

Economic Outlook on India

Alissa Klinetob



India's Economy in Comparison to the United States

India

- Exports: \$301.90 billion
- Imports: \$503.50 billion
- GDP: \$1.84 trillion
- Gross National Income: \$477.00 billion
- Unemployment Rate: 8.5%
- Inflation Rate: 9.7%

United States

- Exports: \$1.56 trillion
- Imports: \$2.30 trillion
- GDP: \$15.68 trillion
- Gross National Income: \$9.78 trillion
- Unemployment Rate: 8.1%
- Inflation Rate: 2.1%

Currency in India

Coins in circulation: 50 paise, 1, 2, 5 and 10 Rupee



Notes in circulation: Rs. 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500 and 2000

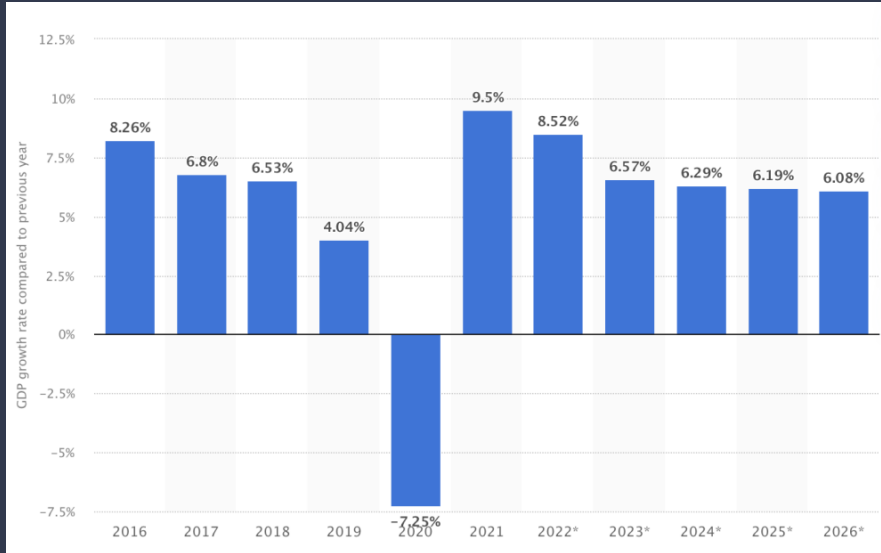


Bank notes are legal tender at any place in India for payment without limit.

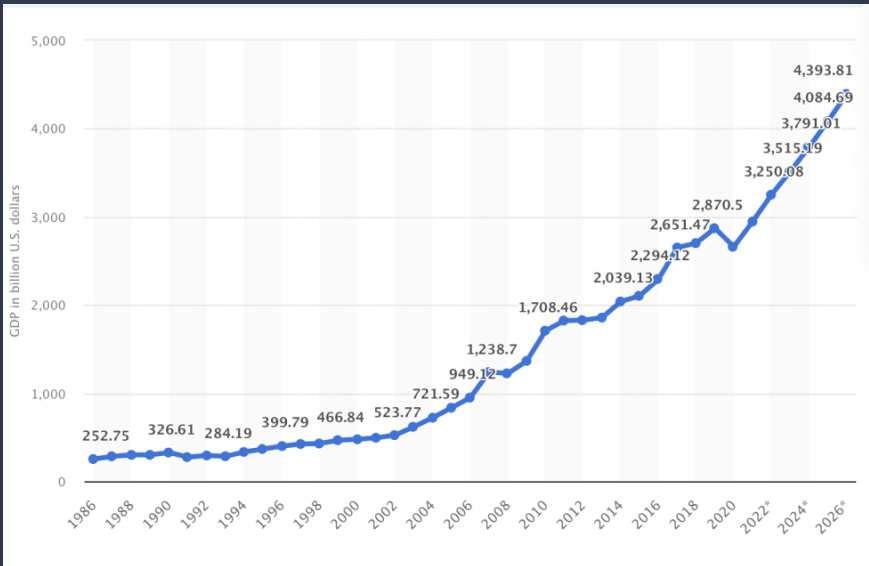
- India uses the Rupee as their form of currency
- One Rupee is equivalent to 0.013 US dollars
- Banknotes (paper money) are issued in increments of 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500, and 2,000 rupees.
- Coins are issued in increments of 50 paise, 1 rupee, 2 rupees, 5 rupees, and 10 rupees. (1 paise is equivalent to 1/100 of a rupee)
- History:
 - The Indian Rupee originated from the ‘rupiya’ which was a silver coin that was named after Sultan Sher Shah Suri in the 16th century.

Real GDP Growth Rate

- In 2020, the Real GDP growth rate was -7.25% in comparison to the previous year (2019)
 - This is likely a result of the COVID-19 pandemic (unemployment, staying home, etc.)
- It is predicted to have a steady increase in the Real GDP in the upcoming years
- The GDP growth has slowed down in the recent years partly as a result of India's rapidly growing inflation.

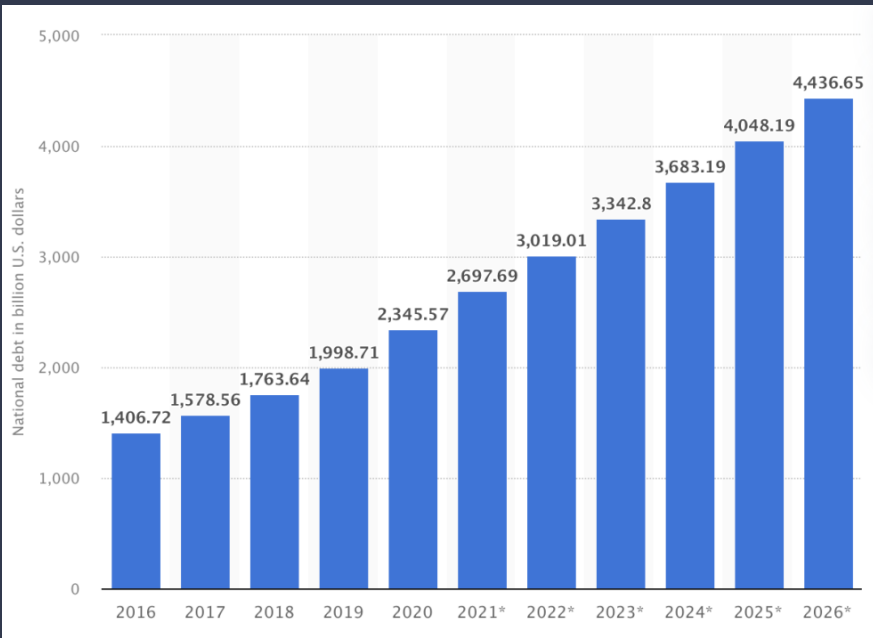


GDP in India



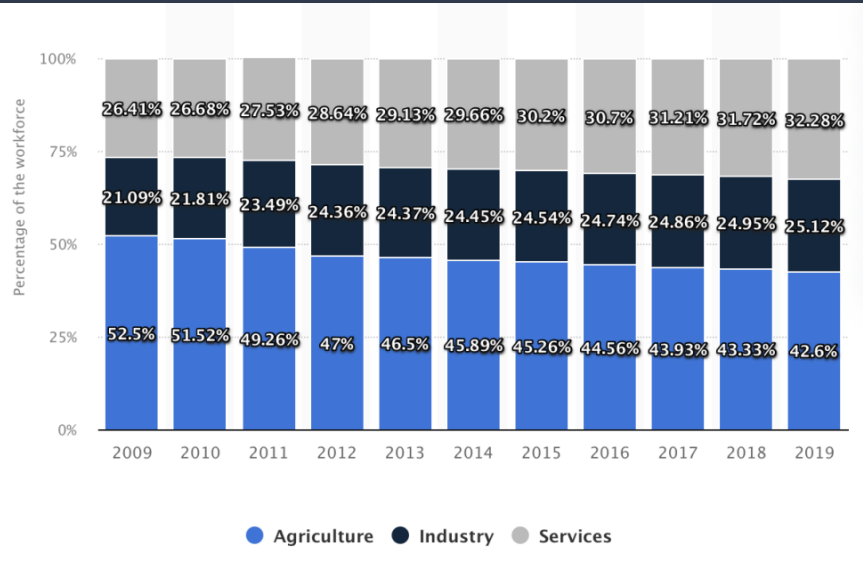
- Mixed economy (capitalist and socialist)
 - Their efforts to move toward a Soviet-style mass planning system because of a wide variety of hindrances such as an unskilled workforce.
- The GDP is steadily increasing despite a slight drop in 2020 as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic
- Many of India's exports include agricultural products, jewelry, chemicals, and ores.
 - Although India doesn't export large amount of items, they are still considered one the world's largest exporters
- India's imports mostly include crude oil, gold, and precious stones which are primarily used in their jewelry making.

National Debt



- India's national debt is steadily increasing, and is predicted to continually increase at this steady rate until the year 2026.
- India is borrowing and investing in many commercial banks and sever non-banking finance companies.
- Today, nearly 70% of India's GDP is made up of its national debt.

Employment Sectors



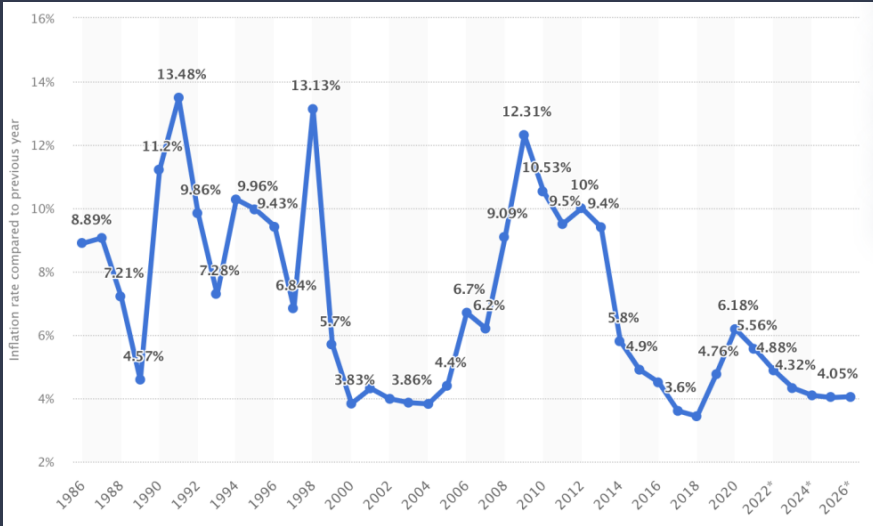
- Nearly 50% of India's workforce was employed in agriculture between the years of 2009 and 2019.
 - Although India's agricultural workforce is slowly declining, it still holds the overwhelming majority of workers in comparison to industry and services.
- The remainder of the workforce was relatively evenly distributed between industry and service jobs.
 - Individuals that are employed in services are gradually increasing; possibly beginning to take over the agricultural jobs.

Unemployment Rate



- The Unemployment rate in India was relatively steady from 1999 - 2019, but it skyrocketed in the year 2020 (7.11%) as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.
 - Employers couldn't afford to pay their employees so they were forced to let many of them go, resulting in an increase in the unemployment rate.

Inflation Rate



- India's inflation rate has fluctuated a lot over the years, and as of now, its extremely high
 - This is likely because of the rising food, fuel, and other prices.
- India's inflation rate in 2020 was seen to be 6.18% in comparison to 2019.

Reference Page

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