

Rising Inequality

What is the issue?

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- Indian Prime Minister leads the "largest ever" Indian contingent to the World Economic Forum 2018 in Swiss Alps town of Davos.
- \bullet With 'rising global inequality' being an important agenda in the meet, it is imperative to reflect on the inequality scenario in India. \n

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How (in)equal is India?

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- Credit Suisse Global Wealth data for India in 2017 highlights that 73% of the increase in wealth in India went to the top 1%.
- India now has around 100 billionaires, the number having gone up from nine in 2000.

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- Notably, 37% of India's billionaires have inherited wealth.
- \bullet There are only 4 women billionaires and 3 of them inherited family wealth. $\ensuremath{^{\backslash n}}$
- India is currently shining for its top 1% and arguably also for its top 10%.
- \bullet Notably, these bottom proportions comprise largely of the Dalits, Muslims, tribals, and women, making it a social inequality as well. \n

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How serious is inequality?

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• Global inequality is rising to unprecedented levels, at rates not seen during the last 100 years.

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• It is worrying because it makes economic growth unsustainable, corrodes politics and undermines democracy.

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- It is also leading to a breakdown of the social contract, as people end up in violence, crime and corruption as ways to get rich.
- \bullet In this context, this year's agenda for WEF includes "sustainable and inclusive economic development". $\ensuremath{\backslash n}$
- Indian Prime Minister's keynote address at the forum is on "Creating a Shared Future in A Fractured World".
- \bullet To make it meaningful, India should devise means for sharing the wealth of its top 1% with its underprivileged bottom sections. \n

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What should the government do?

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 \bullet \boldsymbol{Jobs} - The government should formulate measures to promote inclusive growth.

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- \bullet It must be ensured that the income of the bottom 40% grow faster than that of the top 10%, to narrow the current income gap.
- Some of the ways for achieving this include:

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- i. promoting labour-intensive sectors to create more jobs \n
- ii. increasing investment in agriculture
- iii. implementing fully the social protection schemes $\ensuremath{^{\backslash n}}$

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• Tax- Government must take stringent measures against tax evasion and avoidance.

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- \bullet The super-rich could be taxed by re-introducing inheritance tax and increasing the wealth tax. $\ensuremath{\backslash n}$
- \bullet Corporate tax breaks could be reduced and eventually done away with. $\ensuremath{^{\backslash n}}$
- **Data** Lack of availability data has allowed inequality to creep up to such high levels in India, going unnoticed by the policymakers.
- \bullet It thus calls for the government to collect and make available, regular and high quality data on income and wealth. $\mbox{\sc high}$

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Source: The Indian Express

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