

INDIA VISION 2020: DREAMS TO ACHIEVE

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Abstract

India is a land of people of passionate love, and faith. Today technological advancement is not a major issue for India rather expansion and its reach to all, is important. China reported about Corona Virus to the World Health Organization in the month of December 2019. It felt the brunt of it. This virus shook entire world. Thousands of people died and now many countries of the world are facing the problem at different level. To prevent people from this deadly virus, government had decided to 'Lockdown' entire economic activities and movements of people which has shaken the economy of the world and the nations got affected by it. Yet in this situation, this paper focusses on the dreams to achieve.

Keywords: *India, Vision, Vision 2020, Dreams, India Dreams*

It has been a strong alarming bell to awaken us about poor medical infrastructure and facilities available in our country. After tremendous scientific and technological development in last fifty years, the nation is busy in building statues, temples and setting up a different tone of religious temperament and its fabrics. India's vision of moving from an agrarian country to an industrial nation and further on a 'developed nation' has still miles to go. The debate of being 'secular', 'nationalist' or 'rastrabhakt' took all our intellectual wisdom on a different route. Restructuring constitution and social fabric appear to be the important issues. The journey of 'Vikas' seems has lost its track. There are huge and serious challenges to push Indian Economy and fulfil the basic requirements like employment, good education, medical facilities, availability of quality food and its justified distribution, deserving prices to farmers and many other issues. Putting everyone on the same page and singing in the same tune is not easy for the government in a democratic country like India. Efforts to change the chemistry of the nation through political will, is hard. All maths of the government fails when it comes to redesign the social engineering of India. But one thing is for sure, to paint a new beautiful picture of 'Bharat Mata' would require economic stability and happy living of every citizen of this country. What we have gained from this pandemic is that technology can be an important player. School teachers and colleges professors and students had to conduct online sessions, issues homework through whatsapp and conducting classes on 'Zoom' and other applications and sights. Conducting on-line tests sharing results with students have been new widely used exercise by the education world.

India got freedom in 1947 from British rule. India has been dealing with its immediate requirements rather than working on a roadmap. The unstable government and multiparty culture has been responsible for it to some extent. Immediate issues like 'corruption', 'religious sentiments', national security, unemployment, social justice women safety and others are our operational agenda rather working on a plan for a developed country.

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important. There had been no strongly convincing idea expressing the merits of Bullet Train Project a \$17 billion investment. Many critics believe India does not need the high speed train and investment should go instead to improve the existing network. For Bullet train project the loan is for 50,000 with an interest of 0.1% for 50 years => repayment value is 25,02,500 Cr. There is a moratorium of 10/ 15 years for repayment. Now the interesting part is that 30% is reserved for purchases from Japan so 15,000 Cr goes back home instantly, i.e., the money actually available to India is actually 35,000. The equipment being purchased from the 15,000 has to be maintained - those spares will also come from Japan. So, say 10% annual maintenance cost for 40 years = $15,000 \times 0.1 \times 40 = 60,000$ So, based on the actual loan amount of 35 000 the actual interest rate is about 1.46%. Now the Bank of Japan interest rates are 0.1% and have been around that value for 15 years. In effect by giving this loan - Japan is going to get an RoI(Return on Investment) that is roughly 15 times better than what they could get by keeping the money in Japan itself! The train will run between Mumbai to Ahmedabad. Whether fare prices could attract client who would prefer to travel by air than train with respect to travel time and its cost and comfort. There are large number of issues, need to be addressed such as delay of trains, poor hygienic conditions and safety.

The government has faced criticism for going ahead with the project of the tallest statue of unity, which cost some 29.9 billion rupees. The project has destroyed natural resources and those families that had to be relocated from the site of the statue. Videos of puddles of water on the floor and water dripping off the roof of the Rs 3,000Cr. statue's viewing gallery came in for criticism from many, who termed the incident "unfortunate". This is done in the year when according to National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) data on accidental deaths and suicides, 5,763 farmers/cultivators and 4,586 agricultural laborers committed suicide in 2018. Another statue being built near Mumbai is expected to exceed the Patel monument in height and cost.

Let's ask a basic question, who has to take lead for India to become a developed nation? The major stake holders are the government, people as consumer and people as producer.

Let's understand the role of the present or the previous governments in this regards. A India's permanent seat in the UN Security Council is merited. The United Nations ought to be re-created to present the geopolitical substances of the 21st century. India properly legitimize a permanent seat in the UN Security Council, due to being the biggest majority rule government on the planet, home to 1/sixth of humankind of the world, fourth greatest economy".(Kumar, Gudipati Rajendra (2017, October 26, India's effort for permanent seat). It made consistent and sincere efforts since 1950-95, but its relation with India was pushed by the United States and the Soviet Union to join the Security Council in 1950 and 1955 separately as a permanent member but not at the cost of China. India has been a member from the Council in the midst of 1950-51, 1967-68, 1972-73, 1977-78, 1984-85, 1991-92, all in all, 2011-12 which was seen as a 'practice for permanent membership'. India's execution as a non-permanent

member from the Security Council in the midst of 2011-2012 has in like manner in a general sense sustained India's case to permanent membership.

At a couple of open occasions, four of the five permanent members have maintained India's advertised. China is the primary permanent member that has been unclear in its assistance for India, inferable from its adjacent ties with Pakistan. Other part states, like the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Singapore, Malaysia and the whole of the African Union have moreover upheld India's advertised. The Nordic countries - Sweden, Denmark, Iceland, Norway, Finland - have bolstered India's offered for a permanent membership of United Nations Security Council and named as a "strong candidate" for its top organ.

India's case for permanent membership is a veritable interest in the changed geo politics of 21st century. India is maybe the most clear and least questionable decision to incorporate as a permanent member, and likely long overdue for a seat. But we have not yet been able to make it. Indian government need to make a collective political aspiration and calculated designed efforts to secure a permanent seat at UNSC.

Economy at glance

For the first time in seven years, India's GDP grew below 6 percent year over year for two consecutive quarters, forcing policymakers and markets to rethink India's outlook. The first quarter of FY2019–20 registered 5 percent growth, the slowest since the fourth quarter of FY2012–13. Three of the four growth engines—private consumption, private investment, and exports—have slowed down significantly. Consumption, the biggest contributor of growth, fell to an 18-quarter low of 3.1 percent in Q1 FY2019–20, pointing to fragile consumer sentiment and purchasing ability. Investments grew 4 percent, marginally up from 3.6 percent in the previous quarter. Exports grew 5.7 percent and have remained volatile owing to global uncertainties around trade and investments and geopolitical tensions. The fourth engine, government consumption and investment, is running out of steam because of the limited elbow room the government has for counter-cyclical spending as the budget deficit remains under pressure.

Not much relief is expected from the global economy either. Growth is slowing across the globe and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has cut its 2019 global growth forecast to 3.0 percent from 3.2 percent. Global trade volume growth has been steadily declining since 2018 owing to uncertainties around trade policies. The World Trade Organization (WTO) economists expect merchandise trade volume growth to fall to 2.6 percent in 2019—down from 3.0 percent in 2018. In the United States, despite a tight labour market and strong retail sales, policy uncertainties are weighing on business sentiment, and thereby business investment decisions. Sharply falling long-term yield rates and policy rate cuts by the Federal Reserve are indications of economic headwinds in the coming quarters.

The development project in India is nowhere near complete – indeed it has barely begun. It is still a poor country: per capita income remains below \$2,000 (£1,206) at actual exchange rates, and there is still widespread destitution. Development is supposed to involve job creation, with more workers in formal employment in large

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units, but that has not happened. Manufacturing still counts for less than one-fifth of both output and employment. More than half of all workers languish in low productivity agriculture, while another quarter or so are in low grade services. About 95% of all workers are in informal employment, and roughly half are self-employed. What's more, the recognised and paid participation of women in working life has actually been declining in a period of rapid income growth.

This basic failure helps to explain several other failures of the development project so far: the persistence of widespread hunger and very poor nutrition indicators; the inadequate provision of basic needs like housing, electricity and other essential infrastructure; the poor state of health facilities for most people; and the slow expansion of education. Growing inequalities do mean that a rising middle class is emerging, but this should not blind us to the lack of fulfilment of basic social and economic rights for the bulk of people.

Few lines of a poem by Robert Frost give a lot of meaning to this article.

.....“The woods are lovely, dark and deep,
But I have promises to keep,
And miles to go before I sleep,
And miles to go before I sleep”

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