

Private companies' investment in infrastructure has not returned to its 2011-12 share of GDP at current prices

On MoSPI's 2011-12 series, at current prices, in none of the ten years from 2014-15 to 2023-24 did private companies put as large a share of GDP into power, transport, storage and communication as they did in 2011-12. It was 2.78 per cent of GDP in 2011-12 and 2.26 per cent in 2023-24.

On MoSPI's 2011-12 series, at current prices, in electricity, gas, water supply and other utility services, their share of GDP was 1.70 per cent in 2011-12 and 0.71 per cent in 2023-24, and in none of those ten years did it reach even its 2013-14 level of 1.22 per cent. Measured at constant 2011-12 prices, the same share was 0.91 per cent in 2023-24, and in none of those ten years did it reach its 2013-14 level of 1.34 per cent either.

For the electricity figures at constant 2011-12 prices: MoSPI national accounts via CMIE Economic Outlook, report 98765, accessed 30 July 2026; GDP from Economic Survey 2025-26, Table 1.7, column (10).

2.26 per cent

of GDP put by private companies into power, transport, storage and communication in 2023-24, at current prices on MoSPI's 2011-12 series, against 2.78 per cent in 2011-12

In manufacturing, on MoSPI's 2011-12 series at current prices, private companies put 3.18 per cent of GDP in 2023-24, against 4.58 per cent in 2011-12, and in none of the ten years from 2014-15 did that share come back to that level.

Shri Ajay Maken's office worked out every figure from the tables that each page names. This brief is dated 16 October 2026.

Sources: Read on 16 October 2026. MoSPI national accounts, base 2011-12, via CMIE Economic Outlook, report 98762, for every year; MoSPI, National Accounts Statistics 2024, Statement 7.2B, which prints the same figures for 2011-12 to 2021-22; Economic Survey 2025-26, Table 1.8; MoSPI national accounts via CMIE Economic Outlook, report 98765; Economic Survey 2025-26, Table 1.7.

Source: <https://economicoutlook.cmie.com/>, Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy, accessed 30 July 2026

Contents

The case in eight findings	3
1. Private companies' investment in infrastructure has not returned to its 2011-12 share of GDP at current prices	4
2. Fixed investment by private companies and households fell from 27.0 to 22.8 per cent of GDP at current prices, 2011-12 to 2023-24, on MoSPI's 2011-12 series	5
3. Investment in power, transport, storage and communication is still below its 2011-12 share of GDP at current prices	6
4. Roads: the Government's own Survey shows the private share shrinking	7
5. Private companies' share of the projects being built fell from 55 to 39 per cent	8
6. Private participation in transport has not recovered in ten years	9
7. The record before 2014: private capital came into infrastructure	10
8. Private companies' investment in manufacturing has not returned to its 2011-12 share of GDP	11
The terms used in this brief	12
Annexure: how the figures were made	13
Annexure: sources	14

This brief asks whether private companies now put as large a share of the economy into power, transport, storage and communication as they did in 2011-12, and whether the same holds in manufacturing. The figures come from the Government's own national accounts and Economic Survey, from CMIE's database of projects and from the World Bank.

Sources: Read on 16 October 2026. [MoSPI national accounts, base 2011-12, via CMIE Economic Outlook, report 98762, for every year](#); [CMIE CapEx database via CMIE Economic Outlook](#).

Source: <https://economicoutlook.cmie.com/>, Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy, accessed 30 July 2026

Source: <https://economicoutlook.cmie.com/>, Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy, accessed 24 August 2026

Shri Ajay Maken, Member of Parliament, Rajya Sabha

The case in eight findings

On MoSPI's 2011-12 series, at current prices, in none of the ten years from 2014-15 to 2023-24 did private companies put as large a share of GDP into power, transport, storage and communication as they did in 2011-12. It was 2.78 per cent of GDP in 2011-12 and 2.26 per cent in 2023-24.

On MoSPI's 2011-12 series, at current prices, in electricity, gas, water supply and other utility services, their share of GDP was 1.70 per cent in 2011-12 and 0.71 per cent in 2023-24, and in none of those ten years did it reach even its 2013-14 level of 1.22 per cent. Measured at constant 2011-12 prices, the same share was 0.91 per cent in 2023-24, and in none of those ten years did it reach its 2013-14 level of 1.34 per cent either.

For the electricity figures at constant 2011-12 prices: MoSPI national accounts via CMIE Economic Outlook, report 98765, accessed 30 July 2026; GDP from Economic Survey 2025-26, Table 1.7, column (10).

Finding	What the figures show
1. Power, transport, storage and communication	On MoSPI's 2011-12 series, at current prices, in none of the ten years from 2014-15 to 2023-24 did private companies put as large a share of GDP into power, transport, storage and communication as they did in 2011-12. It was 2.78 per cent of GDP in 2011-12 and 2.26 per cent in 2023-24.
2. The whole economy	On MoSPI's 2011-12 series, at current prices, fixed investment by private companies and households together was 27.0 per cent of GDP in 2011-12 and 22.8 per cent in 2023-24.
3. All owners together	On MoSPI's 2011-12 series, at current prices, investment in power, transport, storage and communication by the public sector, private companies and households together was 6.37 per cent of GDP in 2011-12. It has not reached that level in any year since, and it was 5.82 per cent in 2023-24.
4. Roads	On the Survey's own chart, which counts the Budget's outlay and private investment but not the National Highways Authority's borrowing, private investment in roads was ₹0.19 lakh crore in 2014-15 and ₹0.35 lakh crore in 2023-24, while the Budget's outlay rose from ₹0.25 lakh crore to ₹2.65 lakh crore. The private share fell from about 43 per cent to about 12 per cent.
5. Projects being built	The private sector's share of all investment projects under implementation fell from 55.4 per cent at the end of March 2012 to 38.9 per cent at the end of March 2026.
6. Transport partnerships	Investment committed to transport projects with private participation in India was US\$22.0 billion in 2012. In the ten years from 2015 to 2024 it never exceeded US\$9.3 billion, and it was US\$1.2 billion in 2024.
7. The record before 2014	On MoSPI's 1999-2000 base, the private sector's share, with households, of investment in power, transport, storage and communication rose from 25.9 per cent in 1990-91 to 61.5 per cent in 2007-08. On the 2004-05 base it was 58.4 per cent in 2011-12, the highest in that series, which runs from 1960-61.
8. Manufacturing	On MoSPI's 2011-12 series, at current prices, private companies put 4.58 per cent of GDP into manufacturing in 2011-12 and 3.18 per cent in 2023-24. In none of the ten years from 2014-15 to 2023-24 did it come back to the 2011-12 level: its highest in those years was 4.21 per cent, in 2015-16.

Sources: Read on 16 October 2026. MoSPI national accounts, base 2011-12, via CMIE Economic Outlook, report 98762, for every year; MoSPI, National Accounts Statistics 2024, Statement 7.2B, which prints the same figures for 2011-12 to 2021-22; MoSPI national accounts via CMIE Economic Outlook, report 98750; MoSPI national accounts via CMIE Economic Outlook, report 98774; Economic Survey 2025-26, Table 1.8; CMIE CapEx database via CMIE Economic Outlook; World Bank, World Development Indicators, IE.PPI.TRAN.CD; MoSPI, Back Series 2007, Statement 13; MoSPI, National Accounts Statistics 2009, Statement 20; MoSPI back series via CMIE Economic Outlook, reports 112664 to 112686; MoSPI national accounts via CMIE Economic Outlook, report 98765; Economic Survey 2025-26, Table 1.7.

Source: <https://economicoutlook.cmie.com/>, Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy, accessed 30 July 2026

Source: <https://economicoutlook.cmie.com/>, Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy, accessed 24 August 2026

Shri Ajay Maken, Member of Parliament, Rajya Sabha

1. Private companies' investment in infrastructure has not returned to its 2011-12 share of GDP at current prices

On MoSPI's 2011-12 series, at current prices, in none of the ten years from 2014-15 to 2023-24 did private companies put as large a share of GDP into power, transport, storage and communication as they did in 2011-12. It was 2.78 per cent of GDP in 2011-12 and 2.26 per cent in 2023-24.

Its highest in those ten years was 2.74 per cent, in 2018-19.

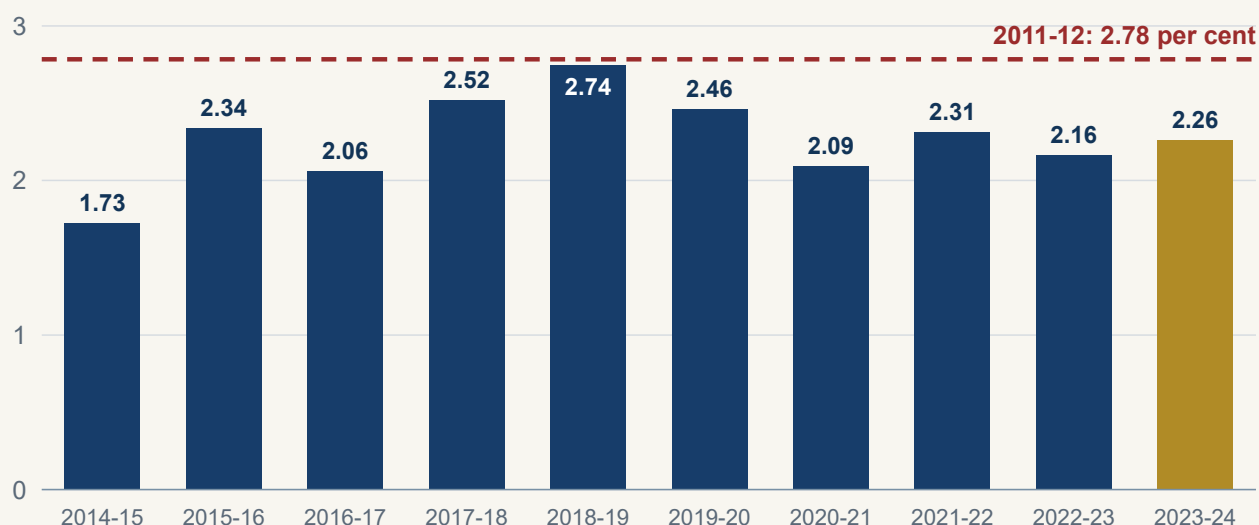
On MoSPI's 2011-12 series, at current prices, in electricity, gas, water supply and other utility services, their share of GDP was 1.70 per cent in 2011-12 and 0.71 per cent in 2023-24, and in none of those ten years did it reach even its 2013-14 level of 1.22 per cent. Measured at constant 2011-12 prices, the same share was 0.91 per cent in 2023-24, and in none of those ten years did it reach its 2013-14 level of 1.34 per cent either.

For the electricity figures at constant 2011-12 prices: MoSPI national accounts via CMIE Economic Outlook, report 98765, accessed 30 July 2026; GDP from Economic Survey 2025-26, Table 1.7, column (10).

This means that, at current prices, private companies put a smaller share of GDP into these industries in every year of the decade from 2014-15 to 2023-24 than they did in 2011-12.

Private companies: power, transport, storage, communication

Per cent of GDP at current prices, each year from 2014-15 to 2023-24



Source: MoSPI national accounts, base 2011-12; GDP from the Economic Survey 2025-26, Table 1.8.

Source: <https://economicoutlook.cmie.com/>, Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy, accessed 30 July 2026

Each bar is one year, from 2014-15 to 2023-24. The dashed line marks the 2011-12 share at current prices, which was 2.78 per cent of GDP. Every bar sits below that line, so private companies did not return to that share in any year of the decade.

The industries counted are electricity, gas, water supply and other utilities; railways; transport by other means; storage; and communication. GDP is the Economic Survey's own figure for each year.

Sources: Read on 16 October 2026. [MoSPI national accounts, base 2011-12, via CMIE Economic Outlook, report 98762, for every year](#); [MoSPI, National Accounts Statistics 2024, Statement 7.2B, which prints the same figures for 2011-12 to 2021-22](#); [Economic Survey 2025-26, Table 1.8](#); [MoSPI national accounts via CMIE Economic Outlook, report 98765](#); [Economic Survey 2025-26, Table 1.7](#).

Source: <https://economicoutlook.cmie.com/>, Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy, accessed 30 July 2026

Shri Ajay Maken, Member of Parliament, Rajya Sabha

2. Fixed investment by private companies and households fell from 27.0 to 22.8 per cent of GDP at current prices, 2011-12 to 2023-24, on MoSPI's 2011-12 series

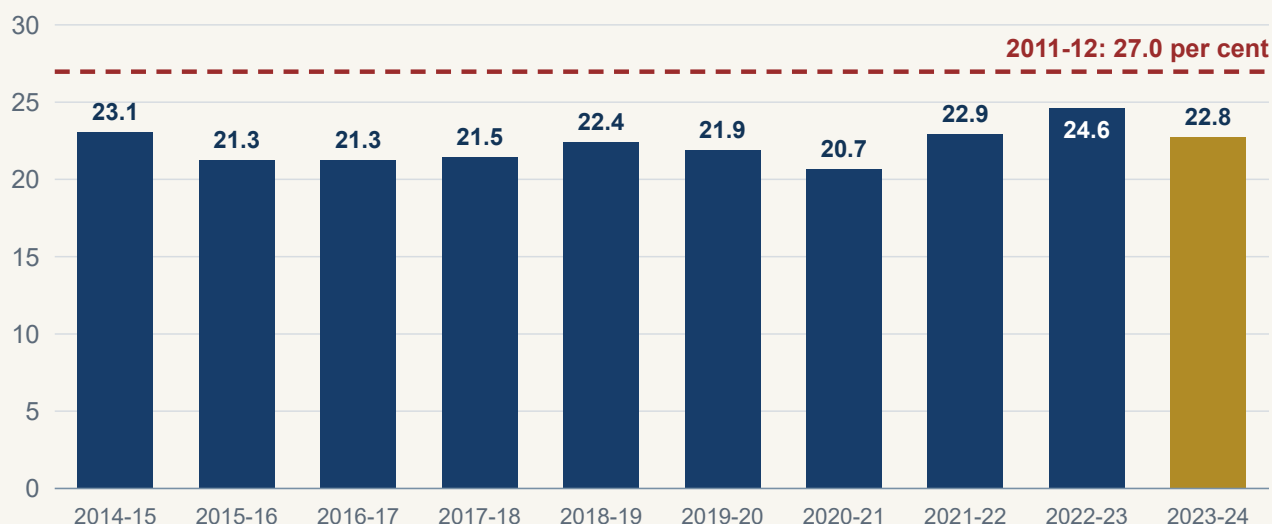
On MoSPI's 2011-12 series, at current prices, fixed investment by private companies and households together was 27.0 per cent of GDP in 2011-12 and 22.8 per cent in 2023-24.

It had been 27.5 per cent in 2007-08.

This means that for every ₹100 of GDP, private companies and households together invested about ₹4 less in fixed assets in 2023-24 than in 2011-12. The figures are the National Statistical Office's, as printed in the Ministry of Finance's own Economic Survey.

Private companies and households: the whole economy

Per cent of GDP at current prices, each year from 2014-15 to 2023-24



Source: Economic Survey 2025-26, Statistical Appendix, Table 1.8.

Each bar is one year, from 2014-15 to 2023-24. The dashed line marks the 2011-12 share, which was 27.0 per cent of GDP. Every bar sits below that line. On MoSPI's 2011-12 series, at current prices, the highest bar, at 24.6 per cent, is 2022-23.

The table is the Economic Survey's Table 1.8, "Gross Domestic Saving and Gross Capital Formation (at current prices)", 2011-12 series. Its private sector column includes households. The 2023-24 figure is the 2011-12 series' first revised estimate, the last year that series gives.

3. Investment in power, transport, storage and communication is still below its 2011-12 share of GDP at current prices

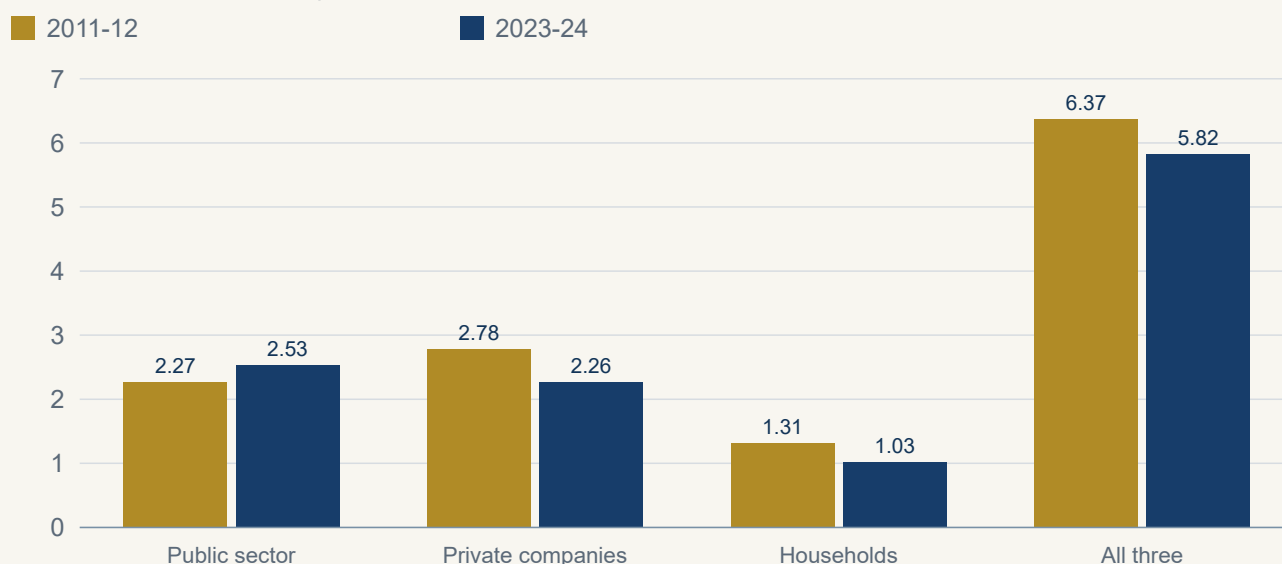
On MoSPI's 2011-12 series, at current prices, investment in power, transport, storage and communication by the public sector, private companies and households together was 6.37 per cent of GDP in 2011-12. It has not reached that level in any year since, and it was 5.82 per cent in 2023-24.

Its highest after 2011-12 was 6.16 per cent, in 2018-19.

This means that in these industries, at current prices, the public sector's investment rose by 0.26 points of GDP between 2011-12 and 2023-24, while that of private companies and households together fell by 0.81 points, so the country as a whole puts a smaller share of its GDP into them than in 2011-12.

Power, transport, storage, communication: by owner

Per cent of GDP at current prices, 2011-12 and 2023-24



Source: MoSPI, National Accounts Statistics 2025, Statements 7.2 and 7.2A; GDP from Table 1.8.

Source: <https://economicoutlook.cmie.com/>, Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy, accessed 30 July 2026

The gold bars are 2011-12 and the blue bars are 2023-24. The public sector's bar rose, while the bars of private companies and of households fell. On MoSPI's 2011-12 series, at current prices, all three together fell from 6.37 per cent to 5.82 per cent of GDP, because the two falls were larger than the rise.

These industries do not include roads built by government departments, irrigation or urban works, which the national accounts record largely under public administration.

Sources: Read on 16 October 2026. [MoSPI, National Accounts Statistics 2025, Statement 7.2](#); [MoSPI, National Accounts Statistics 2025, Statement 7.2A](#); [MoSPI national accounts via CMIE Economic Outlook, report 98750](#); [MoSPI national accounts, base 2011-12, via CMIE Economic Outlook, report 98762, for every year](#); [MoSPI national accounts via CMIE Economic Outlook, report 98774](#); [Economic Survey 2025-26, Table 1.8](#).

Source: <https://economicoutlook.cmie.com/>, Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy, accessed 30 July 2026

Shri Ajay Maken, Member of Parliament, Rajya Sabha

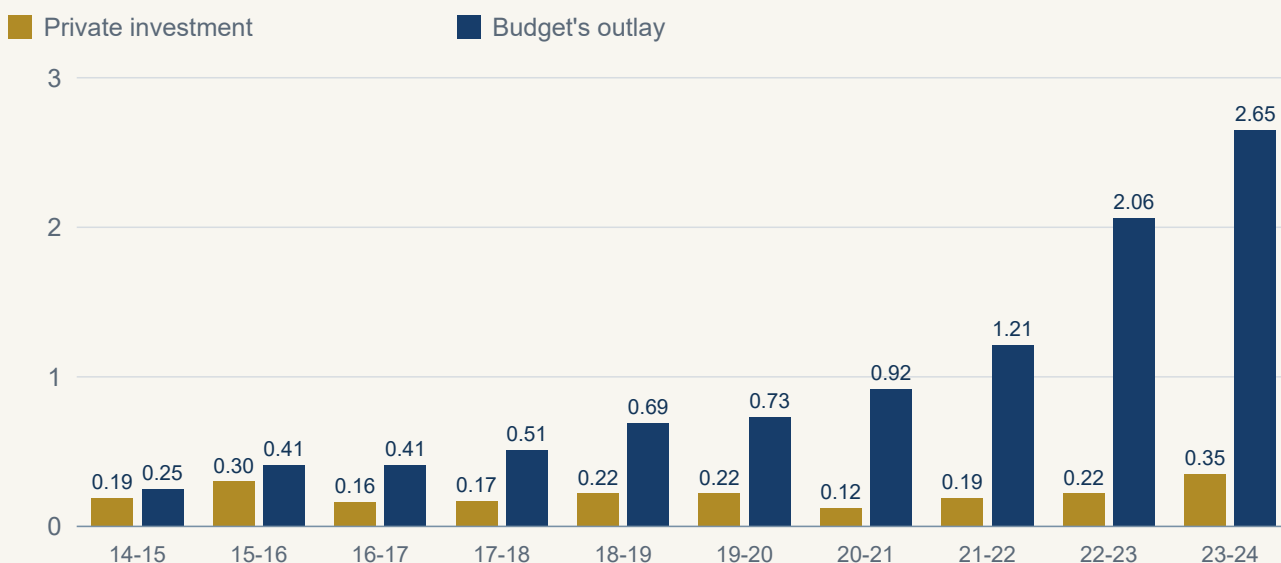
4. Roads: the Government's own Survey shows the private share shrinking

On the Survey's own chart, which counts the Budget's outlay and private investment but not the National Highways Authority's borrowing, private investment in roads was ₹0.19 lakh crore in 2014-15 and ₹0.35 lakh crore in 2023-24, while the Budget's outlay rose from ₹0.25 lakh crore to ₹2.65 lakh crore. The private share fell from about 43 per cent to about 12 per cent.

This means that the road programme now rests almost wholly on the public purse: of every ₹100 that the Budget and private investors put into roads in 2023-24, ₹88 came from the Budget, on the revised estimate and on the later actual alike.

Roads: the Budget's outlay and private investment

Rs lakh crore, each year from 2014-15 to 2023-24



Source: Economic Survey 2023-24, Chart XII.10.

Each pair of bars is one year, in ₹ lakh crore. Gold is private investment, and blue is the Budget's outlay. In 2023-24 the Budget put in ₹2.65 lakh crore, while private investment was ₹0.35 lakh crore.

The chart is the Economic Survey 2023-24's Chart XII.10, which is titled "Total capital outlay for investment in road transport". Its own source line reads "Union Budget Documents, Inputs Received from Ministry of Road Transport and Highways". The shares are worked out from the chart's three columns.

The chart's 2023-24 bar is the revised estimate of the Ministry's net capital, which the Notes on Demands for Grants 2024-25 print under Demand 86. The actual, which the Notes on Demands 2025-26 print, gives the same shares. The Interim Budget 2024-25 records that "In FY 2023-24, NHAI has not been permitted to borrow" (Expenditure Profile, Statement 27). The 2014-15 bar is the Ministry's total Plan spending, so the start year's share is given as "about".

5. Private companies' share of the projects being built fell from 55 to 39 per cent

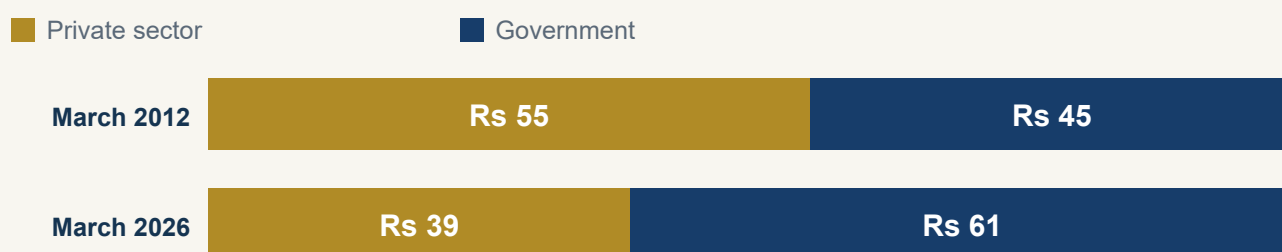
The private sector's share of all investment projects under implementation fell from 55.4 per cent at the end of March 2012 to 38.9 per cent at the end of March 2026.

In rupees, the private sector's projects under implementation were smaller at the end of March 2020, at ₹38.00 lakh crore, than at the end of March 2012, at ₹46.93 lakh crore.

This means that of every ₹100 of projects under construction in March 2026, private companies held ₹39, against ₹55 in March 2012.

Of every Rs 100 of projects being built

Private sector and Government, end of March



Source: CMIE CapEx database, projects under implementation, through CMIE Economic Outlook.

Source: <https://economicoutlook.cmie.com/>, Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy, accessed 24 August 2026

Each bar divides ₹100 of projects under construction between two owners. Gold is the private sector, and blue is the Government. The private sector held ₹55 of every ₹100 in March 2012, and ₹39 in March 2026.

The source is CMIE's CapEx database, "Investment projects under implementation: Value", for the Government and the private sector, through CMIE Economic Outlook (indicators 340558 and 340589). A project's value is its total cost while it is being built, so this measures the stock of projects in hand, not one year's spending.

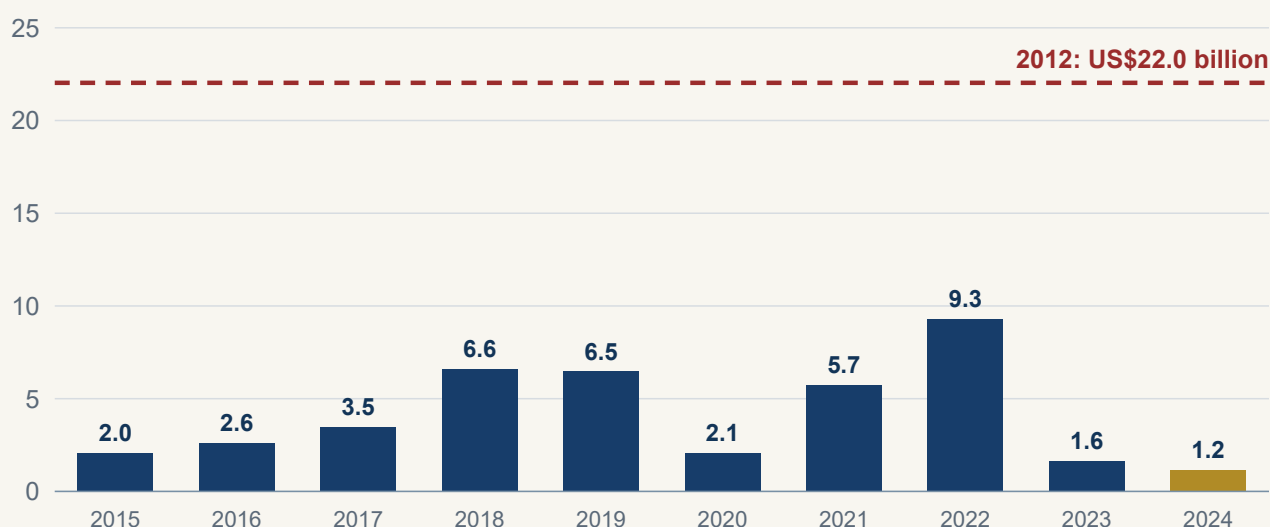
6. Private participation in transport has not recovered in ten years

Investment committed to transport projects with private participation in India was US\$22.0 billion in 2012. In the ten years from 2015 to 2024 it never exceeded US\$9.3 billion, and it was US\$1.2 billion in 2024.

This means that in a full decade, measured in US dollars, the transport projects which the public-private partnership model was built to attract have not come back to even half of their 2012 level.

Transport projects with private participation

US\$ billion, each calendar year from 2015 to 2024



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators, series IE.PPI.TRAN.CD.

Each bar is one calendar year, in US\$ billion. The dashed line marks the 2012 level, which was US\$22.0 billion. The highest bar is 2022, at US\$9.3 billion, which is less than half of that level.

The series is the one that the World Bank names "Investment in transport with private participation (current US\$)". It comes from the Private Participation in Infrastructure database, and it is kept by calendar year. It counts commitments when a project reaches financial closure. The figure is the total investment in each project that has a private partner.

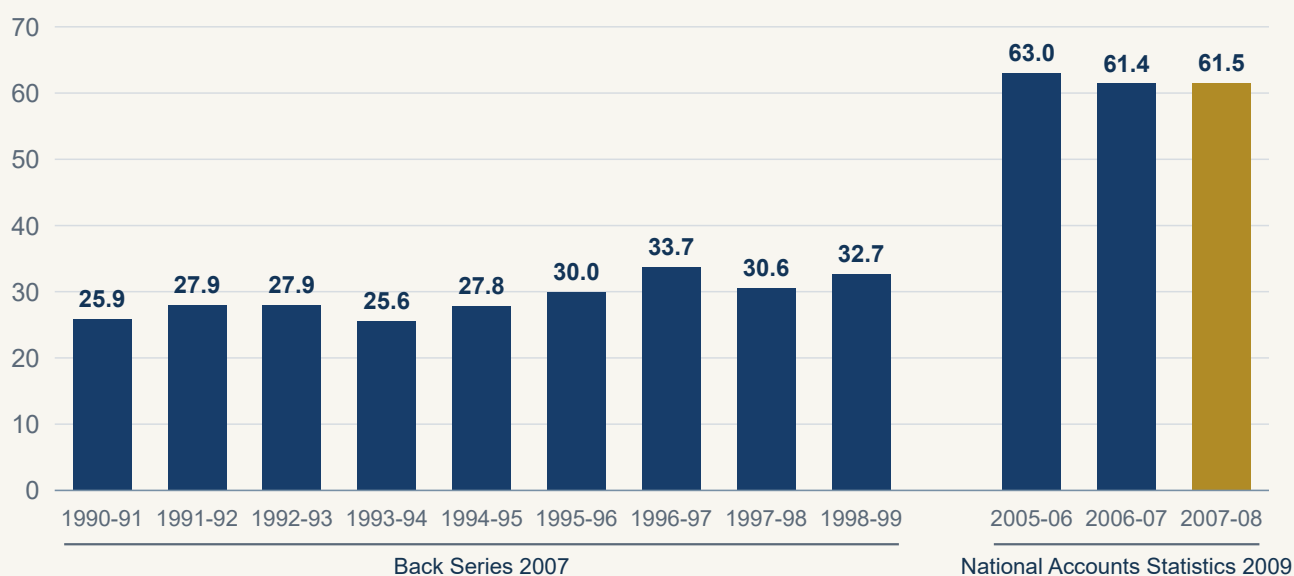
7. The record before 2014: private capital came into infrastructure

On MoSPI's 1999-2000 base, the private sector's share, with households, of investment in power, transport, storage and communication rose from 25.9 per cent in 1990-91 to 61.5 per cent in 2007-08. On the 2004-05 base it was 58.4 per cent in 2011-12, the highest in that series, which runs from 1960-61.

This means that in the two decades after 1991, private money came to carry more than half of the country's investment in these industries, on both bases that cover those years.

Private money's share before 2014, base 1999-2000

Per cent of investment in the five industries



Source: MoSPI, National Accounts Statistics, base 1999-2000.

Each bar is one year on MoSPI's 1999-2000 base. The bars to 1998-99 come from Back Series 2007. The last three bars come from National Accounts Statistics 2009. In each of those three years, private money carried more than half of the investment that went into these industries.

For 1990-91 the figures are MoSPI's Back Series 2007, Statement 13 (all institutions) and Statement 22 (public sector); for 2007-08 they are National Accounts Statistics 2009, Statement 20 (all institutions) and Statement 31 (public sector). The private share is all institutions minus the public sector, because no statement prints it. For 2011-12 the source is the 2004-05 base as reproduced by CMIE (reports 112664, 112672, 112678 and 112686). Each figure is labelled with its base, and none is compared with another base.

Sources: Read on 16 October 2026. MoSPI, Back Series 2007, Statement 13; MoSPI, Back Series 2007, Statement 22; MoSPI, National Accounts Statistics 2009, Statement 20; MoSPI, National Accounts Statistics 2009, Statement 31; MoSPI back series via CMIE Economic Outlook, reports 112664 to 112686.

Source: <https://economicoutlook.cmie.com/>, Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy, accessed 30 July 2026

Shri Ajay Maken, Member of Parliament, Rajya Sabha

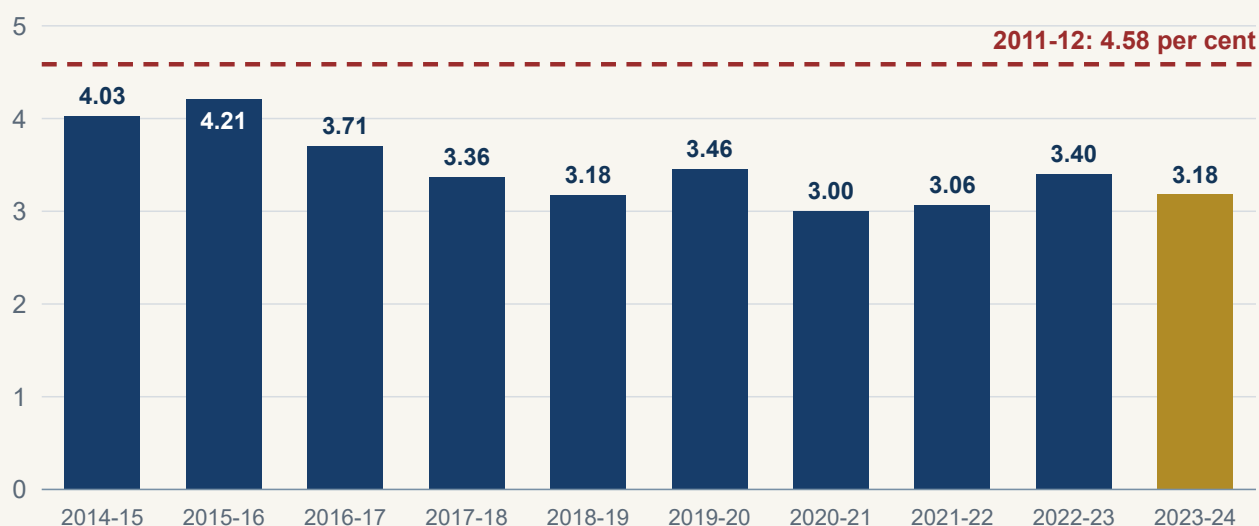
8. Private companies' investment in manufacturing has not returned to its 2011-12 share of GDP

On MoSPI's 2011-12 series, at current prices, private companies put 4.58 per cent of GDP into manufacturing in 2011-12 and 3.18 per cent in 2023-24. In none of the ten years from 2014-15 to 2023-24 did it come back to the 2011-12 level: its highest in those years was 4.21 per cent, in 2015-16.

This means that in 2023-24 private companies put 1.40 points of GDP less into manufacturing than they did in 2011-12. Over the same years, their investment in power, transport, storage and communication fell by 0.52 points of GDP, so the fall in manufacturing was more than twice as large.

Private companies: manufacturing

Per cent of GDP at current prices, each year from 2014-15 to 2023-24



Source: MoSPI national accounts, base 2011-12; GDP from the Economic Survey 2025-26, Table 1.8.

Source: <https://economicoutlook.cmie.com/>, Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy, accessed 30 July 2026

Each bar is one year, from 2014-15 to 2023-24. The dashed line marks the 2011-12 share, which was 4.58 per cent of GDP. The highest bar, 2015-16 at 4.21 per cent, still sits below that line.

The figures are MoSPI's national accounts for private corporations, base 2011-12, which give fixed investment by industry. Each is set against GDP from the Economic Survey 2025-26, Table 1.8, and both are at current prices. The 2023-24 figure is the 2011-12 series' first revised estimate.

Sources: Read on 16 October 2026. MoSPI national accounts, base 2011-12, via CMIE Economic Outlook, report 98762, for every year; MoSPI, National Accounts Statistics 2024, Statement 7.2B, which prints the same figures for 2011-12 to 2021-22; Economic Survey 2025-26, Table 1.8.

Source: <https://economicoutlook.cmie.com/>, Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy, accessed 30 July 2026

The terms used in this brief

Each term is explained in the words of its own table, so that a reader can follow each figure back to where it came from.

Term	What it means
GDP	GDP means gross domestic product, the value of everything produced in a year. The brief uses GDP at current prices from Economic Survey 2025-26, Table 1.8, except for the electricity comparisons labelled "at constant 2011-12 prices", which use GDP at those prices from Table 1.7.
Fixed investment	Spending on buildings, roads, power lines, machinery and other assets that last more than a year. The national accounts call it gross fixed capital formation.
Private companies	The private corporations of the national accounts, which are companies owned by private shareholders.
Households	Families and the small businesses they own, which the national accounts count as one sector.
Public sector	The Government at every level together with the enterprises it owns.
Power, transport, storage and communication	The national accounts' own industries: electricity, gas, water supply and other utilities; railways; transport by other means; storage; and communication.
Projects under implementation	CMIE's count of the total cost of every project that is being built on a date, so it is a stock of projects in hand and not one year's spending.
Private participation	The World Bank's measure of the investment committed to a project with a private partner, when the project reaches financial closure.
Base year	The year whose prices and coverage a series of national accounts is built on. A figure is compared only with figures on the same base.

Sources: Read on 16 October 2026. [Economic Survey 2025-26, Table 1.8](#); [MoSPI, National Accounts Statistics 2025, Statement 7.2](#); [CMIE CapEx database via CMIE Economic Outlook](#); World Bank, World Development Indicators, IE.PPI.TRAN.CD.

Source: <https://economicoutlook.cmie.com/>, Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy, accessed 24 August 2026

Annexure: how the figures were made

Each figure comes from a published table, which the page names. The page links that table, so readers can open it.

A share of GDP divides a year's investment by that year's GDP. The current-price figures use investment and GDP at current prices, with GDP from the Economic Survey's Table 1.8. The electricity comparisons labelled "at constant 2011-12 prices" use both investment and GDP at those prices, with GDP from Table 1.7.

The figures by industry and owner are MoSPI's national accounts, base 2011-12, as published in National Accounts Statistics and as reproduced in CMIE Economic Outlook.

On 27 February 2026 MoSPI released a new series of national accounts with base year 2022-23, which replaces the 2011-12 series and begins in 2022-23, and its National Accounts Statistics 2026, of 31 August 2026, updates it. A comparison with 2011-12 can be made only on the 2011-12 series, which runs to 2023-24, so every such comparison in this brief is made on that series.

Every figure is rounded once, from the unrounded result. A record claim is tested on every year's unrounded figure.

Points 1, 2, 3 and 8 compare years within one series, the 2011-12 series. Point 7 uses the 1999-2000 and 2004-05 bases. Each of its figures is labelled with its base, and none is compared with another base or with points 1 to 3.

Point	Series	Years used
Points 1 and 8	Private companies by industry, base 2011-12	2011-12 to 2023-24
Point 2	Private companies and households, the whole economy	2007-08 and 2011-12 to 2023-24
Point 3	Public sector, private companies and households by industry	2011-12 to 2023-24
Point 4	The Economic Survey's chart of capital outlay on roads	2014-15 to 2023-24
Point 5	CMIE's projects under implementation, by owner	March 2012 to March 2026
Point 6	The World Bank's private participation in transport	2012 and 2015 to 2024
Point 7	MoSPI's national accounts, bases 1999-2000 and 2004-05	1990-91 to 2011-12

Each row names the series a point rests on and the years it uses.

Sources: Read on 16 October 2026. [MoSPI national accounts, base 2011-12, via CMIE Economic Outlook, report 98762, for every year](#); [MoSPI, National Accounts Statistics 2024, Statement 7.2B, which prints the same figures for 2011-12 to 2021-22](#); [Economic Survey 2025-26, Table 1.8](#); [Economic Survey 2023-24, Chart XII.10](#); [CMIE CapEx database via CMIE Economic Outlook](#); [World Bank, World Development Indicators, IE.PPI.TRAN.CD](#); [MoSPI, Back Series 2007, Statement 13](#); [MoSPI, National Accounts Statistics 2009, Statement 20](#).

Source: <https://economicoutlook.cmie.com/>, Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy, accessed 30 July 2026

Source: <https://economicoutlook.cmie.com/>, Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy, accessed 24 August 2026

Shri Ajay Maken, Member of Parliament, Rajya Sabha

Annexure: sources

Every figure in this brief comes from one of the tables below. Each source carries a link to its publisher's own address, here and on the page where its figures appear.

Source	Table or series
MoSPI national accounts, base 2011-12, via CMIE Economic Outlook, report 98762, for every year	CMIE report 98762
MoSPI, National Accounts Statistics 2024, Statement 7.2B, which prints the same figures for 2011-12 to 2021-22	Statement 7.2B
Economic Survey 2025-26, Table 1.8	Table 1.8
MoSPI national accounts via CMIE Economic Outlook, report 98765	CMIE report 98765
Economic Survey 2025-26, Table 1.7	Table 1.7
MoSPI, National Accounts Statistics 2025, Statement 7.2	Statement 7.2
MoSPI, National Accounts Statistics 2025, Statement 7.2A	Statement 7.2A
MoSPI national accounts via CMIE Economic Outlook, report 98750	CMIE report 98750
MoSPI national accounts via CMIE Economic Outlook, report 98774	CMIE report 98774
Economic Survey 2023-24, Chart XII.10	Chart XII.10
Notes on Demands for Grants 2024-25, Demand 86	Demand 86
Notes on Demands for Grants 2025-26, Demand 86	Demand 86
Interim Budget 2024-25, Expenditure Profile, Statement 27	Statement 27
CMIE CapEx database via CMIE Economic Outlook	CMIE indicators 340558 and 340589
World Bank, World Development Indicators, IE.PPI.TRAN.CD	IE.PPI.TRAN.CD
MoSPI, Back Series 2007, Statement 13	S13
MoSPI, Back Series 2007, Statement 22	S22 (80-81 to 99-00)
MoSPI, National Accounts Statistics 2009, Statement 20	S20
MoSPI, National Accounts Statistics 2009, Statement 31	S31 (05-08)
MoSPI back series via CMIE Economic Outlook, reports 112664 to 112686	CMIE report 112678

The data come from the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the Ministry of Finance, CMIE Economic Outlook and the World Bank. The analysis is this brief's own, and so is any error in it.

Sources: Read on 16 October 2026. [MoSPI national accounts, base 2011-12, via CMIE Economic Outlook, report 98762, for every year](#); [MoSPI, National Accounts Statistics 2024, Statement 7.2B, which prints the same figures for 2011-12 to 2021-22](#); [Economic Survey 2025-26, Table 1.8](#); [CMIE CapEx database via CMIE Economic Outlook](#); [World Bank, World Development Indicators, IE.PPI.TRAN.CD](#).

Source: <https://economicoutlook.cmie.com/>, Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy, accessed 30 July 2026

Source: <https://economicoutlook.cmie.com/>, Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy, accessed 24 August 2026

Shri Ajay Maken, Member of Parliament, Rajya Sabha