The Study of National Income of India

Dr. Aruna Sharma* **Dr. Ashok Sharma***** **Dr. Aradhana Shukla***** **Pragati Rai******

***HOD & Assistant Professor, Govt. J. Yoganandam Chhattisgarh College, Raipur (C.G.) INDIA**
**** Assistant Professor, Govt. J. Yoganandam Chhattisgarh College, Raipur (C.G.) INDIA**
*****HOD & Assistant Professor, Vipra Kala Vanijya Avam Sharik Shiksha Mahavidhyalaya, Raipur (C.G.) INDIA**
**** Research Scholar, Govt. J. Yoganandam Chhattisgarh College, Raipur (C.G.) INDIA**

Abstract - The study is undertaken to study the national income of income .Indian economy is to grow by a robust 7.3% in FY 2023-24 over and above provisional growth rate of 6.55% during the last financial year. Nominal GDP or GDP at current prices in the year 2023-24 is estimated at Rs. 29658 Lakh Crore, as against the provisional estimate of GDP for the year 2022-23 of Rs. 272.41 Lakh Crore, released by 31st may 2023. The growth in real GDP during 2023-24 is estimated at 7.3 percent as compared to 6.55 percent in 2022-23. The GDP value of India represents 1.47 % of the world economy.
Keywords: National Income, Gross Domestic Product , Gross National Product, Inflation Rate etc

Introduction - The total amount of money earned by all Indian citizens is known as the country's national income. This national income also includes the GDP and GNP. Whereas GNP is the gross national product , GDP is the gross domestic product. Moreover the key determinants of India's national income are the country's savings rate and economic investment. The importance of country's final commodities and services expressed in monetary terms for its citizens is known as its national income. National income data is used to calculate country's overall economic performance. The primary goal of national income is to throw light on overall output and income and give the government a foundation upon which to build policies and programs that will optimize the welfare of the nation's citizens the Indian national income is computed by the Central Statistical Organization.

Income method - estimated by addeing all the factors od production (rent, wages, interest, profit) and the mixed income of self-employed.

Production method - value added = value of output - value of (non-factor) inputs

Expenditure method - GDP at MP = private's sector's expenditure on final consumer goods + investments or capital formation + govt's expenditure on final consumer goods + (net exports)

Significance of study: The study of National income of India is demonstrated by this study, which makes it extremely relevant today. Monetary policy represents an additional crucial tool for accomplishing the goals of macroeconomics policy. In certain nations like India the central Bank (Reserve Bank of India) functions as the government's agent and follows its directive and general policies. In order to strengthen the economy at the financial condition or future output level by influencing the level by aggregate demand, monetary policy relates to changes in the supply and interest rate.

This study will provide relevant result to different research scholars, investigators and concerned institutes. This will also help the policy makers

Objectives:
1.   To Study The trends of Per Capita Income Of India from financial year 2018-19 to 2022-23.

Review of literature-
1.   Kaur Baljit, Sethi Singh Amarjit , (2004), " *Public Expenditure And National Income In India: An Investigation Of Structural Changes And Causality"*, paper attempts to measurement the speed of growth and structural changes in india's government final consumption expenditure and income at both aggregate and disaggregate levels. The per also pobes into the causual relationship between the two macro variables.

2.   Sinha Kumar Jitendra (2022), " *Government Expenditure And Its Effect On National Income And Employment In India",* the study used the dynamic panel models. The study recommends proper use of the resources of government and powerful tools and policies that can help in achieving an equitable distribution of income and wealth.

Research methodology: Research methodology is the systematic method, process dealing with identifying problem, collecting facts or data, analyzing these data and reaching at certain conclusion or certain conclusion or

certain generalization for some theoretical formulation.

This research paper is an explanatory in pattern which is primarily based on secondary sources such as referred journals article, books and websites and research papers for its data consideration. The research is based on secondary data. Data is collected through various books, magazines, newspaper and through internet sources (microtrends.com, forbes.com, tradingeconomics.com, statista.com and pib.gov.com).

Interpretation and Analysis: India's per capita net national income (NNI) is improved by 35.12 percent from Rs. 72,805 in 2018-19 TO Rs. 98,374 in 2022-23 at constant (2011-12) prices. The following represents the average inflation rate for the entire financial year in India, based on the consumer price index for the entire country and the growth in per capita income from 2028-19 to 2022-23
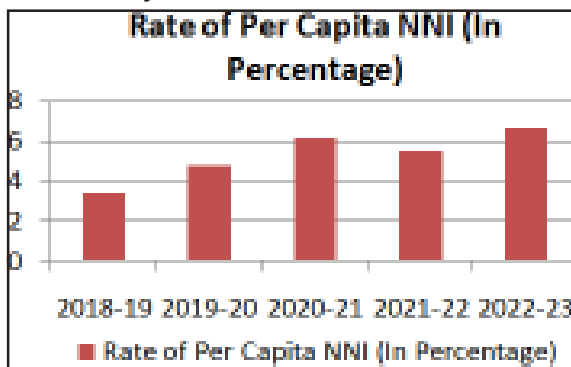
Table 1: India's per capita National Income across India from financial year 2018 to 2022

CPI base 2012=100 Growth rate of per capita NNI (In %)

Year	Inflation based on CPI	At current prices	At constant (2011-12) prices
2018-19	3.41	9.3	5.2
2019-20	4.77	5.1	2.5
2020-21	6.61	-4.0	-8.9
2021-22	5.51	16.9	7.6
2022-23	6.65	16.0	6.3

Source:pib.gov.com

Table 1: India's per capita National Income across India from financial year 2018 to 2022

Graph 1: India's per capita National Income across India from financial year 2018 to 2022

Graph 1 shows the India's per capita net national income

across India from financial year 2018 to 2022. The analysis shows that in the financial year 2018-19 the rate of per capita NNI is 3.41%, in financial year 2019-20 the rate of per capita NNI is 5.51% which is increase in the inflation rate. In financial year 2020-21 the rate of per capita NNI is 6.61%. In financial year 2021-22 the rate of per capita NNI is 4.77% which is decrease in respect to previous year. In financial year 2022-23 the rate of per capita NNI is 3.41% which is also a decrease in the inflation rate of per capita national income.

Conclusion: Although both NNI and GNI (gross national revenue) are measures of a nation's welfare and economic success., NNI is based on GDP, whereas GNI and GDP plus net foreign receipts, which include property revenue, wages and salaries, net taxes and foreign subsidies. The NNI of a nation, on the other hand is equivalent to its GNI net of depreciation. When it came to gross national income in the Asia pacific region in 2020, India came in second place. This has been made achievable by India's positive GDP growth. Nominal GDP or GDP at current prices in the year 2023-24 is estimated at Rs. 29658 Lakh Crore, as against the provisional estimate of GDP for the year 2022-23 of Rs. 272.41 Lakh Crore, released by 31st may 2023. The growth in real GDP during 2023-24 is estimated at 7.3 percent as compared to 6.55 percent in 2022-23.

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