

# Course– Indian Economy Econ(H)221

**Lecture: Features of Indian Economy** 



### **Indian Economy- Features**

Prior to Independence the economy was serving the British interests (policies were a great impediment for development in the country)

>At the time of independence it was felt that;

- Govt. should play more role in development
- heavy industries be encouraged
- economic planning process should be strong



### Features of Indian Economy ...

#### ≻Poverty:

- India per capita income is low as compared to the advanced countries.
- For example our per capita income was 460 dollars, compared to that of U.S.A in 2000 which was 83 times than India.
- High income inequalities
- The unequal distribution of income makes the problem of poverty more serious to handle



#### >Heavy Population Pressure:

- The Indian economy is facing the problem population explosion.
- Current population is about 125 crores; up

from 102.67 crores in 2001 census

- India is second largest populated country after
  China
- High birth rate adding to the pace of population growth; which requires higher rate of economic growth to maintain the same standard of living.



• The failure to sustain the living standard makes the poor and under developed countries more poor and underdeveloped.

#### Pre-dominance of Agriculture:

- Occupational distribution of population in India clearly reflects the backwardness of the economy.
- One of the basis characteristics of an underdeveloped economy is that agriculture contributes a very large portion in the national income
- A very high proportion of working population is engaged in agriculture
- $\circ\,$  Small holdings and low mechanization



#### >Low Rate of Capital Formation:

- $_{\odot}\,$  The rate of capital formation is also low.
- capital formation mainly depends on the ability and willingness of the people save
- since the per capita income is low and there is mal-distribution of income and wealth, the ability of the people to save is very low in underdeveloped countries for which capital formation is very low.



### > Unemployment:

- The proportion of unemployed is relatively high
- Underemployment or 'disguised unemployment' is another important feature of Indian economy.
- Mismatch of population growth and growth of economic opportunities. In underdeveloped countries labour is an abundant factor and often it is not possible to provide gainful employment the entire population.
- Lack of job opportunities
- Lack of capital formation.

### Poor Technology:

- The lack of efficient technology a common feature of under developed economies.
- Indian economy going through transition in this respect though suffers from this typical feature of technological backwardness.
- The techniques applied in agriculture, industries, mining and other economic activities are not very effcient.

#### Poor institutional and social framework:

- The social and institutional framework in under developed countries like India is generally backward, and is a strong obstacle to any change in the form of production.
- Complexity religious and social institutions (religion, caste and family systems).

### >Under utilization of Resources:

- Reasons are lack of efficient technology,
- Not so well trained human resource/ manpower

### >Inefficiencies in bureaucracy:

- Discontent among the people about the favouritism, corruption, and inefficient ways of working of the bureaucracy
- within the business community remains high about the lack of reforms and the perceived inability of the government to push them through.

#### Macroeconomic environment

- Inflation: 7.5 per cent which is a problem
- large and repeated public deficits
- high debt-to-GDP ratio among the BRICS countries.

## Indian Economy ... the way forward

- Growing technical human resource
- ≻Optimism
- Rapid changes in the planning process
- Encouraging changes in socioeconomic and political environment



### Thank you

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