

## Recapitalisation and the Promise of Less Government

### What is the issue?

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- Despite the costs to the exchequer, the decision to recapitalise banks have been largely well received.

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- The action has but added to the consistent shift away from the promise of 'less government intervention' for better governance.

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### What is the price of Recapitalisation?

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- The government is to provide around Rs 1.5 lakh crore, over two years for recapitalising banks.

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- If the sum is assumed to be split evenly, the fiscal deficit this year will go up by about 0.4% of GDP.

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- This will come on top of the expected shortfall in non-tax revenues.

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- So that the year's deficit could be about 4% of GDP - a slide from last year's 3.5%, instead of moving forward to the targeted 3.2%.

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- It will also raise the ratio of government debt to GDP, which is already too high.

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### Is government intervention increasing?

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- **Banking** - More than 70% of the fresh capital to be pumped in is to come

from the government.

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- Notably, in many banks the extent of government shareholding has slipped to well below that level.

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- This means recapitalisation in the manner announced will raise the level of government ownership in banks.

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- This would be a policy reversal from the early 2000s (Narashiman Committee Recommendations), that intended to reduce government's stakes in banks.

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- **Forced Bailouts** - The public shares issued by General Insurance Corporation (a PSU) got a poor response.

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- Among institutional investors, the biggest investors were other government owned entities like the Life Insurance Corporation.

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- As the list also featured some government banks there is suspicion that government had prodded them to bail out the shares issued.

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- Notably, since the price of the new shares fell immediately on listing, all investors have lost value at the moment.

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- **Trend** - Increased government role has been felt in pharmaceuticals through price controls.

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- Vigorous pursuit of Aadhaar related compliance is seen as an intrusive approach by an over-zealous government.

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- Hence, increased government interventions has been felt across sectors and is indicative of a trend rather than isolated incidences.

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- **Private Withdrawal** - Meanwhile, the private sector's role in infrastructure creation has become more cautious.

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- Even new sectors that opened to the private, like 'defence production' has made little progress.

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## **What is the way ahead?**

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- The current regime is clearly faltering on its promise of reducing government's interventionist approach.  
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- But the opposition too doesn't offer much solace in this regard and has rather vouched for a more interventionist leftist agenda.  
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- The pressure of slowing growth and lack of jobs has been driving most of the present interventions.  
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- It is to be noted that enhanced GDP growth is what would provide more head room for both pro-market policies and increased welfare spending.  
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**Source: Business Standard**

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