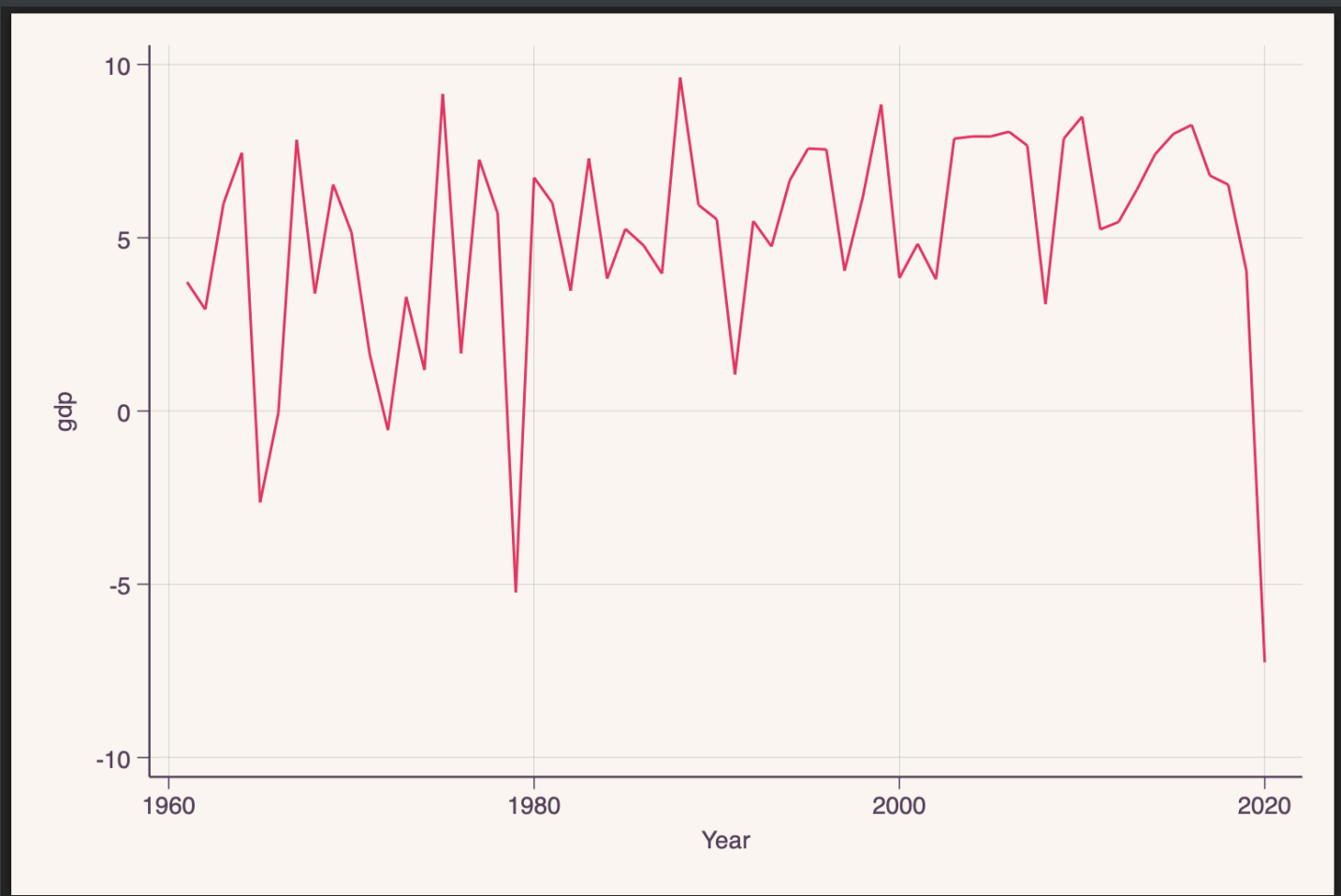


Prediction of India's GDP

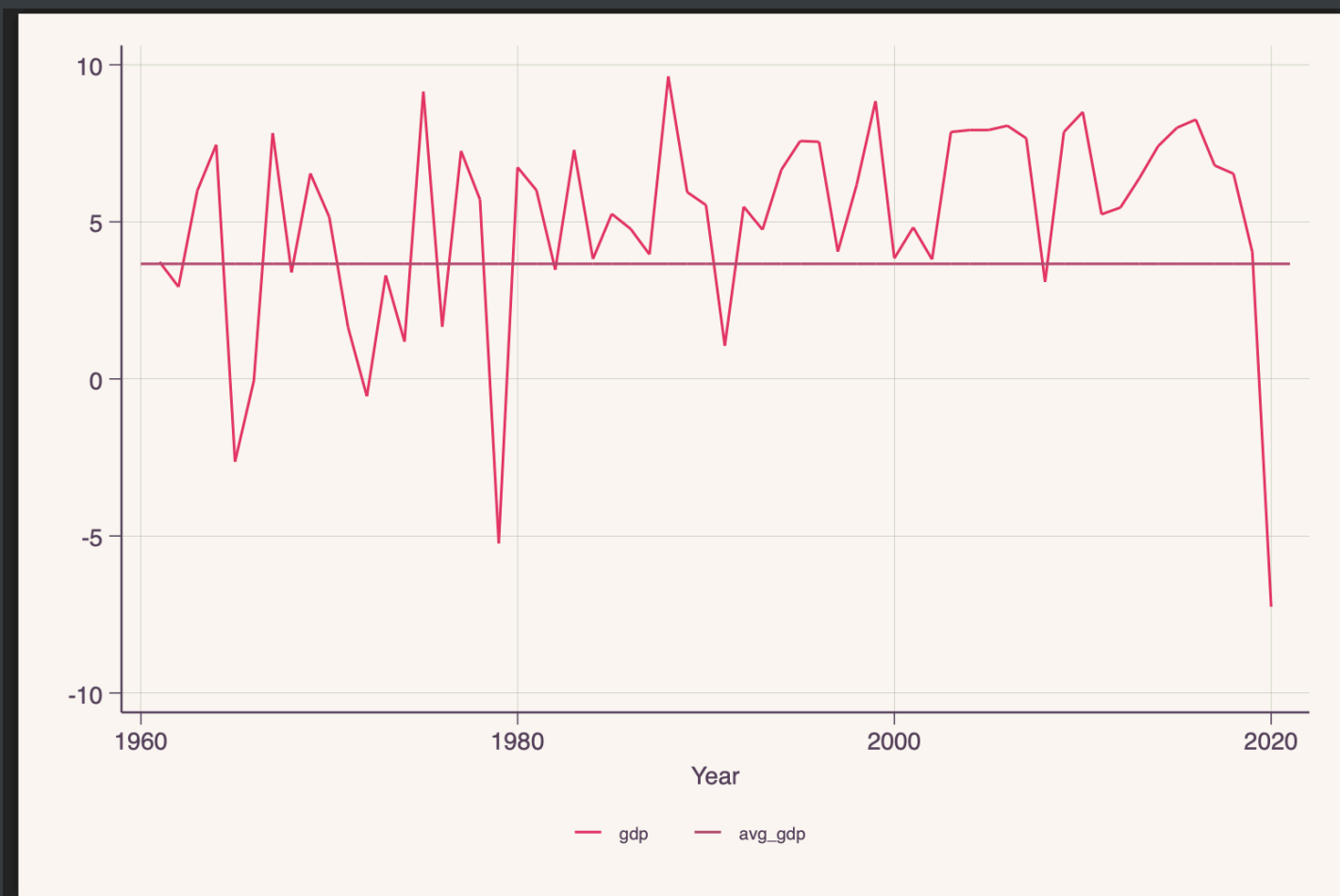
Data: World Bank

```
tsline gdp if country=="India"
```



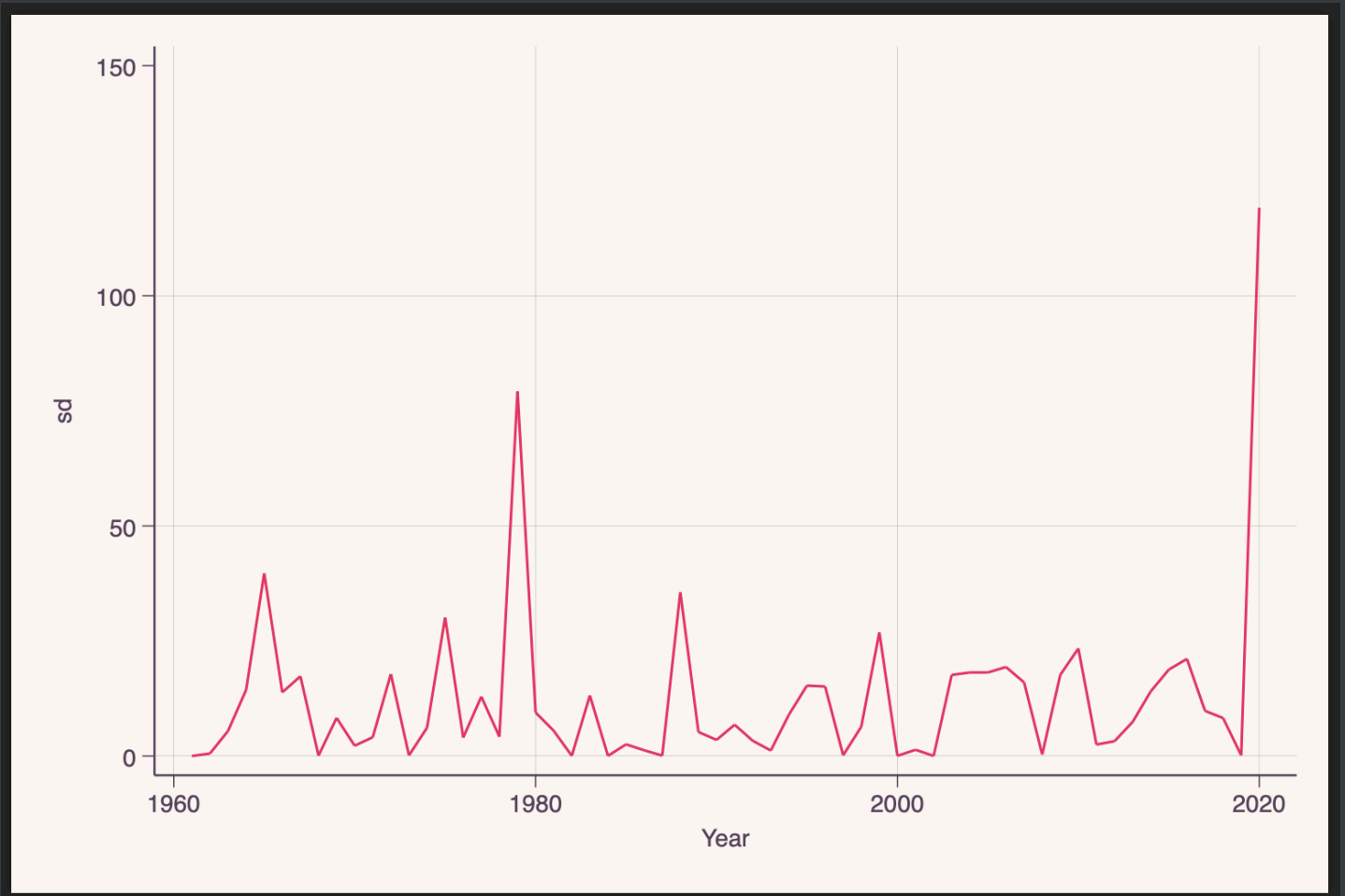
Plotting with the average GDP growth to check whether the mean of GDP growth change over time

```
egen avg_gdp = mean (gdp)
tslines gdp avg
```



Plotting with the average GDP growth to check whether the SD changed over time

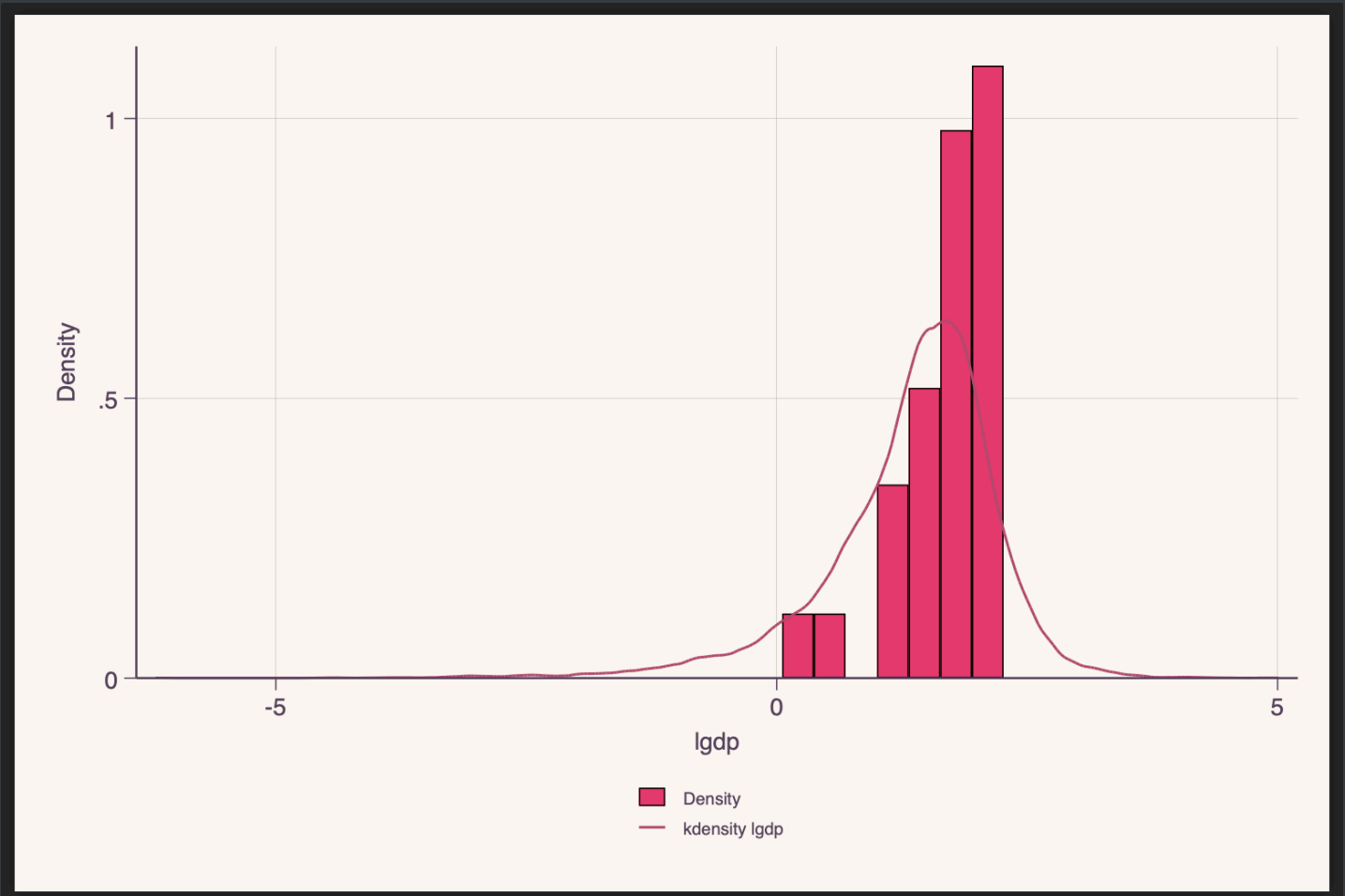
```
gen sd = (gdp - avg) ^2
tslines sd , sch(swift_red)
```



- Substantial variation from the mean during the first COVID year since early 1980s.

Plotting the skewness

```
histogram gdp, frequency  
histogram gdp, addplot (kdensity gdp) legend
```



Highly skewed i.e. median > mean. A quick normality test based on skewness and kurtosis

```
. sktest gdp
```

```
Skewness and kurtosis tests for normality
```

```
----- Joint test
```

```
-----
```

```
Variable |      Obs   Pr(skewness)   Pr(kurtosis)   Adj chi2(2)
Prob>chi2
```

```
-----+-----
```

```
-----
```

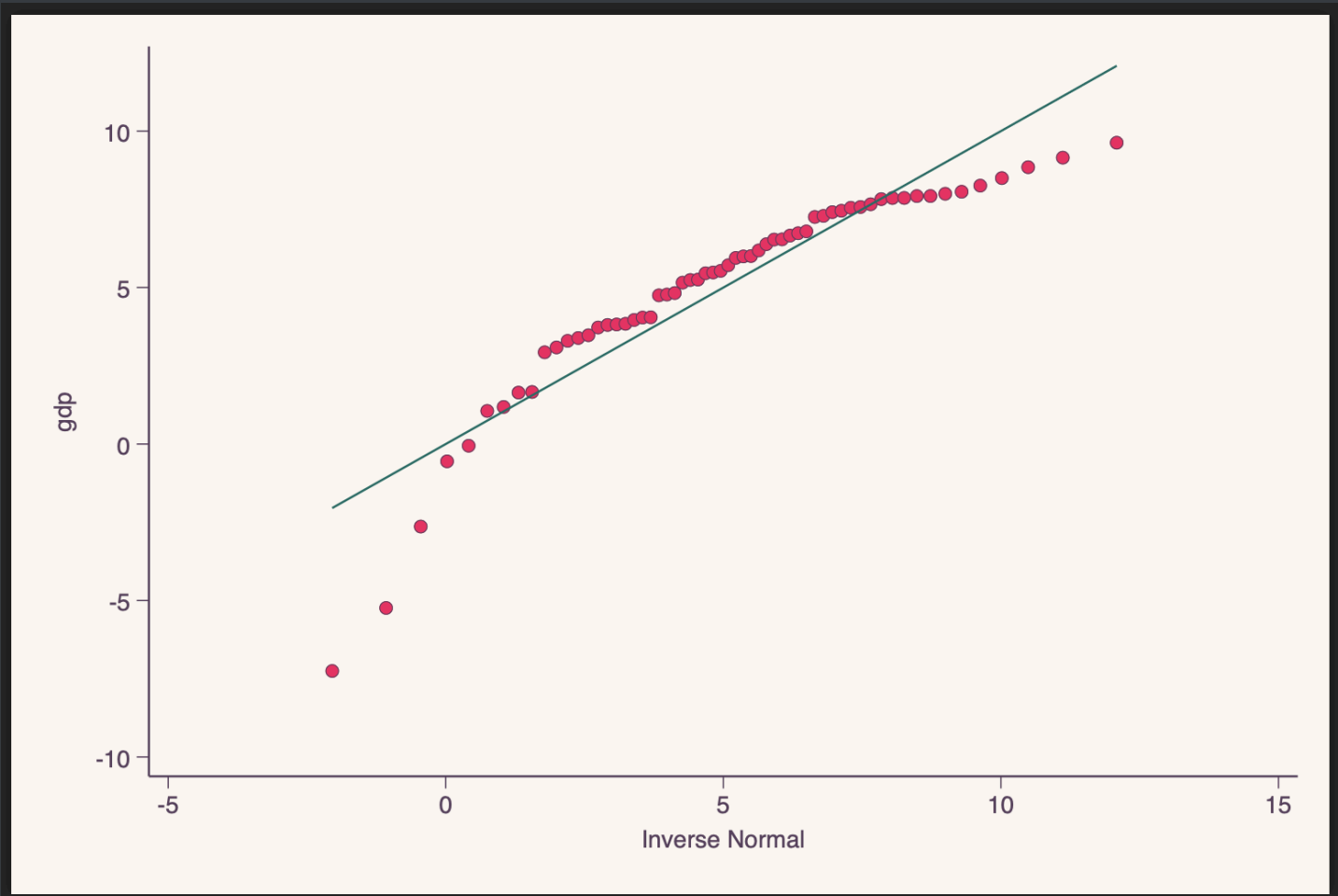
```
gdp |      60   0.0000   0.0024   20.34
```

```
0.0000
```

P being <0.05 , we can reject the hypothesis that gdp is normally distributed.

Plotting the quantiles of gdp (red dots) against the quantiles of the normal distribution (blue line)

```
qnorm gdp if cn==112, sch(swift_red)
```



Checking the mean vs mean

```
. reg gdp , cformat(%9.2f)
```

```

Source |      SS      df      MS      Number of obs      =
60
-----+-----
0.00
Model |      0      0      .      Prob > F      =
.
Residual | 646.434037      59 10.9565091      R-squared      =
0.0000
-----+-----
0.0000
Adj R-squared      =
0.0000
Total | 646.434037      59 10.9565091      Root MSE      =
3.3101

```

```

-----
----
      gdp |      Coef.      Std. Err.      t      P>|t|      [95% Conf.
Interval]
-----+-----
----
      _cons |      5.02      0.43      11.75      0.000      4.17
5.88

```

Quantile reg

```

. qreg gdp , cformat(%9.2f)
Iteration 1: WLS sum of weighted deviations = 71.801493

Iteration 1: sum of abs. weighted deviations = 71.662241
note: alternate solutions exist
Iteration 2: sum of abs. weighted deviations = 70.900962

```

```

Median regression                                Number of obs =
60
Raw sum of deviations 70.90096 (about 5.5334544)
Min sum of deviations 70.90096                    Pseudo R2      =
0.0000

```

```

-----+-----
----
      gdp |      Coef.   Std. Err.      t    P>|t|     [95% Conf.
Interval]
-----+-----
----
      _cons |         5.53     0.47     11.66   0.000     4.58
6.48
-----+-----
----

```

The constant value for regression with the mean (OLS) is smaller than that of the regression with median (quantile regression)

Regressing GDP on its lag

```

reg gdp l.gdp , cformat(%9.2f)

      Source |      SS          df    MS       Number of obs =
59
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
0.33          Model | 3.69969014          1   3.69969014   Prob > F       =
0.5685

```

```

Residual | 641.021768      57  11.2459959  R-squared      =
0.0057
-----+-----
-0.0117
Total | 644.721458      58  11.1158872  Root MSE      =
3.3535

```

```

-----
----
      gdp |      Coef.  Std. Err.      t    P>|t|      [95% Conf.
Interval]
-----+-----
      gdp |
      L1. |      0.09    0.15    0.57  0.569      -0.22
0.39
      |
      _cons |      4.59    0.90    5.09  0.000      2.78
6.40

```

```
. eststo fcast
```

Setting additional observation for prediction of GDP till 2030.

```

set obs 63
replace year = 2022 in 63
set obs 64
replace year = 2023 in 64
set obs 65

```



```
replace year = 2024 in 65
set obs 66
replace year = 2025 in 66
set obs 67
replace year = 2026 in 67
set obs 68
replace year = 2027 in 68
set obs 69
replace year = 2027 in 69
set obs 70
replace year = 2028 in 70
set obs 71
replace year = 2029 in 71
set obs 72
replace year = 2030 in 72
```

Estimation of GDP growth from 2021-2030.

```
forecast create fcast, replace
forecast estimates fcast
forecast solve, begin (2021)
```

Plotting the forecast values

