



INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT : CHALLENGES AND STRATEGIES

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INTRODUCTION:

Inclusive growth ensure equal access to opportunities created for the poor. Many issues and challenges in the dream of achieving inclusive growth. All human being are having equal rights to live and prosper in the society. India being a democratic country intends to have socialistic pattern of society. Our constitution and Directive principles of state policy provided for equal opportunity to all citizens to access to resources. Our national leaders, philosophers, thinkers, planners and economists are thinking balanced economic growth, inclusive growth policies. Inclusive growth is the main objective of our national economic policy which is concerned with reduction in poverty, eradication of illiteracy to provide health care facilities and balanced regional growth.

INCLUSIVE GROWTH:

Inclusive growth is that growth which not only creates new economic opportunities but also on that ensures equal access to opportunities created for the poor. Equitable allocations of resources with benefits of economic development are accruing to every one in the society.

CHALLENGES- There are some issues and challenges which are

responsible for exclusive growth. These challenges and problems results in number of divide between regions, between gender, between urban and rural, between skilled and unskilled, between educated and uneducated and between ethnic groups. The important challenges to inclusive growth as follows:-

- 1-Growing inequality between urban and rural India.
- 2-Raising regional imbalance.
- 3-Provision of essential public services for poor.
- 4-Regaining agricultural dynamism.
- 5-Ineffective implementation of economic policies.
- 6-Unequal access to opportunities.
- 7-Raising gap between rich and poor.
- 8-Raising gender discrimination.
- 9-Governance.
- 10-Environmental protection.
- 11-Rehabilitation and resettlement of people displaced by development projects.
- 12-Based political decisions.
- 13-Developing human resources.
- 14-Slower pace of poverty reduction.
- 15-Public system.

STRATEGIES- From the above it is clear that the fruits and benefits of economic growth are not equitably shared among the masses. Particularly the deprived people should be given larger share in the

opportunities created from economic growth than the privileged one. The economic growth in India giving raise to widening gap between rich and poor, between genders, between the states, between the regions with in the state, between urban and rural people and between different ethnic groups. These imbalance are giving raise to socio-economic problems. The govt. with active support of NGOs, Civil Society Organizations and world development organizations, has to frame and carry out the following policies and strategies at micro and macro level of the economy.

- 1-Expand social system for poor.
- 2-Policies to provide more jobs for the poor.
- 3-Design region based strategies.
- 4-Provide equal access to opportunities.
- 5-Multi-pronged strategies.
- 6-Maximization of social opportunity function.
- 7-Empowerment through education.
- 8-Accountability.
- 9-Rejuvenation of small scale industries.

CONCLUSION- It is clear from the above that there are also many issues and challenges in the dream of achieving inclusive growth. The present growth has no earning as large number of people are out its sphere. It is our assertion that in a democracy country like ours the better of society should realize their social responsibility. For achieving NDGS change in the mind set of policy makers and beaureacrats is a must.

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