



# INDIA@ 2047

Golden Opportunity for SMEs and Role of CAs in Nation Building

K Ullas Kamath, Founder, UK&Co

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### The 100 Trillion World Economy





U.S.A

GDP: \$30.51 Tn

GDP per capita: \$89,110

Growth Rate: 1.8%

Inward Looking
Policies
Trade Wars - Tariffs
Inflationary Pressure
Political Instability
Imminent layoffs



China

GDP: \$19.23 Tn

GDP per capita: \$13,690

Growth Rate: 4%

Real-estate Crisis
Trade Wars
Global monetary tightening
Strained supply chains
China +1 Policy
US/EU vs China



Germany

GDP: \$4.74 Tn

GDP per capita: \$57,910

Growth Rate: 0%

Energy Crisis
Sluggish productivity
growth
Aging Population



India

GDP: \$4.19 Tn

GDP per capita: \$2,880

Growth Rate: 6.2%

Demographic Dividend
Fast growing economy
Rising incomes
Booming service &
manufacturing sector
Increasing workforce
participation



Japan

GDP: \$4.19 Tn

GDP per capita: \$33,960

Growth Rate: 0.6%

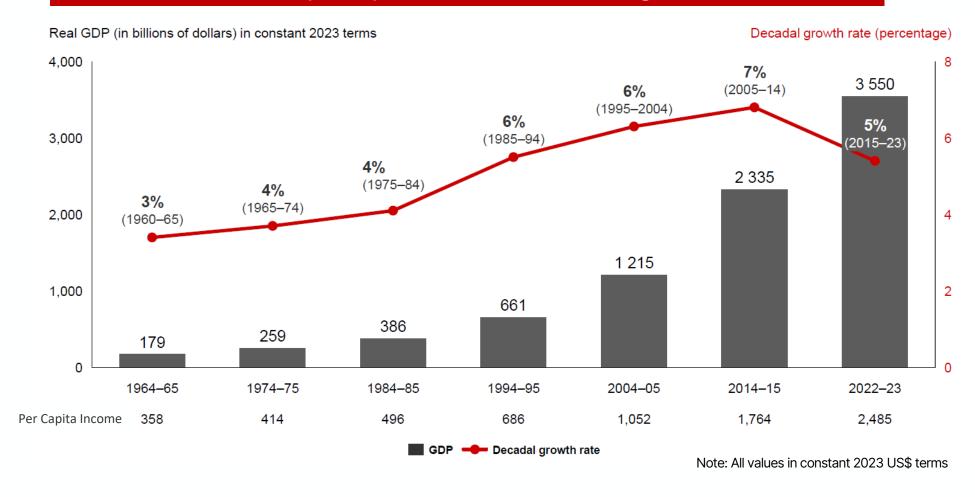
Slowing economic growth
Aging population
Labor Deficit

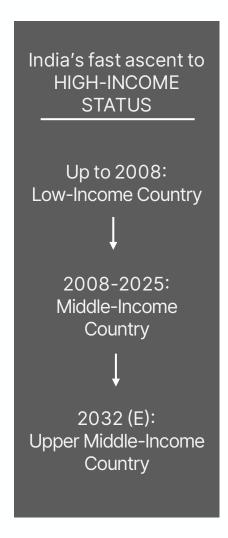
Source: IMF Data Base 2025, Live Mint, 2025

### India's Decadal Growth



### GDP of \$4.19 trillion and per capita income of ~\$2800 at growth rate of 6.2%.

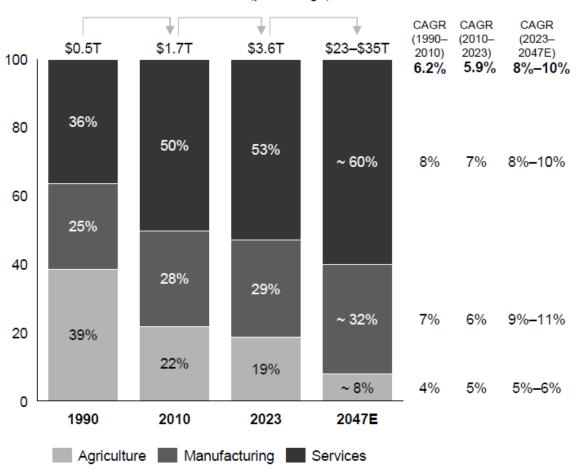




## India@2047



#### Sector-wise contribution to India GDP (percentage)



Metric	2023 Value	2047 Target
GDP (nominal)	\$4.19 trillion	~\$30 trillion
GDP Rank (global)	4th	3rd
GDP per capita	\$2,880	\$18,000-\$20,000
Share of Global GDP	~3.5	~10–12%
Manufacturing Share of GDP	~29%	~32%
Services Share of GDP	~53%	~60%

Source: Bain & Company Inc, 2025



Sector	Current Value	2047 Target
Infrastructure		
National Highways	145,000 km	>250,000 km
Smart Cities	100	200+ smart cities
Renewable Energy	~178 GW	500+ GW
Metro Rail Systems	20+ cities	100+ cities
Internet Penetration Rate	~55%	95–100%
Education & Skilling		
Literacy Rate	~77.7%	100%
Gross Enrollment Ratio	~28%	>50%
Female Literacy Rate	~70.3%	100%
Skill India Certification	10M/year	50M/year
R&D Spend (% of GDP)	~0.7%	≥2.5%

Sector	Current Value	2047 Target	
Health Care			
Life Expectancy	~70 years	80+ years	
Infant Mortality Rate	25/1,000	<5	
Health Expenditure (% GDP)	~2.1%	≥5%	
Doctor: Population Ratio	1:834	1:500	
Defence and Security			
Defense Budget	\$73 billion	Top 3 globally	
Indigenous Production	~65%	>90%	
Defense Exports	\$2.6 billion	\$25–30 billion	
Cybersecurity	Growing	Global leader	
Climate and Environme	nt		
CO <sub>2</sub> Emissions	2,959 mn tonnes	Net Zero	
Forest Cover	~256%	>33%	
Renewable Share	~46%	≥75%	
EV Penetration	<5%	30–40%	
Water Stress	High	Universal water security	

Source: Government of India Reports

# Can India Become High-income Country in One Generation?



Scenarios for India's 2047 growth journey			Countries emulating similar growth during their boom period			
	•	<b>PCI</b> \$ (2047)	Number of countries <sup>3</sup>	Illustrative		
10%	35T	20.8k	5–7	<b>China</b> 10.1% (1980–2010)	<b>South Korea</b> 9.8% (1965–95)	<b>Singapore</b> 9.3% (1965–85)
9%	28T	16.7k		<b>Qatar</b> 11.1% (1995–2015)	<b>Saudi Arabia</b> 11.8% (1960–80)	
8%	23T	13 4k	8–10	<b>Malaysia</b> 7.5% (1975–95)	<b>Brazil</b> 7.4% (1960–80)	<b>Thailand</b> 8.0% (1975–95)
	201	10.110	0 10	Vietnam 7.1% (1990–2010)	<b>Japan</b> 7.0% (1960–80)	
6%	16T	9.6k	~15	<b>Ireland</b> 6.0% (1985–2005)	<b>Chile</b> 5.9% (1985–2005)	
5%	13T	7.6k	~15	<b>Türkiye</b> 5.0% (1995–2015)	<b>Argentina</b> 4.0% (1990–2010)	
	GDP CAG (2023–47) 10% 9% 8%	GDP CAGR <sup>2</sup> (2023–47) (2047)  10% 35T  9% 28T  6% 16T	GDP CAGR² (2023–47)         Real GDP \$ (2047)         PCI \$ (2047)           10%         35T         20.8k           9%         28T         16.7k           8%         23T         13.4k           6%         16T         9.6k	GDP CAGR² (2023–47)         Real GDP \$ (2047)         PCI \$ (2047)         Number of countries³           10%         35T         20.8k         5–7           9%         28T         16.7k         8–10           8%         23T         13.4k         8–10           6%         16T         9.6k         ~15	GDP CAGR² (2023–47)         Real GDP \$ (2047)         PCI \$ (2047)         Number of countries³         Illustrative           10%         35T         20.8k         5—7         China 10.1% (1980–2010)           9%         28T         16.7k         Qatar 11.1% (1995–2015)           8%         23T         13.4k         8—10         Malaysia 7.5% (1975–95)           Vietnam 7.1% (1990–2010)         Vietnam 6.0% (1985–2005)         Vietnam 6.0% (1985–2005)	China   10.1% (1980-2010)   9.8% (1965-95)   9%   28T   16.7k   8-10     Malaysia   7.5% (1975-95)   7.1% (1990-2010)   Japan   7.1% (1990-2010)   7.0% (1960-80)   16T   9.6k   ~15     Ireland   6.0% (1985-2005)   5.9% (1985-2005)   17.0% (1985-2005)   17.0% (1985-2005)   17.0% (1985-2005)   17.0% (1985-2005)   17.0% (1985-2005)   17.0% (1985-2005)   17.0% (1985-2005)   17.0% (1985-2005)   17.0% (1985-2005)   17.0% (1985-2005)   17.0% (1985-2005)   17.0% (1985-2005)   17.0% (1985-2005)   17.0% (1985-2005)   17.0% (1985-2005)   17.0% (1985-2005)   17.0% (1985-2005)   17.0% (1985-2005)   17.0% (1985-2005)   17.0% (1985-2005)   17.0% (1985-2005)   17.0% (1985-2005)   17.0% (1985-2005)   17.0% (1985-2005)   17.0% (1985-2005)   17.0% (1985-2005)   17.0% (1985-2005)   17.0% (1985-2005)   17.0% (1985-2005)   17.0% (1985-2005)   17.0% (1985-2005)   17.0% (1985-2005)   17.0% (1985-2005)   17.0% (1985-2005)   17.0% (1985-2005)   17.0% (1985-2005)   17.0% (1985-2005)   17.0% (1985-2005)   17.0% (1985-2005)   17.0% (1985-2005)   17.0% (1985-2005)   17.0% (1985-2005)   17.0% (1985-2005)   17.0% (1985-2005)   17.0% (1985-2005)   17.0% (1985-2005)   17.0% (1985-2005)   17.0% (1985-2005)   17.0% (1985-2005)   17.0% (1985-2005)   17.0% (1985-2005)   17.0% (1985-2005)   17.0% (1985-2005)   17.0% (1985-2005)   17.0% (1985-2005)   17.0% (1985-2005)   17.0% (1985-2005)   17.0% (1985-2005)   17.0% (1985-2005)   17.0% (1985-2005)   17.0% (1985-2005)   17.0% (1985-2005)   17.0% (1985-2005)   17.0% (1985-2005)   17.0% (1985-2005)   17.0% (1985-2005)   17.0% (1985-2005)   17.0% (1985-2005)   17.0% (1985-2005)   17.0% (1985-2005)   17.0% (1985-2005)   17.0% (1985-2005)   17.0% (1985-2005)   17.0% (1985-2005)   17.0% (1985-2005)   17.0% (1985-2005)   17.0% (1985-2005)   17.0% (1985-2005)   17.0% (1985-2005)   17.0% (1985-2005)   17.0% (1985-2005)   17.0% (1985-2005)   17.0% (1985-2005)   17.0% (1985-2005)   17.0% (1985-2005)   17.0% (1985-2005)   17.0% (1985-2005)   17.0% (1985-2005)   17.0% (1985-2005)   17.0% (1985-2005)   17.0% (1985

India needs grow at  $\sim\!10\,\%$  to avoid the middle income trap!

Note: Brazil, Malaysia, Mexico, South Africa and Türkiye have spent more than 20 years in UMIC.





# **Growth Levers**

# Booming Startup Ecosystem

3rd
largest startup ecosystem in the world.

1,60,000 startups.

\$550 Bn value created.

\$111 Bn

market cap of the 31 listed startups

118 total unicorns.

250+ unicorns by 2026





# Strong Manufacturing Base

2<sup>nd</sup> 3<sup>rd</sup> largest steel, cement, textile largest four-wheeler producer producer 69% Industry 4.0 growth in FDI equity inflow in revolutionizing the sector manufacturing sector (2014-2024)China+1 Policy Reforms benefits Make In India, PLI, EoDB

Source: https://pib.gov.in/PressReleseDetailm.aspx?PRID=2107825&reg=3&lang=1; World Bank

# #3 World Class Digital Infra



1.14 billion

mobile subscriptions, second only to China

16.9 GB

average monthly data usage
- 3<sup>rd</sup> largest globally

1.3 billion

Aadhaar issued

164.4 billion

digital transactions—the highest volume for any country

23%

GitHub Al project contributions - ahead of the US (14%).

2nd

largest 5G smartphone market

Digital economy projected to contribute over 1/5<sup>th</sup> of overall economy by 2030.

Digital Economy accounted for 14.67 million workers.

Source: https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaselframePage.aspx?PRID=2097125



## Demographic Dividend and Growing Labor Force

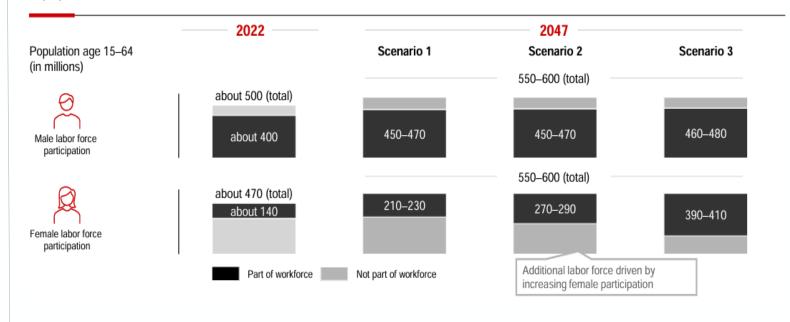


India has lowest median age among top 20 economies.



India is expected to add about 200 million to labor force by 2047.

India's current labor force participation rates (LFPR) and scenarios for 2047





### An important lever for India's growth!

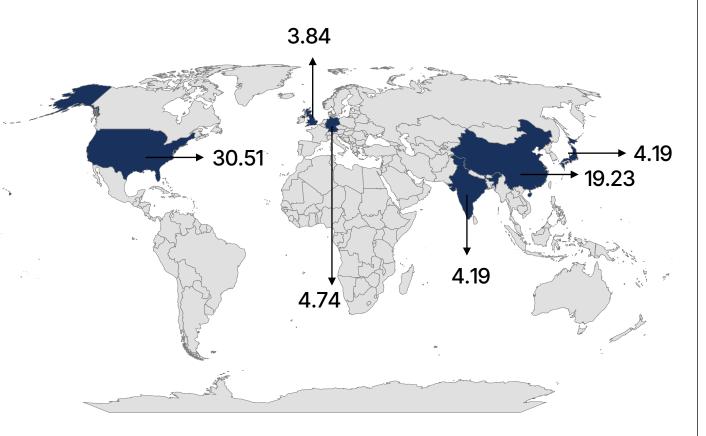


1. 0.0 CIOICT MOMES	1.	6.3 crore+ MSMEs	That's one MSME for every 20 Indians
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- 2. 30.1% contribution to GDP ————————— One out of every ₹3 in India's economy is powered by an MSME.
- 3. 23 crore+ jobs More jobs than the population of Germany.
- 4. 45% exports Powering nearly half of India's global trade.
- 5. ₹22 lakh crore in MUDRA loans Fueling dreams with micro-credit might. since 2015
- 6. Exports 45-48% of total Every second Indian product sold abroad has MSME fingerprints. merchandise exports

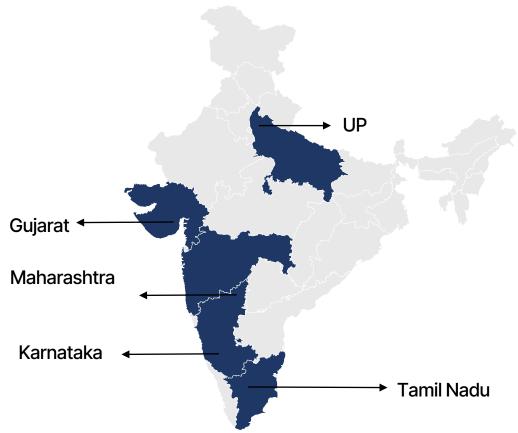


### Only 19 countries have crossed \$1T GDP



Figures in USD Trillion

### 5 states in India projected to cross \$1T by 2032



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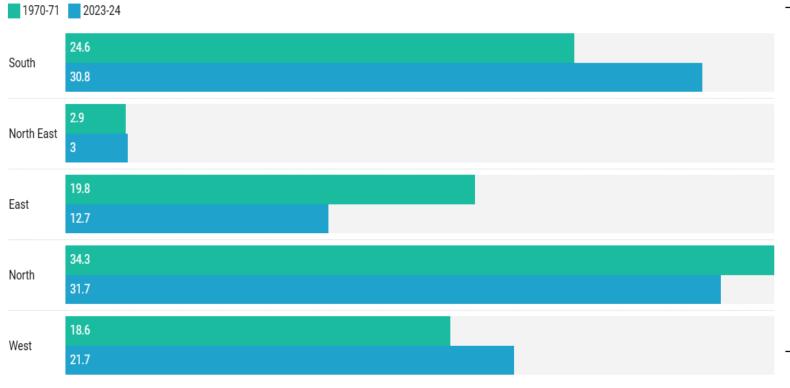




The southern states contribute 31% + to India's GDP with only 20% of the population.

#### South has caught up in 5 decades





State	FY25 GSDP (USD Bn)	Growth Drivers
Tamil Nadu	372.82	Manufacturing, Auto, Textiles
Karnataka	336.81	IT, Aerospace, Startups
Telangana	198.27	Pharma, IT, Real Estate
Andhra Pradesh	192.09	Ports, Agri, Energy
Kerala	157.30	Services, Tourism, Remittances

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# Despite being in high-growth states, many business here are underperforming. Why?

Most business/your clients are either of the three:

Family-Owned, Family-Managed

#### Key Challenges:

- Emotion-driven decisions
- Internal conflicts
- Resistance to change
- Lack of formal governance
- Lack of succession planning

Family-Owned, Mixed Family & Professional Management

#### Key Challenges:

- Misalignment between family and professionals
- Governance gaps
- Lack of succession planning
- Uncertain career path for professionals

Family-Owned, Professionally Managed

#### Outcome:

- Minimal challenges
- Accountability, Transparency
- Higher chances of continued success
- Measurable value creation
  - ready for PE/IPO

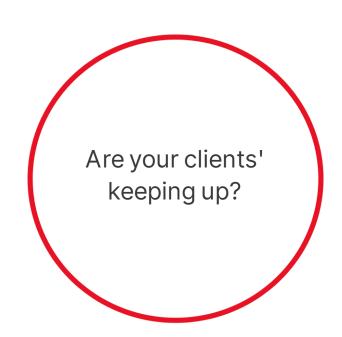


# **Target Growth Rate for Businesses**

India's GDP Growth Rate + 5% is the minimum target.

- India's Real GDP Growth: Approximately 6-7% annually.
- Inflation: Currently around 4-6% annually.

Businesses growing below ~10% are essentially flat or shrinking in real terms.







# What can CAs do?

Post Event Analysts > Long-term Planners



# **Family**



### Separate Ownership from Management

Majority ownership can stay with the family, while day-to-day management is led by professionals or qualified family members to ensure objectivity and efficiency.



### Separate Personal & Business Assets

Assets should be clearly separated, with full clarity for all stakeholders to avoid confusion and potential disputes.



### Engage External Experts & Advisory Boards

CAs can guide family businesses to seek external advisors in key areas, bringing in expertise and professional perspectives.



### **Establish a Family Council**

Set up family constitution/council to promote communication, resolve conflicts, and align all the family members on key business decisions.



#### Differentiate Will & Succession Planning

A will addresses asset distribution post demise of owner; succession planning ensures leadership continuity post retirement of incumbent leader.



### **Business**



### Financial planning

Align financial decisions with long-term business goals for sustainable growth.



#### Organic + Inorganic Growth

Growth to be achieved through growing existing businesses + acquisition of businesses for accelerated scaling.



## Advice to raise capital appropriately

Funding strategies that align with business vision and risk appetite.



### One family member-one business

Avoid overlap by giving each member responsibility over a separate businesses.



### Help in value creation – get them IPO ready

Support growth, compliance, and governance to prepare businesses for long-term value creation and IPO.



# Management



#### **Professionalize**

Introduce systems and structure to ensure efficiency, accountability, and objective decision-making.



### Define Family vs. Non-Family Roles

Clarify roles to maintain fairness, build trust, and drive performance.



### Merit based hiring

Recruit and promote based on talent, not ties, to attract top performers and build credibility.



### Long-term ESOPs

Incentivize key employees with equity plans to ensure retention and align interests.



### **Formal Governance**

Implement structures like boards and policies to guide the business with clarity and accountability.





# THANK YOU

ullas@ukco.in

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