

Government of India  
Ministry of Finance  
Department of Economic Affairs

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1216**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FEBRUARY 9, 2018

**PER CAPITA GDP**

1216. SHRIMATI POONAM MAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the current per capita GDP of the country as compared to G20 nations;
- (b) whether the Government is aware of the fact that China's per capita GDP is more than India's per capita GDP, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has adopted a target to substantially improve the country's per capita GDP; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof including the action plan of the Government for effecting an exponential increase of per capita GDP?

**ANSWER**

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE  
(SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN)

(a) and (b) As per World Economic Outlook (WEO) October 2017 database, per capita GDP of G-20 nations at current international dollar (purchasing power parity) for the year 2016 are given in the table below.

<b>Per Capita GDP at current international dollar (PPP) in 2016</b>			
<b>Country</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Value</b>
Argentina*	20,053	Japan	41,220
Australia*	48,712	Korea*	37,730
Brazil	15,238	Mexico*	18,935
Canada	46,441	Russia	26,926
China	15,395	Saudi Arabia*	55,331
France	42,336	South Africa	13,291
Germany	48,449	Turkey	24,986
India*	6,694	United Kingdom	42,421
Indonesia	11,717	United States	57,608
Italy	36,823	European Union	39,371
Source: WEO October 2017 database			
Note: PPP: Purchasing Power Parity, * : IMF estimates			

(c) and (d) The agenda of promoting economic growth has been the utmost priority of the government, which in turn is expected to improve per capita GDP. The Government of India has taken various initiatives to boost the growth of the economy. Major initiatives in this

direction, *inter-alia*, include; fillip to manufacturing, measures to improve the ease of doing business, concrete measures for transport and power sectors as well as other urban and rural infrastructure, comprehensive reforms in the foreign direct investment policy and special package for textile industry. The introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) has provided a significant opportunity to improve growth momentum by reducing barriers to trade, business and related economic activities. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code was enacted to achieve insolvency resolution in a time bound manner. The government has launched a phased program for bank recapitalization. This entails infusion of capital to the public sector banks, which is expected to encourage banks to enhance lending. For highways development the Bharatmala Pariyojana has been launched.

The Budget 2018-19 also included various measures to provide impetus to the economic growth which, among others, include major push to infrastructure via higher allocation to rail & road sector, expansion of airport capacity, reduced corporate tax rate of 25 per cent for companies with turnover up to Rs. 250 crore which is expected to help 99 per cent of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) filing their returns, etc. The Budget particularly focused on strengthening agriculture and rural economy via emphasis on rural housing, rural infrastructure, keeping Minimum Support Prices (MSP) of unannounced kharif crops at least one and half times of their production cost; and emphasis on job creation. Government had also announced various measures in the Budget 2017-18 to promote growth in the economy which, among others, includes push to infrastructure development by giving infrastructure status to affordable housing, higher allocation to highway construction, and focus on coastal connectivity.

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