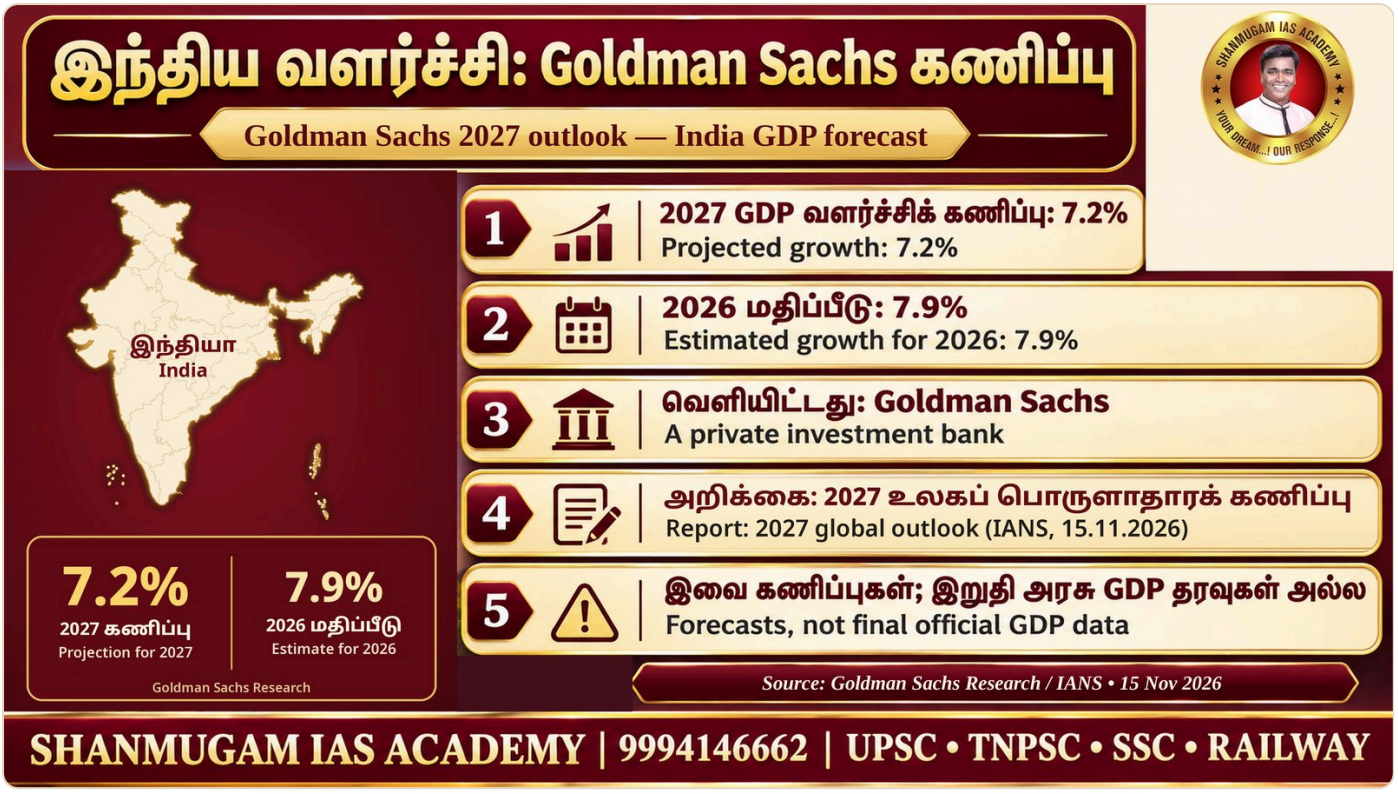
Goldman Sachs: India to grow 7.2% in 2027, fastest major economy

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News

On 15 November 2026 the news agency IANS reported Goldman Sachs Research's global outlook for 2027. It projects that India, after an estimated 7.9% growth in 2026, will grow 7.2% in 2027 and remain the world's fastest-growing major economy. The 7.2% forecast is above the economists' consensus of 6.8%. China is projected to grow 4.5% in 2027, so India's growth lead over China would widen. World growth is seen edging up from 2.7% in 2026 to 2.8% in 2027 – 'solid but unremarkable', in the words of chief economist Jan Hatzius. Lower energy prices (Brent crude about $78 a barrel by end-2027) and a surge in global artificial-intelligence (AI) investment – from about $1.1 trillion in 2026 to $1.8 trillion in 2027 – are cited as supports. The figures appear to be calendar-year (January–December) forecasts; India's fiscal year (April–March) numbers are counted separately.

Key facts for the exam

Point	Details
Report	Goldman Sachs Research 2027 global outlook (IANS, 15 Nov 2026)
India 2027	7.2% (consensus 6.8%)
India 2026	7.9% (estimate)
China 2027	4.5% (consensus 4.4%)
World	2026 – 2.7%; 2027 – 2.8%

Point	Details
Oil price	Brent – about $78/barrel by end-2027
AI investment	$1.1 trillion (2026) → $1.8 trillion (2027)
Official GDP data	National Statistics Office (NSO), MoSPI

Background

- Goldman Sachs is a multinational investment bank headquartered in New York. In 2001 its economist Jim O'Neill grouped Brazil, Russia, India and China as 'BRIC' in the paper 'Building Better Global Economic BRICs'. The four began meeting as a group in 2009; South Africa joined in 2010, making it BRICS.
- Major forecasters: the IMF publishes the 'World Economic Outlook'; the World Bank the 'Global Economic Prospects'; the OECD its 'Economic Outlook'. India's official GDP estimates are released by the National Statistics Office (NSO) under the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI).
- Brent crude is a global oil-price benchmark named after an oilfield in the North Sea. Because India imports most of its crude oil, lower oil prices ease its current-account deficit and inflation and help growth.
- Calendar-year (Jan–Dec) and Indian fiscal-year (Apr–Mar) forecasts differ, so the basis must be checked when comparing. In July 2016 a committee under former Chief Economic Adviser Shankar Acharya was set up to examine moving the financial year to January–December; it reported to the Finance Minister in December 2016 (PTI). IMF and World Bank forecasts too have consistently placed India as the fastest-growing major economy.

Tamil Nadu link: Lower oil prices also help Tamil Nadu's refining sector: Chennai Petroleum Corporation (CPCL), an IndianOil subsidiary, began in 1965 as Madras Refineries; its main refinery is at Manali, Chennai (10.5 million tonnes a year). A new 9-million-tonne refinery has been approved at Nagapattinam (IndianOil). Automobiles, electronics, textiles and software are the State's growth pillars.

Frequently asked questions

What is this news about?

On 15 November 2026 the news agency IANS reported Goldman Sachs Research's global outlook for 2027. It projects that India, after an estimated 7.9% growth in 2026, will grow 7.2% in 2027 and remain the world's fastest-growing major economy.

What are the key facts to remember for the exam?

Report: Goldman Sachs Research 2027 global outlook (IANS, 15 Nov 2026); India 2027: 7.2% (consensus 6.8%); India 2026: 7.9% (estimate); China 2027: 4.5% (consensus 4.4%).

What is the background to this news?

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Practice questions (with answers)

1. The 'Brent crude' oil-price benchmark is named after an oilfield in which sea?

A) Caspian Sea

B) Red Sea

C) Arabian Sea

D) North Sea

Answer: D – Explanation: North Sea (between Britain and Norway). The US benchmark is WTI; Gulf crude is priced on Dubai/Oman.

2. Which Goldman Sachs economist first grouped Brazil, Russia, India and China as 'BRIC' in 2001?

A) Joseph Stiglitz

B) Paul Krugman

C) Jim O'Neill

D) Raghuram Rajan

Answer: C – Explanation: Jim O'Neill – 'Building Better Global Economic BRICs' (2001). South Africa joined in 2010, making it BRICS.

3. Which institution publishes the 'Global Economic Prospects' report?

A) World Bank

B) IMF

C) UNCTAD

D) OECD

Answer: A – Explanation: The World Bank (January and June). The IMF publishes the 'World Economic Outlook' (WEO).

4. Who headed the 2016 committee that examined shifting India's financial year from April–March to January–December?

A) Bimal Jalan

B) Shankar Acharya

C) Vijay Kelkar

D) Y.V. Reddy

Answer: B – Explanation: Former Chief Economic Adviser Shankar Acharya – the panel reported to the Finance Minister in December 2016.

5. Where is the main refinery of Chennai Petroleum Corporation (CPCL), set up in 1965 as Madras Refineries?

A) Ennore

B) Thoothukudi

C) Manali

D) Ernavur

Answer: C – Explanation: Manali, Chennai – 10.5 million tonnes a year; an IndianOil subsidiary. A new refinery is approved at Nagapattinam.

Sources: IANS, 15 Nov 2026; Goldman Sachs Research – goldmansachs.com/insights (2027 outlook; BRICs paper, 2001); PTI via Business Standard (Acharya panel); IndianOil / CPCL annual report. © Shanmugam IAS Academy.