I hope we all come forward to make India a ‘Humane, Hi-Tech and Happy’ Society, says Pranab Mukherjee

By Dominic Rebello

World Trade Centre Mumbai organised its 7th Dr. M. Visvesvaraya Memorial lecture on ‘India’s Journey towards Inclusive Growth’ which was delivered by Pranab Mukherjee, former President of India and conferred the WTCA Award of Honour on Ratan N. Tata, Chairman, Tata Trusts at the World Trade Centre in Mumbai yesterday.

MVIRDC World Trade Centre Mumbai institutes the annual Dr. M. Visvesvaraya Memorial Lecture to commemorate the outstanding contributions of Dr. Visvesvaraya nation building. WTCA Award of Honour instituted by the World Trade Centers Association (WTCA), New York commemorates the spirit of solidarity among the fraternity of World Trade Centers worldwide. The Award is a symbol of World Trade Centers’ strive to promote the World Trade Centers Association’s vision of ‘Peace and Stability through Trade’.

Tata is an exceptional leader who has contributed to the development of the nation with his vision and dedication. During his tenure, the Group’s revenues grew multi-fold, totalling over USD 100 billion in 2011-12. The Award was conferred on Ratan Tata for his vision, integrity, resilience, humility, philan-
WTC chairman Kamal Morarka, former Indian president Pranab Mukherjee and WTC vice-chairman Vijay Kalantri at the Bharatratna M. Visvesvaraya memorial lecture at WTC in Cuffe Parade.

—DEBASHISH DEY
Risk of demographic disaster if jobs are not created: Pranab

Former President Pranab Mukherjee today said the country’s demographic dividend runs the risk of turning into a “demographic disaster” if employment is not generated.

The country has achieved an economic growth of 6-8 per cent in the last couple of decades but the inequality among different classes of the society is still huge and unacceptable, he said.

Speaking at the Dr M Visvesvaraya Memorial Lecture at the World Trade Centre here where industrialist Ratan Tata was conferred the WIFC Award of Honour, Mukherjee said the rapid economic growth has not reflected itself fully in corresponding rise in employment.

“There is rising inequality among the different classes of the society which cannot go on for a long period,” he said.

Citing the National Sample Survey Organisation, the former president said that top 10 per cent of the population owns 61.51 per cent of the assets while the bottom 50 per cent has a share of only 4.77 per cent of the assets.

Further, the World Inequality Report of 2018 states that top 10 per cent of the population holds 54.2 per cent of the national share in income while the bottom

50 per cent has only 15.3 per cent.

“This gap is huge. It is evident from these figures that the trickle-down theory is no answer to the problem and has failed,” the former Finance minister said.

Raising concerns over the rising unemployment, he said the country ran the risk of a demographic disaster.

“In my opinion, a jobless growth is no growth for the Indian situation. A nation of more than 1.2 billion people and with a growing young population enjoys a huge demographic advantage which has the potential to drive India’s economic growth in the current century and beyond,” he said.

Mukherjee further said that 63.5 million people in the age group of 20-35 years have entered the workforce in the last five years and it is estimated that by 2028 more than 50 per cent of the population would be below the age of 25 years.

“Unless we generate jobs, the demographic dividend runs the risk of turning into a demographic disaster,” he added.

The former president also emphasised on the need for economic and social inclusion and said that education, skill and employability will enable the eradication of disparity in the long run.

He said the immediate focus needed to be put on certain macro-economic and policy initiatives.

Mukherjee also stressed the need for a massive investment in agriculture, irrigation, rural infrastructure and manufacturing sectors.

“For employment to be generated at the desired scale, we will have to look beyond the primary sector and there is very little the government can do in terms of the allocation of capital. The entrepreneurial spirit and the mindset of the educated youth needs to be mobilised,” he added.

He said that the “Make in India” programme has the potential to transform the country into a manufacturing powerhouse.

“Any boost in manufacturing will have to be based on facilitating investment, fostering innovation, enhancing employable skills and protecting intellectual property and building world class manufacturing infrastructure,” he added.

50 per cent has only 15.3 per cent.
Annual M Visvesvaraya Memorial Lecture

Mumbai: Former President Pranab Mukherjee is felicitated by Kamal Morarka, former MP and Chairman of the Board at M Visvesvaraya Industrial Research & Development Centre and Chairman WTC along with Vijay Kelkar (R), Vice Chairman WTC during the Annual M Visvesvaraya Memorial Lecture at the World Trade Centre in Mumbai on Monday. /PTI
MUMBAI: Former President Pranab Mukherjee today said the country’s demographic dividend runs the risk of turning into a “demographic disaster” if employment is not generated.

The country has achieved an economic growth of 6-8 per cent in the last couple of decades but the inequality among different classes of the society is still huge and unacceptable, he said.

Speaking at the Dr M Visvesvaraya Memorial Lecture at the World Trade Centre here where industrialist Ratan Tata was conferred the WTCA Award of Honour, Mukherjee said the rapid economic growth has not reflected itself fully in corresponding rise in employment.

“There is rising inequality among the different classes of the society which cannot go on for a long period,” he said.

Citing the National Sample Survey Organisation, the former President said that top 10 per cent of the population owns 61.51 per cent of the assets while the bottom 50 per cent has a share of only 4.77 per cent of the assets.

Further, the World Inequality Report of 2018 states that top 10 per cent of the population holds 54.2 per cent of the national share in income while the bottom 50 per cent has only 15.3 per cent.

“This gap is huge. It is evident from these figures that the trickle-down theory is no answer to the problem and has failed,” the former Finance Minister said.

Raising concerns over the rising unemployment, he said the country ran the risk of a demographic disaster. (AGENCIES)
'रोजगार के मौके ना मिलने पर आपदा का खतरा'

Published 17-Apr-2018 19:07 IST | Updated 19:45 IST

छिड़ाई हुई। पूर्व राष्ट्रपति प्रणब मुखर्जी ने देश में बेरोजगारी की समस्या पर चिंता जताई। उन्होंने कहा कि यदि रोजगार के अवसरों का सुधार नहीं होता है, तो देश का 'जनांकिक लाभ' के 'जनांकिक आपदा' में बदलना का खतरा है।

पूर्व राष्ट्रपति प्रणब मुखर्जी ने कहा कि पिछले कुछ दशकों में देश ने छह से आठ प्रतिशत की वृद्धि दर्ज की है, जबकि 50 प्रतिशत आबादी के पास सिर्फ 4.77 प्रतिशत समृद्धि है।

अमीर और गरीब की खाई

राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वे संगठन के आंकड़ों का हवाला देते हुए पूर्व राष्ट्रपति ने कहा कि देश की शीर्ष 10 प्रतिशत आबादी के पास 61.51 प्रतिशत समृद्धि है, जबकि निचली 50 प्रतिशत आबादी के पास सिर्फ 4.77 प्रतिशत समृद्धि है।

पदें: भारत में यहां मिलता है सबसे ज्यादा वेतन, ओस्तान पैकेज 10.8 लाख

रतन टाटा को मिला समान

प्रणब मुखर्जी बर्बर ट्रेड सेंटर में डॉ. एम. विल्सेन्रेया स्पर्शि व्यावसाय में बोल रहे थे। इस कार्यक्रम में उद्योगपति रतन टाटा को WTCA समान से सम्मानित किया गया। मुखर्जी ने कहा कि तेज आर्थिक वृद्धि के अनुरूप मानव रोजगार नहीं बढ़ा है।
Rising inequality among different classes can’t go on for long: Pranab

STAFF REPORTER / Mumbai

India has achieved rapid growth over years but that has not always reflected very well in employment generation. Former president Pranab Mukherjee who was in the city added that a jobless growth is no growth in Indian situation. While delivering 7th M Visvesvararaya Memorial Lecture at WTC, Mukherjee said, “India has achieved spectacular progress in the last couple of decades with sustained economic growth of around 6-8% annually.”

He stressed that the growth has to be inclusive. “There is a rising inequality among the different classes of the society which cannot go on for a long period.” Citing National sample survey organisation, he said that top 10% of the population owns 61.51% of the assets while the bottom 50% has a share of only 4.77 of the assets. He also mentioned about World In-

Kamal Morarka, Chairman, WTC Mumbai; Pranab Mukherjee, former president of India, Vijay Kalantri, VC, WTC Mumbai

equality report which states that top 10 per cent of population holds 54.2% of national income share. “This gap is huge and should be unacceptable,” pointed Mukherjee. He claimed that the trickle-down theory has failed and the huge inequality is the proof. Since 2003 till 2018, Indian economy has been growing at 7.6%. He added India maintained that growth despite the Lehman brothers’ crisis. Talking about the taxation system of India, Mukherjee said that widening the tax net and rationalising it with an aim to tap hitherto untaxed sectors, is one of the steps to take India forward. He felt that GST has brought a sea change in the tax system in India but still there are loopholes that can be addressed.

India, is diversifying from agro-based to manufacturing and service-based economy, the success of this diversification is highly dependent on the availability of jobs and quality of the labour force, he added. India generates over 3,30, 861 MW of power, produces 90 million tonnes of steel, 280 million tonnes of cement, 26 million metre tonnes of sugar and lead the world in liquid milk. At the memorial lecture on ‘India’s Journey towards Inclusive Growth’ which was delivered by Mukherjee, WTCA Award of Honour was given to Ratan N Tata, Chairman, Tata Trusts. Also present on the occasion was Kamal Morarka, Chairman, WTC Mumbai; Pranab Mukherjee, Former President and Vijay Kalantri, VC, WTC Mumbai.
Rising inequality among different classes cannot go on for long: Pranab Mukherjee

India has witnessed rapid growth for past few years but that has not always reflected very well in employment generation. Former president Pranab Mukherjee who was in the city added that a jobless growth is no growth in Indian situation.

While delivering seventh M Visvesvaraya Memorial Lecture at World Trade Centre, Mukherjee said, “India has achieved spectacular progress in the last couple of decades with sustained economic growth of around 6.8 per cent annually. He stressed that the growth has to be inclusive. “There is a rising inequality among the different classes of the society which cannot go on for a long period.” Citing National sample survey organisation, he said that top 10 per cent of the population owns 61.31 per cent of the assets while the bottom 20 per cent has a share of only 4.77 of the assets. He also mentioned about World Inequality report which states that top 10 per cent of population holds 54.2 per cent of national income share. “This gap is huge and should be unacceptable,” pointed Mukherjee. He claimed that the trickle-down theory has failed and the huge inequality is the proof.

Since 2003 till 2018, Indian economy has been growing at 7.8 per cent. He added India maintained that growth despite the Lehman brothers’ crisis. He further added this crisis was averted as countries like India, China, Russia, South Africa and Brazil, worked in tandem. “They all contributed to save the world from the next economic depression.”

Talking about the taxation system of India, Mukherjee said that widening the tax net and rationalising it with an aim to tap hitherto untaxed sectors, is one of the steps to take India forward. He felt that GST has brought a sea change in the tax system in India but still there are loopholes that can be addressed.

India, is diversifying from agro-based to manufacturing and service-based economy, the success of this diversification is highly dependent on the availability of jobs and quality of the labour force, he added. India generates over 3,30, 861 MW of power; produces 90 million tonnes of steel, 280 million tonnes of cement, 20 million metric tonnes of sugar and lead the world in liquid milk.

At the memorial lecture on ‘India’s Journey towards Inclusive Growth’ which was delivered by Mukherjee, WTCA Award of Honour was given to Ratan N Tata, Chairman, Tata Trusts. Present on the occasion was Kamal Morarka, Chairman, WTC Mumbai; Pranab Mukherjee, Former President of India and Vijay Kalantri, Vice Chairman, WTC Mumbai.
Former President Pranab Mukherjee Delivers 7th Dr M Visvesvaraya Memorial Lecture

Description

MUMBAI, INDIA - APRIL 16: Former President of India Pranab Mukherjee during the 7th Dr M Visvesvaraya Memorial Lecture on "India Journey towards Inclusive Growth" at World Trade Centre on April 16, 2018 in Mumbai, India. (Photo by Anshuman Poyrekar/Hindustan Times)
Risk of demographic disaster if jobs are not created: Pranab

Mumbai, Apr 16 (PTI) Former President Pranab Mukherjee today said the country's demographic dividend runs the risk of turning into a “demographic disaster” if employment is not generated.

The country has achieved an economic growth of 6-8 per cent in the last couple of decades but the inequality among different classes of the society is still huge and unacceptable, he said.

Speaking at the Dr M Visvesvaraya Memorial Lecture at the World Trade Centre here where industrialist Ratan Tata was conferred the WTCM Award of Honour, Mukherjee said the rapid economic growth has not reflected itself fully in corresponding rise in employment.

“There is rising inequality among the different classes of the society which cannot go on for a long period,” he said.

Citing the National Sample Survey Organisation, the former president said that top 10 per cent of the population owns 61.51 per cent of the assets while the bottom 50 per cent has a share of only 4.77 per cent of the assets.

Further, the World Inequality Report of 2018 states that top 10 per cent of the population holds 54.2 per cent of the national share in income while the bottom 50 per cent has only 15.3 per cent.

“This gap is huge. It is evident from these figures that the trickle-down theory is no answer to the problem and has failed,” the former finance minister said.

Raising concerns over the rising unemployment, he said the country ran the risk of a demographic disaster.

“In my opinion, a jobless growth is no growth for the Indian situation. A nation of more than 1.2 billion people and with a growing young population, enjoys a huge demographic advantage which has the potential to drive India's economic growth in the current century and beyond,” he said.

Mukherjee further said that 63.5 million people in the age group of 20-35 years have entered the workforce in the last five years and it is estimated that by 2020 more than 50 per cent of the population would be below the age of 25 years.

“Unless we generate jobs, the demographic dividend runs the risk of turning into a demographic disaster,” he added.

The former president also emphasized on the need for economic and social inclusion and said that education, skilling and employability will enable the eradication of disparity in the long run.

He said the immediate focus needed to be put on certain macroeconomic and policy initiatives.

Mukherjee also stressed the need for a massive investment in agriculture, irrigation, rural infrastructure and manufacturing sectors.

“For employment to be generated at the desired scale, we will have to look beyond the agriculture and the services sector. India can have a vibrant manufacturing sector and contribute significantly to economic growth and employment generation,” the Congress veteran said.

He said the "Make in India" programme has the potential to transform the country into a manufacturing power house.

"Any boost in manufacturing will have to be based on facilitating investment, fostering innovation, enhancing employable skills and protecting intellectual property and building world class manufacturing infrastructure," he added. PTI PSK NSK MR MR
Jobless growth is no growth, says Pranab Mukherjee

Pranab Mukherjee was speaking on ‘India’s journey towards inclusive growth’ at the Memorial Lecture at World Trade Centre in Mumbai.

Mukherjee was speaking on ‘India’s journey towards inclusive growth’ at the M. Venkaiah Naidu Memorial Lecture at World Trade Centre in Mumbai.

Stressing on the need for inclusiveness, he said: “India has achieved spectacular progress in the last couple of decades with sustained economic growth of around 6 percent annually, but growth has to be more inclusive. There is growing inequality among the different classes of the society, which cannot go on.”

Referring to the statistics of the National Sample Survey Organisation, he said that the top 10 percent of the population earns 61.3 percent of the income, while the bottom 50 percent of the population earns 13 percent of the income. He said that the gap between the two is estimated to be 51.7 percent.

He also said that rapid economic growth witnessed by the country has not been reflected in the job sector and “jobless growth is growth is no growth when it comes to India”. Mukherjee was speaking on ‘India’s journey towards inclusive growth’ at the M. Venkaiah Naidu Memorial Lecture at World Trade Centre in Mumbai.

Stressing on the need for inclusiveness, he said: “India has achieved spectacular progress in the last couple of decades with sustained economic growth of around 6 percent annually, but growth has to be more inclusive. There is growing inequality among the different classes of the society, which cannot go on.”

Referring to the statistics of the National Sample Survey Organisation, he said that the top 10 percent of the population earns 61.3 percent of the income, while the bottom 50 percent of the population earns 13 percent of the income. He said that the gap between the two is estimated to be 51.7 percent.

He also said that rapid economic growth witnessed by the country has not been reflected in the job sector and “jobless growth is no growth when it comes to India”. Mukherjee was speaking on ‘India’s journey towards inclusive growth’ at the M. Venkaiah Naidu Memorial Lecture at World Trade Centre in Mumbai.

Stressing on the need for inclusiveness, he said: “India has achieved spectacular progress in the last couple of decades with sustained economic growth of around 6 percent annually, but growth has to be more inclusive. There is growing inequality among the different classes of the society, which cannot go on.”

Referring to the statistics of the National Sample Survey Organisation, he said that the top 10 percent of the population earns 61.3 percent of the income, while the bottom 50 percent of the population earns 13 percent of the income. He said that the gap between the two is estimated to be 51.7 percent.

He also said that rapid economic growth witnessed by the country has not been reflected in the job sector and “jobless growth is no growth when it comes to India”. Mukherjee was speaking on ‘India’s journey towards inclusive growth’ at the M. Venkaiah Naidu Memorial Lecture at World Trade Centre in Mumbai.

Stressing on the need for inclusiveness, he said: “India has achieved spectacular progress in the last couple of decades with sustained economic growth of around 6 percent annually, but growth has to be more inclusive. There is growing inequality among the different classes of the society, which cannot go on.”

Referring to the statistics of the National Sample Survey Organisation, he said that the top 10 percent of the population earns 61.3 percent of the income, while the bottom 50 percent of the population earns 13 percent of the income. He said that the gap between the two is estimated to be 51.7 percent.

He also said that rapid economic growth witnessed by the country has not been reflected in the job sector and “jobless growth is no growth when it comes to India”. Mukherjee was speaking on ‘India’s journey towards inclusive growth’ at the M. Venkaiah Naidu Memorial Lecture at World Trade Centre in Mumbai.

Stressing on the need for inclusiveness, he said: “India has achieved spectacular progress in the last couple of decades with sustained economic growth of around 6 percent annually, but growth has to be more inclusive. There is growing inequality among the different classes of the society, which cannot go on.”

Referring to the statistics of the National Sample Survey Organisation, he said that the top 10 percent of the population earns 61.3 percent of the income, while the bottom 50 percent of the population earns 13 percent of the income. He said that the gap between the two is estimated to be 51.7 percent.

He also said that rapid economic growth witnessed by the country has not been reflected in the job sector and “jobless growth is no growth when it comes to India”. Mukherjee was speaking on ‘India’s journey towards inclusive growth’ at the M. Venkaiah Naidu Memorial Lecture at World Trade Centre in Mumbai.

Stressing on the need for inclusiveness, he said: “India has achieved spectacular progress in the last couple of decades with sustained economic growth of around 6 percent annually, but growth has to be more inclusive. There is growing inequality among the different classes of the society, which cannot go on.”

Referring to the statistics of the National Sample Survey Organisation, he said that the top 10 percent of the population earns 61.3 percent of the income, while the bottom 50 percent of the population earns 13 percent of the income. He said that the gap between the two is estimated to be 51.7 percent.

He also said that rapid economic growth witnessed by the country has not been reflected in the job sector and “jobless growth is no growth when it comes to India”. Mukherjee was speaking on ‘India’s journey towards inclusive growth’ at the M. Venkaiah Naidu Memorial Lecture at World Trade Centre in Mumbai.

Stressing on the need for inclusiveness, he said: “India has achieved spectacular progress in the last couple of decades with sustained economic growth of around 6 percent annually, but growth has to be more inclusive. There is growing inequality among the different classes of the society, which cannot go on.”

Referring to the statistics of the National Sample Survey Organisation, he said that the top 10 percent of the population earns 61.3 percent of the income, while the bottom 50 percent of the population earns 13 percent of the income. He said that the gap between the two is estimated to be 51.7 percent.

He also said that rapid economic growth witnessed by the country has not been reflected in the job sector and “jobless growth is no growth when it comes to India”. Mukherjee was speaking on ‘India’s journey towards inclusive growth’ at the M. Venkaiah Naidu Memorial Lecture at World Trade Centre in Mumbai.

Stressing on the need for inclusiveness, he said: “India has achieved spectacular progress in the last couple of decades with sustained economic growth of around 6 percent annually, but growth has to be more inclusive. There is growing inequality among the different classes of the society, which cannot go on.”

Referring to the statistics of the National Sample Survey Organisation, he said that the top 10 percent of the population earns 61.3 percent of the income, while the bottom 50 percent of the population earns 13 percent of the income. He said that the gap between the two is estimated to be 51.7 percent.

He also said that rapid economic growth witnessed by the country has not been reflected in the job sector and “jobless growth is no growth when it comes to India”. Mukherjee was speaking on ‘India’s journey towards inclusive growth’ at the M. Venkaiah Naidu Memorial Lecture at World Trade Centre in Mumbai.

Stressing on the need for inclusiveness, he said: “India has achieved spectacular progress in the last couple of decades with sustained economic growth of around 6 percent annually, but growth has to be more inclusive. There is growing inequality among the different classes of the society, which cannot go on.”

Referring to the statistics of the National Sample Survey Organisation, he said that the top 10 percent of the population earns 61.3 percent of the income, while the bottom 50 percent of the population earns 13 percent of the income. He said that the gap between the two is estimated to be 51.7 percent.

He also said that rapid economic growth witnessed by the country has not been reflected in the job sector and “jobless growth is no growth when it comes to India”. Mukherjee was speaking on ‘India’s journey towards inclusive growth’ at the M. Venkaiah Naidu Memorial Lecture at World Trade Centre in Mumbai.

Stressing on the need for inclusiveness, he said: “India has achieved spectacular progress in the last couple of decades with sustained economic growth of around 6 percent annually, but growth has to be more inclusive. There is growing inequality among the different classes of the society, which cannot go on.”

Referring to the statistics of the National Sample Survey Organisation, he said that the top 10 percent of the population earns 61.3 percent of the income, while the bottom 50 percent of the population earns 13 percent of the income. He said that the gap between the two is estimated to be 51.7 percent.

He also said that rapid economic growth witnessed by the country has not been reflected in the job sector and “jobless growth is no growth when it comes to India”. Mukherjee was speaking on ‘India’s journey towards inclusive growth’ at the M. Venkaiah Naidu Memorial Lecture at World Trade Centre in Mumbai.

Stressing on the need for inclusiveness, he said: “India has achieved spectacular progress in the last couple of decades with sustained economic growth of around 6 percent annually, but growth has to be more inclusive. There is growing inequality among the different classes of the society, which cannot go on.”

Referring to the statistics of the National Sample Survey Organisation, he said that the top 10 percent of the population earns 61.3 percent of the income, while the bottom 50 percent of the population earns 13 percent of the income. He said that the gap between the two is estimated to be 51.7 percent.

He also said that rapid economic growth witnessed by the country has not been reflected in the job sector and “jobless growth is no growth when it comes to India”. Mukherjee was speaking on ‘India’s journey towards inclusive growth’ at the M. Venkaiah Naidu Memorial Lecture at World Trade Centre in Mumbai.

Stressing on the need for inclusiveness, he said: “India has achieved spectacular progress in the last couple of decades with sustained economic growth of around 6 percent annually, but growth has to be more inclusive. There is growing inequality among the different classes of the society, which cannot go on.”

Referring to the statistics of the National Sample Survey Organisation, he said that the top 10 percent of the population earns 61.3 percent of the income, while the bottom 50 percent of the population earns 13 percent of the income. He said that the gap between the two is estimated to be 51.7 percent.

He also said that rapid economic growth witnessed by the country has not been reflected in the job sector and “jobless growth is no growth when it comes to India”. Mukherjee was speaking on ‘India’s journey towards inclusive growth’ at the M. Venkaiah Naidu Memorial Lecture at World Trade Centre in Mumbai.

Stressing on the need for inclusiveness, he said: “India has achieved spectacular progress in the last couple of decades with sustained economic growth of around 6 percent annually, but growth has to be more inclusive. There is growing inequality among the different classes of the society, which cannot go on.”

Referring to the statistics of the National Sample Survey Organisation, he said that the top 10 percent of the population earns 61.3 percent of the income, while the bottom 50 percent of the population earns 13 percent of the income. He said that the gap between the two is estimated to be 51.7 percent.

He also said that rapid economic growth witnessed by the country has not been reflected in the job sector and “jobless growth is no growth when it comes to India”. Mukherjee was speaking on ‘India’s journey towards inclusive growth’ at the M. Venkaiah Naidu Memorial Lecture at World Trade Centre in Mumbai.

Stressing on the need for inclusiveness, he said: “India has achieved spectacular progress in the last couple of decades with sustained economic growth of around 6 percent annually, but growth has to be more inclusive. There is growing inequality among the different classes of the society, which cannot go on.”
Jobless growth is no growth, says Pranab

EXPRESS NEWS SERVICE
Mumbai, April 16

MAINTAINING that there is rising inequality across different classes of society, former President Pranab Mukherjee on Monday said rapid economic growth witnessed by the country has not been reflected in the job sector and "jobless growth is no growth when it comes to India".

Mukherjee was speaking on "India's journey towards inclusive growth", at the Dr MV Vivekananda Memorial Lecture at World Trade Centre in Mumbai.

Stressing on the need for inclusiveness, he said: "India has achieved spectacular progress in the last two decades with sustained economic growth of over 6.8% annually. But growth has to be more inclusive. There is increasing inequality across the different classes of society, which cannot go on."

Referring to the latest data of the National Sample Survey Organisation, he said the top 10% of the population owns 61.51% of the assets, the bottom 50% of the population owns 4.77% of the same. Furthermore, the World Inequality Report of 2018 has stated that the top 10% of the population holds 54.2% of the national share in income and the bottom 50% holds just 15.3%. This gap is huge. It is evident from these figures that the trickle-down theory is no answer to the problem," he added.

"Moreover, rapid economic growth has also not reflected itself in corresponding rise in employment. In my opinion, a jobless growth is no growth for Indian situation," he said.

Admitting that India, with 1.2 billion people, has a huge demographic advantage to drive economic growth, he said: "Around 63.5 million people in the age group of 20 to 35 years have entered the workforce in the last five years. It is estimated that by 2020, over 50% of the population would be below 25. Let us generate jobs, the demographic dividend runs the risk of turning into a demographic disaster."

Mukherjee stressed that poverty and unemployment remain the central challenges facing policymakers.

Expressing concern over lack of education quality, he said an international reckoning for Indian students has come from Harvard, Cambridge and Trinity and such colleges abroad. "India has plenty of talent and expertise. But lack of quality educational infrastructure and research centres have deprived students at home to maximise their potential," he added.

"It should be a serious concern if despite having so many institutions, we have failed to provide quality education. There are expectations... Focus should be on quantity but quality," he said.

We have 442 lakh educational institutions, more than 38,056 colleges and around 750 universities. "Mass education of youth and their gainful employment is central for capitalising on India's demographic dividend. This remains a major challenge. Our system must focus on vocational training and skill development. At the same time, our system must have a robust research component that can refurbish the curriculum with market relevant requirements," he said.

Mukherjee said that even in food production, Mukherjee advocated massive investment in the agriculture sector. "...We will have to make agriculture more remunerative... One sure shot way of achieving this is to curtail intermediaries and link the farming sector directly to consumer markets. This will have to be supplemented with ample and modern storage facilities, apart from access to affordable quality transport."

Pranab Mukherjee in Mumbaton Monday, Pradip Das

The Indian Express
Tuesday, April 17, 2018

spaper.indianexpress.co

...
शिक्षणसाठी पाशिमात्मक देशांतर पोषक वातावरण - प्रणव मुखर्जी
प्रणव मुखर्जी देशांतरणात शिक्षणसंसाधनांमध्ये शिक्षणातील अपवादा देखण्यासाठी अधिक पोषक वातावरण असेल, असे प्रतिपादण माझी साहित्यकृत प्रणव मुखर्जी चर्चा केली. साहित्याचे व नाट्यकला कोणत्याही व्याख्या नाही ते बोलत होते.

By लोकमत न्यूज़ नेटवर्क | Follow | Published: April 17, 2018 01:55 AM | Updated: April 17, 2018 01:55 AM

मुंबई: प्रणव मुखर्जीला विद्यासंगतीमध्ये शिक्षणाची अपवादा देखण्यासाठी अधिक पोषक वातावरण असेल, असे प्रतिपादण माझ्या साहित्यकृतील प्रणव मुखर्जीला चर्चा केली. साहित्याचे व नाट्यकला कोणत्याही व्याख्या नाही ते बोलत होते.

In the News
हिंदी | Marathi
कलम 35-ए | जमू-काश्मीर
भारत फिल्म इंडस्ट्रीज | पेट्रोल
ऑटोस्पर्टिस कारखाने | भुवनेश्वर
देवेदेव फांसीवस | प्रियंका चोपड़ा

Web Title: Native environment in western countries for education: Pranab Mukherjee
Get Latest Marathi News & Live Marathi News Headlines from Politics, Sports, Entertainment, Business and local news from all cities of Maharashtra.

2 hours ago
शिक्षणासाठी पाण्यमाळ से विकास पोषक वातावरण

प्रणव मुखर्जी : डॉ. एम. विश्वेश्वरेया स्मृति व्याख्यानात प्रतिपदान

लोकमत न्यूज़ नेटवर्क

मुंबई : पाण्यमाळ देशांमधील शिक्षणसंस्थानांमध्ये शिक्षणासाठी आपल्या देशाविशेष अधिक पोषक वातावरण आहे, असे प्रतिपदान भाषी राष्ट्रपती प्रणव मुखर्जी यांनी केले. सात्यता डॉ. एम. विश्वेश्वरेया स्मृति व्याख्यानात ते बोलत होते.

सोमवारी कर्न पोर्ट येथील एमबीआयआरडीसी वर्ड ट्रेड सेंटर येथे एक पाण्यमाळ विकास विषयातील आयोजन साजर्यात आले. या वेळी वर्ड ट्रेड सेंटरमध्ये अनुश्रुत अनुश्रुत अनुश्रुत अनुश्रुत अनुश्रुत अनुश्रुत अनुश्रुत अनुश्रुत अनुश्रुत अनुश्रुत अनुश्रुत अनुश्रुत अनुश्रुत अनुश्रुत अनुश्रुत अनुश्रुत अनुश्रुत अनुश्रुत अनुश्रुत अनुश्रुत अनुश्रुत अनुश्रुत अनुश्रुत अनुश्रुत अनुश्रुत अनुश्रुत अनुश्रुत अनुश्रुत अनुश्रुत अनुश्रुत अनुश्रुत अनुश्रुत अनुश्रुत अनुश्रुत अनुश्रुत अनुश्रुत अनुश्रुत अनुश्रुत अनुश्रुत अनुश्रुत अनुश्रुत अनुश्रुत अनुश्रुत अनुश्रुत अनुश्रुत अनुश्रुत अनुश्रुत अनुश्रुत अनुश्रुत अनुश्रुत अनुश्रुत अनुश्रुत अनुश्रुत अनुश्रुत अनुश्रुत अनुश्रुत अनुश्रुत अनुश्रुत अनुश्रुत अनुश्रुत अनुश्रुत अनुश्रुत अनुश्रुत अनुश्रुत अनुश्रुत अनुश्रुत अनुश्रुत अनुश्रुत अनुश्रुत अनुश्रुत अनुश्रुत अनुश्रुत अनुश्रुत अनुश्रुत अनुश्रुत अनुश्रुत अनुश्रुत अनुश्रुत अनुश्रुत अनुश्रुत अनुश्रुत अनुश्रुत
Risk of demographic disaster if jobs are not created: Pranab Mukherjee

Former President Pranab Mukherjee on Monday said the country's demographic dividend runs the risk of turning into a “demographic disaster” if employment is not generated.

PTI
@moneyc控制com

Former President Pranab Mukherjee on Monday said the country's demographic dividend runs the risk of turning into a “demographic disaster” if employment is not generated.

The country has achieved an economic growth of 6.8 per cent in the past couple of decades but the inequality among different classes of the society is still huge and unacceptable, he said.

Speaking at the Dr M Visvesvaraya Memorial Lecture at the World Trade Centre here where industrialist Ratan Tata was conferred the WTCA Award of Honour, Mukherjee said the rapid economic growth has not reflected itself fully in corresponding rise in employment.

Also read — India must create 8.1 mn jobs annually, says World Bank report

“There is rising inequality among the different classes of the society which cannot go on for a long period,” he said.

Citing the National Sample Survey Organisation, the former president said that top 10 per cent of the population owns 61.51 per cent of the assets while the bottom 50 per cent has a share of only 4.77 per cent of the assets.

Further, the World Inequality Report of 2018 states that top 10 per cent of the population holds 54.2 per cent of the national share in income while the bottom 50 per cent has only 15.3 per cent.

“Raising concerns over the rising unemployment, he said the country ran the risk of a demographic disaster. “In my opinion, a jobless growth is no growth for the Indian situation. A nation of more than 1.2 billion people and with a growing young population, enjoys a huge demographic advantage which has the potential to drive India’s economic growth in the current century and beyond,” he said.

Mukherjee further said that 63.5 million people in the age group of 20-35 years have entered the workforce in the last five years and it is estimated that by 2020 more than 30 per cent of the population would be below the age of 25 years.

“Unless we generate jobs, the demographic dividend runs the risk of turning into a demographic disaster,” he added. The former president also emphasised on the need for economic and social inclusion and said that education, skill and employability will enable the eradication of disparity in the long run.

He said the immediate focus needed to be put on certain macro-economic and policy initiatives.

Mukherjee also stressed the need for a massive investment in agriculture, irrigation, rural infrastructure and manufacturing sectors.

“For employment to be generated at the desired scale, we will have to look beyond the agriculture and the services sector. India can have a vibrant manufacturing sector and contribute significantly to economic growth and employment generation,” the Congress veteran said.

He said the “Make in India” programme has the potential to transform the country into a manufacturing power house.

“Any boost in manufacturing will have to be based on facilitating investment, fostering innovation, enhancing employable skills and protecting intellectual property and building world class manufacturing infrastructure,” he added.
Tremendous Opportunities lie for Indian Businesses with Bangladesh’s Transition from LDC Status

"Bangladesh has developed in the last ten years owing to the proactive leadership policy of our Prime Minister, Mr. Sheikh Hasina and her Vision 2021 to graduate from LDC to lower-middle-income status. On 16th March 2016, the U.N. Committee of Development Policy (UNCDP) declared Bangladesh as transitioning from Least Developed Country (LDC) status on the meeting of the year three criteria based on its Capita Income, Human Asset Index and Economic Vulnerability Index. The graduation threshold for per capita GDP is $1,230 based on last three year-average, while that of Bangladesh is $1,272, Human Asset Index is maximum 66, while that of Bangladesh is 72.8, and that of Economic Vulnerability Index is maximum 52, while that of Bangladesh is 31.5. As a result, Bangladesh has made a significant improvement in the last few years in terms of economic growth and poverty reduction.

Further to the World Bank's projections, Bangladesh is expected to graduate from LDC status by the year 2023, with a GDP growth rate of 7% and a per capita GDP of $1,500. This will open up tremendous opportunities for Indian businesses to access the Bangladeshi market, which is estimated to be worth $30 billion annually. With a population of over 160 million, Bangladesh offers a large and growing consumer base.

In conclusion, the transition of Bangladesh from LDC status to a lower-middle-income country presents significant opportunities for Indian businesses. The focus should be on identifying and seizing these opportunities to expand their market presence and strengthen their global footprint.

Mr. Mohammad M. Kamal, CEO, All Bank in India shared his views on the for the first time of Bangladesh in the arena of finance, banking and investment in 2014 which include focus on the completion of comprehensive infrastructural projects to approach more FDI and domestic financial markets. He further added that the commitment of the government is highly significant.

Mr. Md. Anisuzzaman, Chairman, Bangladesh Investment Development Authority (BIDA) shared that domestic bond market to be developed as well also should be capital account convertibility.

Mr. Solomon Roy, CEO, CARE Bangladesh, Chairman, CARE Bangladesh expressed his views on the government of Bangladesh's efforts to attract more FDI and domestic financial markets. He further added that the commitment of the government is highly significant.

Mr. Vidyasagar, Vice Chairman, VRUC World Trade Centre Bangladesh remarked that Bangladesh is growing at seven per cent and is the third fastest growing economy in the world, the government of Bangladesh is doing an excellent job to attract more FDI and domestic financial markets. He further added that the commitment of the government is highly significant.

In his welcome address, Mr. Vidyasagar, Vice Chairman, VRUC World Trade Centre Bangladesh remarked that Bangladesh is growing at seven per cent and is the third fastest growing economy in the world, the government of Bangladesh is doing an excellent job to attract more FDI and domestic financial markets. He further added that the commitment of the government is highly significant.
Growth without jobs is no growth: Pranab Mukherjee

By Hindi | Tuesday | 17th April, 2018

He said, “A jobless growth is no growth.” The senior politician was speaking at the seventh Dr. M. Visvesvaraya Memorial Lecture on ‘India’s journey towards inclusive growth’ at the World Trade Centre. Former President Pranab Mukherjee on Monday said that the country’s rapid economic growth has not reflected in the corresponding rise in employment. The evening also saw the World Trade Centers Association (WTCA) award of honour conferred upon industrialist Ratan Tata. He also said inclusive growth cannot be achieved without embracing technology. Unless we generate jobs, the demographic dividend runs the risk of turning into a demographic disaster,” Mr. Mukherjee said.
राष्ट्रीय

रोजगार पैदा नहीं हुए तो जनान्विक आपदा की स्थिति बन सकती है: पूर्व राष्ट्रपति

By प्रभासकी न्यूज नेटवर्क | Publish Date: Apr 17 2018 9:32AM

मुंबई। पूर्व राष्ट्रपति प्रणब मुखर्जी ने कहा कि यदि रोजगार के अवसर का सुधार नहीं होता है, तो देश का जनान्विक लाभ के ‘जनान्विक आपदा’ में बदलने का खतरा है। यहाँ बल्ल के ट्रेड सेंटर मे दा एम विशेषज्ञांग स्वतंत्र व्याख्याता मुखर्जी ने कहा कि पिछले कुछ दशकों में देश ने बढ़ से आया प्रतिष्ठान के वृद्धि की है, लेकिन समाज के विभिन्न वर्ग के बीच असमानता अब भी काफी अधिक है, जिसे सीकार नहीं किया जा सकता।

इस कार्यक्रम में उद्योगपति रतन ठाकुर को डबल्यूसीएसयीए सम्मान से सम्मानित किया गया। मुखर्जी ने कहा कि तेज आर्थिक वृद्धि के अनुसार रोजगार नहीं बढ़ा है। मुखर्जी ने कहा कि समाज के विभिन्न वर्ग के बीच असमानता बढ़ रही है। यह अधिक समय तक नहीं चल सकता। राष्ट्रीय न्यूज़ रज्जर संगठन के अंकित का हवाला देते हुए पूर्व राष्ट्रपति ने कहा कि देश की शीर्ष 10 प्रतिशत आबादी के पास 61.51 प्रतिशत संपत्ति है, जबकि निम्न 50 प्रतिशत आबादी के पास सिर्फ 4.77 प्रतिशत संपत्ति है।

रहना है हर खबर से अपडेट तो तुरंत डाउनलोड करें प्रभासकी एंड्रॉयड ऐप
आनंदी भारत वनविष्णुसाठी सर्वांनी पुढे यावे!

गाजी राष्ट्रपती प्रणव मुखर्जी यांचे आवाहन

शुभ्रें - मानवानांतर, द्वारे श्राणी आनंदी भारत वनविष्णुसाठी सर्वांनी पुढे यावे असे आवाहन गाजी राष्ट्रपती प्रणव मुखर्जी यांनी केले. भारत हा आर्थिकसंघर्ष दिवसासोंस क्षमता होत वसूल वासाठी सर्वांनी योगानंतर भोजनाचे ठरत आहे, असे ही येथे स्तुपाती. वाचूने रात टाटा यांना पुस्करार देऊन सन्मानित करण्यात आले.

‘व्हायड टुडे सेटर्स असोसिएशन’ वरील डॉ. एम. विख्यातरम्य स्मृती व्याक्यासाठी भारती राष्ट्रपती प्रणव मुखर्जी यांना संबोधित करण्यात आले होते. गाजी राष्ट्रपती ‘बांधकामकारक वृद्धीकेर भारतासा नवाचा’ या विषयावर आपले विचार व्हायड केले. जागतिक आणि व्यापार केंद्र, सुबहेंच्या वरील आयोजित करण्यात आलेल्या वा कार्यक्रमातील सुखद महोत्सवांना यांच्यास मुख्य गाजी राष्ट्रपती स्तुपाती होते ‘टाटा ट्रस्ट’चे अत्यंत रतन एम. टाटा यांचा द्वितीयांनी, पुस्कराड्या गौरव करण्यात आला.

देशात उभारणीत मोलांचे योगदान देण्यासाठी डॉ. विख्यातरम्य यांच्या योगदानाची डक्टर वेश्यासाठी जागतिक आणि व्यापार केंद्र, सुबहेंच्या वरील डक्टर प्रणव मुखर्जी यांना स्वागत केले जाते. ‘डब्ल्यूडब्ल्यूटीसीए’ पुस्कराड्या राष्ट्रपती व्यापार ‘व्हायड टुडे सेटर्स असोसिएशन’, न्यूयॉर्क या संस्थेचे अभाव आले होते. जागतिक आणि व्यापारी केंद्रांसूचील एकता, भांसणे प्रतीक या पुस्कराड्या संविधान होते. आणि पुस्कराड्या अनुसार, श्राणी सकाळी सर्वांनी ट्रस्ट येऊन आणि पुस्कराड्या पुरवावीचे नेतृत्व केले जाते.

रतन टाटा हे कथंत दर्शवित व्यक्तिमत्व आहे. व्यांनी ‘पद्मभूषण’ पुस्कराड्या पुर्व-पुर्वांचे सन्मानित करण्यात आले होते. टाटा यांनी नेतृत्वाच्या भांसणे सर्वांनी पुढे ते वरील अभाव भारतात व्यवसाय व्यवसायाच्या अभावाचा उत्शक्त असा उभारला आहे. जागतिक आणि व्यापार केंद्र, सुबहेंच्यास संवेदनशील वीर गोरिकर्कर यांनी. आपल्या स्वागतानुसार भाषणात व्याक्यासा स्वतंत्रतीत दर्शवित दर्शवित दर्शवित प्रणव मुखर्जी यांनी आपल्या माणसांना आपल्या राष्ट्रपतीमध्ये कार्यकर्तीमध्ये देशात वर्तना मनात फुड्ड निर्णय देते, असे सांगिते.
बेरोजगारी न परवडणारी
माजी राष्ट्रपती प्रणव मुखर्जीं यांचे मत

सकाळ न्यूज नेटवर्क

मुंबई, तारीख १६: आशियातील देशातील वेगाने वाढणारी अर्थव्यवस्था म्हणून भारताची गणना होत हासली तरी बेरोजगारीचा प्रश्न गंभीर आहे. वाढती बेरोजगारी विकासाच्या दृष्टीने परवडणारी नाही, असे सांगत माजी राष्ट्रपती प्रणव मुखर्जीं यांनी रोजगारला चालाने देखणाऱ्या आवश्यकता व्यक्त केली. वर्ल्ड ट्रेड संस्थेत येथे आयोजित डॉ. एम. विष्णुवर्या समृद्धी व्यावहार्यात ते 'सर्वक्षेत्र विकासाच्या दिशेने भारताची वाटव्याळ' या विषयावर बोलत होते.

गैलिया काही वर्षांवर भारताचा विकासदर वाढताने आहे. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था वेगाने वाढत आहे. मात्र सर्वक्षेत्र विकासासाठी बेरोजगारी, गरीबी, विषमता, मूलभूत सुविधा चा विकास याच भर घाला लागेल. कृपया आधारित अर्थव्यवस्था आता न्यूजेब्रेक केली.

अभ्यास्रोक्तानुसार, गणवत्तेच्या अभाव
जगातील तरुण देश म्हणून भारताची ओळख बनली आहे. एकूण लोकसंख्येच्या जवळपास सहा कोटी ३५ लाख युवक हे २० ते ३५ व्ययटातील आहेत. २०२० पर्यंत निम्मी लोकसंख्या युवकांची असेल, त्यांना अंदाज व्यक्त करण्याचा आला आहे. मात्र तयारापूर्वे रोजगाराचा प्रश्न आहे. कुशल मनुष्यविकासाची जागतिक दर्जांचे विश्वसनीय आवश्यक असल्याचे मुख्रे यांनी सांगितले.

देशात १४ लाख शैक्षणिक संस्था, ७६० विद्यापीठ, ३८ हजारां अधिक महाविद्यालय आहेत. यातून दरवर्षी लाखो विद्यार्थी अभ्यास्रोक्त नैसर्गिक निर्माण करतात, मात्र त्यांच्यांत गुणवत्तेचा अभाव दिसून येत असल्याच्याच त्यांनी चिंता व्यक्त केली. अभ्यास्रोक्तांनी शुभारंभाचा करून तो व्यवसायिक मुख्य आणि जागतिक दर्जांचा करण्याची गरजेच्या असल्याचे मत त्यांनी व्यक्त केले.

उत्पादन आणि सेवा क्षेत्रातून उत्पादकयांनी सेवा करणून ते उत्पादनाची संभारी करू असेल. लद्दाही व्यवसायिक मुख्य अभ्यास्रोक्तांना चालू, नवीनतेने प्रोत्साहन, खासगी गुंतवणूक, पायावृत सुविधा विकास करावा लागेल, असे मुख्रे यांनी सांगितले.