



# INDIA 2030

## The Progression of The Indian Economy

This paper is based on secondary research carried out by GBS using multiple data points across sources from the Print, Internet and Social Media handles. The attempt is to educate the reader in an appropriate/ alternative way, about the topic which holds a great amount of economic importance in the present scenario. GBS, in no way, claims propriety over the source data. This paper is a mere reproduction of relevant facts derived from Source Data . In no way, it attempts to drive GBS's individual viewpoint in any way.



Compiled by  
**Guidant Business Solutions**

**Aug '21**

The World is going through a vital phase of CHANGE !!!

The spate of events that have been occurring for the last quarter of decade (starting 2011) are noteworthy. With things looking to get back after the 2008 crisis which was termed the Global Financial Crisis (GFC) the world order was inching towards normalcy, getting more predictable until 2020 when COVID-19 surfaced, putting the world economy to another spin. In this bargain, and also due to the progressive economic policies of India, the country has started to see itself as a frontrunner in global circles. Developed nations have been appreciating the subtle reorganization of Indian Economy. COVID-19, which, even for many developed nations, became a growing economic concern, repositioned India in the global forum, with it's resilience and aggression. The Make-In-India campaign followed by the clarion call of a Self-Reliant India push economic reforms in the forefront of all actions surrounding India's development.

India 2030 is an attempt to extrapolate all these efforts and to highlight where these could lead India to on the Global Economic Stage of 2030. We wish you a Happy Reading !!

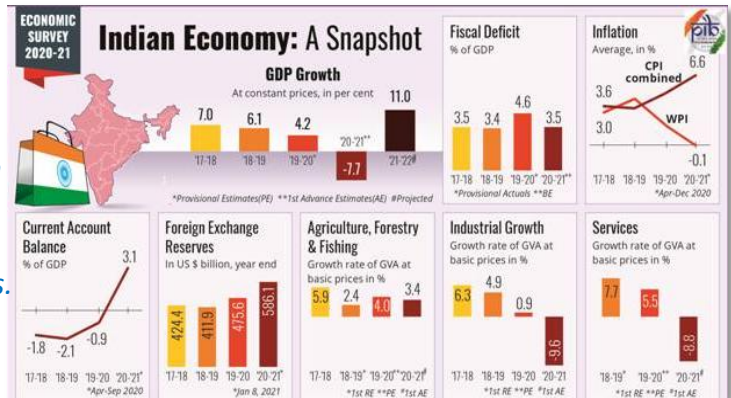
Team GBS

## The Genesis

*The pandemic-induced shocks to the economy which have already shaved off 15.7 per cent of the GDP from the previous year, will delay the ambitious target of becoming the third largest economy by three years to 2031-32 now, says a report. Currently, the country is the fifth largest economy in the world behind Germany.*

*The government has set a target of becoming a USD 5-trillion economy by 2030. In 2017, BofA had predicted that the country would emerge as the third largest economy in 2027-28 based on its assumption of the demographic dividend, growing financial maturity, and the emergence of mass markets.*

Source :- [https://www.business-standard.com/article/markets/india-to-emerge-as-world-s-third-largest-economy-in-2031-bofa-securities-121032200536\\_1.html](https://www.business-standard.com/article/markets/india-to-emerge-as-world-s-third-largest-economy-in-2031-bofa-securities-121032200536_1.html)



- The last financial year (2020-21) started with the whole country being under one of the strictest lockdowns anywhere in the world. But at that time few would have thought that April 2021 would be worse in terms of Covid cases than April'20
- India's real gross domestic product (GDP) at current prices stood at **Rs. 195.86 lakh crore (US\$ 2.71 trillion)** in FY21.
- India's economic growth is forecast to be **7.3%** in 2021, the fastest growing major economy with only China coming in a close second with a **7.2% projected growth rate** in calendar year 2021, the report said.
- India's Inflation rate of 2021 is **4.87%**. India attracted total foreign direct investment (FDI) inflow of \$72.12 billion in April-January, 2021, the highest ever for the first ten months of a financial year.
- Unemployment Rate is **13.0%**
- India's exports jump **58%**, all-time high of **\$34 billion** in March 2021.
- India world rank is **6th** with GDP **3,049.70 (nominal) billion** in 2021.

Source:- <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1693232>



**Ravi Shankar Srivastava**  
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**Development**

EVERY adversity brings opportunities. In the current context, businesses need to be looked upon from the prospective of Technology, IT Solutions, Management Bandwidth, Optimizing the Human Resources and using the government MSME benefits, PLI schemes, etc. Besides India is also thriving to create a world class infrastructure digital platform to facilitate knowledge based business to accelerate growth. The world is looking at India as an Investment Destination, besides numerous opportunities in the space of M&A, technology transfer, shifting manufacturing base to India, Capitalizing the human resources available in abundance. The government with its arm's length, is infusing whatever the resources are available to create India one up reputation in the field of manufacturing digital platform, indigenous products to domestic market and export. The green energy, E.V. (electrical vehicles), Health care, Medical devices, Vaccines, API and Pharma products, Domestic Tourism, Defence infrastructure, Aeronautics and Horticulture are the key drivers in the time to come. The F.D.I. and F.I.I are actively aggressive, IPO are oversubscribed and stock exchange has crossed 50K mark which shows the India's growth story.

The Indian Economy is at it's best. With reformatory policies followed by swift actions, India is all set to rock the global stage in 2030. All efforts are being put by the country's economists, Financial Planners, Leaders in their respective orders, Indian Industry as a vibrant force, and many other agencies that act as vehicles of growth, which are subtly coordinating among themselves to organize each other to support what we anticipate as the greatest challenge the nation has set out for.

Yes, India is all set to change. Sectors like Manufacturing, Defence, Software Services, Technology, Agriculture, Automobiles, Engineering, KPO, Healthcare , Pharmaceuticals, etc. are all set to grow in the present scheme of things where global players are partnering with India for International Trade. India 2030 is a different India that will emerge, for the world to see. We attempt to showcase what will be the drivers to take India where it wants to be by the end of this decade.



**Jaykumar Acharya**  
**Managing Partner –**  
**Leadership &**  
**Process Expert**

India is well poised to become the 3rd largest economy by 2030. With a steady growth in GDP a lot of India's growth will be driven by local consumption as the purchasing power of the rural India will get better over time. The pace with which India is growing the population below the poverty line will be around 5% as compared to 15% today though it will still be majorly a rural country. India will be a nation powered by a young work force. With increased productivity, sound macroeconomics, enhanced global connectivity, improved education and health infrastructure there will be huge investment opportunities created in the country and all this cause a shift in India's outlook from a developing nation to developed nation.



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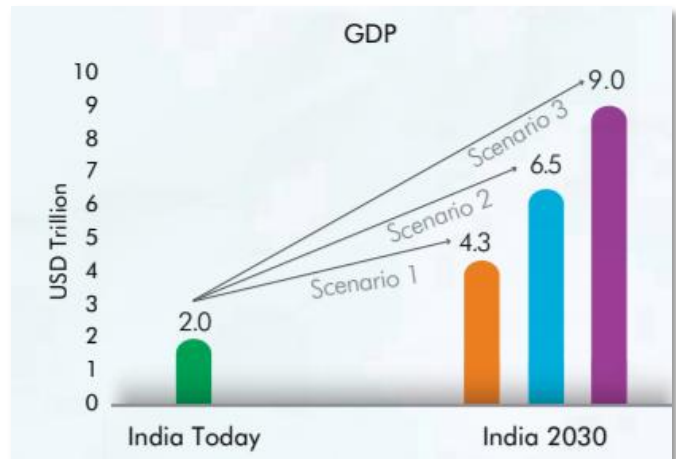
The following parameters have been studied to give us a snapshot of India 2030 -

1. GDP Gross Domestic Product
2. Inflation Rate
3. Population
4. Exports & Imports
5. Technology Upgradation
6. Industrial growth
7. Unemployment rate
8. Foreign Direct Investments (FDI)
9. Infrastructure Development
10. Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)
11. Smart Cities
12. India World Economy Rank



### 1. India's GDP

The strong workforce and a changing policy scenario, India's economic growth is likely to remain strong, considering its GDP for 2030 has been projected at **USD 9 trillion**, with a growth rate of **9%** per annum - this scenario being possible with a much stronger policy reform push. In case the country's growth trends are similar to the current scenario/ current pace of policy reforms, the GDP is expected to reach USD 6.5 trillion by 2030. However, if the current reforms have a reversal effect, India's GDP is expected to reach only about USD 4.3 trillion by 2030.



#### SCENARIOS

1. Reversal effect of current reforms.
2. Current rate of growth
3. Accelerated growth with strong reforms.

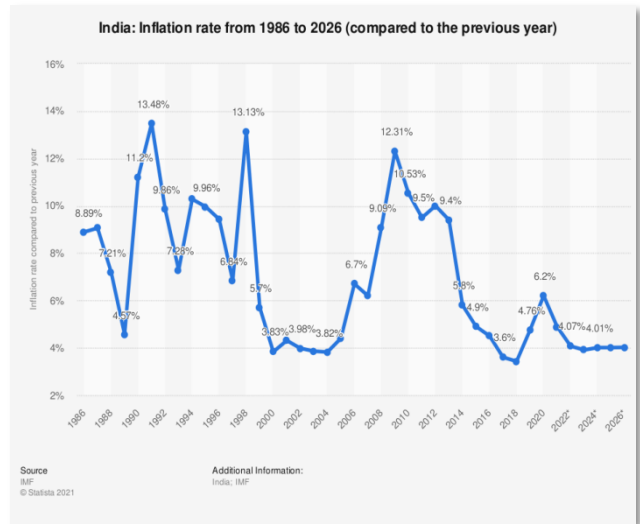
Source :- <http://cbre.vo.llnwd.net/grgservices/secure/India%20202030%20-%20Exploring%20the%20future.pdf?e=1624618451&h=cb74f4e3ad77c4fb8c8b8ebdceba2c94>

In any case, by 2030, the Indian economy is expected to be the third largest in the world, after the US and China. If the country achieves its targeted GDP on the basis of much stronger reforms, its per capita income for a population of about 1.5 billion would be about USD 5,625 in 2030.

## 2. Inflation Rate

- Inflation is generally defined as the increase of prices of goods and services over a certain period of time, as opposed to deflation, which describes a decrease of these prices.
- Inflation is a significant economic indicator for a country.
- The inflation rate is the rate at which the general rise in the level of prices, goods and services in an economy occurs and how it affects the cost of living of those living in a particular country.
- India current inflation rate is 4.89%.

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- **Predicted to be 4.02% in 2026**

Source :- <https://www.statista.com/statistics/271322/inflation-rate-in-india/>

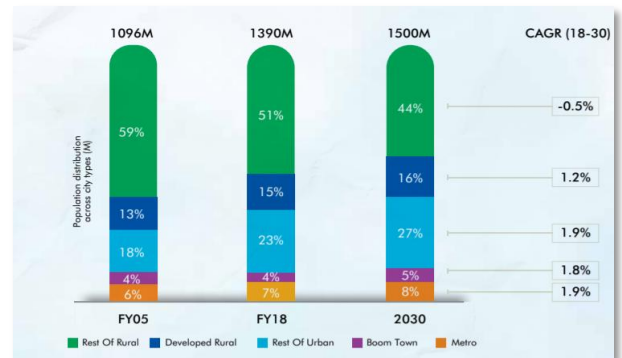
## 3. Population

In 2030, the population of India will reach nearly 1.5 bn, an increase of 13.0% from 2017.



While this represents relatively strong population growth, with India becoming the largest country in the world in 2027, it will continue to decelerate over this period due to falling birth rates, increasing death rates and negative net migration. Nevertheless, the population will remain extremely young with nearly half aged 30 years or under in 2030, despite rapid gains in older age groups. The opportunity in the rising population comes from increase in internal consumption and availability of labour across sectors.

Source :- <https://www.euromonitor.com/india-in-2030-the-future-demographic/report>



**Rest of rural :-** Remaining all undeveloped villages.

**Developed rural :-**

**Rest of urban :-** The cities which didn't come in boom & metro will come in this category.

**Boom Town :-** It include next 30 richest cities like Kanpur, Jaipur, Lucknow, Nagpur, Bhopal, Coimbatore.

**Metro :-**

Delhi, Mumbai, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Chennai, Kolkata, Pune, Surat, Ahmedabad.

Source :-

<http://cbre.vo.llnwd.net/grgservices/secure/India%202030%20-%20Exploring%20the%20future.pdf?e=1624618451&h=cb74f4e3ad77c4fb8ccb8ebdceba2c94>

### EXPORTS

- India has the potential to become the world's fifth-largest exporter of goods by 2030, according to HSBC, the global banking and financial services company.
- The highlighted key sectors like pharmaceuticals, transport equipment and textiles as the propeller of India's growth story.
- India's pharmaceuticals exports are likely to emerge as one of the top ten contributors to total export growth. It added that India's domestic pharmaceuticals sector is relatively

advanced and in a position to compete globally.

- According to some report also added that the UAE is likely to remain India's top export destination by 2030, while China is forecast to emerge as the second largest export market, displacing the US.
- The government is set to announce its new five-year Foreign Trade Policy soon.

### IMPORTS

- India will become as **world's third largest energy consumer** by 2030 almost doubling to 1,123 million tons of oil equivalent as the GDP expands to **USD 8.6 trillion** by 2040.
- Rising **oil** demand could double **India's oil import** bill to about \$181 billion by **2030** and nearly treble it to **\$255 billion by 2040** compared with 2019, said by IEA.
- India is targeting about 450 Gigawatt (GW) of installed renewable energy capacity by 2030 and, of that, a lion's share – 280 GW (over 60 percent) would come from solar alone.
- According to the Indian government's data, in 2019-20, India imported solar wafers, cells, modules and inverters worth \$ 2.5 billion.

Source :-

<https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/economy/indicators/india-to-overtake-eu-as-worlds-third-largest-energy-consumer-by-2030-ia/articleshow/80766446.cms?from=mdr>



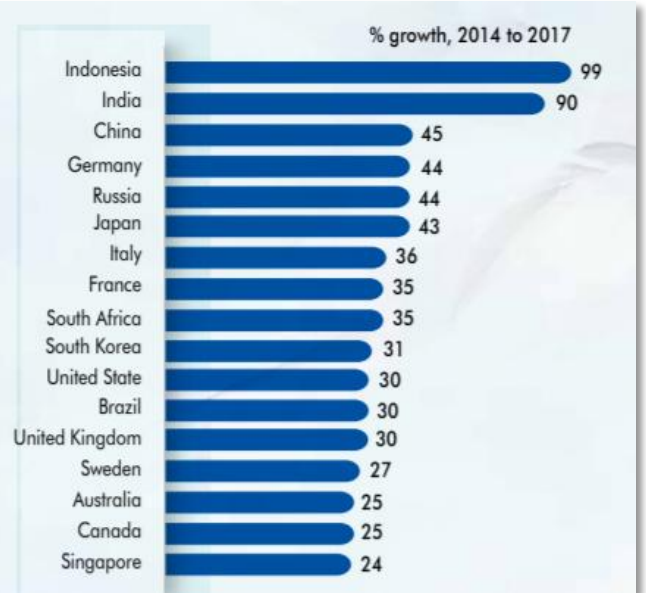
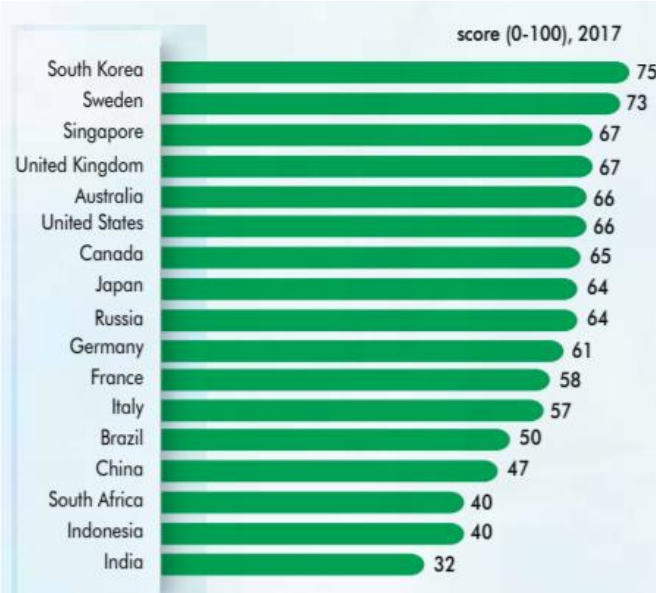
- The world is in the throes of the fourth industrial revolution, one driven by the convergence of physical and digital worlds (machine learning, robotics, artificial intelligence, etc.).
- While India has to cover significant ground when compared with the developed world, technology is now fundamentally changing the way its citizens live and work.
- India is one of the fastest digitizing economies in the world.
- According to the survey of country digital adoption index between 2014 and 2017, India's performance is on a low base, India is the second fastest digitizing economy among the 17 leading economies of the world, including Brazil, China, Indonesia, South Korea, Russia, Sweden and the US.



Source :- <http://cbre.vo.llnwd.net/grgservices/secure/India%202030%20-%20Exploring%20the%20future.pdf?e=1624618451&h=cb74f4e3ad77c4fb8ccb8ebdceba2c94>

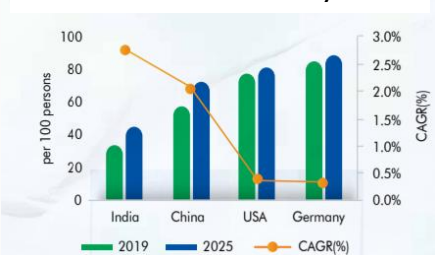
### Digital Adoption Index

### Growth in Digital Adoption Index



### Internet Subscriber Base by 2030

### India is one of the fastest digitizing economies in the world



<b>1.2 BILLION</b> People with unique digital identity	<b>637 MILLION</b> Total Internet subscribers	<b>9.1 GB</b> Data consumption per subscriber per month	<b>350 MILLION</b> Number of smart phone devices	<b>0.1%</b> Cost per GB of data per capita monthly income
Source: Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) and Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI)				

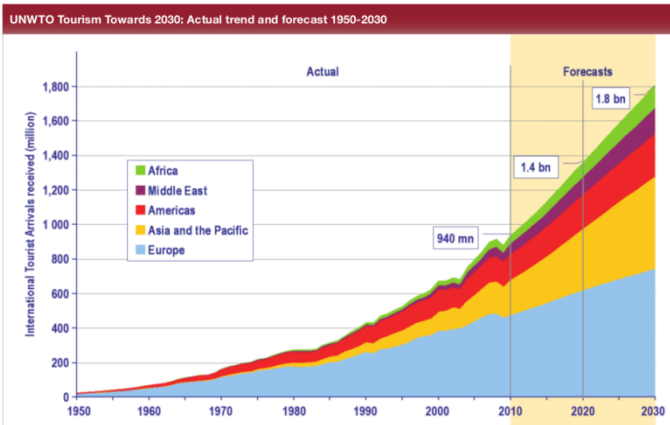
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Here we examine the most industrial sectors in terms of future growth and their potential to drive Indian economy to the next level. This is just a snapshot of these sectors.

Five best future booming sectors in India :-

1. Travel & Tourism Sector
2. Digital Innovation Sector
3. Information Technology (IT) Sector
4. Infrastructure Sector
5. Pharmaceuticals Sector

Source :- <https://www.franchiseindia.com/content/future-booming-sectors-in-india.14106>



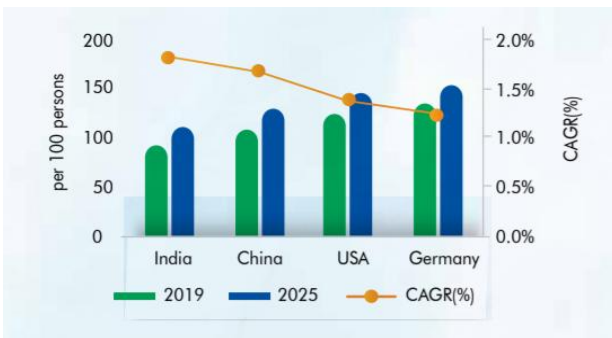
**1. Travel & Tourism** – the largest service industry in India — is expected to grow by **USD 460 billion by 2028** which is **9.9% of the GDP**, according to Invest India.

- Travel and Tourism industry was worth **USD 234 billion in 2018**.
- The industry has become the **third-largest Foreign Exchange Earner in India** with a **17.9% growth** in Foreign Exchange Earnings (in rupee terms) in March 2018 over March 2017.

- According to The World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTTC), tourism **generated USD 240 billion or 9.2% of India's GDP in 2018** and supported **42.67 million jobs which is 8.1% of its total employment**. Source :- <https://newsvibesofindia.com/indian-tourism-industry-expected-to-grow-usd-460-billion-by-2028-invest-india/>

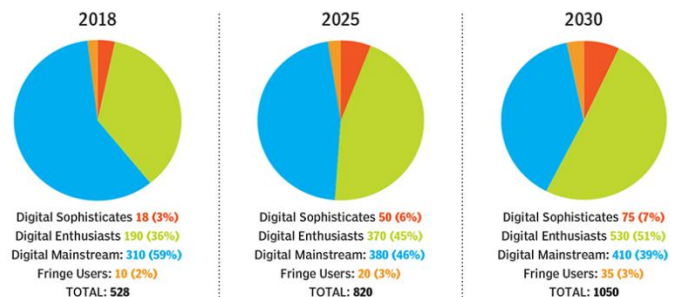
## 2. Digital Innovation Sector

Digital Enthusiasts will become the single largest digital user group in India in the next decade due to rising income, easy availability of high-speed internet and confidence in going online.



**Mobile Subscriber Base in 2030**

### Consumer Categories



SOURCE: KPMG India's 'India's Digital Future' report

Figures in million

Comprising millennials (between 35 and 50 years in 2030) and generation-Z (25-35 years in 2030) who will be new entrants to the workforce, this category will “help shift the Indian digital story from one of passive consumption to deeper engagement and transactions”

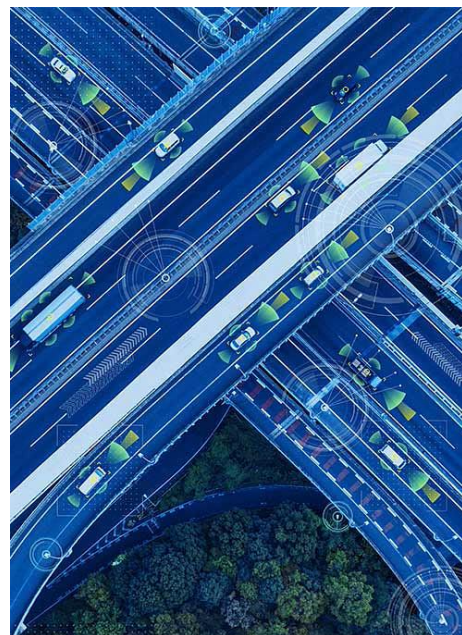




- India's software-as-a-service SaaS industry could **reach \$1 trillion** and create nearly **half mn** new jobs by **2030** as businesses around the world accelerate digitization and automation, according to a new study.
- Indian IT & ITeS companies have set up over 1,000 global delivery centres in over 200 cities across the world leading to the economic transformation of the country and altering the perception of India in the global economy.
- India's cost competitiveness in providing IT services continues to be the mainstay of its Unique Selling Proposition (USP) in the global sourcing market.

### 4. Infrastructure Sector

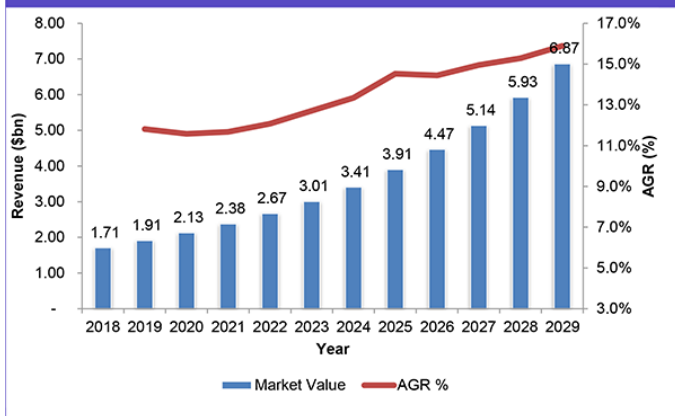
- At present, India is at **6<sup>th</sup> position** with **5.3 % share** in the global infrastructure market and by **2025 its share will be 9.8 %** and it will be at **4<sup>th</sup>** position.
- Infrastructure sector is a key driver for the economy.
- The sector is highly responsible for propelling India's overall development and enjoys intense focus from Government for initiating policies that would ensure time-bound creation of world class infrastructure.
- It includes power, bridges, dams, roads, and urban infrastructure development.
- India will soon cement its place as one of the world's biggest construction powerhouses. **The Global Construction 2030 report** predicts that India will become the **third largest construction market**, behind the USA and China, by **2021**.



Source :- [reality.economicstimes.indiatimes.com/news/infrastructure/india-to-become-fourth-largest-infrastructure-market-by-2030-report/47034396](https://reality.economicstimes.indiatimes.com/news/infrastructure/india-to-become-fourth-largest-infrastructure-market-by-2030-report/47034396)

### 5. Pharmaceutical Sector

Figure 6.17 Indian Vitamins / Minerals / Nutrients Therapeutics Market: Revenue (\$bn) and AGR (%), 2018-2029



- The Indian pharmaceutical industry has proved to be a dependable supplier of quality drugs in a time of global need on account of the COVID-19 pandemic, and is expected to reach a size of **\$130 billion by 2030** said by reports.
- The medical devices industry in India has the potential to grow at **28 % pa** reach **\$50 billion by 2025**.
- Pharmaceuticals are one of the **top-10 attractive sectors for foreign investment in India**. FDI inflows in the pharmaceuticals sector reached **Rs 3,650 crore in 2019-20**, recording a growth of **98 % year-on-year**.

Source :- <https://www.visiongain.com/report/indian-pharmaceutical-market-forecast-2019-2029/>

## 7. Unemployment Rate

- According to some reports stated that India will **need to create 90 mn non-farm jobs** during the between **2023 and 2030** in order to absorb the rising number of workers entering its labour force, along with an additional **30 mn workers** who could switch from farm work to jobs in high-productivity sectors.
- Economic growth, typically, goes hand-in-hand with job creation and for India to accommodate its expanding labour force, the report notes that it would need to grow at between **8 and 8.5 % pa** in the post-pandemic era.
- This could translate to a **1.5 %** growth in net employment between 2023 and 2030, as witnessed during 2000-2012, and significantly higher than that observed during 2013 to 2018.
- A nation that boasts the world's largest youth population that adds approximately **1.3 million to its workforce every month**, as per World Bank data, would ordinarily benefit from what economists refer to as a '**demographic dividend**' resulting from the proportion of those gainfully employed far outstripping its dependent population.

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Countries	Today	2030 Projection
India	19%	47%
Bangladesh	26%	55%
Bhutan	47%	81%
Maldives	16%	46%

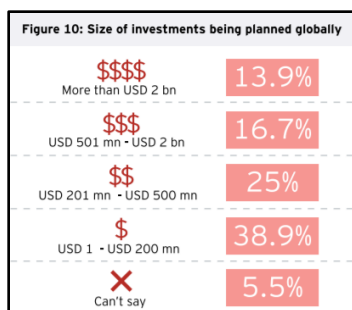
**As per data from Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy CMIE**

Source :- <https://www.timesnownews.com/india/article/90-million-jobs-by-2030-how-pandemic-threatens-to-derail-prospects-of-the-worlds-largest-youth-population/643508>

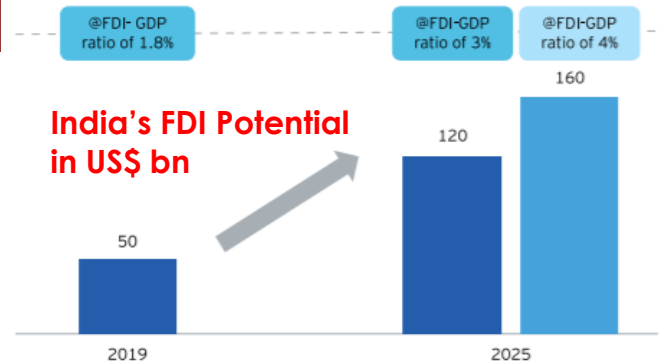
## 8. Foreign Direct Investment

• India is likely to attract **\$120-160 Bn FDI** annually by **2025**.

• FDI inflows and  
• GDP growth of a country are positively correlated.



- In China, in 2000's GDP grew at average of ~10%, with **FDI to GDP ratio at ~4%**.
- However, as China's growth has declined over past decade to ~6%, the FDI to GDP ratio has also reduced to 2%.
- Vietnam recorded average GDP growth of 6.2% with a high **FDI to GDP ratio of around 6%**.
- India has observed a **GDP growth of 6.8%** in the current decade, with **FDI to GDP with FDI to GDP at ~1.8%**.



Source :- [https://assets.ey.com/content/dam/ey-sites/ey-com/en\\_in/topics/tax/2020/11/fdi-in-india-now-next-and-beyond/ey-fdi-in-india-now-next-and-beyond.pdf?download](https://assets.ey.com/content/dam/ey-sites/ey-com/en_in/topics/tax/2020/11/fdi-in-india-now-next-and-beyond/ey-fdi-in-india-now-next-and-beyond.pdf?download)

## 9. Infrastructure Development

- India needs to **spend 7-8% of its GDP** on infrastructure annually to boost public and private investment in infrastructure.
- While infrastructure development is critical, it also requires effective planning, which should address concerns about easing traffic flows within and around the city and keep in mind the sustainability and future economic growth of these cities.
- These initiatives should be planned considering a city's economic, social, and ecological resources and constraints as the efficiency of these networks will impact citizens, businesses, environment and the economy.

<http://cbre.vo.llnwd.net/grgservices/secure/India%202030%20-%20Exploring%20the%20future.pdf?e=1624618451&h=cb74f4e3ad77c4fb8ccb8ebdceba2c94>

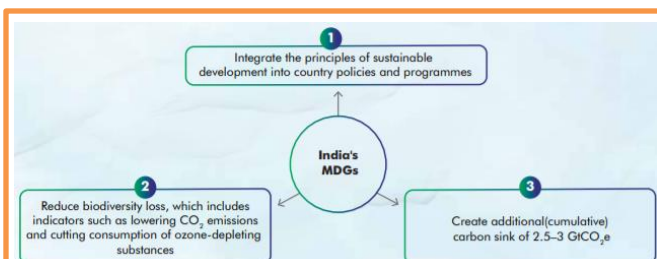
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<p><b>Mumbai Metro Rail Network</b> The Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority (MMRDA) has earmarked more than 40% (USD 1125 million) of their 2019-20 budget for developing 12 metro lines. <b>Timeline:</b> 2021 – 2025</p>	<p><b>NCR Metro Rail Network</b> Metro rail connectivity will be augmented further across Delhi, Noida and Haryana with more than 20 planned and under-construction metro rail projects. <b>Timeline:</b> 2023 – 2030</p>	<p><b>Navi Mumbai International Airport (NMIA)</b> The first phase of the greenfield airport will be able to handle 10 million passengers per annum. Once fully operational, it would be equipped to handle more than 60 million passengers per annum. <b>Timeline:</b> 2021 – 2025</p>	<p><b>Jawahar International Airport and Aviation Hub</b> An international airport with a capacity to handle 30-50 million passengers per annum will come up at Jewar in Greater Noida and is expected to ease the load on Delhi's IGI airport. In addition, an aviation hub will also be developed in the vicinity which will primarily cater to business and leisure travellers. <b>Timeline:</b> 2023 – 2025</p>
<h3 style="color: red;">Top 8 Upcoming Infrastructure Projects in India</h3>			
<p><b>Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC)</b> DMIC is envisioned as one of the world's largest infrastructure projects. The government aims to develop it as a "Global Manufacturing and Trading Hub" with numerous linkages such as smart cities, mega power projects, airports, logistics hubs, etc. <b>Timeline:</b> 2030 – 2040</p>	<p><b>Bharatmala Pariyojana</b> This programme has been designed to bridge the gap between the existing highway infrastructure across the country and is expected to have a positive impact on India's Logistics Performance Index (LPI). Under this programme, 50 national corridors (currently there are 6) have been planned along with national highway (NH) linkages to 550 districts (currently 300 districts). <b>Timeline:</b> 2040 – 2050</p>	<p><b>Sagarmala project</b> The project intends to enhance port operations in India by increasing their capacity and modernizing them through efficient practices. It also aims to optimize the use of existing and future transport assets and develop new lines / linkages in the form of roads, rail, inland waterways and coastal routes. <b>Timeline:</b> 2030 – 2040</p>	<p><b>Dedicated freight corridors</b> Planned by the Ministry of Railways, these would be freight-only corridors along the Golden Quadrilateral – Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Howrah and its two diagonals (Delhi-Chennai and Mumbai – Howrah). The project is expected to make goods transportation cheaper and faster. <b>Timeline:</b> 2030 – 2040</p>

## 10. Sustainable Development Goals

<p><b>National Solar Mission</b></p> <p>Promote the development and use of solar energy for power generation</p>	<p><b>National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency</b></p> <p>Specific energy consumption decreases in large energy-consuming industries, with a system for companies to trade energy-savings certificates</p>	<p><b>National Mission on Sustainable Habitat</b></p> <p>Promote energy efficiency as a core component of urban planning (emphasis on urban waste management and recycling, including power production from waste)</p>	<p><b>National Water Mission</b></p> <p>Goal of 20% improvement in water use efficiency through pricing and other measures</p>	<p><b>National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture</b></p> <p>Support climate adaptation in agriculture through the development of climate-resilient crops, expansion of weather insurance mechanisms</p>	<p><b>National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem</b></p> <p>Conserve biodiversity, forest cover, and other ecological values in the Himalayan region</p>	<p><b>National Mission for a Green India</b></p> <p>Afforestation of 6 million hectares of degraded forest lands and expanding forest cover from 23% to 33% of India's territory</p>	<p><b>National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change</b></p> <p>Gain better understanding of climate science, impacts and challenges through new Climate Science Research Fund, improved climate modelling and international collaboration</p>
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Government's existing and additional national plans into a set of eight missions to ensure India meets its goals on both the environment and development fronts

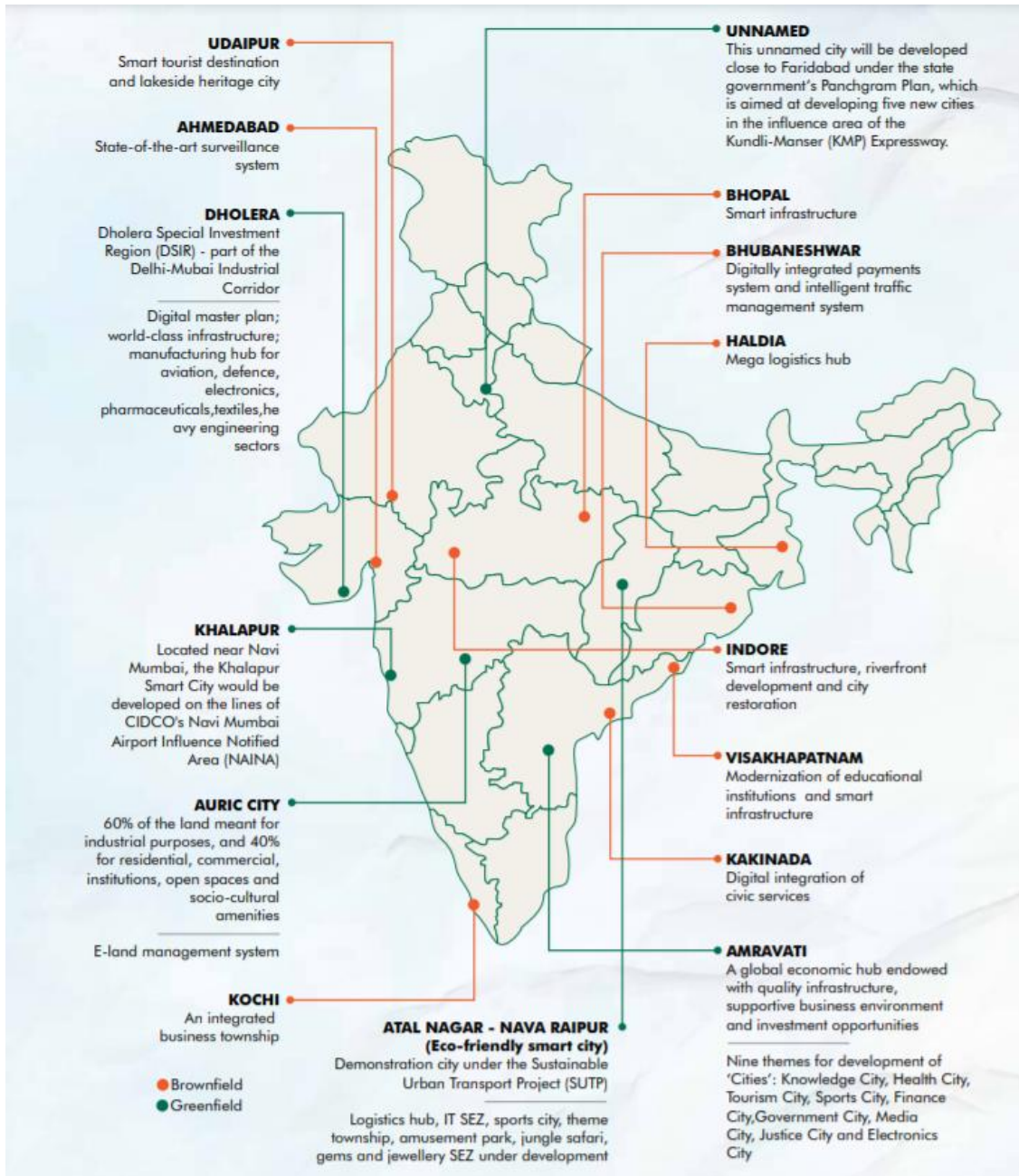


India's Millennium Development Goals (MDG)22 aim at ensuring sustainable development by focusing on three key climate change targets

- Climate change has become a cause of concern for nations globally
- Increased global temperature resulted in rising sea levels, variable precipitation, extreme weather events.
- This has started affecting the economy of countries besides disrupting the lives and livelihoods of millions of people.
- India has one of the highest densities of population and economic activity in the world, making it extremely susceptible to climate change.
- The impact of climate change is no longer superficial, it is actually making an impact on business and housing decisions.

Source :- <http://cbre.vo.llnwd.net/grgservices/secure/India%202030%20-%20Exploring%20the%20future.pdf?e=1624618451&h=cb74f4e3ad77c4fb8ccb8ebdceba2c94>

- Across the world, cities are making tremendous progress in achieving economic, environmental and social sustainability to improve living standards.
- Conceptualization, development and implementation of smart cities would go a long way in achieving this goal as it would require deployment of technology as well as collaborative partnerships (usually between different government departments and with private players) to drive the digital transformation of a city.
- Under the Smart Cities Mission, over **5000 projects** worth more than **\$30 bn** were identified in these **100 smart cities**. It is noteworthy that **1,809 projects** worth over **\$4 bn** completed.



Source :- <http://cbre.vo.llnwd.net/grgservices/secure/India%202030%20-%20Exploring%20the%20future.pdf?e=1624618451&h=cb74f4e3ad77c4fb8ccb8ebdceba2c94>

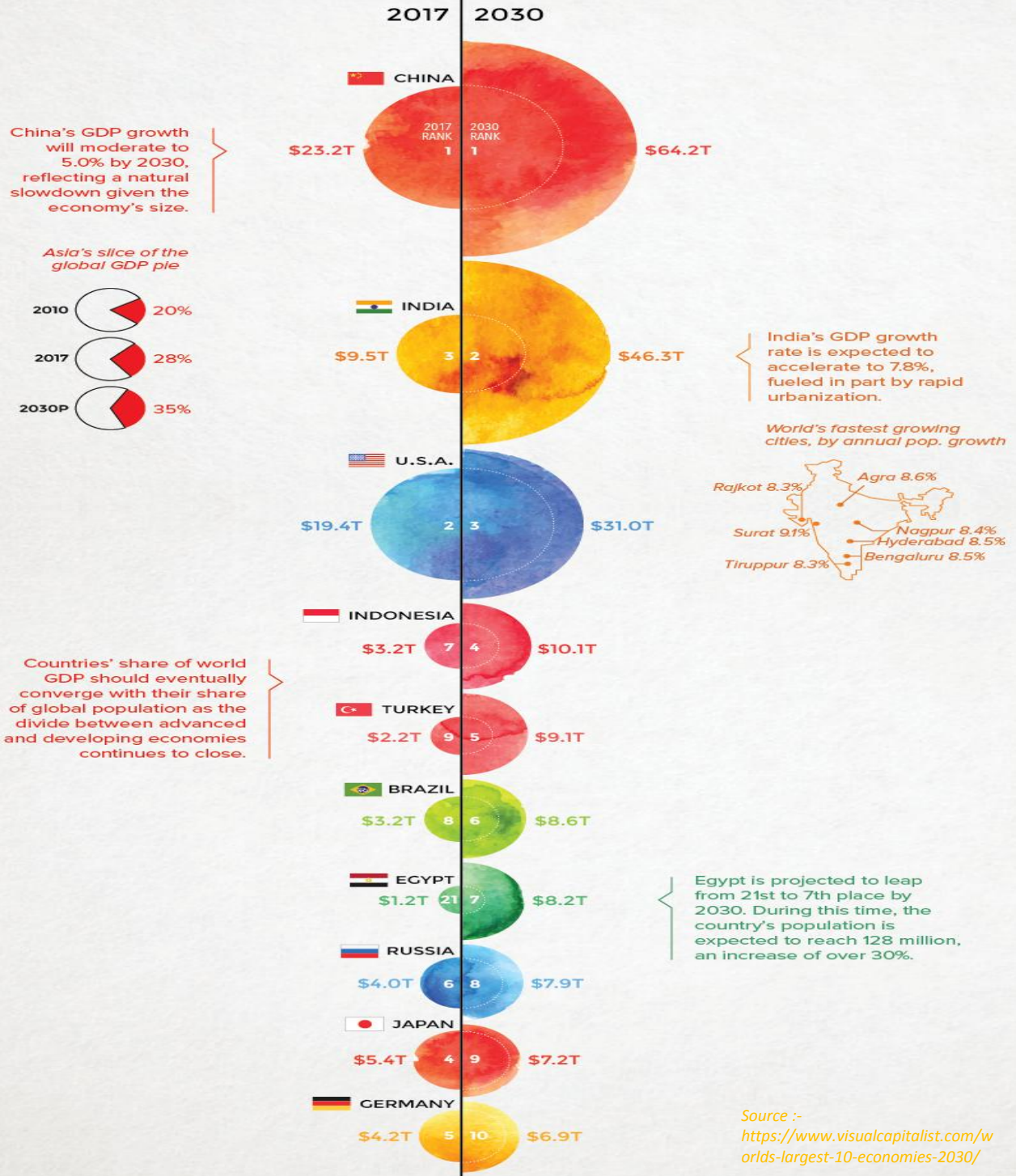
## THE WORLD'S LARGEST 10 ECONOMIES IN 2030

The next decade will bring dramatic growth to Asian economies

Today's emerging markets are tomorrow's powerhouses, according to Standard Chartered, a multinational bank headquartered in London.

By 2030, the bank forecasts that seven of the world's 10 largest economies in GDP (PPP) terms will be in emerging markets.

### TOP 10 COUNTRIES, BY GDP (PPP)



Sr	Parameters	Highlights
1	GDP	\$ 4.3 trillion( If there is a reversal effect of current reforms.) \$ 6.3 trillion( If the growth remains to current scenario). \$ 9.0 trillion (If growth accelerate with strong reforms)
2	Inflation Rate	4.02% is expected in year of 2026
3	Population	1.5 billion
4	Exports/ Imports	World's 5th largest exporter Top pharmaceuticals exporter 1,123 mn tonnes of oil worth \$ 182 bn 450 Gigawatt (GW) of installed renew energy 60 % of share will come from solar.
5	Technology Upgradation	INR 100 bn 2025
6	Industrial Growth	Tourism sector - \$ 460 bn 2028 Digital sector - 54 tn rupee IT sector -100 bn INR by 2025 Infrastructure - 4th position with 9.8% share Pharmaceutical sector - \$ 130 billion
7	Unemployment Rate	0.47 %
8	FDI	\$120 -160 Billion by 2025
9	Infrastructure Development	India needs to spend 7-8% of its GDP on infrastructure annually to boost public and private investment in infrastructure
10	Sustainable Goals	8 Existing & additional Plans is Introduced by Government
11	Smart Cities	Total 5000 projects of worth 30 billion Out of which 1809 projects of worth 4 billion have been completed.
12	India's Rank	1st Rank = China (\$ 64.2 trillion) 2nd Rank = India (\$ 46.3 trillion) 3rd Rank - USA ( \$ 31.0 trillion )

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Key Business Processes	Sub-Processes
1. Client Acquisition	Strategic Objective, Buss Need, Buss Dev, Marketing, Sales
2. Client Servicing	How will you ensure servicing the client?
3. Quality Mgmt	How will you ensure Quality of delivery to the client?
4. Operations	How are the various sub-processes integrated to ensure delivery?
5. Service Delivery (Int)	Details to which internal customer processes are developed
6. Outsourcing	The Make/buy Algorhythm
7. Service Provider Mgmt	Managing Vendors, Suppliers, External Partners
8. Financial	Financial and Accounting Sub Processes
9. People	People Management Sub-processes
10. Logistics (I/O)	Inner/ Outward movement of tangible/ intangible items

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