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1. Rupee rallies to 69.85 on falling oil prices, US Fed
guidance
☐ What are the impacts of falling crude oil prices on
Indian Economy?
☐ What were the negative impacts of raising oil
prices on Indian Economy?
☐ What factors will contribute to the strengthening
of rupee?
GS paper 3 (Indian Economy)
In this video, you can find detailed answers
for all the above questions.
The above article has been retrieved from:
ENS Economic Bureau. (2018,
November, 30). Rupee rallies to 69.85 on falling oil prices, US Fed guidance.
Indian Express. Retrieved from https://indianexpress.com/article/business/market/rupee-rallies-to-69-85-on-
falling-oil-prices-us-fed-guidance-5471613/
What is the context about?
☐ After a steep 15 per cent fall in the rupee due to the
rise in crude oil prices and foreign capital outflows
earlier this year, the rupee has now bounced back 6
per cent. The last time the rupee closed below 70 was
on August 24.
Oil prices slipped below the US \$ 60 per dollar mark
as investors fretted over a supply glut with a bullish
trend in the equity market and a weak US dollar
greenback further propping up the Indian currency.
What are the impacts of falling crude oil prices on Indian
Economy?
☐ The fall in global crude oil prices comes as a big relief
to the Central government, which has faced increasing
macroeconomic and political pressure due to rising
prices.
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☐ According to UBS, a drop of \$10 in the price of oil
can improve India's current account and fiscal deficits
by 0.5% and 0.1% of GDP, respectively.
☐ The Reserve Bank of India will be relieved as it will
have to worry less about the rupee and oil-induced
inflation.
☐ This points to an increase in investor confidence in
the economy as the fundamentals improve.
What were the negative impacts of raising oil prices on
Indian Economy?
☐ Rebounding oil prices have pushed up oil import costs
and will widen India's currency account deficit. This
will in turn weigh on the rupee, which is expected to
depreciate further.
☐ That widening deficit will result in a weakening
rupee, as more imports mean India has to buy more
foreign currencies to meet its needs.
☐ India could overtake China as the world's largest oil
demand growth center by 2024, according to a Wood
Mackenzie report.
☐ Crude Oil Demand is expected to grow by 3.5 million
barrels per day from 2017 to 2035, accounting for a
third of global oil demand growth. That's driven by
rising income levels, a growing middle class and
increasing need for mobility.
What factors will contribute to the strengthening of
rupee?
☐ As the dollar is strengthening and all accompanying
fundamentals are strong, it looks difficult.
There are three important elements linked to the weak rupee:
✓ Persistent current account deficit;
✓ Episodes of net capital outflow in terms of speculative
and debt capital outflow; and



✓ Predominance of debt capital in forex reserves.
☐ In the event of rupee depreciation, the RBI intervenes
in the forex market with the objective of containing
volatility.
☐ This decline could be on account of the RBI selling
dollars to intervene in the market to manage rupee
volatility.
The way forward
☐ Government should focus on making strategic reserve
storage facilities now as Gulf Countries are looking
towards tapping the Indian oil demand due to low
import demand form America owing to availability of
shale gas at cheaper rate.
☐ Moreover, Oil Corporation of Gulf Countries have
shown interest in storage-refining in India since it can
reduce their transport costs into Southeast Asia.
☐ In future, Government may readily utilise this storage
facility in the international markets as it can release
inventory and book profits when prices climb, and
recharge reservoirs when prices fall again.