



## INDIA

ndia's economic freedom score is 52.9, making its economy the 126th freest in the 2024 *Index of Economic Freedom*. Its rating is unchanged from last year, and India is ranked 26th out of 39 countries in the Asia-Pacific region. The country's economic freedom score is lower than the world and regional averages. India's economy is considered "mostly unfree" according to the 2024 *Index*.

India's overall progress with market-oriented reforms has been uneven. The foundations for long-term economic development remain fragile in the absence of an efficiently functioning legal framework. State-owned enterprises are an extensive presence in many sectors, and the legacy of decades of failed socialist policies includes a substantial tolerance for government meddling in economic activity. Entrepreneurs continue to face serious challenges. The regulatory framework is burdensome. The labor regulatory framework is still evolving, and the informal economy remains an important source of employment. Monetary stability has weakened.



HISTORICAL INDEX SCORE CHANGE (SINCE 1995): +7.8



## 12 ECONOMIC FREEDOMS | INDIA



The overall rule of law is weak in India. The

score is below the world average.

country's property rights score is below the world

average; its judicial effectiveness score is above

the world average; and its government integrity

**GOVERNMENT SIZE** 

The top individual income tax rate is 39 percent, and the top corporate tax rate is 32.4 percent. The tax burden equals 7.6 percent of GDP. Threeyear government spending and budget balance averages are, respectively, 29.7 percent and -10.6 percent of GDP. Public debt amounts to 81.0 percent of GDP.



India's overall regulatory environment is relatively well institutionalized but lacks efficiency. The country's business freedom score is above the world average; its labor freedom score is above the world average; and its monetary freedom score is above the world average.

## **OPEN MARKETS**



The trade-weighted average tariff rate is 11.4 percent, and more than 300 nontariff measures are in force. Foreign investment is screened, although ownership restrictions in some sectors have been reduced. The government has recapitalized state-owned banks, but the number of their nonperforming loans remains high.