

Growth Of Infrastructure Sector In India

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ABSTRACT

India is the land of villages and improvement of infrastructure conditions in the villages has a manifold significance, as it raises the level of living, provides greater opportunities for work and is a vital element in the transformation of rural life. The wide range of rural improvement exercises incorporates little ranchers' rural advancement; the arrangement of physical and social foundation; the improvement of non-ranch ventures; Infrastructure offices are in the idea of middle of the road inputs that expansion effectiveness of different data sources. Framework advances monetary development as well as has a task to carry out in destitution easing and ecological insurance. The financial improvement and development of a nation is straightforwardly identified with an all around created framework. The general financial improvement of a nation relies upon various help segments like rural street, rural lodging, rural water supply, rural sanitation, transports, correspondences and instruction, promoting offices and gifted labor. Financial advancement of a nation is reliant on the accessibility and coordination of its framework offices especially in rural zones. The infrastructural facilities include various basic amenities of economic and social overheads viz., rural road, rural housing, rural electrification, rural water supply, bank, education, communication, transportation and health environment. Infrastructure is the life line of any developing and developed economy.

KEY WORDS:Infrastructure, Economic Development, Rural facilities.

INTRODUCTION

India is the land of villages and improvement of infrastructure conditions in the villages has a manifold significance, as it raises the level of living, provides greater opportunities for work and is a vital element in the transformation of rural life. Since the commencement of the era of economic planning, infrastructure has been treated as a high priority sector by Indian planners. Though the Government of India has given prime attention to infrastructure development, several constraints and bottlenecks have resulted in

the slow and uneven growth of rural and urban infrastructure in India. Rural development is defined as a process aimed at improving the well being and self-realization of people living outside urbanized areas. The broad spectrum of rural development activities includes small farmers' agricultural progress; the provision of physical and social infrastructure; the development of non-farm industries; Infrastructure facilities are in the nature of intermediate inputs that increase efficiency of other inputs. Their availability as well as their coordination of adequate quantity and quality reduce input costs and raises profitability. Infrastructure not only promotes economic growth but also has a role to play in poverty alleviation and environmental protection. The economic development and growth of a country is directly related to a well developed infrastructure. The overall economic development of a country depends on a number of support components like rural road, rural housing, rural water supply, rural sanitation, transports, communications and education, marketing facilities and skilled man power.

INFRASTRUCTURE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Economic development of a country is dependent on the availability and coordination of its infrastructure facilities particularly in rural areas. The infrastructural facilities include various basic amenities of economic and social overheads viz., rural road, rural housing, rural electrification, rural water supply, bank, education, communication, transportation and health environment. Infrastructure is the life line of any developing and developed economy; it plays a very significant role in overall development of a country. For the better utilization of existing resources in the country, well-connected infrastructure is a must. The prosperity of a nation depends primarily on the availability and adequacy of sound infrastructure in both rural and urban areas. Good infrastructural base is essential for increased productivity of the basic factor of production viz., land, labor, capital and labor. Efficient and high quality infrastructure is of utmost importance to achieve a balanced development of the Indian Economy.

HEALTH AND EDUCATION

Improvement in the health status of the population has been one of the crucial areas in social development of the country. This can be achieved by way of improving the access to and utilization of health, family welfare and nutrition's services with special focus on underserved access and under privileged groups of population. Technological advancement and resulted in a steep fall in mortality, but the diseases, burden due to communicable

diseases, non communicable diseases, environmental pollution and nutritional problems continue to be very high in spite of the fact that norms for creation of infrastructure and manpower are similar through the country, there remain substantial variations between states and districts within a state in availability and utilization of health care services. Performance in the field of education of one the most disappointing aspects of India's developmental strategy. Out of approximately 200 million children in the age group of 6-14 years, only 120 million are in schools and net attendance in the primary level is only 66 per cent of environment. There is a definite relationship between the spread of education, especially among women, and the attainment of good health. A healthy society with lower infant mortality rate and higher expectation of life at birth will have a strong desire for lower birth rate. A lower birth rate associated with an already attained lower death rate will lead to a significant fall in the natural rate of growth of population of our country where the population problem itself become so cute and appalling that were are urgently in need of arranging the growth rate of population.

RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Rural infrastructure is not only a key component of rural development but also an important ingredient in ensuring any sustainable poverty reduction programme. The proper development of infrastructure in rural areas improves rural economy and quality of life. It promotes better productivity, increased agricultural incomes, adequate employment etc. Infrastructure is the backbone or the skeleton over which the superstructure of the economy rests. Unless there is a proper and strong infrastructure, there cannot be any sustainable development of the economy. The development of rural infrastructure is integral to the economic development of a country like India which predominantly agricultural and over- populated which lives in its villages.

TABLE 1
Expenditure on Infrastructural Sectors in Indian Plans (1951-2007)

Heads of Development	First Plan 1951-56	Second Plan 1956-61	Third Plan 1961-66	Annual Plans 1966-69	Fourth Plan 1969-74	Fifth Plan 1974-79	Annual Plans 1979-80	Sixth Plan 1980-85	Seventh Plan 1985-90	Annual Plans 1990-92	Eighth Plan 1992-97	Ninth Plan 1997-2002	Tenth Plan 2002-07	Total All Plans 1951-2007
1. Irrigation and flood control	22.1	9.2	7.8	7.1	8.6	6.8	10.6	10	7.6	6.7	5.6	7.5	6.8	7.0
2. Power	7.6	9.7	14.6	18.3	18.6	18.8	18.4	16.7	17.3	21	15.8	13.7	16.5	16.0
3. Transport and Communication	26.4	27	24.6	18.4	19.5	17.4	16.8	16.2	17.4	19.5	20.9	25.6	21.3	21.8
4. Social services	24.1	18.3	17.4	14.7	17	17.3	16.2	14.6	16	16.2	18.3	23.7	22.8	21.3
5. Education	7.6	5.8	7.7	5.3	5.7	4.3	2.9	2.7	3.5	4	4.4	6.2		5
6. Public health & family welfare	5	4.9	2.9	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.8	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.9	4.3		3.5
7. Other social services	11.5	7.6	6.8	7.3	9.2	11.1	11.4	8.7	9.4	9.1	10.9	13.4		11.6
8. Infrastructure as % of total	80.3	64.2	64.4	58.6	63.7	63.4	61.9	57.5	58.3	63.3	61.5	70.4	67.4	66.1

Source: Economic Survey, Government of India-various Years, Tenth Plan Documents from www.planningcommission.nic.in.

The Bharat Nirman program visualizes a monstrous scaling up as far as residence availability inclusion, development targets, and budgetary venture. The plan Bharat Nirman was presented based on Provision of Urban conveniences in Rural Areas (PURA). It stresses the significance of urban framework in rural regions. It was spread by Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, the previous leader of India, in his vision 2020. Contains the accompanying network for the group of towns:

1. Physical Connectivity (Roads, Transport offices, and so on.)
2. Economic Connectivity (Banks, Commercial associations, and so on.)
3. Knowledge Connectivity (School, Colleges, Vocational instruction, and so on.)
4. Electronic Connectivity (Phone, internet, cable, etc.)
5. Social Connectivity (Hospital, recreational facilities, place of worship, etc.)

RURAL HOUSING

Housing is ensuring a family life and facilitates a social and cultural life for the individual. Housing as one of the major components of basic needs that offers individuals and families the privacy and security for healthy living. The protection of individuals and families is directly dependent on the type of shelter they have. Creativity and competence of individuals is also dependent directly on where they live. Thus we see rural housing as a major component of basic needs of human life. The term 'rural housing' is used to connect dwelling units plus utility services such as approach roads, a water supply system, sewage and garbage disposal systems, electricity and fuel, facilities such as markets, etc. In India, the National Housing Policy was adopted by the Parliament in August 1994.

INDIRA AWASS YOJANA

To mitigate the problem of shelterlessness in rural areas, the Government of India launched the programme of Indira Awas Yojana in May 1985 as a sub-scheme of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. It is being implemented as an independent scheme since January 1996. The scheme aims at helping below poverty line rural households belong to SCs/STs, free bonded laborers, widows of next-of kin of defense personnel, Ex-Servicemen, and retired members of the paramilitary forces and also non SC/ST rural poor below the poverty line by providing them with grant-in-aid for construction of new dwelling units and up gradation of existing unserviceable Kutch houses.

TABLE -2**Details of houses taken up IAY, Tsunami Rehabilitation schemes, Samathuvapuram & other schemes in Tamil Nadu**

Year	Number of New Houses	Amount (Rs. in Crores)	Up gradation houses	
			Number of UPSr addition houses	Amount (Rs. in crores)
2006-07	53,086	253.43	11,820	15.51
2007-08	88,909	764.27	17,528	21.63
2008-09	75,035	475.31	20,953	30.73
2009-10	1,15,725	1,506.27	38,625	58.02
Total	3,72,755	2,999.28	88,926	125.89

Source: www.tn.gov.in

RURAL WATER SUPPLY

Provision of safe drinking water is considered today as fundamental to good governance to promote good health and welfare of the people. It is the responsibility of the State Government to provide drinking water supply to the rural population by ensuring supply of adequate potable drinking water from a source public tap at a reasonable distance in rural areas.

PERIYAR NINAIVU SAMATHUVAPURAM

Periyar Nainivu Samathuvapuram, a fully state-funded scheme, was launched in 1997-98. Each Samathuvapuram is a self sufficient locality in which 100 houses are constructed and where people of all castes and communities live together in harmony. Between 1997-98 and 2000-01, 145 Samathuvapuram were established all the districts except the Nilgris.

CONCLUSION

It helps to Improving the provision and promotion of infrastructure in all the states in India. Need-Based arrangement with full subtleties of the action savvy spending plan ought to be readied and the assets endorsed to towns to fit into the Annual Action Plan of the Local Administration. So as to improve arrangement and promotion of rural framework, it is important to send the unused lump of assets for the advancement of rural territories. Neighborhood governments must be given force the screen the usage and execution of framework prerequisite. MPs of the separate constitutions must take full intrigue and get criticism card of the advancement of execution of the program once in a quarter. Most audit and screen the advancement of usage and comprehend the imperatives repressing the

advancement which must be gotten through compelling co-appointment among different foundations.

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