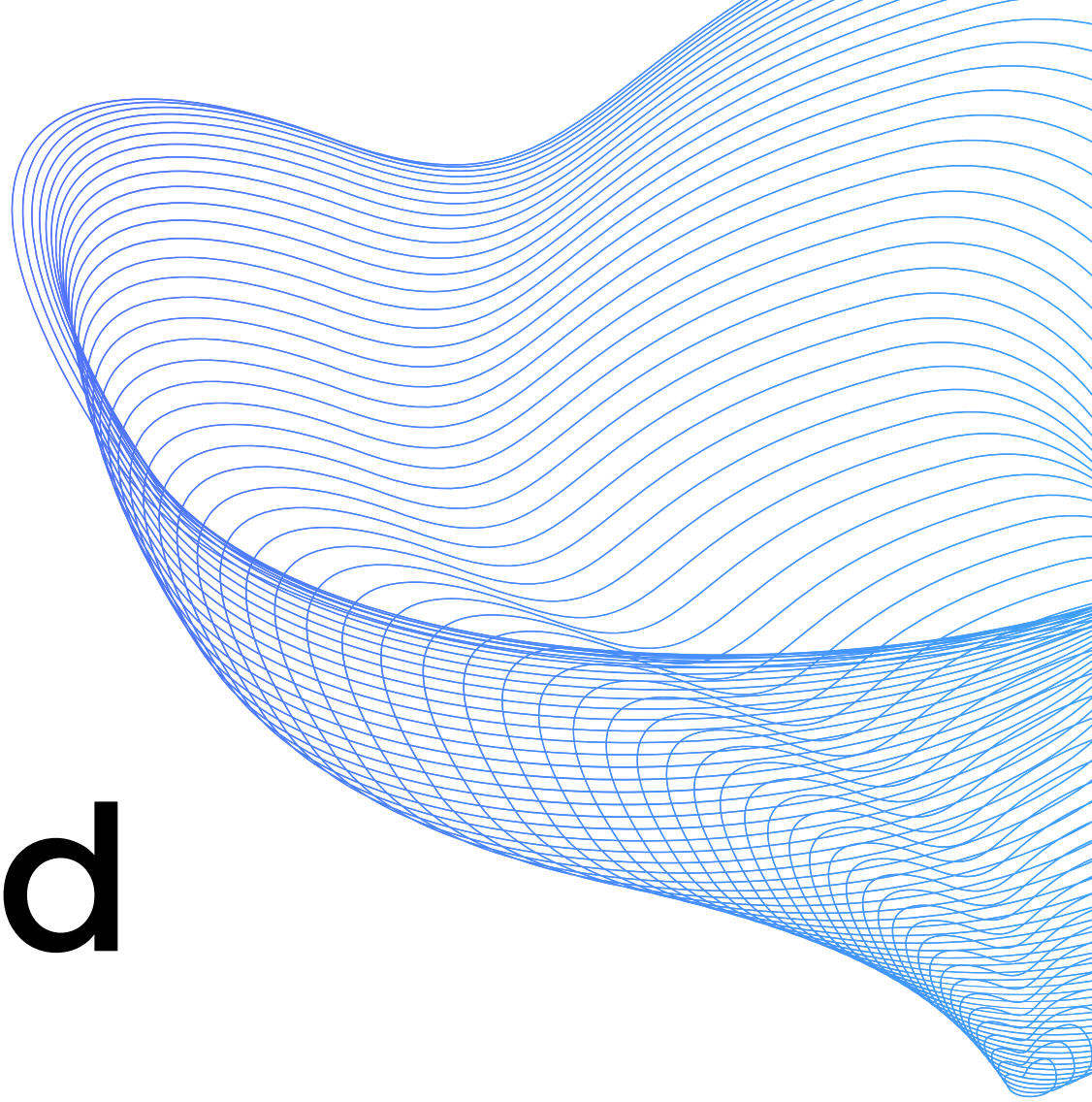




India vs the world



by Vinay Maharshi

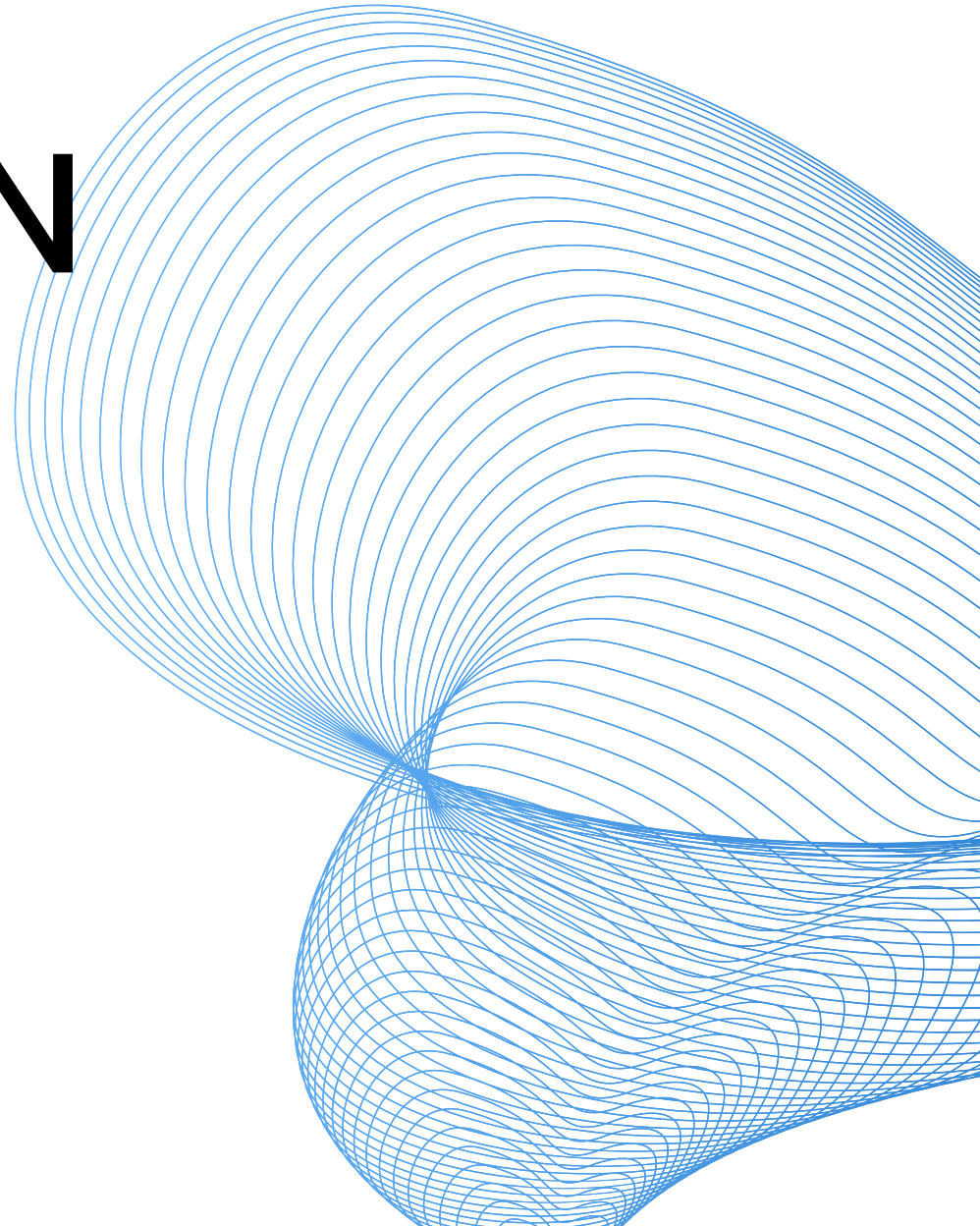




DATA COLLECTION



The information used for the analysis
was gathered from the database of
the World Bank.





DATA CLEANING



The data underwent a cleaning process, during which Excel was used to rectify data types, eliminate duplicates and null values, as well as substitute some missing values with the most up-to-date data available.



The data



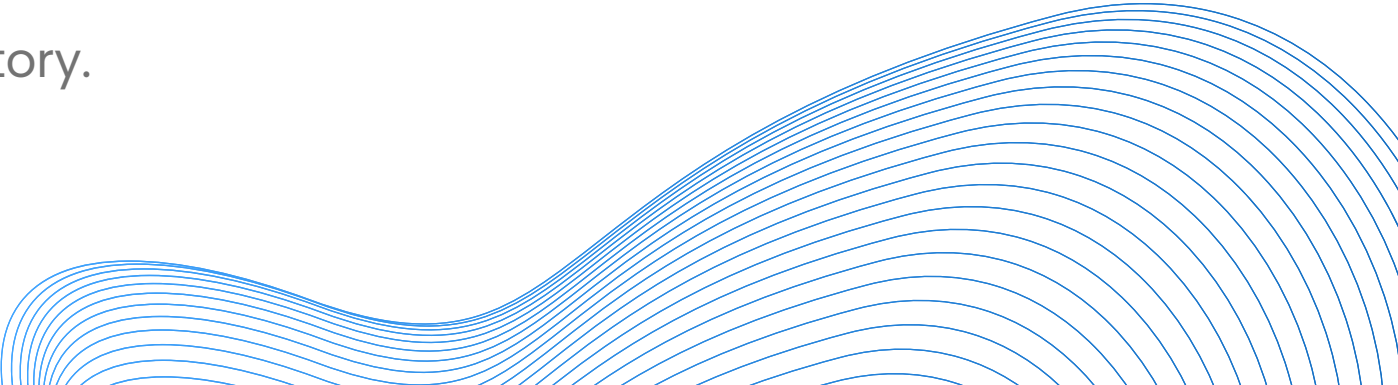
The analysis focused on the top global superpowers, consisting of three countries and one union. The purpose of this comparison was to determine India's position relative to the world's best.



Understanding the data

A solid blue horizontal bar with rounded ends, positioned below the title.

The dataset contained 80 different data points, although only a select few were utilized in the analysis to evaluate India's position on the global stage. It is hoped that this analysis provides an overview of India's growth trajectory.

A series of blue wavy lines at the bottom of the slide, creating a sense of movement and flow. The lines are thin and closely spaced, forming a series of peaks and valleys that sweep across the bottom of the frame.

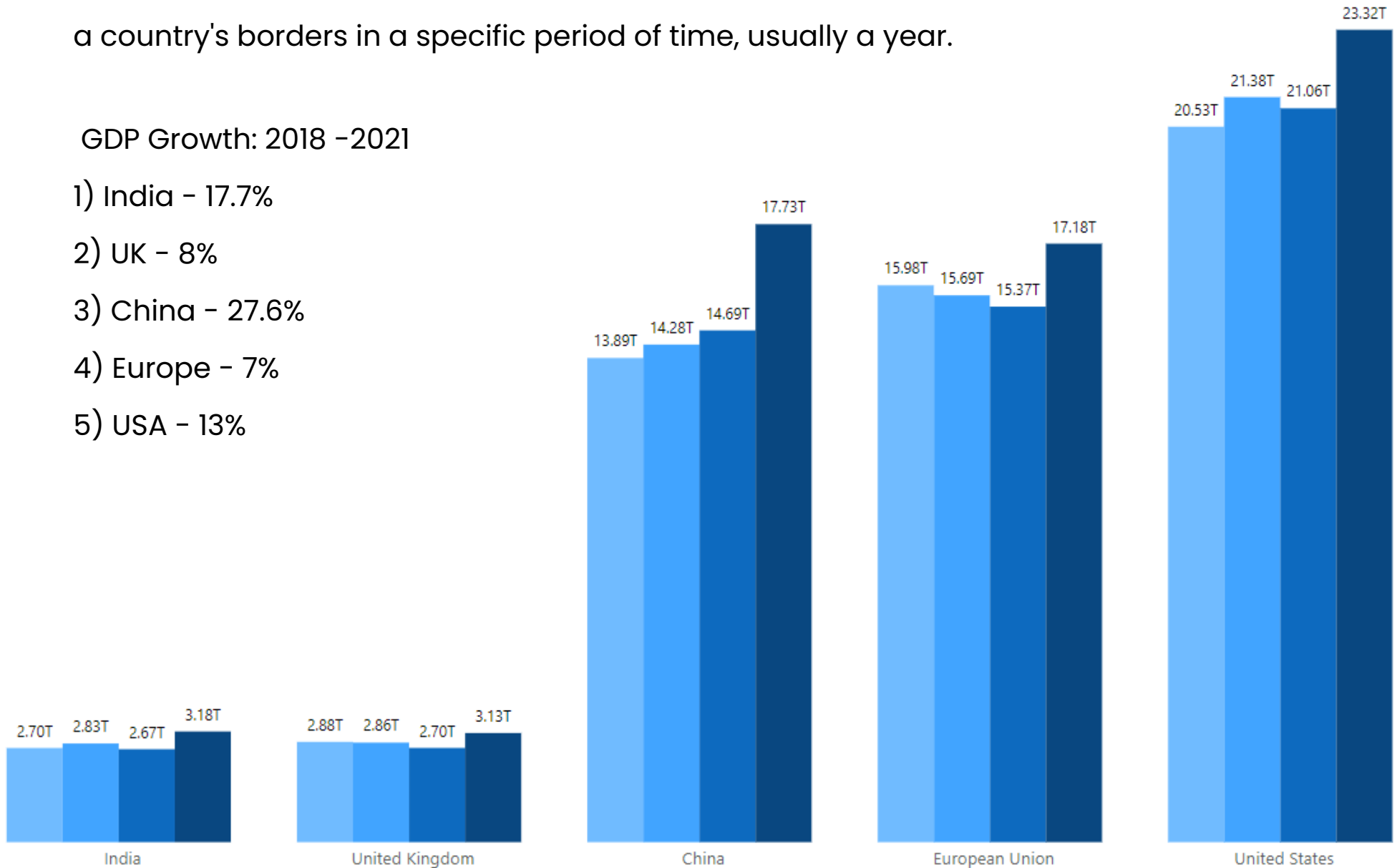
GDP (in \$)

● 2018 ● 2019 ● 2020 ● 2021

GDP is the total value of all the goods and services produced within a country's borders in a specific period of time, usually a year.

GDP Growth: 2018 - 2021

- 1) India - 17.7%
- 2) UK - 8%
- 3) China - 27.6%
- 4) Europe - 7%
- 5) USA - 13%



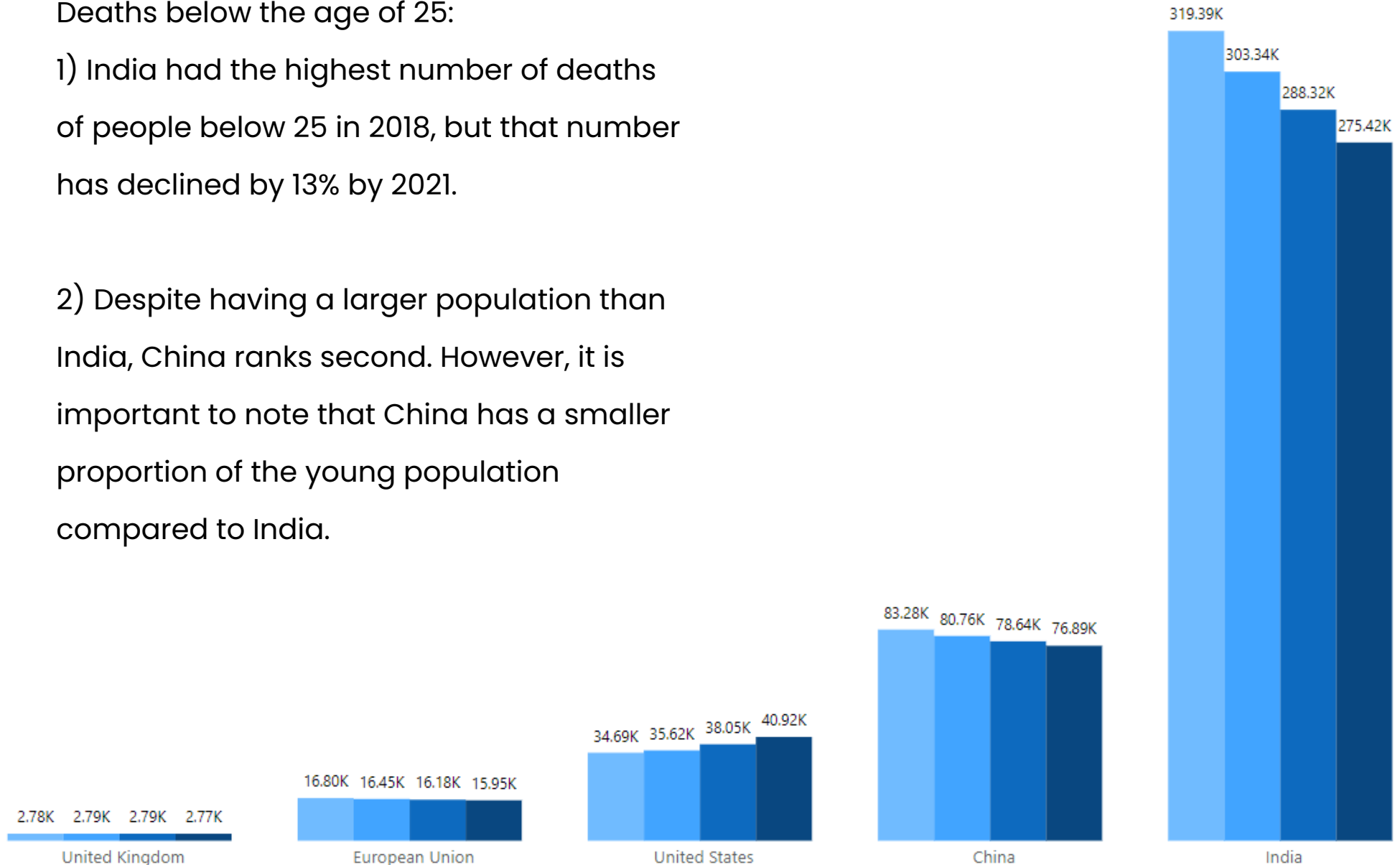
Deaths of People below 25

● 2018 ● 2019 ● 2020 ● 2021

Deaths below the age of 25:

1) India had the highest number of deaths of people below 25 in 2018, but that number has declined by 13% by 2021.

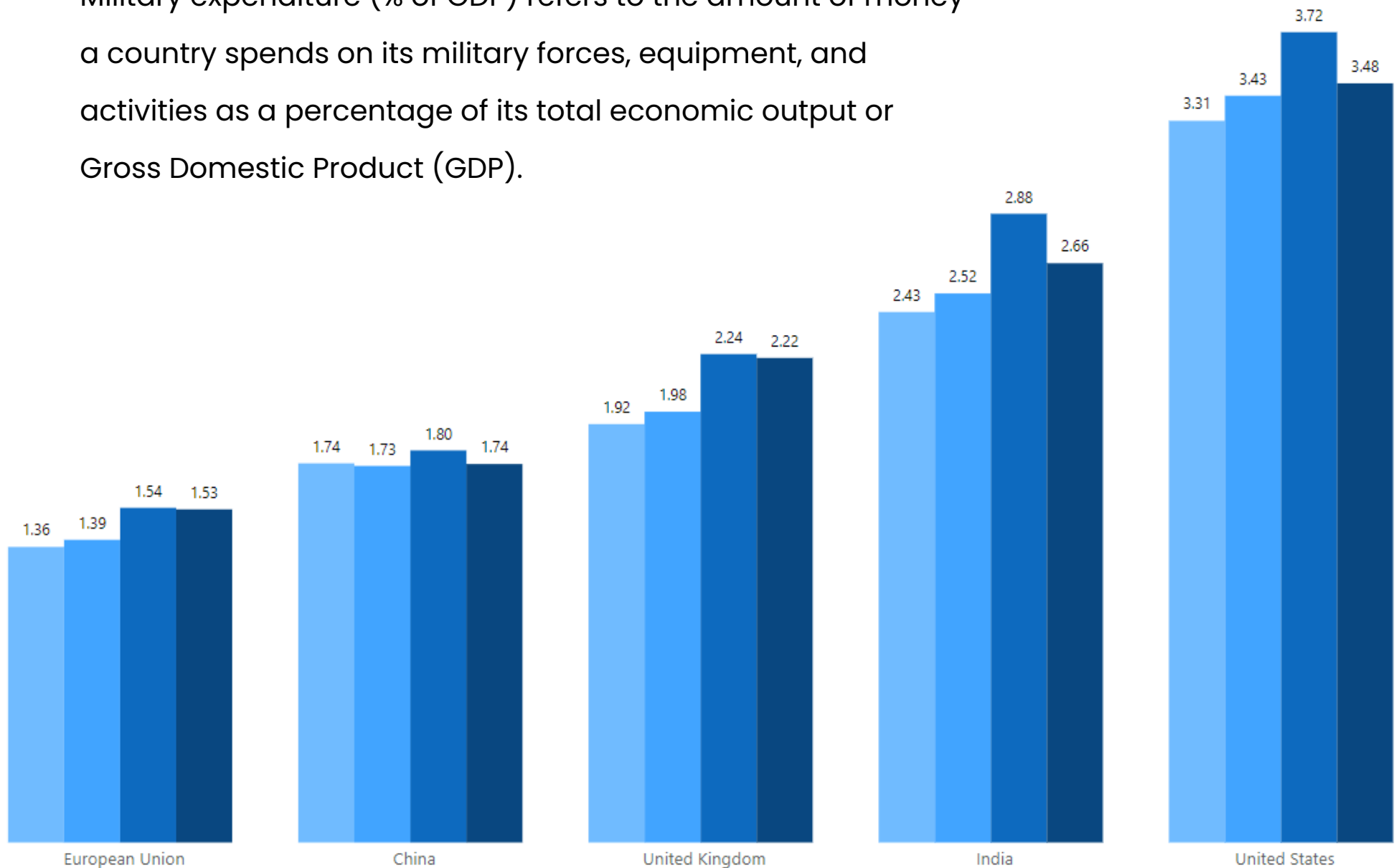
2) Despite having a larger population than India, China ranks second. However, it is important to note that China has a smaller proportion of the young population compared to India.



Military Expenditure (% of GDP)

● 2018 ● 2019 ● 2020 ● 2021

Military expenditure (% of GDP) refers to the amount of money a country spends on its military forces, equipment, and activities as a percentage of its total economic output or Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

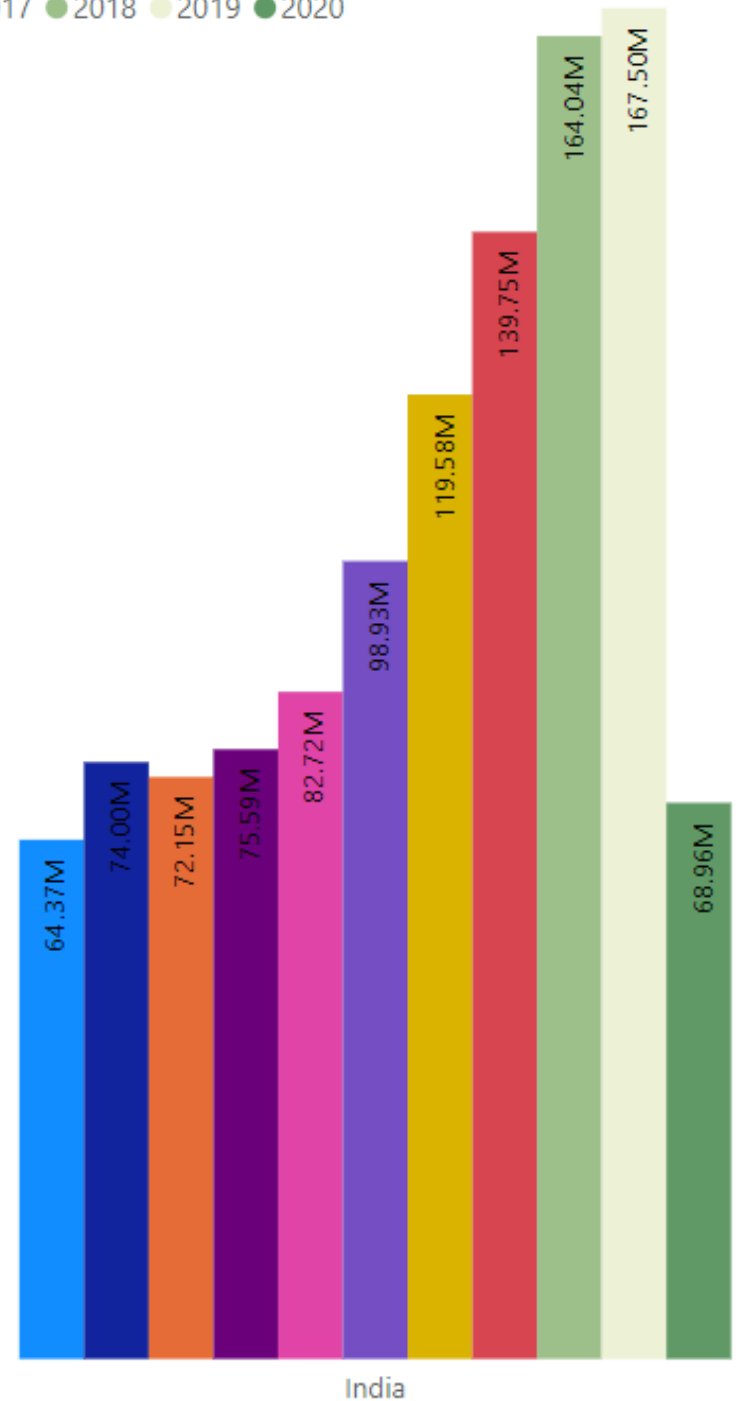


Air Travel (Passengers Carried)

● 2010 ● 2011 ● 2012 ● 2013 ● 2014 ● 2015 ● 2016 ● 2017 ● 2018 ● 2019 ● 2020

Air Travel in India:

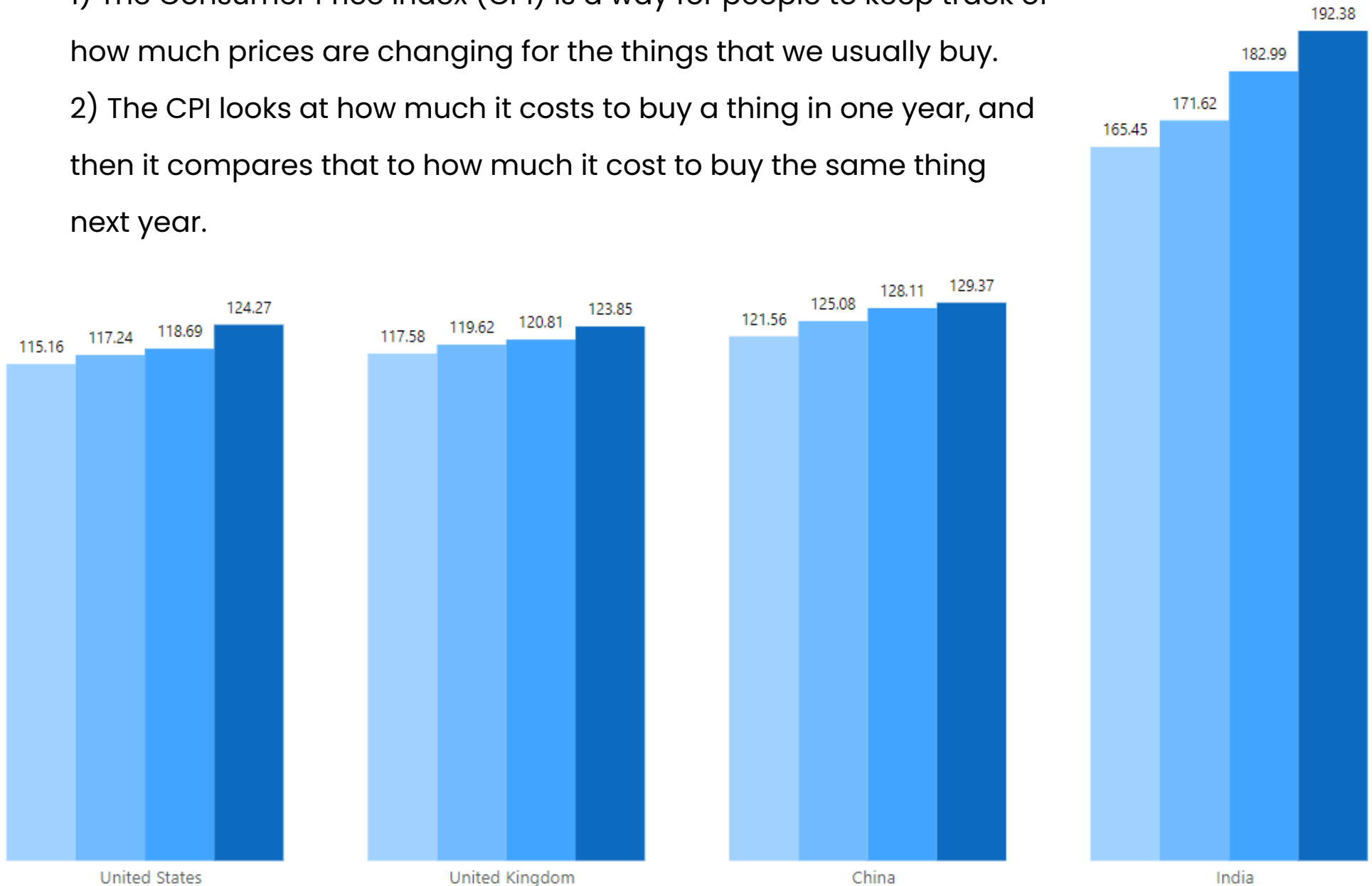
- 1) The number of passengers using AirTravel peaked pre-pandemic from 2016 to 2019.
- 2) As a result of having a relatively larger young population compared to China, major airlines in India are placing significant orders for aeroplanes. This is likely due to the expectation of increased demand for air travel in the coming years, as the young population ages and becomes more financially capable of travelling.



Consumer Price Index (2010 = 100)

● 2018 ● 2019 ● 2020 ● 2021

- 1) The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a way for people to keep track of how much prices are changing for the things that we usually buy.
- 2) The CPI looks at how much it costs to buy a thing in one year, and then it compares that to how much it cost to buy the same thing next year.



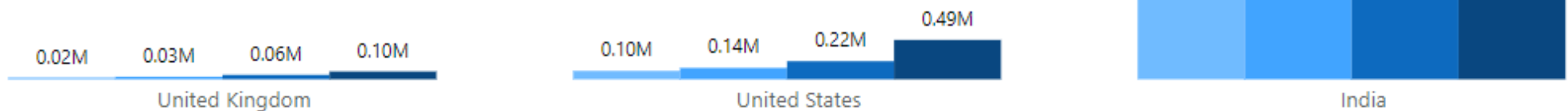
Children out of Primary School

● 2017 ● 2018 ● 2019 ● 2020

1) The primary school dropout rate is the highest in India, with the most number of children discontinuing their education at this level.

2) The good news is that the primary school dropout rate in India has been decreasing in recent years, suggesting that more children are opting to continue their education. This positive trend also implies that the incidence of child labour in India is declining.

3) In contrast, both the US and the UK have relatively low primary school dropout rates. However, this dropout rate increases when it comes to higher education.

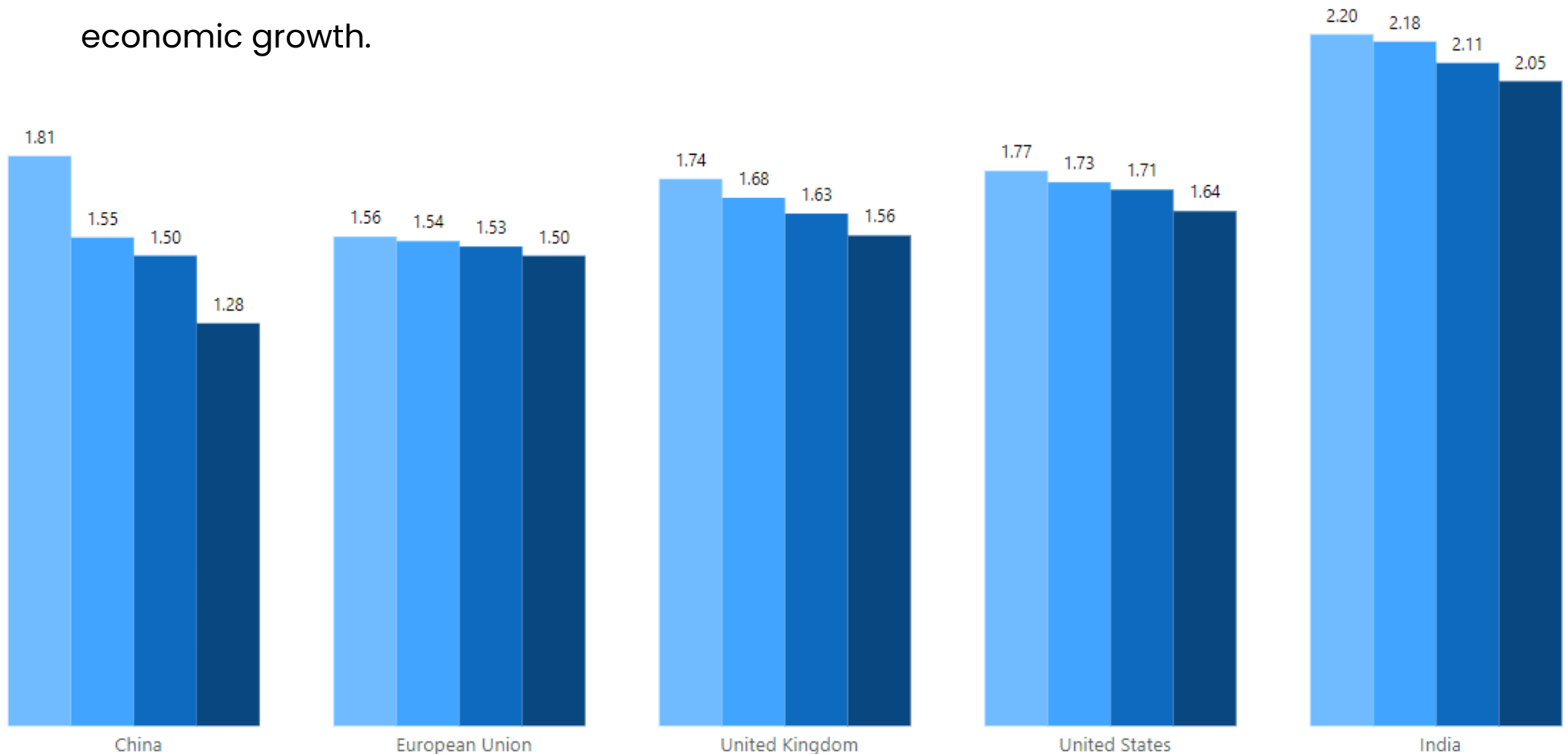


Fertility Rate (births per women)

● 2017 ● 2018 ● 2019 ● 2020

1) Fertility rate refers to the number of children born to women of childbearing age. When it is low, it means that women are having fewer children on average.

2) When the fertility rate is too low, it can lead to an ageing population. This can put a strain on the economy, shortage of labour and a decline in economic growth.



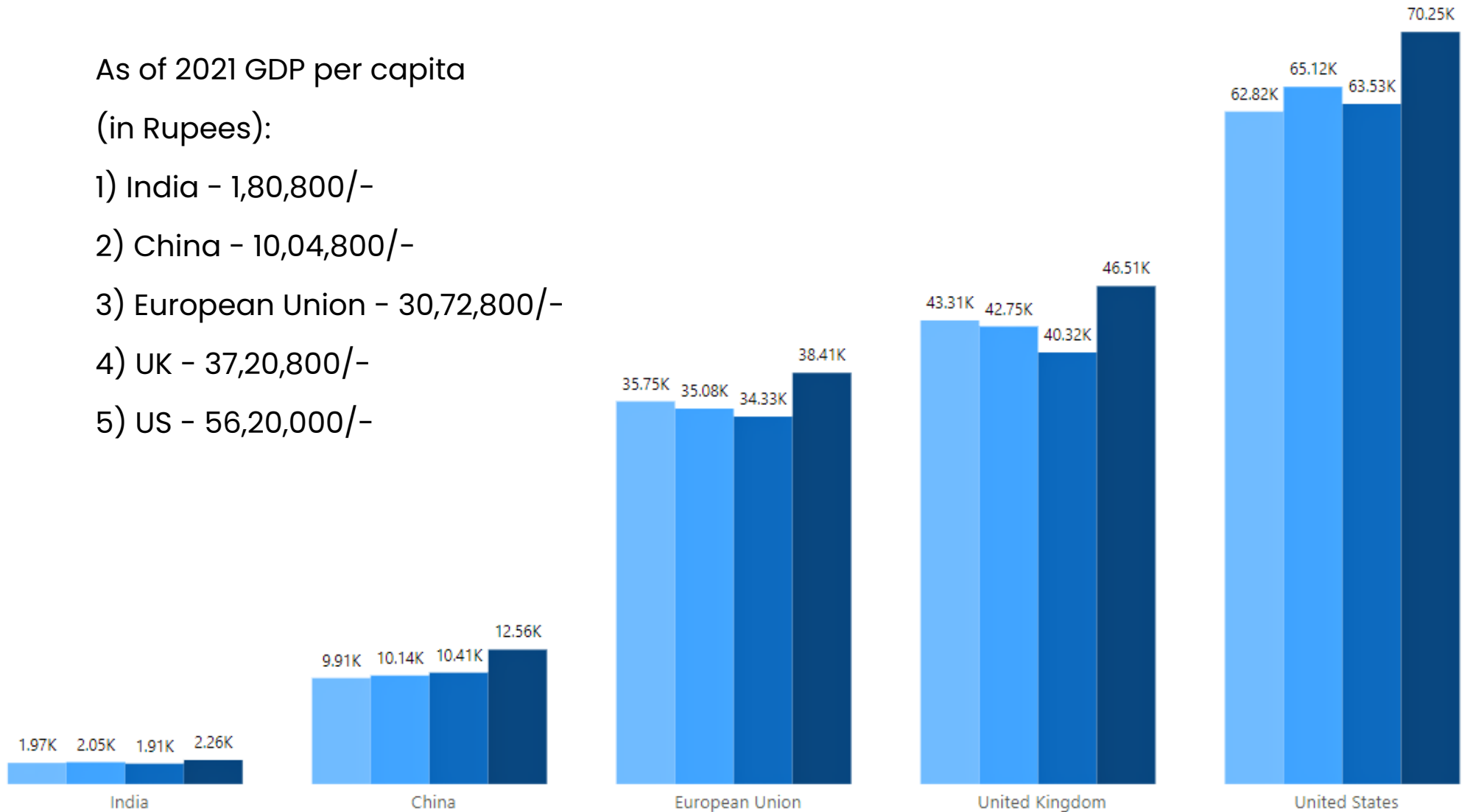
GDP Per Capita (in \$)

● 2018 ● 2019 ● 2020 ● 2021

GDP per capita is the money each person on average would have if all the money made by the country was divided equally among the population.

As of 2021 GDP per capita
(in Rupees):

- 1) India - 1,80,800/-
- 2) China - 10,04,800/-
- 3) European Union - 30,72,800/-
- 4) UK - 37,20,800/-
- 5) US - 56,20,000/-

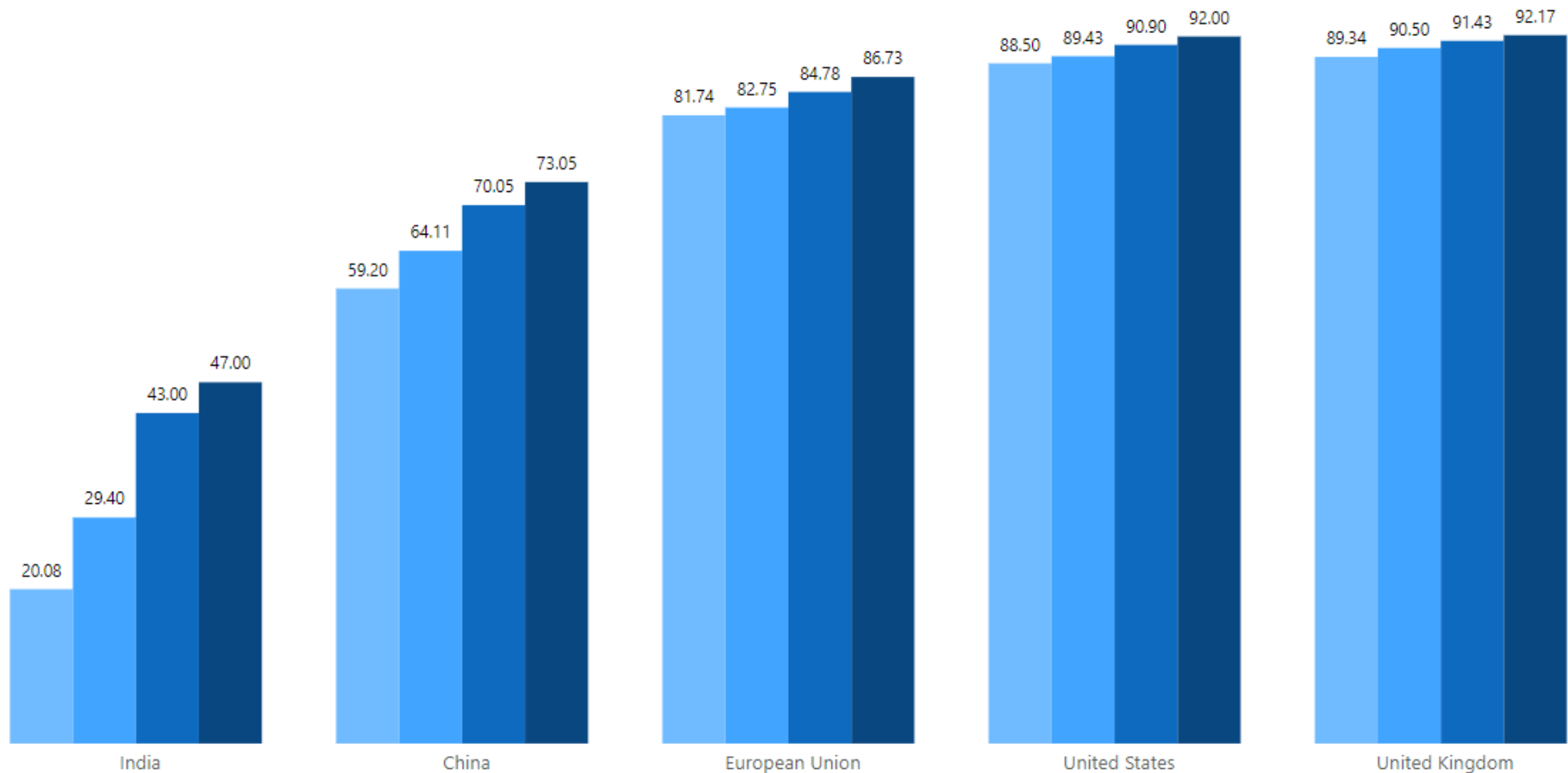


Individuals using the Internet (% of population)

● 2018 ● 2019 ● 2020 ● 2021

1) India's internet user base has experienced significant growth, and this can be attributed to factors such as Jio's entry into the market and the availability of affordable data prices.

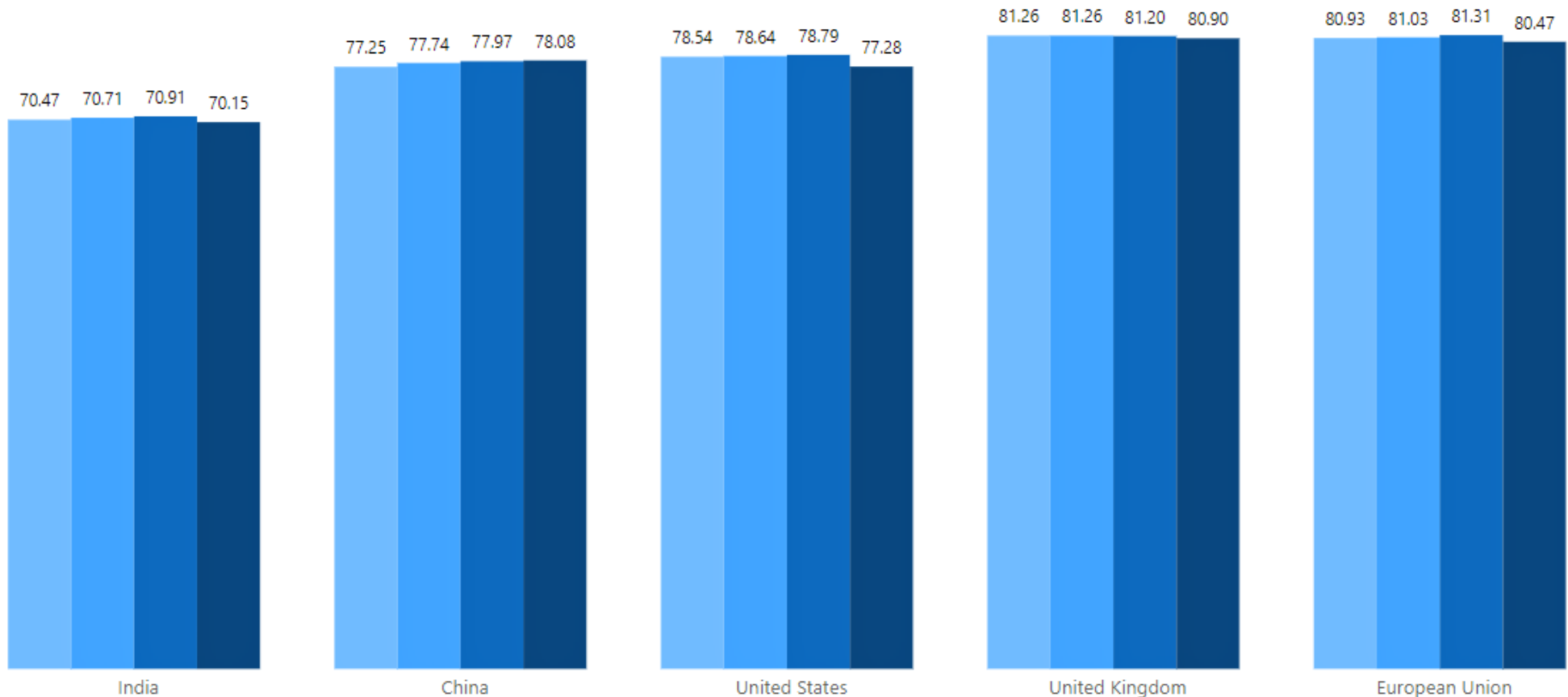
2) The presence of a larger number of internet users may be linked to an acceleration in economic growth.



Life Expectancy

● 2017 ● 2018 ● 2019 ● 2020

A higher life expectancy in a country generally indicates that the population is living longer, which can be a positive indicator of the overall health and well-being of the population. A higher life expectancy can also suggest that the country has a more advanced healthcare system, better sanitation and environmental conditions, and improved access to education and economic opportunities, among other factors.



A large, abstract graphic on the left side of the slide consisting of many thin, concentric, wavy blue lines that create a sense of depth and movement, resembling a stylized wave or a topographical map.

Thank You



Vinay Maharshi

A blue circular gradient shape located in the bottom right corner of the slide.