

THE ROLE AND ASPIRATIONS OF IDEAL VILLAGE FOR 5 TRILLION \$ ECONOMY OF INDIA

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Abstract

Gandhiji said India is a Country of villages. Urban - Rural divide is one of the important issues in India. Without inclusive development and upgradation of rural India, it is not possible and worthy to dream of India as an Economy of 5 trillion \$. The no. of villages increased from 6,49,481 in 2011 to 6,64,369 during 2011 to 2019. The self-sufficiency, use of local resources, use of recent technology available, upgraded skills, quality of education, organic farming, maintaining environment-friendly actions, access and apply for the Government's various schemes where individual or groups of people are eligible, decrease disparity, eradicate poverty, increase real GDP, availability of health infrastructure are the priorities for making India an Economy of \$ 5 trillion in coming future. With this point of view, how an economic activity performed in an Ideal Village i.e. Manjarsumbha, Dist.- Ahmednagar (Maharashtra). The researcher is focusing on analyzing the village status concerning the income of the family head, educational and health status, agriculture holding, method of cultivation, practices, allied activities, routine businesses, techniques used, aspirations etc. It makes their village smart and ideal village. In this study, the reach of government policies and villagers' aspirations are analyzed. This study can be a role model for other villages that need time to make viksit an inclusive India with an Economy of 5 trillion \$ in the coming future.

Keywords: *Ideal Village, economy of 5 trillion \$, aspirations of villagers, etc.*

INTRODUCTION

India's GDP stood at USD 3.7 trillion at the end of 2022-23. It was 189 billion USD in 1980-1981, USD 476 billion in 2000-2001 and jumped up to 1.7 trillion in 2010-2011 with 10th rank in the world. It is expected to become 3rd largest economy in the coming three years with a GDP of 5 trillion USD and touch 7 trillion USD in 2030 as per a Finance Ministry announcement made on January 29, 2024. The Finance Ministry is also expected to become 'Viksit Bharat' by 2047. India is expecting to grow by more than 7 per cent in the future. The economic advisor of India attributed it to the built infrastructure and increased capex in the recent past. The macroeconomic variables are optimistic for the future. This is one glorious side of the Indian Economy. On the other hand, the more important side not only in India but also in the world is 'Disparity'. As per the OXFAM international report, the richest five men in the world have doubled their fortunes in the last five years. On the other side, almost 5 billion people have become poorer globally. The hardship and hunger are the daily reality for many people worldwide. It will take the next 230 years to end poverty but we can have one trillionaire in a decade. In the Indian context, India's top one per cent owned more than 40.5 per cent of the total wealth in 2021. The no. of billionaires increased to 166 from 102 during 2020 to 2022. Accordingly, Charity called on India's Finance Ministry to levy a wealth tax on the ultra-rich to tackle this inequality. This report also highlighted that 40 per cent of the wealth created from 2012 to 2021 had gone to just 1 per cent richest and only 3 per cent had trickled down to the bottom 50 per cent of the population who contributed around 64 per cent of the GST and only 4 per cent of GST coming 10 per cent richest people. It invites progressive taxation for GST. Oxfam said, 2 per cent wealth tax on Indian billionaires can meet the nutrition of the country. Only one per cent is sufficient for the National Health Mission. Taxing 100 billionaires only 2.5 per cent can bring back 15 crore children to the school. India has to demolish the myth that tax cuts for the richest result in their wealth and trickle down to everyone else.

PROFILE OF THE MANJARSUMBHA VILLAGE:

The village of Manjarsumbha is located at 18 k. m. north of Ahmednagar City. It has a total population of 1600 people, and an area of 1050 hectares of which 700 hectares are under cultivation. The total no. of homes was 270 which are largely scattered. Around 90 homes are located in the forest and 180 are around them. There is one Gorakshanath Gad, a spiritual place that many people visit daily. The villagers planted around 600 Banyan trees.

There are two water ATMs, one Z.P. School and one Wasti School. It is Smart Gram in Ahmednagar Taluka- 2017-18 by GOM, Rural Development Department. Malnutrition-free village in 2011-12 by District administration Sant Tukaram Wangram Best Forest Management Committee in 2017-18 by Forest Ministry, GOM and Nirmal Gram Award by GoI in 2007-2008.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

The following are the objectives of the study.

1. To analyse the economic activities and practices of the Ideal Village
2. To analyse the aspirations of the villagers to make the Indian Economy \$ 5 trillion in the near future and viksit bharat, evolving into an advanced economy by 2047.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

This research is based on primary data. The secondary data is also considered to know the profile of the village. The schedule of 27 questions was prepared and filled individually by interacting with the respondents. The random sample method is used. The profile of the village was obtained from the Village panchayat technician with the help of the head of the Village Panchyat i.e. Deputy Sarpanch.

Analysis of the responses:

The schedule comprising 38 questions was prepared. It was explained to surveyors. We visited the Manjarsumbha village and met personally with the villagers randomly and get it filled. Its details are as follows:

Table no.1: Observed values of selected variables					
Sr. No.	Particular	Observed Value	Sr. No.	Particular	Observed Value
1	Average age of family head in years	43	20	Average Land Holding in an acre	3.22
2	Education up to S.S.C. or below (%)	37.25	21	Engaged in Agriculture allied activities (%)	74.29
3	Education up to H.S.C. (%)	35.29	22	Goat Farming (%)	31.43
4	Education up to U.G. and above (%)	13.73	23	Dairy Farming (%)	37.14
5	Male Family Head (%)	84.31	24	Poultry Farming (%)	5.71
6	Have Mobile (%)	88.24	25	Irrigation available for farmer (%)	56.86
7	Internet Connection (%)	62.22	26	Irrigated Seasonally (%)	82.76
8	T.V. (%)	76.47	27	Irrigated Twelve Month %	17.24
9	Freez (%)	58.82	28	Using Traditional Way of the Irrigation (%)	86.21
10	Bike (%)	70.59	29	Using Modern Way of the Irrigation (%)	13.79
11	Car (%)	3.92	30	Organic Farming (%)	37.14
12	Tempo (%)	0	31	Inorganic Farming (%)	37.14
13	Truck (%)	3.92	32	Mixed (%) [Organic and inorganic farming]	25.71
14	Tractor (%)	15.69	33	Beneficiary of any Government Scheme (%) [State/ Centre]:	33.33
15	Average No. of Family Members	5.92	34	Illness in the family in last year (%)	33.33

16	Average No. of Girls in the Family	1.39	35	Expectations to meet the aspirations	22.86 %- Increase MSP and Its effective implementations
17	Average No. of Boys in Family	1.12	36	Expectations to meet the aspirations	7.84 %- Effective implementations of Government Schemes
18	Average No. of children in the family	2.52	37	Expectations to meet the aspirations	31.37 % of respondents expect good hospital services
19	Farmers (%)	68.63	38	Expectations to meet the aspirations	15.69 % of respondents are expecting good roads

DISCUSSION & IMPLICATIONS

- The village is dominated by male family heads i.e. 84.31 percent. Out of the total respondents [51], 88 per cent had mobile but internet connectivity was 62.22 percent.
- There was a mixed picture of durables. The average size of the family was 5.92 persons in a family. Notably, as compared to average boy children [1.12], average girl child no. was good [1.39]. It shows very good gender sensitisation and understanding of the gender gap.
- The main source of villagers' livelihood was farming [68.63 per cent]. But the average land holding falls under the small farmer category [3.22 acres].
- Out of total farmers, 74.29 percent farmers were doing allied activities mostly goat farming and dairy farming. The farmers still depend on the traditional crops like Bajra, Wheat, Jawar, Onion etc.
- For irrigation purposes, there is no strong source of water and twelve-month availability of water, [around 60 years back, the village was shifted from another nearby place to an existing place only because of water availability for drink purpose]. Only 56.86 percent had irrigation facilities of cropping. Of which, 82.76 percent was seasonally irrigated cropping. But they are managing it with the help of wells and borewells. In such a situation, it is necessary to use modern tools of irrigation like drip, sprinkler, rainbow pipe etc. However, they prefer the traditional tools of irrigation which need to be changed. It also invites focus and incentives for organic farming to grow in tune with global vision of sustainable development.
- Despite, winning various awards and awareness, only 33.33 per cent respondents were beneficiaries of the Government schemes from the State and Centre. Even they are not benefited from PM-JAY as 33 per cent of families face illness and spend money in private hospitals.
- The villagers were not taken health policies.
- To meet their aspirations, they expect effective implementation of various Government Schemes, an Increase in the Minimum Support Price and its effective implementations, road construction and a strengthening of public schools and hospitals.
- "The purchase of the agriculturist's requirement and the scale of his produce are key activities in the business of farming. Due to his inability to secure a fair deal at these two stages, the average agriculturist is denied the full fruits of his industry" – First Five-Year plan. Despite these, policy makers yet not followed the recommendations made by Dr. M.S. Swaminathan regarding Minimum Support Price of Agriculture produce.

CONCLUSION

The role of villages and villagers is significant to achieving the goal of a 5 trillion \$ Economy of India and making the country Viksit Bharat by 2047. Despite many limitations, villagers are trying to manage the situation and are ready to contribute to making Viksit Bharat. Effective implementation of the government schemes, an increase in Minimum Support Price for agricultural produce and its effective implementation, infrastructure development, and strengthening public schools and hospital services are expectations of the villagers.

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