Role of Information Technology in Inclusive Growth of India

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Abstract: *For the comprehensive development of any nation, it is important to create equality in the economic, social and educational sectors and bring everyone into the mainstream of development. The concept of inclusive growth is always beneficial in terms of sustainable economic development and the creation of a welfare state. Many countries of the world adopted the principle of inclusive growth in their plans to develop the economy.*

Keywords: Inclusive growth, Sustainable Economic Development, Agriculture, Information Technology Tools

I. INTRODUCTION

The principle of inclusive growth has been included in the various objectives set by the various Five Year Plans in India. Is From the First Five Year Plan, efforts were made to achieve the goals of inclusive growth. This includes investment in the public sector, Priority to agriculture sector, industrial development, inclusive development, price stabilization and employment generation programs, poverty alleviation programs, schemes to reduce economic disparity as well as life insurance corporations, nationalization of Vice etc. An attempt was made to create a social system based on equality due to plans and programs. In this, the green revolution brought about after 1966 became important for rural development. Former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's announcement and implementation of 'Garibi Hatav' after 1970 was part of inclusive development. His famous plan is '20 Kalmi Program'. Regionalism, sectoral imbalance, economic disparity, gender inequality etc. created during the planning period in India. Problem have been created. In order to reduce them, the consideration of inclusive growth in the five-year plan becomes more important. Of India. In the Five Year Plan, special efforts were made to move towards inclusive growth. Especially in the Eleventh Five Year Plan Apparently the principle of 'Rapid Most Inclusive Growth' was included in the Eleventh Five Year Plan. To enhance the effectiveness of programs that play an important role in promoting inclusiveness Greater focus on enforcement and regulation. The Twelfth Plan sets out the objective of dynamic, sustainable and inclusive growth done. Regionalism, sectoral imbalance, economic disparity, gender inequality etc. created during the planning period in India. Problem have been created. In order to reduce them, the consideration of inclusive growth in the five-year plan becomes more important. Of India In the Five Year Plan, special efforts were made to move towards inclusive growth. Especially in the Eleventh Five Year Plan Apparently the principle of 'Rapid Most Inclusive Growth' was included in the Eleventh Five Year Plan. To enhance the effectiveness of programs that play an important role in promoting inclusiveness Greater focus on enforcement and regulation. The Twelfth Plan sets out the objective of dynamic, sustainable and inclusive growth done to implement the two interrelated concepts of inclusive growth and welfare state in India's development policy the role of electronics and information technology is important in strategy. Keeping this in mind, the Tenth Five Year Plan focused on important social sectors like agriculture, education, health, women and children to achieve the ambitious economic growth rate. Electronics and information technology will be used for inclusive development. And based on that Emphasis is being placed on strengthening the provision structure that extends the benefits of growth to the poor. In recent years, the use of information technology has helped in India's comprehensive development. This includes the public sector as well as the private sector Comprehensive development of the country by combining the concept of population and welfare state and increasing development work of the

government India's growth has been enhanced by providing service facilities in less time and less cost using information technology If it is to be done, the use of information technology is necessary.

1.1 Objectives:
The following objectives have been set for the present research article.
- To understand the concept of inclusive growth.
- To study the Government's policy on inclusive growth.
- To study information technology tools.
- To understand the role of information technology in India's inclusiveness.

1.2 Significance
Information technology is a necessary and important basis for the complete development of the society. Information Technology in Society It is a major tool of influence. You want to increase the rate of development on the one hand and the development process on the other Are For this the Government of India has to change its working culture. Then the use of information technology in India is comprehensive More people want to be accommodated. The gap between rural and urban development needs to be measured. Also there are many problems to be solved. For that the Government of India will have to change its work. So the use of information technology in India is important for development.

1.3 Concept of Inclusive Growth
Although the two mutually complementary concepts of inclusive growth and welfare state are being considered in a new way, these concept It has been practiced in India since ancient times in various forms. Rama Rajya and Kautilya's ideal governance system, by Mahatma Gandhi Ideology, Dr. M.S. The concept of Swaminathan and Varghese Kurian emphasizes on welfare state and inclusive growth. In the concept of inclusive growth, social deprivation is more important than income inequality in the process of economic development. Is received Inclusive agriculture means that the factors of production should be distributed in such a way that they benefit every section of the society Should be In reality, the concept of inclusive growth should create competitiveness and equal opportunities among the underprivileged poor. Inclusive growth is a long-term process in which productive employment needs to be created rather than the actual no distribution of income. Because the development that takes place can increase the income of the deprived people. Also labor force participation in the development process is an effective way of inclusive growth.

II. MEDIA OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN INDIA'S COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT
- **Use of Computers in Public Administration:** It is seen that computers are being used in public administrative work at the government level. It includes civil administration, education, health, agriculture, industry, services, transport, defense and justice system etc. Computers are used in the field. For each of the government Computer sets are provided in the office. This gave rise to the e-Governance system and has become an integral part of governance.
- **Maha-e-Seva Kendra:** Union Government formulated National e-Governance Action Programme. It includes government semi-government and private services in rural areas of the state It has been decided to make 'Maha-e-Seva Kendra' on the scale of one for six villages to reach the people in urban areas. Through this center Government services to the citizens of rural and urban areas including various certificates, licenses, satbara transcript, eight a etc. Records as well Mobile Recharge, Visa, Railway, Airoplane Tickets, Agricultural Commodity Market Price etc. This includes service. Management of all these centers and Resident Deputy Collector will be appointed as 'Nodal Officer' to solve his problems.
- **E-Governance:** Through the medium of e-Governance, many things that the common man needs are made available through the use of computers. So people get a smart (S-Simple M-Model A-AccountableR-Responsive T-Transparent) administration. So e-administration means smart administration. This brings

dynamism and transparency in government work. Moreover, by establishing a direct relationship between the government and the people, the middlemen in the transaction are reduced. In India e-Government Service was approved in May 2006. Based on this, it will be possible to reach maximum number of people in less time. E-Governance is also being used in India's public delivery system. This will prevent malpractices in the public distribution system, reduce corruption and benefit the people living in poverty.

- **E-registration of land transactions:** Vehicles and land, property etc. on the basis of e-registration. Buy and sell. For that registration through computer and internet Is done This saves people time and money. Currently this method is used for many reasons. Hence construction through traditional methodsthe revenue of the government is increasing by curbing the malpractices.

- **Setu Facilitation Centre:** Government to bring people orientation, decision-making ability and dynamism in the administration as well as gaining public trust in the government Information and facilities center (Setu Suvidha Kendra) at district level and taluka level as well as at local level across the state.Made Various types of certificates are given through this center. E.g. Caste Certificate, Residence and Income Proof, Ration Card, VII Windbreak etc. facilities are readily available from the bridge facility. This saves common people time and money The speed of government work is also increasing.

- **E-Choupal**: On the basis of e-Choupal, the farmers are provided with technology, weather forecasting, soil testing and crop price information related to the crop. E-Chaupal will help to solve the basic problems in agriculture sector in rural areas. Along with this, Kisan Call Center is used to resolve and advise the farmers on agricultural problems. 'Kisan Call Center' was established by the Ministry of Agriculture and Telecommunications Consultants India Ltd. It was done by their joint efforts. Farmer By calling the toll-free number 1551 of the call center, farmers get guidance about agriculture, animal husbandry and fish farming.

- **E-Aadhaar:** Aadhaar Card issued by the Government of India is a means of identifying an individual. Fingers in this A photograph of the imprinted eyes is scanned and Aadhaar card is issued to the person after filling other details of the person based on various proofs Aadhaar Card or 'e-Aadhaar Card' is available. E Aadhaar card is available on the website. It has various uses It is being done for government schemes, grants and various forms of government work.

- **Direct Cash Transfer:** In our country, since January 1, 2013, 'Direct Cash Transfer' i.e. direct cash transfer scheme is a select few. Implemented in the district. It will soon be implemented across India. Through this various welfare schemes of Central and State Govt. Grant i.e. subsidy is directly credited to the bank account of the beneficiary on the basis of Aadhaar number. This is called 'Direct Cash Transfer Scheme'.. This is an innovative scheme. Through this scheme, the government is going to provide subsidy for a total of 34 schemes. It includes 'Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme' (MGNREGA) public distribution system, allowances for the elderly, subsidy on LPG cylinders, various scholarships etc. has been included. The 'Direct Cash Transfer' scheme is going to be important for India's comprehensive development. The 'Direct Cash Transfer Scheme' is seen as an information technology based mechanism to prevent leakage of subsidy. The government intends to give various grants directly to the people. For this internet computer core banking etc. Modern technology is used.

- **Direct to Home:** In India, during the period of 'Khauja' concept, there were drastic changes in the media. At such a time, in order to reach the poor and all common people in the remote areas, to bring them into the mainstream of development, the government works for social awareness by broadcasting the concept of 'DTH' i.e. 'Direct to Home' through advertisements like population control, literacy campaign. More implemented like India. Many channels can be viewed on it for free as well as for a modest price. Pulse polio through this channel in developing countries with a large population, public broadcasting organizations consider this type of work to be important. Such a task Essential for inclusive development.

- **Community Radio**: India's comprehensive growth information Was given This achieves the objective of increasing the capacity of the radio medium to involve the general public in the development process In India, 4000 community radio stations were approved in 2007 after adopting the 'Community Radio' policy in 2006. It will help. In India on 'Community Radio' 'Kunjal Panje Kachhaji' from Bhuj, Gujarat, Kolar District,

Karnataka Programs like 'Namma Dhvanim', 'Mandakini Ki Awaaz' from Garhwal in Uttarakhand state, 'Kelu Sakhi' from Bangalore are 'Community Radio'. Rise up These programs are based on the language, culture and needs of the region. 'Community radio with people in that area By keeping in touch, they contribute to their social and economic development.

- **E-Banking:** Recently, online transactions have been facilitated in the walking sector through the Internet. Reserve Bank of India and Govt Giving special importance to financial inclusion. This will benefit all sections of the society especially the low income people and the weaker sections Creation of various schemes to provide timely and adequate walking services at low cost to common people in rural areas Have done For financial inclusion in India banks in India have introduced e-banking, virtual banking, core banking, mobile banking, credit Card, Debit Card and ATM. Emphasis is placed on increasing the use of such concepts and tools. This makes people different Banking services and facilities are available in less time and at less cost.

- **Tele Medicine:** Doctors in the city video through specially designed hardware and software based on 'Tele Medicine' This facility provides medical facilities to understand the patient's problem through conferencing. Useful for remote areas like Nicobar and Lakshadweep. The facility is currently in preliminary stages of development and expansionthe government intends to implement it all over the country. If this is done, many common people can benefit from these facilities. Currently 'National Rural Health Scheme' for the poor through Govt.Rajiv Gandhi Vital Health Scheme in Maharashtra as well as all Govt Maternal health care. Health care is provided. "Telemedicine" method can be used in it. Through the private sector in the same borough The health services and facilities will also be available to the people at low cost.

- **Geographic Information System and Global Positioning System:** Geographic Information System and Global Positioning System are GIS and GPS. Come to India in recent times The concept is used for a variety of purposes such as measuring land, agricultural production, measuring various natural resources, various Types of surveying, mapping, telecommunications, meteorological information, environmental conservation, environmental management and ecology Impact assessment and planning etc. is used for Due to this, the system is also important to reach the benefits of development to the common people.

- **Development of various sectors through mobile:** Government of Maharashtra has created 'Kapi Panel' for farmers using this technology. Free through SMS to farmers under this The recent revolution in India is the mobile revolution. Today almost all families have mobile phones. Then Crop radish is given. Also through MoU between BSNL and Maharashtra State Agriculture Department 'Mahakrishi Sanchar Mobile Service' Has been started. Also, various departments in the public sector use mobile to convey information to the public. That's all It was cheap.

- **Other e-facilities**: Apart from the above facilities e-education, e-learning, e-library, virtual classroom, e-mail, e-post, e-fax, e-examination (Examination All Procedures), e-Courts, e-Commerce, e-KYC, e-Agriculture, e-Tendering, e-Connectivity (All Zilla Parishad Village Panchayati) and all public, private offices and institutions in India using such means as pneumatic systems Is Also Lok Sabha General Election 2014 using high technology while accelerating Indian administration across the country Electronic voting will be conducted. The Election Commission has sent SMS to all the mobile phone holders about their names in the voting list asked to make sure. All this is happening to prevent malpractice in elections. So today information technology is being used everywhere for various reasons.

III. CONCLUSION

Despite the rapid economic growth in India, corruption, economic disparity, environmental degradation, cronyism, black money, poverty, have reached the extent. Whatever economic progress in India has benefited only the top 15 to 25 percent if we want to become a superpower, we have to develop comprehensively. For this, poverty alleviation, unemployment reduction, health facilities Reforms, reduction of corruption, increase in agriculture and educational infrastructure and reforms in financial sector etc. Paying conscious attention to it is necessary and to do that and to use the above information technology for effective implementation of various developmental schemes it is necessary. Only then will it reach the general public and is currently being attempted. Government of India for inclusive development Hi-tech administration is being developed by using information technology on a large scale. This requires the use of

Six-C (6-C). That It means connectivity, creativity, community, capacity, collaboration and cash, hence transparency in governance. Can be So considering all the above factors, the role of multifaceted progress is important in realizing the dream of making India a superpower. i.e. 'comprehensive'. Progress is essential. For this, it is necessary to use information technology on a large scale. If this happens, India can become a superpower.

IV. RECOMMENDATION/SUGGTIONS

Certainly, here are some recommendations for promoting the role of information technology in achieving inclusive growth in India:

1. Digital Infrastructure Development:

A) Invest in Rural Connectivity: Extend high-speed internet access to rural and remote areas, ensuring that even marginalized communities have access to digital resources.

B) Focus on 5G and Beyond: Continue to invest in advanced technologies like 5G to enable faster and more reliable connectivity across the country.

2. Digital Literacy Programs:

A) Promote Digital Education: Implement widespread digital literacy programs, targeting schools, colleges, and adult education centers, to ensure that people of all ages can benefit from technology.

3. E-Government Services:

A) Expand Digital Government Services: Encourage the development and expansion of e-government services, making it easier for citizens to access government services online.

4. Financial Inclusion:

A) Strengthen Digital Payments: Promote digital payment methods and encourage citizens to use mobile wallets, UPI, and other finch solutions.

B) Support Microfinance Initiatives: Facilitate microfinance institutions in leveraging technology for reaching the underserved.

5. Economic Inclusion:

A) Support SMEs: Provide digital infrastructure, training, and financial support to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to help them grow and create jobs.

B) E-commerce Growth: Promote e-commerce platforms, especially for small businesses, and simplify e-commerce regulations.

6. Social Inclusion:

A) Telemedicine and Telehealth: Encourage the growth of telemedicine and telehealth services to make healthcare accessible to remote and underserved areas.

B) E-Learning: Invest in digital educational content and platforms to ensure quality education is accessible to all, especially in remote regions.

7. Cyber security and Data Privacy:

A) Strengthen Cybersecurity: Enhance cybersecurity measures to protect personal data and financial information, fostering trust in digital services.

8. Policy and Regulatory Framework:

A) Support Innovation: Create a regulatory environment that encourages innovation in the IT sector while safeguarding against misuse.

9. Research and Development:

A) Invest in R&D: Allocate resources for research and development in emerging technologies to keep India at the forefront of IT advancements.

10. Collaboration and Partnerships:

A) Public-Private Partnerships: Foster collaboration between the government, private sector, and civil society to drive IT-driven inclusive growth initiatives.

11. Monitoring and Evaluation:

A) Assessment and Feedback: Regularly evaluate the impact of IT initiatives on inclusive growth and make adjustments as needed based on feedback and data.

12. Sustainable Practices:

A) Green IT: Promote sustainable and environmentally friendly IT practices to mitigate the environmental impact of technology adoption.

These recommendations, if effectively implemented, can help India harness the full potential of information technology to promote inclusive growth, bridging socio-economic gaps and improving the overall quality of life for its citizens.

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