

## Economic Survey Series - II

### State of the Economy: Steady as she goes

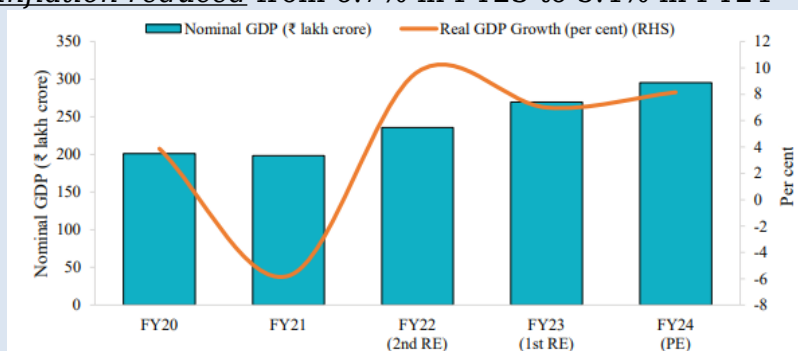
- **Performance** - The fiscal balances of the general government (central and State) together have improved progressively.

#### State of Economy - Data Points

- **GDP projection**- 6.5 to 7%

- **Improvement**

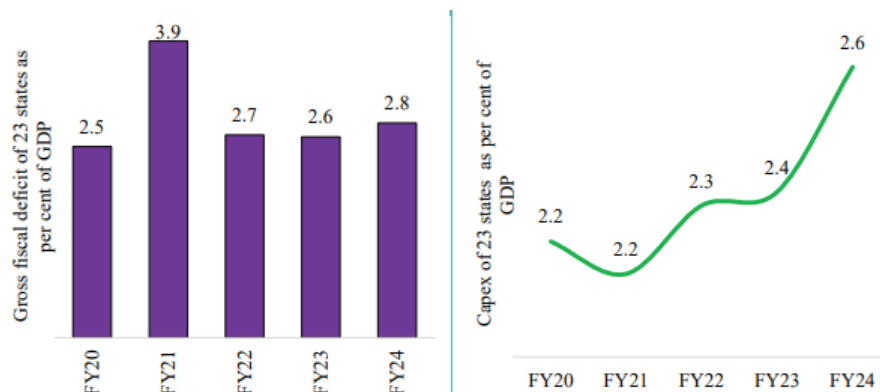
- Real GDP grew by 8.2% in FY24
- GVA grew by 7.2% in FY24
- Net taxes at constant prices grew by 19.1%
- Current Account Deficit (CAD) stood at 0.7% of the GDP during FY24, an improvement from 2.0% of GDP in FY23.
- Retail inflation reduced from 6.7% in FY23 to 5.4% in FY24



- **Tax collection**

- Direct Tax- 55% of tax collected
- Indirect Tax - 45% of the total tax collected

- **Resilient domestic economy** - The Indian economy *recovered swiftly* from the pandemic, with its real GDP in FY24 being 20% higher than the pre-COVID, FY20 levels.
- **Improved states government finance** - State governments continued to improve their finances in FY24.



- The quality of spending by state governments has improved in recent years, with state governments focusing more on capex.
- The capex of 23 states as a per cent of GDP improved from 2.2 in FY20 to 2.6 in FY24.
- **Decreased government debt** - Since the pandemic, the Union and the State Governments have focussed on fiscal consolidation, thus declining debt trajectory of the government till FY23.
- States' debt burden is gradually easing and the general government debt to GDP ratio increased slightly in FY24.
- **Moderation in inflation pressure** - There is declining core inflation but volatile food inflation.

According to Economic Survey 2023-24, India is projected as a **high-growth and low-inflation economy**.

- **Resilient financial system** - Data from the RBI's Financial Stability Report of 2024 show that, the Gross Non-Performing Assets (GNPA) ratio declining to 2.8% in March 2024, a **12-year low**.
- **Safer India's external sector** - On the external front, moderation in merchandise exports continued during FY24 on account of weaker global demand and persistent geopolitical tensions.
- India's service exports have remained robust.
- However, a sharper decline in India's merchandise import growth, owing to declining commodity prices, **resulted in a lower trade deficit in FY24**.
- **Reduction in macro vulnerability** - The fiscal deficit of the Government is expected to drop to 4.5% of GDP or lower by FY26.
- The Government continues to stick to the fiscal glide path and kept the sovereign debt sustainable.
- This is reflected in the downward trajectory of the macroeconomic vulnerability index.

**Macroeconomic vulnerability index** is an index constructed by combining India's fiscal deficit, Current Account Deficit and inflation.

- **Inclusive growth** - India's social welfare approach has undergone a shift from an input-based approach to outcome-based empowerment.
- Saturation of basic necessities has been recognised as imperative to achieve this, thus impelling an array of flagship initiatives.
- The approach also involves the targeted implementation of reforms for last-mile service delivery to truly realise the maxim of "**no person left behind**".
- **Improvement in employment** - According to the annual PLFS, the all-India annual unemployment rate (persons aged 15 years and above, as per usual status) has been declining since the pandemic.
- There is also a rise in the labour force participation rate and worker-to-population ratio.
- From the gender perspective, the female labour force participation rate has been

*rising* for six years.

- **Reduced poverty** - The focus on addressing individual deprivations helped in *reducing the incidence of poverty*.
  - **Niti Aayog** - There is a steep *decline in the headcount ratio of multidimensionally poor* between 2015-16 and 2022-23.
- **Reduced rural-urban inequality** - There is rising consumption spending, as evident from the [Household Consumption Expenditure Survey](#) (HCES) 2022-23.
- The monthly per capita consumption expenditure (MPCE) in 2022-23 *increased* in real terms in *both rural and urban* areas over 2011-12.
- The *difference* between rural and urban MPCE also *declined* in percentage terms.
- **Forecast** - Indian economy looks forward to FY25 optimistically, anticipating broad-based and inclusive growth.

Source	Year/ Period	Forecast
IMF	2024-25	7.0
ADB	FY25	7.0
Economic Survey	Current FY	6.5-7.0
Monetary Policy Committee	Current FY	7.2
World Bank	FY25	6.6
SBI	FY25	8.0

## References

[India Budget| State of Economy](#)