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INDIA – EMERGING PLAYER AND TRANSFORMED ECONOMY

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Abstract

The country could create sustainable economic conditions majorly promoting acceptable living standards, improving the urban infrastructure, and so on. The long-term growth prospective of the Indian economy is positive due to its young population, corresponding low dependency ratio, healthy savings and investment rates, and increasing integration into the global economy. The Indian economy has the potential to become the world's 3rd-largest economy by the next decade, and one of the largest economies by mid-century. India embarked on a journey of economic liberalization, particularly opening its doors to globalization and market forces and the result is raised economic growth, increased consumer choice, and reduced poverty significantly. India also compares favorably with other emerging markets in growth potential. The country offers an attractive long-term future powered largely by a consuming class that's expected to more than triple, to 89 million households, by 2025. Liberalization has created new opportunities. The challenge for policy makers is to manage growth so that it creates the basis for sustainable economic performance. Further reforms and public infrastructure investments could make it easier for all types of manufacturing businesses—foreign and Indian alike—to achieve scale and efficiency. Hence, this paper will explain India an emerging player and transformed economy.

Key Words: emerging player, sustainable, transformed economy, globalization, liberalization.

INTRODUCTION

India has "enormous growth potential" compared to other emerging economies in the World. India embarked on a journey of economic liberalization, particularly opening its doors to globalization and market forces and the result is raised economic growth, increased consumer choice, and reduced poverty significantly. The projected country's growth rate will be 7.5 per cent for the next two years. "In all likelihood India is going to register higher growth rate than other major emerging market economies in the next decade. The India's big picture is it has enormous potential. The growth numbers of the past three years were very healthy. To materialize its potential, India, needs to take steps to boost investment prospects.

"On the productivity side, India has enormous potential. Moreover, improved labour market reforms, education and health reforms as well as relaxing investment bottleneck will help improve India's prospects. Moreover India has a favourable demographic profile. In that context, improving female labour force participation rate is going to be important. Reducing youth unemployment is critical, and pushing for private investment, where problems are already well-known like bank assets quality issues. If these are done, India can reach its potential easily and exceed. This paper talks about India an emerging player and transformed economy.

HUGE POTENTIAL

We expect India to do better than its potential in 2018 and move forward. India's growth potential, he said, would be around 7 per cent for the next 10 years. The Indian government is "very serious" with GST being a major turning point and banking recapitalization programme is really important. "The Indian government has already recognize some of these problems and undertaking measures and willing to see the outcomes of these measures. "India is a very large economy. It has a huge potential. At the same time, it has its own challenges. This government is very much aware of these challenges and is showing just doing its best in terms of dealing with them. Of course, these reforms will ensure India's growth potential and India is going to be the fastest growing large emerging market."

NEED TO PUSH

India has an ambitious government undertaking comprehensive reforms. GST is a major reform to have harmonized taxes, is one nation one market one tax concept. Then, of course, the late 2016 demonetization reform was there. The government is well aware of these short-term implications. But "all in all" the Indian economy has done well. "The potential growth rate of the Indian economy is very healthy and the growth is going to be at a high rate going forward. So far we have seen ambitious policy initiatives and implementation like GST. And we have all the reasons to expect this government to continue economic policies to create friendly environment for businesses and push its growth potential up.

ECONOMIC FREEDOM

We have come a long way. The last four years have seen a series of reforms, both legislative and otherwise, which have been carried at by the government. The system has been substantially cleaned up and made more transparent. Decisiveness has led to easier decision-making and made the economy stand out before several other countries. Growth is happened in reflecting global developments and domestic supply constraints.

Nonetheless, India has very little room to adopt countercyclical policies. Stability-oriented macroeconomic policies and progress on structural reforms continue to bear fruit.

Countries with high level of 'economic freedom' perform better compared to those with relatively lower level of 'economic freedom'. The provision of 'economic freedom' unleashes and realizes full potential of every person and resources available at the disposal of any economy and thereby promotes inclusive growth. Besides, academicians, researchers and professionals need to build institutional capacity in the country to deal with 'economic freedom'. 'Economic freedom' refers to the freedom to prosper within a country without intervention from a Government or economic/financial authority.

This (economic freedom) is often a reason why some societies thrive while others do not. However, there are 12 factors which influences the economic freedom like property rights,

Government integrity, tax burden, judicial effectiveness, government spending, fiscal health, business freedom, monetary freedom, labour freedom, trade freedom, investment freedom and financial freedom. India is a major engine behind the connectivity issues including physical, digital and people-to-people, and is investing heavily in the area.

CONCLUSION

India is considered one of the emerging superpowers of the world. This potential is attributed to several indicators, the primary ones being its demographic trends and a rapidly expanding economy and by GDP India became world's fastest growing economy in 2015 with 7.3 per cent GDP rate. The country must overcome many economic, social, and political problems before it can be considered a superpower. The Indian economy unleashed its potential and today it is emerging as the first among the emerging economies. India's current economic growth has improved its standing on the world's political stage, even though it is still a developing country, but showing strong developments.

Reform regulations to encourage investments, especially in sectors that create jobs. Besides the visible dynamism in business, proactive measures are being taken to ensure that development in India is holistic and caters to the growing aspirations of its people. While Smart Cities Mission addresses the rapid needs of an increasingly urbanized India, policy initiatives like Swachh Bharat addresses the critical area of cleanliness. Progressive increase in renewable energy capacity, where India has huge latent potential, promises to usher in a clean energy future. Digital India is ensuring greater transparency and impact for governance, and the proliferation of e-commerce promises interesting possibilities for retail. JAM Trinity is proving to be a boon for ensuring direct transfer of benefits to the poor, and on the other hand, Ayushman Bharat aims to provide them much needed health cover that will help secure their future.