

## Addressing the lower economic Growth

### What is the issue?

\n\n

An immediate stimulus is needed to regain the momentum to get India back to 8% growth.

\n\n

### What are the issues with economic growth?

\n\n

\n

- The real growth of GDP, i.e. after removing the impact of inflation, was only 5.7%, much lower than expected.

\n

- For the past six consecutive quarters, the growth rate has gone down steadily, from 9.2% in March 2016, to 5.7% in June 2017.

\n

- The growth rate will be below 7% this fiscal year. Which is potential loss of 1% (Rs. 1.5 lakh crore of national income) growth than expected.

\n

- The manufacturing growth at 1.2% is the lowest in the past five years.

\n

- There was a suspension of manufacturing activity and consequent de-stocking of inventory prior to the rollout of the Goods and Services Tax (GST).

\n

- The banks are facing distress, the credit to industry is actually be shrinking.

\n

\n\n

### What is the reason for this steep decline of growth?

\n\n

\n

- **GDP Calculation** -In India spending or consumption driven GDP calculation is given importance rather than growth driven.

\n

- As a result, capital formation (the basis of future growth) is steadily declining for several years.  
\n
- **Strengthening rupee**- The significant challenge to the domestic industry is for past 6 months the rupee is 7% stronger compared to the American dollar,  
\n
- It is stronger than its Asian peer currencies too, including China, the Philippines, Indonesia and Thailand.  
\n
- This directly hurts India's export prospects and increases flow of cheaper imports.  
\n
- **Demonetisation**- It certainly includes the negative impact on the informal and rural economy.  
\n
- There is a deflationary impact of low agricultural prices, and job losses around rural areas.  
\n
- **Banking** - The corporate sector and banks have been affected by the twin balance sheet squeeze.  
\n
- The corporates are over-leveraged, and banks have mounting bad loans.  
\n
- **Infrastructure** - Due to lack of effective access to electricity, improvement in infrastructure private investment are not picking up.  
\n

\n\n

## How it can be addressed?

\n\n

- Investment in future capacity creates GDP growth of the future, It needs to be led by the private sector.  
\n

\n\n

- Initiatives such as Housing for All, Smart Cities and Digital India give room for huge opportunities for private entrepreneurs.  
\n
- Elimination of gold imports will help addressing the trade deficit, promotion of Sovereign gold bonds will help this.  
\n

- The rupee needs to be weakened or else it will hurt domestic manufacturing even more.  
\n
- Jobless growth needs to be addressed, production based GDP must be promoted.  
\n

\n\n

\n\n

**Source: The Hindu**

\n

