Data Sheet

Poverty & employment	• As per World poverty clock, less than 3% of India's (abt 3.5 Cr ppl) population is under the WB measure ($2.15/day) • NITI Aayog MDPI: Abt 30% in 2013-14 to abt 11% now => 25 Cr. Ppl exited MDP in the Modi era India employment report 2024 by ILO: ○ Educated youth face significantly higher levels of unemployment, with rates increasing with the level of education.
Inequality	• Oxfam's Survival of the Richest: The India Story report released in January 2023: Wealth distribution; Top 1% of the population owned more than 40.5% of India's wealth in 2021, while the bottom 50% owned only 3%
Informal eco	Annual Survey of Unincorporated Sector Enterprises (ASUSE) by MoSPI data: • Defn: Businesses not incorporated under Companies Act 2013 • Total abt 24% GVA of informal sector in entire economy • 11 Cr workers (appx.) in 6.5 Cr establishments • Most of agri in informal sector (untaxed)
Financial inclusion	• RBI's FI index: 64.2 (March 2024), improvement mainly contributed by usage dimension (AR FII). • As per RBI data, in FY 2022-2023, MFs had cornered over 6% of household savings. In FY21, this figure was 1.3%. MF AUM is equivalent to 29% of bank deposits.
Agriculture	• 18.2% to GVA in 2022-23 as per NSO data • ES: Rs. 1 in Agri R&D = return of Rs. 13.85 • Agri export: $50B now (goal of $100B by 2030) • Livestock contributes 30% to agri GVA (=> 5% to GDP) & • Fisheries contribute abt 7% to agri GVA (ES) • Agri growth: 1.4% in 2023-24 (ES) • Population employed in agri: 45% (ES 2023-24)
Industry	• Manufacturing contri to GDP: 17%(same as agri) • Make in India (launched in 2014) aims to increase manufacturing share of GDP to 25% by 2025 thru 12-14% per annum growth

	- Regional disparity: As per Annual Survey of Industries by MoSPI; 5 states (Maha, Guj., TN, Karna, UP) account for abt 55% of India's manufacturing GVA as well as employment.
Services	- RBI's KLEMS (full form?) data: The services sector (excluding construction) is now absorbing most of the workforce moving out of agriculture, unlike the 2000-2011 decade where construction was the primary absorber. - Same KLEMS data: employed people as a ratio of the total population has increased to 44.2% in FY24 from 34.7% in FY18.
Export-Import, BoP	- India's recent inclusion in JPMorgan's Govt Bond Index-Emerging Markets (GBI-EM) in June 2024, has increased significant foreign investment of over USD 1 billion into Indian bonds within the month.
Debt stats.	According to the **"A World of Debt 2024"** report by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (Unctad), developing countries' debt reached $29 trillion last year, growing twice as fast as in developed countries. - Global public debt hit a record $97 trillion in 2023, growing at an annual rate of 5.1% since 2010. Mota mota remember that global debt of $100 T, developing countries accounting for $30 T - Interest payment account for about a fifth of total expenses of GoI as per Budget this yr. (Outstrips edu & health exp. in many countries inc. India) - Public debt in developing countries rising twice as fast as developed countries - India debt-to-GDP ratio of abt. 83% as per IMF
Education	- Present edu exp.: 2.7% of GDP (budget estimate) - Kothari Commission (1966): Spend 6% of GDP on edu, reiterated by NEP 2020 (Kasturirangan Committee) - NEP targets: 100% GER in pre-school by 2030 & 50% GER in higher edu by 2035.
Health	Present situation: - ES 2023-24: Govt. health expenditure at 1.9% of GDP - Natl. Health Acc. Estimates: Total healthcare expenditure at about 3.8% of GDP (public + pvt.) - Same Natl. Health Acc. Estimates by Health Min. says that out-of-pocket expenditure reduced from 64% in 2013-14 to about 39% in 2021-22 since share of Govt. expenditure is now 48% of total health exp. 15th FC recomm:

	- Health spending by the states should be increased to more than 8% of their budget by 2022 Public health expenditure of Union and state governments together should rise progressively to reach 2.5% of GDP by 2025 (MOST IMP one). - Primary health care expenditure should be two – thirds of the total health expenditure by 2022 Suggestions: Blended finance (NITI Aayog) & health insurance **On Health insurance:** Ayushman Bharat already covers bottom 55 Cr. Of the population, 10% likely already covered or are capable of accessing pvt. Health insurance, that leaves the middle half of the population that needs to be convinced & helped to get health insurance. In health, cover emerging dimensions like NCD (obesity part of malnutrition). Acc. to report "India: Health of the Nation's States"- The India State-Level Disease Burden Initiative in 2017 by ICMR, proportion of deaths due to NCDs in India have increased from 37.9% in 1990 to 61.8% in 2016. The four major NCDs are cardiovascular diseases (CVDs), cancers, chronic respiratory diseases (CRDs) and diabetes which share four behavioral risk factors –unhealthy diet, lack of physical activity, and use of tobacco and alcohol.
Urbanization	2011 Census: 31% urban population - Present estimates: 36% (WB data) - India urban population by 2030: Over 40% (projected)
Demographics	- Median age of 28.4 in 2024 - More than 2/3rd population in 15-64 age 10% of population (150 million) above 60 => projected to double by 2050 - Demographic dividend to peak around 2041 (ES 2019-20) & last until 2055 - India in 3rd stage of demographic transition model presently - TFR = 2.0 (less than replacement level of 2.1) as per NFHS 5 (2019-21) - Sex ratio of 1020 (NFHS 5)

	Must mention 3 caveats here 1. Demographic window for 3 more decades => start preparing for silver economy dev. 2. State-wise variation (Peninsular India vs hinterland) => address by internal labor mobility 3. Require human capital dev., else demographic disaster => social sector investments karo
Technology	AI: • WEF predicts that while AI will take away 85 million jobs, it will create 97 million new roles by 2025 • WEF also predict AI could add 1 Trillion $ to GDP of India by 2035 • India ranked 72 on IMF's AI Preparedness Index, index score of 0.49 Semicon. (revise from notes, better remember contextually)
Role of IT in banking & finance	• India is at the forefront of global fintech advancements, with an adoption rate of 87%, surpassing the global average of 67% • India contributes nearly 50% of world's digital transactions
Digital Payments	• CAGR of 50% (volume) & 10% (value) in last 7 yrs (RCF) • Avg. PC digital transaction in 2023 at Rs. 16.8 lacs (RCF) • Avg. monthly UPI transactions consistently exceeds 20 lac crore in this yr
Gender	Gender parameters: • Sex ratio: 1020 (NFHS 5) • Sex ratio at birth: 929 (NFHS 5) • IMR: 25 per 1000 (WB data) • MMR: 97 per lac as per sample reg. system => SDG goal of 70 per lac in 2030 • Female life expectancy at birth: Abt 70 (slightly > men) • Literacy rate: 77% vs 85% for men • FLFP: 41.7% as per PLFS 2023-24 (vs 78.8% for males) • Gender pay gap: Women earn only 18% labour income in India (World Inequality Report 2022)

	- Urban women LFP: 25% as per Labour Min. data - Husband inc. > 40K/month => women unlikely to work (State of working India Rep. 2023 by Azim Premji Univ.) - Monetary value of unpaid labour by women: Abt 7.5% of SDG estimated by a SBI report. - Agri participation of women: over 75% (PLFS) - Land ownership: 8% - Rep. in 18th LS: Abt 14% - Rep. in local self govt.: 46%
Agri financing	Issues in agri credit (RBI Dpt. Gov. speech): 1. Regional imbalance: South 47% while NE 0.76% 2. Non-institutional sources: Contributes 23% agri credit 3. Land fragmentation & small landholdings: Avg. landholding of 1.08 ha => difficult to give credit (Lenders prefer working with large landholding farmers) 4. Complicated loan procedures, lack of collateral, high cost of finance etc. are operational issues Solns: 1. FPOs and collectivization ko support 2. Integrate agri value chain (farmers, suppliers, traders etc.) => lending incentivized thru risk reduction 3. Cold chains and warehouse financing to stabilize prices + loans based on e-NWR 4. Farm mechanization + micro-irrigation => reduce uncertainty + tech-enabled data-driven insights to enhance financing models 5. Enable capital growth by aligning with govt. schemes and interest subvention schemes

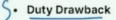|	Govt. steps:
	Steps Taken for Financing Agriculture
	1. 74 million active **Kisan Credit Cards** have emerged as vital tools for providing timely and flexible credit, especially for short-term needs.
	2. **Institutional credit to agriculture** reached an all-time high of Rs 25.10 trillion during FY24
	3. **Agricultural Infrastructure Fund (AIF)** for farm-gate infrastructure
	4. **Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI) scheme** for the construction or renovation of godowns and warehouses
	5. **Mission Organic Value Chain Development** for North Eastern Region Scheme aimed at creating a comprehensive value chain from inputs to consumer markets and boosting exports
	6. **Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises Scheme (PMFME)**, and **(Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund) AHIDF** are helping drive agricultural growth.
Export promotion steps	**What** Recently, the Union Finance Ministry extended the export-related benefits to courier shipments. These benefits include: • Duty Drawback • Remission of Duties or Taxes on Exported Products (RoDTEP) • Rebate of State and Central Taxes and Levies (RoSCTL) Active Recall what are they NOW
Miscellaneous	• Recently, the finance minister stated that NPA associated with the Mudra loans have dropped to 3.4% in 2023-24. PSB data: • During FY24, PSBs have improved their asset quality, with NNPAs declining to 0.76% (overall SCBs ka 0.6 hai recall). • PSBs have a capital adequacy ratio of 15.55%, a net interest margin (NIM) of 3.22% • PSBs have the highest net aggregate profit so far of Rs 1.4 trillion, with a dividend of Rs 27,830 Cr. to shareholders. • RBI Annual Report: Corpo debt mkt data **4.3. Corporate Debt Market** • Corporate bond yields generally softened during 2023-24, mirroring G-sec yields. • Private placements remained the preferred channel, accounting for 97.8 per cent of total resources mobilised through the bond market. *Showcases the shallowness of our financial mkts* PSL set up in 1972