

PARADOX OF DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA: DEVELOPMENT TRAJECTORY OF INDIAN ECONOMY

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Abstract

Most of the scheme social and government schemes in India are in the line of super structure without any thought on base of the Indian economy. So we should give emphasis on the foundation of the Indian economy first and full fill the basic needs of the people than we can go for others policy measures with sustainable economic development.

Key words: Paradox, Development, SECC, India

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Introduction

It's a very good step taken by the present authority in Odisha to make Wi-Fi zone in Puri near the Jagantah Temple. It's a very good move by the Union Telecom Minister Ravi Shankar Prasad with inauguration of Wi-Fi hotspot near the temple. In the same time we have campaign of digital India by honorable PM Modi ji to make India a digitally vibrant. But as per as SECC 2011 reports we do not have the basic needs for the huge population. We are far behind in many social and economic indicator of development from countries like Bangladesh and other developed nation just above South African Countries. We do lack in investment in education and health, which is root of all social and economic progress. I do personally apprehend about the trajectory of Indian economic development with many more paradox to come as the outcome of present economic and social policy as we can see figure presented in the following reports of SECC 2011 recently.

Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC) Reports: Fact and figure as per different news paper and media

Seventy-five per cent of rural households in India have a monthly income of less than Rs.5,000 (\$79), 51 per cent of households make a living from manual labour, 28 per cent (over 50 million)

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of households do not have mobile phones or any form of communication. More than 70 million rural households face some form of exclusion, either from assets or socio-economic benefits, according to data released by the Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC) survey last week. As many as 833 million Indians, or 69 per cent of the population, live in rural areas. The SECC report comes at a time when global credit rating agencies such as Moody's have warned that slow growth in rural India may cripple the overall economy. Rating agencies have laid stress on speeding rural reforms.

Source of Earnings and Rural Poverty

More than half of rural households depend on manual labour for livelihood, and 75 per cent of the rural population, or 133.5 million families, earn less than Rs.5,000 per month. A preliminary analysis reveals a grim picture of rural areas with three in four rural households earning less than Rs.5,000 per month and almost 90 per cent of households have incomes of less than Rs.10,000 per month "Overlooked by the media, these numbers are very close to the estimates of poor and vulnerable derived from other estimates based on the consumption surveys of the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO). Rs.5,000 per month per household with an average household size of five would also mean an income of Rs.33 per person per day in the rural areas," wrote Himanshu. Although it is not meant to be a comparison of poverty estimates, the SECC data reveals that about 670 million Indians in rural areas alone live on Rs.33 per day (75 percent of rural households is around 134,373,569 households; five members per household gives us a total of 671,867,845 people).

Poor housing quality

A little less than half of the houses in rural India are kuccha (not solid). Having a pucca (permanent) house is an indicator of a higher standard of living. Poverty and a low standard of living are reflected in asset ownership. While 71 percent of village households have mobile phones, refrigerators and motor vehicles are not very common in rural households.

Education Levels

India Spend recently reported how rural India has more illiterate people than the population of Indonesia. With 74 percent of families living on less than Rs.5,000 a month, this will not change immediately, which in turn will keep economic standards depressed. Rural India continues to be trapped in a vicious circle of poverty. A clue to the first step to break out of that cycle comes from what is called the graduation model, a global experiment that could become an anti-poverty guide for Indian Economy

Conclusion

We aspire to be the superpower country in the world with a more contrasting figure of development. No doubt it's better to have digital India with digital temple. If we go by the present trend of development with Hindu fundamentals ideas and policy, I think all the religious institution in India will be having Wi-Fi zone in more advance way and will be covered before than all the education institutions. On the other hand we talk about clean and sanitize India by the

present authority. But at what cost? No doubt we need to have clean environment with clean house. But we need to look in to the carry capacity of mother earth with sustainable way of development. Most of the scheme social and government schemes in India are in the line of super structure without any thought on base of the Indian economy. So we should give emphasis on the foundation of the Indian economy first and full fill the basic needs of the people than we can go for others policy measures with sustainable economic development.

Reference:

(SECC 2011, <http://www.secc.gov.in/welcome>)