Developed India Vision 2020

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Abstract

The role of technology development in the economic progress of a nation is being increasingly recognised. Efforts are being made globally to develop technology strengths and firms are becoming more and more competitive. The developing countries especially have shown a marked rise in the pace of economic growth. The trends indicate that there is likely to be a shift in economic power towards the third world countries in the 21st century.

To become an economic power, technology and economy need to be considered in an integrated manner rather than as separate entities. With the opening up of economy, Indian industry needs to be globally competitive. Hence, "what is required is a clear vision of what can be achieved and how best to achieve it". The Indian Industry will have to support the nation in acquiring economic leadership and progress by 2020.

TIFAC had taken up the challenge of delivering a Technology Vision for India for 2020 to provide directions for national initiatives in Science & Technology and a strong basis for a policy framework not only for investment but also for the development R&D Institutions and Academia in the studies, and indirectly involving around 5000 nationwide experts from Industry, Government, R&D Institutions and Academia through questionnaires, interviews etc.

Keywords: Vision 2020, Technology Development, Economic Power, Leadership.

Introduction

Law of Development

Last two years, we studying the development patterns and the dynamics of connectivity between nations, especially in trade and business .As you all know the world has few developed countries and many developing countries. What is the dynamics between them and what connects of them in a developed country have to market its products in a competitive way to different countries to remain a developed country. The developing country, to get transformed into developed country, they too have to market their products to other countries in a competitive way.

India is today a developing country and we have a vision to transform India into a developed nation by 2020, using technology as a tool. With the growing economy and strong internal market, India is destined to make competitive products using technological innovations. Software and pharma products have shown the lead. We see the emergence of steel technology, space technology and defence systems going to the international markets in addition to conventional products. The initiatives taken in solar farming to generate energy, desalination plants to generate drinking water will soon be mission mode programmes offering a large business in India and outside.

Transforming the Nation

In developed country, five areas in combination have been identified based on India's core competence, natural resources and talented manpower for integrated action to double the growth rate of GDP and realize the Vision of Developed India.

1. Agriculture and Food Processing- with a target of doubling the present production of food and agricultural products by 2020.
2. Agro food processing industry would lead to the prosperity of rural people, food security and speed up the economic growth;
3. Infrastructure with reliable and quality electric power including solar farming for all parts of the country, providing urban amenities in rural areas and interlinking of rivers;
4. Education and Healthcare is a social security and eradication of illiteracy and health for all;

Tourism
The Vast Civilisational Heritage of Our Country

Ranging from the Himalayas to Kanyakumari, Jammu & Kashmir, central India, North-Eastern states, Bihar, western States, the large coastal line, Andaman, Nicobar and Lakshadweep islands -- have a lot to attract the tourists. In spite of this vast potential, Indian tourism appears to have a very small market share of 0.38 per cent with total arrivals of 2.64 million in the overall global scenario. This can certainly be increased keeping in mind India's unique positioning as a multi-dimensional country with many tourist attractions.

Small and Medium-Scale Industries / Enterprises

The small-scale industries sector plays a vital role in the growth of the country. It contributes almost 40 per cent of the gross industrial value added in the Indian economy. It has been estimated that the turn over to capital employed is approximately 4.62. The small-scale sector has grown rapidly over the years. The number of small-scale units has increased from an estimated 0.87 million units in the year 1980-81 to over 3 million in the year 2000. The small-scale industry sector in India creates largest employment opportunities for the Indian populace, next only to agriculture. The SSI sector plays a major role in India's present export performance. About 45 per cent to 50 per cent of the Indian exports are contributed by the SSI sector.

Providing Urban Amenities in Rural Areas

In India there are about six lakh villages and around 70 per cent of our population resides in them. Hence the villages have to play a crucial role in bringing about overall development in the country. The prosperity of these villages can come only through providing infrastructure, industrial support and employment opportunities. Providing urban amenities in rural areas envisages four types of connectivity: Physical, electronic, knowledge and economic connectivities for sustained development in village clusters. The government has decided to implement the 'providing urban amenities in rural areas' strategy in 5,000 rural clusters as a model across the country in the next five years.

Conclusion

India International Trade Fair has to become a window through which we can see the scene of development in different sectors including industry, service and agriculture. The industry fair raises the hope and aspirations for different industries to field their products in a competitive environment .India has large potential for tourism. I suggest that two to three un-inhabited islands in Andaman, Nicobar and Lakshadweep are to be developed as model tourist destinations with infrastructure, air and sea connectivities. The small-scale industrialist should become CEOs and consider each providing urban amenities in rural areas complex as a tremendous business opportunity and provide four types of connectivity. Presently most of the industries are located in urban areas where as 700 million people living in rural areas require stable employment.

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