

Intro DashBoard	History-Milestones	GDP Volumes	Indian Industries
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INDIAN ECONOMY (□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□□)

The Economy of India is characterised as a developing market economy. It is the world's sixth-largest economy by nominal GDP and the third-largest by purchasing power parity (PPP). According to the IMF, on a per capita income basis, India ranked 142nd by GDP (nominal) and 124th by GDP (PPP) in 2020. From independence in 1947 until 1991, successive governments promoted protectionist economic policies with extensive state intervention and regulation which is characterised as Dirigism. The end of the Cold War and an acute balance of payments crisis in 1991 led to the adoption of a broad program of economic liberalisation. Since the start of the 21st century, annual average GDP growth has been 6% to 7%, and from 2014 to 2018, India was the world's fastest growing major economy, surpassing China. Historically, India was the largest economy in the world for most of the two millennia from the 1st until 19th century

The long-term growth perspective of the Indian economy remains positive due to its young population and corresponding low dependency ratio, healthy savings and investment rates, and is increasing integration into the global economy. The economy slowed in 2017, due to shocks of "demonetisation" in 2016 and introduction of Goods and Services Tax in 2017. Nearly 60% of India's GDP is driven by domestic private consumption and continues to remain the world's sixth-largest consumer market. Apart from private consumption, India's GDP is also fueled by government spending, investment, and exports. In 2018, India was the world's tenth-largest importer and the nineteenth-largest exporter. India has been a member of World Trade Organization since 1 January 1995. It ranks 63rd on Ease of doing business index and 68th on Global Competitiveness Report. With 520 million workers, the Indian labour force is the world's second-largest as of 2019. India has one of the world's highest number of billionaires and extreme income inequality. Since India has a vast informal economy, barely 2% of Indians pay income taxes. During the 2008 global financial crisis the economy faced mild slowdown, India undertook stimulus measures (both fiscal and monetary) to boost growth and generate demand; in subsequent years economic growth revived. According to 2017 PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC) report, India's GDP at purchasing power parity could overtake that of the United States by 2050. According to World Bank, to achieve sustainable economic development India must focus on public sector reform, infrastructure, agricultural and rural development, removal of land and labour regulations, financial inclusion, spur private investment and exports, education and public health

Economy of India	
	
Mumbai, the financial centre of India ^{[1][2]}	
Currency	Indian rupee (INR, ₹)
Fiscal year	1 April – 31 March
Trade organisations	WTO, WCO, SAFTA, BIMSTEC, WFTU, BRICS, G-20, BIS, AIB, ADB and others
Country group	Developing/Emerging ^[3] Lower-middle income economy ^[4] • Newly industrialized country
Statistics	
Population	▲ 1,380,004,385 (2020 est.) ^[5]
GDP	▼ \$2.6 trillion (nominal, FY2020-21) ^[6] ▼ \$8.7 trillion (PPP, FY2020-21) ^[6]
GDP rank	6th (nominal; 2020) 3rd (PPP; 2020)
GDP growth	6.1% (18/19) 4.2% (19/20) −9.6% (20/21e) 5.4% (21/22f) (SA fall 2020, WB) ^[7]
GDP per capita	▼ \$1,877 (nominal; FY2020-21) ^[6] ▼ \$6,284 (PPP; FY2020-21) ^[6]

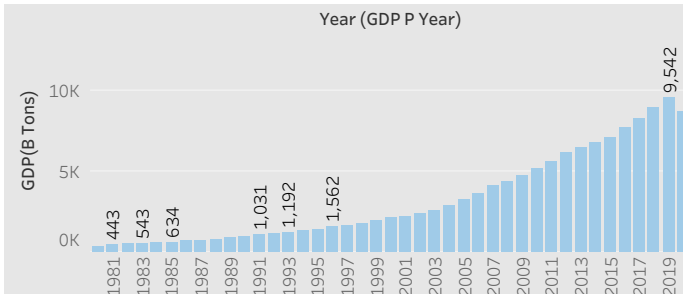
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HISTORY - MILE STONES

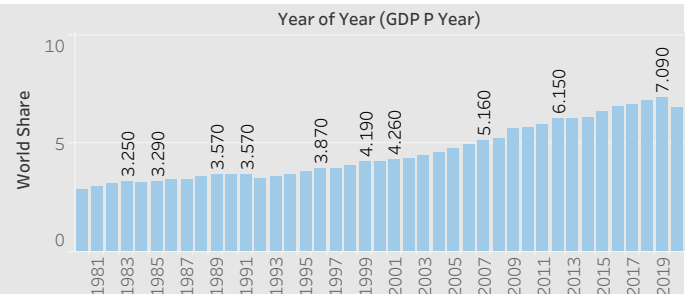
Year of Year	Mile Pointsl
1000	Maritime trade was carried out extensively between South India and Southeast and West Asia from early times
1300	Other scholars suggest trading from India to West Asia and Eastern Europe was active between the 14th and 18th centuries
1525	During this period, Indian traders settled in Surakhani, a suburb of greater Baku, Azerbaijan. These traders built a Hindu temple, which suggests commerce w...
1526	The Mughal economy functioned on an elaborate system of coined currency, land revenue and trade. Gold, silver and copper coins were issued by the royal m...
1600	Agricultural production increased under Mughal agrarian reforms,[109] with Indian agriculture being advanced compared to Europe at the time, such as the w...
1700	India's share of world income collapsed from 22.6% in 1700, almost equal to Europe's share of 23.3% at that time
1749	The Mughal Empire had a thriving industrial manufacturing economy, with India producing about 25% of the world's industrial output up until 1750
1750	The decline of the Mughal Empire led to decreased agricultural productivity, which in turn negatively affected the textile industry
1757	The British East India Company, following their conquest of Bengal in 1757, had forced open the large Indian market to British goods, which could be sold in...
1793	social democratic-inspired policies governed India for sometime after the end of British rule
1800	The economic policies of the British Raj caused a severe decline in the handicrafts and handloom sectors, due to reduced demand and dipping employment
1947	India Got Independence
1948	Indian economic policy after independence was influenced by the colonial experience, which was seen as exploitative by Indian leaders exposed to British soc...
1950	Steel, mining, machine tools, telecommunications, insurance, and power plants, among other industries, were effectively nationalised Five Year Plans has been started
1965	Green Revolution started in India
1984	Rajiv Gandhi promised economic liberalization, and tried to reduce tax-evasion and tax-receipts rose due to this crackdown although taxes were lowered
1991	continuing economic liberalisation has moved the country towards a market-based economy India had progressed towards a free-market economy, with a substantial reduction in state control of the economy and increased financial liberalisation Licence Raj has been introduced and Govt reduced tariffs and interest rates and ended many public monopolies, allowing automatic approval of foreign direct...
1998	credit rating of India was hit by its nuclear weapons tests in 1998
2003	India experienced high growth rates, averaging 9% from 2003 to 2007
2008	India had established itself as one of the world's faster-growing economies
2012	India entered a period of reduced growth, which slowed to 5.6%. Other economic problems also became apparent
2013	India started recovery in 2013–14 when the GDP growth rate accelerated to 6.4%
2015	For the first time since 1990, India grew faster than China which registered 6.9% growth in 2015
2016	growth rate subsequently decelerated, to 7.1% and 6.6% in 2016–17 and 2017–18 respectively, partly because of the disruptive effects of 2016 Indian banknot...
2019	During the COVID-19 pandemic, numerous rating agencies downgraded India's GDP predictions for FY21 to negative figures
Null	Evidence of well-planned streets, a drainage system and water supply reveals their knowledge of urban planning, which included the first-known urban sanita... Both the Malabar and Coromandel Coasts were the sites of important trading centres from as early as the first century BC India was the top most economy constituting 35 to 40% of world GDP practised agriculture, domesticated animals, used uniform weights and measures, made tools and weapons, and traded with other cities

Year (GDP .. 1/1/1980 to 1/1/2020

GDP-P Year



Share of World



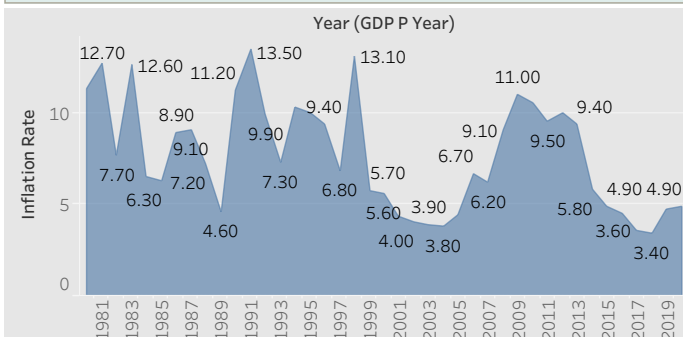
GDP P. Capita



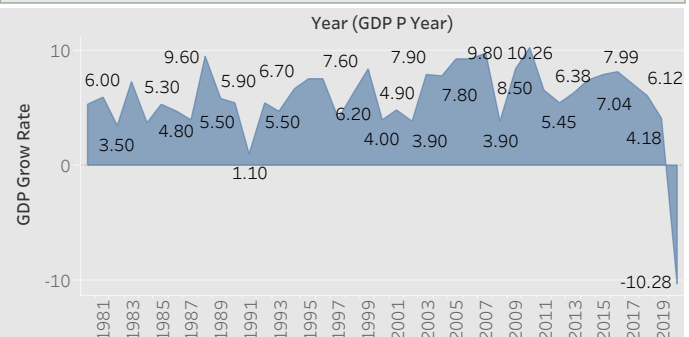
GDP -Govt Debt



GDP-Inflation Rates



GDP growth



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INDIAN-INDUSTRIES

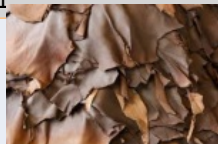
Agriculture
Petroleum



Gems and Jewellery
Textiles



Chemical
Steel



Retail



Leather
Aluminium



Pharma



Financial Services



Telecommunications

CEMENT

Electricity

Automotive



Mining

Real Estate

Infrastructure

Transportation