Inequality & Inclusive Growth: A Global South Perspective

Thomas Piketty
Delhi, December 13 2024

WORLD

BY COUNTRY ▼

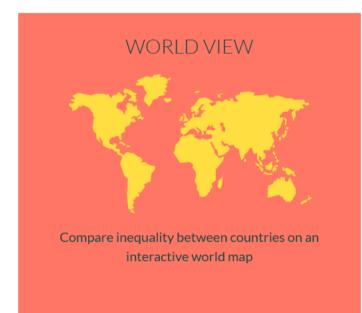
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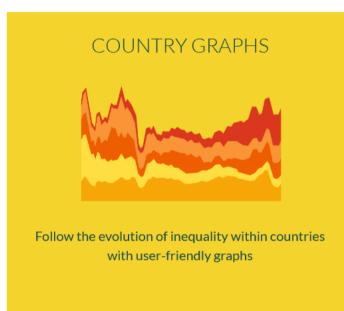
WORLD INEQUALITY DATABASE

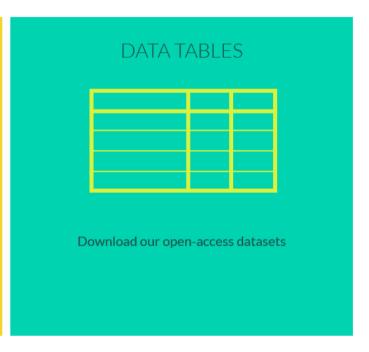
METHODOLOGY ▼

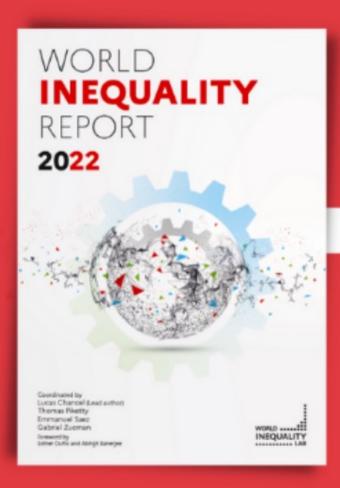
ABOUT US ▼

NEWS



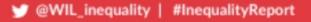


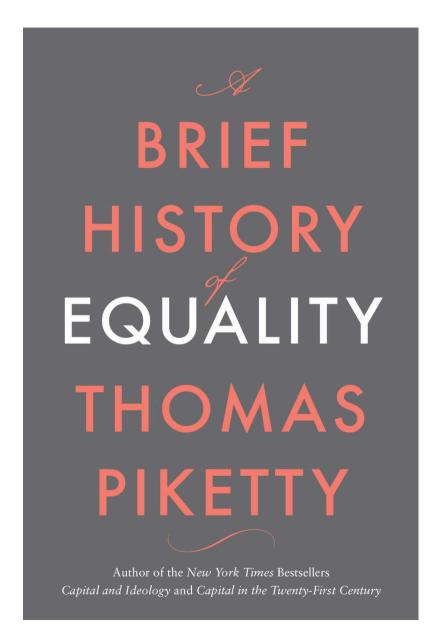




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INCOME AND WEALTH INEQUALITY IN INDIA, 1922-2023:

THE RISE OF THE BILLIONAIRE RAJ

NITIN KUMAR BHARTI LUCAS CHANCEL THOMAS PIKETTY ANMOL SOMANCHI

WORKING PAPER N°2024/09



TOWARDS TAX JUSTICE AND WEALTH REDISTRIBUTION IN INDIA: PROPOSALS BASED ON LATEST INEQUALITY ESTIMATES

NITIN KUMAR BHARTI LUCAS CHANCEL THOMAS PIKETTY ANMOL SOMANCHI

ISSUE BRIEF N°2024/01





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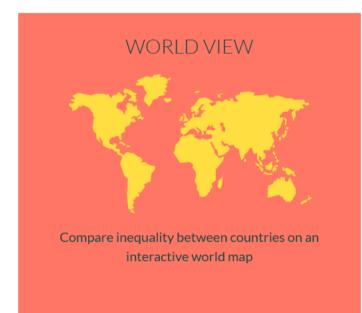
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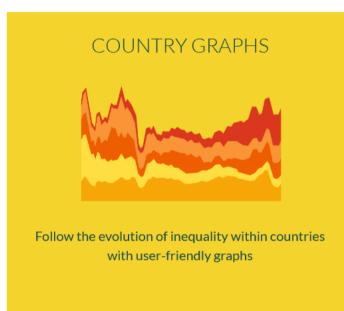
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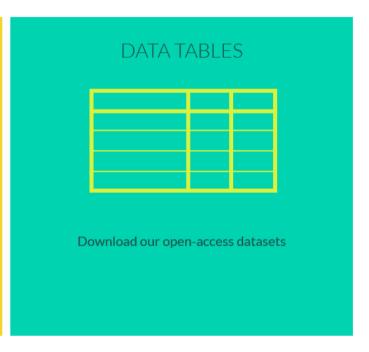
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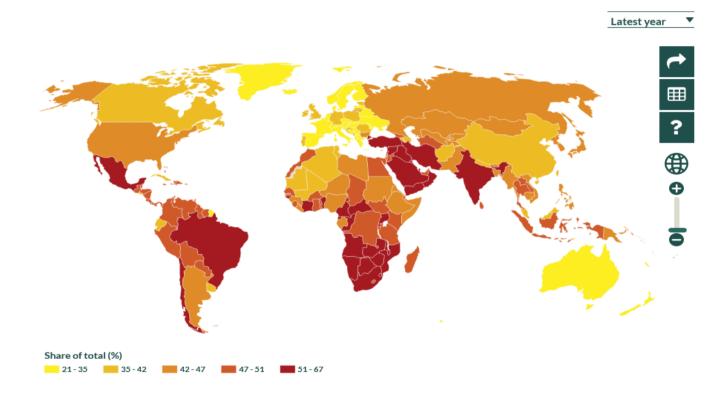




COUNTRY & REGION KEY INDICATORS AVERAGE INCOME Per adult national income Per adult GDP Top 10% share Bottom 50% share Top 1% share **AVERAGE WEALTH** Per adult national wealth Wealth-income ratio WEALTH INEQUALITY Top 10% share Bottom 50% share Top 1% share CARBON INEQUALITY [NEW] Top 10% carbon emitters **GENDER INEQUALITY [NEW]** Female labor income share MORE INDICATORS

Top 10% national income share





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Bottom 50% national income share



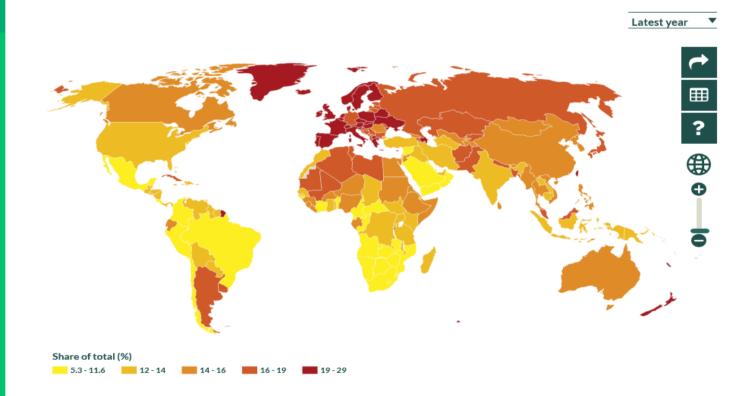
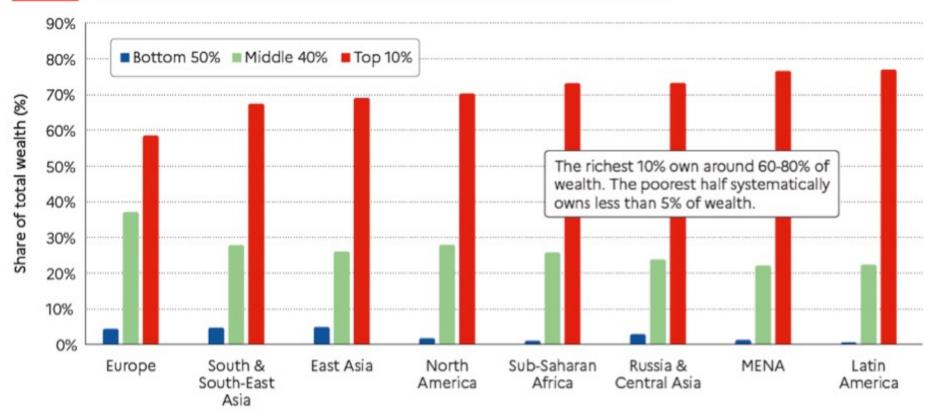


Figure 4 The extreme concentration of capital: wealth inequality across the world, 2021

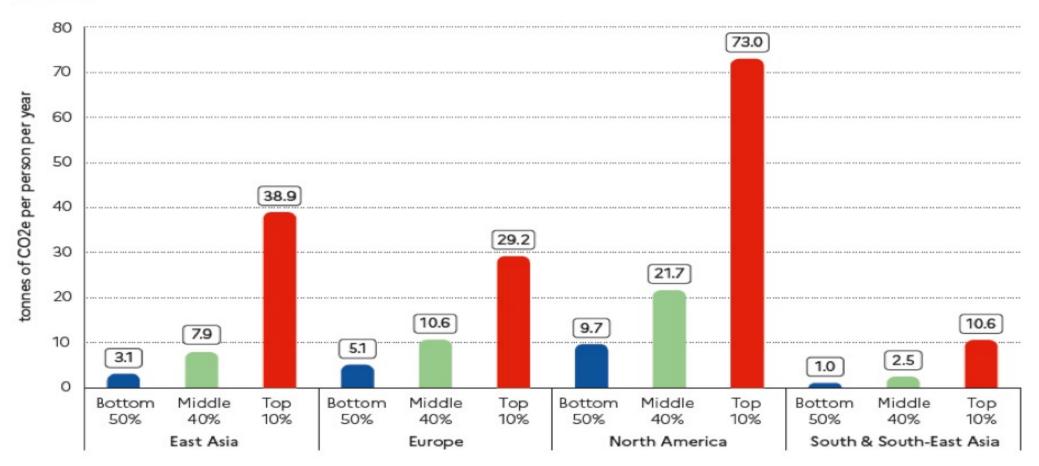


Interpretation: The Top 10% in Latin America captures 77% of total household wealth, versus 22% for the Middle 40% and 1% for the Bottom 50%. In Europe, the Top 10% owns 58% of total wealth, versus 38% for the Middle 40% and 4% for the Bottom 50%. **Sources and series:** wir2022.wid.world/methodology.

Female labor income share across the world, 1990-2020 70% 60% Gender parity 50% 40% 30% 20% 10% 0% China Russia & Sub-Saharan Asia Latin MENA North Western (excl. China) Central Asia America America Africa Europe **1990** 2015-2020 **1995 =2000** 2005 2010

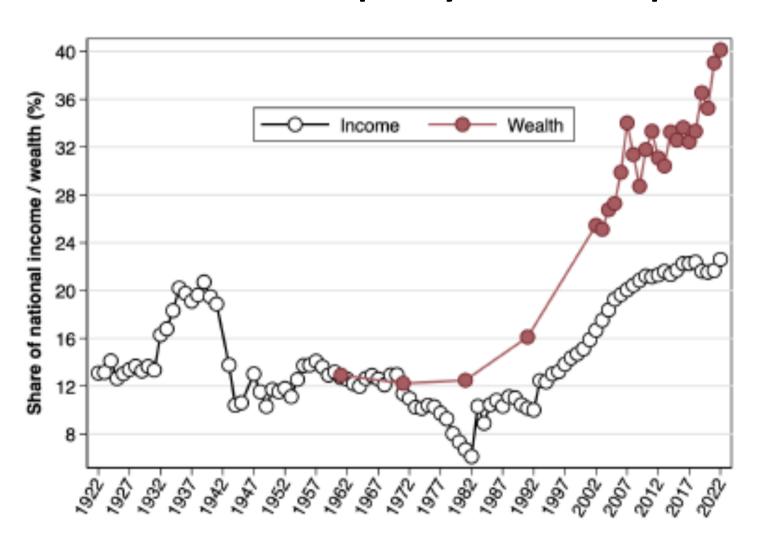
Interpretation: The female labour income share rose from 34% to 38% in North America between 1990 and 2020. Sources and series: wir2022.wid.world/methodology and Neef and Robilliard (2021).

Figure 15 Per capita emissions across the world, 2019

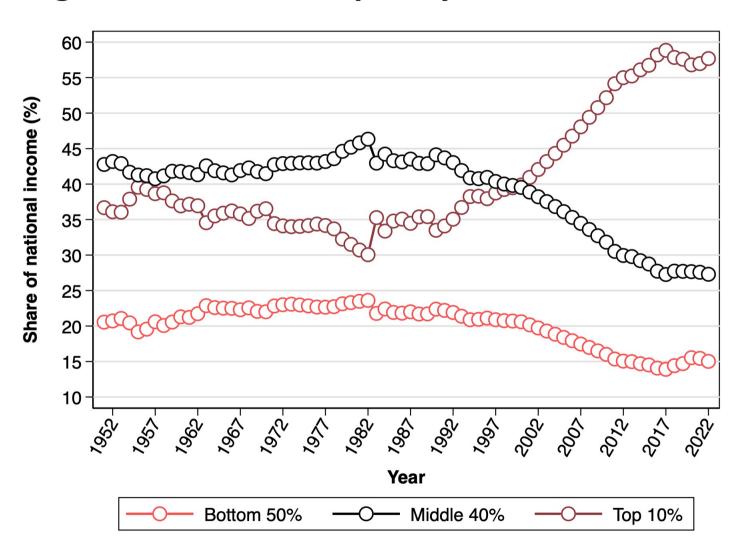


Interpretation: Personal carbon footprints include emissions from domestic consumption, public and private investments as well as imports and exports of carbon embedded in goods and services traded with the rest of the world. Modeled estimates based on the systematic combination of tax data, household surveys and input-output tables. Emissions split equally within households. **Sources and series:** wir2022.wid.world/methodology and Chancel (2021).

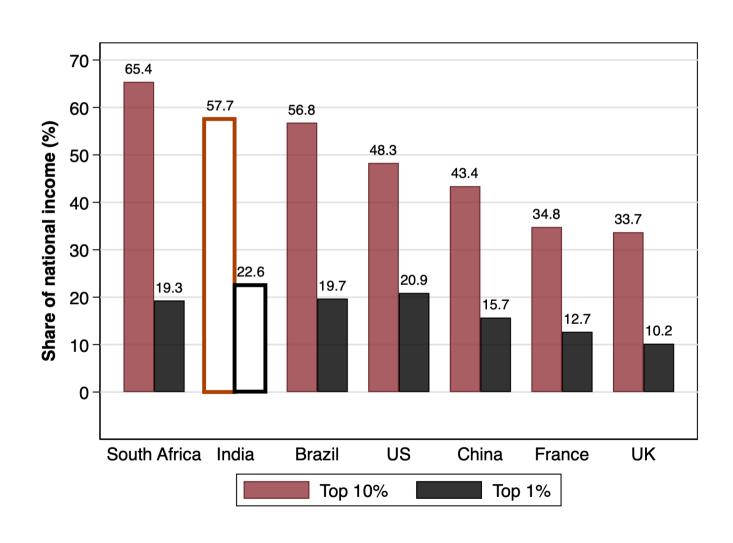
The Rise of Extreme Inequality in India: Top 1% Shares



Long-Run Income Inequality in India, 1951-2022



Top Income Shares in Global Perspective, 2022-2023



Tax Justice Proposals for India

	Baseline	Moderate	Ambitious		
Wealth tax	2% on net wealth > 10 crores	2% on net wealth > 10 crores 3% on net wealth > 10 cror			
		4% on net wealth $>100~crores$	5% on net wealth $>100~\rm crores$		
Inheritance tax	33% on estates > 10 crores	33% on estates > 10 crores 45% on estates > 10 crores			
		45% on estates > 100 crores	55% on estates > 100 crores		
Adults affected	Top 0.04 %	Top 0.04 %	Top 0.04 %		
Annual tax revenues as a % of GDP (2022-23)					
Wealth tax	2.45	4.23	5.46		
Inheritance tax	0.28	0.36 0.62			
Total package	2.73	4.59 6.08			

Tax Revenues as a percentage of key public expenditures, 2022-2023

	Baseline	Moderate	Ambitious
Health	130%	218%	289%
Education	94%	158%	210%
Health + Education	55%	92%	122%

Note: (1) The table presents the potential revenues from the proposed tax justice packages as a percentage of government (Centre and States) expenditures on health and education. (2) Both tax revenues and government expenditures pertain to 2022-23.