

ROLE OF INCLUSIVE GROWTH IN OVERALL DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOCIETY

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ABSTRACT

Government have introduced numerous structures for the welfares of familiarly indiscreet people but owing towards existence of corruption at administration level, appropriate implementation of these programs faces a very big challenge. In spite of having massive energetic young population, we can't achieve inclusive growth until government provide them higher level of education and took vital step towards developing precise skills. In turn, social improvement take place when advance technologies are used for refining the social and cultural lives of the rural, poor and shortage of skilled workers, also the shortage of infrastructure services like electricity and roads further limits the inclusive growth. In this paper we draw the attention towards different sectors where with the help of information and communication technology we can involve a large population to earn their livelihood in a better way. In order to achieve overall development of any society it is very important to bring everyone on the same page.

Keywords: Inclusive growth, information and communication technology, rural development

INTRODUCTION

Inclusive growth is the term providing equal scope of economic evolution for all participants. Further, it involves equality in all facets i.e. equivalence in health, learning, food security, environment quality as well as in social safety. According to the Global Poverty Clock, India now has 1.4 billion people, of whom 5% are considered to be living in severe poverty. According to UNDP statistics from 2018, India made significant progress in eliminating multidimensional poverty, yet 364 million Indians still had shortages in all areas, including health, nutrition, education, and sanitation[1]. Rural regions' incomplete social and economic infrastructure, including its roads, transportation, financial services, education, and health systems, is the primary driver of regional disparities. India is known for its cutting-edge high-tech products and services, but it has not been able to fully realize its innovation potential. Despite a large and active youthful population, inclusive development cannot be achieved unless the government invests in their education at a higher level and takes important steps to help them acquire certain skills. Further limiting inclusive development is the lack of infrastructural services like power and roads as well as the utilization of advanced technology to better the social as well as cultural lives of rural, underprivileged, and skilled employees.

The labor market may become even more segregated between low- and high-skilled employees as a result of technology innovation, which also highlights growing inequality and slows inclusive growth. Comparatively speaking to any other goal along the road of economic progress, achieving inclusive growth is rather difficult. In this essay, we'll talk about the variables that influence inclusive development in Haryana, India, at different levels.

INCLUSIVE GROWTH AFFECTING VARIOUS SECTORS

As we have introduced earlier, there are a number of sectors which affects the overall growth of a society. So hereby we are discussing those aspects one by one in details.

- **“Agriculture sector:** Agriculture is the leading source of income and livelihood mainly for the rural part of India, including Haryana. Enlarged land productivity upsurges occupation prospects for marginal farmers and laborers [2]. Simultaneously, it raises economic progress of the area. Though, farming faces uncertainties like soil erosion, underground water table reduction, untimely rainfall and other climatic reasons, certain developments can help farmers in numerous ways-
 - Real-time communication (using mobile phones)- posing questions and doubts to agriculturists regarding irrigation, seed quality, climate, pest control and crop care. Farming involves risks and uncertainties, with farmers facing many threats from poor soils, drought, erosion and pests [3]. Information and Communication technology (ICT) can deliver useful information to farmers about agriculture like crop care and animal husbandry, fertilizer, pest control, seed sourcing and market prices.
 - E-seminars (presentations or recorded videos) can be accessed on issues related to agricultural interests (using Internet).
 - E-commerce platforms act as a connecting link between farmers and direct consumers/traders, also proposing better market prices for crops.
 - Satellite technologies can be used to find spatial and temporal variability of soil quality [4] and for yield predictability along with weather forecasting.”
- **Education sector:** Education is considered as the origin for the growth of future generation. Superior education prospects will raise literacy rate in the rural areas, generate better employment openings [3] and technical awareness amongst youth and other family members. Implementation of ICT in rural education sector deliver bonus in following ways-
 - “Using computers and internet, online lectures, tutorials and presentations can be employed as distance teaching and learning mode of education.
 - Using domestic tablets, students can participate in various online quiz and competitions and win scholarships.
 - Shortage of staff in remote schools can be coped with recorded lectures of teaching faculties from other schools.
- **Health services:** Medical aid and health care service is one of the fundamental amenities of any social setup. ICT can help in the betterment of available health facilities in rural areas-
 - Mobile phones and/or internet can be used as a module for remote consultation, diagnosis and treatment of patients [3].

- Online supervision and specialized training can be provided to medical personnel or staff at rural places for critical problems.
- E-seminars and presentations can be organized by Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) for rural community on health problems, nutrition, symptoms of diseases and preventive measures.
- **Business sector:** ICT can impact rural people for launching, supporting and growing their small to medium businesses or industries-
 - Use of Internet facility can enable micro enterprise holders (poultry, dairy, manufacturing, textile etc.) to exchange product information and bill receipts from vendors/suppliers, access regulatory policy guidelines and transfer funds online.
 - Use ICT to take advantage of government subsidies and other schemes available for micro and small scale industries.
 - FM radio stations can be used to advertise their products and services to rural as well as urban communities and inflate their market beyond their regions of operation [5].
 - Collaboration to large industries and business firms can be established through ICT for better reachability of their products.
- **Employment:** ICT plays a crucial role in supporting employment opportunities to rural people –
 - Job vacancy notifications for government and non-government organizations through online portals for rural youth.
 - Freelancing job opportunities enabling rural people to work online for different category of users posting their work requirements.
 - ICT tools and geographic expansion of businesses facilitate teleworking capabilities of rural people.
- **Social awareness and social networking:** ICT has greatly curtailing geographical barriers that carried rural, urban, tribal and isolated communities more close to each other. By the means of social interactions through online platforms, rural areas can be benefited tremendously-
 - Community co-operation and unity for social causes through social media and social networking.
 - Faster dissemination of information and increased awareness on various issues of concern at the domestic level.
 - Better platform for rural people and communities to present real picture and their situations through social interactions.
- **Credit and banking facilities:** Various schemes supported by Ministry of Rural Development provide financial assistance, loans, bank credits and subsidies to people in rural areas. ICT has made these services easier than before.
 - Mobile banking and Internet Banking has made transactions and money credit easier and convenient for users and beneficiaries.
 - Information about loan approval, loan amount, payment installments and duration can be communicated through SMS or phone call.
 - Pension and other credit information can be delivered on user's mobile phone.

- **Rural administration:** Like e-governance initiative SWAN (State Wide Area Networks) to facilitate electronic access of the state and district administration services to the citizens in villages [7], there are lot of ways how government and administrative bodies can leverage ICT in rural areas for effective functioning-
 - Quick and easy dissemination of regulatory information, public notification and upcoming government schemes for rural people.
 - Transparency and visibility of administrative efforts to rural public with availability of digital information on online portals.
 - Better channelized mechanism of feedback, query and complaints from rural mass through online portals.
 - Submission of income taxes, electricity bills and service taxes online through a nodal office with support staff in rural areas.”

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND INCLUSIVE GROWTH

Information technology is playing a significant role in ensuring political, social and economic growth. Currently, information technology emerged as a vital factor nurturing inclusive growth. Further, Digitization also assists in sustainable progress of rural economy in numerous aspects. In Northeast India, supporting large tribal population, As a result of the development of web-based technology, Community Information Services (CIS) have proven helpful in enhancing the socioeconomic conditions and health of residents in these areas as well as assisting the Indian government in bridging the digital divide between rural and urban societies [1]. Technology has the potential to work wonders in raising production in the service and agricultural sectors while facilitating rural residents' access to certain essential amenities. ICT applications, like mobile banking, may promote inclusiveness and development. The finest illustration of a piece of technology whose declining price makes it affordable for Indians from all socioeconomic groups is a mobile phone. Millions of people's lives would alter if access devices, such as shared phones and PCs, were more affordable. Fortunately, spending in communication infrastructure increases the number of users overall. Banking that is inclusive might be provided via joint telecommunications and banking projects and provide chain benefits to millions of individuals on a commercial level.

CHALLENGES IN ACHIEVING INCLUSIVE GROWTH

Although India is the country with over a billion people, but with huge disproportions in socioeconomic conditions therefore the Growth is not inclusive by any means. The government has developed a number of initiatives for the welfare of those who are socially disadvantaged, but because of administrative corruption, their proper execution is very difficult. Agriculture is where the idea of equitable growth first emerges. As they are tiny landowners with difficulties achieving economies of scale, gaining access to financing, and becoming market-oriented from their subsistence level, small and periphery farmers are really the smallest beneficiaries. Deforestation is another difficult issue since it affects only rural disadvantaged women, who rely on nature for their everyday household tasks. Tree removal also causes less rainfall and lower output. Large farmers that own a lot of land benefit most from government initiatives. Almost 25% of adults in rural areas of the nation are illiterate. In rural locations, the

geographic display of new technology is somewhat constrained. Many farmers are still unaware of these advancements because they lack the fundamental computer literacy. A smaller subset of civilizations, those that contribute to the global knowledge economy, have benefited from technological growth. Obstacles of delivering financial services in remote locations on a shoestring budget include distances, roads, illiteracy, and poverty. Many factors, such as a lack of access to financial services, healthcare, education, and mobile connection, contribute to the movement of people from rural to urban regions. So, each of these challenges calls for a significant, serious move toward the inclusive development of society.

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