

Job Creation and Economic Reforms

What is the issue?

\n\n

\n

- Job creation rates have been dismal for years now.
- The government has been espousing the need for a new industrial policy to address the flaws of current liberal economic structure.

\n

\n\n

How are economies engineered?

\n\n

\n

- **The Concept** - The process of industrialisation is one of acquiring capabilities to produce more complex products than before.
- Workers learn newer advanced skills and policymakers work to create conditions conducive for the advancement of industries.
- While, a competitive world enhances growth, policymakers should 'nurture' nascent domestic sectors by following protectionism until they are strong enough for more open competition.
- **Indian Context** - Until the 1980s, the Government closely managed the flow of investments into selected industrial sectors to nurture their development.
- From the early 1990s onwards, the Washington Consensus model of liberal markets has been dominating both Indian & global economic policies.
- After the 2008 slowdown, it is now felt that the present pattern of economic growth is not producing sufficient jobs - calling for structural reforms in the economy.

\n

\n\n

How has the Indian industrial sector fared?

\n\n

\n

- Free market approach was embraced with the expectation that market forces would accelerate growth.

\n

- But, India's manufacturing sector, which should've been a principal driver for job creation & growth didn't meet expectations.

\n

- While the services sector grew, overall job growth hadn't keep pace with population growth.

\n

- India's capacity to produce capital goods was as strong as China's in 1991 because of compulsions due to foreign exchange shortages.

\n

- But by 2009, Chinese capital goods production capacity was about 50 times as large as India's.

\n

\n\n

What are the other issues hindering job creation?

\n\n

\n

- **Skilling policy** - The skills people need are the ones that industry demands and hence large scale coordination is required.

\n

- So, dedicated ministries for promoting programs for skilling like in India are bound to fail.

\n

- **Effects** - This approach has resulted in the mismatch between the output of the skilling programmes and requirements of industry.

\n

\n\n

\n

- While, less than 20% of the millions trained by the government's skilling missions have been able to find suitable jobs, enterprises complain that they don't have people with the requisite skills.

\n

- Therefore, policies for developing skills must mesh with policies to stimulate growth of enterprises.

\n

\n\n

\n\n

Source: Businessline

\n

