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A Statistical Analysis of Economic Growth Trends in India

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Abstract

This study investigates the relationship between economic growth, employment opportunities, income levels, and the overall standard of living in India using a survey-based methodology. Primary data were collected from 280 respondents representing diverse socio-economic backgrounds through a structured questionnaire. The study employed descriptive statistics, correlation analysis, and ANOVA to examine the impact and association of economic growth with employment, income, and living standards. The findings reveal that economic growth significantly influences employment opportunities, with growth in industries, private sector expansion, and government initiatives contributing to job creation. A strong positive correlation was observed between economic growth and respondents' income levels, indicating that economic expansion directly enhances financial well-being. Additionally, economic growth was found to have a significant impact on the overall standard of living, improving access to healthcare, education, and basic facilities. While perceptions vary across specific dimensions, the results collectively highlight the critical role of economic growth in shaping socio-economic development. The study highlights the importance of inclusive growth strategies that ensure the benefits of economic progress are broadly shared across the population.

Keywords; Economic Growth, Employment Opportunities, Income Levels, Standard of Living.

INTRODUCTION

In emerging nations like India, where economic growth is strongly related to income generation, income distribution, and overall social welfare, economic growth has remained a fundamental issue of economic analysis. Major structural changes have taken place in India throughout the last few decades, with the rise of the service sector, deeper integration with global markets, and changes in the relative importance of different sectors all playing a role. Regardless of these advancements, there are still significant concerns about the character and longevity of economic improvement stemming from disparities in growth results across areas and socioeconomic categories.

Gross domestic product growth rates and other macro-level metrics provide a picture of economic health, but they don't always do a good job of capturing how the public views and feels about growth on a micro-level. Therefore, for a more thorough examination, it is vital to understand how people perceive economic growth, its causes, and its results. By collecting data from a wide range of people, survey-based research help close this gap.

Economic Growth

Economic growth is achieved when the output of capital goods, technology, or human capital increases, and it often coincides with an increase in national income. An increase in the output of goods and services produced by the economy from one period to the next is known as economic growth (Press Information Bureau, 2025). Nominal or real values may be used to measure it. While GDP and GNP are the most common ways to assess aggregate economic growth, other measures are sometimes used.

Increases in average marginal productivity are not always correlated with increases in aggregate output. Since a result, people's disposable incomes rise, which in turn encourages them to spend more money, ultimately leading to an improved material standard of living. It is usual practice to model economic growth as a function of technology, human capital, labour force, and physical capital. A rise in economic production is possible with an increase in the number or quality of people of working age, in the resources at their disposal, and in the recipes for combining labour, capital, and raw materials.

Phases of Economic Growth

Periods of activity occur in the economy. The term used to describe this pattern of change is economic cycle. There are total of four stages (Virmani, 2014):

i. **Expansion**: During this stage, real GDP rises along with employment, income, industrial output, and sales.
ii. **Peak**: This is the point at which a growth in the economy reaches its maximum. It's a turning point.
iii. **Contraction**: At this point in an expansion, all of the components begin to decrease. Recessions occur when there is a widespread and severe drop-in economic activity.
iv. **Trough**: This marks the lowest point of an economy.

Economic growth trends in India

The world is still watching India's economy rise. The nation's GDP is predicted to reach USD 7.3 trillion in 2030, putting it on track to become the third biggest in the world. It is now the fourth largest economy in the world. As a result of strong leadership, systemic changes, and India's increasing global integration, the country is now experiencing a growth period. Once again surpassing its global counterparts, India's rapid growth has solidified its place as the fastest-growing major economy. Rising labour force participation, moderate inflation, and robust domestic demand are all factors bolstering the increase. A stable and diverse economy is indicated by a renaissance of domestic investment and robust investor optimism. Indicative of continued momentum and growth across sectors, India's economic outlook remains hopeful as reforms gain steam and consumption is positive (Mittal et al., 2025).

Inflation Shows Stability

The impressive deceleration in India's inflation trend in October 2025 highlights the strong foundations of the economy and the successful implementation of price control protocols (Ma & Roberts, 2018). As a whole, headline inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) fell to 0.25 percent from the prior year, the lowest figure ever. All indicators of inflation are still considerably below the RBI's target range. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has decided to keep the repo rate at 5.50% with a neutral posture, showing confidence in price stability and growth prospects. This course of action is consistent with the decrease in inflation.

Indicators	September 2025 (in %)	October 2025 (in %)
Consumer Price Index	1.44	0.25
Consumer Food Price Index (CFPI)	- 2.33	- 5.02
Rural inflation	1.07	-0.25
Urban inflation	1.83	0.88

Source: https://www.pib.gov.in/

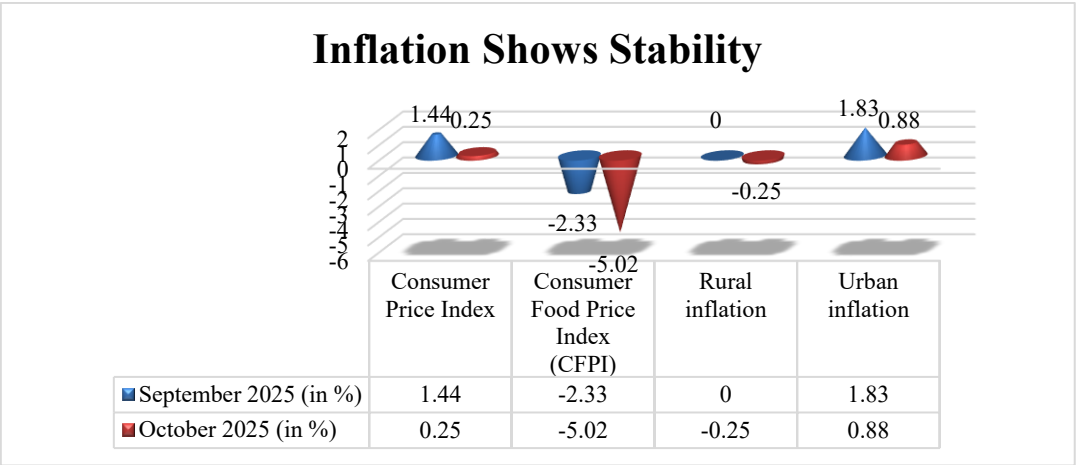

Figure 1 Inflation Shows Stability

The food price index (CFPI) moderated significantly in October 2024, registering at (-)5.02%, with the help of falling prices for oils and fats, fruits and vegetables, eggs, cereals, and other food items. The trend also shows that the recent drop in GST rates has had a favourable effect. Inflation in urban areas was 0.88% while in rural areas it was -0.25%, showing a multi-dimensional moderation. A steady decline in inflation gives consumers more buying power, encourages spending, and frees up monetary policy to promote investment and growth in production. In general, the next quarters should see continued, inclusive, and steady economic growth thanks to the lessening inflationary environment.

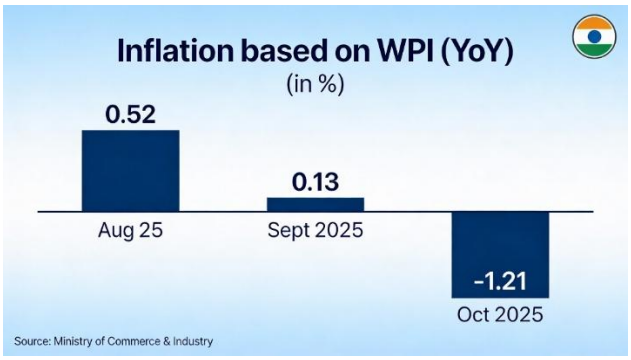

Figure 2 Inflation based on WPI (YoY)

Growing Index of Industrial Production (IIP)

IIP is a measure of the strength of industrial activity that takes into account growth in manufacturing, mining, and power. A 4.8% year-on-year increase in manufacturing was the main driver of India's IIP's strong growth of 4.0% in September 2025. Overall economic growth is reinforced by a growing IIP, which signifies greater output, increased employment, and better investment momentum (Virmani, 2005).

Three of the most important factors in the excellent performance originated in the manufacturing sector. That India can make a significant contribution to the larger growth objective and that its industrial foundation is strong are both highlighted by the results.

i. Manufacture of Basic Metals (growth of 12.3 %),
ii. Manufacture of Electrical Equipment (growth of 28.7 %), and
iii. Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (14.6%)

Robust Employment Growth

Indicators	September 2025 (in %)	October 2025 (in %)
Worker Population Ratio (WPR)	52.4	52.5
Unemployment Rate	5.2	5.2
Female labour force participation	34.1	34.2
Rural labour force participation	57.4	57.8
Urban labour force participation	50.9	50.5

Source: https://www.pib.gov.in/

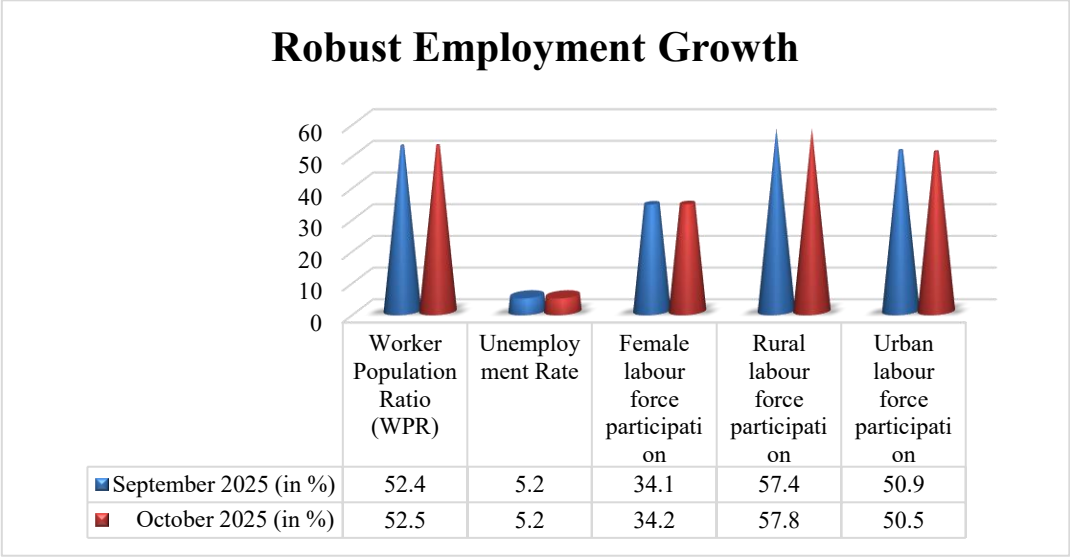

Figure 3 Robust Employment Growth

Production, innovation, and consumption are the three pillars upon which economic growth rests, and they are all carried by an effective work force. October 2025 saw hopeful indications of resiliency in the employment sector, the engine that drives the economy. Total LFPR in CWS (current weekly status) for adults aged 15 and up at 55.4% in October 2025, up from 54.2% in June 2025, marking a 6-month high. The unemployment rate has remained steady at 5.2% since September 2025, but the worker participation rate has risen to 52.5% and the female participation rate has reached 34.2%, both of which are their best levels since May 2025. Furthermore, in July 2025, the Employees Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) added 21,04 lakh net members, which is a growth of 5.55% in net payroll additions compared to July 2024. Rising employment prospects, better knowledge of employee perks, and fruitful outreach initiatives by EPFO are all factors in the organization's rising subscriber base. (Mane-deshmukh, 2023)

India's Growth Projections

In light of the strength of the Indian economy and rising domestic demand, prominent international and local organisations have raised their growth forecasts for the country (Bhattacharya & Kar, 2005). The RBI has raised its GDP prediction for FY 2025-26 from 6.5% to 6.8%, indicating strong momentum in all sectors. Agencies on a global scale share this hopeful outlook.

i. The World Bank projects 6.5% growth in 2026, citing strong consumption and the positive effects of GST reforms;
ii. Moody's expects India to remain a growing G20 economy through 2026 with growth rate of 6.4% and 6.5% in 2027;
iii. The IMF has boosted its projections to 6.6% for 2025 and 6.2% for 2026.
iv. The OECD has raised growth forecasts to 6.7% for 2025 and 6.2% for 2026.
v. The S&P anticipate that India's GDP will grow by 6.5% in fiscal year 2026 and 6.7% in 2027.

LITERATURE REVIEWS

(Pangannavar, 2015) The narrative of India's economic growth under the 'Nehru-Mahalanobis Economic Growth Model' (NMEGM) and the 'Narsimhrao-Manmohan Singh Economic Growth Model' was the primary focus of the study. Indira Gandhi's social control had backed the NMEGM model, which had projected substantial economic growth for India, and it ran continuously until 1990. Initiating new economic reforms, India joined the era of the global new economic order by becoming a member of the global Trade Organisation (WTO). Its double-digit economic growth rate was the result of policies of globalisation, deregulation, and privatisation. The "Narsimhrao-Manmohan Singh Economic Growth Model" is the common name for this framework. It is the goal of this article to evaluate NMSEGM's influence on future economic growth by looking at both historical patterns and recent developments. There have been endogenous and exogenous approaches to economic growth in India. From 1956–1957 to 1990–1991, the endogenous model predicted an annual growth rate of the economy of above 5%. The new economic reforms of 1990–1991, however, adhered to the exogenous model and increased the economic growth rate to near double digits; however, the pace of economic growth over a decade has been trending downward. In order to provide an accurate and fair image, the article used a measurement technique called "Inclusive Growth" to evaluate the patterns in the growth rate of the Indian economy.

(Kumar, 2017) Evidently, the researchers found that India may attain strong growth, particularly following the reform phase. When compared to the global average, India's per capita GDP growth rate has been improving, indicating the country is doing a decent job overall. The Indian economy is facing fundamental challenges, the most pressing of which are the widening budget imbalance and widespread corruption. India is pursuing an inclusive growth paradigm, which is equally fraught with controversy and contradiction, in response to these issues of widening income disparity. But growth is crucial on the foreign economic front as well as the domestic social and economicfront. Full market liberalisation, however, makes the economy more vulnerable to global shocks and instability. The government's spending and social programs are not a free-flowing system either, without reasonable oversight. As a result, both development paradigms are critical for India's inclusive growth and should be carefully combined using national priority.

(Barvin & Gnanakkan, 2022) The growth of India's gross domestic product has been examined and measured by researchers of the study. The economy of India is one of the world's most dynamic and rapidly expanding markets. The Indian economy is dwarfed by other global economies, with a target of 5 trillion in the next 5 years. Two of the world's biggest economies—China and India—are responsible for more than eight percent of cumulative GDP growth. This research confirms previous findings that the Corona pandemic will cause a precipitous drop in growth coming

around 2020. Observed as a worldwide healthcare and economic catastrophe, this is affecting more than just the Indian economy. Private final consumption and export import account for a disproportionate share of India's GDP, according to the GRP's ingredients. Future GDP growth in India will be robust if private spending remains unchanged. In spite of the epidemic, India's gross domestic product (GDP) has been boosted by the government's purchases.

(Zhang, 2024) Using the Solow and Romer models to break down growth into its fundamental components, labor, total factor productivity (TFP) and capital, the researchers examined the complex patterns of economic growth in Singapore and India over a 50-year period. The researchers compared the two countries' GDP trajectories and determined the unique contributions of each factor using a thorough growth accounting technique. Their research showed that increasing total factor productivity (TFP) is the most important factor in ensuring long-term economic growth, even if both labour expansion and capital accumulation are critical for short-term growth. A mature economy known as one of the Asian Tigers, Singapore has seen more stable and sustained growth because to total factor productivity (TFP) and labour productivity. In contrast, capital accumulation has played a larger role in India's growth, especially since economic liberalisations encouraged foreign investment and diversified industries. Results show that total factor productivity (TFP) growth is important for both emerging and developed countries, and that it should be a central tenet of any strategy to spur economic growth.

(Kamble, 2024) With high targets for renewable energy production from sources including solar, wind, hydro, and biomass, India has advanced much in encouraging the use of such sources. Spending on renewable energy infrastructure has increased and dependency on fossil fuels has decreased as a result of programs like the National Solar Mission, wind energy auctions, and renewable energy subsidies. Along these lines, India's leading role in the ISA shows how seriously it takes international cooperation to speed up the implementation of solar power. India's renewable energy industry offers prospects for job development, technological advancement, and economic growth in addition to enhancing energy security and environmental sustainability. In an effort to guarantee food security, boost farmer incomes, and modernise and modernise the agricultural sector, India is now experiencing a period of dramatic change. Government programs like the “Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM- KISAN), Soil Health Card Scheme and National Agricultural Market (e-NAM)” aim to provide farmers more agency, encourage more sustainable agricultural methods, and open up more markets for their products.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To examine the perception of respondents regarding recent economic growth trends in India.
2. To identify key factors influencing economic growth as perceived by the respondents.
3. To analyze the relationship between economic growth and selected socio-economic variables of the respondents.
4. To assess the overall impact of economic growth on employment opportunities and income levels.
5. To evaluate variations in perceptions of economic growth across different demographic groups.

HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY

H_{01}: There is no significant impact of economic growth on employment opportunities in India.

H_{02}: There is no significant correlation between economic growth and income levels of the respondents.

H_{03}: There is no significant impact of economic growth on the overall standard of living of Indians.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The present study adopted a quantitative research design based on a survey method to analyze perceptions related to economic growth trends in India. Primary data were collected through a structured questionnaire designed to capture respondents’ views on economic growth, employment, income and living standards. The questionnaire consisted of close-ended statements measured on a Likert scale to ensure consistency and ease of statistical analysis. A total of 280 responses were collected from individuals belonging to different socio-economic backgrounds, including salaried employees, self-employed individuals, and small business owners. The respondents were selected using a convenient sampling technique due to accessibility and time constraints. Data collection was carried out both online and offline to ensure wider participation. The collected data were coded and analyzed using appropriate statistical tools such as descriptive statistics, correlation analysis, and inferential tests to examine relationships and test hypotheses.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Particulars	Description
Research Design	Quantitative and descriptive
Method of Data Collection	Survey method

Source of Data	Primary data
Research Instrument	Structured questionnaire
Type of Questions	Close-ended (Likert scale)
Sampling Technique	Convenience sampling
Sample Size	280 respondents
Respondent Category	Salaried employees, self-employed, small business owners
Tools for Analysis	Descriptive statistics, correlation, inferential tests
Software Used	SPSS v 27

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

This section presents a detailed examination of the responses collected from 280 participants to understand perceptions of economic growth, employment opportunities, income levels, and the overall standard of living in India. Statistical tools, including descriptive analysis, correlation, and ANOVA, were employed to identify patterns, relationships, and significant impacts among the variables of the study.

Gender

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Male	174	62.1	62.1	62.1
	Female	106	37.9	37.9	100.0
	Total	280	100.0	100.0	

The gender-wise distribution of respondents shows that out of the total 280 respondents, 174 were male (62.1%), while 106 respondents were female (37.9%), indicating a higher representation of male respondents in the study.

Age Group

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	18 years to 25 years	70	25.0	25.0	25.0
	26 years to 35 years	112	40.0	40.0	65.0
	36 years to 45 years	55	19.6	19.6	84.6
	46 years and above	43	15.4	15.4	100.0
	Total	280	100.0	100.0	

The age-wise distribution of respondents shows that 70 respondents (25.0%) belonged to the 18–25 years age group, followed by 112 respondents (40.0%) in the 26–35 years age group. Further, 55 respondents (19.6%) were in the 36–45 years age group, while 43 respondents (15.4%) were aged 46 years and above.

Educational Qualification

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Below High School	9	3.2	3.2	3.2
	High School	8	2.9	2.9	6.1
	Intermediate	23	8.2	8.2	14.3
	Graduation	130	46.4	46.4	60.7
	Post-Graduation	77	27.5	27.5	88.2
	Any other higher education	33	11.8	11.8	100.0
	Total	280	100.0	100.0	

The educational qualification of the respondents indicates that 9 respondents (3.2%) had education below high school, while 8 respondents (2.9%) had completed high school. Further, 23 respondents (8.2%) had intermediate-level education. A large proportion of the respondents had completed graduation, with 130 respondents (46.4%), followed by 77 respondents (27.5%) who had completed post-graduation. Additionally, 33 respondents (11.8%) reported having some other form of higher education.

Occupation

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Salaried employee	146	52.1	52.1	52.1
	Self-employed	20	7.1	7.1	59.3
	Business owner	105	37.5	37.5	96.8
	Others	9	3.2	3.2	100.0
	Total	280	100.0	100.0	

The occupational distribution of the respondents shows that the majority were salaried employees, with 146 respondents (52.1%). This was followed by business owners, comprising 105 respondents (37.5%). A smaller proportion of respondents were self-employed, with 20 respondents (7.1%), while 9 respondents (3.2%) belonged to other occupational categories.

Monthly Income

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Below 25,000	42	15.0	15.0	15.0
	25,001–50,000	109	38.9	38.9	53.9

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	50,001-75,000	114	40.7	40.7	94.6
	Above 75,000	15	5.4	5.4	100.0
	Total	280	100.0	100.0	

The monthly income distribution of the respondents indicates that 42 respondents (15.0%) earned below ₹25,000. A larger proportion of respondents fell in the income range of ₹25,001–50,000, with 109 respondents (38.9%), followed closely by 114 respondents (40.7%) in the ₹50,001–75,000 income group. A relatively smaller number of respondents, 15 individuals (5.4%), reported earnings above ₹75,000 per month.

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	**Min**	**Max**	**Mean**	**S.D.**
Economic growth in India has improved in recent years.	280	1	5	3.26	1.461
Economic growth has contributed to overall national development.	280	1	5	2.05	1.183
Growth in major industries has strengthened the Indian economy.	280	1	5	1.89	1.135
Government policies have positively supported economic growth.	280	1	5	1.88	1.221
Economic growth has increased investment opportunities.	280	1	5	2.52	1.561
Infrastructure development reflects economic growth in India.	280	1	5	3.01	1.345
Growth in the service sector has boosted the economy.	280	1	5	2.20	1.258
Economic growth has enhanced India's global economic position.	280	1	5	1.88	1.134
Technological development has supported economic growth.	280	1	5	2.24	1.327
Economic growth has created long-term economic stability.	280	1	5	2.51	1.503
Economic growth has increased employment opportunities in India.	280	1	5	3.03	1.345
New industries have created more job opportunities.	280	1	5	2.22	1.267
Economic growth has improved employment prospects for youth.	280	1	5	1.87	1.135
The private sector has expanded job opportunities.	280	1	5	2.25	1.329
Government initiatives have supported job creation.	280	1	5	2.48	1.478
Employment opportunities have increased in urban areas.	280	1	5	2.95	1.612
Economic growth has reduced unemployment levels.	280	1	5	2.29	1.487
Skill development programs have improved employability.	280	1	5	2.03	1.247
Economic growth has encouraged entrepreneurship.	280	1	5	2.31	1.297
Job security has improved due to economic growth.	280	1	5	2.33	1.426
Economic growth has improved my standard of living.	280	1	5	2.06	1.237
My purchasing power has increased over time.	280	1	5	2.01	1.123
Access to better healthcare has improved due to economic growth.	280	1	5	1.88	1.057

Educational opportunities have increased with economic growth.	280	1	5	1.96	1.173
Living conditions have improved in recent years.	280	1	5	2.58	1.550
Economic growth has improved access to basic facilities.	280	1	5	2.88	1.464
Income growth has enhanced quality of life.	280	1	5	2.09	1.241
Economic growth has reduced financial stress.	280	1	5	2.07	1.401
Standard of living has improved compared to previous years.	280	1	5	2.17	1.346
Economic growth has contributed to overall personal well-being.	280	1	5	2.35	1.434
Valid N (listwise)	280				

The descriptive statistics reveal varying levels of agreement among respondents regarding economic growth, employment opportunities, and overall standard of living. In relation to economic growth, respondents expressed comparatively stronger agreement with statements related to the role of government policies, strengthening of major industries, enhancement of India's global economic position, and the contribution of technological development. In contrast, relatively lower agreement was observed for statements concerning recent improvement in economic growth and the reflection of growth through infrastructure development, indicating mixed perceptions in these areas.

With regard to employment opportunities, respondents showed stronger agreement with statements related to improved employment prospects for youth and the effectiveness of skill development programs. Moderate agreement was observed for the role of government initiatives, private sector expansion, and encouragement of entrepreneurship, while comparatively lower agreement was noted for statements suggesting a broad increase in employment opportunities and reduction in unemployment levels.

In terms of the overall standard of living, respondents demonstrated relatively stronger agreement with improvements in healthcare access, educational opportunities, and personal well-being. Moderate levels of agreement were observed for improvements in living conditions and access to basic facilities. Overall, the variation in responses suggests that while respondents acknowledge certain positive outcomes of economic growth, their perceptions differ across specific dimensions, reflecting a nuanced understanding of its impact.

Hypotheses testing

H_{01}: There is no significant impact of economic growth on employment opportunities in India.

ANOVA					
Employment Opportunities in India					
	Sum of Squares	**df**	**Mean Square**	**F**	**Sig.**
Between Groups	6605.543	15	440.370	242.731	.000
Within Groups	478.957	264	1.814		
Total	7084.500	279			

The ANOVA results indicate that there is a statistically significant impact of economic growth on employment opportunities in India. The calculated F value is 242.731 with a significance value of .000, which is less than the accepted level of significance. This suggests that the variation in employment opportunities across different levels of economic growth is not due to chance. Therefore, the null hypothesis stating that there is no significant impact of economic growth on employment opportunities in India is rejected. The findings imply that economic growth plays an important role in influencing employment opportunities in the country.

H_{02}: There is no significant correlation between economic growth and income levels of the respondents.

Correlations			
		Monthly Income	**Economic Growth**
Monthly Income	**Pearson Correlation**	1	.723
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.001

	N	280	280
Economic Growth	**Pearson Correlation**	.723	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	. 001	
	N	280	280

The correlation analysis shows a strong association between economic growth and the income levels of the respondents. The Pearson correlation coefficient is 0.723, indicating a high degree of correlation between the two variables. The significance value of .001 is well below the accepted level of significance, confirming that this relationship is statistically significant. Therefore, the null hypothesis stating that there is no significant correlation between economic growth and income levels of the respondents is rejected. The result suggests that economic growth is closely related to variations in respondents' income levels.

H_{03}: There is no significant impact of economic growth on the overall standard of living of Indians.

ANOVA					
Overall Standard of Living of Indians					
	Sum of Squares	**df**	**Mean Square**	**F**	**Sig.**
Between Groups	6405.037	15	427.002	222.543	.000
Within Groups	506.549	264	1.919		
Total	6911.586	279			

The ANOVA results demonstrate that economic growth has a statistically significant impact on the overall standard of living of Indians. The calculated F value is 222.543 with a significance value of .000, indicating that the differences observed are not due to random variation. As the significance level is well below the acceptable threshold, the null hypothesis stating that there is no significant impact of economic growth on the overall standard of living of Indians is rejected. This finding suggests that economic growth plays an important role in influencing the standard of living of the population.

Discussion

The findings of the study indicate that economic growth in India has a significant influence on both employment opportunities and the overall standard of living, as well as a strong association with respondents' income levels. The analysis shows that respondents perceive economic growth as a driver of employment, particularly in sectors supported by government policies, private enterprises, and emerging industries. The significant ANOVA results for employment opportunities suggest that variations in economic growth correspond with measurable differences in job creation, highlighting the role of economic expansion in addressing unemployment and fostering workforce participation.

Furthermore, the strong positive correlation between economic growth and income levels indicates that as the economy grows, respondents tend to experience higher income, suggesting that economic growth contributes directly to financial well-being. This aligns with the broader understanding that growth leads to improved earnings and purchasing power among individuals, particularly those engaged in formal employment and entrepreneurial activities.

The impact on the overall standard of living, as evidenced by the ANOVA results, demonstrates that economic growth extends beyond income to affect quality of life, including access to healthcare, education, and basic facilities. However, variations in mean responses show that improvements are not uniform across all dimensions, indicating that while economic growth contributes to development, additional interventions may be required to ensure equitable benefits. Overall, the findings emphasize the interconnectedness of economic growth, employment, income, and living standards in shaping societal well-being.

CONCLUSION

The present study provides comprehensive insights into the relationship between economic growth, employment opportunities, income levels, and the overall standard of living in India. Based on responses from 280 participants, the analysis highlights that economic growth significantly influences employment generation, with growth in industries, private sector expansion, and government initiatives playing a crucial role in enhancing job opportunities. The findings confirm that economic growth is positively associated with income levels, suggesting that as the economy expands, individuals experience improvements in earnings and financial stability.

Moreover, the study reveals that economic growth contributes to improvements in the standard of living, including access to education, healthcare, and essential facilities. While certain aspects, such as infrastructure development and recent growth trends, show moderate

perceptions, the overall impact on well-being is significant, indicating that economic progress translates into tangible benefits for society. The results underscore the importance of sustained economic growth, not only for macro-level indicators but also for the micro-level experiences of individuals, highlighting its role in promoting equitable development.

In conclusion, the study demonstrates that economic growth is a key determinant of employment, income, and living standards in India. It emphasizes the need for policies that reinforce growth while ensuring its benefits reach diverse population groups, thereby fostering inclusive development and improving quality of life across the nation.

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