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First Or Central Place – Human Personality Not Money Or Machines (Convert Indian Economy As A “Rule Of The People, By The People, For The People” As Modernization & We Have Paid Lip-Service To Indian’s Rural Economy)

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Abstract:

Independent India inherited four problems: Poverty, Unemployment and Underemployment, Wide disparities in Personal Incomes, Attitude prevents hard work which is born from the Wrong philosophy of life and Long spell of foreign rule/minority rule. Corruption in every possible form has been added as a fifth problem now. The reasons based upon on a close, down to earth examination of the hard ground reality of India and her rural economy

1.Introduction

1.1.Origin Of The Research Problem

Independent India inherited four problems:

- Poverty
- Unemployment and Underemployment
- Wide disparities in Personal Incomes
- Attitude prevents hard work which is born from:
 - Wrong philosophy of life
 - The Long spell of foreign rule/minority rule
- Corruption in every possible form has been added as a fifth problem now.

The reasons based upon on a close, down to earth examination (Source: Economic Nightmare of India-Its Cause and Cure by Charan Singh, Former Prime Minister of India) of the hard ground reality of India and her rural economy are:

Our planners and economists today wanted to create a mini New York used to boost the living standards of some minority instead to meet the basic needs of the poor. Even foreign aid is being used in building up, maintaining and expanding modern facilities, in this, the poorest land on earth. Nothing has been done to those who have no work for the most part of the year, to those living in more than two lakhs of villages who do not get clean drinking water or get after trekking a long distance and to those whose children always go to sleep half-hungry.

1.2.Interdisciplinary Relevance

The present public policies that pamper Corporate India does not stand for the victims of injustice. The present topic can redouble the confidence and elan of the forces working for a people – centric transformation of India in general and of the rural India in particular.

The present topic is likely to be much less appreciated by a powerful section of public opinion that has invested in 'economic reforms' now. But our topic will help in addressing the universally

Recognised needs, rights and aspirations of the real India. It also attempts to project the long neglected issues such as full employment, rural industrialisation and Swadeshi development. The hype over high rate of growth of GDP seen in India during the last few years is premature and overblown as it ignores the lives and livings of the masses, hence again a slow down in overall growth, combined with inflation, depreciating rupee, massive growth of unemployment, worsened poverty and unprecedented inequalities.

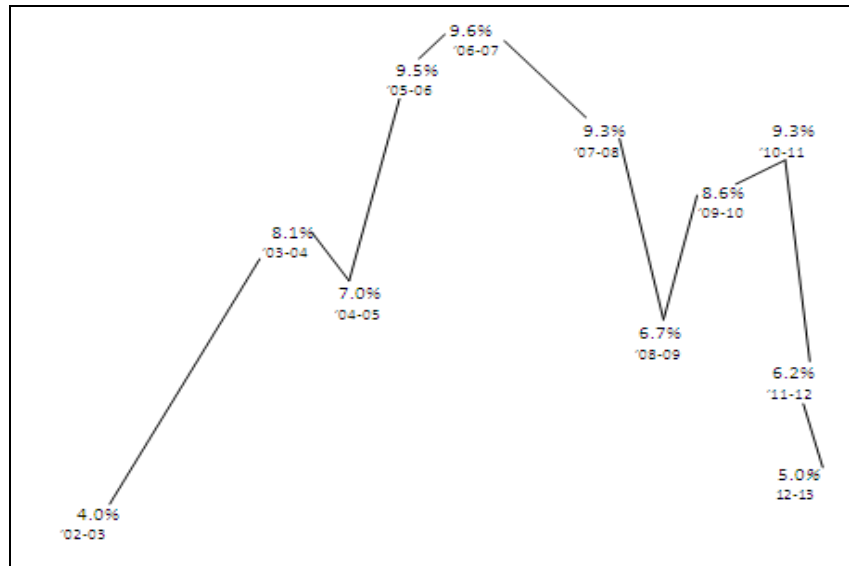


Figure 1: Decade Low Growth In 2012-13 Drags Market, Rupee Down

India's economy grew 5% in 2012-13, the slowest pace since 2002-03 as per the data released on 31st May 2013. Almost all everyday products and services are hitting family budgets hard, Factories - the large plants and small units aren't offering large salary hikes or adding jobs.

The present topic doesn't criticize the ruling policy establishment but is based upon the issue that Cottage Industries and big Industries should be harmonised if they are planned so as to help the villagers. Key Industries which the nation needs may be centralised. Some of the elements of the hyperboles are:

- Great breakthroughs in Industry, infrastructure, defence and frontline technologies of the day
- Choicest and latest products both by the domestic industry and the exporters to India
- Huge foreign exchange reserves
- Inflows from the FIIs and FDI
- Emergence of the high rated MNCs
- The Mobile revolution
- The automobile and expressway revolutions
- Explosive growth of IT and BOP services etc.....

2.Review Of Research And Development In The Subject

Only the common people are by and large missing from the story. The review of research and development done on this topic keeping in view of International status, National status and National importance highlights a question that persists:

For how long can this game be allowed to repeat itself when the underlying socioeconomic situation concerning the lives and the rights of the overwhelming majority of the Indians continues to deteriorate as though there is neither a lower limit to the decline suffered by the masses nor a ceiling on the wealth of the rich?

True Indians coming from different walks of life and spread all over the globe must work for the beginning of the search for alternatives for Indian milestone. Comparing and analysing the data of PERSISTANT NIGHTMARE- mirroring miseries of the masses, the basic problems facing

India today as they faced the country when it became independent, we should search for new nightmare policies and their outcomes.

3.Significance Of The Study

Employment generation in a set of mass consumption goods producing industries using labour – intensive methods of production and located in a spatially dispersed manner in the rural hinterland of the country directly increases the livelihood opportunities, whether by way of wage labour or by way of own account enterprises. This effect is heightened owing to the emphasis on strengthening the small farm economy in a context in which quite a good part of the burden of huge labour force is shifted to non-agricultural pursuits.

4.Objectives Of The Study

- Employment objective over the growth of GDR.
- Decentralised industrialization focused on the production of mass consumption goods based on labour-intensive techniques of production.
- Strengthening of the small farm economy and avoidance of labour-displacing mechanization of agriculture
- To create a central place for a cluster of villages
- People to work and extension of the guarantee to every willing adult all over the country
- End to mismatch between the income and manpower absorption shares of the major sectors of the economy
- To stop vast inequalities and regional imbalances,i.e.to stop the trend favouring mainly to the rich and the super rich.
- Positive implications against the bad money and criminalized,bad politics.

5.Methodology

- Gandhian approach-Neglecting westernised, centralised, trickle-down-from-the-top model
- Utilise India's Agricultural Potential and increase the funds for Rural Development :
 - By studying the average production per acre of food grains in India and other countries
 - By studying the average production per acre of Cereals and Pulses in India and other countries
 - By studying the average production per acre of Rice in India and other countries
 - By studying the comparative differences in yields in states of India.
 - By studying the three projections of Core Group (Cereals, Pulses, Food grains, Oilseeds, Sugarcane, Cotton, Jute and Tobacco). Projection I is based on the observed trends in Indian Agriculture. In Projection II, irrigation is assumed to have expanded to its maximum potential and in Projection III, technological improvements are superimposed on Projection II.
 - By studying the statistical figure yearwise of the employment between and within the public sector.
 - By studying the comparative statements of Investment and Profits in Public Sector Undertakings.
 - By studying the total number of employees in different enterprises in the central public sector covered in the BPE.
- Labour-intensive Decentralised Industry (Eastern Economist; Oxford 1960;
 - By Studying Chart showing Capital and Output in Cotton Weaving
 - By Studying Relationship between Labour, Capital and Output in Cottage, Small scale and Large Scale Industries
 - By Studying Structural Relationship
- Improved or Appropriate Techniques-to analyse the use in maximising production from a given unit of investment, maximise employment per unit of investment and to minimise energy consumption.
- Trusteeship - A system of management and control of industry that would take into account interest of society at large
- The middle path of self employment
- Concrete measures for Decentralisation (and Employment) in order to reduce poverty and unwidening income disparities-Agriculture, improve & construct roads and transport sector and increase service sector.
- Radical change in power structure mainly at the root level -villages and towns
- Concentrate on EPILOGUE-improve mental abilities, Abolish caste system and control pollution.

6.Tools Used

For analysing the data, Karl Pearson's Coefficient of Correlation was used.

7.Results And Discussion

- As, after Independence, we have gone immediately 'Industrial'. The father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi was his down - to - earth - grass- root planning, i.e. first priority to agriculture, accompanied by cottage industries or handicrafts, followed by light or small-scale industry and, then, heavy industry. But Gandhi's ideas were rejected.
- Need to better exploitation of our physical resources and to checking the growth of our human 'resources', but not done.
- Basic or non-basic goods and services to satisfy man's necessities are derived from agricultural and non-agricultural resources. But, agricultural development has been lacking.
- Increasing disparities in incomes & emergence of monopolies due to mechanisation and automatization of manufacturing industry, and construction services on capital-intensive projects and industries.
- Our fatalism should be shed
- Caste system should be abolished
- Birth control practices should be increased

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