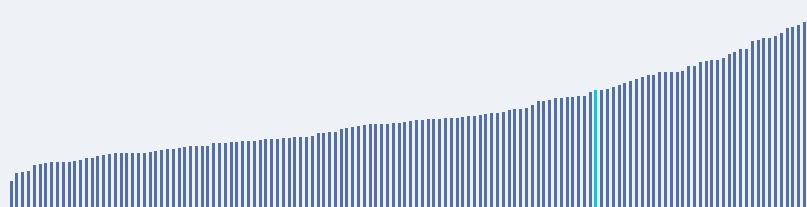




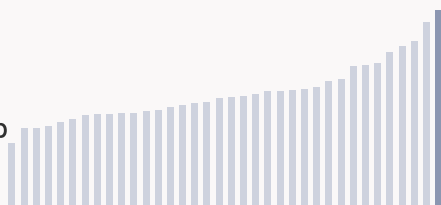
India ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2026

India ranks **38th** among the 139 economies featured in the GII 2026.

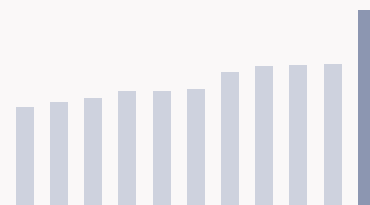
The Global Innovation Index (GII) ranks world economies according to their innovation capabilities. Consisting of roughly 80 indicators, grouped into innovation inputs and outputs, the GII aims to capture the multi-dimensional facets of innovation.



India ranks **1st** among the 36 Lower middle-income group economies.



India ranks **1st** among the 11 economies in Central and Southern Asia.



> India GII Ranking (2020-2026)

The table shows the rankings of India over the past seven years. Data availability and changes to the GII model framework influence year-on-year comparisons of the GII rankings. The statistical confidence interval for the ranking of India in the GII 2026 is between ranks 34 and 39.

Year	GII Position	Innovation Inputs	Innovation Outputs
2020	48th	57th	45th
2021	46th	57th	45th
2022	40th	42nd	39th
2023	40th	46th	35th
2024	39th	44th	33rd
2025	38th	52nd	32nd
2026	38th	49th	25th

> World's Top 100 Innovation Clusters

India has 4 clusters in the world's top innovation clusters of the Global Innovation Index.

India performs better in innovation outputs than innovation inputs in 2026.

This year India ranks **49th** in innovation inputs. This position is higher than last year.

India ranks **25th** in innovation outputs. This position is higher than last year.

Global Innovation Index 2026



> Global Innovation Tracker

The Global Innovation Tracker 2026 shows what is the current state of innovation in India, how rapidly is technology being embraced and what are the resulting societal impacts.



For India, 9 indicators have improved in the short-term and 3 indicators have worsened.

Science and innovation investment

	Scientific publications	R&D investments	Venture capital deal numbers	International patent filings
Short term	▲ 4.4 % 2024 - 2025	▲ 4.4 % 2023 - 2024	▼ -5.1 % 2024 - 2025	▼ -32.4 % 2024 - 2025
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 7.8 % 2015 - 2025	▲ 4.2 % 2014 - 2024	▼ -0.3 % 2020 - 2025	▲ 8.1 % 2015 - 2025

Technology adoption

	Safe sanitation	Connectivity		Robots	Electric vehicles
		Fixed broadband	5G		
Short term	▲ 3.3% 2023 - 2024	▲ 15.8% 2023 - 2024	▲ 0.2% 2023 - 2024	▲ 16.9% 2023 - 2024	▲ 64% 2024 - 2025
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 4.6% 2014 - 2024	▲ 11.2% 2014 - 2024	n/a	▲ 16.2% 2014 - 2024	▲ 57.4% 2015 - 2025
Penetration	62.8 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	3.2 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	82.2 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	n/a	0.8 per 100 cars in 2025

Socioeconomic impact

	Labor productivity	Life expectancy	Temperature change
Short term	▲ 5.7 % 2024 - 2025	▲ 0.3 % 2023 - 2024	+ 1 °C 2025
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 2.9 % 2015 - 2025	▲ 0.5 % 2014 - 2024	+ 0.8 °C 2015
Level	22,789.8 USD in 2025	72.2 years in 2024	n/a

Notes: Not all indicators of the Global Innovation Tracker are used to calculate the Global Innovation Index. Long-term annual growth refers to the compound annual growth rate (CAGR) over the indicated period. For each variable, a one-year growth rate is set for the short run, and ten-year CAGR is set for the long run; time windows might differ when gaps exist in data availability. The end period corresponds to the most recent available observation, which may differ among countries. Temperature change is an exception: it indicates the change in degrees Celsius with respect to the average temperature in the countries. from 1951–1980. Figures are rounded.



Expected vs. Observed Innovation Performance

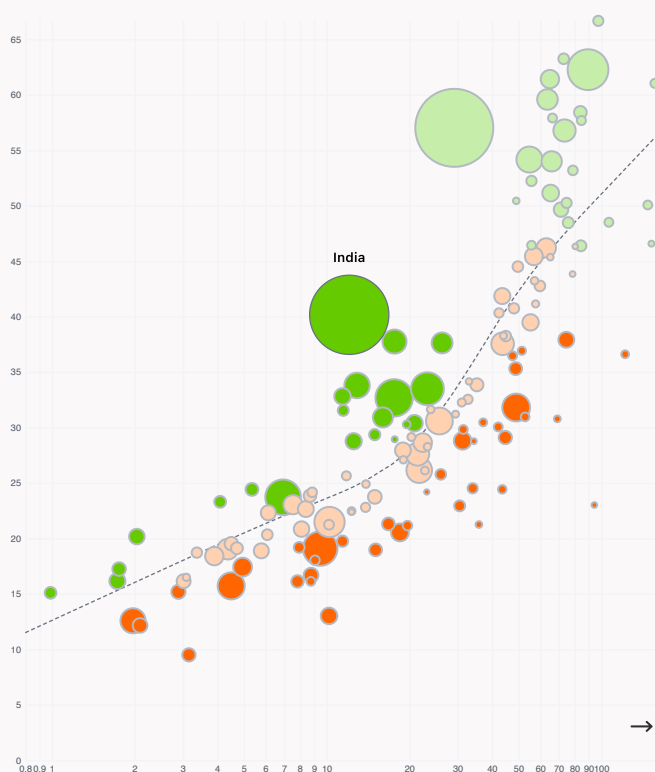
The bubble chart below shows the relationship between income levels (GDP per capita) and innovation performance (GII score). The trend line gives an indication of the expected innovation performance according to income level. Economies appearing above the trend line are performing better than expected and those below are performing below expectations.



Relative to GDP India performs above expectations for its level of development.

> Innovation overperformers relative to their economic development

↑ GII Score



- Innovation leader
- Performing above expectations for level of development
- Performing at expectations for level of development
- Performing below expectations for level of development

Size legend (Population)



→ GDP per capita



Effectively translating innovation investments into innovation outputs

The chart below shows the relationship between innovation inputs and innovation outputs. Economies above the line are effectively translating costly innovation investments into more and higher-quality outputs.



India produces more innovation outputs relative to its level of innovation investments.

> Relationship between innovation inputs and outputs

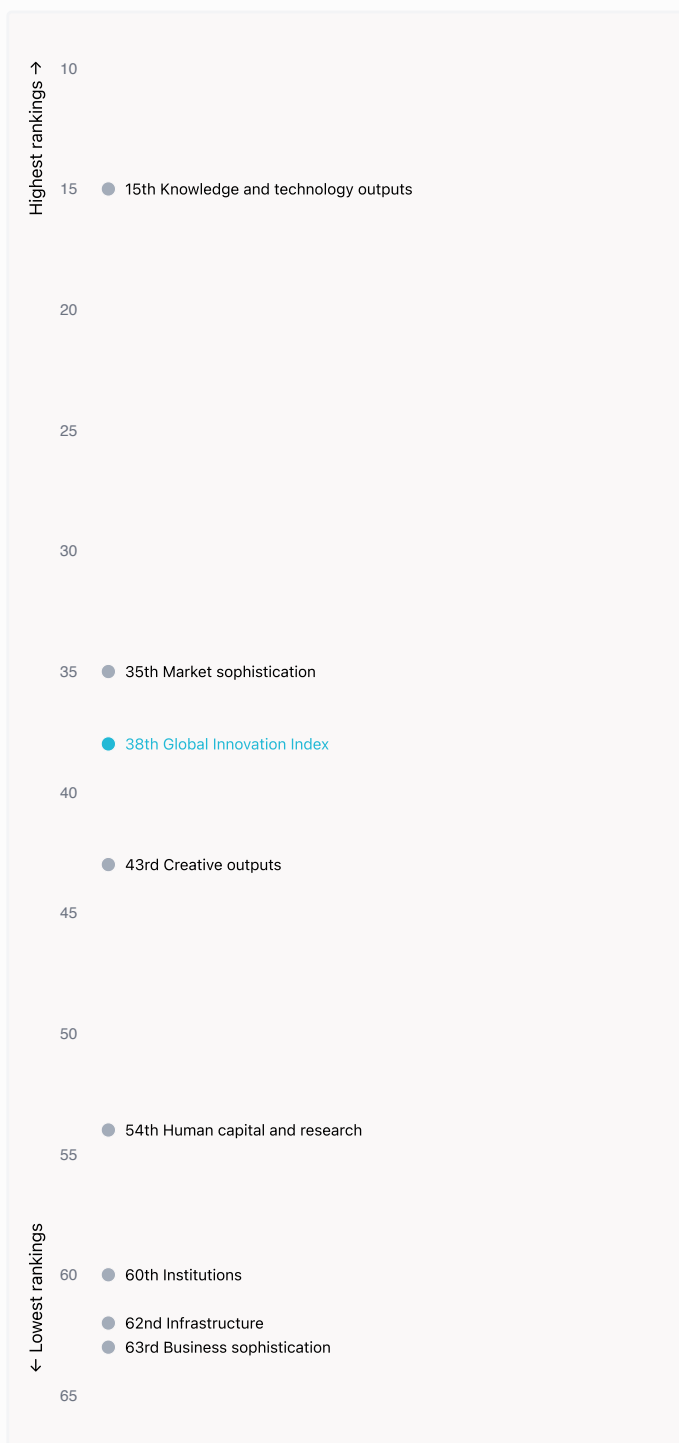


Global Innovation Index 2026



Overview of India's rankings in the seven areas of the GII in 2026

The chart shows the ranking for each of the seven areas that the GII comprises. The strongest areas for India are those that rank above the GII (shown in blue) and the weakest are those that rank below.



Highest Rankings

India ranks highest in Knowledge and technology outputs (15th) and Market sophistication (35th).



Lowest Rankings

India ranks lowest in Business sophistication (63rd), Infrastructure (62nd) and Institutions (60th).



The full WIPO Intellectual Property Statistics profile for India can be found on <https://www.wipo.int/edocs/statistics-country-profile/en/in.pdf>



Benchmark of India against other economy groupings for each of the seven areas of the GII Index



Lower middle-income economies

India performs above the Lower middle-income group average in all pillars.



Central and Southern Asia

India performs above the regional average in all pillars.

Institutions

Top 10 | Score: 78.28

India | Score: 53.94

Central and Southern Asia | Score: 39.95

Lower middle-income | Score: 39.43

Human capital and research

Top 10 | Score: 60.87

India | Score: 37.12

Central and Southern Asia | Score: 28.94

Lower middle-income | Score: 24.06

Infrastructure

Top 10 | Score: 63.75

India | Score: 47.38

Central and Southern Asia | Score: 40.84

Lower middle-income | Score: 35.49

Market sophistication

Top 10 | Score: 63.92

India | Score: 45.27

Central and Southern Asia | Score: 32.51

Lower middle-income | Score: 29.66

Business sophistication

Top 10 | Score: 60.02

India | Score: 28.49

Lower middle-income | Score: 23.29

Central and Southern Asia | Score: 21.94

Knowledge and technology outputs

Top 10 | Score: 55.83

India | Score: 41.76

Central and Southern Asia | Score: 20.63

Lower middle-income | Score: 16.59

Creative outputs

Top 10 | Score: 55.45

India | Score: 33.94

Central and Southern Asia | Score: 19.18

Lower middle-income | Score: 16.00



Innovation strengths and weaknesses in India

The table below gives an overview of the indicator strengths and weaknesses of India in the GII 2026.



India's best-ranked innovation strengths are **ICT services exports, % total trade** (rank 1), **Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$** (rank 3) and **Late-stage VC deal count, % global VC** (rank 4).

Strengths

Rank	Code	Indicator name
1	6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade
3	4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$
4	4.2.3	Late-stage VC deal count, % global VC
8	4.1.1	Finance for startups and scaleups [†]
10	6.2.2	Unicorn valuation, % GDP
11	4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification
12	6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %
12	7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade
15	3.2.4	Gross capital formation, % GDP
16	2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD

Weaknesses

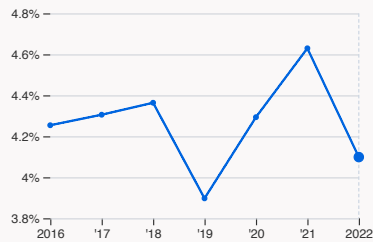
Rank	Code	Indicator name
60	7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69
83	2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.
94	3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.
98	2.1.5	Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary
98	5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %
102	7.3.1	Top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69
103	5.1.2	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %
108	5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP
110	4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %
115	2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %

Global Innovation Index 2026



India's innovation system

> Innovation inputs in India



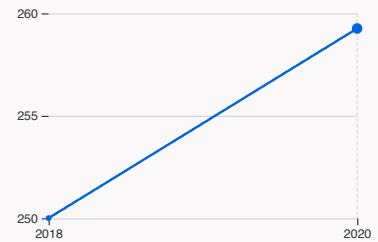
2.1.1 Expenditure on education

was equal to 4.1 % GDP in 2022, down by 0.53 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 72.



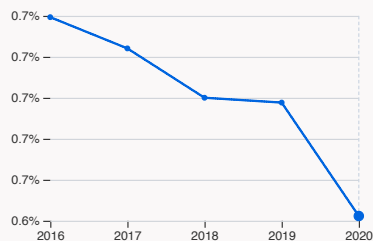
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering

was equal to 27.09 % of total graduates in 2023, down by 2.12 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 32.



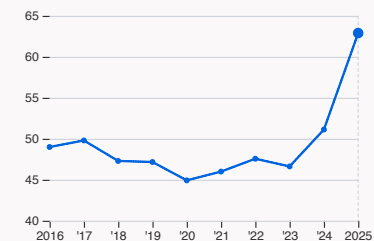
2.3.1 Researchers

was equal to 259.26 FTE per million population in 2020, up by 3.7% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 83.



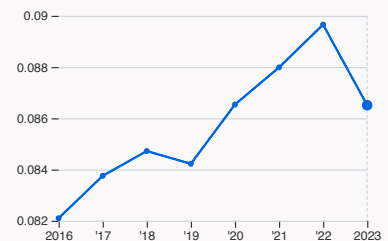
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D

was equal to 0.65 % GDP in 2020, down by 0.01 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 56.



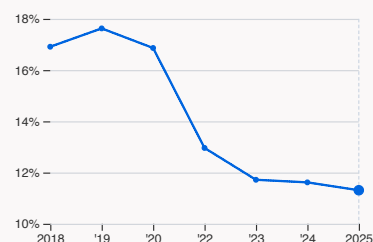
2.3.4 QS university ranking

was equal to an average score of 62.9 for the top three universities in 2025, up by 23.02% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 21.



4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification

was equal to an index score of 0.087 in 2023, down by 3.51% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 11.



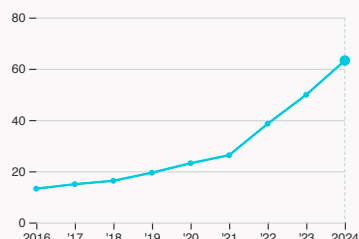
5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment

was equal to 11.31 % in 2025, down by 0.31 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 98.

Global Innovation Index 2026

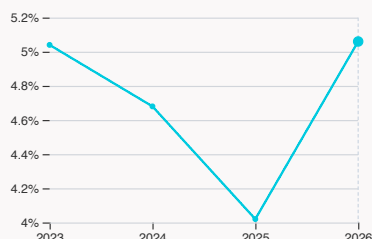


> Innovation outputs in India



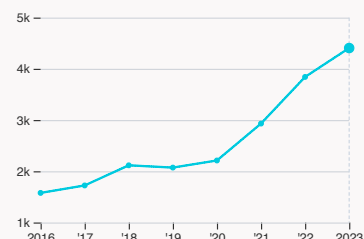
6.1.1 Patents by origin

was equal to 63.22 thousand patents in 2024, up by 26.8% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 16.



6.2.2 Unicorn valuation

was equal to 5.06 % GDP in 2026, up by 1.04 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 10.



6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing

was equal to 4405.7 high-tech manufacturing output in trillion USD in 2023, up by 14.68% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 32.



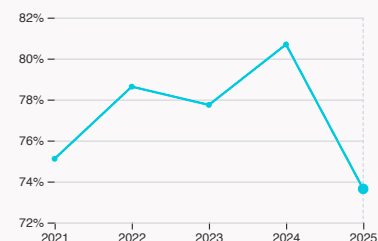
6.3.2 Production and export complexity

was equal to a score of 0.72 in 2024 with no change from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 40.



6.3.3 High-tech exports

was equal to 55.02 billion USD in 2024, up by 32.006% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 35.



7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15

was equal to 73.64 % for the top 15 companies in 2025, down by 7.05 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 13.



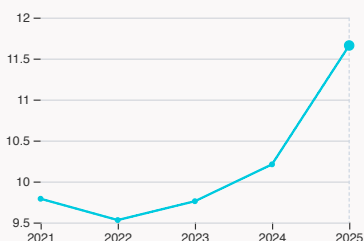
7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000

was equal to 264.32 billion USD for the brands in the top 5,000 in 2026, up by 8.2% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 32.



7.2.2 National feature films

was equal to 2.6 thousand films in 2024, up by 1.56% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 55.



7.3.3 Mobile app creation

was equal to 11.66 billion global downloads of mobile apps in 2025, up by 14.2% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 31.



India's innovation top performers

Disclaimer: This section contains only the top performers per country. For the complete list, please visit the GII Innovation Ecosystems and Data Explorer website.

2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors from India

Rank	Firm	Industry	R&D [mn EUR]	R&D Growth [%]	R&D Intensity [%]
63	TATA MOTORS	Automobiles & Parts	3,714	24.20	7.56
585	SUN PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRIES	Health industries	363	4.40	6.14
772	DR REDDYS LABORATORIES	Health industries	269	10.05	7.34
919	ZYDUS LIFESCIENCES	Health industries	209	41.87	7.98

Source: WIPO, based on European Commission's Joint Research Centre (<https://iri.jrc.ec.europa.eu/scoreboard/2025-eu-industrial-rd-investment-scoreboard>) and Orbis database (<https://www.moodys.com/web/en/us/capabilities/company-reference-data/orbis.html>).
Note: Data is based on the 2025 EU Industrial R&D Investment Scoreboard from the European Commission's Joint Research Centre, which ranks the top 2,000 firms by R&D investment annually. For countries not represented in the Scoreboard, companies from Orbis with R&D expenditure above USD 50 million were identified and used to complement the dataset.

2.3.4 QS university ranking of India's top universities

Rank	University	Score
123	INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY DELHI (IITD) INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY BOMBAY (IITB) [118]	65.50
129	INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY BOMBAY (IITB)	64.80
180	INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY MADRAS (IITM)	58.40

Source: QS Quacquarelli Symonds Ltd (<https://www.topuniversities.com/world-university-rankings>).
Note: QS Quacquarelli Symonds Ltd annually assesses over 1,200 universities across the globe and scores them between [0,100]. Ranks can represent a single value 'x', a tie 'x=' or a range 'x-y'.

5.2.3 University industry and international engagement, top 5 universities

Rank	University	Score
1	INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE	64.70
2	MANIPAL ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION	53.15
3	KIIT UNIVERSITY	53.10

Source: Times Higher Education (THE), World University Rankings 2026 (<https://www.timeshighereducation.com/world-university-rankings/2026/world-ranking>).
Note: Rank corresponds to within economy ranks. The score is calculated as the average of the International Outlook score (encompassing international staff, students, and co-authorship) and the industry score (reflecting industry income and patent citations). The 2026 ranking corresponds to data from the academic year that ended in 2023.



5.3.5 Greenfield R&D and high-tech FDI announcements in India

Rank	Company	Industry	Description
1	Google	Communications	Google, a technology company and a subsidiary of US-based Alphabet, has announced plans to open a new data center in the Tarluvada area of Visakhapatnam, India. The data center will be located on an 81-hectare site and is one of three facilities that will add 1 GW of capacity to help meet demand for digital services across India and around the world. It forms part of a wider USD 15 billion investment in Visakhapatnam between 2026 and 2030, which will see the creation of between 5,000 and 6,000 direct jobs.
2	Microsoft	Communications	US-based Microsoft, a software firm, is developing new data centers in India between 2025 and 2027. The centers form part of a broader USD 3 billion investment for the country, supporting cloud and artificial intelligence infrastructure. The investment will support growing demand domestically.
3	Yitoa Intelligent Control	Semiconductors	Yitoa Micro Technology, a subsidiary of China-based Yitoa Intelligent Control that is engaged in the development and manufacturing of analogue semiconductor products, and India-based Indichip Semiconductors, have plans to build an INR 140 billion semiconductor plant to produce silicon carbide chips in Kurnool, India. To be located at the Orvakal mega industrial hub, the facility is initially designed to produce 10,000 wafers per month and is expected to raise production capacity to 50,000 wafers per month by 2028.

Source: FT Locations, fDi Markets.

6.2.2 Top Unicorn Companies in India

Rank	Unicorn Company	Industry	Location	Valuation, bn USD
1	BYJU'S	Consumer Products and Services (B2C)	Bengaluru	22.00
2	OYO Rooms	Consumer & Retail	Gurugram	9.00
3	Ram Charan	Business Products and Services (B2B)	Chennai	9.00

Source: CBInsights, Tracker - The Complete list of Unicorns Companies; Africa: The Big Deal; and PitchBook Data, Inc.

Note: The list is based on unicorns as of January 2026, covering nearly 2000 companies worldwide. For African countries, the dataset is supplemented with data from Africa: The Big Deal. PitchBook data is also used as a complementary source to enrich coverage.

7.1.1 Top 15 intangible-asset intensive companies in India

Rank	Firm	Intensity, %
1	RELIANCE INDUSTRIES LIMITED	63.14
2	BHARTI AIRTEL LIMITED	88.92
3	HDFC BANK LIMITED	60.44

Source: Brand Finance (<https://brandirectory.com/reports/global-intangible-finance-tracker-gift/2025>).

Note: Brand Finance only provides within economy ranks.



7.1.3 Top 5,000 companies in India with highest global brand value

Rank	Brand	Industry	Brand Value, mn USD
1	TATA Group	Diversified	33,616
2	Infosys	IT Services	16,412.7
3	LIC	Insurance	14,884.3

Source: Brand Finance (<https://brandirectory.com>).

Note: Rank corresponds to within economy ranks.

GII 2026 SPECIAL THEME

Deep science entrepreneurship in India

The GII 2026 special theme examines deep science entrepreneurship — startups and spinouts built on scientific and engineering breakthroughs in fields such as advanced materials, energy, genomics, quantum technologies and synthetic biology, which take far longer and far more capital to reach the market than digital ventures do. Drawing on the Dealroom–WIPO Deep Science Startup Tracker, the tables below identify this economy's most valuable venture capital-backed deep science firms and, separately, those that originated in university or public research.

Top deep science startups in India

Rank	Company	Industry	City	Founded	VC funding raised, mn USD	Valuation, bn USD
1	Laurus Labs	Life Sciences	Hyderabad	2005	90.0	12.08
2	Eris Lifesciences	Life Sciences	Ahmedabad	2007	21.7	2.94
3	SEDEMAC Mechatronics	Transportation	Pune	2007	15.5	1.66

Source: Dealroom–WIPO Deep Science Startup Tracker (<https://www.wipo.int/en/web/global-innovation-index/2026/deep-science-innovation>).

Top deep science spinouts originated in India

Rank	Spinout	Industry	Current Headquarters Location	Founded	VC funding raised, mn USD	Valuation, bn USD
1	SEDEMAC Mechatronics	Transportation	Pune	2007	15.5	1.66
2	Atomberg Technology	Energy	Mumbai	2012	150.4	0.43
3	ideaForge	Robotics and autonomous systems	Mumbai	2007	35.3	0.30

Source: Dealroom–WIPO Deep Science Startup Tracker (<https://www.wipo.int/en/web/global-innovation-index/2026/deep-science-innovation>).

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$
25	49	Lower middle	Central and Southern Asia	1463.9	17,714.2	12,101
Score / Value Rank				Score / Value Rank		
Institutions				53.9	60	◆
1.1 Institutional environment				58	62	◆
1.1.1 Operational stability for businesses*				63.2	74	
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*				52.8	55	◆
1.2 Regulatory environment				48	72	◆
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*				44.8	82	◆
1.2.2 Rule of law*				51.2	64	◆
1.3 Business environment				55.8	45	
1.3.1 Policy stability for doing business†				42.7	79	
1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture†				69	11	◆
Human capital and research				37.1	54	◆
2.1 Education				48.4	83	
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP				🕒 4.1	72	
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap				🕒 18	53	
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years				13.4	81	
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science				n/a	n/a	
2.1.5 Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary				18.2	98	○
2.2 Tertiary education				27.2	88	
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross				34.4	91	
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %				🕒 27.1	32	
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %				🕒 0.1	115	○
2.3 Research and development (R&D)				35.7	35	◆
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.				🕒 259.3	83	○
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP				🕒 0.6	56	◆
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD				67.4	16	●◆
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*				63.6	21	◆
Infrastructure				47.4	62	◆
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)				78.1	66	◆
3.1.1 ICT access*				79.2	82	
3.1.2 ICT use*				77	79	
3.1.3 Government online service*				78.2	44	◆
3.2 General infrastructure				52.1	35	◆
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.				1,437.9	94	○
3.2.2 Aviation import dwell time				1.8	33	◆
3.2.3 Logistics performance*				59.1	37	◆
3.2.4 Gross capital formation, % GDP				32.9	15	●
3.3 Ecological sustainability				11.9	105	
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use				11.5	79	
3.3.2 Low-carbon energy use, %				6.1	94	
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP\$ GDP				1.1	67	
Market sophistication				45.3	35	◆
4.1 Credit				34.1	53	
4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups†				83.2	8	●◆
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP				40	76	
4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP				0.5	45	
4.2 Investment				23.1	28	◆
4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP				117.3	11	◆
4.2.2 Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.1	48	◆
4.2.3 Late-stage VC deal count, % global VC				1.5	4	●◆
4.2.4 VC investors, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.1	60	◆
4.3 Trade, diversification and market scale				78.6	36	◆
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %				6.9	110	○
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification				96.5	11	●◆
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$				17,714.2	3	●◆
Business sophistication				28.5	63	◆
5.1 Knowledge workers				26	111	
5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %				11.3	98	○
5.1.2 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %				3.5	103	○
5.1.3 Youth demographic dividend, %				41.1	55	◇
5.1.4 GERD performed by business, % GDP				🕒 0.2	54	◆
5.1.5 GERD financed by business, %				🕒 40.6	47	◆
5.2 Innovation linkages				27.4	57	
5.2.1 Public research–industry co-publications, %				2.2	37	◆
5.2.2 University–industry R&D collaboration†				34.2	76	
5.2.3 University industry & international engagement, top 5*				37	48	◆
5.2.4 State of cluster development†				37.8	75	
5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.1	44	◆
5.3 Knowledge absorption				32	42	◆
5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade				1.6	22	◆
5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade				11.8	26	
5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade				2.7	29	◆
5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP				1	108	○
5.3.5 Greenfield R&D & high-tech FDI				0.7	76	
5.3.6 Research talent, % in businesses				🕒 30.7	46	◆
Knowledge and technology outputs				41.8	15	◆
6.1 Knowledge creation				26.2	39	◆
6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				3.9	16	◆
6.1.2 PCT patents by inventor origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.3	39	◆
6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				-	-	
6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP				9.1	95	
6.1.5 Citable documents H-index				44.4	18	◆
6.2 Knowledge impact				53.6	7	◆
6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %				4	12	●◆
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP				5.1	10	●◆
6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP				0.3	35	◆
6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing, %				36.2	32	◆
6.3 Knowledge diffusion				45.5	21	◆
6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade				0.2	48	◆
6.3.2 Production and export complexity				81.3	40	◆
6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade				6.3	35	
6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade				14.1	1	●◆
6.3.5 ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP\$ GDP				5.9	45	◆
Creative outputs				33.9	43	◆
7.1 Intangible assets				42.3	29	◆
7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %				73.6	13	◆
7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				31.6	65	
7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP				5.9	32	◆
7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				2.2	32	◆
7.2 Creative goods and services				24.6	51	◆
7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade				2.3	12	●◆
7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69				2.5	55	
7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69				0.8	60	○
7.2.4 Creative goods exports, % total trade				1.7	29	◆
7.3 Online creativity				26.6	67	
7.3.1 Top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69				0.9	102	○
7.3.2 GitHub commits/mn pop. 15–69				5.8	76	
7.3.3 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP				73.1	31	◆

Notes: ● indicates a strength; ○ a weakness; ◆ an income group strength; ◇ an income group weakness; * an index; † a survey question. 🕒 indicates that the economy's data are older than the base year. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level; n/a represents missing values; a dash – indicates an indicator which is not relevant to this economy and thus not considered for DMC thresholds. Examine the underlying data further via the GII Innovation Ecosystems & Data Explorer at <https://www.wipo.int/gii-ranking/en>.



Data Availability

The following tables list indicators that are either missing or outdated for India.



India has missing data for one indicator and outdated data for nine indicators.

Missing data for India

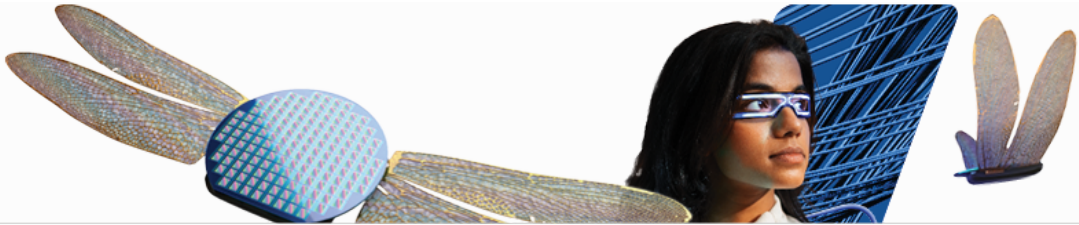
Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science	n/a	2022	OECD, PISA

*Model year corresponds to the most frequent data year (the year that appears most often across all economies in the GII).

Outdated data for India

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP	2022	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	2021	2022	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %	2023	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %	2023	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	2020	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	2020	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
5.1.4	GERD performed by business, % GDP	2020	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
5.1.5	GERD financed by business, %	2020	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
5.3.6	Research talent, % in businesses	2020	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT

*Model year corresponds to the most frequent data year (the year that appears most often across all economies in the GII).



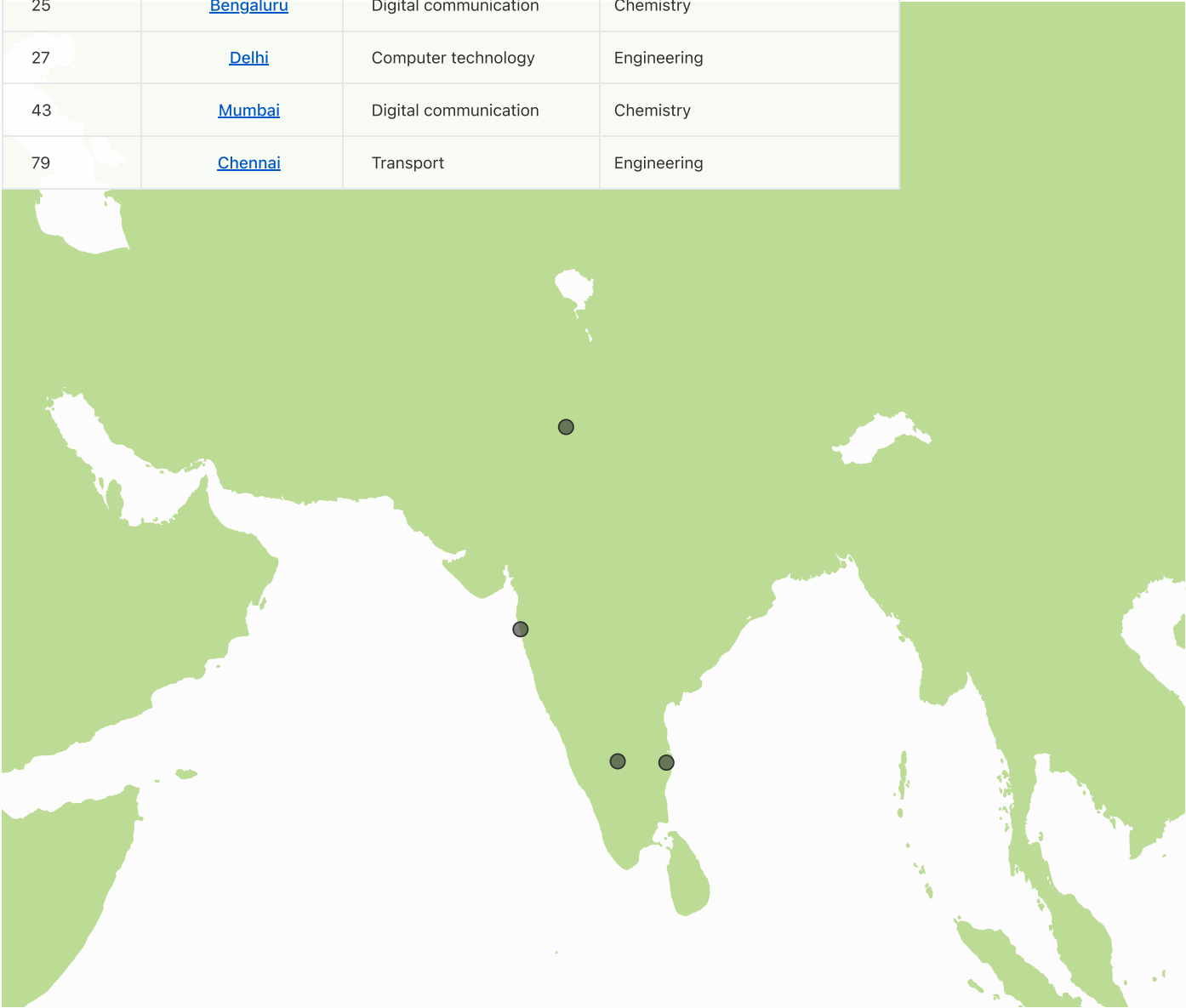
Top innovation clusters in India



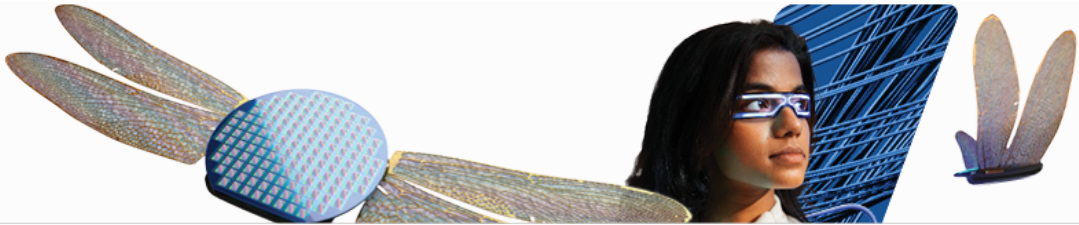
India has 4 clusters in the world's top innovation clusters of the Global Innovation Index

The table and map below give an overview of the top innovation clusters in India.

Rank	Cluster name	Top patent field	Top academic subject
25	Bengaluru	Digital communication	Chemistry
27	Delhi	Computer technology	Engineering
43	Mumbai	Digital communication	Chemistry
79	Chennai	Transport	Engineering

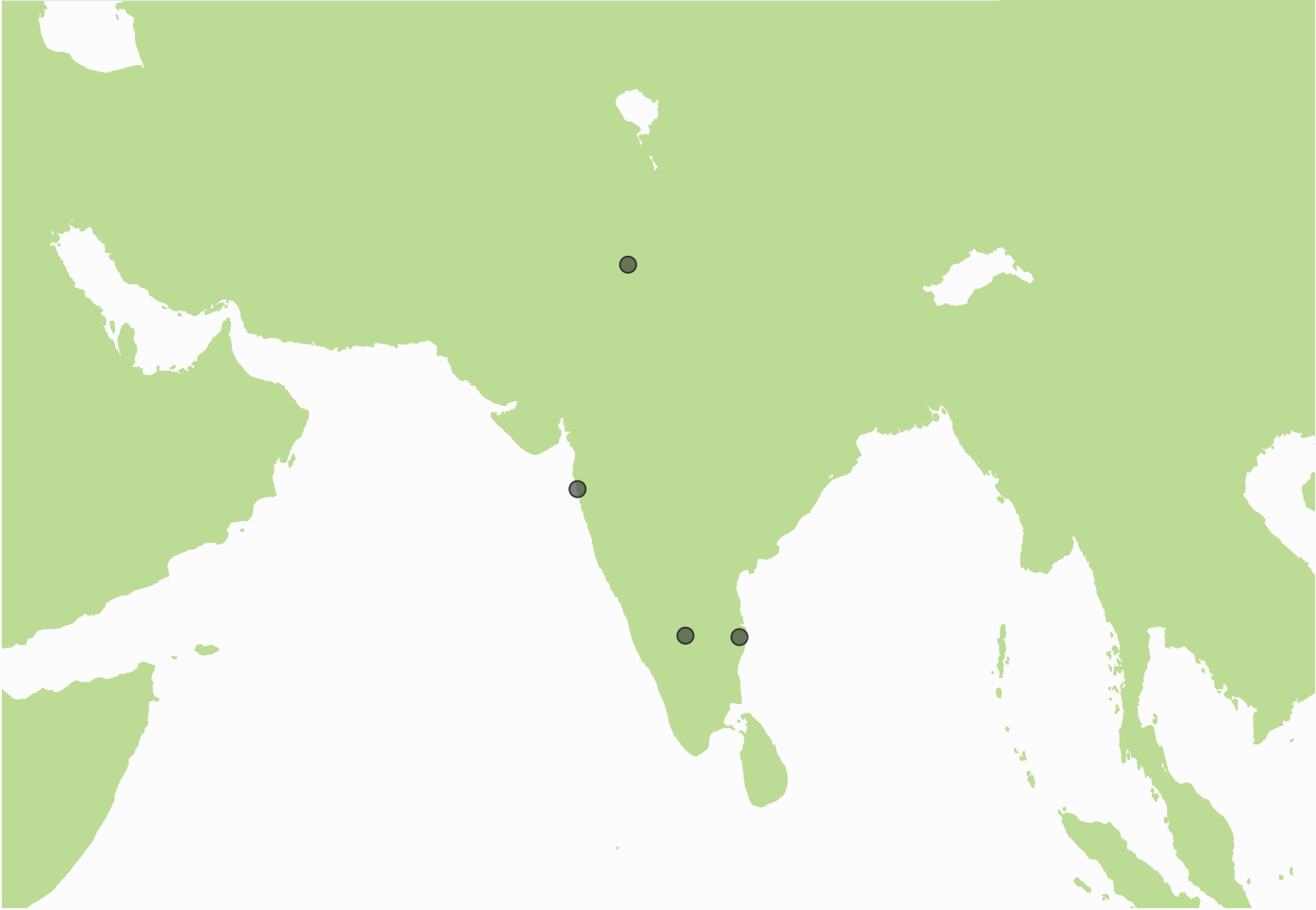


Global Innovation Index 2026



The table and map below give an overview by intensity of the top innovation clusters in India.

Rank	Cluster name	Top patent field	Top academic subject
85	Bengaluru	Digital communication	Chemistry
96	Delhi	Computer technology	Engineering
97	Chennai	Transport	Engineering
98	Mumbai	Digital communication	Chemistry

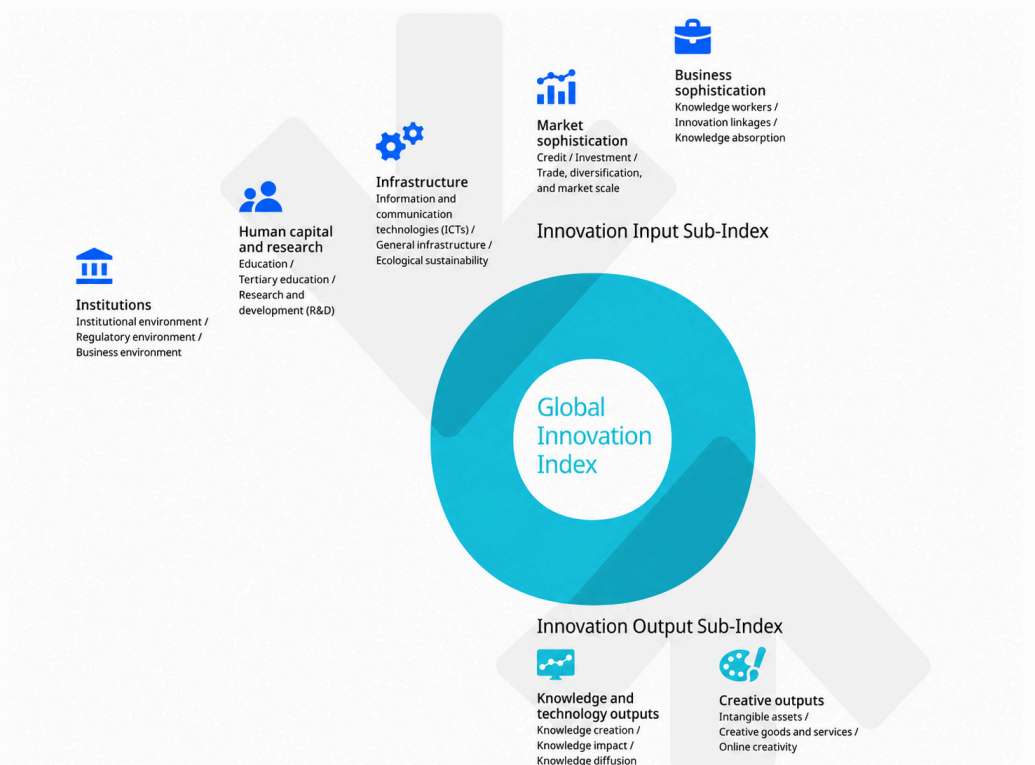


Global Innovation Index 2026



About the Global Innovation Index

- The Global Innovation Index (GII) is published by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), a specialized agency of the United Nations.
- Recognizing that innovation is a key driver of economic development, the GII aims to provide an innovation ranking and rich analysis referencing around 140 economies. Over the last decade, the GII has established itself as both a leading reference on innovation and a "tool for action" for economies that incorporate the GII into their innovation agendas.



The Index is a ranking of the innovation capabilities and results of world economies. It measures innovation based on criteria that include institutions, human capital and research infrastructure, credit, investment, linkages, the creation, absorption and diffusion of knowledge and creative outputs.

The GII has two sub-indices: the Innovation Input Sub-Index and the Innovation Output Sub-Index, and seven pillars, each consisting of three sub-pillars.