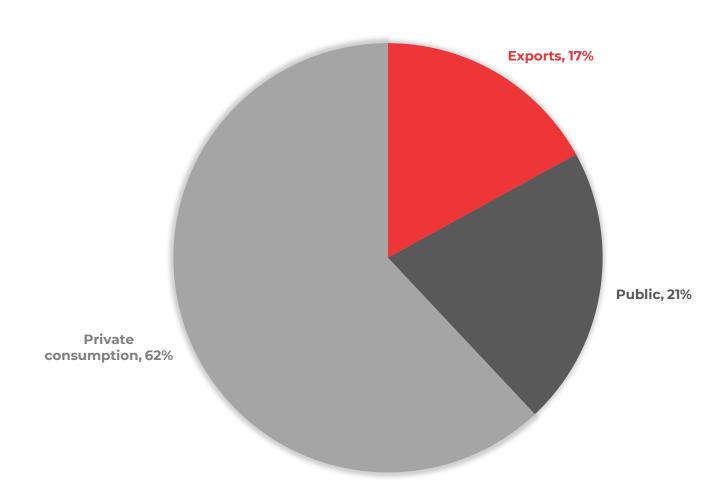


Indian Economy

INDIAN ECONOMY (USD 4 TRILLION)





More than 60% of the Indian economy is domestic consumption.

Who consumes what?

1. Of the following states, which one has the higher proportion of vegetarians?



2. Which of the following industries has the largest domestic consumption?











Rice



Alcohol



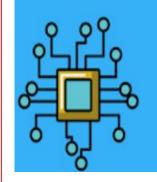
Jewelry



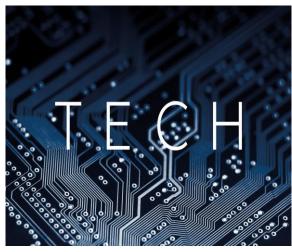
Wheat

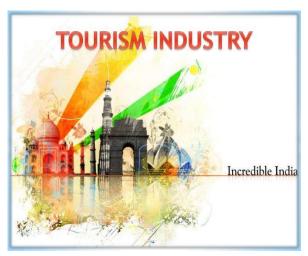
3. Of the following businesses, which industry is the largest in India?



















Travel &Tourism

4. What percentage of Indians account for nearly half of all air travel in India?

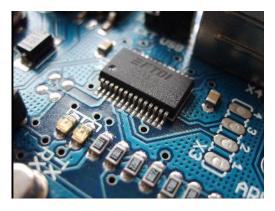


5%

9%



5. After Oil, which industry consumes most of our dollars?











Electronics



Gold



Equipments



Education

6. Indian household credit has been growing at the fastest rate in recent years. What % of Indians have credit cards?









20%



30%



7. How many Indians have passports?

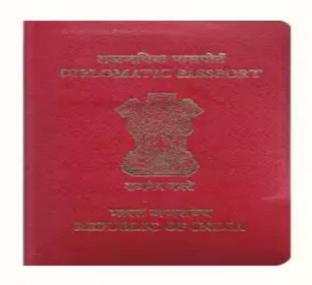
Types Of Indian Passports



Regular Indian Passport



Official Indian Passport



Diplomatic Indian Passport



30%



20%



10%



8. How many households in India have washing machines?











10%

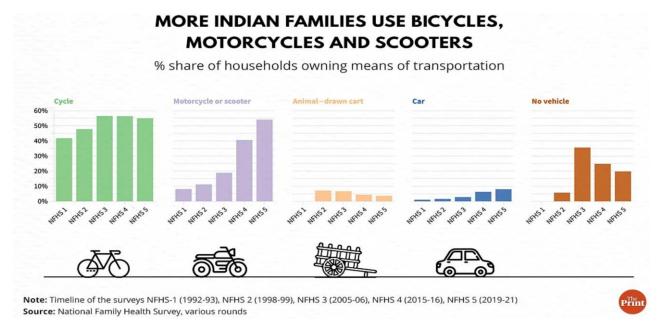


20%



9. How many households in India own private vehicles?





A

40%

B

20%

C

10%



10. How many households in India have at least one graduate?









25%



20%



15%



11. Which region has the lowest rate of children per woman (Fertility Rate)?



(A) USA

B UK

C Australia

South India

12. India is home to the largest number of people below the poverty line (earning under \$2 per day). Among 189 countries globally, what is India's rank in terms of the number of billionaires?













13. While we are the largest producer of agricultural products, our challenge lies in storage and distribution. What is our global rank in cold storage capacity?







150



50

(C)

7



7

14. Gandhiji once mentioned that India lives in its villages. What percentage of India is urbanized now?









10%



20%



30%



10%

15. Globally, the average tax collection by federal governments is 17% of GDP. What is the rate in India?





A

1%

B

5%

(C)

10%



16. When India gained independence, there were 19 medical colleges producing 1,000 allopathic doctors annually for a population of 34 crores. How many doctors are there in India now?





A 1 lac

B 5 lacs

C 10 lacs

D 15 lacs

17. How many Indians file IT returns?





A

1%

B

5%

C

10%



18. Approximately 45% of Indian adults are employed, both formally and informally. The employment rate for males is about 64%. What is the workforce participation rate for women in India?







10%



15%



20%



19. What is the ratio of the average salaries between the top 5 IT companies and the top 5 PSU companies?





A

2:1

B

1:1

C

1:2

D

3:1

20. Which state receives the most foreign tourists?











Rajasthan



Goa



Kerala



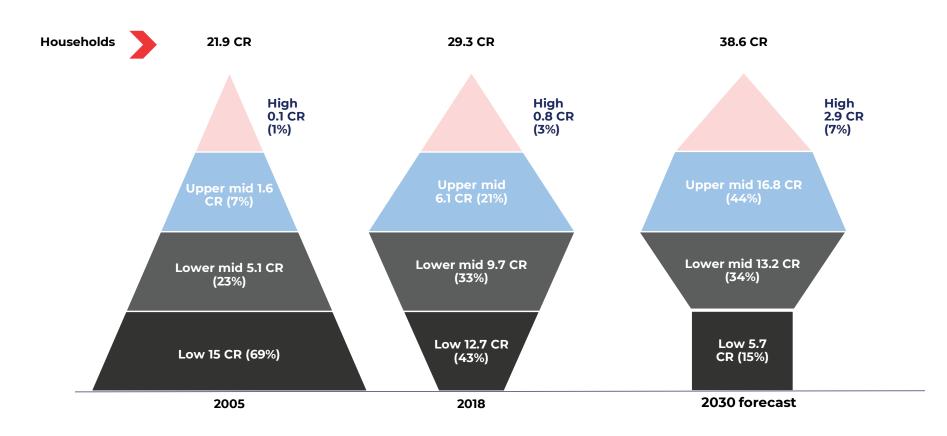
Tamil Nadu

Income Structure of Consumer India

Population Quintile based on per capital Income	HH in mn	HH Size	HH Inc lakhs/year	% Share of each income quintile to total		
				Income	Expenditure	Surplus income
Richest 20%	72 mn	3.72	6.3	45	36	70
Next 20%	61 mn	4.33	3.6	22	23	20
Next 20%	42 mn	4.71	2.7	15	18	8
Next 20%	49 mn	5.44	2.2	11	14	3
Bottom 20%	42 mn	6.28	1.6	7	10	-1
All India	281 mn	4.70	3.9	100	100	
Richest 10%	39 mn	3.43	7.5	29%	22	50
Poorest 10%	20 mn	6.56	1.4	3%	4	-1

Source: Ice 360

Evolution of Household Income Profile



High Income & Upper Mid Income Segment (5.5 lakh and above)

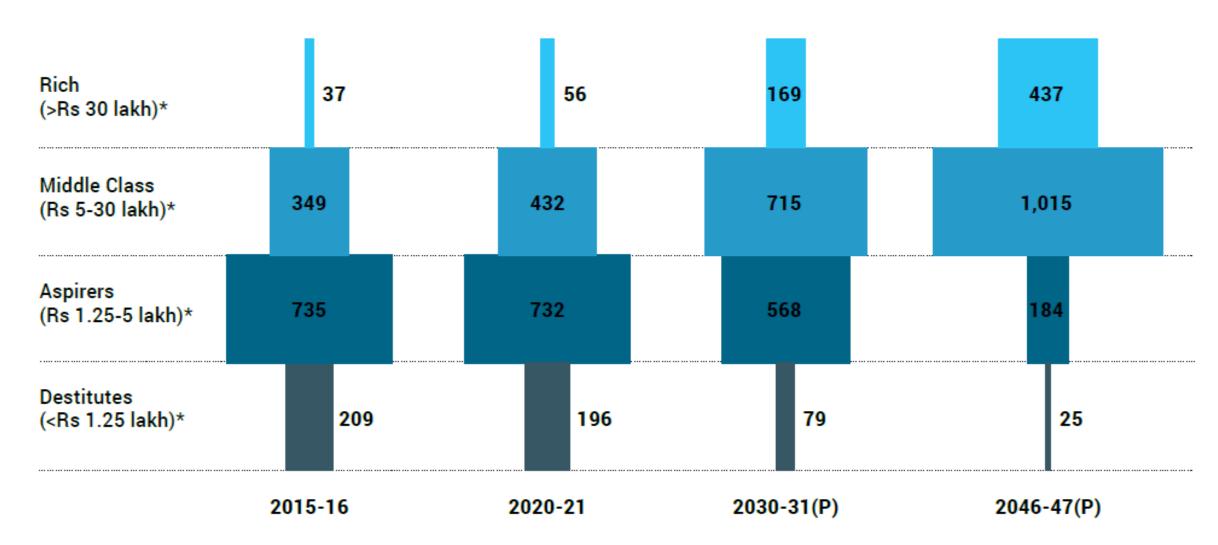
- 1 in 4 households today
- 1 in 2 households by 2030
- ~7 CR fewer low-income households by 2030

Note: Low: <INR 2.5 lacs, Lower mid: INR 2.5 -5.5 lacs, Upper mid: INR 5.5 – 27.5 lacs, High: >INR 27.5 lacs

Projections with annual GDP growth assumed at 7.5%

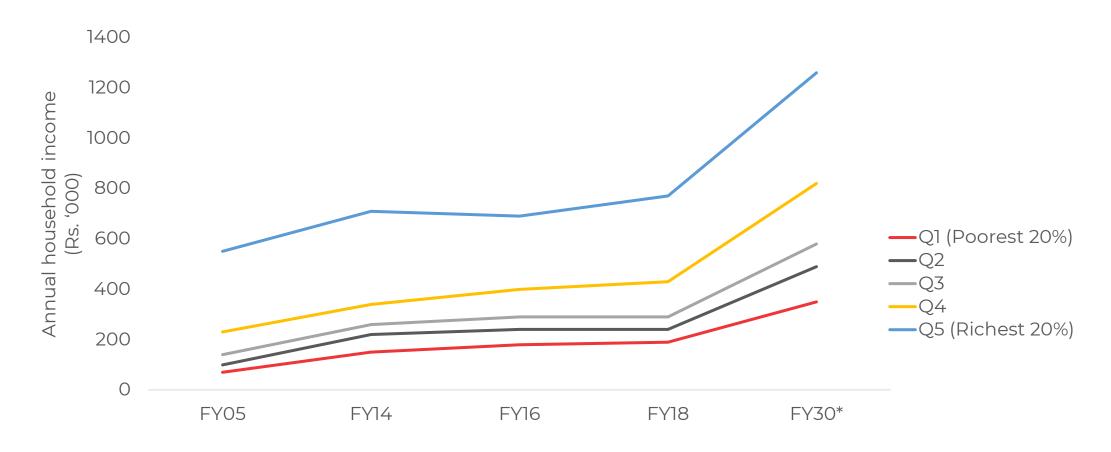
Source: PRICE projections based on <u>ICE 360 Surveys</u> (2014,2016,2018)

India's Income Pyramid



^{*}Annual household income at 2020-21 prices

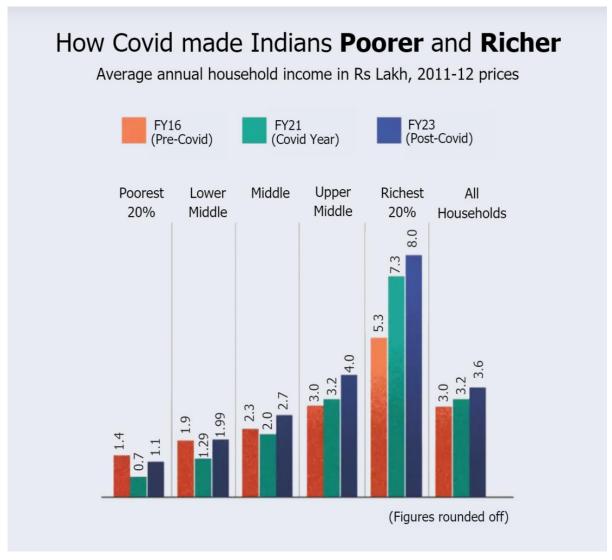
Breakout of Next 20

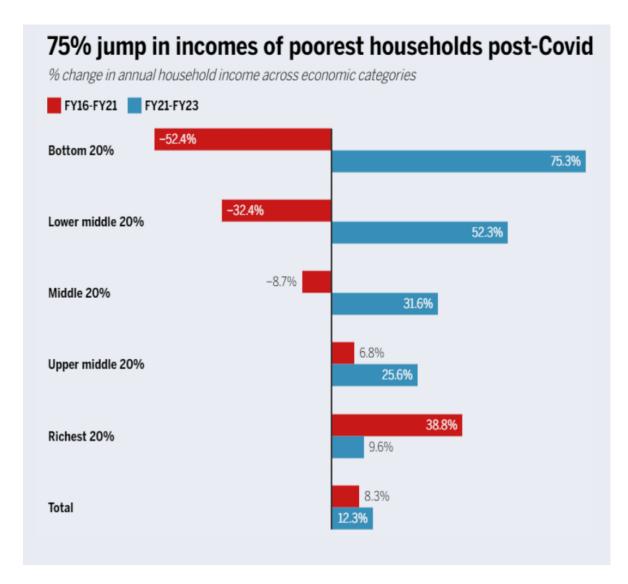


The second line (from top) representing second quintile of population is growing at a faster rate for the last few years and is breaking out from the lowest 3 quintiles.

Source: Ice 360

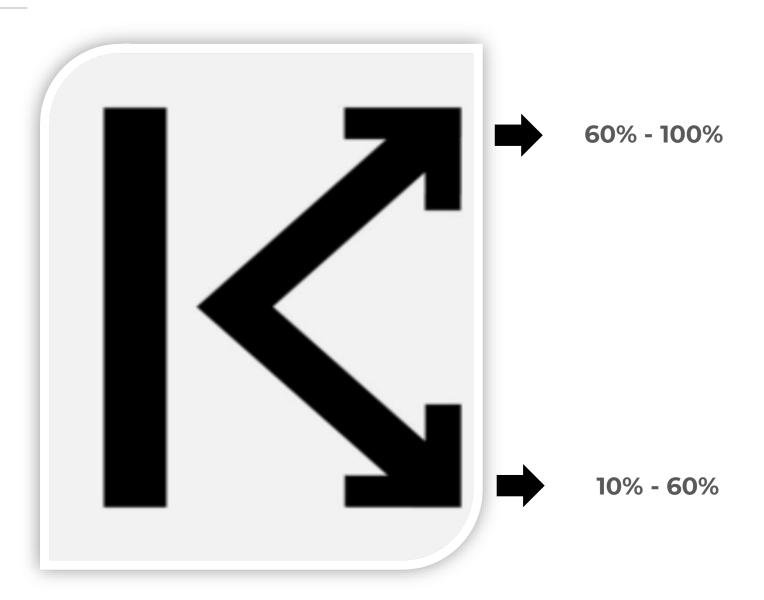
Evolution of Household – Post Covid





Source: Ice 360

Evolution of household



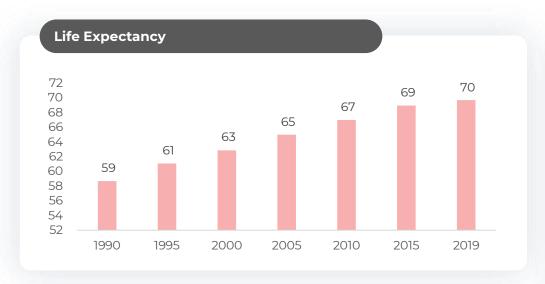


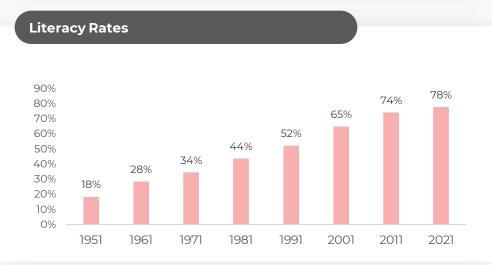


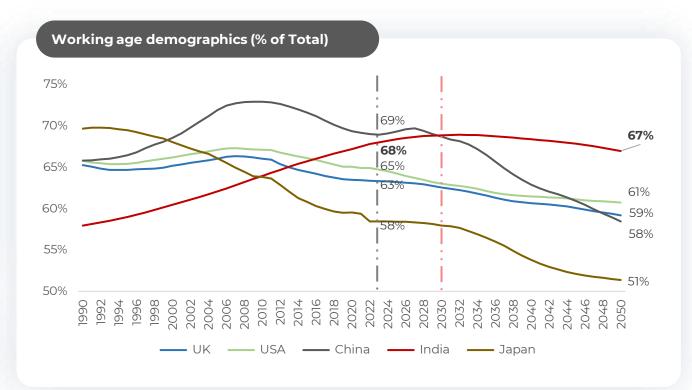
The Great Indian Paradox

- Demography.
- Urbanisation.
- Women Participation.
- Attitude Towards Credit.
- Formalisation.

India's Tryst with Productivity / Social Indicators





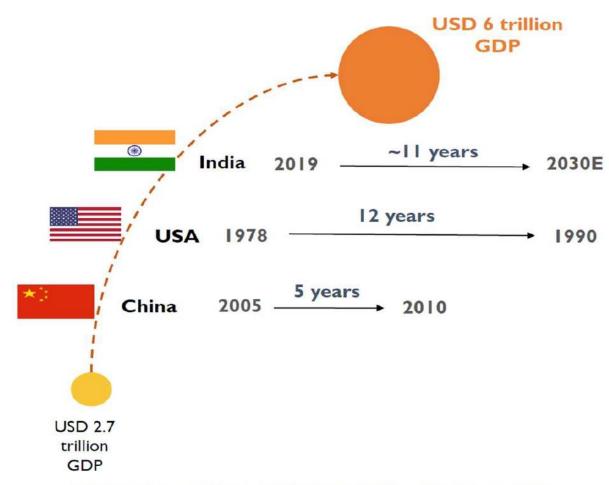


Country	Median age 2020	Median age 2030
India	27.3	30.9
China	37.4	42.7
USA	37.5	39.7

Country	Median age 2020	Median age 2030	
UK	39.5	41.6	
Germany	44.9	45.9	
Japan	48.0	51.5	

Source: United Nations World Social Report 2023

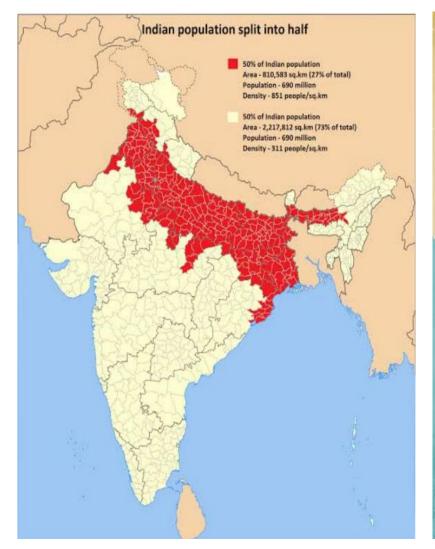
India is where China was in 2004, US in 1980 are avoidable thoughts. India is unique, will evolve differently.



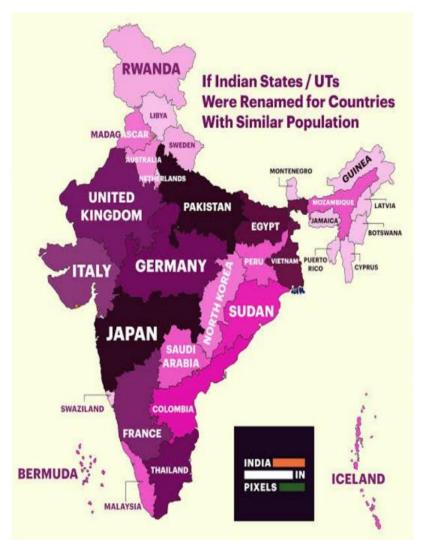


Source: Bloomberg research; US Mcap - S&P 500 index and China Mcap - Shaghai SE composite index

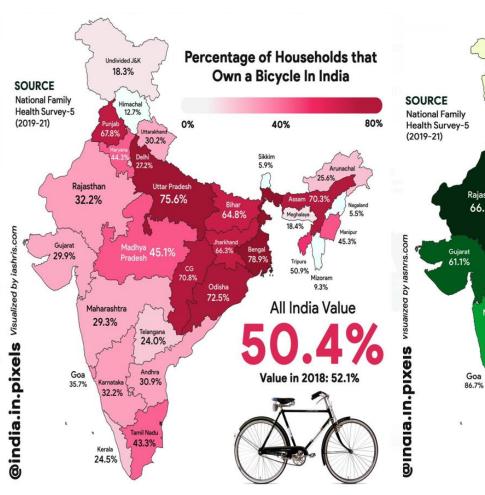
Our Demographic split

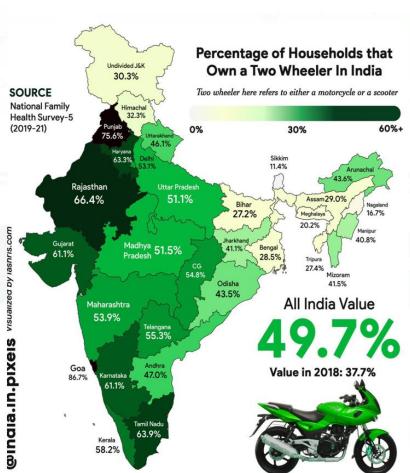


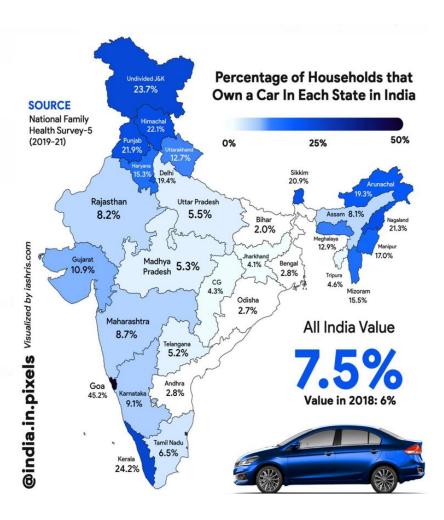




Our Demographic split

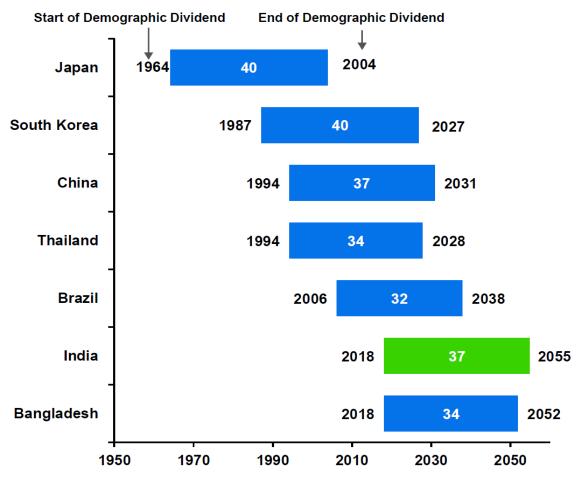




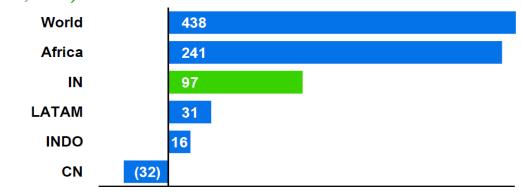


India's Large and Young Population

Demographic dividend places India better than global peers



Largest contributor to world's working population by 2031; change in working age population (2031 vs 2021; mn)

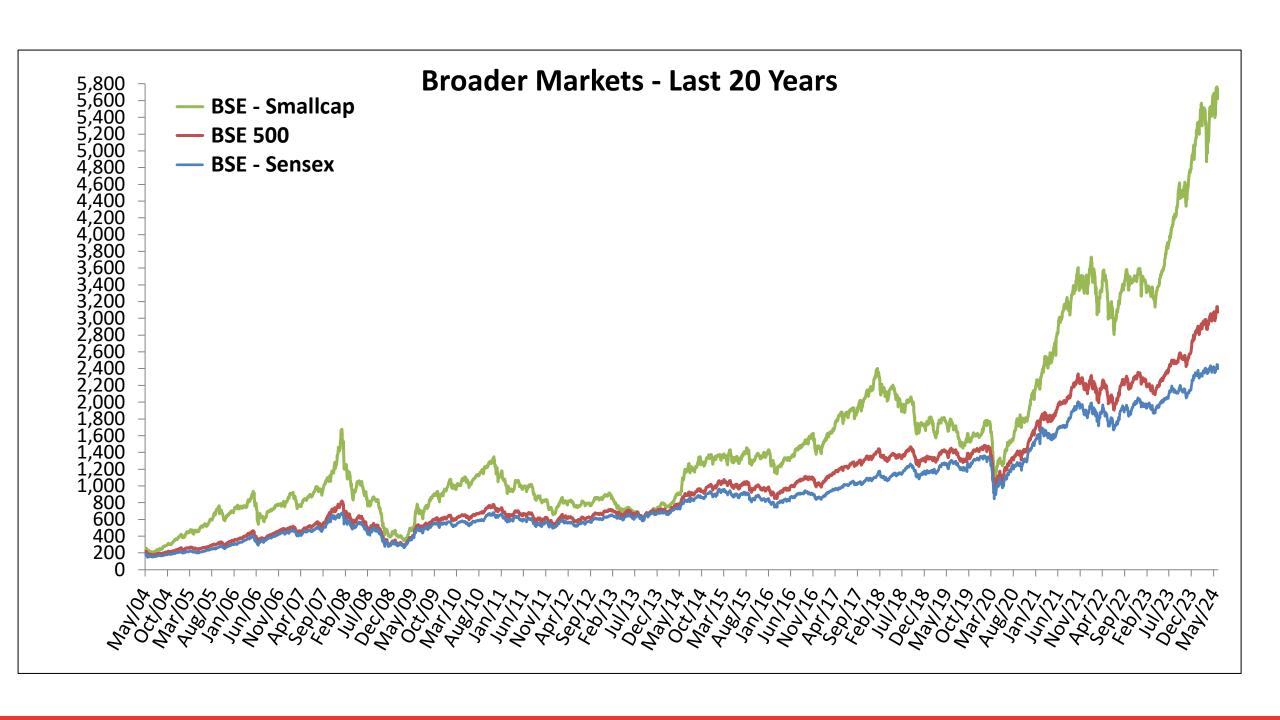


Higher share of working age population to be a driver of growth; % share working age population

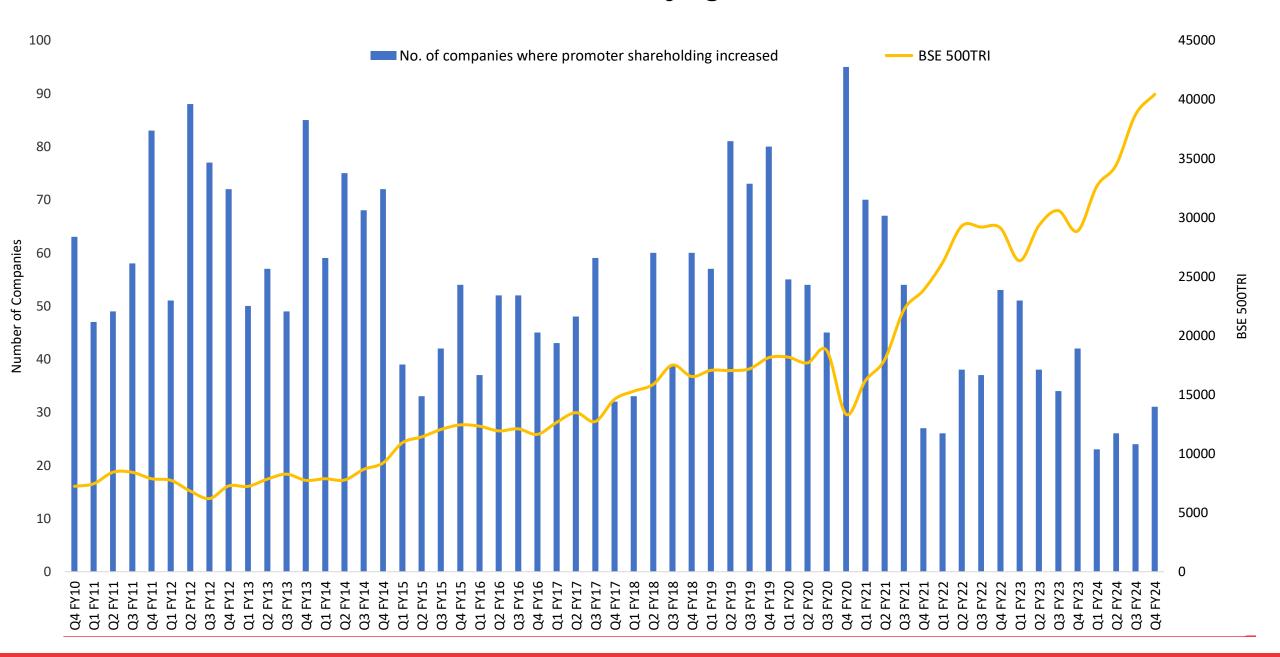
	2020	2030	2040	2050
India	64.2%	64.8%	63.6%	61.1%
Africa	54.4%	56.3%	58.3%	59.7%
Indonesia	63.9%	63.7%	61.8%	60.1%
China	64.2%	60.7%	56.6%	49.7%
LatAm	63.3%	62.9%	60.9%	58.0%

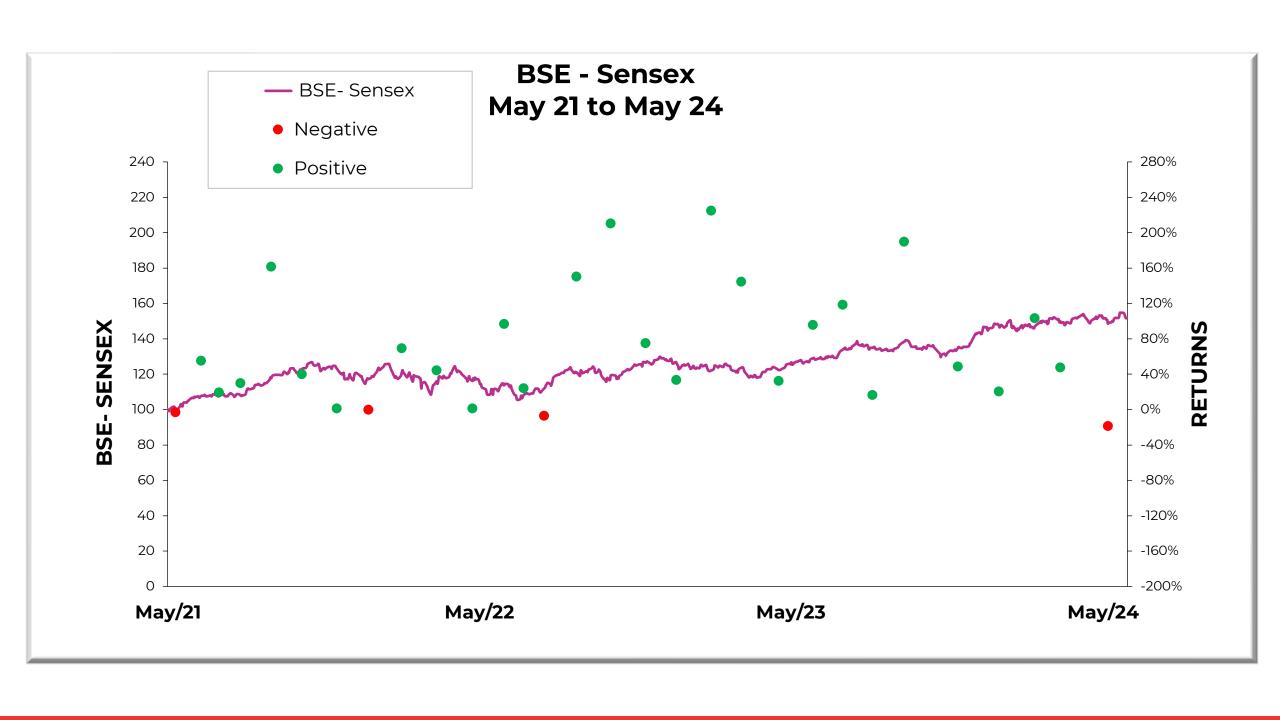
Countries with larger shares of working age population to total population are likely to witness higher GDP growth rates

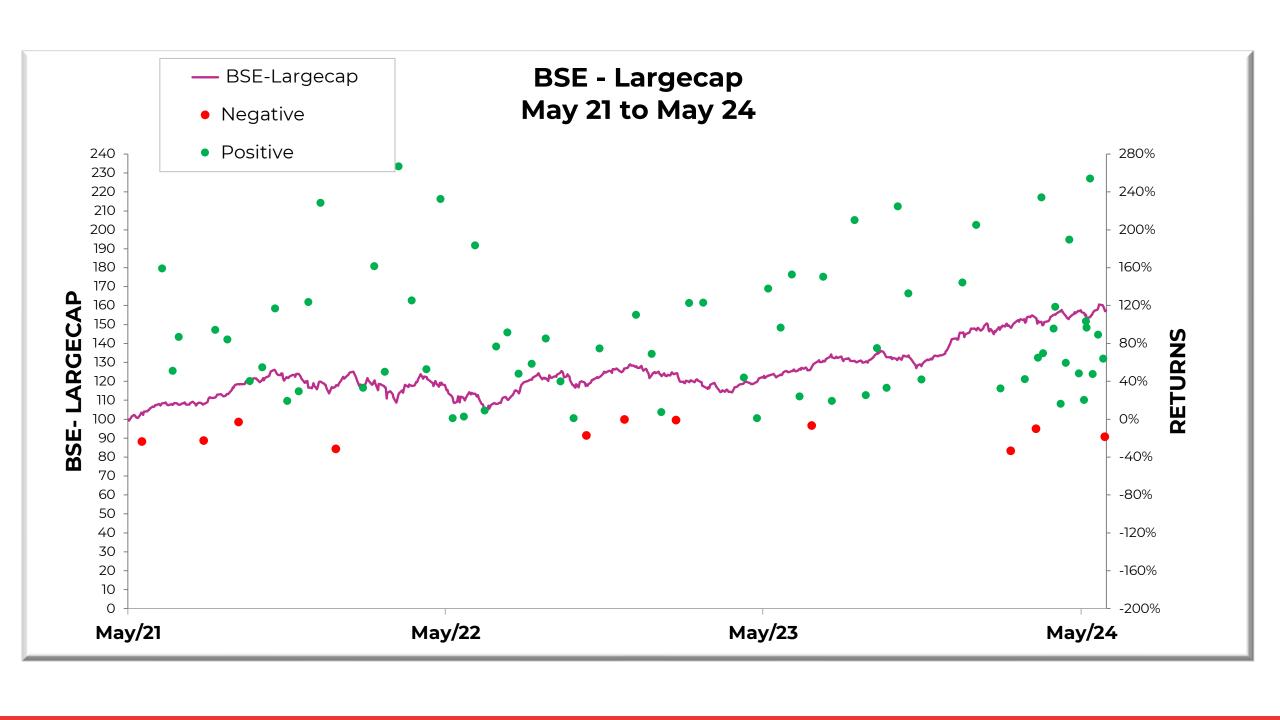
The Opportunities?

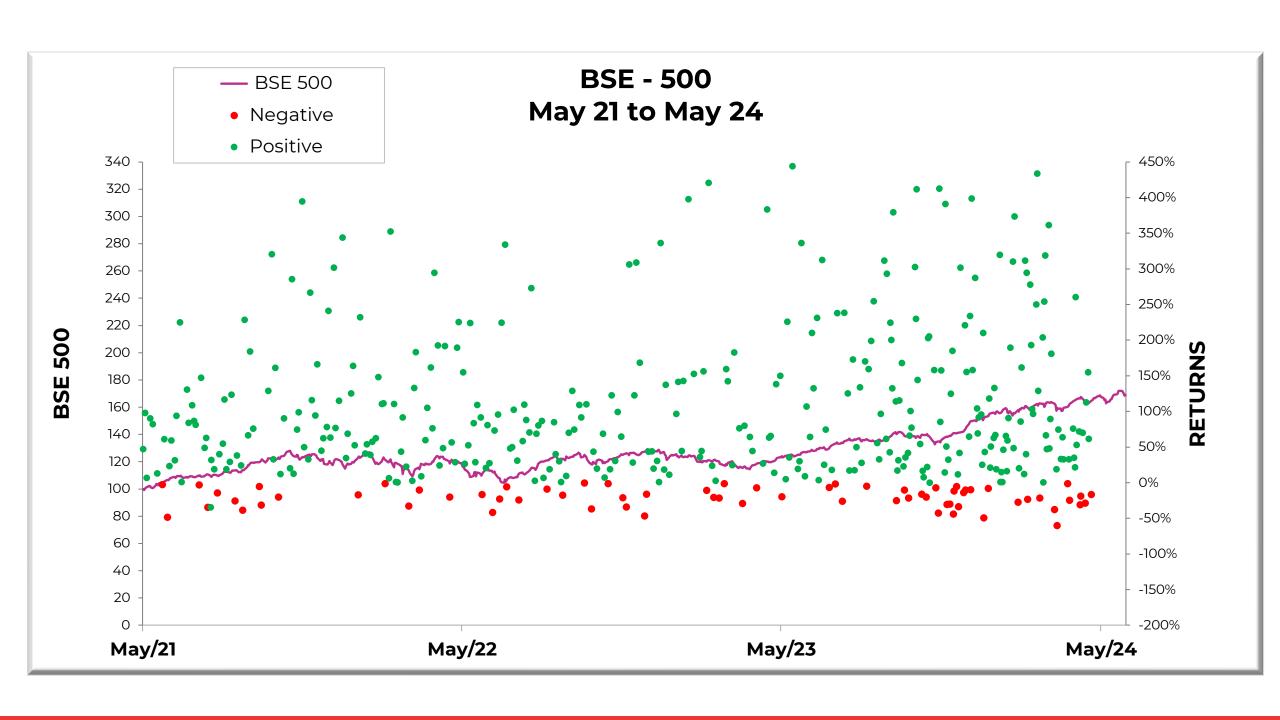


Promoter's Buying









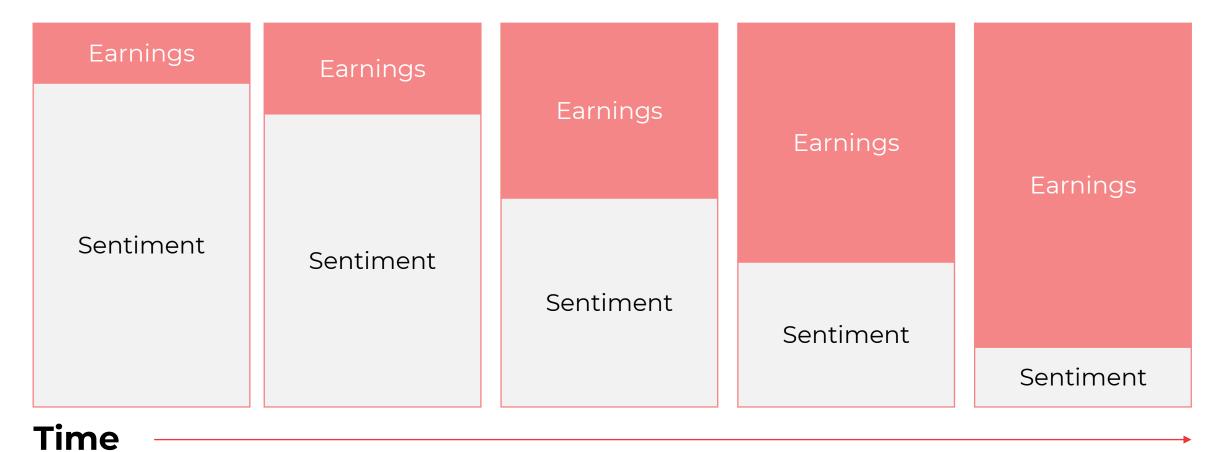
Divergence in Market Valuations

Expensive Part: 50% of Market Universe Deep Value Part: 15% of Market Universe

Fair Value Part: 35% of Market Universe

Earnings and Multiples matter in Portfolio Returns.

What moves the market



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