

## Concerns with Protectionism

### What is the issue?

\n\n

\n

- Countries, including India, are on a mode to resort to protectionist tariff policies.
- But the larger implications of the trend demand a deeper understanding of the outcomes of such trade relations.

\n

\n\n

### What was the policy shortfall?

\n\n

\n

- An acknowledged policy mistake in the initial decades of independence is protectionism.
- Protection of domestic industries was aimed to be achieved with high import tariffs.
- However, it fell short of providing a fillip to either industrial growth or domestic employment or consumption.
- Also, these policies resulted in India lagging behind its Asian counterparts.
- For the past three decades, the trade-led growth of China has been noticeable.
- Failure to adopt such policies partly explains how India missed the growth prospects.

\n

\n\n

### What is the current scenario?

\n\n

- \n
- There is a rising tide of protectionism across the world, with possibilities of even a trade war.
- \n
- Protectionism is now getting to be a major threat facing the world, especially for emerging economies.
- \n
- India too had raised import duties on close to 50 items recently.
- \n
- It has also raised import duties on as many as 328 textile products by up to 20%.
- \n
- India had also announced higher safeguard duties on solar cells imported from China and Malaysia.
- \n
- It is considering raising import duties on certain items that are imported from the US, as retaliation.
- \n
- The government is also learned to have set up a panel to examine import duty hikes on consumer goods such as televisions, refrigerators and washing machines.
- \n

\n\n

### **What are the implications?**

\n\n

- \n
- The measures are indicative of a slide in the Indian government's support for globalisation and free trade.
- \n
- Protectionist steps are justified on the ground that they would help domestic companies grow into viable competitors.
- \n
- But the fact is that protectionism does not benefit the domestic economy.
- \n
- It rather encourages inefficiency of domestic manufacturers.
- \n
- It is likely to hurt exports, make domestic goods costlier and reduce benefits to consumers from increased competition.
- \n
- So in the long term, protectionism is likely to have only a negative effect on industry's ability to compete globally.
- \n

\n\n

\n\n

**Source: Business Standard**

\n

