

# Indian Economy

Pradeesh:

I am Pradeesh and I am going to speak on Indian Economy. The economy of India is a middle income developing mixed economy. It is the world's sixth-largest economy by nominal GDP and the third-largest by purchasing power parity (PPP). According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), on a per capita income basis, India ranked 145th by GDP (nominal) and 122th by GDP (PPP). From independence in 1947 until 1991, successive governments promoted protectionist economic policies, with extensive state intervention and economic regulation.

Akash:

I am Akash and I would like to introduce a few topics related to the economy namely GNP, GDP, NNP, NDP and PCI which plays a major role. Firstly, Gross National Product (GNP) is the total value of goods and services produced and income received in a year by domestic residents of a country. Secondly, Gross Domestic Product is the total value of goods and services produced by factors of production within geographical boundaries of country. Next, Net National Product is the value of depreciation from Gross National Product. Next, Net Domestic Product (NDP) is obtained from Gross Domestic Product by deducting the depreciation. Lastly, Per Capita Income (PCI) is the living standard of People. It is obtained by National Income divided by Population of Country.

Anbuselvan:

I am Anbuselvan and I'm going to speak about its history. In 1991, India began to loosen its economic restrictions and an increased level of liberalizations led to growth in the country's private sector. Today, India is considered a mixed economy: private and public sector coexist and the country leverages international trade. There are few conditions Boost consumption demand Boost investment demand, Private sector is constrained at present, Govt needs to play critical role in boosting investment and States also need to increase investments.

Kathir:

I am Kathir and I'm going to speak about current situation of Indian Economy. India's merchandise exports between April 2021 and August 2021 were estimated at US\$ 164.10 billion (a 67.33% YoY increase). Merchandise imports between April 2021 and August 2021 were estimated at US\$ 219.63 billion (an 80.89% YoY growth). In August 2021, the Manufacturing Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) in India stood at 52.3. The gross GST (Goods and Services Tax) revenue collection stood at Rs. 112,020 crore (US\$ 15.21 billion) in August 2021.

Jestus:

I am Jestus and I'm going to speak about the factors affecting the Indian Economy. Corruption has been a pervasive problem in India. A 2005 study by Transparency International (TI) found that more than half of those surveyed had first-hand experience of paying a bribe or peddling influence to get a job done in a public office in the previous year. A follow-up study in 2008 found this rate to be 40 percent. In 2011, TI ranked India at 95th place amongst 183 countries in perceived levels of public sector corruption.

Prasanna:

I am Prasanna and I'm going to speak about the advantages of having good economy. The cost of living is lower than in the United States. India has many well-educated technology workers. English is one of India's official subsidiary languages. India's 1.3 billion people come from a wide range of economic and cultural backgrounds. The advantages of a market economy include increased efficiency, productivity, and innovation. In a truly free market, all resources are owned by individuals, and the decisions about how to allocate such resources are made by those individuals rather than governing bodies.

Senthamizh:

I am Senthamizh and I am going to speak of recent growth of India. India is one of the most unequal countries in the world, with rising poverty and yet an affluent elite, the report states. ... "For a long time, it has been said that the richer the richer part of the country, the better for the rest," he says. India is the world's fourth-largest economy. It produced \$9.4 trillion in goods and services in 2017. 1 But it has a long way to go to beat the top three: China, with a production worth \$23.2 trillion, the European Union with \$20.9 trillion, and the United States with \$19.4 trillion.

Karthick Raja:

I am Karthick Raja anThe Indian economy has seen major growth in the last few decades. The credit for this boom largely goes to the service sector. Agriculture and associated activities have also been improvised to match global standards and the export of various food products has seen an upward trend thereby adding to economic growth.