



A Case Study on Social Infrastructure Development: Focus on Indian Economy

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ABSTRACT

According to the article Social Infrastructure Development, programmes to improve rural connectivity need a strong service enterprise architecture with both public and private parties at their heart. For equitable and sustainable development through rural-urban linkage, there is a need to construct lively, diverse Public-Private-Local governance models. The administration has been working to modernize and empower the nation by involving the social infrastructure more. The constant means of ensuring progress and expansion in numerous important sectors that have an impact on people's lives is through science, infrastructure, and inventions. For the financial technique solutions to assist rural livelihoods, it is necessary to further develop the infrastructure and human resources needed. The Indian economy has recently placed a strong emphasis on the development of its infrastructure, with particular attention paid to the social sector, job creation, low carbon footprints, and technological innovation. The total budget allocated for major centrally sponsored schemes in the areas of rural roads, housing, drinking water, sustainable urbanization and transportation, and infrastructure for health care infrastructure increased from roughly 19.45% in 2019–20 to almost 33.02% among all centrally sponsored schemes, suggesting comprehensive perspective towards social infrastructure development. This reflects the government's sharp focus on social infrastructure development over the last couple of years. One cannot overlook the fact that challenges to lives and livelihoods have taken unforeseen proportions globally with a major rise in vulnerabilities in India as well, despite the fact that India's yearly budget statements have addressed these issues exhaustively in the recent years.

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

Introduction

For the financial technique solutions to assist rural livelihoods, it is necessary to further develop the infrastructure and human resources needed. The Indian economy has recently placed a strong emphasis on the development of its infrastructure, with particular attention paid to the social sector, job creation, low carbon footprints, and technological innovation. The total budget allotted for major centrally sponsored programmes in the areas of rural roads, housing, drinking water, sustainable urbanisation and transportation, and infrastructure for health care infrastructure increased from roughly 19.45% in 2019–20 to almost 33.02% among all centrally sponsored programmes, suggesting comprehensive perspective towards social infrastructure development. The following five characteristics, which capture the entire new narrative, have emerged because of the new economic policy and were visible in both the previous two years' budgets as well as this year's. Delivering quality social sector development over quantitative results, switching from entitlement to entrepreneurial approaches to support widespread livelihood generation, localising development, achieving a low-carbon growth trajectory, and leveraging digital and technological solutions are these five key features. Although India's yearly budget statements have addressed these issues in depth in recent years, it is impossible to deny the fact that threats to lives and livelihoods have grown significantly globally, with India's vulnerabilities increasing significantly as well. The total budget is a reflection of the government's intense focus on social infrastructure development over the past couple of years.

Allocation for key centrally sponsored programmes in the areas of rural roads, housing, drinking water, sustainable urbanisation, transportation, and healthcare infrastructure increased from roughly 19.45 percent in 2019–20 to almost 33.02 percent across all centrally sponsored programmes, indicating a comprehensive approach to supporting inclusive recovery.

Objectives of the study

The objectives of the study are.

- To study the various Social Infrastructure Development in India.
- To observe the Infrastructure Development Role of Indian Economy.
- To look at 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 have a look at rests at the Data Collected from Secondary assets. The secondary statistics was amassed from published assets, the data changed into gathered with the aid of the researcher from the statistics of the In addition, facts was accumulated 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 Tamil Nadu , among different resources. Reports of Covid-19, NABARD, news papers, journals, teams and authorities guides and websites.

Review of Literature

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) The study, Role of health, education, and physical infrastructure in Punjab and Haryana from 1997 to 2012, discovered that Punjab's overall economic development index is higher than Haryana's.

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. As part of the Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission. The National Digital Health Ecosystem would launch an open platform. It would include a framework for consent and universal access to healthcare facilities, digital registries of healthcare providers and institutions, and individual health identifiers. The proposal of creating an open platform for the country's digital health ecosystem, which would include digital registers of healthcare providers and facilities, a unique health identity, a consent framework, and unrestricted access to healthcare facilities, has been suggested as a novel approach. The focal centre would be the National Institute of Mental Health and Neurosciences, while technology support would come from the Bangalore-based International Institute of Information Technology.

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 the potential to significantly improve social and economic results, as well as the productivity and wellbeing of people everywhere. Even after the implementation of numerous significant research projects, interventions, and policies to promote women's empowerment and gender equality, there is still a gap in these countries. There are many hard careers in the ICT area, and there are many job opportunities available.

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://dbtbarat.gov.in/>

Skill Development

The Ministry of Education has boosted the financial allotment for the "Startup India Initiative in Higher Educational Institutions" by 100%, from Rs. 30 crores in 2021–22 to Rs. 60 crore. Speaking about quality education and skill development, startups will be encouraged to use the "Drone Shakti" resources through a variety of applications. Reorienting skill development and industry partnerships to support continual skilling pathways, sustainability, and employability. The National Skill Qualification Framework will reflect the changing needs of the sector. The DESH-Stack e-portal, a digital ecosystem for skilling and livelihood, will debut. This programme strives to give citizens the tools they need to upgrade their skills through online training. Additionally, it will offer verified API-based skill certificates, payment methods, and discovery layers to help people locate suitable employment and business possibilities. As a result, providing supplemental instruction and developing a durable system for delivering education are also planned. To enable all states to offer supplemental education for classes 1–12 in regional languages, the One Class–One Channel programme of PM e-Vidya would be expanded from 12 to 200 TV channels in this regard.

Economic Opportunity

There are provisions for the telecommunications industry in general and 5G technology in particular to strengthen infrastructural facilities, enable growth, and provide job opportunities. Additionally, 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, all of which have enormous potential to support sustainability. They also increase the efficiency and competitiveness of Indian business while giving young people job chances. The government has additionally committed to encouraging policies, light-handed regulations, facilitative measures to develop domestic capabilities, and the promotion of R&D that would serve as a roadmap for its strategy in this regard.

Infrastructure Development: Role of Indian Economy

While housing is a crucial component of infrastructure development, it is anticipated that 80 lakh dwellings will be finished for the PM Awas Yojana's identified eligible recipients in 2022–2023 in both rural and urban areas. In this regard, the federal government will collaborate with the state governments to shorten the time needed for all land- and construction-related approvals, as well as to promote the availability of affordable housing for rural areas' economically disadvantaged and middle class residents. The new rural programmers would cover such northern border settlements because they frequently miss out on development gains due to their sparse population, poor infrastructure, and limited connection. Urban development To give suggestions on policies, capacity building, planning, implementation, and governance for the urban sector, a high-level committee comprising reputable urban planners, urban economists, and institutions will be established. The financial assistance provided by the federal government for mass transport projects and the AMRUT programme will be used to help the states create TOD and TPS.

Five currently operating academic institutions in various locations will be designated as centres of excellence and each will get endowment money totaling RS 251 crore in order to strengthen urban planning and design and to provide professional training in these fields. AICTE would be charged with enhancing the curricula, standard, and accessibility of urban planning courses. From Rs. 5.545 lakh crore in the current year to Rs. 7.5 lakh crore in 2022–23, the spending for capital expenditures in the union budget is once again being drastically increased by 35.47 percent. This is now more than 2.2 times what was spent in 2019–20, and in 2022–2023, it will account for 2.91 percent of GDP. The Effective Capital Spending of the Central Government is projected to be Rs. 10.68 lakh crore in 2022–23, which will be around 4.12% of GDP due to the construction of capital assets through Grants-in-Aid to States.

Conclusion

Technology progress for areas is one of the key initiatives of Infrastructure Development that permitted rural and urban growth. Sunrise opportunities exist in the fields of artificial intelligence, geospatial semiconductor and its ecosystem, space economy, genomics and pharmaceuticals, green energy, and clean mobility system, all of which have the potential to significantly advance the nation's modernization and sustainably-driven growth. In order to shorten the time needed for all land- and construction-related permissions, the federal government will collaborate with state governments. It will also support the development of affordable housing for middle-class and economically disadvantaged groups in urban regions. The financial sector's regulators would be involved in expanding capital availability and lowering intermediation costs. It's important to recognise that India has always defended group self-reliance. As a result, Atmanirbhar Bharat's development experience can undoubtedly aid in a paradigm shift in the growth of international collaboration for the purpose of fostering collective self-reliance. The growing influence of India on sustainability is being emphasised even more. While the government's consistent efforts over the past few years to achieve quality economic growth, encourage entrepreneurship, and utilise technologies provided some cushion and facilitated a quicker recovery, there are immediate concerns that require short-term and long-term mitigation strategies for vehemently implementing the relief measures announced in the wake of the pandemic in 2020.

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