



Inclusive Development In India After 2014

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ABSTRACT

The paper evaluates the role of political activism for inclusive growth in India after under Narendra Modi leadership in central government in 2014. The published sources are used for the study. Vulnerable sections of society have got access to welfare schemes and empowerment schemes of government. Jan dhan Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bimal Yojana, Start Up India has enhanced inclusiveness of growth. The social welfare and pro-growth schemes have supported the weaker sections and led to a new wave of inclusive growth in India.

Keywords: Political Activism, Inclusive Growth, Economic, 2014, India, Narendra Modi.

1. INTRODUCTION

The inclusiveness of the growth story is reflected in India, with a first tribal women President elected under the leadership of Mr. Narendra Modi. No leader has achieved so much in inclusiveness in Independent India, like Mr. Narendra Modi. Unknown achievers are now getting recognized through Padma awards. The inclusiveness is comprehensive ranging from banking (Jan Dhan), cooking gas (Ujjwala), toilets (Swachh Bharat), insurance (jeewan jyoti), vaccines, medial insurance (Ayushman Bharat), drinking water (har ghar jal). However, the pure focus on growth without inclusion can be a cause of concern (Chakraborty 2010). Sustainable growth needs inclusion (Thorat 2007). Now it is time that inclusion in India should be compared with the other countries (Sharma & Kukreja, 2013). India is a diversified country. Unless inclusive growth policies are adopted, it is difficult for any leader to get acceptance at the national level. The victory of Mr. Narendra Modi in different regions of India indicate that people from different socio-economic strata are getting benefits from

the policies launched by Mr. Narendra Modi after 2014. Even the society which was divided on caste lines, have shown inclination to accept him as the leader of first choice for governing the state and the country. The welfare launched for women has led to empowerment of women and active participation in work force, sports, politics and at various levels in the society.

2. METHODOLOGY

An exploratory research design is used for the study. Secondary data is used for the study. Published sources have used to assess the development aspects after 2014. Data is analysed using descriptive tools. The limitation of the study is that only few aspects have been considered for deriving conclusion. The study provides scope and inputs for further studies to analyse the inclusiveness of government schemes before and after 2014.

3. FINDINGS

The rural and semi urban households have benefitted more as 67% accounts have been opened up in these areas, whereas only 33% accounts belong to urban areas as shown in figure 1.

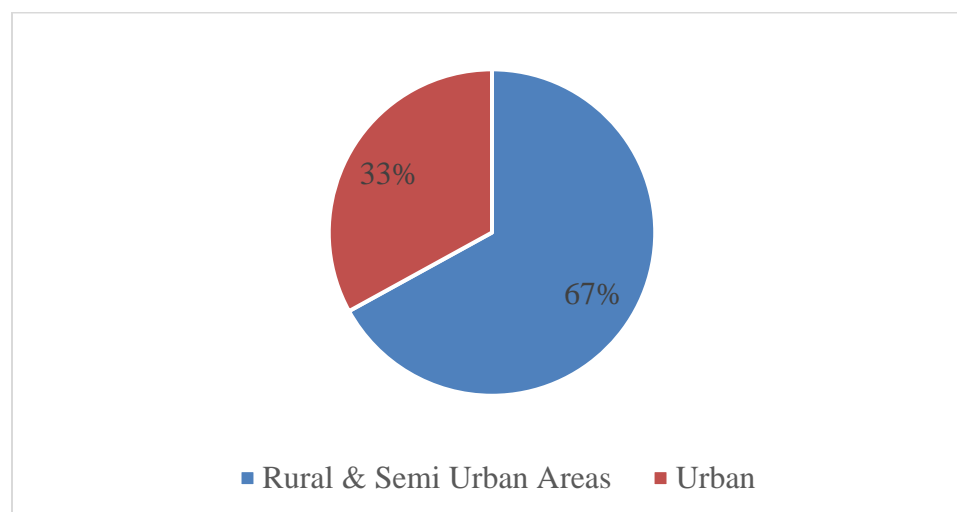


Figure 1: Share of Rural & Semi Urban Areas in PMJDY

Source: PMJDY, 2020

After 2014, the financial inclusion of women has increased. Before 2014, only 27% of the bank accounts opened belonged to women, but after 2014 55.4% of the new bank accounts belonged to women as shown in figure 2.

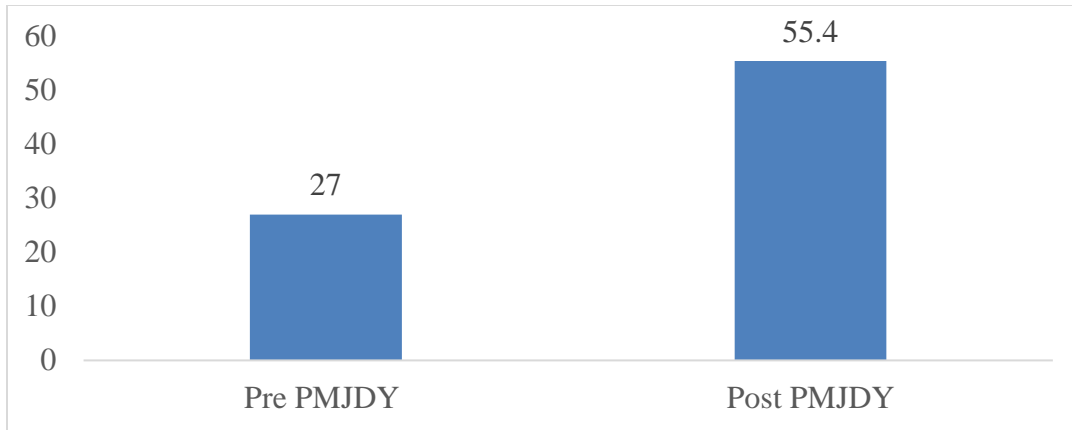


Figure 2: Percentage of Women Accounts Pre and Post PMJDY in India
Source: PMJDY, 2020

70% beneficiaries under Mudra yojana are women as shown in figure 3.

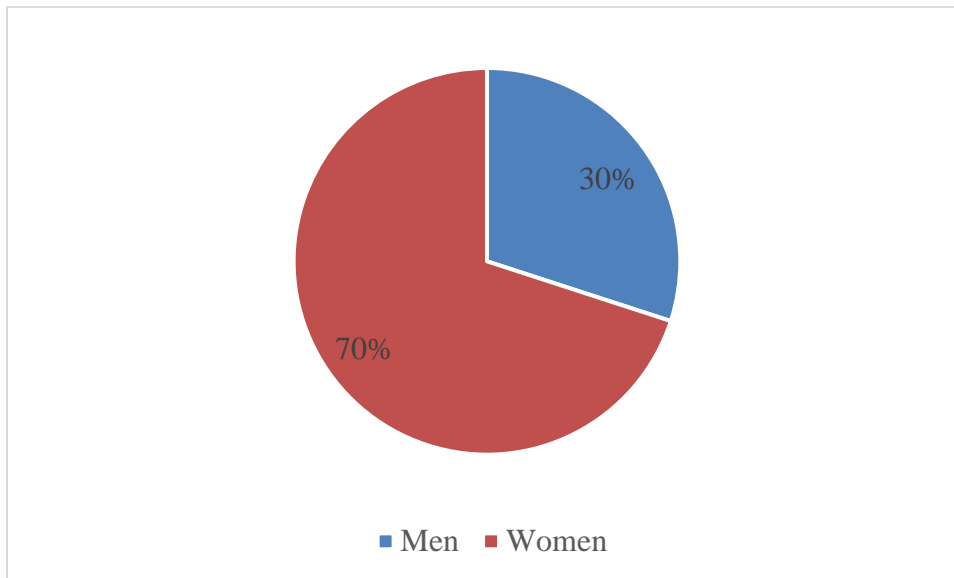


Figure 3: Percentage of Men and Women Beneficiaries under Mudra

Source: Verma, 2020

4. CONCLUSION

The social welfare schemes launched after 2014 had a positive impact on the inclusiveness. The vulnerable sections of society have got an opportunity to come out of poverty and enhance their standard of living. Women participation in growth has increased after 2014. The farmers and micro entrepreneurs have got benefits from various schemes of government. The Covid crisis was a tough time for the humanity. The social welfare schemes of the government have provided much need support to the economically weaker sections

of society. The lives and livelihood both have been taken care of by the government welfare schemes. The focus on information technology has yielded better returns as the corruption of bureaucracy has been curtailed, and the direct beneficiary transfer has ensured that benefit reaches the right person. India can reap the benefits of demographic dividend with an inclusive growth strategy and social cohesiveness among various sections of society.

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