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The Key Economic Indicators of India A Road Map for India to Become a Superpower

Economists held a skeptical view of India's long-run potential growth until the 1990s. In some quarters, it was viewed that the average growth rate of the Indian economy during the 1990s was not significantly different from the 1980s, despite a plethora of reform and liberalisation measures, which were taken in 1991-92 in the wake of balance of payment crisis. Real GDP growth increased by 0.5 percentage points to an average of 6.1per cent growth between 1992-93 and 1999-2000 compared to 5.6 per cent during the 1980s. Thus a sort of pessimism prevailed among the economists relating to the long run growth potential of the country

The buoyant economic condition during 2003-04 to 2006-07, however, has led economists to take a renewed interest in India's long-run growth potential. The euphoria over India's strong growth potential is being increasingly shared by various international agencies. Real GDP (at factor cost at constant 1999-2000 prices) grew at an average of 8.1 per cent from 2003-04 to 2005-06, higher by 2 percentage points than in the 1990s and by 2.5 percentage points than in the 1980s. This is mainly attributable to India's macroeconomic performance during the past decade, which has in many respects, been remarkable and awakened the World to India's potentials as global actor.

According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), India's share in world GDP was around 5.8 per cent (at PPP adjusted exchange rates) in 2004, ie, a nearly 10 per cent contribution to World growth. India has secured a position in the top 10 amongst all countries since the 1980s [World Bank 2006].

Thus we need to study India's growth performance in the recent past to come to a conclusion about its becoming a superpower in the future as per our vision