



WILL INDIA DEVELOP IN 2020??”



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Abstract: In our democratic country we are exercising varied rights and duties whether it is encrypted or decrypted to the organization conferred to the nation, it goes on. Stating that India will become a developed nation in 2020 is just a statement and it is. But how it's possible if this present situation continues? How we will develop among nations and prove our brilliance to others? How to eradicate some of the known mistakes and how to curb some of the unknown intricacies?

Keyword: Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth, Democratic country .

The problems faced overdue the solutions to it. This include improper power and energy management, inefficient water management, poor irrigation systems, too much of leaders, illegal money handing, over population and high illiteracy rate with increasing poverty, inconsistent Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth, over utilization of the reservation system in education and in all fields and the list goes on ,declined security level in all fields, polluted to the core. But how do we minimize these activities and shape our country?

Though the government is taking steps to utilize the existing energy resources and striving hard to achieve uninterrupted power supply by establishing more nuclear power stations, we still lag behind to accept the criteria and the change that they impose for our betterment. To make our country rich in economy we should accept this challenge of making it electrically number one as this forms the integral part .

Another solution is utilizing the optimal resources in our households to develop such as roofing up with solar panels, having a waste water utilization system, implementing wireless power transmission in small areas so as to eradicate the usage of cables, minimizing theft of electricity, usage of eco friendly systems suitable for all, etc. we can afford to these solutions depending on the annual income of families. Nuclear energy stands in a better position on comparing to other way outs.

To the proper water management system, during monsoon failure rather than whiling the river water to the sea it can be truncated and utilized for our purpose. Rather than going on for discussion about integrating the rivers of the country this forms an effective solution.

Irrigation and drainage plays a vital role to meet the demands of our country withstanding the problems of flood and drought. Judicious water management is the need of the hour and our country seems to have realized this by emphasizing more policy reforms. (Farmers Managed Irrigation System) plays a prominent role to improve the efficiency of irrigation system and also in generating revenue. Successful implementation of such projects will pay dividends. The World Bank has lent 55 billion dollars to implement these schemes. In worldwide, still there is lack of basic infrastructure, poor maintenance and insufficient investments on repair and rehabilitation.

In India, policy reforms have been carried out to take care of deteriorating surface irrigation system. Irrigation requires 541 billion cu.metre annually. It may further rise to 910 billion cu.metre in the year 2025. The major problems faced by the irrigation sector are

- declining investment on maintenance
- low levels of system efficiency
- poor financial working
- low quality & reliability
- system-wide equity

It is ironic that India has only one standard time despite the country spans longitudes of 68 at the western end and 98 at the eastern boundary. The two extremes differ by 2 hours. IST is fixed at 82.5 or 5.5 hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time(GMT). The people of the northeast are the worst affected and they want a separate time zone so that the clock maybe advanced by an hour.

The planning commission suggests that altering IST and creating two time zones will also contribute to energy

management. DST (Daylight Saving Time), wherein the time is advanced by 1 hour in the summer and retracted during winter, is adopted by several countries. This annuls the problem of late sunrises and early sunsets. Advance IST by half an hour rather than creating 2 time zones or DST. This will accrue a lot of energy saving. Maximum energy is saved especially during the evening hours.

Lighting used is less and we depend more on sunlight. It is estimated that light is switched on for 5 -6 hours in the evening hours after sunset. On account of limiting to 4 hours enormous amount of energy is saved. The person who previously goes to bed at 11 pm now goes to bed at 10.30 (As the biological clock of a person remains the same) and he wakes up early by half an hour (at this time the sun would have already rose and switching on light is unnecessary). Half an hour of energy saving in every house will lead to energy saving of 2.3 billion units of energy per year for the country. The energy deficit is down trodden quiet a bit.

As business leaders try to navigate and rebuild economies savaged by the global meltdown, business schools around the world are rethinking leadership and how to train the next generation of managers in the midst of unprecedented challenges. It is not time to tweak what has been done before. It is a time for reinvention of management education. The reinvention may well be led by India, where explosive growth in demand for management training has opened the door to massive growth and innovation in the business school sector. India has a one-of-a-kind combination of location, culture, and demographics. The environment is one of the levers of prosperity and it should be one of the priorities of 21st century. Paperless transactions which involves sending receipts, issuing pay slips can be made and even software's like document sign and e-signatures are used which incorporates the signatures in the digital record. LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environment Design) certification is made mandatory and proper energy audit is done in all industries. International standards must be set for environment management systems so that the companies effectively and economically protect our mother nature

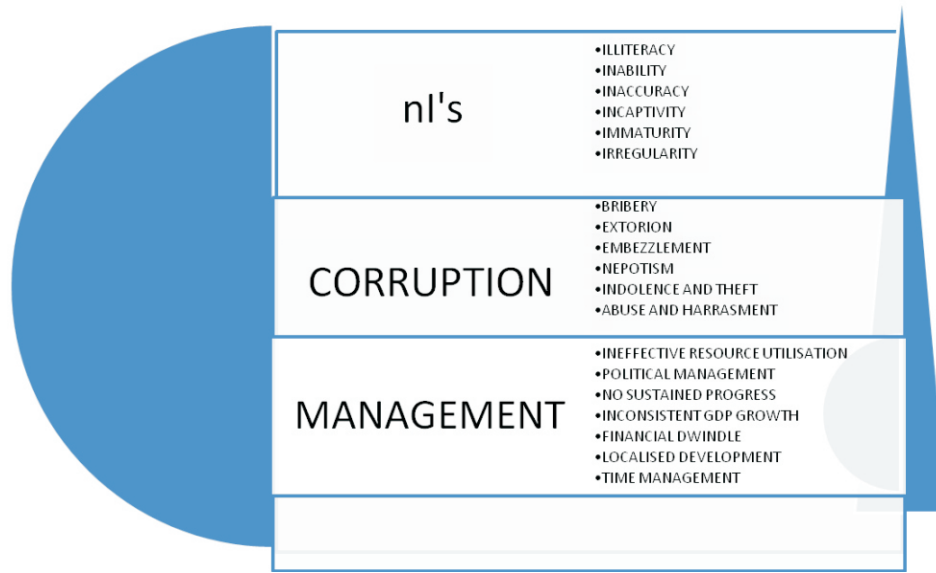
Like a developing nation that skips the messy stage of telephone poles and patchworks of wires and goes straight to high-speed wireless, India has the opportunity and motivation to leverage the lessons learned by the Western world's business schools, and create a management education system that will spur economic growth—and become the ultimate state-of-the-art laboratory for global business education innovation.

As we look back at the institutions offering academic inputs in the rural space, we find that there are several programmes' that address the needs of development. The pioneering of them all is the Tata Institute of Social Sciences [TISS] which has had a programme on social work and has sent several committed students to the field. Several universities have had social work as a part of the Masters programme. Most of these programmes provided the students with skills that were “developmental” in nature and were oriented towards addressing the failure of the state in and helped create newer and more effective alternatives of addressing the issues of poverty and social deprivations. The graduates of such places joined the non-profit sector and in many cases took to activism. The role of NGOs must be recognised by the government and they should be given more comfort in serving the society by reducing the cumbersome procedure that it takes while implementing any project.

While that was an important in development, there was another aspect for which formal education was not available for a long time. This pertained to the issue of market failures. The developmental interventions led by NGOs were powerful, but what drove such programmes? The answer, possibly, was to be found in the internal commitment of the people working in the field. We could see that, three decades ago, we had a large number of institutions that were emerging in response to market failures.

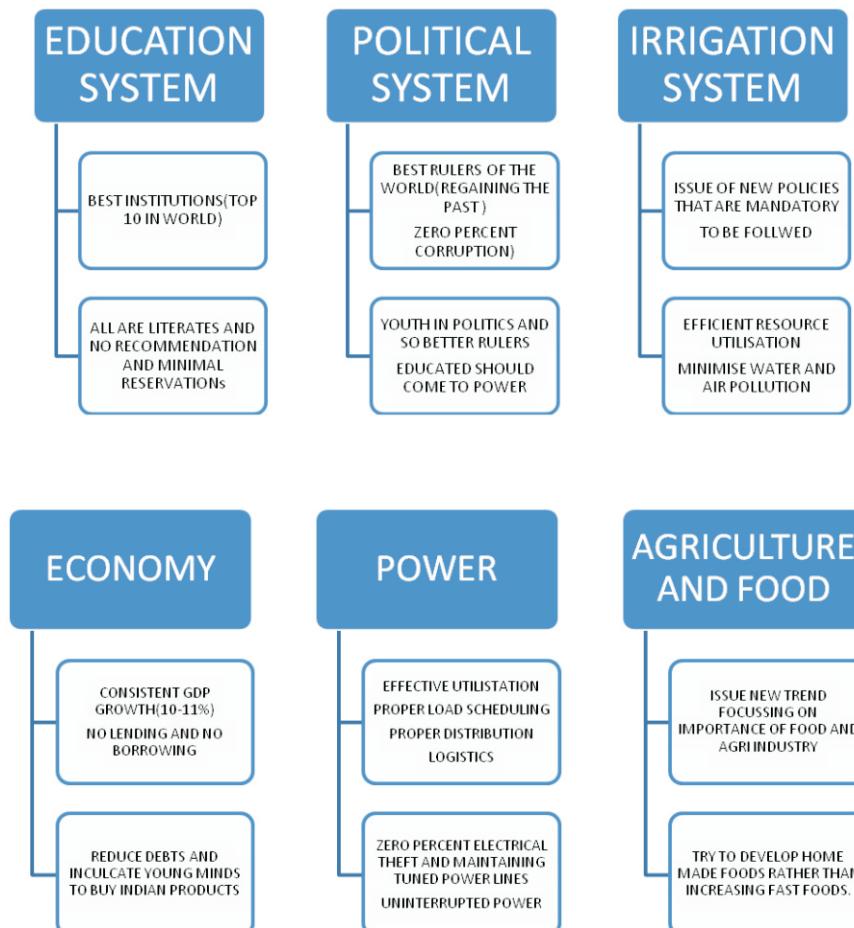
Co-operatives addressed market failures in an effective and commercially viable manner. While technical people did join co-operatives not many who had the managerial skills were looking for a career there. Such organizations needed people with special skills - managers who had their heart in the right place and could understand the world of commerce. It was difficult for English educated sophisticated and urbane youth to see unlettered masses as their masters. This shows that Education segment along with management sector needs development.

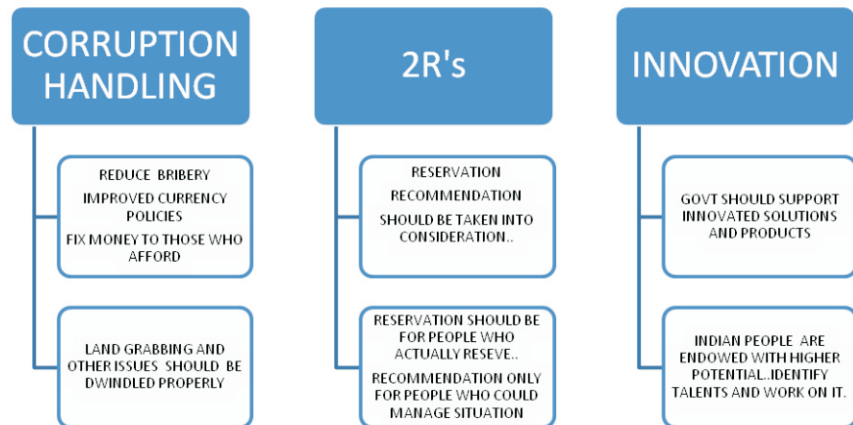
PRESENT SCENARIO



The following List enumerates WHERE We KEEP ON LAGGING our knees.....

FLOW DIAGRAM DEPICTING WHAT WE ACTUALLY NEED TO DO..





CONCLUSION

It is a greater prospect of we being the citizen of India and stating that we can do this and that forgetting the main motive **“ACTIONS SPEAK LOUDER THAN WORDS”**,

In a country like ours there are innumerable problems that overlay the beneficiary provocations that drive the country at its fragmented state leading to the layer of taken for granted. It's in the minds of little minds and also the elder erudite to make the country fly its flag high releasing fragrance ahead of all nations thereby cherishing the dream **“INDIA A SUPER AND MULTIFACETED POWER IN THE WORLD”**