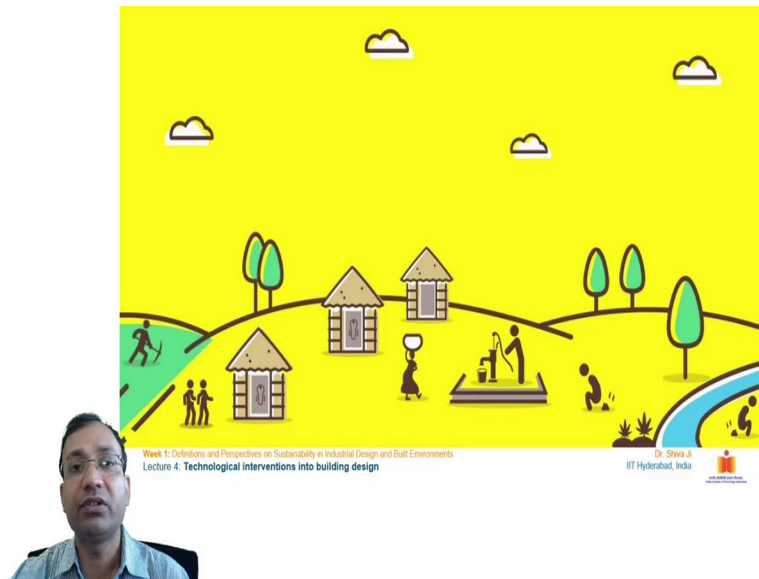


Strategies for Sustainable Design
Professor Doctor Shiva Ji
Indian Institute of Technology, Hyderabad
Lecture 28

Policy Push for Development of the Low Economic Regions

Hello everyone, so, in this lecture we will discuss about policy push for development of the low economic region. So, India is actually a country of villages well it has been like this traditionally for a very long time in the recent times actually this scene has actually started to change.

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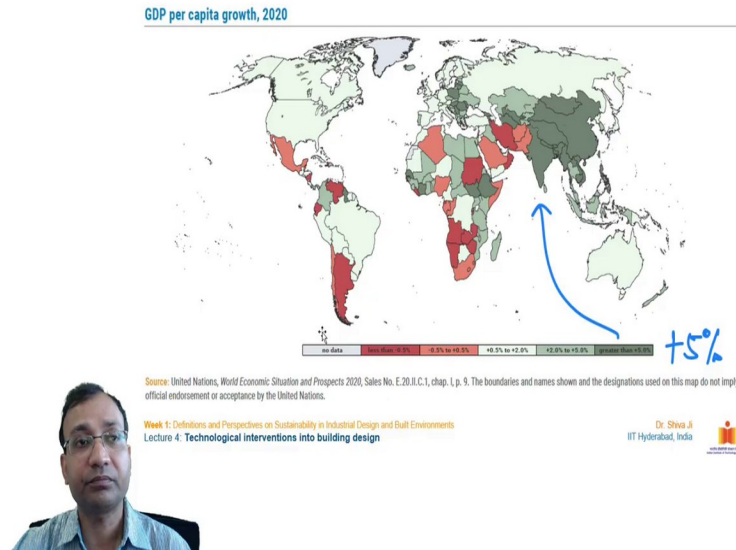


And we are observing actually change in the rural areas also the reach of the development, the reach of the economy actually growth of India is reaching in the rural areas and in the remote areas also and people are actually able to get some like services get some goods reaching to their doorstep in these remote locations also which is actually a long due actual requirement which has been traditionally actually lacking for a very long time and Indian economy was not able to meet like not able to actually deliver the benefits of like its economic like the system.

So, the people from like these like areas. So, we can see there is actually strong push from the government to develop the rural areas also to develop the actually remote areas also. So, the first actually initiative has been like taken in the form of the network of road networks. So, there are actually construction of the roads is going on in the remotest of the remote places and India is actually trying to connect it is all the like and comers of all the states.

So, it is actually well come activity with the road network the benefits of the economic actually systems in terms of like consumer goods, in terms of like services, in terms of like education, health facilities all of these will be able to actually reach to serve its like a citizen.

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So, we can see over here even in that like a scenario like how India has actually registered actually positive actually a rate of like a growth in the like recent times. So, at the world level if you see we discussed this about in the like previous lecture but this is the actually figure given over here like how India is in one of those countries who are actually registering more than like a plus 5 percent of growth annually for like a quiet of a few number of like years in the recent times.

So, you can see like the countries who are registering like less than 0.5 percent of actually growth or rather they are into currently in the negative actually space they are actually not growing they are rather shrinking they are actually decreasing in terms of like a GDP capacity over the like years. So, those are indicated here in the like this maroon color you can see and then the last one if you see the countries who are registering actually plus 5 percent of growth well India has consistently registered a growth above like a 6 to 7 percent up to like 9 percent in the recent like years. So, India is still actually in that league. So, we can see over here.

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In the next slide we are talking about like UN like environment focuses on like a policy like mainstreaming. So, how actually these policies, how these actually guidelines which are coming from the like a top are actually benefiting are going to benefit to our like low economic regions to our like rural areas. So, if you see like there are like policy developments there are actually technical assessments and knowledge of knowledge products are also being developed and there are like a policy toolkits and guidelines being actually framed from agencies.

Such as like a United Nations and from there it is percolating to several other like a monetary agency such as like a world bank an IMF excetra and intern actually Indian Government intern of the like state governments are also actually framing their policies to suit actually such needs to cater to actually the society to cater to the actually community of the country and they are framing their policies in that actually sync.

So, we can see what are the instruments they are using for like a financial mechanism are actually being erect actually these days. So, traditionally India had a like a government supported like a public sector banks only in the last like a few days a few decades the private sector was also open for like a banking services and now we have a huge actually number of like a companies who are operating this banking and financing and business in India's and they are also have become a major actually part as a lander and as an like investment investor in the like a growth of the country right now the third one talks like about capacity building. So, how this

whole growth, how this whole like the process can be actually taken up is by going ahead for like a capacity building.

So, India has like a largest number of like a youth, largest number of like a human resource. So, how this human resource can be trained and put to the good use for the like growth and development of this country as well as how this opportunity can become like a an employability for them and they can actually engage into for the like a building of this nation.

So, by conducting like a training by conducting actually institutional strengthening. So, in the recent actually decade India has several opened like a several like higher educations, technical educational actually institutions India has opened several like a top number like a medical institution also across the country and several other types of like institutions are also like opened for like a training and activities actually.

So, there are several schemes started by India like a Skill India, Unnat Bharat Abhiyan, excetra who actually focus mainly to train the youth from the like rural areas from the like a towns and make them enable them to employ themselves and to become like an independent, to become like an entrepreneurist, to start their own venture and be part of this whole economic actually activity.

So, we can see on the approaches part from the first one like a policy development support for the mainstreaming of green economy in all relevant policy areas and strategies at regional and national level and on the technical assessment and knowledge products development of appropriate tools including strategic environmental assessments environmental and climatic evaluations social impact assessments environmental and social and green procurement standards are also being framed on the policy toolkits and guidelines policy support for the development of green economy and low carbon development strategies and for their implementation and national and regional level.

So, you can see like the focus is on to actually reduce the carbon actually emission to reduce actually overall like a ecological impact going to actually take place with this mammoth scale of growth and development actually push which is actually happening right now. So, this is one of the actually well come aspects one of the actually positive aspects to see at least the intent is there to handle to drive this growth and development in an responsible way on the economic

instruments parts if you see financial mechanisms and new business models support the development and promotion of green financial sector regulation and assistance for policy makers to foster the incorporation of financial sector in transformation process towards the green economies.

So, you see that there is always this attention for the creating a green financial sector also and which will lead us to fellow further a greener economy on the third front of the capacity building for like training and institutional strengthening development of capacity building initiatives and activities to address immediate green economy knowledge gaps needs like policy priorities integration of long term institutional knowledge and skill through policy dialogues training and the application of toolkits with the aim of strengthening organizational commitment and capacities to drive green economy policy development implementation and compliance.

So, the initiative which I just spoke of like couple of minutes back. So, those are actually resultants those are actually action points of these like policy documents, directives which are coming from responsible and very like sensitive way organization such as like United Nations and they are being implemented in such efficient administrative manner in the India which is going to actually help India to grow like a sustainably.

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Challenges & Policy Implications for Development of Rural Entrepreneurship

Challenges faced by Rural Entrepreneurs:

- Growth of Mall Culture
- Poor Assistance
- Power Failure
- Lack of Technical knowhow
- Capacity Utilization
- Infrastructure Sickness

Policy Implications for Development of Rural Entrepreneurship:

- Policies should be flexible to facilitate local circumstances.
- The nature of enterprises to be established in rural areas must be conducive to those areas in economic, social and environmental terms.
- Rural enterprise policy should cover all types of rural enterprise.
- There should be consistency and co-ordination with respect to the choice of rural enterprise locations.

Week 1: Definitions and Perspectives on Sustainability in Industrial Design and Built Environments
Lecture 4: Technological Interventions into building design

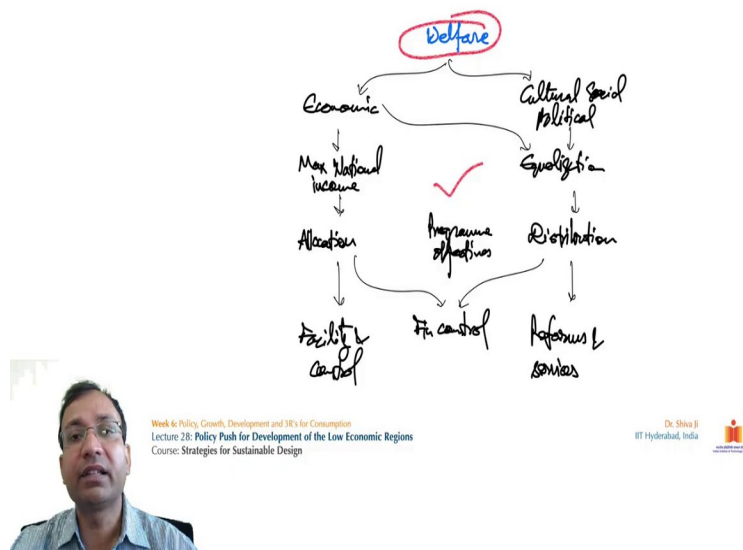
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Well, what are the challenging and policy implications for like a development of rural entrepreneurship. So, let us have a look. So, the challenges faced by these rural entrepreneurs are

like a growth of like a mall culture has become actually one of the challenges for the like a rural areas and poor assistance, power failure well these are the some of the still like a improvement areas we can see like India is working and I am sure in the recent time system. So, there are as you can see these are the some of the areas where there is still scope of like opportunity in the power sector in strengthening actually the technical no house of our youth and then capacity utilization.

So, these are the actually areas which we just saw in the previous slide like how government is increasing actually it is an intervention increasing it is capacity building in these areas. So, these are the some of the challenges which we can see prevailing over a large part of our country.

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So, in the like general welfare terms if you see there is economic welfare and there is like a social culture and political welfare. So, how this rural area is actually getting actually some kind of like a intervention. So, there are some initiatives taken by like a government to support the rural sector if you see like a there are like a support minimum support price mechanism, there is like a crop insurance facility their research extension is happening in the rural areas. So, researches and the finding scientific actually gatherings from like the agriculture sector and other sector is being deliver to the like a rural sectors also there are several other types of like reforms and being pushed for like a land reforms or drought and flood relief debt relief for subsidies rural electrification, rural health services corporative excetra.

So, these are the some of the initiatives which governments have actually taken in the recent times for like a optimal distribution of income for actually optimal distribution of like a opportunities in these areas also for the optimal allocation of resources. So, that cohesive actually growth and development can take place in both of like the rural as well as urban areas.

So, these are the some of the like policy actually action points which we can see over here why this is important to actually discuss this, in this lecture it is very important for us to visualize actually the kind of a products and services and actually systemic interventions which are going to take place across India and we must be aware actually of what is going on and in what format and accordingly only we can actually work around. So, knowing about these policies rules, regulation and intent of the like a government intent of the like a several NGO's and research agencies it is very important for us to actually understand them.

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	Agri households	Non-agri households	All households
Estimated persons (crores)	48.5	45.9	95.4
Estimated HHs (crores)	18.1	11.1	21.2
Average monthly HH income (Rs.)	8,921	7,289	8,029
Average monthly HH consumption expenditure (Rs.)	7,552	6,187	6,846
Average monthly HH surplus (Rs.)	1,379	1,082	1,413
Proportion of HHs reporting any savings in last 1 year (%)	55.2	46.3	50.6
Average savings among HHs which had any savings (Rs.)	17,488	18,548	18,007
Proportion of HHs reporting any investments in last 1 year (%)	18.4	8.7	9.5
- Financial assets	3.6	1.5	2.5
- Physical assets	8.7	7.5	8.1
- Both financial & physical assets	1.9	0.3	1.0
Average amount invested in last 1 year (Rs.)	62,724	58,131	60,529
- Financial assets	15,721	17,595	16,624
- Physical assets	47,004	40,535	43,905
Share of Gdp as source of investment (%)	68.0	53.0	57.0
Share of HHs indebted (%)	53.5	42.8	47.4
Average debt outstanding among indebted HHs (Rs.)	1,04,602	76,721	91,407

Source: NABARD (N) India Rural Financial Inclusion Survey 2015-17 Survey period is Jan-Jun 2017. ICFR MF Research. Note: 1) Agri HH is defined as a HH that received value of produce above Rs. 5,000 from agri activities and having at least 1 member self-employed in agri in the last 365 days. 2) Consumption expenditure excludes interest payments and expenditure towards productive employment of HH. 3) Investments are excluded from income and consumption expenditure. 4) Gold or bullion is not counted in investments.

CLASS GRAPHICS



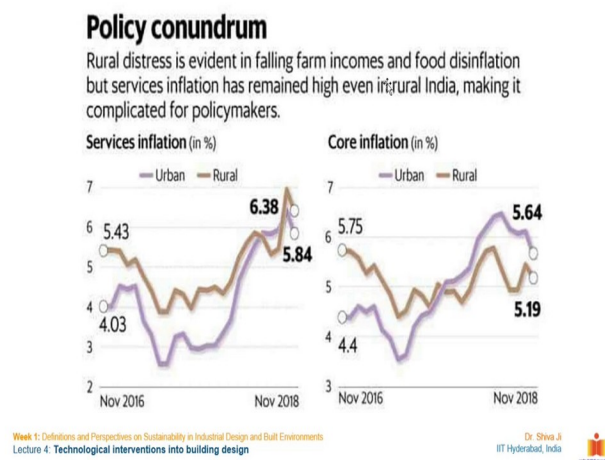
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So, on a snapshot if you see like how the some of the important sectors such as like agriculture and others are like performing in the rural actually sector of the India. So, if you see over here there in the agriculture households, non-agricultural household total or a household from an estimated person in a like crores, estimated like a HHs, estimated actually average monthly HH income, average monthly HH consumption expenditure, average monthly HH surplus, proportion of HHs reporting any savings in last one-year percent.

So, these are actually some data I thought of actually giving you over here this is the actual research by NABARD. So, NABARD is an actually rule financing actually organization which works for actually promotion particularly in the rural areas and NABARD is actually playing very important role in upliftment of the rural India for like several decades now. So, whenever we have to actually intervene in actually these areas we can take help of actually such agencies we can go to these agencies and we can actually look for a cohesive an environment where we can input we can provide like our inputs.

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So, on the policy conundrum side if you see like a rural distress is evident in falling farm like a income well there have been some actually inconsistencies like observed in some recent times food is in inflation but services inflation has remained high even in rural India making it complicated for like a policy maker.

So, there are some challenges which has being observed from the rural sector. So, how this whole thing can be addressed is they actually talk of like a discussion at this time. So, where and how we can intervene in the like a systemic level is the actually major actually point of discussion over here. So, you can see like how the services like inflation is observed in the urban and rural sector over here and how the core inflation is observed in the urban and rural sector over here.

So, it is given by these actually graphs. So, as we can see this overall since it is a rural sector actually has a registered 3 point, 6.38 and this urban sector registered, 5.84 percent like services

inflation and in the core inflation actually urban sector have registered more compared to like a rural sector. So, these are actually some of the observations from like a agencies who conduct actually such researches in both of the places of rural and urban India which will help us actually understand this scenario and we will be in a better position to how to deal with them. Thank you everyone.