

## Role Of Inclusive Growth In Overall Development Of The Society

Monika<sup>1</sup>, Dr. Ramnjeet Singh<sup>2</sup>, Dr. Amit Kumar<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Research Scholar, Om sterling Global University, Hisar  
(Haryana), E.Mail Id  
moniboora4@gmail.com

<sup>2</sup> Professor, School of Commerce and Management ,Om  
sterling Global University, Hisar  
(Haryana), E.Mail Id ramanjeet@osgu.ac.in.

<sup>3</sup> Associate Professor, School of Commerce and  
Management, Om sterling Global  
University, Hisar (Haryana), Email Id: [hodscm@osgu.ac.in](mailto:hodscm@osgu.ac.in)

### Abstract

Government have introduced numerous schemes for the welfares of socially unsecured people but due to 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. India's current population is 1.4 billion; out of which 5% population lives in extreme poverty according to the World Poverty Clock. As per data released by UNDP 2018 India shows a notable progress in reducing Multidimensional Poverty, although, 364 million Indians showed scarcities in all enormities like health, nutrition, schooling and sanitation. The foremost cause of regional disproportions in rural areas is partial social and economic frame like roads, transport, communication banking services, education and health etc. India is recognized for its innovative high-tech merchandises and services nonetheless India could not make full use of its innovation potential. 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 contrast, technological advancement could help further in splitting the labor market into low and high skilled workers, points at rising inequality and fades inclusive growth. It is quite challenging to attain inclusive growth as compared to any other intent in the path of economic growth. In this paper we will discuss the factors that affect the inclusive growth at various levels in Haryana, India.

## **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. 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 [10]. 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 topics related to agricultural interests (using Internet).
- E-commerce platforms can connect farmers to direct consumers and traders and will get them better market prices for crops.
- Satellite technologies like Remote Sensing & Geographic Information System (GIS) can be used to find spatial and temporal variability of soil quality [12] and for yield predictability and weather forecasting.

- **Education sector:**

Education is considered the root for the growth of future generation. Superior education prospects will raise literacy rate in the rural areas, generate better employment openings [10] 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 utilized as distance teaching and learning means.

- Using domestic tablets, students can participate in various online quizzes and competitions and win scholarships.
- MOOCs (Massive Online Open Courses) have been started by reputed educational institutions around the world where rural students can also register, gain expertise in technical areas and obtain certifications without paying heavy fees.
- Lack of teachers and staff in remote schools can be compensated with recorded lectures of teaching faculties from other schools.
- Old age generation can be taught in their native places with the help of computer and other ICT aids.

- **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-

- Remote consultation, diagnosis and treatment of patients using mobile phones and/or internet [10].
- On-call or online guidance to medical personnel and staff of rural places for critical problems and specialized training.
- E-seminars and presentations can be organized by Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) for rural community on health issues, nutrition, symptoms of diseases and preventive measures.

- **Business sector:**

Rural people can leverage ICT for establishing, supporting and enhancing their small to medium businesses or industries-

- Use of Internet facility can enable micro or small 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.

- Community and FM radio stations can be used to advertise their products and services to rural as well as urban communities and expand their market beyond their areas of operation [13].
- Collaboration to large industries and business firms can be established through ICT for better reachability of their products.

- **Employment:**

ICT plays a pivotal role in providing support for 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 have enabled teleworking capabilities where rural people can work for an organization from their homes or while roaming in different places (via telephone or VPN connectivity).

- **Social awareness and social networking:**

ICT has greatly contributed in minimizing geographical barriers and has brought rural, urban, tribal and isolated communities more closely 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.
- Bank representatives carrying tablets [14] can reach rural households taking pictures and scanning documents relevant for opening bank accounts.
- 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 [15], 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.
- Disaster management drills and activities using GIS, GPS based location information and ICT tools.

● **Training and skill development:**

In order to support DDU-GKY scheme of Govt. of India, lot of skill development workshops, trainings, certifications and

courses have been started by different state agencies. ICT can help to decentralize the initiatives and extend the reachability to more and more rural population-

- Availability of training material and documentation on online portals.
- Broadcasting the recordings of skill development workshops on DD channels.
- Easy registration for skill development programs and trainings through website.

### **INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND INCLUSIVE GROWTH**

Inclusive Growth is the political, social and economic need of the hour. Information technology is playing a significant role in ensuring this growth. Currently, information technology emerged as a vital factor nurturing economic growth. Further, Digitization also assists in sustainable progress of rural economy in numerous aspects. In Northeast India, supporting large tribal population, establishment of web-based technology, Community Information Services (CIS) turn out to be useful in improving the health and socio-economic status of inhabitants in these areas plus aiding Indian government to constricting the digital division between rural and urban societies. ICT could do miracles in increasing productivity in agriculture and the service sector, whereas boosting access to certain basic services among the rural population. Applications of Information and communication technology, such as mobile banking, can support both growth and inclusion. ICT sector principally offer prospects for skilled choice however ICT has more potential for innovation that profits middle along with lower middle class. Mobile phones are the best example of technology whose dipping cost makes it accessible for Indians of all income classes. Cheaper access devices that include phones and Personal Computers can be shared would change the landscape for millions of people. Luckily, investment in telecom infrastructure leads to rise in the total user count. Joint schemes between telecommunication and banks could offer inclusive banking 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 far-off from inclusive. Government have introduced numerous schemes for the welfares of socially unsecured people but due to existence of corruption at administration level, appropriate implementation of these programs faces a very big challenge. Concept of inclusive growth starts from agriculture. In actuality, small and peripheral farmers are the tiniest recipients as they are small landholders facing problems in getting economies of scale, gain access to credit and getting market oriented from their sustenance level. Deforestation is also a challenging concern as rural underprivileged exclusively women's who are depends on nature for their daily routine household activities, further tree cutting resulting less rainfall and low productivity. Most of the government policies benefiting large farmers are having large landholdings. In rural part of the country nearly 25% of adults are unable to read or write. Geographical presentation of new technologies is quiet limited in rural areas. Due to illiteracy for basic computer knowledge, several farmers remain ignorant of these advances. Benefits of technological advancement have been restricted to a smaller fragment of the societies, who are the contributors of the global knowledge economy. Distances, roads, illiteracy, poverty comes as hurdles in providing financial services in rural areas at lowest budget. Many issues like lack of access to healthcare, education, banking facilities, internet and mobile connectivity also increase migration from rural to urban areas. Hence all these issues demand a strong and serious step towards the inclusive growth of the society.

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