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ON

**IMPLICATIONS OF RECENT ECONOMIC REFORMS ON INDIA
IN CHANGING GLOBAL SCENARIO**



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**46) Role of Infrastructure Development and Social Sector : A Study****Mrs. Pathrabe Deepali Ashok***Asst. Prof. Dept. of Economics,**Gokhale Education Society's, Arts, Commerce and Science College, Shreewardhan, Dist-Raigad.***Introduction –**

Today, we are live in Global era. Development in social sector is most important not only for the Social and Economic development. They always grow the society's standard of living. According to the World Development Report 2003, the position of India in infrastructure development among 47 industrialized countries of the world is the lowest. The inflow of foreign capital to our country has been affected to a great extent by the deficiency of sufficient and quality infrastructure. Infrastructure means those basic facilities and services which facilitate different economic activities and thereby help in economic development of the country, Education, Health, Transport and Communication, banking and insurance, irrigation, power and science and technology etc. are the examples of infrastructure. These are also called social overhead capital. These do not directly produce goods and services but induce production in agriculture, industry and trade by generating external economies. For example, an industry situated on or near the railway line or national highway will produce commodities at less cost.

Definition -

“Social sector is an important sector for India's economy and includes several important component such as education, health and medical, water supply and sanitation, poverty alleviation, housing conditions etc. that play a vital contribution in human development.”

Indian economy is totally backward. Economic planners gave top priority to infrastructure development. In the first plan 50% of the total plan expenditure was devoted to infrastructure. In the First Plan 27% of the Plan outlay was given to transport and communication. 13% of outlay was spent in power and 10% in irrigation and flood control. Types of Infrastructure-Basically types of infrastructure divided in two deferent parts. But they covered the most of social sectors.

(a) Economic Infrastructure- 1. Irrigation and power

2. Transport

3. Communication

(b) Social Infrastructure- 1. Education 2. Health 3. Housing

Types of Social Impact- Social impact are most important for implication in social sector. They are use the different types of Social Impact.

1. Engaged learning and teaching- Engaged learning and teaching refers to a form of teaching and learning which may take a curricular and co-curricular
2. Engaged research - Engaged research is research employing inclusive participatory and Collaborative methodologies, such as participatory action research
3. Engaged citizenship- Engaged citizenship, e.g. student volunteerism as a structured, co-curricular learning experience; staff and alumni volunteerism as instances of responsible



active citizenship

4. Various SI special programs - Various SI special programs in faculties and in the broader university advance the SI of the University.

5. Societal interaction - Societal interaction and the building and servicing of partnerships with external social partners with whom SU interacts in a mutually beneficial way, is a cross-cutting component of SI. Societal interaction is an imperative for engaged scholarship

Steps in the Social Impact Assessment Process-

1. Public Involvement
2. Identification of Alternatives
3. Baseline Conditions
4. Scoping
5. Projection of Estimated Effects
6. Predicting Responses to Impacts
8. Changes in Alternatives
9. Mitigation
10. Monitoring

Principles for Social Impact Assessment-

In general, there is consensus on the types of impacts that need to be considered social, cultural, demo-graphic, economic, social-psychological, and often political impacts on the need for the SIA (Social Impact Assessment) to include a discussion of the proposed action on the proposed facility, project, development, policy change, etc. on the components of the human environment where the impacts are likely to be felt on the likely and on the steps that could be taken to enhance positive impacts and to mitigate any negative ones.

Conclusion-

Infrastructure development is important in global era and also the types of social impact. Through the social sector development in nation is possible. The assessment of the social impact possible through the principal of social impact.

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