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Economic Development Of India

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Abstract

This article stresses the need for economic development as it helps to protect the local economy downturns by attracting and expanding the region's major employers. So the concept and advantage of different programs like Digital India, PradhanMantriUjjwalaYojana, SarvaShikshaAbhiyan, Stand-Up India Scheme etc and future scope of them are need of today's time.

Keywords: -Economic development, Digital India, Government of India, Technology, e-Governance.

What is Economic Development?

Economic development is the increase in the standard of living in a nation's population with sustained growth from a simple, low-income economy to a modern, high-income economy.

Source of Economic Development through Service Centric Development via different schemes

1. Digital India
2. PradhanMantriUjjwalaYojana
3. SarvaShikshaAbhiyan
4. BetiBachaoBetiPadhao Program
5. Make in India BHIM
6. Stand-Up India Scheme

1. Digital India

India will become a different nation when it adopts the digital technology. Internet and promoting mobile connectivity can help India to make huge growth in the digital world. Digital India will help the rural areas connect to the internet & provide them access to basic online services.

Benefits

The main benefit of this programme is to save valuable time because people don't need to stand in a Queue. Digital Locker, Bharat Net, e-Sign, e-Health, e-Education, e-Kranti, National Scholarship Portal, Swacch Bharat Mission, Wi-Fi Hotspots are the main service which is launched through Digital India. The expectation of India from the digital India programme is to improve the Information Technology interface for getting the maximum coverage with the help of e-Governance and e-Service in the world. A Digital interface is convenient to both the government as well as the public also. The main agenda of this scheme is that the government of India wants to build every family and every human being digitally empowered thereby leading to developed nation.

2. PradhanMantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY)

The Government has launched "PradhanMantriUjjwalaYojana" (PMUY) for providing LPG connections to 5 core women belonging to the Below Poverty Line (BPL) families over a period of 3 years starting from FY 2016-17. The main objective of the scheme is to provide clean cooking fuel solution to poor households especially in rural areas. Use of fossil fuels and conventional fuel like cow dung, kerosene, biomass, etc. has serious implications on the health of rural womenfolk and children. Use of LPG as a cooking fuel helps in effectively addressing health hazards associated with the use of conventional sources of cooking fuels. The Salient features of the PMUY Scheme are as under:-

1. LPG connection is released in the name of adult woman of the BPL family, subject to the condition that no LPG connection exists in the name of any family member of the household.
2. Eligible families are identified through the Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC) list.
3. The scheme covers the cash assistance uptoRs 1600/- for providing new LPG connection and this cash assistance is provided by the Central Government.
4. The customer bears the cost of Hot Plate and purchase of first refill. The customers have option to take Hot Plate on purchase of first refill or both on loan basis from OMCs at zero interest and the same is recovered through EMIs.

Benefit: Thus this will elevate the standard of living thereby trailing overall development

3. SarvaShikshaAbhiyan

SarvaShikshaAbhiyan is an effort to universalise elementary education by community ownership of the school system. It is a response to the demand for quality basic education all over the country. The SSA programme is also an attempt to provide an opportunity for improving human capabilities to all children, through provision of community owned quality education in a mission mode.

Aim of SarvaShikshaAbhiyan

The SarvaShikshaAbhiyan is to provide useful and relevant elementary education for all children in the 6 to 14 age group by 2010. There is also another goal to bridge social, regional and gender gaps, with the active participation of the community in the management of schools. Its aim is to allow children to learn about and master their natural environment in a manner that allows the fullest harnessing of their human potential both spiritually and materially. This quest must also be a process of value based learning that allows children an opportunity to work for each other's well-being rather than to permit mere selfish pursuits.

SarvaShikshaAbhiyan realizes the importance of Early Childhood Care and Education and looks at the 0-14 age as a continuum. All efforts to support pre-school learning in ICDS centres or special pre-school centres in non ICDS areas are made to supplement the efforts being made by the Department of Women and Child Development.

Broad Strategies Central to SSA Programme

- **Institutional Reforms** - As part of the SSA, the central and the State governments will undertake reforms in order to improve efficiency of the delivery system. The states will have to make an objective assessment of their prevalent education system including educational administration, achievement levels in schools, financial issues, decentralisation and community ownership, review of State Education Act, rationalization of teacher employment and recruitment of teachers, monitoring and evaluation, status of education of girls, SC/ST and disadvantaged groups, policy regarding private schools and ECCE. Many States have already carried out several changes to improve the delivery system for elementary education.
- **Community Ownership** - The programme calls for community ownership of school-based interventions through effective decentralisation. This will be augmented by involvement of women's groups, VEC members and members of Panchayati Raj institutions.
- **Institutional Capacity Building** - The SSA conceives a major capacity building role for national, state and district level institutions like NIEPA / NCERT / NCTE / SCERT / SIEMAT / DIET.
- **Improvement in quality** requires a sustainable support system of resource persons and institutions.
- **Improving Mainstream Educational Administration** - It calls for improvement of mainstream educational administration by institutional development, infusion of new approaches and by adoption of cost effective and efficient methods.

- Community Based Monitoring with Full Transparency - The Programme will have a community based monitoring system. The Educational Management Information System (EMIS) will correlate school level data with community-based information from micro planning and surveys. Besides this, every school will be encouraged to share all information with the community, including grants received. A notice board would be put up in every school for this purpose.
- Habitation as a Unit of Planning - The SSA works on a community based approach to planning with habitation as a unit of planning. Habitation plans will be the basis for formulating district plans.
- Accountability to Community - SSA envisages cooperation between teachers, parents and PRIs, as well as accountability and transparency to the community.
- Priority to Education of Girls - Education of girls, especially those belonging to the scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes and minorities will be one of the principal concerns in SarvaShikshaAbhiyan.
- Focus on Special Groups - There will be a focus on the inclusion and participation of children from SC/ST, minority groups, urban deprived children disadvantaged groups and the children with special needs, in the educational process.
- Thrust on Quality - SSA lays a special thrust on making education at the elementary level useful and relevant for children by improving the curriculum, child-centered activities and effective teaching learning strategies.
- Role of teachers - SSA recognizes the critical and central role of teachers and advocates a focus on their development needs. Setting up of Block Resource Centres/Cluster Resource Centres, recruitment of qualified teachers, opportunities for teacher development through participation in curriculum-related material development, focus on classroom process and exposure visits for teachers are all designed to develop the human resource among teachers.
- **Benefit:** This scheme will definitely develop nation overall.

4. BetiBachaoBetiPadhao Program

This program was launched on January 22, 2015 by Prime Minister Narendra Modi. Every year per 1000 boys, 940-950 girls are born. By finding out the number of girls actually born per 1000 boys, we can calculate the Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB). Similarly, by finding out the number of girls per 1000 boys in the 0-6 years age group, we get to know the Child Sex Ratio (CSR). India's child sex ratio dipped tremendously i.e. 62 points (976 to 914) from 1961-2011, worst since the country's independence. The 2001 census provides CSR data at the national, state and district levels. The Sample Registration System (SRS) also provides data on SRB at the national and state levels. Demographically the ratio has increased from 927 females per 1000 males to 940 from census of 1991 to 2011; however, this ratio is alarmingly

decreasing among children in the age group of 0-6 and the as per the 2011 census there are 914 females for 1000 males. If it continues, it's going to further deepen the gender imbalance in the society. The largest populated state in India Uttar Pradesh, child sex ratio has also dip from 850 in Census 2001 to 841 in census 2011. SRB provides a more accurate indication of the extent to which sex selection occurs in a community. The prevailing patriarchal society creates a gender imbalance by viewing the male as an asset and female as a liability.

Benefits:

Government of Uttar Pradesh is making every effort to improve the child sex ratio by giving various incentives to parents with female child. Various women welfare schemes are being implemented and many others are in the pipeline. Sex ratio imbalance and sex selective abortion brought spotlight among researchers, academicians and programmers in last two decades, but the situation by and large is still in favour male child. To explicate the issue incessant and ceaseless efforts is necessary to study the divergence and varying pattern of child sex ratio and to inform policy makers and planners to achieve desired balance in sex ratio. 608 Gender sensitization training and 3 Gender workshops has been conducted in partnership with SSA to sensitize teachers and stake holders. Around 20 Gender and health awareness program has been conducted at Gram Panchayat level. Also 2390 Girl child friendly school has been developed and 4650 disaster management training and mock drills conducted at school level where girls were trained to use help line number, women power line numbers

What else needs to be done?

The facts that need to be noted is, only the allotment of funds shall not work, the laws need to be amended and made strict, vigorous punishment should be given to the culprits responsible for sex discrimination and sex selective abortions. The objectives of "Beti Bachao Beti Padhao" program needs to have a connection with the society at large which will make the citizens much more aware. The campaigns have been boosting the morals of people and if you are looking for results, a dedicated effort is necessary clubbed with financial support. The collective views among the participants of the workshop was that, there are some associated problems in our society, for instance, people are more concerned about the marriage expenses, dowry, and discriminations in upbringing of a girl. These issues need to be eradicated so that individuals including parents become much more responsible regarding the duties in the upbringing of a girl. The issues need to be dealt in such a way that future parents are encouraged in a positive way. Moves like celebration on the birth of girl child, Schools and visits, unregistered USG units sealing, oath taking be encouraged and practiced. Periodic surveys both at school and be encouraged and practiced. Periodic

surveys both at school and community are required for the impact evaluation of BetiBachaBetiPadhao Program

5. Make in India BHIM

Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched the Make in India initiative on September 25, 2014, with the primary goal of making India a global manufacturing hub, by encouraging both multinational as well as domestic companies to manufacture their products within the country. Make in India has introduced multiple new initiatives, promoting foreign direct investment, implementing intellectual property rights and developing the manufacturing sector. It also seeks to facilitate job creation, foster innovation, enhance skill development and protect intellectual property. The logo of Make in India- lion made a gear wheels, itself reflects the integral role of manufacturing in governments vision and national development.

Benefits:

Since the launch of Make in India in September 2014, FDI inflows of USD 77 billion including a equity inflows of USD 56 billion has been received for the period October 2014 to March 2016> This represents about a 44% increase in FDI Equity inflows over the same corresponding period.

Make in India is associated with Zero defect zero effect. In words of Prime Minister Narendra Modi, "Let's think about making our product which has zero defect.... And zero effect so that the manufacturing does not have an adverse effect on our environment." Thus sustainable development in the country is being made possible by imposing high-quality manufacturing standards while minimising environmental and ecological impact.

6. Stand-Up India Scheme

Stand up Scheme was launched by Government of India on 5th April 2016 to support entrepreneurship among SC and ST communities. This facilitates bank loans between Rs 10 lakh and Rs 1 Crore to at least one Scheduled Caste (SC) or Scheduled Tribe (ST) borrower and at least one woman borrower per bank branch for setting up a greenfield enterprise. This enterprise may be in manufacturing, services or the trading sector. The Stand Up India loan amount will cover 75% of the total project cost. The scheme endeavours to create an ecosystem which facilitates and continues to provide a supportive environment for doing business.

Benefits:

Loans for Women

Entrepreneurs connect Centres near home.

Conclusion

Thus the above several government-backed schemes have not only helped Indian citizens to improve their financial situations, but also have contributed to the country's economy, thereby improving the overall quality of life for societies less fortunate population. Ultimately real positive gains in the form of lower infant mortality rates, improved educational outcomes and life expectancy arise which are solid indicators of improved human development i.e. economic development.

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