

## Index of Industrial Production (IIP)

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## Why in News

The Index of Industrial Production (IIP) for the month of September 2019 has contracted by 4.3 % as compared to the month of September 2018.

This is the first time after November 2012 that all three broad-based sectors (Mining, Manufacturing, and Electricity) have contracted and the lowest monthly growth in the 2011-12 base year series.

## Reasons for Recent IIP Contraction

- Lower agricultural growth impacting rural demand adversely: India is witnessing **agricultural distress** because of multiple factors like lack of easy credit, the declining average size of farm holdings, poor policy, and planning, etc.
- A slowdown in the Indian industrial sector: Indian industrial sector is facing **slowdown** driven by disruptive technologies, changes in consumer behaviour, changing global industrial scenario, etc.
- Structural growth slowdown in the Indian Economy: India is facing a long-term, **deep-rooted economic slowdown** which would require the government to undertake some structural policies like economic reforms of 1991.

## Index of Industrial Production

- The Index of Industrial Production (IIP) is an index that shows the **growth rates in** different industry groups of the economy in a fixed period of time.
- It is compiled and published monthly by the Central Statistical Organization (CSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

- IIP is a **composite indicator** that measures the growth rate of industry groups classified under:
  - **Broad sectors,** namely, Mining, Manufacturing, and Electricity.
  - **Use-based sectors,** namely Basic Goods, Capital Goods, and Intermediate Goods.
- Base Year for IIP is 2011-2012.
- The <u>eight core industries</u> of India represent about **40% of the weight of items** that are included in the **IIP**.
- Significance of IIP:
  - IIP is the **only measure** on the **physical volume of production.**
  - It is **used** by **government agencies** including the Ministry of Finance, the Reserve Bank of India, etc, for **policy-making purposes**.
  - IIP remains extremely relevant for the calculation of the quarterly and advance GDP estimates.

**Source: TH**