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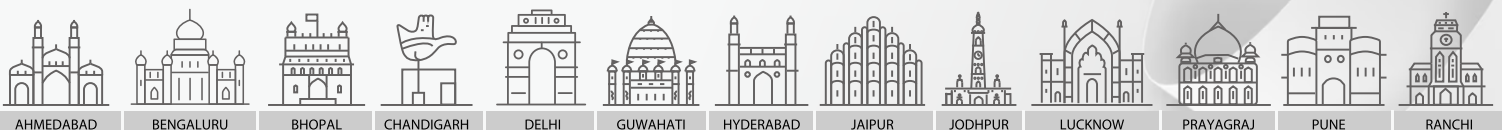
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## Snapshot of the Indian Economy

### Indian Economy at a Glance

- ◆ **National GDP** was estimated at Rs. 293.90 lakh crores at current prices in 2023-24 while **real GDP (at constant prices)** was estimated at Rs. 172.90 lakh crores.
- ◆ **External Trade in India** registered record exports in 2023-24 at USD 778 billion and overall imports declined to USD 853.8 billion in 2023-24.
- ◆ **Unemployment Rate** declined to 3.2% in 2022-23 from 4.1% in 2021-22.
- ◆ **81.6% was the public debt-to-GDP ratio** for FY2023-24.
- ◆ **Percentage of the poor** has gone down from **25% in 2015-16 to 15% in 2019-21** and around 135 million people were lifted out of poverty during this period



## Employment, Labour and Skill Development

### Employment

- ◆ **Unemployment rate was 3.1%** for calendar year 2023 (PLFS 2023), in which Urban unemployment rate was 5.2% and rural rate at 2.4%.
- ◆ **Women's labor force participation rate** was **41%** (PLFS 2023).
- ◆ **1 out of every 3 unemployed individuals was young** in India (ILO Report finding).
- ◆ **Employment ratios for women in India are below average** (World Bank South Asia Development Update).
- ◆ **About 45.76% of the total workforce is engaged in agriculture (Seasonal employment)** and allied sector during 2022-23.

### Skill Development

- ◆ **In India, only around 5% of the workforce is formally skilled** against **52%** in the **US** and **96%** in **South Korea**.
- ◆ India has entered its **37 years long demographic dividend period**, lasting from 2018 to 2055.
- ◆ Only **50.3% of India's educated people are employable**, as per India Skills Report, 2023.
- ◆ **Quality of jobs is on decline**, highlighted by **Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS)**.



## Growth and Development

### Economic Indicators

- ◆ India recorded real **GDP growth of 7.8%** during the April-June period of 2023-24, the highest in the past four quarters.
- ◆ **In absolute terms, Gross Fixed Capital Formation** in Indian economy increased from Rs. 32.78 lakh crore (constant 2011-12 prices) in 2014-15 to **Rs. 54.35 lakh crore in 2022-23** (Provisional Estimates).

- ◇ India's gross savings rate stood at **29.7% of Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI)** in 2022-23, with **households** forming 60.9% of aggregate savings.
- ◇ India's net Financial Savings **declined to 5.3% of GDP** during 2022-23 from an average of 8% during 2013-22.
- ◇ At **40.1% of GDP**, the stock of household debt in India is **relatively low when compared to other Emerging Market Economies (EMEs)**.
- ◇ **India's household debt to GDP ratio is one of the lowest** in the world, as also the Debt Service Ratio (DSR), which is estimated at 6.7% at end-March 2023.
- ◇ **Average Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE)** has been **increasing since 1999-2000**.

### Human Development

- ◇ India's rank in Human Development Report improved to **134 (out of 193) in 2022** from 135 in 2021.
- ◇ **Life expectancy at birth:** Improved to 67.7 years (in 2022) from 67.2 (in 2021).
- ◇ **Expected years of schooling:** Increased to 12.6 years from 11.9 years.
- ◇ **Mean years of schooling:** Increased to 6.57 years.
- ◇ **Gross National Income per capita:** Improved to \$6,951 from \$6,542.
- ◇ **Gender Inequality Index:** India jumped 14 places to **rank 108 in 2022**.

### Urban Poverty

- ◇ There are **more than 230 million people in Multidimensional poverty in 2021 in India**.
- ◇ **17% of urban** households are **slum dwellers** (as per the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation).
- ◇ **Continued migration pressure** with urban population to exceed 590 million people by 2030 due to **Urban-pull and Rural-push factors**.

### Financial Inclusion

- ◇ **14.7 bank branches** per 100,000 adults in 2020, higher than **Germany, China and South Africa**.
- ◇ **50 Crore+ PMJDY** accounts with over 55% accounts held by women.
- ◇ **Bottom 50% of the global population owns just 2% of wealth and 8% of income. (World Inequality Report 2022)**.
- ◇ In 2021, **49% of Indian adult men-owned smartphones**, while only **26% of women did**, revealing a gender disparity in ownership.
- ◇ World Bank has estimated that a **10% increase in fixed broadband penetration would increase GDP growth by 1.38%** in developing economies.

### Urban Planning

- ◇ India is **at present 35% urban**, which is expected to go to **53% by 2047**.
- ◇ As per the Census of 2011, **40% of India's Urban population** lives in Tier 2 and Tier 3 cities, which is expected to grow at a very fast pace.
- ◇ Under Smart Cities Mission, **only 28 cities have received 100% of their share of funds** from States/ULBs.
- ◇ Till December 2023, out of 7,970 projects taken up by Smart cities, **6,419 projects have been completed with Madurai** being the **only smart city** which has completed **100% of its projects**.

## Housing

- ◆ **3 crore additional rural and urban houses announced in June 2024 under PM Awas Yojana (PMAY).**
- ◆ Over **1 crore houses grounded** under **PMAY (U)** and over **75 lakh houses completed.**
- ◆ Over **2 crore houses grounded** under **PMAY (R)** and over **2.29 crore houses completed.**
- ◆ **Around 4.12 lakh housing units** (44% in NCR) are **stalled.**
- ◆ Under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Urban, around **5.62 lakh houses could not be delivered to beneficiaries** due to a lack of basic amenities as of December 2022.

## Land record modernization

- ◆ **95.09% of villages** have completed **Computerization of Land Records (Record of Rights i.e., RoR).**
- ◆ **70% of Cadastral Maps have been digitized.**
- ◆ **1.15 ha** was the average farm size in 2010-11.
- ◆ **<10%** of the land is under non-agricultural uses.



## Fiscal Policy

### Government Financing

- ◆ **5.6% of GDP** as fiscal deficit for FY2023-24.
- ◆ **Estimated 81.6%** public debt-to-GDP ratio for FY2023-24.
- ◆ **27.5% combined debt-to-GDP ratio of States** at end-March 2023.
- ◆ **60% debt-to-GDP ratio (40% Central Government and 20% combined debt-to-GDP ratio of States)** by FY25 to avoid the debt spiralling out of control.
- ◆ States consolidated **Gross Fiscal Deficit to Gross Domestic Product (GFD-GDP) ratio declined from 4.1% in 2020-21 to 2.8% in 2021-22.**
- ◆ States' dependence on net market borrowings **declined to 76% in the budgeted GFD for 2023-24.**

### Fiscal Deficit

- ◆ Fiscal Deficit of Union Government reached **9.2% of GDP during pandemic year FY21.**
- ◆ Fiscal deficit for FY2023-24 moderated to **5.6%** of GDP.
- ◆ Government aims to reach a fiscal deficit **level below 4.5% of GDP by 2025-26.**
- ◆ **Combined Gross Fiscal Deficit (GFD) of states**, which increased to 4.1% of GDP in the pandemic-affected year, was brought down to **2.8% in FY22.**

### Direct Taxation

- ◆ **11.6% tax-GDP ratio** in FY2023-24 (6.6% for direct taxes and 5% for indirect taxes);
- ◆ **Net Direct Tax collections (provisional)** for the FY 2023-24 stand at **Rs. 19.58 lakh crore** marking a growth of 17.70% Y-o-Y.
- ◆ **Corporate Tax and Personal Income tax** are the **main contributors** to Direct Tax.
- ◆ **Direct tax buoyancy** at 2.52 in 2021-22 was the **highest in last 15 years** but declined to 1.18 in 2022-23.


**Capital Expenditure**

- ◆ Government has budgeted capital expenditure at **₹11.11 lakh crore** (an increase of 11.1% over 2023-24) in 2024-25.
- ◆ Total Capex grew at an **average rate of 13% during FY12 and FY22**.
- ◆ The **Centre's Capex** has steadily increased from an average of 1.7% of GDP (FY09 to FY20) to **3.4% of GDP** in FY2024-25.
- ◆ **Capex by the Corporate sector increased** in FY23, driven by heavy investments in electricity, steel, chemicals, auto and pharmaceuticals sectors.



## Banking, Payment Systems and Financial Markets


**Banking**

- ◆ **15.4%** Credit Growth for Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) in FY22-23.
- ◆ **4.5%** Gross NPA ratio and 1.2% Net NPA of SCBs at end-December 2022.
- ◆ **71.6%** was the Provision Coverage Ratio (PCR) of SCBs in September 2022.
- ◆ **Annualised Return on Assets (RoA)** and **Return on Equity (RoE)** for **PSBs turned positive** in 2020 after remaining **negative** since March 2016.


**Asset Quality and Restructuring**

- ◆ The **Gross Non-Performing Assets (GNPAs)** of **Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs)** fell to **3.9% in 2022-23**.
- ◆ The **sectoral share of the NPAs is dominated by the infrastructure sector**.
- ◆ **Disproportionate share of Public Sector Banks (PSBs)** i.e., about 9/10th of NPAs.
- ◆ **India has been one of the worst affected economies** from the Global Financial Crisis of 2008.
- ◆ **Huge Backlog of 13,000 cases** under Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code with **increase in average resolution time** from 324 to 653 days.


**Payment systems**

- ◆ As per RBI, **cash accounts for nearly 50% of all transactions in India**.
- ◆ **50% volume** of India's digital payments is dominated by Debit Cards, PPIs, and IMPS.
- ◆ **53% value** of India's digital payments is dominated by RTGS and NEFT.
- ◆ **22.4 digital transactions** were happening per capita in 2019 (from 2.4 in 2014).
- ◆ Cross-border payments market value is estimated to be **\$190 trillion in 2023** and expected to reach \$290 trillion by 2030.

## Capital Markets

- ◇ **Consistent growth in terms of size** during the past few decades (**India is the 4<sup>th</sup> largest stock market**).
- ◇ Money raised by **Initial Public Offering** has been the **greatest** in the last decade.



## External Sector

### Export Sector

- ◇ **US\$ 778.22 billion** was India's overall exports (merchandise and services combined) in 2023-24.
- ◇ **2.4%** was **India's share in world's exports** (China-12% and US-9%).
- ◇ India's exports are about **23% of its GDP**.
- ◇ India's **services trade has been a major driver of its exports**.
- ◇ **India's merchandise** imports from **FTA partners** grew by ~38% whereas **exports grew by just ~14.5%** (Global Trade Research Initiative (GTRI)).

### Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

- ◇ FDI into India reached an all-time high of **\$84.83 billion** in **2021-22**.
- ◇ **FDI is expected to reach to the tune of \$100 Billion**.
- ◇ From April 2000-March 2024, **India's service sector attracted the highest FDI** equity inflow of 16.13%.
- ◇ **Mauritius, Singapore, USA, Netherlands and Japan** emerged as **top 5 countries** for FDI inflows in India in FY2023-24.
- ◇ In 2023-2024, FDI inflows **declined by 3.5% to \$44 billion**, which is a five-year low.
- ◇ 70% of total inbound FDI was **limited to three states** i.e. Karnataka, Maharashtra & Gujarat in FY 2022 - 23.

### Global Debt of Developing Countries

- ◇ Global public debt reached an **all-time high of \$97 trillion in 2023 from \$17 trillion in 2000**.
- ◇ **30% of global public debt** is held by developing countries.
- ◇ 54 developing countries allocated **10% or more of government revenues to interest payments**.
- ◇ Median value of **public debt-to-GDP ratio** fell from a peak of 60.4% in 2020 to 54.7% in 2023.
- ◇ **India's General Government Debt (GGD) was 80.9% of the GDP**.





## Agriculture and Allied activities

### Agricultural Credit

- ◇ Every 1% increase in agricultural credit produces **0.29% increase in agricultural GDP**.
- ◇ Small and marginal farmers hold 86% of operational landholdings, **only 41%** of such farmers could be **covered by banks**.
- ◇ There are more than **65,000 functional Primary Agricultural Credit Societies** and they **account for 41 % of the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) loans**.

### Agricultural Mechanization

- ◇ **Indian farm mechanization level is at 40–45%** compared to that of the United States (95%), Brazil (75%) and China (57%) (NABARD, 2018).
- ◇ **India's farm equipment market is 7%** of the global market, **with more than 80% of the value contribution coming from tractors**.
- ◇ The **trade surplus in non-tractor farm machinery is very small**.
- ◇ India is reliant on **low grade equipment or imports**.

### Fertilizer Sector

- ◇ India is the **3<sup>rd</sup> largest producer of fertilisers** and the **2<sup>nd</sup> largest fertilizer-consuming country** after China (2022).
- ◇ **Urea is the most produced (86%), the most consumed (74%), and the most imported (52%)**.
- ◇ Indian fertilizer market is projected to register a **CAGR of 11.9% (for 2022–2027)**.

### Financial Support to farmers

- ◇ **More than 11 crore farmers** have been given the financial benefits of **approximately Rs 2.81 lakh crores under PM -KISAN (Till feb 2024)**.
- ◇ **Overall, 2–2.5% of GDP** is provided as subsidy annually in the form of fertilizer, credit, crop insurance and price support subsidies.
- ◇ **1/5<sup>th</sup>** of the aggregate farm income is in the form of **subsidies**.
- ◇ **50.2%** of the agricultural households are under **some kind of debt**.
- ◇ **About 60%** of the **loans** taken by farmers were **from institutional sources** (NSSO Report).
- ◇ Enrolment of farmers under the PMFBY has crossed a record **40 million in 2023–24**.

 **Allied Sector**

- ◇ **13.36%** CAGR of Livestock sector during 2014-15 to 2021-22, contributing **30.19%** in total agriculture GVA in 2020-21 (at constant prices).
- ◇ **25%** of the global milk production happens in India, contributing **5%** of national economy and employing **more than 8 crore** farmers directly (2024).
- ◇ **37%** of India's total exports are contributed by the Horticultural Sector (2019).
- ◇ **India is 3<sup>rd</sup> largest** fish producer, **4<sup>th</sup> largest exporter** and **2<sup>nd</sup> largest aquaculture** producer.
- ◇ Inland fish production has **doubled over the past 9 years** to 131 lakh tonnes.

 **Food Processing Sector**

- ◇ **Sunrise sector** with **7.26%** AAGR (FY14-FY22), contributing **1.8% of the total GVA in the country (2021-22)**.
- ◇ **20.05 lakh** employees with **12.2% of total persons engaged in the registered manufacturing sector** in the country.
- ◇ **24 Operational Mega Food Parks** out of 41 approved across the country.
- ◇ **Share of processed food exports** in agri-exports has **increased to 25.6% in 2022-23**.

 **Agricultural Exports**

- ◇ Agricultural exports and imports in India **registered an 8% decline (2023 - 24) each**.
- ◇ India has been a **net exporter** of agri-products **since the economic reforms began in 1991**.
- ◇ **Share of India's agricultural exports** in the **world agriculture trade** in 2023 was **2.4%**.
- ◇ **Share of agricultural exports** in **India's total merchandise exports** was **11.9% in 2021-22**.

 **Agricultural Extension**

- ◇ **Every rupee** invested in agricultural research **yields a return of nearly Rs 13.85**.
- ◇ Continued technology backstopping has **increased average productivity** during 2014-23 by 20.2% in cereals, 21.6% in pulses, and 30.4% in spices.
- ◇ In 2020-21, **India spent 0.7% of its agriculture GDP on extension services**.



## Industry and Industrial Policy

### Industrial Policy

- ◆ **17%** contribution of manufacturing sector to GDP, almost stagnant since 1991.
- ◆ **Improvement on several internationally reputed indices** such as the Global Competitiveness Index, Logistic Performance Index and the Global Innovation Index has been seen recently.
- ◆ **9 Indian companies** feature in Fortune 500 list of 2022.
- ◆ Government has approved **development of 11 Industrial Corridors with 32 Projects** in four phases.

### Electronics Sector

- ◆ Electronics sector of India contributes **around 3.4% of the country's GDP**.
- ◆ India's **domestic production in electronics has increased** from \$ 29 Billion in 2014-15 to **\$ 87 Billion in 2021-22**.
- ◆ India's **consumer electronics market size** has **reached \$73.7 billion in 2022**.
- ◆ **India's export of electronic goods rose** by almost 88% from **2013-14 to 2022-23**.
- ◆ **USA is the largest importer of India's electronic exports** followed by UAE, China, the Netherland & Germany.
- ◆ India aims to reach **US\$300 billion worth of electronics manufacturing and US\$ 120 billion in exports** by FY26.



## Services

### E-Commerce Sector

- ◆ **India is 8<sup>th</sup> largest** e-commerce market globally.
- ◆ **A sunrise sector with 10-15% share** in India's retail market.
- ◆ **US\$ 55.6 Billion** was generated by the industry in 2021 and expected to reach **US\$ 350 billion** by **2030**.
- ◆ **India has 3<sup>rd</sup> largest online shopper base** of **140 million** in **2020**.
- ◆ **10 million** internet users are added monthly (majorly from tier-II cities) due to increasing internet and Smartphone penetration.

### Telecom Sector

- ◆ India is **2<sup>nd</sup> largest telecom** sector of the world.
- ◆ Around **66 crore** connections are in **Urban India** and **53 crore** in **Rural India** (Rural tele-density of **59%**).
- ◆ India has the **second-highest number of internet subscribers** globally.
- ◆ One of the **largest sector in terms of FDI inflows**, contributing around 6% of total FDI inflow.
- ◆ The sector contributes **directly to 2.2 Mn employments and indirectly to 1.8 Mn jobs**.

## Tourism Sector

- ◆ **39<sup>th</sup> rank out of 117 countries in Global Travel and Tourism Development Index 2024** of WEF.
- ◆ The National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) reports that tourism in India **won't return to pre-pandemic levels until 2026**.
- ◆ In 2019 - **20, the sector contributed around 5.19 % to the total GDP** of the country.
- ◆ **Tourism sector is third largest foreign exchange earner** for the country until 2019.
- ◆ India is 7th ranked with 56 million trips in wellness **tourism (As per Global Wellness Tourism)**.

## Insurance

- ◆ **India has a health protection gap (HPG) of 73%**.
- ◆ Number of **insured farmers declined from 6.1 crore to 5.2 crore in 2023**.
- ◆ **\$91** is India's overall **insurance density** in FY21.
- ◆ **India** is the 10<sup>th</sup> largest insurance market in the world.
- ◆ 4.2% is India's overall **insurance penetration** in FY21.

## Gaming Sector in India

- ◆ With 568 million users, **India is officially the largest gaming market** and accounts for **every one in five online gamers** globally.
- ◆ Indian gaming market is expected to reach **\$6 Billion by 2028**.
- ◆ **Number of Indian gaming companies** surged from **25 in 2015 to over 1400 in 2023**.



## Infrastructure

### Logistics Sector

- ◆ India's logistics cost has been worked out to be in the range of **7.8-8.9 %** of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in **2021-22**.
- ◆ **India is ranked 38<sup>th</sup> on World Bank's Logistics Performance Index, 2023**, an improvement from 44th in 2018.
- ◆ Government has planned **35 MMLPs (to act as freight aggregation and distribution hubs)** with an investment outlay of **\$6.2 Billion**.
- ◆ **National Rail Plan** envisages that share of freight traffic by rail should go up from the current share of **27% to 45%** by 2030.

## Roadways

- India has **second-largest road network** in the world, spanning a total of **6.67 million kilometres** (kms).
- Road transport carries **~87% of India's total passenger traffic** and **more than 60% of its freight**.
- 2.2%** of the country's total **road network is National Highways** which carries **over 40% of road traffic**.
- India has **1% of the total vehicle** population in the world, but **accounts for 11% of road crashes and fatalities**, costing 3-5% of GDP.

## Indian Railways

- 4<sup>th</sup> Largest** Railway Network in the world **behind only US, Russia, and China**.
- The Indian Railways consists of a total **track length of 1.26 lakh km** with **7,335 stations**.
- A daily passenger count of **24 million passengers** and **204 million tonnes of freight**.
- 1<sup>st</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup>** respectively in **passenger and freight transport globally**.
- Indian Railways is the **single largest employer in India**, employing approximately **1.3 Mn people**.

## Port Sector

- Turnaround time** across Indian ports consistently declined from 94 hours (FY13-14) to **52 hours (FY23-24)**.
- Consistent rise in container traffic** from 555 million tonnes (FY13-14) to **796 million tonnes (FY23-24)**.
- Cargo handling** of the Major Ports has steadily increased over the years, with a **10% increase from last year**.
- Operating ratio** has **come down to Rs. 48** from Rs. 53 in 2020-21 (i.e., Rs. 48 is spent for every Rs. 100 earned).

## Civil Aviation

- India has become **third largest domestic aviation market** in world after USA and China.
- Between 2009- 2019, India contributed **5.9% to global growth in passenger traffic**.
- Overall, aviation industry **contributes \$35 billion annually to India's GDP** and offer **7 million jobs**.
- India has jumped to **48<sup>th</sup> rank** in ICAO's global aviation safety rankings.



# Mining and Energy

## Mines and Minerals

- Mining sector's **contribution to Indian GVA is at ~2%**.
- India continues to be **largely self-sufficient** in **primary raw materials** including **bauxite, chromite, iron ore** etc.
- India is deficient in **kyanite, magnesite, rock phosphate, manganese ore** etc.
- Indian mining industry is **characterized by a large number of small operational mines**.
- In terms of **value of mineral production**, about **97% comes from just 7 states**.
- Only 10% of the obvious geological potential (OGP)** area of India has been **explored**.

 **Coal, Oil and Gas Sector**

- ◇ ~50% of India's overall energy mix comes from Coal.
- ◇ ~28% of India's overall energy mix comes from Oil.
- ◇ India produced **997 million tonnes** of coal in 2023-24.
- ◇ India is **third largest oil consumer** with **4.9 million barrels** of oil being consumed per day.
- ◇ **87.7%** of India's Oil needs are being fulfilled through imports in FY2023-24.
- ◇ Overall, India's **primary energy demand** is expected to nearly **double to 1,123 million tonnes** of oil equivalent by **2040**.

 **Power Sector**

- ◇ **Third-largest producer and third-largest consumer** of electricity worldwide.
- ◇ Installed power capacity of **444 GW by May 2024** (193 GW Renewable Energy and 217 GW Coal-based).
- ◇ **Solar energy** contributed 84 GW, 46 GW from **wind power**, 10.9 GW from **biomass** and 46.9 GW from **hydropower**.
- ◇ **1255 kWh** is India's per capita power consumption as against the world average at 3,260 kWh.
- ◇ **FDI in power sector reached \$ 18.17 billion (2000-2023)**.
- ◇ **Power DISCOMS under losses** (about Rs 68,832 crore in 2022-23).



## Innovation and Entrepreneurship

 **Innovation**

- ◇ **40<sup>th</sup> rank** amongst 132 countries in Global Innovation Index (GII) 2023.
- ◇ **42<sup>nd</sup> rank** amongst 55 countries in International Intellectual Property Index, 2024.
- ◇ **Over 1 lakh Patents** were granted by the Patent office (March, 2023 to March, 2024).
- ◇ **7<sup>th</sup> position in terms of Resident Patent Filing** activity in the world (WIPO Report 2022).
- ◇ India **still underperforms in innovation** with **0.66% Gross Domestic Expenditure on R&D (GERD)** as compared to 2.8% in USA, and 4.2% in South Korea.

 **Startup Ecosystem**

- ◇ India has the **3<sup>rd</sup> largest startup ecosystem** in the world with over **100+ unicorns** and **98000 Startups (2023)**.
- ◇ For **tech startups**, India is the **2<sup>nd</sup> largest ecosystem**.
- ◇ Around **40%** of startups are in **tier-II and tier-III cities**.
- ◇ Overall startups are growing at an **average growth rate of 15%** year on year.
- ◇ Approximately **47% of recognised startups** in the country have **at least one-woman director**.

**LIVE / ONLINE**

Classes also Available



# Foundation Course GENERAL STUDIES

## PRELIMS CUM MAINS 2025, 2026 & 2027



16 JULY, 1 PM | 18 JULY, 9 AM | 29 JULY, 1 PM | 30 JULY, 9 AM | 31 JULY, 5 PM

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NOTE-Students can watch LIVE video classes of our COURSE on their ONLINE PLATFORM at their homes. The students can ask their doubts and subject queries during the class through LIVE Chat Option. They can also note down their doubts & questions and convey to our classroom mentor at Delhi center and we will respond to the queries through phone/mall.

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# Heartiest Congratulations

to all Successful Candidates



1  
AIR

**Aditya Srivastava**

16

in TOP 20 Selections in CSE 2023

from various programs of Vision IAS



2  
AIR  
**Animesh  
Pradhan**



5  
AIR  
**Ruhani**



6  
AIR  
**Srishti  
Dabas**



7  
AIR  
**Anmol**



9  
AIR  
**Nausheen**



10  
AIR  
**Aishwaryam  
Prajapati**

39

Selections

in TOP 50

in CSE 20 22



1  
AIR  
**Ishita  
Kishore**



2  
AIR  
**Garima  
Lohia**



3  
AIR  
**Uma  
Harathi N**

1  
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