

NaMo 25 · #25YearsofSeva

THEN & NOW · 2014 → 2026

Then & Now

One indicator, two dates — 2014 and today. Every number with its date, sector-wise.

7 October 2001 → 7 October 2026 · 25 Years, Zero Break · 25YearsofSeva.com/en · Version 86 · 7 October 2026
Every number with its date — full record on the website.



86

indicators, each with a date

32

indicators that have leapt to more than double their 2014 level

20

schemes and services that did not exist at all in 2014 — starting from zero

Economy

In 2013, India was counted among the ‘Fragile Five’ — the five emerging economies considered the world’s weakest — whereas in 2025 India is among the world’s top five economies. The size of the economy has more than tripled, while average inflation has halved and foreign exchange reserves have become two and a half times as large — this expansion has come with stability. A single GST replaced 17 separate taxes, and in April 2026 one month’s GST collection reached a record ₹2.42 lakh crore. Record exports and FDI show that the world’s confidence in this growth has also increased.

Size of the country’s economy (GDP)

×3.1

THEN
₹112 lakh crore

NOW
₹346 lakh crore

2013-14 → 2025-26

India — from ‘Fragile Five’ to ‘Top Five’

In the Top 5

THEN
Counted among the ‘Fragile Five’

NOW
Among the top 5 economies

2013 → 2025

Foreign investment (FDI) — in 12 years

×2.7

THEN
\$313 billion

NOW
\$843 billion

2002-14 → 2014-26

Central Government’s spending on construction works (capital expenditure)

×6.5

THEN
₹1.88 lakh crore

NOW
₹12.22 lakh crore

2013-14 → 2026-27 (Budget)

Inflation rate (average retail)

Less than half

THEN
9.5%

NOW
4.6%

2013-14 → 2024-25

Total exports (goods and services)

+85%

THEN
\$466 billion

NOW
\$863 billion

2013-14 → 2025-26

Foreign exchange reserves

×2.5

THEN
\$304 billion

NOW
\$748 billion

March 2014 → 25 September 2026

Money sent to India from abroad (remittances)

+93%

THEN
\$70 billion

NOW
\$135 billion

2013-14 → 2024-25

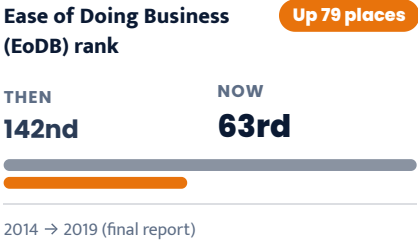
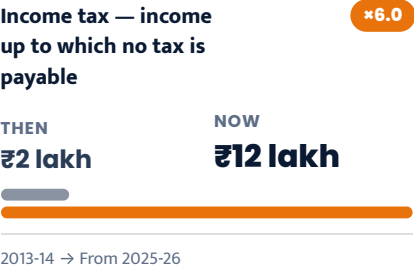
GST — how many taxes before and how many now

17 taxes → 1 tax

THEN
17 separate taxes

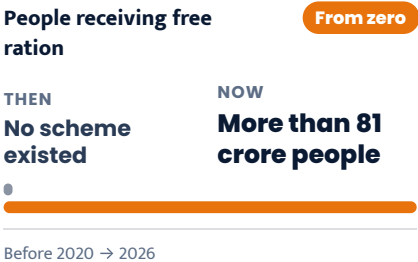
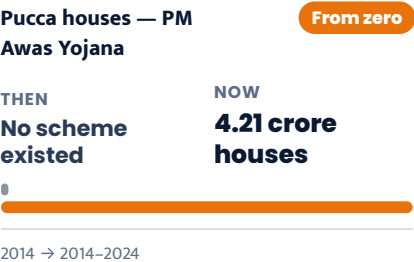
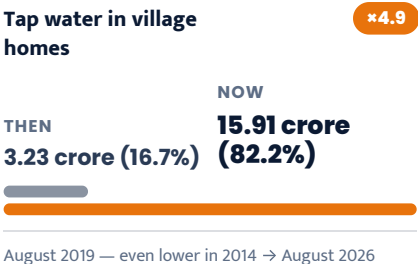
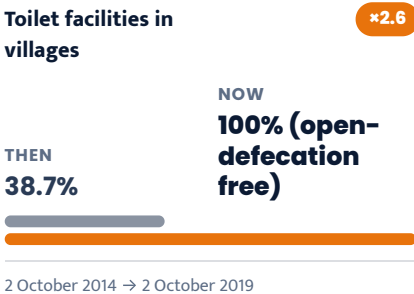
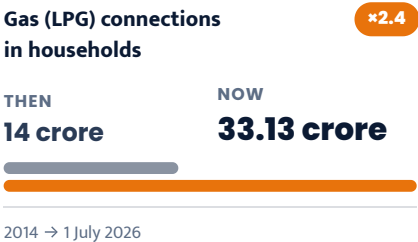
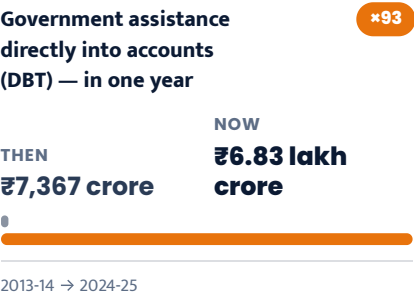
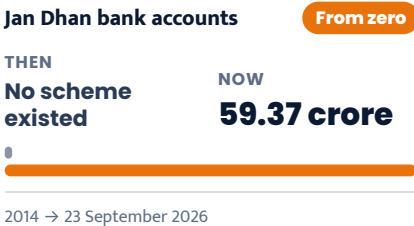
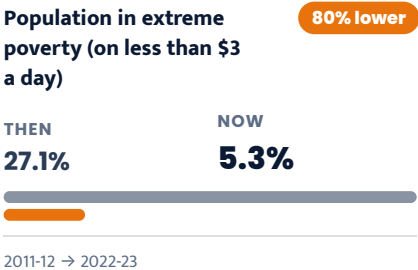
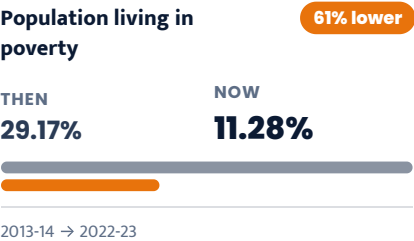
NOW
1 tax — GST

Before 2017 → From 1 July 2017



Welfare of the Poor

With benefits going straight into accounts, the pace of poverty alleviation changed: poverty fell by more than 60% in a decade, and basic amenities such as a bank account, gas, a toilet, tap water and electricity reached almost every household.



Infrastructure

Highways expanded by 60%, airports more than doubled, the metro network grew four-fold and the railways became almost fully electrified; the halving of ship turnaround time at ports shows that efficiency came along with speed.



National Highways

×61%

THEN
91,287 km

NOW
1,46,572 km

2014 → December 2025

High-speed road corridors (expressways)

×9.8

THEN
550 km

NOW
5,364 km

2014 → December 2025

Operational airports

×2.2

THEN
74

NOW
166

2014 → September 2026

Metro network

×4.6

THEN
248 km · 5 cities

NOW
1,143 km · 29 cities

2014 → March 2026

Electrified rail lines (broad gauge)

×3.3

THEN
About 21,000 route km

NOW
69,873 route km (99.6%)

2014 → March 2026

Vande Bharat services

From zero

THEN
None

NOW
162 services (81 trains)

Before 2019 → July 2026

Dedicated rail corridor for freight trains

From zero

THEN
Not a single km

NOW
2,843 km

2014 → 8 September 2026

Turnaround time of cargo vessels at ports (arrival to departure, including unloading and loading)

Half the time

THEN
96 hours

NOW
48 hours

2014 → 2025

World rank in freight transport capability (Logistics Index)

Up 16 places

THEN
54th place

NOW
38th place

2014 → 2023

Farmers

The Department of Agriculture's budget grew almost six-fold, the minimum support price (MSP) almost doubled and foodgrain production rose by more than 40%; PM-KISAN delivered income support directly into accounts without intermediaries.

Agriculture Department budget

×6.0

THEN
₹21,933 crore

NOW
₹1,30,561 crore

2013-14 → 2026-27 (Budget)

Foodgrain production

+42%

THEN
2,650 lakh tonnes

NOW
3,765 lakh tonnes

2013-14 → 2025-26

Milk production

+69%

THEN
146 million tonnes

NOW
247 million tonnes

2014-15 → 2024-25

Fish production

×2.1

THEN
95 lakh tonnes

NOW
198 lakh tonnes

2013-14 → 2024-25

Minimum support price (MSP) of wheat

+85%

THEN
₹1,400 / quintal

NOW
₹2,585 / quintal

2014-15 → 2026-27

Minimum support price (MSP) of paddy

+86%

THEN
₹1,310 / quintal

NOW
₹2,441 / quintal

2013-14 → 2026-27



PM-KISAN — direct assistance into farmers' accounts

From zero

THEN
No scheme existed

NOW
₹4.46 lakh crore (23 instalments)

Before 2019 → June 2026

Soil testing cards (Soil Health Cards)

From zero

THEN
No scheme existed

NOW
About 26 crore cards

Before 2015 → March 2026

Farmers linked to the online mandi e-NAM

From zero

THEN
No platform existed

NOW
1.8 crore farmers · 1,656 mandis

Before 2016 → March 2026

Digital

Affordable data and the public digital infrastructure of Aadhaar–UPI–DigiLocker gave India the world's largest real-time payment system; mobile manufacturing has shifted from imports to exports.

Internet connections

×4.3

THEN
25.15 crore

NOW
109.28 crore

March 2014 → March 2026

Price of mobile data

97% cheaper

THEN
₹269 / GB

NOW
₹7.51 / GB

March 2014 → March 2026

UPI — transactions in one year

From zero

THEN
UPI did not exist

NOW
₹314 lakh crore · 24,162 crore transactions

Before 2016 → 2025-26

Mobile phones made in India (value)

×29

THEN
₹18,900 crore

NOW
₹5.45 lakh crore

2014-15 → 2024-25

Mobile phone exports

×133

THEN
₹1,500 crore

NOW
₹2 lakh crore

2014-15 → 2024-25

Factories that make mobile phones

×150

THEN
2

NOW
More than 300

2014 → 2025

Electronics production

×5.9

THEN
₹1.9 lakh crore

NOW
₹11.3 lakh crore

2014-15 → 2024-25

Mobile base stations (BTS)

×4.8

THEN
6.5 lakh

NOW
31.4 lakh

2014 → 2025

Registered startups

From zero

THEN
Startup India did not exist

NOW
More than 2.35 lakh · 131 unicorns

Before 2016 → June 2026

DigiLocker users

From zero

THEN
Service did not exist

NOW
More than 70 crore

Before 2015 → September 2026

Semiconductor (chip) projects

From zero

THEN
None

NOW
12 projects · ₹1.64 lakh crore

2014 → May 2026

Health · Education



Medical colleges and MBBS seats more than doubled and Jan Aushadhi Kendras grew hundreds of times over — both access and affordability improved; the decline in infant and maternal mortality rates is the result of this.

Medical colleges

×2.2

THEN
387

NOW
844



2014 → July 2026

MBBS seats

×2.7

THEN
51,348

NOW
1,39,489



2014 → July 2026

PG medical seats

×2.8

THEN
31,185

NOW
86,360



2014 → July 2026

AIIMS

×3.3

THEN
7

NOW
23



Up to 2014 → 2026

IITs

+44%

THEN
16

NOW
23



2014 → 2026

Jan Aushadhi Kendras

×240

THEN
84

NOW
20,149



2014 → 30 June 2026

Universities

+78%

THEN
723

NOW
1,289



2013-14 → 2023-24

Infant mortality rate
(per 1,000 births)

36% lower

THEN
39

NOW
25



2014 → 2023

Maternal deaths during
childbirth (per lakh
births)

32% lower

THEN
130

NOW
88



2014-16 → 2021-23

People's savings on
medicine expenses
through Jan Aushadhi

From zero

THEN
84 centres —
negligible
savings

NOW
₹45,000 crore
in savings ·
20,149 centres



2014 → In 12 years · 30 June 2026

Savings from cheaper
stents and knee
replacement

From zero

THEN
No price control
existed

NOW
About ₹5,950
crore in
savings per
year



Before 2017 → From February / August 2017

Families' savings on
treatment expenses
through Ayushman
Bharat

From zero

THEN
No scheme
existed

NOW
More than
₹1.25 lakh
crore in
savings



Before 2018 → Economic Survey 2024-25

Energy · Environment

Solar capacity grew 60-fold and the share of non-fossil-fuel capacity rose to more than half; the energy transition and wildlife conservation — tigers, lions, cheetahs — advanced together.

Solar energy capacity

×60

THEN
2.8 GW

NOW
168 GW



2014 → August 2026

Share of clean energy
(non-fossil) in
electricity capacity

+69%

THEN
About 32%

NOW
54% (more
than 300 GW)



2014 → August 2026

Electricity generation
from solar, wind and
hydro

×2.5

THEN
191 billion units

NOW
477 billion
units



2014-15 → 2025-26



Ethanol blending in petrol

5 years ahead of the target

THEN 1.5%
NOW 20%

2013-14 → 2025

LED bulbs — UJALA

From zero

THEN No scheme existed
NOW About 37 crore

Before 2015 → 2025

Tigers

+65%

THEN 2,226
NOW 3,682

2014 → 2022

Asiatic lions

+70%

THEN 523
NOW 891

2015 → 2025

Cheetahs

Return

THEN Extinct in India (since 1952)
NOW 56

Before 2022 → September 2026

Area under forest and tree cover

+4%

THEN 24.16%
NOW 25.17%

State of Forest Report 2015 → State of Forest Report 2023

Coal production

+85%

THEN 566 million tonnes
NOW 1,047 million tonnes

2013-14 → 2024-25

Security · Governance

Defence exports grew 56-fold and defence production more than tripled — self-reliance turned security into an industry; Naxal-affected districts fell from 126 to zero.

Defence exports

×56

THEN ₹686 crore
NOW ₹38,424 crore

2013-14 → 2025-26

Defence production

×3.2

THEN ₹46,429 crore
NOW ₹1,50,590 crore

2014-15 → 2024-25

Naxal-affected districts

Naxal-Free India

THEN 126
NOW zero

2014 → 31 March 2026

Airports in the North East

+89%

THEN 9
NOW 17

2014 → 2026

Outdated and redundant laws repealed

Simple governance

THEN —
NOW More than 1,600

2014 → 2025

Highest honours from foreign governments

India, the friend of the world

THEN —
NOW From 36 countries

2014 → August 2026

Nari Shakti

Bank accounts, gas, self-help groups and higher education — women's share has risen on every indicator; the 26-week paid maternity leave is among the longest in the world.



Paid maternity leave

×2.2

THEN
12 weeks

NOW
26 weeks



Before 2017 → Since 2017

Women in self-help groups

×4.3

THEN
2.35 crore

NOW
More than 10 crore



2014 → 2026

Sukanya Samriddhi accounts

From zero

THEN
No scheme existed

NOW
4.53 crore



Before 2015 → January 2026

Lakhpati Didi

From zero

THEN
Initiative did not exist

NOW
More than 3 crore



Before 2023 → August 2026

Ujjwala connections (in women's names)

From zero

THEN
No scheme existed

NOW
10.57 crore



Before 2016 → September 2026

Enrolment of young women in higher education (out of every 100)

+36%

THEN
22.9

NOW
31.2



2014-15 → 2023-24

Women's reservation in the Lok Sabha and Assemblies

Became law

THEN
No provision existed

NOW
One-third of the seats (law of 2023)



Before 2023 → 2023