



A CASE STUDY ON SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT: FOCUS ON INDIAN ECONOMY

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Abstract

The article social infrastructure development state that rural connectivity programmes requires a robust service enterprise framework with public and private stakeholders at the very core. There is a need to create vibrant different models, Public-Private-Local governments for inclusive and sustainable development through rural and urban connectivity. The government has been making efforts to transform the country and empowering with greater involvement of social infrastructure. Science, infrastructure and innovations are the constant way to ensure development and growth in different key areas which are touching the human lives. The infrastructure and manpower required for the financial technique solutions to be a part of rural livelihoods need to be further strengthened to reap its benefits. In the recent past, the focus of Indian economy has been on Infrastructure development with emphasis on Social Sector, Employment generation, Low carbon footprints, and Technology innovation. The government's sharp focus on social infrastructure development in the last couple of years is reflected in the fact that the total budget allocation for major centrally sponsored schemes in areas of rural roads, housing, drinking water, sustainable urbanization and transportation, and infrastructure for health care went up from around 19.45 per cent in 2019-20 to almost 33.02 per cent among all centrally sponsored schemes, suggesting comprehensive perspective towards supporting inclusive recovery. Through India's annual budget statements have addressed these issues comprehensively in the past few years, one cannot ignore the fact that challenges to lives and livelihoods have assumed unforeseen proportions globally with significant rise in vulnerabilities in India as well.

Keywords: *Union Budget, reports of Covid-19, Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission, Ministry of Ayush.*

Introduction

The infrastructure and manpower required for the financial technique solutions to be a part of rural livelihoods need to be further strengthened to reap its benefits. In the recent past, the focus of Indian economy has been on Infrastructure development with emphasis on Social Sector, Employment generation, Low carbon footprints, and Technology innovation. The government's sharp focus on social infrastructure development in the last couple of years is reflected in the fact that the total budget allocation for major centrally sponsored schemes in areas of rural roads, housing, drinking water, sustainable urbanization and transportation, and infrastructure for health care went up from around 19.45 per cent in 2019-20 to almost 33.02 per cent among all centrally sponsored schemes, suggesting comprehensive perspective towards supporting inclusive recovery. The new economic policy has unfolded the following five features capturing the whole new narrative, which became evident not only in the budget of this year, but also of the past two years. These five key features are delivering quality social sector development over quantitative outcomes, moving from entitlement to entrepreneurship approaches to support widespread livelihood generation, localization of development, achieving low-carbon trajectory in economic growth, and leveraging digital and technological solutions. Though India's annual budget statements have addressed these issues comprehensively in the past few years, one cannot ignore the fact that challenges to lives and livelihoods have assumed unforeseen proportions globally with significant rise in vulnerabilities in India as well. The government's sharp focus on social infrastructure development in the last couple of years is reflected in the fact that the total budget



allocation for major centrally sponsored schemes in areas of rural roads, housing, drinking water, sustainable urbanization and transportation and infrastructure for healthcare went up from around 19.45 per cent in 2019-20 to almost 33.02 per cent among all centrally sponsored schemes, suggesting comprehensive perspective towards supporting inclusive recovery.

Objectives of the study

The objectives of the study are.

- To study the various Social Infrastructure Development in India.
- To study the Infrastructure Development: Role of Indian Economy.
- To study the Innovation in Health Sector under Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission.
- To understand Skill development and Atmanirbhar Bharat with the industry.
- To give Conclusion revival strategy of Infrastructure Development.

Methodology

The observed base of the study rests on the Data Collected from Secondary sources. The secondary data was collected from published sources; the data was gathered by the researcher from the records of the In addition, data was gathered from the Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission, Department of Health and Family, Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India, PM Awas Yojana, National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA), New Delhi, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Andhra Pradesh, among other sources. reports of Covid-19, NABARD, news papers, journals, teams and government publications and websites.

Review of Literature

The infrastructure has emerged over the last decade. Heaps of researches have been conducted in India. **Prime Minister's Development (2022-23)** Giving added momentum to development of North Eastern Region, new schemes, would be implemented through the North-Eastern region PM-DEVINE, and social development projects. **Bala (2017)** Role of health, education and physical infrastructure in Punjab and Haryana from 1997-2012., the study found that the overall economic development index of the Punjab state is better than that of the Haryana state. **The IMF (2015)** in its world economic outlook July 2015 projected global economic growth rate to be 3.3 per cent in 2015 and 3.6 per cent in 2016. The economic updates suggested that the growth rate in emerging and development market economies was four and a half per cent in 2014 which came down to 4.2 per cent in 2015, due to reduced real wages, crumpled demand, increasing unemployment, structural bottlenecks and uncertainty in financial market.

Innovation in Health Sector

In the wake of the Covid-19, and in order to strengthen infrastructure in health and associated sectors, the Government has continued with the enhanced support that is necessary for these sectors at this point as given in table 1. Under Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission. An open platform for the National Digital Health Ecosystem would be rolled out. It would consist of digital registries of health providers and health facilities, unique health identity, consent framework, and universal access to health facilities. An innovative idea of having an open platform for the national digital health Ecosystem is in pipeline which would comprise would of digital registries of health providers and health facilities, unique health identity, consent framework, and universal access to health facilities has come up. National Institute of Mental Health and Neurosciences would be the nodal centre and International Institute of Information Technology- Bangalore would provide technology support.



Table -1, Centrally sponsored Infrastructure related Schemes.

Health and Family Welfares	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	% change in 2022-23 over 2021-22
Department of Health and Family	62397	77569	82921	83000	0.10
Department of Health Research	1934	3125	3080	3201	3.93
Ministry of Ayush	1784	15967.3	2664.2	3050	14.47
COVID Vaccination	----	-----	39000	5000	-87.18
Department of Water and Sanitation	18264	15967.3	51037	67221	31.71
Jal Jeevan Mission	10030	10998.22	45011	60000	33.30
Total	94409	109786	22371.4	221472	

Source: Union Budget of various years

Digital Technologies

The digital revolution has enormous potential to improve social and economic outcomes, increase productivity and well-being of population worldwide, among other things. While several major research programmes, intervention, and policies have been implemented to advance women’s empowerment and gender equality gap still exists in development nations. Job opportunities in the ICT sector are plentiful, and they include a variety of challenging occupations of various types.

Direct Benefit Transfer

It was this aadhaar identification programme that ensured the success of the direct benefit transfer system. The total direct benefit transfer since inception stands at Rs. 2503145 crore with estimated gains of Rs. 222968 crore up to March 2021.

Table- 2, Direct Benefit Transfer: Making Welfare Schemes Efficient

Welfares	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
No. of Schemes	319	319	319
Ministries covered	53	53	53
Total no. of transactions	603 cr	717 cr	212 cr
Total benefits transfer (Rs. crore)	552527	630264	235129

Source: <https://dbtbharat.gov.in/>

Skill Development

The budgetary allocation for the “Startup India Initiative in Higher Educational Institutions” within the Ministry of Education has been increased by 100 per cent from Rs. 30 crores in 2021-22 to Rs. 60 crore. Further, dwelling on the subject of skill development and quality education, Startups will be promoted to facilities ‘Drone Shakti’ through varied applications and for Drone—As-A-Series. Skill development and partnership with the industry are being reoriented to promote continuous skilling avenues, sustainability, and employability. The National Skill Qualification Framework will be aligned with dynamic industry needs. Digital Ecosystem for skilling and Livelihood the DESH-Stack e-portal will be



launched. This aims to empower citizens to skill, re-skill, or up-skill through on-line training. It will also provide API-based trusted skill credentials, payment and discovery layers to find relevant jobs and entrepreneurial opportunities. Therefore, imparting supplementary teaching and building a resilient mechanism for education delivery is also envisaged. In this regard, 'One Class-One Channel' programme of PM eVIDYA would be expanded from 12 to 200 TV channels for enabling all states to provide supplementary education for classes 1-12 in regional languages.

Economic Opportunity

In order to strengthen infrastructural facilities, among others, there are provisions for telecommunication sector in general and 5G technology to particular, to enable growth and offer job opportunities, further, there are sunrise opportunities for artificial intelligence, geospatial system and drones, semiconductor and its ecosystem, space economy, genomics and pharmaceuticals, green energy, and clean mobility systems which hold immense potential for assisting sustainable development at a large scale and modernize the country. At the same time they provide employment opportunities for youth and make Indian industry more efficient and competitive. In this respect, the government has also promised supportive policies, light-touch regulations, facilitative actions to build domestic capacities, and promotion of R&D that would guide its approach.

Infrastructure Development: Role of Indian Economy

As housing is an integral part of infrastructural development, it is expected that 80 lakh houses in 2022-23 would be completed for the identified eligible beneficiaries of PM Awas Yojana, both rural and urban. In this regard, the central government will work with the state governments for reduction of time required for all land and construction-related approvals and promoting affordable housing for middle class and Economically Weaker Sections in Rural areas. As rural with spare population, limited connectivity, and infrastructure often get left out from the development gains, such villages on the northern borders would be covered under the new rural programmers. Urban development a high-level committee of reputed urban planners, urban economists and institutions would be formed to make recommendations on urban sector policies, capacity building, planning, implementation, and governance. The central government's financial support for mass transit projects and AMRUT scheme will be leveraged for formulation for facilitating TOD and TPS by the states.

Strengthening urban planning and design and to deliver certified training in these areas five existing academic institutions in different regions will be designated as centers of excellence and each would also be provided endowment funds of RS. 251 crore. AICTE would be tasked to improve syllabi, quality, and access of urban planning courses. The outlay for capital expenditure I the union budget is once again being stepped up sharply by 35.47 per cent from Rs. 5.545 lakh crore in the current year to Rs. 7.5 lakh crore in 2022-23. This has increased to more than 2.2 times the expenditure of 2019-20 and this outlay in 2022-23 will be 2.91 per cent of GDP. With this creation of capital assets through Grants-in-Aid to States, the Effective Capital Expenditure of the Central Government is estimated at Rs. 10.68 lakh crore in 2022-23, which will be about 4.12 per cent of GDP.

Conclusion

One of the important schemes Infrastructure Development enabled rural and urban development is technological advancement for areas. There are sunrise opportunities for artificial intelligence, geospatial semiconductor and its ecosystem, space economy, genomics and pharmaceuticals, green energy and clean mobility system which hold immense potential for assisting sustainable development at scale and modernize the country. The central government will work with the state governments for



reduction of time required for all land and construction related approvals and promoting affordable housing for middle class and economically weaker sections in urban areas. The financial sector regulators would be roped in for expending access to capital along with reduction in cost of intermediation. It also needs to be understood that India has always stood up for collective self-reliance. Therefore, development experience of Atmanirbhar Bharat can definitely help in paradigm shift in development of global cooperation for promoting collective self reliance. There is even stronger emphasis on India's growing leadership on sustainability now. While the government's consistent efforts in the past few years for achieving quality economic growth, promoting entrepreneurship, and leveraging technologies provided some cushion and enabled faster recovery, there are immediate concerns that need short-term and long-term mitigation strategies for vigorously carrying forward the relief measures announced in the wake of the pandemic in 2020.

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