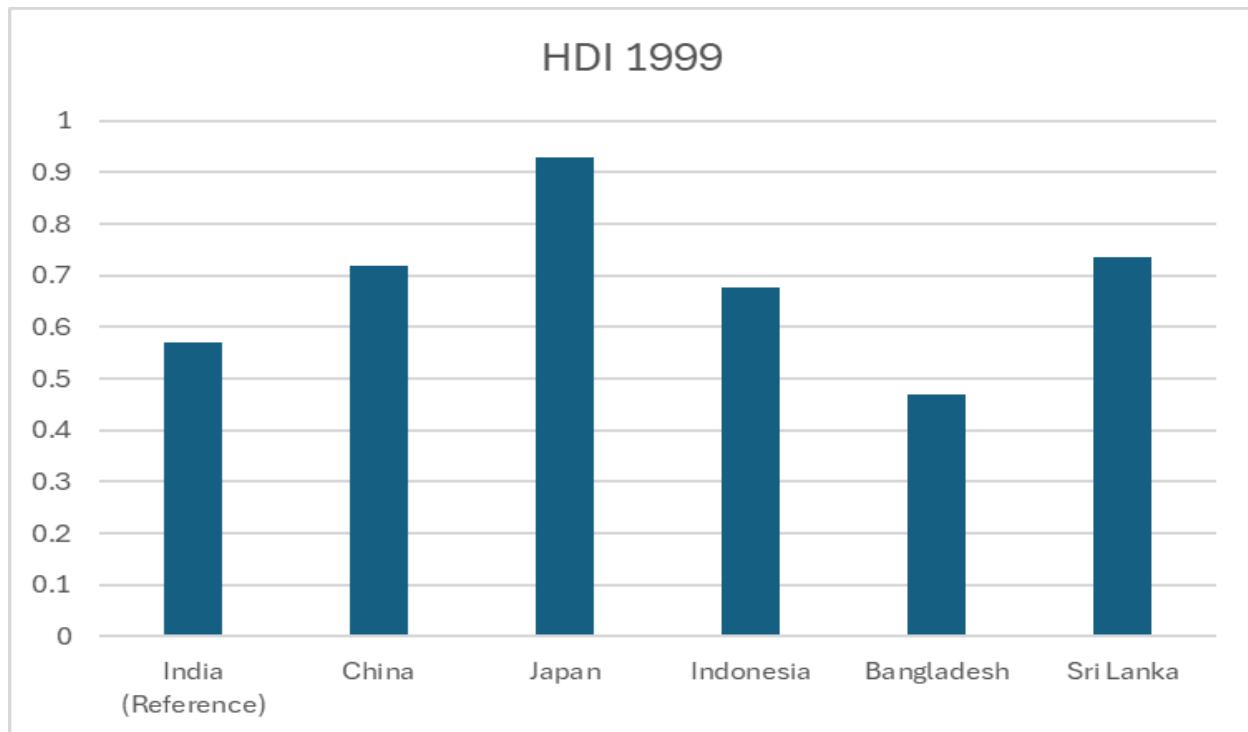
India's GDP grew from 3,188 to 7,399 billion PPP\$. It grew faster than Japan and Sri Lanka but slower than China and Indonesia. Between 2001–2010 growth was high, and between 2010–2020 it slowed a bit. Overall, India's growth stayed strong among **Asian** countries.

India's GDP increased more than double from 2001 to 2020, while **European** countries grew very slowly. India's growth was much faster, but Europe's total GDP stayed far higher. So, India caught up slightly in growth rate but still remained smaller in total GDP size.

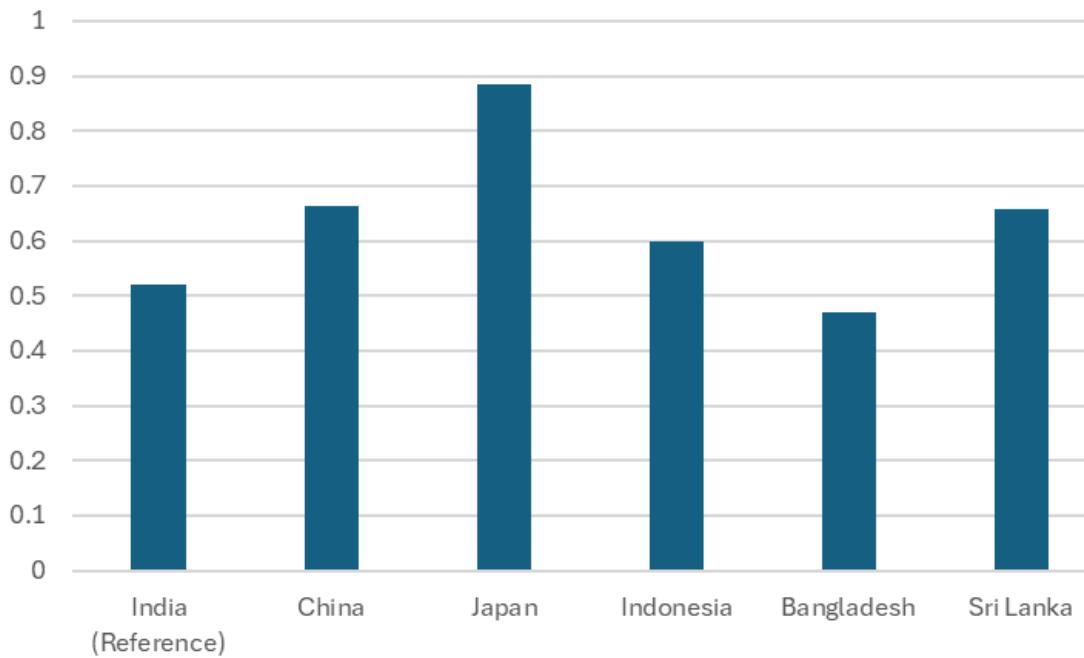
5.Comparison of HDI

Countries from Asia

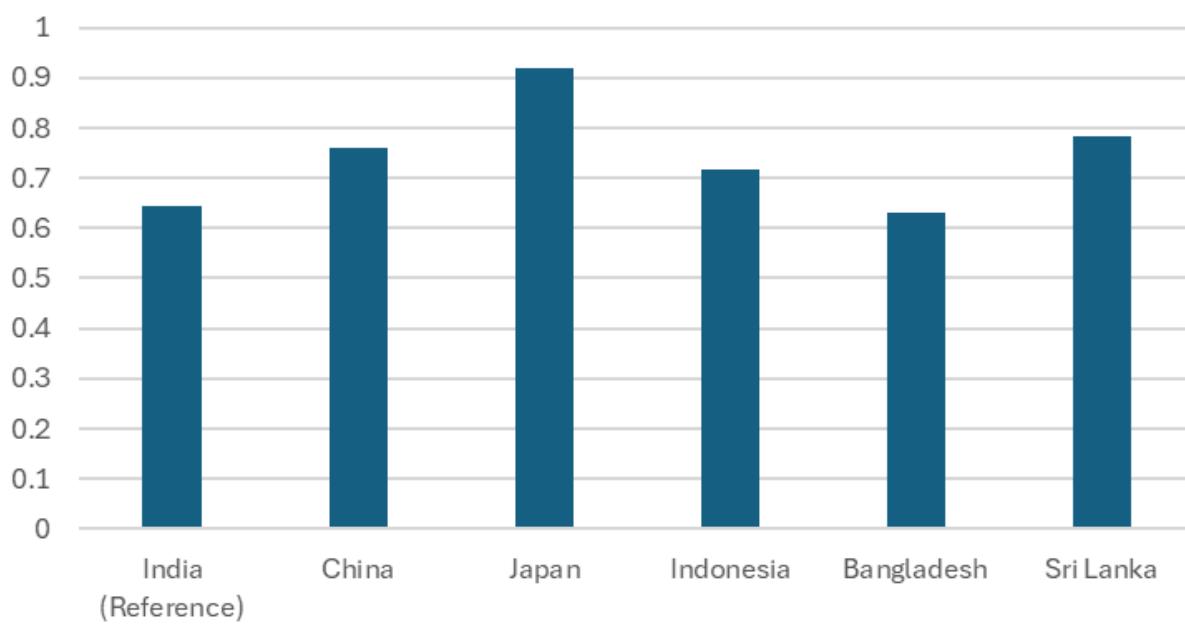
Countries	HDI 1999	HDI 2010	HDI 2019
India (Reference)	0.571	0.519	0.645
China	0.718	0.663	0.761
Japan	0.928	0.884	0.919
Indonesia	0.677	0.600	0.718
Bangladesh	0.470	0.469	0.632
Sri Lanka	0.735	0.658	0.782

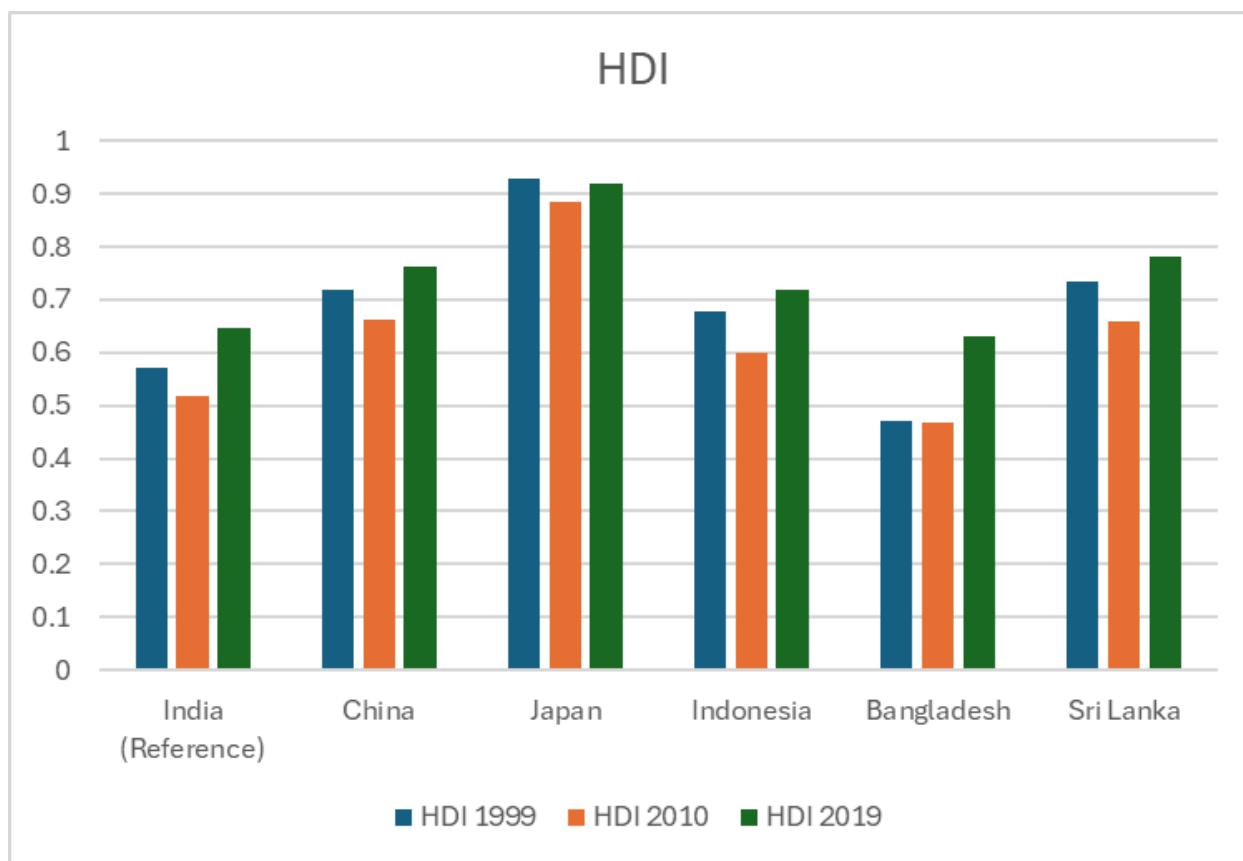


HDI 2010



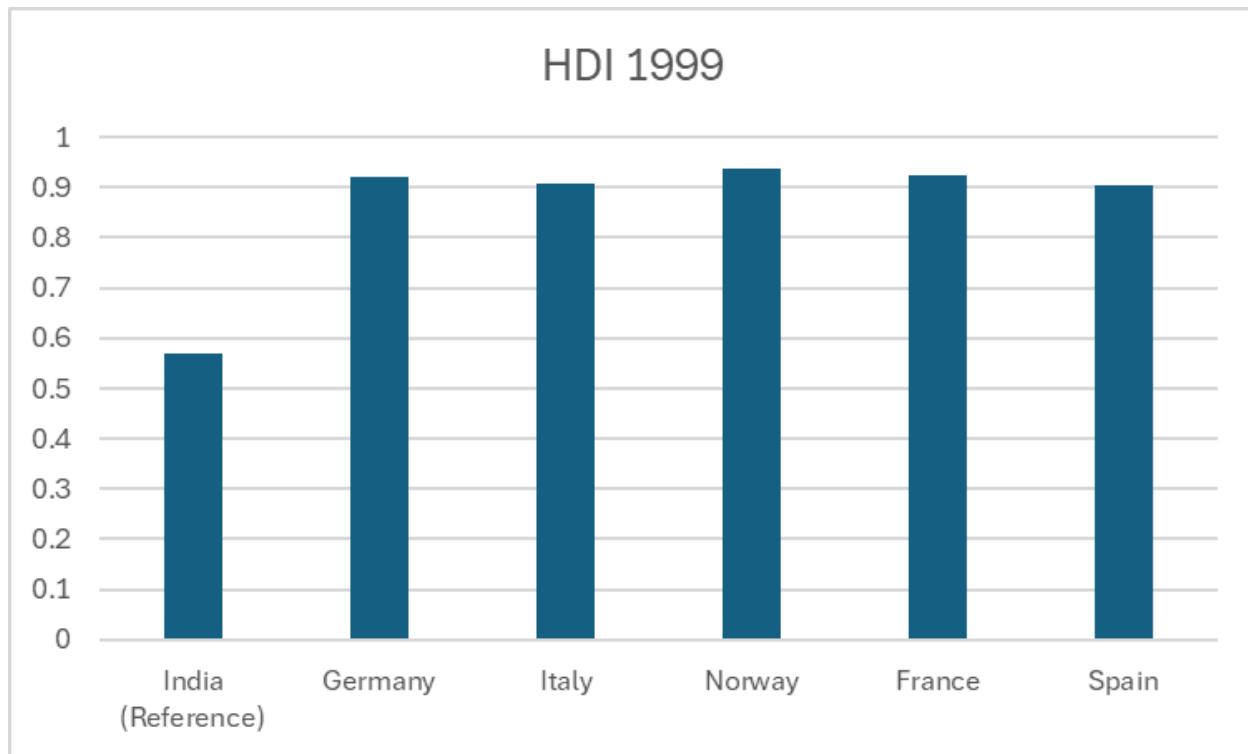
HDI 2019

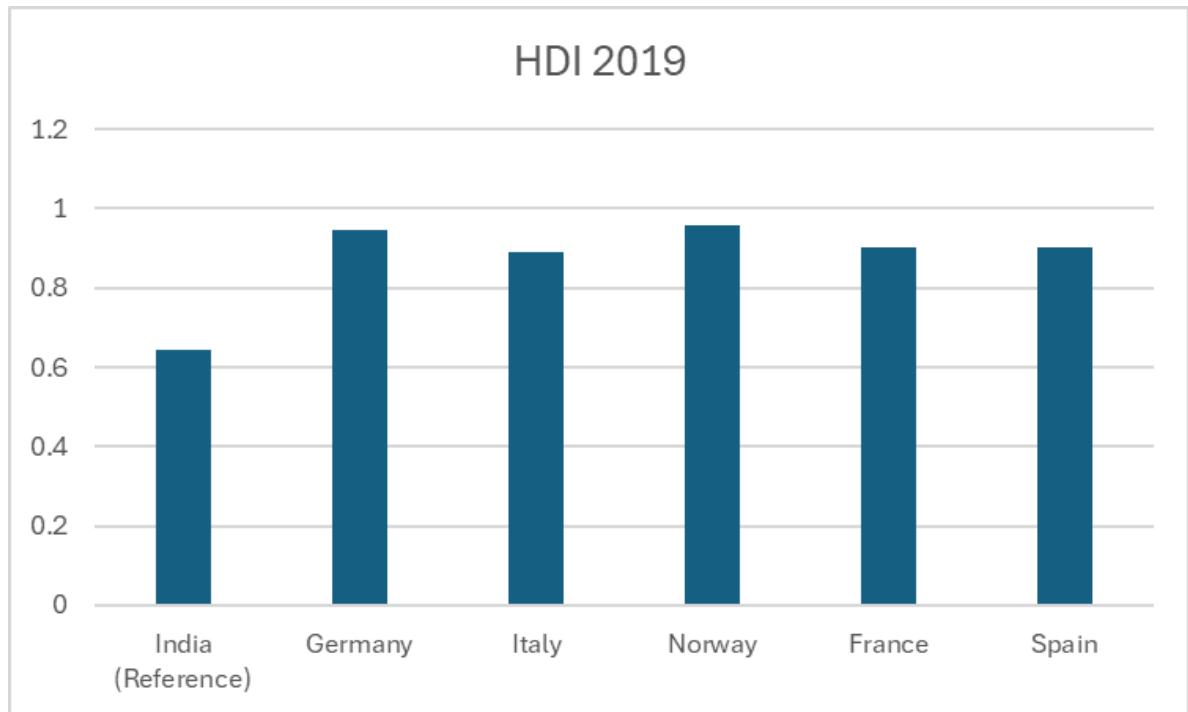
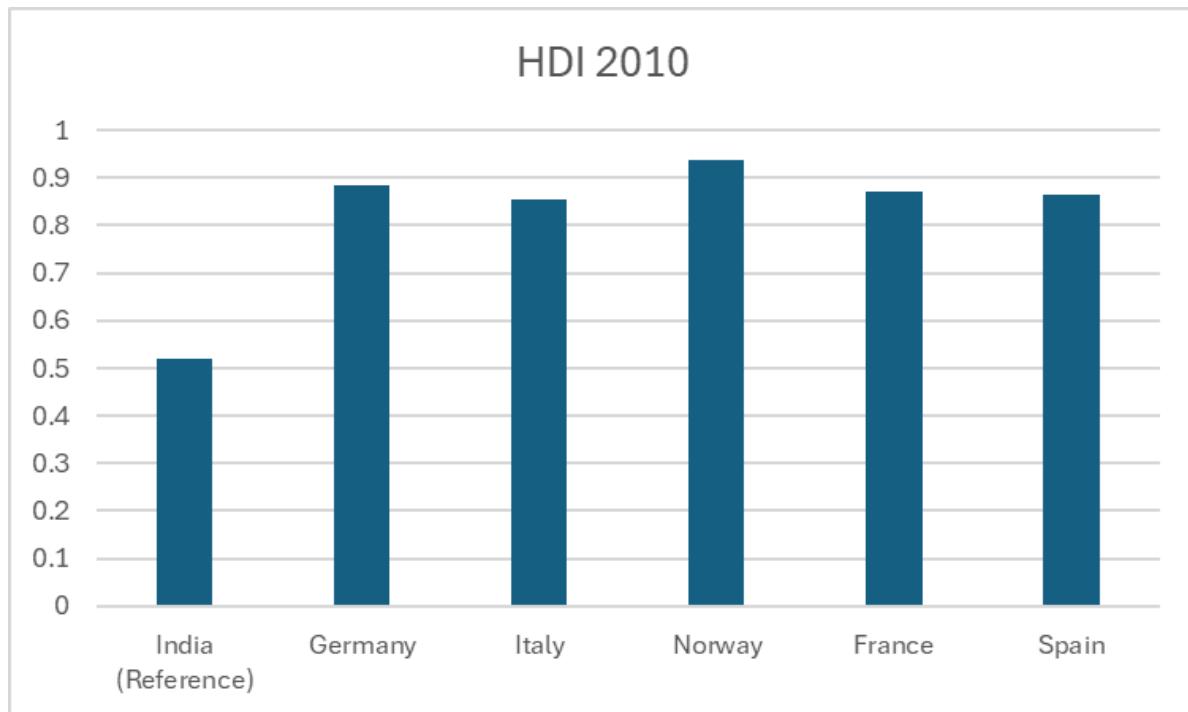


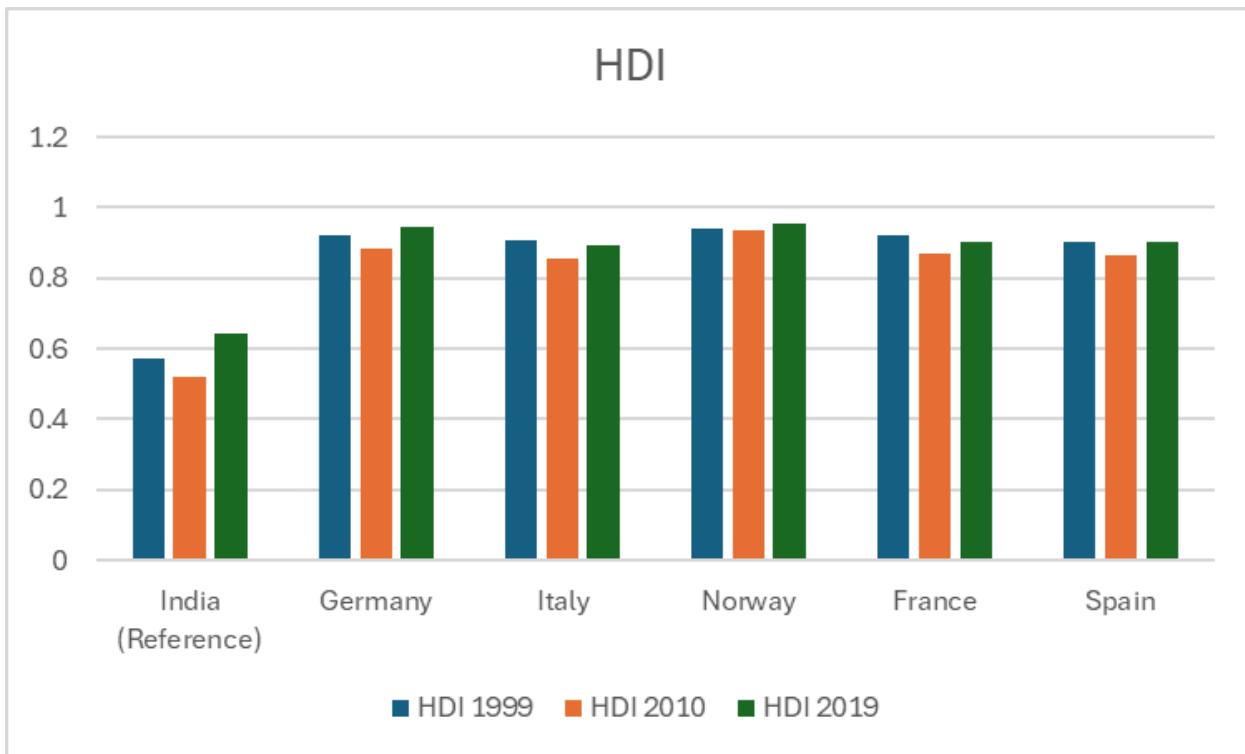


Countries from Europe

Countries	HDI 1999	HDI 2010	HDI 2019
India (Reference)	0.571	0.519	0.645
Germany	0.921	0.885	0.947
Italy	0.909	0.854	0.892
Norway	0.939	0.938	0.957
France	0.924	0.872	0.901
Spain	0.904	0.863	0.904







6. India's HDI Trends and Comparison with GDP-Based Findings

Asia:

India's HDI increased from 0.57 to 0.64, showing steady progress. It is still lower than China and Japan but close to Sri Lanka and Indonesia. Bangladesh improved a lot. India's HDI grew slower than its GDP, which means people's living conditions improved but not as fast as the economy.

Europe:

India's HDI went up slowly while European countries like Norway, Germany, and France stayed very high. India improved a little in position but is still far behind Europe. India's economy grew faster than its HDI, showing that even with strong GDP growth, human development is still catching up.

7. Overall Comparison of India's GDP and HDI with Global Context

India's 2019 HDI of 0.645 places it in the medium human development category. This is substantially lower than all the European countries in the dataset, such as Norway (0.957) and Germany (0.947), which are in the "very high" tier. Within the Asian group, India's HDI is slightly ahead of Bangladesh (0.632) but trails behind Indonesia (0.718), China (0.761), Sri Lanka (0.782), and the highly developed Japan (0.919).

Looking at the trend from 1999 to 2019, India has shown clear improvement, growing from an HDI of 0.571. This upward movement is consistent with its Asian peers; China and Bangladesh also demonstrated significant progress over the two decades. In contrast, the European nations started with very high HDIs in 1999 (e.g., Norway 0.939) and have since made slower, incremental gains, as they are already near the top of the index.

In 2020, India's GDP per capita (PPP) was \$7,399.5. This economic output is a fraction of that seen in the European nations, all of which exceeded \$41,000; Norway (\$86,096.1) and Germany (\$60,342.7) are on a completely different scale, with per capita output more than 8-11 times that of India. Among the Asian countries, India's per capita GDP is nearly identical to Bangladesh's (\$7,015.2) and significantly lower than Indonesia's (\$12,388.5), China's (\$19,215.2), and Japan's (\$42,992.5).

However, India's growth from 2001 to 2020 has been strong, more than doubling its per capita GDP from \$3,188.8. This high-growth trajectory is mirrored, and even exceeded, by China, which saw its per capita GDP more than quadruple in the same period. This rapid Asian expansion contrasts sharply with the developed European economies and Japan, which started from a very high base and, as a result, grew at a much slower, more mature rate.

When we expand the comparison from within India (like Maharashtra vs. Bihar) to a global scale (India vs. Germany/China), our entire perspective shifts. India's "richest" states are re-contextualised when comparing India to highly developed nations like Germany. This broader view helps us understand that India's internal disparities, while large, are all occurring within the context of a developing nation.

8. Bonus

The 2020 Human Development Report added a new version of the Human Development Index called the Planetary Pressures Adjusted HDI (PHDI). It showed that countries like Norway, US, and Australia dropped in rank when pollution and resource use were included. This was surprising because countries that seemed the most developed were also causing the most harm to the planet.