

Asian Development Outlook 2021: ADB

Why in News

According to the report Asian Development Outlook (ADO) 2021, the second wave of <u>Covid-19</u> can put India's economic recovery at "risk".

 ADO is a series of annual economic reports on the Developing Member Countries (DMCs) of the Asian Development Bank (ADB).

Key Points

- GDP Projections:
 - For India:
 - Gross Domestic Product (GDP) will rebound strongly by 11% in Fiscal Year (FY) 2021-22 due to continued economic recovery boosted by increased public investment, vaccine rollout, and a surge in domestic demand.
 - India's economic growth to moderate to 7% in FY 2022-23.
 - The economy is expected to have contracted by 8% in FY 2020-21 in line with the government's second advance estimate.
 - For Developing Asia:
 - The economic growth is set to rebound to 7.3% in 2021-22. This follows a 0.2% contraction last year.
 - **Developing Asia** comprises **46 members of ADB list** on the basis of geographic group.
 - These include **new industrialized economies, countries** in **Central** Asia, East Asia, South Asia, Southeast Asia and the Pacific.
 - India is also part of Developing Asia.
- Challenges:
 - **Pandemic** remains the **biggest risk** for the region (Developing Asia) as potential delays in vaccine rollouts or significant new outbreaks could undermine growth.
 - Increasing geopolitical tensions, production bottlenecks, financial turmoil from tightening financial conditions, and long-term scarring like learning losses due to school closures are among other risk factors.
- Costs of Pandemic-induced School Closures:
 - Countries are using distance learning, but this is only partially effective as many students lack access to computers and the internet.
 - These disruptions will affect the skills students acquire and, eventually, their productivity and earnings as future workers.
 - Learning losses range from 8% of a year of learning in the Pacific, where schools have mostly stayed open, to 55% in South Asia, where school closures have been longest.

- The present value of students' future earning reductions is estimated at USD 1.25
- trillion for developing Asia, equivalent to 5.4% of the region's GDP in 2020.
- Analysis for India:
 - Increased government expenditure on health care, water, and sanitation will strengthen the country's resilience against future pandemics.
 - **Private investment** is expected to pick up on improving sentiment and risk appetite, as well as accommodative credit conditions (i.e. making money less expensive to borrow and encouraging more spending).
 - **Domestic demand** is expected to remain the **main driver of growth.**
 - A faster vaccine rollout will boost urban demand for services, while the rural demand will be boosted by robust agriculture growth and continued government support to farmers by expanding irrigation, improving value chains, and increasing farm loan limits.
 - The government's push to the manufacturing sector through the production-linked incentive scheme will expand domestic production and help integrate domestic manufacturing with global supply chains.

Gross Domestic Product

- GDP is a measure of economic activity in a country. It is the total value of a country's annual output of goods and services. It gives the economic output from the consumers' side.
- GDP = Private consumption + Gross investment + Government investment + Government The Vision spending + (exports-imports)

Asian Development Bank

- ADB is a regional development bank established in 1966.
- It has 68 members. India is a founding member.
 - 49 are from within Asia and the Pacific and 19 outside.
- It aims to promote social and economic development in Asia and the Pacific.
- As of 31st December 2019, ADB's five largest shareholders are Japan and the United States (each with 15.6% of total shares), the People's Republic of **China** (6.4%), **India** (6.3%), and Australia (5.8%).
- It is headquartered in Manila, Philippines.

Source: DTE

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