

September 2026

GEO



(Global Economic Outlook)



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ASSOCHAM Leadership Viewpoints



Mr. Nirmal K. Minda, President, ASSOCHAM

India has again demonstrated remarkable economic resilience despite global uncertainties indicated by strong GDP growth at 7.8% in April-June 2026. Strong domestic demand, policy reforms, infrastructure development, and sustained investment continue to strengthen the country's growth story. These developments reinforce India's position as one of the world's fastest-growing major economies. ASSOCHAM remains committed to supporting industry, promoting policy dialogue, and contributing towards India's journey of inclusive, sustainable, and long-term economic growth.



Mr. Saurabh Sanyal, Secretary General, ASSOCHAM

Recent policy developments such as Samudra Manthan Scheme, the National Circular Bioenergy Scheme- GOBARdhan, ₹62,500 Cr Mobile Phone Manufacturing Scheme and notifications for all six pillars of the Semicon 2.0 Scheme clearly reflect the objective of the government to strengthen India's manufacturing and trade. The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (Amendment) Bill, 2026, passed by the Lok Sabha on 7 August 2026 will strengthen the legal framework governing the development of MSME sector, improving the ease of doing business, creating an enabling business environment through decriminalisation, providing institutional mechanisms for promotion of MSMEs and addressing issues faced by the Micro and Small Enterprises.



Dr. S.P. Sharma, Chief Economist, ASSOCHAM

Economic indicators in the current year so far remained encouraging. Strong GST collections, healthy exports and auto sales, record forex reserves and UPI transactions reflected the strength of India's macroeconomic fundamentals. While geopolitical developments continue to create uncertainty in global markets, domestic demand, policy reforms and investment activity supported the economy. Greater focus on leveraging the benefits from recent free trade agreements is expected to support economic and trade expansion going forward.

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Part 1. Global Economic Monitor

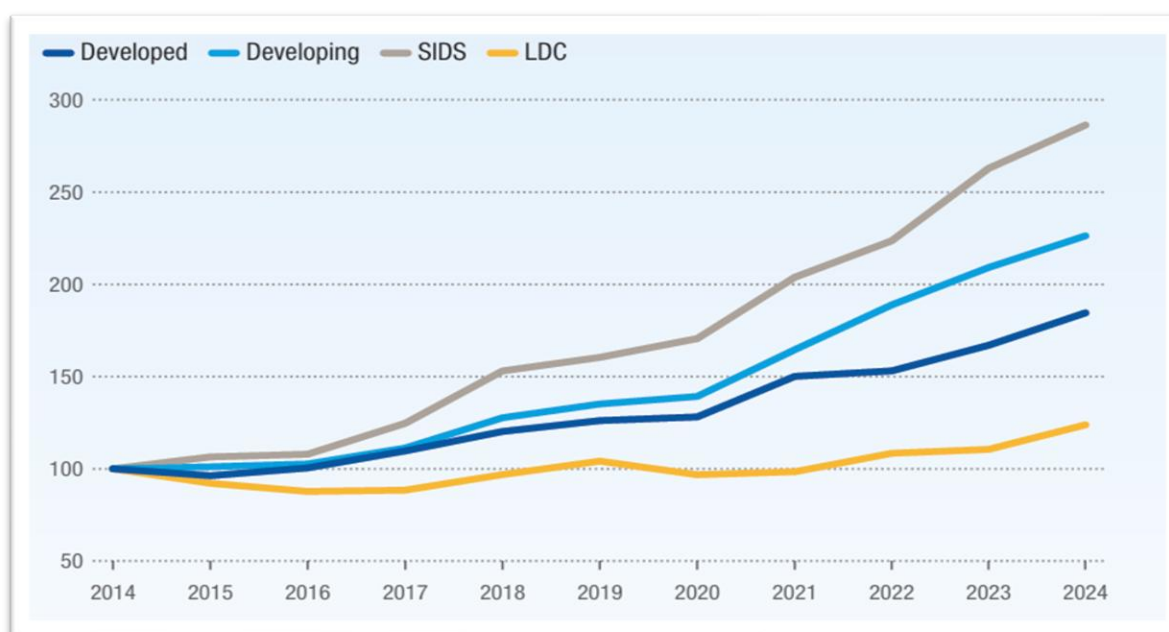
1. Services are reshaping global trade: UNCTAD

According to the UNCTAD Global Trade Update, services account for a growing share of economic activity and trade, although their contribution to countries' gross domestic product (GDP) varies widely across economies. In developed economies, services account for roughly 70 per cent of GDP and a similar share of total employment. In developing economies, they generate more than half of economic activity with significant variations across country groups: from 66 per cent of GDP in small island developing States (SIDS) to just 42 per cent in least developed countries (LDCs).

Services have also gained ground in global trade. Their share of global exports rose from 23 per cent in 2015 to 27 per cent in 2025, despite a temporary decline in 2020-21 during the COVID-19 pandemic.

As services become increasingly embedded in manufacturing, agriculture and other economic activities, their role extends beyond a standalone sector to a key enabler of structural transformation, resilience and sustainable development.

Total digitally deliverable services exports, value index by country group, 2014=100, 2014-2024



Source: UNCTAD

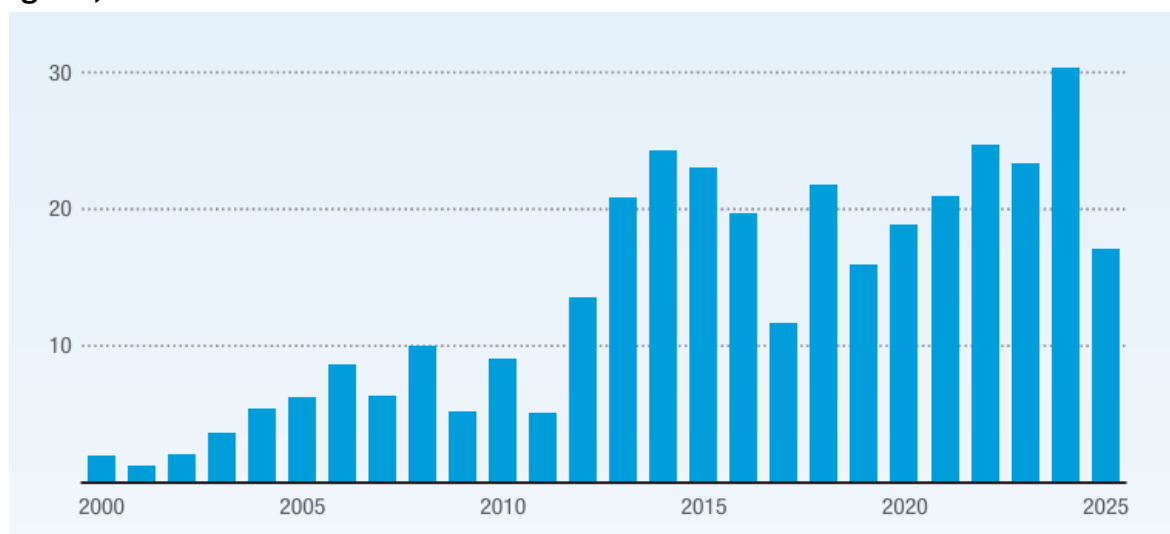
Over the past decade, world services exports expanded by about 6.7 per cent annually, outpacing goods exports, and marking an 8.3% increase in 2025. The expansion of digitally deliverable services⁵ (DDS) has been an important driver of this growth, enabled by the spread of digital platforms, cloud computing and improved connectivity in some regions.

Although DDS exports have outpaced both goods and total services exports across all country groups since 2014, growth in LDCs has been the weakest. This underperformance reflects a combination of structural constraints, including limited digital infrastructure, inadequate connectivity, weak regulatory frameworks and insufficient skills, which continue to hinder LDC participation in the fastest-growing segments of global services trade.

In developed economies, DDS account for about 61 per cent of total services exports. In LDCs, that share is just 16 per cent. Although DDS exports from LDCs have grown in absolute terms, their share of total services exports has decreased over time, reflecting persistent digital divides.

Multilateral services trade rules were largely designed before the digital era, creating uncertainty over how existing disciplines apply to an increasingly data-driven global economy. More recent progress in digital trade rulemaking has largely shifted away from the multilateral arena toward plurilateral and regional initiatives.

Average number of digital trade provisions in preferential trade agreements, by year signed, 2000-2025



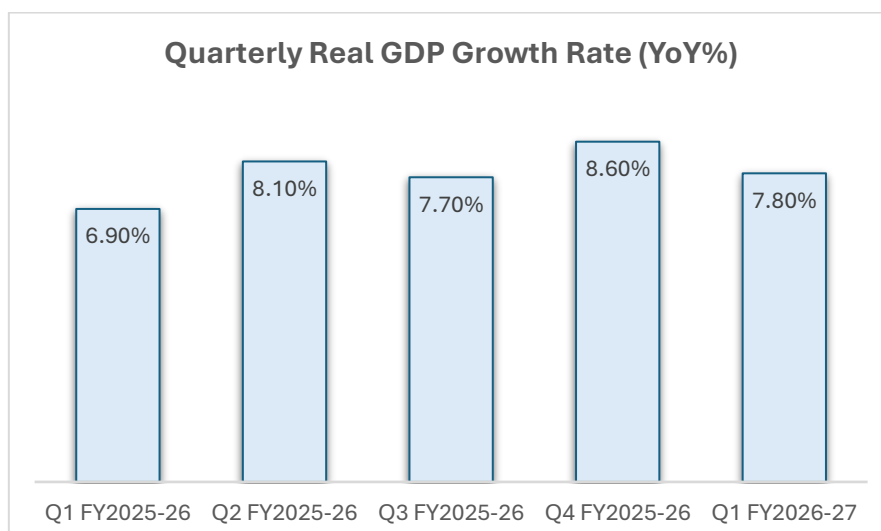
Digital trade provisions have become common in bilateral and regional agreements, with commitments varying in depth and scope. Of the 487 preferential trade agreements (PTAs) signed between 2000 and 2025, 55 per cent include e-commerce or digital trade provisions, 39 per cent include provisions on digital trade exceptions, and 38 per cent on personal data protection. Digital trade provisions picked up steadily from 2013, reflecting the rapid expansion of the digital economy.

Services trade is expanding, but the opportunities are unevenly distributed. As highlighted by the UNCTAD, better data, stronger infrastructure and skills, and more inclusive participation in international trade rulemaking will be critical if developing countries, especially LDCs, are to translate the growing importance of services into sustained gains in productivity, competitiveness and development.

Part 2. India's Current Economic Scenario

Growth momentum strengthens: GDP growth in April -June 2026 at 7.8%

Real GDP growth accelerated to 7.8% in Q1 FY2026-27 from 6.9% in Q1 FY2025-26 mainly driven by strong performance of the financial, real estate, information technology and professional services sectors. While agriculture and allied sectors reported moderate growth, the performance of manufacturing and services sectors sharply improved in the June quarter. Private Final consumption Expenditure (PFCE) accounted for 55.6% of GDP, indicating the continued importance of household consumption to overall economic activity. Sustained consumption growth reflects resilient domestic demand.



High-frequency indicators reflected strong economic activity and domestic demand. Corporate results revealed that the operating profit growth of manufacturing and services companies improved during Q1:2026-27. Based on high-frequency indicators, industrial and services activity remained resilient despite the geopolitical tensions in West Asia.

Quarterly Estimates of GVA at Basic Prices (Growth %)	Q1 2025-26	Q1 2026-27
Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry & Fishing	4.4	3.6
Mining & Quarrying	12.4	-2.4
Manufacturing	8.3	9.2
Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services	-1.8	8.9
Construction	5.2	7.7
Trade, Hotels, Transport, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting, Storage	9.8	8.5
Financial, Real Estate, Ownership of dwelling, IT & Professional Services	8.8	12.1
Public Administration, Defence & Other Services	4.6	7.5
GDP	6.9	7.8

Source: MoSPI

Primary sector has observed 2.9% growth rate at Constant prices mainly contributed by the performance of 'Agriculture and Allied' sector which registered 3.6% growth during Q1 of FY 2026-27. Growth in the Mining and quarrying slipped in the negative zone during the first quarter.

On the Expenditure-side, Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) recorded Double-digit (11.9%) growth rate at Constant prices during Q1 of FY 2026-27, against the growth of 5.8% in Q1 of FY 2025-26.

Strong tax and non-tax receipts helped keep India's fiscal position well in check through July, even as capital expenditure and subsidy spending accelerated in the first four months of FY27. India's fiscal deficit stood at ₹4.55 trillion or 26.8% of the full-year budget estimate at the end of July.

The latest data shows India's fiscal position remained under control in the opening months of FY27, even as spending—especially capital expenditure—picked up speed. Fiscal health was also bolstered by total receipts tracking ahead of total expenditure relative to their annual targets. The accounts showed that total expenditure reached ₹17.62 trillion by July, equivalent to 32.9% of the full-year budget estimate, while total receipts stood at ₹13.07 trillion, or 35.8% of the annual estimate.

The Monetary Policy Committee (MPC), in its review of August 2026, voted unanimously to keep the policy repo rate unchanged at 5.25 per cent. The MPC continued with the neutral stance emphasising the need to wait for greater clarity amidst uncertainties regarding southwest monsoon, geopolitics, and global trade policy. The retail inflation in Q1:2026-27 has reflected limited pass-through of cost pressures, while growth remained resilient.

Against a challenging global backdrop, the Indian economy has remained relatively resilient, with domestic macroeconomic fundamentals holding up well. Activity indicators remain supportive, reflected in stronger industrial production, upbeat auto sales, healthy GST collections, resilient services activity, healthy bank credit growth, strong merchandise exports, robust investment demand and sustained government capex. Reflecting this resilience, the RBI raised its FY27 GDP growth projection to 6.7%. Inflation is likely to inch up further (from 4.4% in July) and remain elevated through the remainder of FY27 amid risks from an uneven monsoon and global commodity prices, with the RBI projecting average inflation at 5%.

Against this evolving growth-inflation balance, external-sector pressures have remained manageable despite rupee depreciation, supported by healthy foreign-exchange reserves of US\$740 bn (as of August 28th) and strong foreign-currency inflows. Risks nevertheless remain from both war and weather as highlighted by the Ministry of Finance, however, India has so far navigated these “two Ws” relatively well, supported by resilient domestic fundamentals, healthy external buffers and proactive policy measure.

1. Important Statistics at a Glance

Economic Indicators

Category	Indicator	Latest (Value / YoY Change)
Demand & Consumption	GST Collections	Rs. 1.99 lakh crore (August 26)
	UPI Transactions	24.51 billion transactions worth Rs. 29 lakh crore (August 26)
	Vehicle Sales: Retail (Domestic)	24.23 lakh units (August 26)
Industrial Activity	Core Sector Growth	5.4% (July 26)
	IIP Growth	6.7% (July 26)
	Power Consumption	170.70 billion units / 10.93 % growth (July 2026)
Inflation	CPI Inflation	4.45% (July 26)
	WPI Inflation	9.78% (July 26)
External Sector	Total Exports	USD 80.14 billion (July 26)
	Total Imports	USD 95.16 billion (July 26)
	Trade Deficit	USD 15.03 billion (July 26)
	Forex Reserves	USD 729.33 billion (as on 21 Aug'26)
Financial	Bank Credit Growth	19.3% (July 26)
	Fiscal Deficit	Rs.1.47 lakh crore (July 26)
Energy & Commodities	Crude Oil Price	90.19 (\$/bbl.) (Aug 26)
	Domestic Gas Price	\$7.86/MMBTU (Aug 26)
	Petrol Consumption	3824 TMT (Aug 26) 7.88% Growth
	Diesel Consumption	7001 TMT (Aug 2026) 6.46% Growth
	ATF Consumption	720 TMT (Aug 2026) 1.40% Growth
	LPG Consumption	2424 TMT (Aug 26) (-)16.15% Growth

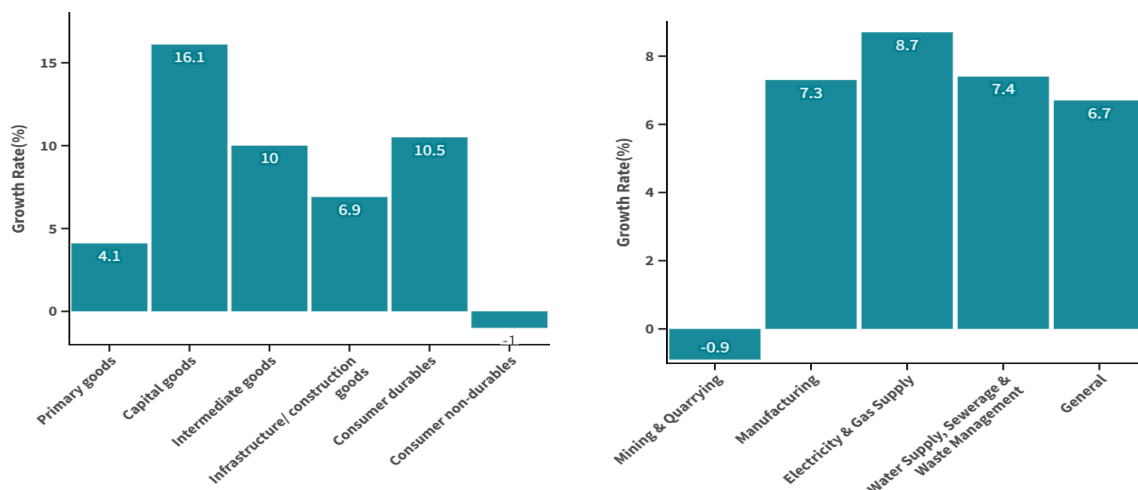
Source: Compiled from Various Sources

2. India's Industrial Production grows 6.7% in July 2026

India's Index of Industrial Production (IIP) recorded a 6.7% year-on-year growth in July 2026. Manufacturing expanded by 7.3%, while Electricity & Gas Supply registered a robust 8.7% growth and Water Supply, Sewerage & Waste Management grew 7.4%; Mining & Quarrying, however, slipped into contraction at (-)0.9%.

On the use-based classification, Capital Goods led with 16.1% growth, followed by Intermediate Goods (10.0%), Consumer Durables (10.5%), and Infrastructure/Construction Goods (6.9%), while Consumer Non-Durables contracted by 1.0%, pointing to sustained investment activity even as consumption demand stayed uneven. Within Manufacturing, 19 of 23 industry groups posted positive growth, led by electrical equipment (28.3%), motor vehicles (22.2%), and machinery and equipment n.e.c. (12.1%).

India's Industrial Production Growth: July 2026



Source: MoSPI

Within the Manufacturing sector, 19 out of 23 industry groups at NIC 2 digit-level have recorded a positive growth in July 2026 over July 2025. The top three positive contributors for the month of July 2026 are – Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (22.2%), Manufacture of electrical equipment” (28.3%), and Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.(12.1%).

The latest data signals a modest cooling from June's peak, with capital goods and manufacturing continuing to anchor industrial growth. Going forward, sustaining this momentum will require close monitoring of the renewed mining contraction and softening consumer non-durables demand, alongside continued policy support for capacity expansion in the capital and intermediate goods segments.

3. Index of Core Industries (ICI) July 2026 at 5.4%: Industrial growth remains strong

The **Index of Core Industries** recorded **5.4 per cent year-on-year growth in July 2026**, compared with **6.0 per cent in June 2026 (FE)**. While growth moderated slightly from the previous month, the overall pace of expansion remained healthy.

The cumulative growth during **April–July 2026 stood at 4.3 per cent**, significantly higher than the **1.5 per cent recorded during the corresponding period of the previous year**. This indicates that core industrial activity has maintained stronger momentum during the opening four months of FY2026-27.

Chart 1: ICI and growth rate



Source: Office of Economic Advisor

Growth remains broad-based, led by infrastructure-linked sectors

July data shows continued strength in infrastructure and investment-linked sectors. **Iron Ore, Cement and Electricity** remained the major drivers of overall ICI growth, while Coal, Steel and Refinery Products also recorded positive growth.

The July performance reflects a mixed but largely positive industrial picture. Cement recorded a stronger growth rate than in June, while Coal and Refinery Products saw a significant improvement. Iron Ore continued to grow at a very high rate despite moderating from the exceptional 44.5 per cent growth recorded in June.

At the same time, the performance of the energy-related sectors remained uneven. While Coal and Refinery Products moved into stronger territory, Crude Oil and Natural Gas continued to contract. Fertilizer production also declined further in July.

Sector	Weight (%)	YoY Growth (June 2026)	YoY Growth (July 2026)	July Performance
Iron Ore	4.91	44.5%	29.5%	Growth moderated from an exceptionally high June level but remained very strong and continued to be a major contributor to overall growth.
Cement	4.41	9.9%	13.1%	Growth accelerated further, indicating continued momentum in construction and infrastructure activity.
Electricity	30.93	11.4%	9.0%	Growth moderated slightly but remained robust, supporting the overall index.
Coal	5.60	1.4%	7.6%	Production strengthened significantly and provided additional support to industrial activity.
Steel	17.58	5.6%	2.9%	Growth remained positive, although the pace moderated compared with June.
Refinery Products	22.57	-4.0%	2.7%	Production moved back into positive territory, improving the overall sectoral picture.
Fertilizers	2.73	-3.3%	-8.0%	Contraction deepened and remained a weak spot in the core sector.
Crude Oil	7.43	-4.2%	-5.3%	Production remained under pressure, with the contraction widening slightly.
Natural Gas	3.84	-4.8%	-3.7%	The contraction narrowed marginally, although production remained below the previous year's level.
Overall ICI	100.00	6.0%	5.4%	Growth moderated marginally but remained strong.

Source: Office of the Economic Adviser, DPIIT, July 2026 data is provisional.

The sector-wise cumulative performance shows that Iron Ore recorded exceptional growth of 25.2 per cent, followed by Cement at 9.9 per cent and Electricity at 9.3 per cent. Steel also recorded positive growth of 4.5 per cent.

The cumulative numbers indicate that the improvement in the core sector is being driven primarily by **infrastructure and investment-linked industries**, particularly Iron Ore, Cement, Electricity and Steel. However, the continued contraction in crude oil, natural gas and fertilizers shows that the recovery is not yet uniform across all sectors.

Sector	Cumulative Growth: Apr–July 2026
Iron Ore	25.2%
Cement	9.9%
Electricity	9.3%
Steel	4.5%
Refinery Products	-2.5%
Coal	-3.1%
Crude Oil	-4.3%
Natural Gas	-4.4%
Fertilizers	-5.2%
Overall ICI	4.3%

Source: Office of the Economic Adviser, DPIIT

4. Consumer Price Index (CPI) Inflation stood at 4.45% in July 2026

Consumer Price Index (CPI) stood at 4.45% in July 2026 compared with 4.38% in June 2026. Rural inflation was 4.84% while urban inflation stood at 3.96%. The CPI index for the combined sector increased to 107.94 in July from 107.00 in June.

Consumer Food Price Index (CFPI), stood at 5.52% in July 2026 compared with 5.32% in June. Rural food inflation was 5.79% while urban food inflation was 5.05%. Among major consumption groups, inflation was 5.24% for food and beverages, 2.16% housing, and 4.43% for transport.

CPI (General) and CFPI Rates in % (YoY)

		July 2026 (Provisional)			June 2026 (Final)		
		Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
Inflation (%)	CPI (General)	4.84	3.96	4.45	4.74	3.93	4.38
	CFPI	5.79	5.05	5.52	5.45	5.09	5.32

Source: MoSPI

Inflation was recorded at 22.54% for onion, 35.36% for garlic, 83.62% for ginger, and 32.98% for gold/diamond/platinum jewellery in July. Among selected items, potato recorded inflation of -16.56% while motor cars and jeeps registered -6.72%.

Telangana recorded the highest combined CPI inflation at 6.32% followed by Andhra Pradesh at 5.72%, Tamil Nadu at 5.44%, Madhya Pradesh at 4.91% and Karnataka at 4.89%. Uttar Pradesh recorded 4.74% while Delhi stood at 2.68% and West Bengal at 3.89%.

5. Wholesale Price Index (WPI) for July 2026 at 9.78%

India's Wholesale Price Index (WPI) inflation stood at 9.78% (provisional) in July 2026 on a year-on-year (YoY) basis, compared with 9.87% in June 2026. The All Commodities WPI index stood at 110.0 in July, compared with 110.2 in June. Inflation in Primary Articles increased to 8.52% from 7.00% in June, while Fuel & Power inflation moderated to 20.05% from 27.41%. Inflation in Manufactured Products increased to 8.29% from 7.48%.

Across groups, Mineral Oils (containing Petroleum Products)', 'Food Articles', 'Manufacture of Basic Metals', 'Non-Food Articles', 'Manufacture of Food Products', and 'Manufacture of Chemicals and Chemical Products' have been major drivers of WPI inflation in July 2026.

The Food Index consists of 'Food Articles' from Primary Articles major group, and 'Manufacture of Food Products' from Manufactured Products major group. It observed a YoY inflation of 6.65 per cent in July 2026, compared to 6.14 per cent in June 2026.

WPI Inflation (YoY in %)

Particulars	May 26 (Final)	June 26 (Provisional)	July 26 (Provisional)
All Commodities	9.88	9.87	9.78
Primary Articles	5.26	7.0	8.52
Fuel & Power	30.80	27.41	20.05
Manufactured Products	7.68	7.48	8.29
Food Index	4.58	6.14	6.65

Source: Office of Economic Adviser

6. Service Producer Price Index (Q1 FY2026-27): Airfares Surge Amid Mixed Price Pressures Across Key Segments

India's services sector continues to demonstrate resilient and broad-based momentum, with the Services Producer Price Index data for the last four quarters reflecting healthy activity across banking, railways, telecom, insurance and pension fund management.

Air (Passenger) Services show the sharpest movement of all the index climbed from 92.4 in Q2 2025-26 to 126.4 in Q1 2026-27, translating into year-on-year inflation of 31.94 per cent in the latest quarter, the highest across the basket.

Banking Services present a contrasting picture as the Banking Service Price Index eased steadily from 103.6 to 100.9, mirrored by sustained year-on-year deflation of between - 2.81 per cent and -4.31 per cent even as the Banking Service Contribution Index rose from 129.7 to 134.8 and its growth rate accelerated from 2.13 per cent to 6.90 per cent.

Management of Pension Funds Services dipped through Q3-Q4, both in level (108.4 to 103.8) and inflation terms (1.59 per cent to -0.76 per cent), before rebounding sharply in Q1 2026-27 to an index of 113.3 and inflation of 5.20 per cent.

Year-on-Year Inflation Rate for last four Quarters for Service PPIs (Base Year 2022-23)

S.No.	Service PPI	Q2 25-26 (F)	Q3 25-26 (F)	Q4 25-26 (F)	Q1 26-27 (P)
1	Securities Transaction Service Price Index	-5.81	-4.80	0.55	-1.32
2(a)	Banking Service Price Index	-2.81	-4.31	-4.10	-3.35
2(b)	Banking Service Contribution Index	2.13	2.56	3.30	6.90
3	Management of Pension Funds Service Price Index	1.59	-0.56	-0.76	5.20
4	Insurance Service Price Index	0.10	-3.04	0.68	0.98
5	Telecom Service Price Index	0.45	0.99	0.99	0.72
6	Railway Service Price Index	-0.20	0.49	1.18	1.27
6(a)	Railway Freight Service Price Index	-0.88	0.00	0.00	0.10
6(b)	Railway Passenger Service Price Index	1.30	1.30	3.50	3.50
7	Air (Passenger) Service Price Index	-	-	-	31.94

Railway Services show a mild, steady upward drift in levels of about two points over the year, consistent with inflation accelerating from -0.20 per cent to 1.27 per cent, driven mainly by Railway Passenger Services where inflation jumped to 3.50 per cent and held, while Railway Freight stayed close to zero throughout.

Insurance and Telecom Service Price Indices remain broadly flat in level terms, and their inflation readings confirm this stability, staying within a narrow band of roughly -3 per cent to 1 per cent.

The Securities Transaction Service Price Index stays range-bound with a mild net decline from 92.4 to 89.9, and its inflation profile mirrors this, moving out of deep contraction of -5.81 per cent to a near-flat -1.32 per cent by Q1 2026-27.

Overall, the Service PPI reflected strong momentum in selected segments alongside stability across several key services, indicating a mixed but broadly contained service price environment.

7. Fiscal Deficit Stands at ₹1.47 Lakh Crore in July, Cumulative Gap at ₹4.55 Lakh Crore

The Centre's monthly fiscal deficit stood at ₹1,47,311 crore in July 2026, lower than ₹1,87,684 crore recorded in July 2025. This represents a year-on-year decline of ₹40,373 crore, or around 21.5%.

With the July figure, the cumulative fiscal deficit during April–July 2026-27 reached ₹4,55,144 crore, compared with ₹4,68,416 crore during the corresponding period of 2025-26. Thus, the cumulative fiscal deficit was ₹13,272 crore lower than in the same period last year.

The monthly fiscal deficit in July followed deficits of ₹3,62,303 crore in April, a surplus of ₹1,99,949 crore in May, and ₹1,45,479 crore in June. The cumulative fiscal deficit consequently increased from ₹3,07,833 crore at the end of June to ₹4,55,144 crore by July 2026.

8. Bank Credit Growth Strengthens to 19.3% in July, led by Services and Industry

Bank credit maintained strong momentum in July 2026, with total bank credit rising 19.3% YoY to ₹220.8 lakh crore, compared with 10.0% in the corresponding period last year.

- Non-food credit grew 19.1% YoY, indicating sustained lending activity across major sectors.
- Services recorded the highest growth of 22.9%, driven by strong credit expansion to computer software, NBFCs, tourism, hotels and restaurants, and trade.
- Industry credit grew 20%, supported by broad-based growth across micro & small, medium and large industries.
- Agriculture and allied activities registered 17% growth, while personal loans increased 16.2%, led by housing and vehicle loans.
- Credit to micro and small enterprises under priority sector lending grew 24.1%, while medium enterprises recorded 29.2% growth.
- Credit to personal loans segment recorded a y-o-y growth of 16.2 per cent, as compared with 11.9 per cent a year ago. While segments such as 'housing' and 'vehicle loans' sustained double-digit growth, 'credit card outstanding' and 'loans against gold jewellery' decelerated.

9. India's Total Trade for July 2026 Stood at USD 175.3 Billion

India's total exports (Merchandise and Services combined) for July 2026* is estimated at US\$ 80.14 Billion, registering a positive growth of 13.31 percent vis-à-vis July 2025. Total imports (Merchandise and Services combined) for July 2026* is estimated at US\$ 95.16 Billion, registering a positive growth of 15.83 percent vis-à-vis July 2025.

India's total exports during April-July 2026-27* is estimated at US\$ 316.42 Billion registering a positive growth of 13.16 percent. Total imports during April-July 2026-27* is estimated at US\$ 365.85 Billion registering a growth of 17.28 percent.

India's Trade: July 2026

Trade	Particular	July 2026 (US\$ Billion)	July 2025 (US\$ Billion)
Merchandise	Exports	44.24	36.98
	Imports	76.22	64.86
Services*	Exports	35.89	33.74
	Imports	18.94	17.30
Total Trade (Merchandise + Services) *	Exports	80.14	70.72
	Imports	95.16	82.16
	Trade Balance	-15.03	-11.43

Source: Ministry of Commerce and Industry

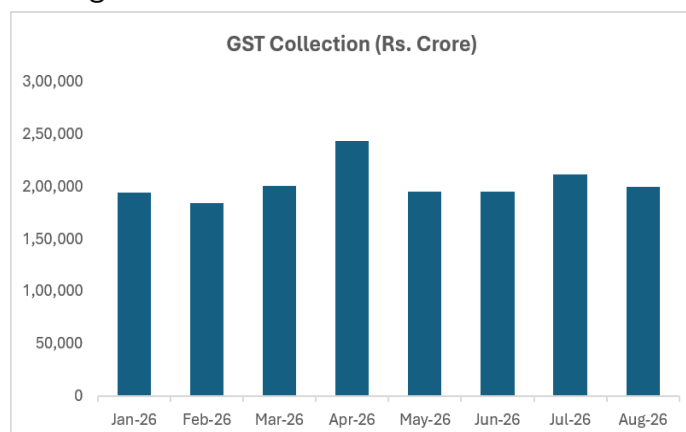
Major drivers of merchandise exports growth in July 2026 include Petroleum Products, Electronic Goods, Engineering Goods, Organic & Inorganic Chemicals, and Cotton Yarn/Fabs/made-ups, Handloom Products etc. Petroleum Products exports increased by 67.64% from US\$ 4.13 Billion in July 2025 to US\$ 6.92 Billion in July 2026 while Electronic Goods exports increased by 57.40% from US\$ 3.76 Billion in July 2025 to US\$ 5.92 Billion in July 2026.

Top 5 export destinations, in terms of change in value, exhibiting positive growth in July 2026 vis a vis July 2025 are USA (13%), China (65%), Singapore (84%), Kenya (151%), and Malaysia (73%). Top 5 import sources, in terms of change in value, exhibiting growth in July 2026 vis a vis July 2025 are Russia (84%), China (34%), Oman (150%), Taiwan (111%), and USA (18%).

10. GST Collections Rise 14.8% YoY to Nearly ₹2 Lakh Crore in August

India's gross GST collections increased 14.8% year-on-year to ₹1.99 lakh crore in August 2026, compared with ₹1.74 lakh crore in August 2025.

The growth was led by a 29% increase in GST revenue from imports to ₹62,604 crore, while gross domestic GST revenue rose 9.3% to ₹1.37 lakh crore. Total GST refunds also increased sharply by 67.9% YoY to ₹31,795 crore, compared with ₹18,935 crore a year earlier.



After accounting for refunds, net GST revenue stood at ₹1.68 lakh crore registering an 8.3% YoY increase. Net customs GST revenue grew 22.3% to ₹49,299 crore while net domestic GST revenue increased 3.4% to ₹1.19 lakh crore during August 2026.

For April-August 2026, the country's gross GST collection jumped 11 per cent to Rs 10.42 lakh crore.

11. India's Foreign Exchange Reserves Stood at Record USD 740.80 Billion

India's Forex reserves as on 28 August 2026 reached record high at USD 740.80 billion registering an increase of USD 11.48 billion compared to last week. The share of Gold in India's forex reserves has remained in the range of 15-16% in last two months.

- Foreign currency assets which constitute a major part of forex reserves crossed USD 600 billion mark up by USD 9.34 billion as compared to last week.
- Gold, the second largest component recorded a value of USD 116.41 billion. Reserve position at IMF and SDR witnessed slight decline in the week ending 28 August as against last week.
- Reserves have climbed for ninth straight week as the RBI's measures helped positively.

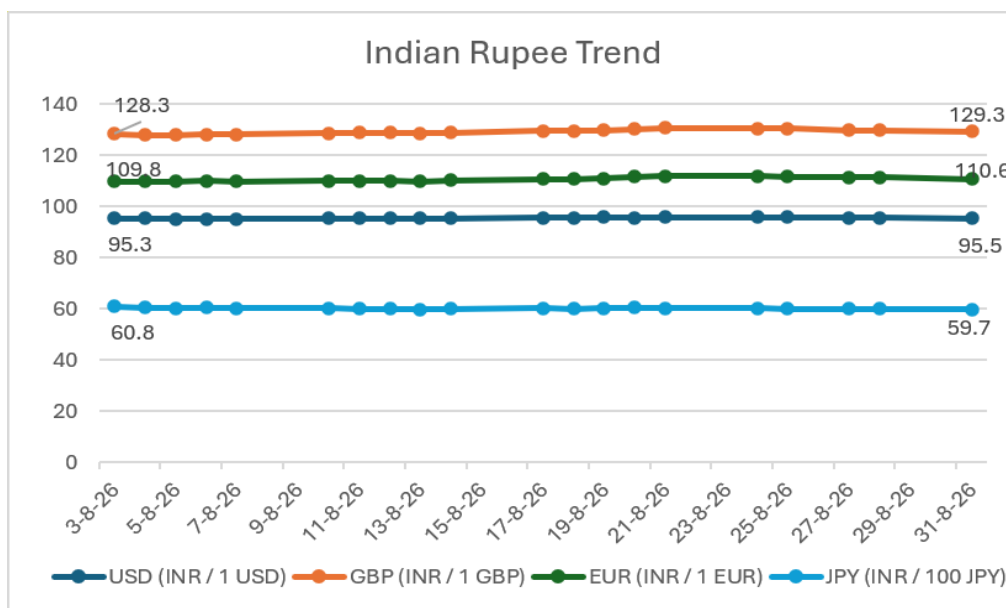
RBI introduced a special USD-INR Forex Swap facility covering FCNR(B) deposits, ECB and OFCB inflows on June 08, 2026. The Scheme was open till August 31, 2026 for FCNR(B) deposits, and will be open up to December 31, 2026 for ECBs and OFCBs. The provisional position* of forex inflows reported by Authorised Dealer Banks till August 31, 2026 under the above facility is as follows:

Type	Forex Inflow (USD Million)
FCNR (B) Deposits	1,27,226
OFCBs	5,260
ECBs	3,891
Total	1,36,377

Source: RBI

12. Overview of the Indian Rupee for August 2026

A combination of external economic shocks and internal monetary adjustments placed the INR in a dynamic and challenging position during August 2026. The interaction between global crude prices, conflict escalation between US-Iran, aggressive monetary policy stances in Washington, and defensive measures by domestic central bankers formed an equation that primarily defined the valuation of the rupee. Interestingly, capital inflows under FCNR(B) deposit scheme crossed \$100 billion mark by August 31 which provided support to Indian currency.



Source: RBI

13. Markets Overview for August 2026

The US stock market rebounded, as another blockbuster Nvidia report concluded a stellar second-quarter earnings season. The Middle East backdrop remained tense, with Brent Crude oil oscillating around the \$90 per barrel mark. The US government bond yield curve flattened as rate hike expectations picked up following a hawkish speech by Federal Reserve (Fed) Chair Warsh at the annual Jackson Hole Symposium, while the US Treasury unexpectedly announced plans to ramp up longer-dated bond buybacks.

Overview of Markets (August 2026)

Market	Index	Open	High	Low	Close	% Change
India	Sensex	78,883	79,143	76,751	76,957	-2.4
India	Nifty 50	24,572	24,774	23,993	24,080	-2.0
USA	DJIA	52,759	54,744	52,754	53,185	0.8
USA	S&P 500	7,504	7,816	7,504	7,686	2.4
USA	Nasdaq	25,452	26,875	25,420	26,370	3.6
Japan	Nikkei 225	63,834	69,608	62,703	66,311	3.9
Germany	DAX P	25,855	26,618	25,855	26,258	1.6

Compiled from Various Sources

There were broad-based gains across developed market (+2.6%) and emerging market (+3.4%) stocks. Nonetheless, there were solid second-quarter earnings growth numbers across the major regions.

In Asian and emerging markets, technology-heavy regional markets experienced mixed performances and localized selloffs earlier in the cycle, though structural demand for AI capital expenditure kept select markets focused on long-term growth.

14. Recent Economic Developments

Proposals Received under BHAVYA Scheme

87 proposals are received from various State and UT governments under the Bharat Audyogik Vikas Yojana (BHAVYA) Scheme, in round 1 of Phase-I, which was open for receiving applications till 31st July 2026. No proposal has been received from the State of West Bengal in the first round. Applications received would be taken up for evaluation and scoring in accordance with the prescribed eligibility and evaluation criteria as per the Scheme guidelines.

Growth of India's Digital Payment Landscape

UPI has witnessed unprecedented growth in both transaction volume and value, reflecting its widespread adoption by individuals, businesses and financial institutions. From FY 2016-17 to FY 2025-26, Annual transaction volume increased from 2 crore transactions to over 24,162 crore transactions. It represents ~12,000-fold increase. Annual transaction value grew from ₹0.07 lakh crore to ~₹314 lakh crore, recording more than 4,000-fold increase. As on date, UPI is live in 11 foreign countries for UPI Acceptance and/or Cross Border Remittances.

RailOne App Records 10 Lakh Daily Average Ticket Bookings

RailOne App Integrates Reserved, Unreserved & Platform Ticketing, Train & PNR Enquiry, RailMadad and Other Key Railway Services on a Single Platform. NTES handles over 6 crore daily enquiries and 80,000 concurrent users, reducing queues & waiting time at railway enquiry counters. Presently approximately 89% of the reserved tickets are booked online as compared to about 49% in 2013-14. Unreserved tickets booked through various non-counter modes has increased to nearly 39%.

NHAI Extends Digital FASTag Local Pass Facility to 121 Toll Plazas Across the Country

In line with the Government of India's vision of Digital India and its commitment to enhancing Ease of Living for the citizens, National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has extended the facility of online FASTag 'Local Passes' to 121 toll plazas across the country. The Online Local Pass enables eligible commuters to subscribe the monthly Local pass online through the Rajmargyatra Mobile App, eliminating the need for physical visits to toll plazas and manual submission of supporting documents.

DPIIT signed MoUs with PhonePe and Shell India Pvt. Ltd.

The partnerships are aimed at enhancing access to technology, digital infrastructure, mentorship, market opportunities and industry networks, while fostering a robust,

inclusive and self-reliant startup ecosystem in the country. Under its collaboration with DPIIT, PhonePe will provide DPIIT-recognised startups with a range of benefits, including transaction credits through its Payment Gateway, access to the Indus AppStore, dedicated onboarding and support services, and opportunities for enhanced brand visibility. PhonePe will also conduct regular masterclasses and webinars on topics such as fintech, sales, go-to-market strategies and business scaling, enabling startups to strengthen their capabilities and accelerate growth.

The MoU with Shell India will focus on supporting startups operating in the energy and climate-tech sectors. Through this partnership, Shell India will provide mentorship, strategic guidance, investor and incubator connect, and opportunities to participate in the Shell E4 Smart Energy Track.

Youth Engagement through MY Bharat

The Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports is strengthening youth empowerment through the MY Bharat platform by expanding AI-enabled digital services, experiential learning opportunities, and grassroots outreach across rural and remote India. Since its launch, more than 2.46 crore youth have registered on the MY Bharat digital platform, while over 1.22 lakh youth have enrolled in nearly 25,000 Experiential Learning Programmes (ELPs). The platform has also introduced AI-powered features such as an AI-enabled CV Builder and is leveraging a nationwide network of over 780 District Youth Offices and Common Service Centres (CSCs) to ensure that young people, particularly in rural and Aspirational Districts, have greater access to volunteering, skill development, internships, and leadership opportunities.

First-Ever Export of GI-tagged Mithila Makhana by Sea Route from Bihar to Australia

The Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) facilitated first-ever commercial sea shipment of 18 Metric Tonnes of GI-tagged Mithila Makhana was exported from the BIADA Industrial Area, Bihta, Bihar, to Australia. The consignment, sourced from Makhana growers of Darbhanga district, is expected to strengthen the international presence of Bihar's flagship GI product while creating enhanced income opportunities for farmers through export-led market access. The initiative has enabled farmers to realise nearly 18 per cent higher returns than prevailing market rates, highlighting the benefits of export-oriented value chains and direct market linkages. The export is expected to strengthen the international presence of GI-tagged Mithila Makhana, create sustainable export opportunities for Bihar's Makhana sector and contribute to higher farmer incomes.

India Launched First-Ever Guide to Grasslands and Other Open Natural Ecosystems at UNCCD COP17

India launched its first-ever Guide to Grasslands and Other Open Natural Ecosystems (ONES) of India at the 17th Session of the Conference of the Parties (COP17) to the United

Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) in Ulaanbaatar (Mongolia), on 17.08.2026. The document highlights the rich diversity, ecological significance and socio-economic importance of India's grasslands, savannas, deserts and other open natural ecosystems. It marks an important step towards strengthening their conservation, restoration and sustainable management.

Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) Record Strong Growth in Credit Delivery during FY 2026

During FY 2025–26, Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) have continued to strengthen their role in promoting rural economic development and financial inclusion by expanding credit delivery and maintaining a strong focus on Priority Sector Lending (PSL). While gross loans outstanding of RRBs increased by 10.3%, from ₹5,24,163 crore in FY 2024–25 to ₹5,78,349 crore in FY 2025–26, the performance of RRBs under the Reserve Bank of India's Priority Sector Lending framework remained strong during the year.

Agriculture and allied activities remained the largest component of the RRB credit portfolio, with outstanding credit of ₹3.78 lakh crore, constituting 77% of total Priority Sector Lending. Credit to the MSME sector stood at ₹66,978 crore (13.6% of total PSL), reaffirming the pivotal role of RRBs in supporting rural entrepreneurship and employment generation.

29 FDI Investments Worth ₹4,895.65 Crore Reported Under Revised Framework

A total of 29 FDI investments have been reported under the revised framework up to 20 August 2026, involving proposed FDI of ₹4,895.65 crore. These investments span a range of sectors, including Information Technology, Artificial Intelligence, Information & Communication, Manufacturing, Pharmaceuticals, Data Centres and Transport Services, among others. The 29 investments have been reported by investors/entities based in jurisdictions including Mauritius, the United States, the Republic of Korea, Japan, Singapore, Luxembourg and the Cayman Islands.

India's total Kharif crop sowing area reached 1,071.1 lakh hectares as of Aug 28, 2026

India's total Kharif crop sowing area reached 1,071.10 lakh hectares as of August 28, 2026, showing a decline of 18.91 lakh hectares compared to 1,090.01 lakh hectares during the same period last year. According to data released by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, erratic weather and deficient rains in key states impacted overall acreage. Rice sown across 414.10 lakh hectares, down 3.35% from 428.46 lakh hectares last year. Total Pulses increased marginally to 115.05 lakh hectares compared to 113.66 lakh hectares last year. Shri Anna & Coarse Cereals stood at 177.90 lakh hectares, dropping from 182.11 lakh hectares. Oilseeds reached 190.45 lakh hectares, slightly lower than 191.45 lakh hectares in the previous year. Cotton covered 108.80 lakh hectares, down from 109.23 lakh hectares. Sugarcane recorded at 58.46 lakh hectares, compared to 58.87 lakh hectares last year.

Part 3. States' Economy Updates

Odisha secures ₹43,437 crore food-processing investment commitments

Odisha secured investment proposals worth ₹43,437 crore during the Odisha FoodPro 2026 summit in New Delhi as the state sought to position itself as a major food-processing hub in eastern India at its first sector-focused investment roadshow outside the state. The investment proposals came through 27 memorandums of understanding (MoUs) and 12 investment-intent forms received during the investors' meet, which brought together more than 300 industry leaders, investors, entrepreneurs and representatives of food-processing associations.

The 27 MoUs involve proposed investments of ₹41,748 crore and are expected to create 35,252 employment opportunities, while the 12 investment intents worth ₹1,689 crore are expected to generate another 8,064 jobs.

Tamil Nadu Budget: New Industrial policy, AI-powered approval systems and industrial parks to push economic growth

The Tamil Nadu government has unveiled an ambitious industrial roadmap to transform the State into a \$1.5-trillion economy by 2036, with a focus on balanced regional development, advanced manufacturing and employment generation. SIPCOT would establish new industrial parks in industrially backward districts based on district-specific industrial plans and sectoral strengths. The parks, equipped with infrastructure suited to investors' needs, will be developed at an estimated cost of ₹3,200 crore over the next five years.

To strengthen the State's industrial ecosystem, the government plans to establish more Multi-Modal Logistics Parks (MMLPs) and dry ports at strategic locations, promote petrochemical and ancillary industries, and explore the possibility of setting up new ports in Tamil Nadu. A new Tamil Nadu Industrial Policy will be unveiled to foster innovation, technology-driven growth, emerging industries, sustainable manufacturing and exports. The government will also create the Tamil Nadu Industrial Capability Directory, a digital platform showcasing the State's manufacturing and supply-chain capabilities to prospective investors.

For the MSME sector, the Budget earmarks ₹225 crore under the Tamil Nadu Women Entrepreneurs Empowerment Scheme and ₹352 crore under the Capital Subsidy Scheme.

Tripura Signs MoU with NSE To Boost Financial Inclusion

Tripura has signed a memorandum of understanding with the National Stock Exchange (NSE) to boost financial inclusion, foster micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) growth and raise investor awareness across the state. The MoU outlines collaborative

programmes including financial literacy camps, training modules for business development and facilitation of access to listing and funding opportunities.

Delhi Master Plan 2047: A Roadmap for Viksit Delhi; Viksit Bharat 2047

Union Minister of Housing and Urban Affairs and Power, Shri Manohar Lal unveiled the Delhi Master Plan 2047 (MPD-2047). Master Plan envisages the development of around 40 lakh new affordable housing units, with a focus on meeting the future housing requirements of the city.

Delhi CM Launched Capacity Building Programme For 30,000 MSMEs

The Delhi chief minister Rekha Gupta inaugurated the Mega Capacity Building Programme at Anuvrat Bhawan under the Raising and Accelerating MSME Performance scheme, aiming to train more than 30,000 micro, small and medium enterprises by January 2027. The initiative seeks to integrate modern skills training with market linkages and technology adoption. The event outlined implementation milestones for the city. The programme aligns with the four P reform framework of policy, process, performance and partnership and that collaboration between government and entrepreneurs could revitalise Delhi's economy.

Uttarakhand Approves Rs 2.27 bn for Kumbh and Infrastructure

Uttarakhand Chief Minister Pushkar Singh Dhami has approved financial sanctions totalling Rs 2.27 bn for infrastructure development ahead of Kumbh Mela 2027, covering works in Haridwar and Dehradun as well as welfare measures for families of ex-servicemen. The approvals were announced in an official government statement. The largest allocations are for Kumbh Mela-related works under the Irrigation Department, with Rs 981.8 mn sanctioned for construction of ghats and an Astha Path on the left bank of the Ganga in the Gaurishankar area downstream of Chandi Ghat and Rs 1.1591 bn for similar works on the right bank in the Bairagi Camp area. The projects are intended to strengthen infrastructure and improve facilities for pilgrims during the festival.

CBDC-Based Direct Benefit Transfer under PMGKAY

The Government of India launched the Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC)-based Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) under the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY) in the Union Territories of Chandigarh and Dadra & Nagar Haveli. Under the new system, the food subsidy will be transferred directly into the beneficiary's Digital Rupee wallet, instead of a conventional bank account. The beneficiary can then use the purpose-bound digital subsidy to purchase foodgrains from empanelled merchants through a secure and traceable digital payment mechanism.

Part 4. Policy Developments

Aug 1: Samudra Manthan Scheme

The Union Cabinet approved “Samudra Manthan” the National Offshore Exploration Scheme, a Central Sector Scheme of the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas carrying an approved outlay of ₹84,084 crore for implementation through FY 2030–31. It is India’s most ambitious offshore exploration mission to date. The National Offshore Exploration Scheme “*Samudra Manthan*” marks the transition from policy reforms to mission-mode implementation. Approved as a Central Sector Scheme with a Phase-I outlay of ₹84,084 crore up to 31 March 2031; the scheme adopts an integrated approach to accelerate offshore hydrocarbon exploration and production.

Aug 5: Inventory-based Cross-border E-Commerce Export Framework under Foreign Trade Policy 2023

The Government of India has operationalised the Inventory-based Cross-border E-Commerce Export Framework under the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP), 2023 through Notification No. 27/2026-27 dated August 5, 2026 and the corresponding Public Notice No. 25/2026-27 dated August 5, 2026. The framework provides a comprehensive policy and procedural architecture for facilitating inventory-based cross-border e-commerce exports of goods manufactured or produced in India.

The rapid growth of cross-border e-commerce presents a significant opportunity for Indian manufacturers, artisans and MSMEs to access global markets. Following the amendment to the FDI Policy through Press Note No. 3 (2026 Series), which permits inventory-based e-commerce operations exclusively for exports, the Government has now operationalised the corresponding regulatory framework under the Foreign Trade Policy. The framework enables such exports while safeguarding the interests of Indian sellers.

Aug 6: Cabinet approved GOBARdhan, India’s National Unified Scheme for Compressed Biogas, with an outlay of Rs.23,731 crore

The Union Cabinet approved GOBARdhan, the National Circular Bioenergy Scheme, with a total outlay of Rs.23,731 crore. GOBARdhan marks a defining moment in India’s clean energy journey. It will transform the country’s abundant agricultural residue, cattle dung, press mud, municipal organic waste and other biomass resources into clean fuel, organic manure, rural income and national economic value.

The Scheme will be implemented from FY 2026-27 to FY 2035-36 and will establish Compressed Biogas as a major pillar of India’s future energy mix. Through assured demand, remunerative and stable pricing, capital assistance, pipeline infrastructure, credit support and technology development, GOBARdhan will provide the strong and

predictable framework required to take India's CBG sector to national scale. The Scheme aims to increase domestic Compressed Biogas (CBG) production nearly ten-fold, mobilize large-scale private investment and create a vibrant circular bioeconomy across the country.

Aug 7: The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (Amendment) Bill, 2026 passed by Parliament

The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (Amendment) Bill, 2026, was passed by the Lok Sabha on 7th August, 2026, subsequent to its passing by the Rajya Sabha on 3rd August, 2026. The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act (MSMED Act) was notified in 2006 and has completed 20 years of its enactment. The amendments in the MSMED Act have been done to strengthen the legal framework governing the development of MSME sector, improving the ease of doing business, creating an enabling business environment through decriminalisation, providing institutional mechanisms for promotion of MSMEs and addressing delayed payment issues faced by the Micro and Small Enterprises.

Aug 8: E-Samudra launched as India Accelerates Digital Transformation of Maritime Governance

India took a major step towards digitising maritime governance with the launch of E-Samudra, a comprehensive digital platform that integrates services for seafarers, shipping companies, ports and other maritime stakeholders, while announcing a series of reforms to strengthen seafarer welfare, security and service delivery. Union Minister for Ports, Shipping and Waterways (MoPSW), Sarbananda Sonowal inaugurated the platform during a national stakeholder interaction on "Seafarer Security, Safety and Welfare and Inauguration of E-Samudra", held in Mumbai and organised by the Directorate General of Maritime Administration (DGMA) under the Ministry.

Aug 11: DGFT Removed Physical Duty Payment Challans for Export Obligation Discharge Certificate Applications under Advance Authorisation and Export Promotion Capital Goods Schemes

In a significant Ease of Doing Business measure for exporters, the Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) has removed the requirement of submitting physical duty payment challans while applying for Export Obligation Discharge Certificates (EODC) under the Advance Authorisation (AA) and Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) Schemes. Licence-wise voluntary duty payment data received from Customs/ICEGATE has been integrated with DGFT's online systems, enabling authenticated verification of such payments directly against the concerned authorisation. Physical Challans Dispensed with for Voluntary Duty Payments from 1 August 2026.

Aug 12: India and the Southern African Customs Union (SACU) sign Terms of Reference (ToR) for negotiations towards a Preferential Trade Agreement

India and the Southern African Customs Union (SACU) today signed the Terms of Reference (ToR) for negotiations towards a Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA) between India and SACU at Vanijya Bhawan, New Delhi. The signing marks an important step towards strengthening trade and economic engagement between India and the SACU Member States. This is India's first ToR signing with the African region and noted SACU's significance as the oldest customs union in the world. He stated that the PTA is envisaged to cover eight important chapters, including trade in goods and market access for goods; rules of origin and origin procedures; customs procedures and trade facilitation; trade remedies, including a bilateral safeguard mechanism; sanitary and phytosanitary measures; technical barriers to trade; dispute settlement; and legal and horizontal provisions.

21 Aug: Government Notified ₹62,500 Cr Mobile Phone Manufacturing Scheme

The Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) has notified the Mobile Phone Manufacturing Scheme (MPMS), with a budgetary outlay of Rs 62,500 crore. The Scheme aims to increase global competitiveness by further enhancing scale, deepening the mobile manufacturing supply chain through higher Domestic Value Addition (DVA), and strengthening domestic manufacturing capabilities. MPMS will also support Indian mobile phone brands to achieve technological sovereignty, capture greater economic value, and encourage Indian patents in design and R&D, while generating employment. The Scheme is expected to generate around 60,000 direct jobs and drive cumulative production of approximately ₹39 Lakh Crore. According to the Union Minister, Ashwini Vaishnaw, India is poised to see first strong indigenous Mobile Brand by Mid-2027.

30 Aug: Department of Consumer Affairs Notifies Legal Metrology (Indian Standard Time) Rules, 2026

The Department of Consumer Affairs has notified the Legal Metrology (Indian Standard Time) Rules, 2026 on 27 August 2026. The Rules will come into force 180 days from the date of their publication in the Official Gazette. The Rules provide for Indian Standard Time (IST) as the common time reference across the country for legal, administrative, commercial and other official purposes. The 180-day period will allow Government departments, businesses, institutions and other organisations to make the required changes to their systems before the Rules come into force.

31 Aug: Notifications for all 6 Pillars of Semicon 2.0 issued

Notifications for all six pillars of the Semicon 2.0 Scheme were issued, marking a significant step towards strengthening India's semiconductor design and manufacturing capabilities. The six pillars under Semicon 2.0 are: Design; Machines and Materials; Setting up more Fabs; Further strengthening the ATMP/OSAT industry; Research and Development and Talent Development.

Part 5. Conclusion & Economic Outlook

1. Conclusion

India's economy continued to demonstrate resilience during in the first five months of current financial year despite an uncertain global environment shaped by geopolitical developments and volatile energy prices. Strong GST collections, healthy export growth, record auto sales, strong industrial activity, robust bank credit, and sustained policy reforms reflected the strength of domestic economic fundamentals.

India's forex reserves have reached a record high of \$740.8 billion, marking a significant increase in the country's external reserves. This reserve strength is attributed to a combination of factors, including mobilization of foreign-currency deposits and borrowings facilitated by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), as well as an increase in foreign currency assets and gold reserves. The recent accumulation of reserves is particularly significant given the geopolitical environment confronting India today, with wars in West Asia and Eastern Europe altering global energy, trade, and investment calculations.

The Government continued to focus on infrastructure, manufacturing, digitalization, investment promotion, and ease of doing business, while States also announced several initiatives to support industrial and economic development. Although global headwinds created and continues to create challenges, India remained well positioned to sustain growth through sound macroeconomic management, continued reforms, and a strong focus on long-term development.

2. Economic Outlook

Amidst persisting global headwinds, the Indian economy showed remarkable strength, keeping its domestic growth steady despite the pressure of high global energy prices. While higher global oil prices did cause a slight increase in retail inflation, with CPI inflation edging up to 4.45 per cent in July 2026 from 4.38 per cent in June 2026 due to costlier food and fuel, the overall increase remained well under control, and core inflation stayed stable at 3.9 per cent. Looking ahead, the domestic outlook faces dual risks from an unpredictable El Niño monsoon and volatile crude oil prices.

However, GDP growth at 7.8% in the April-June quarter reflects the strong momentum of the Indian economy. India's economic outlook remains positive, supported by strong domestic demand, steady investment, improving manufacturing activity, and continued policy support. Infrastructure development, digital transformation, export promotion, and reforms are expected to strengthen economic growth in the coming months.



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