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India's economy

India's economy stands as one of the fastest-growing major economic powerhouses in the world, marked by a nominal GDP of approximately $4.15 trillion in 2026. [1, 2]

Current Economic Growth and Performance

- GDP Growth: India recorded a stronger-than-expected GDP growth of 7.8% for the June quarter of the 2026–27 fiscal year, prompting major global brokerages like Morgan Stanley and Citi to upgrade their annual growth forecasts to around 7.3%. [1, 2]
- Sector Breakdown: The services sector continues to lead, showing double-digit growth near 12%, while manufacturing has accelerated to a robust 9.2%. Agriculture remains steady with a 3.6% output increase despite weather irregularities. [1]
- Inflation and Stability: Consumer price inflation has moderated significantly, hovering around a stable range near 3.5% to 4.8%, supported by proactive central bank management from the Reserve Bank of India. [1, 2]

Structural Drivers and Digital Transformation

- Capital and Infrastructure: Gross fixed capital formation remains a primary engine of expansion, driven by heavy public and private investments in power, data centers, and heavy industry. [1]
- Digital Public Infrastructure: Flagship real-time payment systems like Unified Payments Interface (UPI) have revolutionized domestic commerce and financial inclusion. [1]
- Global Integration: Cumulative foreign direct investment (FDI) equity inflows reached $787.73 billion by March 2026, aided by production-linked incentive (PLI) programs designed to boost domestic manufacturing. [1, 2]

Core Challenges

- Employment Pressures: Despite a large labor force of over 610 million, creating formal, high-productivity jobs for a surging young population remains a persistent structural hurdle alongside high informal employment rates. [1, 2]
- Global Headwinds:

India’s economic momentum remains strong, underpinned by resilient domestic demand and sustained macroeconomic stability.

In FY2025–26, Real GDP (GDP at Constant Prices) is estimated to reach Rs. 3,23,12,034 crore (US$ 3.66 trillion), rising from Rs. 2,99,88,619 crore (US$ 3.55 trillion) in FY2024–25, reflecting a robust growth of 7.7%.

At current prices, Nominal GDP is estimated to reach Rs. 3,46,35,638 crore (US$ 3.92 trillion) in FY2025–26, from Rs. 3,18,07,309 crore (US$ 3.76 trillion) in the previous year, registering a growth of 8.9%.

On the production side, Real Gross Value Added (GVA) is estimated at Rs. 2,94,91,088 crore (US$ 3.34 trillion), up from Rs. 2,73,36,495 crore (US$ 3.23 trillion) in FY 2024–25, indicating a growth of 7.9%, while Nominal GVA is estimated to expand to Rs.

3,14,86,840 crore (US$ 3.56 trillion) from Rs. 2,88,54,467 crore (US$ 3.41 trillion), marking a growth of 9.1%. In Q3 FY26, Real GDP was estimated at Rs. 84,64,935 crore (US$ 957.84 billion) against Rs. 78,40,573 crore (US$ 927.22 billion) in Q3 FY25.

In Q4 FY26, Real GDP increased to Rs. 87,77,104 crore (US$ 993.16 billion) from Rs. 81,39,598 crore (US$ 962.58 billion) in Q4 FY25, registering a growth of 7.8%, highlighting continued quarterly momentum.

Recent Developments

India is primarily a domestic demand-driven economy, with consumption and investments contributing to 70% of the economic activity. With India's economy showing resilient growth, supported by strong domestic demand, policy reforms, and a healthy investment pipeline, several new projects and developments are underway across key sectors. According to World Bank, India must continue to prioritise lowering inequality while also putting growth-oriented policies into place to boost the economy. In view of this, there have been some developments that have taken place in the recent past. Some of them are mentioned below.

- On the FDI front, according to the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), India's cumulative FDI equity inflow stood at US$ 787.73 billion between April 2000 and March 2026. In FY26, Singapore accounted for the largest share of FDI equity inflow at 25%, with inflows of Rs. 1,73,898 crore (US$ 19.80 billion), followed by Mauritius at 24%, with Rs. 57,946 crore (US$ 6.58 billion). The USA contributed 10%, with FDI equity inflows of Rs. 98,012 crore (US$ 11.17 billion), while the Netherlands accounted for 7%, with Rs. 29,862 crore (US$ 3.37 billion), Japan contributed 6%, with FDI equity inflows of Rs. 33,152 crore (US$ 3.75 billion).

- As of July 31, 2026, India's foreign exchange reserves stood at Rs. 66,12,148 crore (US$ 692.86 billion).

- India's PE/VC ecosystem recorded investments of Rs. 1.81 lakh crore (US$ 20.5 billion) across 604 deals in 1H2026. Growth investments emerged as the largest investment category at Rs. 61,862 crore (US$ 7.0 billion), followed by buyout investments at Rs. 47,722 crore (US$ 5.4 billion). Real estate, technology and financial services were the leading sectors, together accounting for nearly 50% of total PE/VC investments during the period.

- During FY27, up to August 12, 2026, debt instruments attracted net inflows of Rs. 68,120 crore (US$ 7.13 billion), while mutual fund schemes received Rs. 988 crore (US$ 0.10 billion). Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs) also recorded inflows of Rs. 10 crore (US$ 1 million) during the period. Cumulative FPI investments in India stood at Rs. 14,47,459 crore (US$ 263.85 billion) as of August 12, 2026, highlighting continued foreign investor participation in India's financial markets.

- India's manufacturing sector remained in expansionary territory in July 2026, with the seasonally adjusted HSBC India Manufacturing Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) at 53.5, compared with 54.2 in June 2026. The index remained above the neutral 50-mark, indicating a continued improvement in overall manufacturing conditions, although the pace of expansion moderated. New orders and output continued to increase, supported by resilient demand, while new export orders rose at a faster rate, reflecting stronger international sales momentum.

- India's consumer price inflation remained moderate in June 2026, with headline inflation based on the All-India Consumer Price Index (CPI) at 4.38% year-on-year, reflecting manageable price pressures across the economy. Rural inflation stood at 4.74%, while urban inflation was recorded at 3.92% during the month. Consumer Food Price Index (CFPI) based inflation stood at 5.32% in June 2026, with rural and urban food inflation at 5.45% and 5.09%, respectively.

- India's GST collections continued to demonstrate strong revenue resilience, supported by steady economic activity and improved compliance levels. Total Net GST revenue in July 2026 stood at Rs. 1.81 lakh crore (US$ 18.99 billion), registering a year-on-year growth of 15.8% compared with Rs. 1.57 lakh crore (US$ 16.41 billion) in July 2025. On a cumulative basis, net GST collections during April-July 2026 reached Rs. 7.21

lakh crore (US$ 75.59 billion), reflecting a year-on-year growth of 9.2% over Rs. 6.61 lakh crore (US$ 69.23 billion) during April-July 2025.

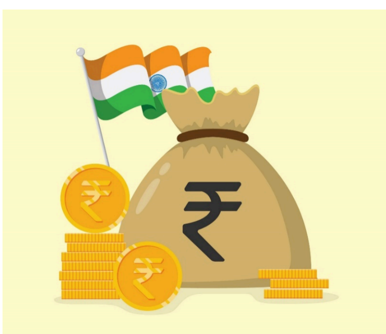
- India's aviation sector continued to witness healthy activity during April-June FY27, supported by growth in domestic passenger traffic and air freight movement. Domestic passenger traffic increased by 1.6% to 86.65 million, compared with 85.32 million in the corresponding period of FY 2025–26.

- The government is focusing on renewable energy sources and has achieved a major clean energy milestone by generating 50% of its power from renewable sources, five years ahead of its 2030 target. India is committed to achieving its Net Zero Emissions ambition by 2070 through a five-pronged strategy, 'Panchamrit'. Moreover, India ranked 3rd in the renewable energy country attractiveness index.

- India secured 38th position out of 139 economies in the Global Innovation Index 2025. India rose from 81st position in 2015 to 38th position in 2024. India ranks in 3rd position in the global number of scientific publications.

- India's industrial activity continued to expand during April-June FY27, with the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) increasing by 5.8% over the corresponding period of FY26. The manufacturing sector recorded a 6.3% growth during the period, while electricity and gas supply increased by 8.6%, supported by sustained industrial and economic activity. Water supply, sewerage and waste management also registered a 6.0% increase. In June 2026, the IIP grew by 7.3% year-on-year, with manufacturing output increasing by 7.8% and electricity and gas supply rising by 10.6%. The general IIP index reached 123.1 in June 2026, compared with 114.7 in June 2025, highlighting continued momentum in India's industrial activity.

- The government has set a calibrated wheat procurement target of 343.35 lakh metric tonnes (LMT) for the 2026–27 rabi marketing season, ensuring efficient stock management and smooth market operations. As per the latest data, total wheat procurement has reached 31.87 lakh metric tonnes (LMT) as of end-April 2026, reflecting the ongoing progress of procurement across key producing states.



Road Ahead

India's economic outlook remains robust, supported by strong macroeconomic fundamentals, resilient domestic demand and sustained investment momentum. The economy continues to rank among the fastest-growing major economies globally, driven by broad-based expansion across manufacturing, services and infrastructure, alongside steady improvement in industrial and business activity.

A stable external position, supported by a manageable current account balance and consistent capital flows, reinforces confidence in India's long-term growth trajectory. Despite evolving global uncertainties, investor interest remains intact across key sectors, backed by policy stability and structural growth drivers.

Domestic demand continues to act as a key anchor, supported by stable inflation, rising mobility and travel activity, healthy tax collections and strong participation from domestic institutional investors. Ongoing government initiatives to boost manufacturing, innovation, renewable energy and food security are further strengthening the foundation for sustained growth.

Industry Topics

- Agriculture and Allied Industries
- Auto Components
- Automobiles
- Aviation
- Ayush
- Banking
- Biotechnology
- Cement
- Chemicals
- Consumer Durables
- Defence Manufacturing
- E-Commerce
- Education and Training
- Electric Vehicle
- Electronics System Design & Manufacturing
- Engineering and Capital Goods
- Financial Services
- FMCG
- Food Processing

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- Real Estate
- Renewable Energy
- Retail
- Roads
- Science and Technology
- Services
- Steel
- Telecommunications
- Textiles
- Tourism and Hospitality

Economy Topics

- Domestic Investments
- Economic Survey 2025-26
- Export Promotion Mission
- Foreign Direct Investment
- Foreign Institutional Investors
- Foreign Trade Policy 2023
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- India-UK FTA
- India: A Snapshot
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