

Social Sectors

As per the Human Development Reports (HDRs) published annually by the UNDP since 1991, India has consistently improved on the human development front and is grouped among the countries with 'medium human development'. But, some components of human development indicators for health and education continue to lag behind the improvement in income, and India's rank in terms of Human Development Index (HDI) and Gender Development Index (GDI) continue to be low compared to even some countries of our region. India ranked 127 in HDI for 2002 (same rank as in 2001) out of 177 countries and 103 in GDI out of 144 countries in HDR 2004 (Table 10.1). High regional disparity in HDI across the States has also been a source of concern. An analysis of State-level HDIs by the Planning Commission, however, indicates a decline in such regional disparity during the last two decades.

10.2 Several poverty alleviation measures and area development programmes focusing the poor and the disadvantaged are in operation for decades. These include welfare programmes for the weaker sections, women, children, and a number of special employment programmes for self- and wage employment. Ongoing economic reforms since 1991 strengthened these programmes to generate more employment, create productive assets, impart technical skills and raise the income levels of the poor.

10.3 Ongoing economic reforms and the National Common Minimum Programme (NCMP) attach high priority to the development of social sectors to enable people to participate in and contribute fully to the development process, and at the same time benefit more from higher economic growth and development. Major programmes for the development of social

Table 10.1 : India's global position on human and gender development

Country	Human development index (HDI)		HDI Rank		Gender development index (GDI)		GDI Rank	
	1997	2002	1997	2002	1997	2002	1997	2002
Norway	0.927	0.956	2	1	0.927	0.955	2	1
Australia	0.922	0.946	7	3	0.921	0.945	4	3
Sri Lanka	0.721	0.740	90	96	0.712	0.738	76	73
China	0.701	0.745	98	94	0.699	0.741	79	71
Indonesia	0.681	0.692	105	111	0.675	0.685	88	90
India	0.545	0.595	132	127	0.525	0.572	112	103
Pakistan	0.508	0.497	138	142	0.472	0.471	116	120
Bangladesh	0.440	0.509	150	138	0.428	0.499	123	110
Nepal	0.463	0.504	144	140	0.441	0.484	121	116
Mozambique	0.341	0.354	169	171	0.326	0.339	138	139
Niger	0.298	0.292	173	176	0.286	0.278	143	144

Source: UNDP Human Development Report (HDR) 1999 & 2004.

Box 10.1 : Major programmes for social sector in 2004-05

- Launching of National Food for Work Programme on November 14, 2004 in 150 most backward districts to intensify generation of supplementary wage employment and provision of food security through creation of need based economic, social and community assets in these districts.
- Introduction of National Rural Employment Guarantee Bill, 2004 in Parliament on December 21, 2004 to provide for enhancement of livelihood security of the poor in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.
- Additional Rs.10, 000 crore of Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) for Plan programmes like Food for Work, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, mid-day cooked – meal scheme, basic healthcare, Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme, drinking water, and roads.
- Increase in coverage of Antyodaya Anna Yojana from 1.5 crore to 2 crore families.
- Strengthening of public distribution system.
- Allocation of Rs.1, 180 crore for programmes concerning the Scheduled Castes and Rs.1, 146 crore for Scheduled Tribes.
- Additional allocation of Rs.50 crore for the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation.
- Indicative target of credit linking 5.85 lakh self-help groups (SHGs) during the period up to March 2007.
- Imposition of a cess of 2 per cent on Union taxes and duties to yield Rs.4000 Crore – Rs.5000 crore in a full year, with proceeds earmarked for education including cooked mid-day meal.
- Launching of a programme for upgrading 500 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) over the next 5 years.
- A new universal Health Insurance Scheme for the poor.
- A special group insurance scheme of Rs.10, 000 at a premium of only Rs.120 per person.
- No tax for individuals with taxable income up to Rs.1.1 lakh.

sectors during 2004-05 are summarised in Box 10.1.

10.4 Social sector programmes and their implementation fall largely under the jurisdiction of the State Governments. The Central Government, however, supplements the States' efforts by making additional resources available for specific programmes through Centrally Sponsored Schemes, Additional Central Assistance and Special Central Assistance. Total Central Government expenditure on social services including rural development increased from Rs. 18,240 crore in 1995-96 to Rs. 52,090 crore in 2004-05 (BE). (Table 10.2).

10.5 Trends of expenditure on social services and total expenditure by the general government (Centre and States combined) between 1986-87 and 2004-05 (BE) (Table 10.3) indicate that :

- (a) Despite fluctuations, total expenditure of the general government as a proportion of total expenditure increased marginally from 18.9 per cent to 19.3 per cent, with peak of 22.3 per cent in 1999-2000.
- (b) Share of education in social service expenditure increased from 45.6 per cent to 48.8 percent, while share of health declined from 24.1 to 23 percent over the same period.

Poverty

10.6 Incidence of poverty is estimated by the Planning Commission on the basis of large-scale quinquennial Sample Survey on Household Consumer Expenditure conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO). Since no such large-scale survey has been conducted after the 55th Round during 1999-2000, the last official estimates of poverty relate to 1999-2000. Economic Survey for the

Table 10.2 : Central Government expenditure (Plan and Non-Plan) on social sectors and rural development

(Rs. Crore)

Social Service	1995-96	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04 (RE)	2004-05 (BE)
1. Social Service						
a. Education, Sports, Youth Affairs	3630	7696	8642	9045	11063	12091
b. Health & Family Welfare	2542	5291	5977	6075	6846	7680
c. Water Supply, Housing etc.	1756	4932	5989	6346	7235	7571
d. Information & Broadcasting	596	1317	1284	1386	1302	1398
e. Welfare of SC/ST and OBC	800	968	1093	1117	1164	1410
f. Labour & Employment	507	894	847	777	841	933
g. Social welfare & Nutrition	1270	2409	2620	2089	2203	2483
h. North-Eastern areas				4179	4251	5658
i. Other Social Services	530	1715	2010	1330	571	631
Total	11631	25222	28462	32344	35476	39855
2. Rural Development	6609	4449	6241	10991	11537**	7001**
3. I) Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY)*		2350	2533	2600	2400	2766
ii) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)*		2500	2500	2500	2325	2468
4. Social Service, Rural Dev. and PMGY (1+2+3)	18240	34521	39736	48435	51738	52090
Total Expenditure	178275	325592	362310	414162	474255	477829
GDP at market price	1188012	2089500	2271984	2463324	2760025	3108561

* : Launched in 2000-01 (BE) as a new initiative for basic rural needs.

** : 2003-04 (RE) includes provision of Rs. 4889 crore for the Special Component of SGRY for draught related programmes and 2004-05 (BE) does not include the allocations meant for certain rural development programmes in the lump sum provision of Rs. 10,000 crore provided to the Ministry of Planning.

Source : Budget documents.

Table 10.3 : Total Expenditure of the General Government on Social Services (Combined Centre and States)

Years	1986-87	1990-91	1995-96	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04 (RE)	2004-05 (BE)
Absolute amounts in Rs. Crore								
Total Expenditure	100470	163673	303586	595595	652968	727151	887391	907363
Social Services	18967	33255	65531	131805	137843	145226	168190	175079
Education	8651	17094	32370	67036	68071	72535	80779	85358
Health	4566	7309	14135	27960	28578	31457	36850	40352
Others	5750	8852	19026	36809	41194	41234	50561	49369
As % to total expenditure								
Social Services	18.9	20.3	21.6	22.1	21.1	20.0	19.0	19.3
Education	8.6	10.4	10.7	11.3	10.4	10.0	9.1	9.4
Health	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.4
Others	5.7	5.4	6.3	6.2	6.3	5.7	5.7	5.4
As % of expenditure on social services								
Education	45.6	51.4	49.4	50.9	49.4	49.9	48.0	48.8
Health	24.1	22.0	21.6	21.2	20.7	21.7	21.9	23.0
Others	30.3	26.6	29.0	27.9	29.9	28.4	30.1	28.2

Source : Reserve Bank of India.

last year had indicated that there was a significant decline between 1977-78 and 1999-2000 in the proportion of people living below the poverty line (BPL) from 51.3 per cent to 26.1 per cent, and in the absolute number of poor from 328.9 million to 260.3 million. In spite of the impressive decline in poverty in the country as a whole, there are wide variations in the incidence of poverty across States and the rural-urban divide. The Tenth Plan (2002-07) has set a target of reduction in poverty ratio by five percentage points to 19.3 per cent by 2007 and by 15 percentage points by 2012. The targets for rural and urban poverty in 2007 are 21.1 per cent and 15.1 per cent, respectively.

Poverty alleviation programmes

10.7 The strategy for poverty alleviation is essentially two fold. Firstly, an effort is underway to provide greater opportunity for the poor to participate in the growth process by focusing on specific sectors, which offer such opportunities. Secondly, poverty alleviation and social sector programmes have been strengthened and restructured with special programmes for the weaker sections of society. Details of these programmes were reported in the Economic Survey 2003-04. Table 10.4 and Box 10.2 indicate developments during the current year.

Table 10.4 : Physical Performance of Special Employment and Poverty Alleviation Programmes (in million)

	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05	
	Target	Achieve	Target	Achieve	Target	Achieve
A. Programmes in rural areas						
1) JGSY / SGRY-II - Mandays of employment generated*	-	367.14	-	391.65 ^P	-	401.71 ^{P***}
2) EAS/SGRY-I – Mandays of employment generated**	-	381.15	-	372.83 ^P	-	-
3) SGSY – Total Swarozgaris assisted	-	0.83	-	0.90	-	0.51 [#]
4) IAY – Dwelling Units	1.31	1.55	1.48	1.36	1.78	0.63 ^P
5) ARWSP-Habitation/villages	0.06	0.03 [^]	0.11	0.04	0.75	0.02
6) CRSP- (No. of Sanitary latrines)	-	-	-	4.63	-	2.18
B. Programmes in urban areas						
1) PMRY – (I) Micro enterprises	0.22	0.19	0.22	0.12 ^P		
(II) Employment generated\$	0.30	0.29	0.30	0.18 ^P		
2) SJSRY of which						
I USEP-			-	0.51	-	0.66
(i) Beneficiaries	0.08	0.13	0.08	0.10	-	-
(ii) Persons trained	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.12	-	-
II UWEP – mandays of employment generated.	-	3.13	-	4.56	-	51.34
3) Beneficiaries covered under community structure component	-	31.7	-	32.56	-	3.25
4) Beneficiaries assisted under DWCUA	-	0.03	-	0.04	-	0.11
- Targets are not fixed.						
* JGSY has been merged into SGRY with effect from 2001-02 and is now SGRY-II, SGRY is self-targeting scheme.						
** EAS has been merged into SGRY with effect from 2001-02 and is now SGRY-I, SGRY is self-targeting scheme.						
*** SGRY I and SGRY II schemes have been merged into a single scheme of SGRY w.e.f. 1-4-2004.						
[^] Upto, January 2003.\$ Transferred to State Plan with effect from 2002-03.						
[#] upto November, 2004 [^] Cumulative information since it is a continuous process.						
^P Provisional.						
Source : Economic Survey and Ministry of Rural Development (MORD).						

Box 10.2 : Major poverty alleviation, employment generation and basic services programmes

National Food for Work Programme

In line with the NCMP, National Food for Work Programme was launched on November 14, 2004 in 150 most backward districts of the country with the objective to intensify the generation of supplementary wage employment. The programme is open to all rural poor who are in need of wage employment and desire to do manual unskilled work. It is implemented as a 100 per cent centrally sponsored scheme and the food grains are provided to States free of cost. However, the transportation cost, handling charges and taxes on foodgrains are the responsibility of the States. The collector is the nodal officer at the district level and has the overall responsibility of planning, implementation, coordination, monitoring and supervision. For 2004-05, Rs.2020 crore have been allocated for the programme in addition to 20 lakh tones of foodgrains.

Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)

SGSY, launched in April 1999, aims at bringing the assisted poor families (Swarozgaris) above the poverty line by organizing them into Self Help Groups (SHGs) through a mix of Bank credit and Government subsidy.

Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)

SGRY, launched in 2001, aims at providing additional wage employment in all rural areas and thereby food security and improve nutritional levels. The SGRY is open to all rural poor who are in need of wage employment and desire to do manual and unskilled work around the village/habitat. The programme is implemented through the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs).

Rural Housing – Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)

The Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) operationalised from 1999-2000 is the major scheme for construction of houses for the poor, free of cost. The Ministry of Rural Development (MORD) provides equity support to the Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) for this purpose.

Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY)

PMGY launched in 2000-01 envisages allocation of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) to the States and UTs for selected basic services such as primary health, primary education, rural shelter, rural drinking water, nutrition and rural electrification. For 2003-04 as well as 2004-05, the annual allocation of ACA for PMGY was Rs.2, 800 crore.

Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP)

REGP, launched in 1995 with the objective of creating self-employment opportunities in the rural areas and small towns, is being implemented by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC). Under REGP, entrepreneurs can establish village industries by availing of margin money assistance from the KVIC and bank loans, for projects with a maximum cost of Rs.25 lakh. Since the inception of REGP, up to 31 March 2004, 1,86,252 projects have been financed and 22.75 lakh job opportunities created. A target of creating 25 lakh new jobs has been set for the REGP during the Tenth Plan. 8.32 lakh employment opportunities have already been created during 2003-04. For 2004-05, a target of creating 5.25 lakh job opportunities has been fixed.

Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY)

PMRY started in 1993 with the objective of making available self-employment opportunities to the educated unemployed youth by assisting them in setting up any economically viable activity. So far, about 20 lakh units have been set up under the PMRY, creating 30.4 lakh additional employment opportunities. The targets for additional employment opportunities under the Tenth Plan and in 2004-05 are 16.50 lakh and 3.75 lakh, respectively. While the REGP is implemented in the rural areas and small towns (population up to 20,000) for setting up village industries without any cap on income, educational qualification or age of the beneficiary, PMRY is meant for educated unemployed youth with family income of up to Rs.40, 000 per annum, in both urban and rural areas, for engaging in any economically viable activity.

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

The PMGSY, launched in December 2000 as a 100 per cent Centrally Sponsored Scheme, aims at providing rural connectivity to unconnected habitations with population of 500 persons or more in the rural areas by the end of the Tenth Plan period. Augmenting and modernising rural roads has been included as an item of the NCMP.

The programme is funded mainly from the accruals of diesel cess in the Central Road Fund. In addition, support of the multi-lateral funding agencies and the domestic financial institutions are being obtained to meet the financial requirements of the programme.

Up to October, 2004, with an expenditure of Rs 7,866 crore, total length of 60,024 km. of road works has been completed. The National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA), an agency of the Ministry of Rural

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Development registered under the Societies Registration Act, provides operational and technical support for the programme.

Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP) and Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP)

DPAP, DDP and IWDP are being implemented for the development of wastelands/degraded lands. During 2004-05 allocation of Rs. 300 crore, Rs. 215 crore and Rs. 368 crore were provided for DPAP, DDP and IWDP, respectively. So far, during 2004-05, 2,550 projects covering 12.75 lakh hectares, 1,600 projects covering 8 lakh hectares and 165 projects covering 8.32 lakh hectares, have been sanctioned under DPAP, DDP and IWDP, respectively.

Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY)

AAY launched in December 2000 provides foodgrains at a highly subsidized rate of Rs.2.00 per kg for wheat and Rs.3.00 per kg for rice to the poor families under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). The scale of issue, which was initially 25 kg per family per month, was increased to 35 kg per family per month from April 1, 2002. The scheme initially for one crore families was expanded in June 2003 by adding another 50 lakh BPL families. During 2003-04, under the AAY, against an allocation of 45.56 lakh tonnes of foodgrains, 41.65 tonnes were lifted by the State/UT Governments. Budget 2004-05 expanded the scheme further from August 1, 2004 by adding another 50 lakh BPL families. With this increase, 2 crore families have been covered under the AAY.

Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)

The Urban Self Employment Programme and the Urban Wage Employment Programme are the two special components of the SJSRY, which, in December 1997, substituted for various extant programmes implemented for urban poverty alleviation. SJSRY is funded on a 75:25 basis between the Centre and the States. The expenditure during 2003-04 was Rs.103 crore. For 2004-05, the allocation is Rs.103 crore, out of which Rs. 90.38 crore were utilized by December 31, 2004.

Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY)

The VAMBAY launched in December 2001 facilitates the construction and upgradation of dwelling units for the slum dwellers and provides a healthy and enabling urban environment through community toilets under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan, a component of the scheme. The Central Government provides a subsidy of 50 per cent, the balance 50 per cent being arranged by the State Government. Since its inception and up to December 31, 2004, Rs. 753 crore have been released as Government of India subsidy for the construction/upgradation of 3,50,084 dwelling units and 49,312 toilet seats under the scheme. For the year 2004-05, out of the tentative Central Fund allocation of Rs.280.58 crore, up to December 31, 2004, an amount of Rs. 223.66 crore has been released covering 1,06,136 dwelling units and 20,139 toilet seats.

Box 10.3 : National Rural Employment Guarantee Bill, 2004 – Salient features

- State Governments to provide at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.
- Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) and National Food for Work Programme to be subsumed within the Scheme once the Act is in force.
- Until such time as a wage rate is fixed by the Central Government, the minimum wage for agricultural labourers shall be applicable for the scheme.
- An applicant not provided employment within fifteen days, to be entitled to a daily unemployment allowance as specified by the State Government subject to its economic capacity, provided such rate is not less than a quarter of the wage rate for the first thirty days during the financial year and not less than a half of the wage rate for the remaining period of the financial year.
- Central Employment Guarantee Council to be constituted to discharge various functions and duties assigned to the Council. Every State Government to also constitute a State Council for this purpose.
- Panchayat at the district level to constitute a Standing Committee of its members to supervise, monitor and oversee the implementation of the Scheme within the district.
- For every Block, State Governments to appoint a Programme Officer for implementing the Scheme.
- Gram Panchayat to be responsible for identification of the projects as per the recommendations of the Gram Sabha and for executing and supervising such works.
- Central Government to establish a National Employment Guarantee Fund. State Governments to establish State Employment Guarantee Funds for implementation of the Scheme.
- The Scheme to be self-selecting in the sense that those among the poor who need work at the minimum wage would report for work under the scheme.

10.8 The National Rural Employment Guarantee Bill, 2004 has been introduced in the Parliament in December 2004 (Box 10.3). An outlay of Rs. 13,466.40 crore (including supplementary grants) has been provided for 2004-05 for the Department of Rural Development.

Labour and Employment

10.9 As indicated in the Economic Survey 2003-04, data on the labour force and unemployment are collected by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) through quinquennial surveys. As per the results of the 55th Round (1999-2000) of the survey, the rate of growth of employment, on Current Daily Status (CDS) basis, declined from 2.7 per cent per annum in 1983-1994 to 1.07 per cent per annum in 1994-2000. The decline in the overall growth rate of employment in 1994-2000 was largely attributable to a near stagnation of employment in agriculture. As a result, the share of agriculture in total employment dropped from 60 per cent in 1993-94 to 57 per cent in 1999-2000. On the other hand, employment growth in all the sub-sectors within services (except community, social and personal services) exceeded 5 per cent per annum.

10.10 The Approach Paper to the Mid-Term Appraisal (MTA) of Tenth Five Year Plan has reiterated that employment growth should exceed growth of labour force to reduce the backlog of unemployment. Employment strategies advocated in the Approach Paper include:

- Special emphasis to promote public investment in rural areas for absorbing unemployed labour force for asset creation.
- Identification of reforms in the financial sector to achieve investment targets in the Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) sector.
- Large-scale employment creation in the construction sector, especially for the unskilled and semi-skilled.
- Necessary support to services sectors to fulfill their true growth and employment

potentials and greater focus on agro-processing and rural services.

Employment in the organized sector

10.11 Organized sector employment accounts for only a small proportion (7 to 8 per cent) of the total workforce, and on March 31, 2003 was 27 million of which 69 per cent was in the public sector (Appendix Table 3.3). Employment in the organized sector declined by 0.8 per cent in 2003 due to a decline of the public sector employment by one per cent in 2003.

10.12 As per the data available from the 947 employment exchanges as on September 2004, 4.08 crore jobseekers were registered with the employment exchanges, 70 per cent of which were educated (10th standard and above) and 26 per cent were women job seekers. The maximum number of job seekers awaiting employment was in West Bengal (69.3 lakh). The placement was maximum in Gujarat, whereas the registration was maximum in Maharashtra. The placement effected by the employment exchanges at the all-India level during January-September, 2004 was of the order of 1.03 lakh as against 2.12 lakh vacancies notified during this period.

Women and Child Labour

10.13 Employment of women in the organised sector (both public and private) at end-March, 2003 at 4.97 million constituted 18.4 per cent of the total organised sector employment compared to 18.1 per cent in 2002. As regards sectoral distribution, community, social and personnel services sectors employed 56.6 per cent of women workers followed by manufacturing (20.3 per cent), agriculture and allied occupations (9.4 per cent) and finance, insurance, real estate and business (5.5 per cent). States with higher female literacy rates have higher proportion of women in organized sector employment.

10.14 Several initiatives are being taken to upgrade skills of women through training. There are about 800 Institutes (218 Women Industrial Training Institutes and 582 Women Wings in General Industrial Training Institutes)

providing 46,658 training seats for vocational training facilities for women.

10.15 Concern of the government for the elimination of child labour was discussed in detail in the Economic Survey 2003-04. According to the census 2001, there are 1.25 crore working children in the age group of 5-14 years as compared to the total child population of 25.2 crore. Existing laws prohibit the employment of children below 14 years of age in factories, mines and hazardous employment and regulate the working conditions of children in other non-hazardous areas of employment. Government has adopted two schemes, namely, National Child Labour Project Scheme (NCLP) and Grant-in-Aid to voluntary organizations for taking up action-oriented programs in the field of rehabilitation of child labour. There are currently 100 NCLPs covering 2.11 lakh working children. It has been decided to sanction additional 150 NCLPs during the Tenth Plan.

Education

10.16 The broad policy framework for the development of education and eradication of illiteracy is provided in the National Policy on Education (NPE) 1986, which had set a goal of expenditure on education at 6 per cent of the GDP. As against this target, the combined total expenditure on education by Central and State Governments was 3.74 per cent of GDP in 2003-04 (BE). The trend of total expenditure

on education as a proportion of total government expenditure reveals a disturbing downward trend between 2000-01 and 2003-04 (Table 10.3). As reported in Economic Survey, 2003-04, a high priority has been accorded to this sector in the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07), with an allocation of Rs.43,825 crore as against Rs.24,908 crore made available in the Ninth Plan, representing an increase of 76 per cent.

10.17 The total Central plan allocation of Rs.7,025 crore in 2003-04 (BE) has been increased to Rs. 8,225 crore in 2004-05 (BE), with Rs.5750 crore for Elementary Education, Rs.250 crore for Adult Education and Rs.2225 crore for Secondary and Higher Education. Apart from this, an additional allocation of Rs.2,000 crore is earmarked for the Department of Elementary Education & Literacy and Rs.250 crore for the Department of Secondary & Higher Education for implementing the schemes related to the NCMP.

10.18 Literacy rates in India increased from 18.3 per cent in 1951 to 64.8 per cent in 2001. However, India continues to lag behind several other developing countries in the region in terms of adult literacy and youth literacy rates (Table 10.5).

Elementary Education

10.19 The number of primary schools decreased from 6.64 lakh in 2001-02 to 6.51 lakh in 2002-03, whereas that of upper primary

Table 10.5 : India's global position on adult and youth literacy rates

Country	Adult Literacy Rate (percent 15 yrs & above)		Youth Literacy Rate (per cent 15yrs-24)	
	1990	2002	1990	2002
China	78.3	90.9	95.3	98.9
India	49.3	61.3	64.3	73.3*
Nepal	30.4	44.0	46.6	62.7
Pakistan	35.5	41.5	47.4	53.9
Sri Lanka	88.7	92.1	95.1	97.0
Bangladesh	34.2	41.1	42.0	49.7

* Figure relates to 2001.
Source: UNDP, Human Development Report 2004.

schools increased from 2.20 lakh to 2.45 lakh over the period, indicating upgradation of a large number of primary schools to upper Primary schools. The total enrolment at the primary and upper primary levels has witnessed a steady increase. During 2001-02 and 2002-03, the growth rate of enrolment for girls at elementary level was higher than that of boys. Participation of girls at all levels of school education has improved appreciably over the years, but vast disparities amongst the States in gross enrolment ratio (GER) at primary/upper primary levels still persist (Table 10.6).

10.20 Of the estimated population of 205 million in the age group of 6-14 years on March 1, 2002, nearly 82.5 per cent was enrolled in schools, compared to 82.4 per cent in 2001-02. The retention rate of students at the primary school stage was about 59 per cent (1992-97). At the primary level, the drop-out rate decreased from 39.0 per cent in 2001-02 to 34.9 per cent in 2002-03, while at the upper primary level, the drop-out rate decreased from 54.6 per cent to 52.8 per cent over the same period. In spite of the decline over the years, drop out rate still remains very high, especially in the case of girl students, for

whom the rates in 2002-03 were 33.7 per cent and 53.5 per cent, at the primary and upper primary levels, respectively.

10.21 The number of teachers at the elementary level rose from 3.4 million in 2001-02 to 3.5 million in 2002-03, while the share of female teachers increased from 37.2 per cent to 40 per cent over the same period. Despite the increase in the number of teachers over the decades, the Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at the primary and upper primary levels has remained more or less constant around 42:1 and 34:1 respectively during 2002-03.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)

10.22 Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), launched in November 2000 as an umbrella programme, continued to be implemented to support and build upon other primary and elementary education projects. The programme aims to ensure five years of primary education for all children in the age group 6-14 years by 2007 and eight years of schooling by 2010. The programme is implemented in partnership with the States. The programme addresses the needs of 192 million children in 11 lakh habitations. 8.5 lakh existing primary and upper primary schools

Table 10.6 : Gross Enrolment Ratios (GER) (in per cent)

Year	Primary (I-V)			Upper Primary (VI-VIII)			Elementary (I-VIII)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1950-51	60.6	24.8	42.6	20.6	4.6	12.7	46.4	17.7	32.1
1960-61	82.6	41.4	62.4	33.2	11.3	22.5	65.2	30.9	48.7
1970-71	95.5	60.5	78.6	46.5	20.8	33.4	75.5	44.4	61.9
1980-81	95.8	64.1	80.5	54.3	28.6	41.9	82.2	52.1	67.5
1990-91	114.0	85.5	100.1	76.6	47.0	62.1	100.0	70.8	86.0
1991-92	112.8	86.9	100.2	75.1	49.6	61.4	101.2	73.2	87.7
1992-93	95.0	73.5	84.6	72.5	48.9	67.5	87.7	65.7	77.2
1993-94	90.0	73.1	81.9	62.1	45.4	54.2	80.2	63.7	72.3
1994-95	96.6	78.2	87.7	68.9	50.0	60.0	87.2	68.8	78.4
1995-96	97.1	79.4	88.6	67.8	49.8	59.3	86.9	69.4	78.5
1996-97	97.0	80.1	88.8	65.8	49.2	58.0	85.9	69.4	78.0
1997-98	99.3	82.2	91.1	66.3	49.7	58.5	87.4	70.7	79.4
1998-99 *	100.9	82.9	92.1	65.3	49.1	57.6	87.6	70.6	79.4
1999-2000 *	104.1	85.2	94.9	67.2	49.7	58.8	90.1	72.0	81.3
2000-01*	104.9	85.9	95.7	66.7	49.9	58.6	90.3	72.4	81.6
2001-02*	105.3	86.9	96.3	67.8	52.1	60.2	90.7	73.6	82.4
2002-03*	97.5	93.1	95.4	65.3	56.2	60.9	85.4	79.3	82.5

*Provisional

Source : Selected Educational Statistics 2002-2003, Ministry of Human Resource Development.

and 33 lakh existing teachers would be covered under the scheme. As on January 7, 2005, an amount of Rs. 3,031 crore has been released out of Rs. 3,057 crore for 2004-05 (BE).

10.23 In July, 2003, Government of India approved a new programme called '*National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level*' (NPEGEL) as an amendment to the existing scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) for providing additional support for education of underprivileged/ disadvantaged girls at the elementary level. The scheme is implemented in Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) where the level of female literacy is below, and the gender gap is above, the national average, in blocks of districts which are not covered under EBBs but have at least 5 per cent SC/ST population and where SC/ST female literacy is below 10 per cent, and also in select urban slums.

10.24 An estimated provision of Rs.1064.80 crore has been kept for the Tenth Plan. Apart from NPEGEL, a new scheme called *Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalyaya (KGBV)* has been approved for launching during 2004-05 for setting up 750 residential schools with boarding facilities at elementary level for girls belonging predominantly to the SC, ST, other backward castes (OBC) and minorities in difficult areas. A provision of Rs. 489 crore has been made for the Tenth Plan; and Annual plan allocation for the year 2004-05 is Rs. 100 crore. 525 KGBVs have been approved by the Department of Elementary Education, involving an amount of Rs. 123.03 crore for 2004-05.

10.25 An education cess of 2 per cent on all direct and indirect Central taxes has been imposed through the Finance (No.2) Act, 2004. Soon after the relevant Bill was introduced in Parliament on July 8, 2004, action was initiated for creation of a separate, dedicated, non-lapsable Fund to be named as *Prathmik Shiksha Kosh* and maintained by the Ministry of HRD, Department of Elementary Education & Literacy. The proceeds would be available on a rollover basis for the schemes of basic Education and the Mid-Day Meal Scheme.

Budget provision for the Mid-day Meal Scheme during 2004-05 is Rs.1, 675 crore. In addition, Rs.1, 232 crore has been provided to the States/UTs as Additional Central Assistance (ACA) under State Sector as earmarked outlay for meeting cooking cost.

Adult Education

10.26 The National Literacy Mission (NLM), launched on May 5, 1988 as a Technology Mission to impart functional literacy to non-literates and modified from time to time, aims at attaining a literacy rate of 75 per cent by 2007. The Total Literacy Campaign (TLC) has been the principal strategy of NLM for eradication of illiteracy. These campaigns are area-specific, time-bound, volunteer-based, cost effective and outcome-oriented and are implemented by Zilla Saksharata Samities (District Level Literacy Societies).

10.27 NLM accorded high priority for the promotion of female literacy. As a result, female literacy rate increased by 14.4 percentage points from 39.3 per cent to 53.7 per cent during 1991-2001 compared to an increase by 11.2 percentage points for males from 64.1 per cent to 75.3 per cent over the same period, and thereby reducing the male-female literacy gap from 24.8 per cent in 1991 to 21.6 per cent in 2001.

Secondary and Higher Education

10.28 The Secondary Education sector prepares students in the age group of 14-18 years for entry into higher education and employment. The number of secondary and senior secondary schools increased from 7,416 in 1950-51 to 1,37,207 in 2002-03 with a student enrolment of 33.2 million.

10.29 There has been an impressive growth in the area of higher education with an increase in the student enrolment in higher education from 7.26 million in 1997-98 to 9.51 million in 2003-04. Enrolment of women students rose to 3.81 million constituting 40 per cent of the total in 2003-04. There has also been a significant increase in the students' enrolment under Open and Distance Education System.

Technical & Professional Education

10.30 In addition to 1349 approved engineering colleges at the degree level, there are 1030 institutes offering Master of Computer Application (MCA) programme and 990 approved Management Institutions imparting education in Management Studies. Recently, All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has delegated the powers of approval with respect to Diploma level technical institutions to the State Governments.

Health

10.31 NCMP envisages raising public spending on health to at least 2-3 per cent of GDP with focus on primary health care. It also lays emphasis on stepping up public investments for control of communicable diseases and providing leadership for control of AIDS effort. Special attention will be paid to poorer sections in the matter of health care. Keeping these objectives in view, outlays of schemes for control of communicable diseases and the AIDS Control Programme were enhanced during the year by about Rs. 280 crore. The basic objective of achieving an acceptable standard of good health amongst the general population of the country as set out in the National Health Policy (NHP) 2002 and reiterated in the CMP continues to be the focus. Improvement in the general levels of health through larger allocations and

more effective implementation of communicable and non-communicable disease programmes, changes in pattern of assistance and implementation, and greater focus on tertiary health care have received special emphasis. Table 10.7 shows the extent of the large health care infrastructure created in the country so far.

10.32 The State Health System Development projects are under implementation in the States of Karnataka, West Bengal, Punjab, Orissa, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Uttaranchal with World Bank assistance. The focus of this programme is on strengthening the health care delivery system at secondary level and integrating it with the primary health care delivery system for improving health care services.

10.33 The Plan outlay for the Central Health Sector Schemes during 2004-05 is pegged at Rs. 2208 crore. About 55 per cent of the Plan outlay continues to be spent on Centrally Sponsored Disease Control Programme for major communicable and non-communicable diseases like malaria, tuberculosis (T.B.), leprosy, AIDS, blindness, cancer and mental disorders.

10.34 In pursuance of the concept of convergence, a National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDPC) has been started from 2003-04 through convergence of

Table 10.7 : Time trends (1951-2003) in health care

	1951	1981	2003	(Period/Source)
SC/PHC/CHC*	725	57,363	1,63,196	(March 2002-RHS**)
Dispensaries and Hospitals (all)	9,209	23,555	38,031	(January 1, 2002-CBHI***)
Beds (Private and Public)	1,17,198	5,69,495	9,14,543	(January 1, 2002-CBHI)
Nursing Personnel	18,054	1,43,887	8,36,000	(2004)
Doctors (Modern System)	61,800	2,68,700	6,25,131	(2004, MCI@)
Malaria (Cases in million)	75	2.7	0.91	(September 2004)
Leprosy (Cases/ 10,000 population)	38.1	57.3	2.4	(March 2004)
Polio (no. of cases)	29,709	225	214	(December 31, 2003)
<p>* SC/PHC/CHC : Sub Centres/Primary Health Centres/Community Health Centres. ** RHS : Rural Health Statistics. *** CBHI: Central Bureau of Health Intelligence. @ MCI : Medical Council of India.</p>				
<p>Source : Planning Commission, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.</p>				

three ongoing programmes (Malaria, Kala-azar and Filariasis) and inclusion of Japanese Encephalitis and Dengue. The main objective of the programme is prevention and efficient control of vector borne diseases and pursuance of the goals set under the NHP 2002.

10.35 It has been possible to bring down the annual overall malaria incidence in the last decade to below 2 million cases. However, there has been an increase of 14 per cent in the reported cases during the current year as compared to last year due to outbreaks occurring in parts of Karnataka and Gujarat. About 95 per cent of the population of the country is in the malaria endemic areas and 80 per cent of malaria burden is confined in areas consisting 20 per cent of population i.e. mainly in tribal, hilly, difficult and inaccessible areas. In view of this, the North Eastern States have been identified for enhanced support. 1045 tribal PHCs in 100 hardcore malaria districts in the 8 States of A.P., Chhatisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and Rajasthan have been identified as high risk, to intensify malaria control through enhanced central support and support with World Bank assistance. 19 urban areas have also been identified for this support.

10.36 In the effort towards elimination of filariasis, the single dose mass drug administration initiated on a pilot basis in 13 districts in 2001 is proposed to be expanded to cover 201 endemic districts during 2004-05. Against the targeted population of 184 million, reports received till date indicate that 133 million persons have been administered the dose constituting 72 per cent coverage. Enhanced support is also to be provided to the endemic States of Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh in the strategy towards elimination of Kala-azar. Efforts have been directed to provide technical support and strengthen capabilities of States through training to tackle dengue and Japanese encephalitis.

Tuberculosis

10.37 Tuberculosis (T.B.) remains a serious public health problem claiming about 4.17 lakh

deaths every year in the country. The Revised National T.B. Control Programme (RNTCP) is being implemented since 1997 with assistance from World Bank, DANIDA, DFID, USAID, GDF and GFATM. The programme covers a population of 922 million and has placed more than 25 lakh patients on treatment, averting more than 6 lakh deaths. Overall performance of RNTCP has been excellent with cure/treatment completion rate consistently above 85 per cent and death rate reduced to less than 5 per cent. RNTCP will cover the entire country by 2005.

Leprosy

10.38 The prevalence rate of leprosy has fallen significantly during the last two decades. The goal of elimination of leprosy has been achieved by 19 States. It is proposed to achieve elimination of leprosy at the national level by December 2005. The National Leprosy Eradication Programme will continue with central support.

HIV/AIDS

10.39 Mounting HIV positive cases continue to cause serious concern in the country which calls for strengthening of the national AIDS control efforts. An estimated 5.1 million men, women and children were living with HIV/AIDS in the country by the end of 2003 with an adult (15-49 years) prevalence rate of 0.9 per cent. These figures are causes of increasing concerns as persons infected with HIV will progress to AIDS, resulting in a steep increase in number of AIDS patients in the country with consequent medical, economic and social implications.

10.40 A disturbing aspect of the present HIV infection in India is its emergence among the general population. The States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Manipur, Nagaland and Tamil Nadu were earlier categorized as high prevalence States. In view of the size of population, extent of migration and weak health infrastructure, 14 low prevalence States namely Bihar, U.P., Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Chhatisgarh, Rajasthan, Punjab, West Bengal, Orissa, Uttranchal, Delhi, Assam, Kerala, Arunachal Pradesh have

been re-categorized as highly vulnerable States. In order to pay greater attention to the campaign against AIDS, the government has constituted a national council on AIDS headed by the Prime Minister. Anti-retro viral treatment (ART) has started treating HIV affected patients through public health programmes. For the promotion of community home based care, 51 community care centers are being supported by NACO. ART roll out was launched from 1.4.2004 covering six high prevalence States and NCT Delhi for giving the ART through 8 government hospitals. Total of 1213 AIDS cases were put on ART at these centers. 96.1 per cent of the patients are adhering to the treatment. Additional hospitals have been identified for starting ART. The first human clinical trial in the country of a vaccine to prevent HIV/AIDS began in February 2005 at the National Aids Research Institute in Pune.

Control of Non-communicable Diseases (NCDs)

10.41 The focus of the health sector programmes so far has been largely on control of communicable diseases. Some programmes for non-communicable diseases such as blindness, iodine deficiency, and cancer are also under implementation. However, prevalence of non-communicable diseases like cardiovascular diseases, mental disorder, cancer and trauma due to various factors has been rising.

10.42 One of the new initiatives relates to the launching of a National Mental Health Programme during the 10th Plan with an outlay of Rs.130 crores enhancing the coverage of the District Mental Health Programme. Also on the anvil is strengthening and modernization of Government mental health institutes and psychiatric wings of medical colleges and undertaking of IEC activities and research and training.

10.43 For reducing death due to trauma and for providing medical assistance within the golden hour, financial assistance is being provided to Government hospitals located on the national highways for upgradation and strengthening of emergency facilities.

10.44 During the Tenth Plan, efforts are being made to improve preventive, curative and rehabilitative services for non-communicable diseases throughout the country at all levels of care. The National Programme for Control of Blindness, National Cancer Control Programme, National Mental Health Programme and Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD) Control Programmes will continue to be implemented during the Tenth Plan.

Integrated Disease Surveillance Project

10.45 Integrated Disease Surveillance Project has been launched as a new scheme in November 2004. The project would be implemented through State and District Surveillance units. Activities have been initiated in 9 States to be covered under Phase-I. During the year 2005-06, it is proposed to upgrade District and Peripheral laboratories, set up IT network connecting all districts and States of Phase I and II, and train District Surveillance Teams, Medical Officers, Laboratory personnel and Health workers. The proposed outlay of Rs. 88 crores for 2005-06 is earmarked for the above initiatives as also towards recurring assistance for personnel, training, Information Education and Communication and operation costs.

Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddha, Homeopathy (AYUSH)

10.46 AYUSH, which includes Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani, Homoeopathy, Yoga and Naturopathy, can play an important role in the prevention and management of certain non-communicable diseases and life style related disorders. A vast infrastructure has been created under AYUSH, which includes 3100 hospitals, 66,366 beds and 20,811 dispensaries. Efforts to mainstream the AYUSH system are continuing with focus on improvement and upgradation of standards of education, standardization of drugs and quality control, ensuring sustained availability of raw materials, i.e. medicinal plants, metals, minerals and materials of animal origin. Other areas of emphasis are Research and Development, participation of AYUSH in the

National Health Delivery System, National Health and Family Welfare Programmes and Information, Education and Communication (IEC) including building awareness about efficacy of the system domestically and internationally. The Tenth Plan allocation for AYUSH is Rs. 775 crores. The budgetary allocation for the year 2004-05 is Rs. 181.00 crores under plan and Rs. 52.73 crores under non-plan.

Population and Family Welfare

10.47 India accounts for sixteen per cent of global population with the risk of achieving the dubious distinction of becoming the most populous country in the world by about 2050. The problem of population growth needs to be addressed effectively. The estimated population projections as pre age groups are at table 10.8.

10.48 The last two decades, however, have witnessed improvement in all the important health indicators (Table 10.9).

Year	2001	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026
Total	1027	1114	1197	1275	1347	1411
Under Age15	363	360	351	343	337	328
15-64	622	702	780	854	916	967
65+	42	52	66	78	94	116

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India.

10.49 Considerable progress has been achieved in the socio-demographic parameters over the last two decades. However, the country continues to lag behind several other countries in the region (Table 10.10). The Tenth Plan targeted a reduction in Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) to 45 per 1,000 by 2007 and 28 per 1,000 by 2012, reduction in Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) to 2 per 1,000 live births by 2007 and 1 per 1,000 live births by 2012 and reduction in decadal growth rate of the population between 2001-2011 to 16.2 per cent. As against an allocation of Rs.15,120 crore for the Ninth Five Year Plan, the allocation

Sl. No.	Parameter	1951	1981	1991	Current level
1	Crude Birth Rate (Per 1000 Population)	40.8	33.9	29.5	25.0 (2002)
2	Crude Death Rate (Per 1000 Population)	25.1	12.5	9.8	8.1 (2002)
3	Total Fertility Rate (TFR) (Per woman)	6.0	4.5	3.6	3.1 (2001)
4	Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) (per 100,000 live births)	NA	NA	437 (1992-93) NFHS	407 (1998)
5	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) (Per 1000 live births)	146 (1951-61)	110	80	63 (2002)
6	Child (0-4 years) Mortality Rate , per 1000 children	57.3 (1972)	41.2	26.5	19.3 (2001)
7	Couple protection Rate (per cent)	10.4 (1971)	22.8	44.1	48.2 (1998-99) NFHS
8	Life Expectancy at Birth				
	Male	37.2	54.1	59.7 (1991-95)	63.9 (2001-06)
	Female	36.2	54.7	60.9 (1991-95)	66.9 (2001-06)

Note : The dates in the brackets indicate years for which latest information is available.
NFHS : National Family Health Survey **NA :** Not Available
Source : Ministry of Health & Family Welfare and Office of the Registrar General, India.

Country	Life expectancy at birth (years)	Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)
	2000-05	1990	2002	1990	2002	2000
China	71	49	39	38	31	56
India	64	123	93	80	67	540
Nepal	60	145	91	100	66	740
Pakistan	61	128	107	96	83	500
Sri Lanka	72	23	19	19	17	92
Bangladesh	61	144	77	96	51	380
South Asia	63	126	95	84	69	NA
NA : Not available.						
Source: UNDP, Human Development Report 2004						

for Family Welfare is Rs.27, 125 crore for the Tenth Plan. For the Annual Plan 2004-05, the allocation increased to Rs.5500 crore from Rs.4700 crore in 2003-04(RE).

10.50 The National Population Policy, 2000 aims at achieving net replacement levels of total fertility rate by 2010 through vigorous implementation of inter-sectoral operational strategies. The long-term objective is to achieve population stabilization by 2045, at a level consistent with the requirements of sustainable economic growth, social development and environment protection. Detailed measures to achieve these objectives were discussed in the Economic Survey for last year.

10.51 Under the mandate of NCMP of the Government, the expenditure in the health sector is proposed to increase from 0.9 per cent of GDP to 2-3 per cent of GDP over the next five years. To augment health care services in the rural areas of the country, a National Rural Health Mission has been conceptualized. The proposal to launch the mission is under consideration. The National Rural Health Mission (2005-09) shall cover the whole country with special focus on 18 States, which have either weak socio-demographic indicators and/or primary health infrastructure. These States are (UP, MP, Rajasthan, Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Uttaranchal), the North – East States. Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir.

10.52 The Government is implementing Reproductive and Child Health Programme for achieving Population Stabilization, by addressing the issues of contraception, Maternal and Child Health Programme with stress on sustained behavioral change, communication and improved access on quality and family planning services, especially in the high fertility States. The National Rural Health Mission aims to create a comprehensive Budget Head by integrating all vertical health programmes of the Departments of Health and Family Welfare, namely, RCH II, Malaria, National Leprosy Eradication, National Kala – Azar, National Iodine Deficiency Disorder and the National Blindness Control Programme.

10.53 The Mother NGO (MNGO) programme of the Department of Family Welfare continued to be implemented. MNGOs grant projects to smaller NGOs called Field NGOs (FNGOs) in allocated districts. The underlining philosophy of the MNGO Scheme is one of nurturing and capacity building which includes assessing the gaps in information or RCH services in the project area; building strong institutional capacity at the State, district/field level and advocacy and awareness generation. Currently, 125 MNGOs are working covering 221 districts of the country.

10.54 Under the National Maternity Benefit Scheme (NMBS), an amount of Rs.161 crore has been released to the districts. However, NMBS was not able to address the maternal

health per se. It was observed that the scheme did not have any impact in reducing maternal mortality. It was also felt that there is a need for a comprehensive package of services for women during pregnancy and child birth. Therefore, Janani Suraksha Yojna (JSY) would replace NMBS and cater to essential emergency obstetric care to the poor women and also facilitate the poor women to receive the health services in the health centre by introducing a village level worker called ASHA. The focus of the scheme would be to enhance the institutional delivery. During 2004, facilitated by a high quality of pulse immunization programme, the number of polio cases has declined drastically to 133 cases, as on 4th February 2005, from 28,257 in 1987.

10.55 A Reproductive and Child Health Programme is scheduled to commence from April 2005 for a five-year period. This encompasses the entire National Family Welfare Programme and is based on decentralized planning. The programme will be funded by the Central Government with partial funding support by World Bank, DFID and UNFPA as pooled financing. The USAID and European Union are the other development partners supporting the programme from outside the pool and UNICEF and WHO will be providing technical assistance for the programme.

Rural water supply and sanitation

10.56 Water is a State subject and the Schemes for providing drinking water facilities are implemented by the States. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the States by providing financial and technical support. The Tenth Plan envisages provision of safe drinking water to all rural habitations. Two major programmes are being implemented to achieve this objective. These are the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) and the Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana – Rural Drinking Water (PMGY-RDW). As reported in the last survey, with an investment of over Rs.45, 000 crore (up to March 31, 2004), considerable success has been achieved in meeting the drinking water needs of the rural population. There are more than 3.7 million hand pumps and 1.73

lakh piped water schemes installed in the rural areas. As on March 2004, 95 per cent of rural habitations have been fully covered (FC) and 4.6 per cent are partially covered (PC) and 0.4 per cent are not covered (NC) with drinking water facilities. The Statewise coverage of habitations under Rural Water Supply (up to 24.11.2004) is at Table 10.11.

Table 10.11 : Status of coverage of habitations under rural water supply (till 24-11- 2004)

State/UT	Status of habitations			
	NC	PC	FC	Total
Andhra Pradesh	0	732	69,000	69,732
Arunachal Pradesh	245	656	3,397	4,298
Assam	301	10,691	59,563	70,555
Bihar	0	0	1,05,340	1,05,340
Chhattisgarh	0	0	50,379	50,379
Goa	0	7	388	395
Gujarat	0	52	30,217	30,269
Haryana	0	0	6,745	6,745
Himachal Pradesh	0	7,800	37,567	45,367
Jammu & Kashmir	678	2,640	7,866	11,184
Jharkhand	0	0	100,096	1,00,096
Karnataka	0	8,279	48,403	56,682
Kerala	0	7651	2112	9763
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	1,09,489	1,09,489
Maharashtra	346	23,743	61,841	85,930
Manipur	0	0	2791	2791
Meghalaya	13	419	8,204	8,636
Mizoram	0	152	655	807
Nagaland	41	690	794	1,525
Orissa	0	0	1,14,099	1,14,099
Punjab	906	1,198	11,345	13,449
Rajasthan	2,974	0	90,972	93,946
Sikkim	0	74	1,605	1,679
Tamil Nadu	0	0	66,631	66,631
Tripura	0	0	7,412	7,412
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	2,43,508	2,43,508
Uttaranchal	34	274	30,666	30,974
West Bengal	0	0	79,036	79,036
A&N Islands	0	102	402	504
Dadar Nagar Haveli	19	41	456	516
Daman& Diu	0	0	32	32
Delhi	0	0	219	219
Lakshadweep	0	10	0	10
Pondicherry	0	108	159	267
Chandigarh	0	0	18	18
Total	5,557	65,319	13,51,407	14,22,283

NC : Not Covered, PC: Partially Covered.

FC : Fully Covered.

Source : Department of Drinking Water Supply.

10.57 ARWSP was launched during 1972-73. It is currently being implemented through the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission. The Scheme aims at coverage of all rural habitations with population of 100 and above, specially the un-reached ones, ensure sustainability of the systems and sources, tackle the problem of water quality, and institutionalize water quality monitoring and surveillance through a Catchment Area Approach.

10.58 Operation and maintenance (O&M) has assumed importance to sustain water supply systems already created. The total estimated cost for O&M at the present value is about Rs.6, 000 crore per year. Government alone cannot take up the responsibility of meeting this heavy cost of O&M. Peoples' involvement is envisaged to enhance not only the economic viability of O&M, but also for better upkeep and increase the life span of the system created. The details of this scheme called Swajal dhara was discussed in the last year's Survey. The Central funding for the ARWSP was Rs.2565 crore in 2003-04. The allocation has been stepped up to Rs.3148 crore in 2004-05.

10.59 The Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) was launched in 1986. It was restructured in 1999 after which Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) was introduced. The TSC envisages a synergized interaction between Government, people and active NGOs. The other characteristics of the scheme are intensive Information, Education and Communication (IEC) campaigns, provision of an alternative delivery system and more flexible, demand-oriented construction norms. The revised Tenth Five Year Plan strategy envisages a shift from allocation – based programme to a demand-based project mode with greater household involvement, intensive IEC campaign and emphasis on school sanitation. Under TSC, projects in 426 districts covering 30 States/UTs have so far been sanctioned with an approved outlay of Rs.4,136 crore.

Urban Water Supply

10.60 The Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) was launched in 1993-94 for providing water supply to the towns having population of less than 20,000 as per the 1991 Census. Up to 8th December, 2004, 1051 towns at an estimated cost of Rs.1,423.47 crore had been approved. As against this, the Government of India has released Rs.630.53 crore since launching of this programme in March 1994.

Development of Women and Children

Empowerment of Women

10.61 As per the 2001 census, women constituted about 48 per cent of the total population of the country. Women suffer many disadvantages as compared to men in the areas of education, labour participation rate and earnings. The Government has been implementing various schemes for the socio economic advancement and development of women in the country. The 'National Policy for Empowerment of Women' was adopted in 2001 with the objective of ensuring women their rightful place in society by empowering them as agents of socio-economic change and development. 'Empowerment of Women', is therefore, an important approach adopted in the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) for development of women. With a view to translating the National Policy for Empowerment of Women into action, a National Plan of Action for Empowerment of Women has been contemplated. To eliminate all types of discrimination against women and the girl child and their empowerment, major strategies include social empowerment, economic empowerment and gender justice. Two important schemes in the areas of education viz 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan' and 'Mahila Samakhya' are being implemented by Department of Elementary Education and Literacy as special efforts to stretch the reach of education especially to the girl child. With the objective of achieving economic empowerment and welfare of women, a number of schemes are being implemented. These include Swyamsidha, Swashakti,

Rashtriya Mahila Kosh, Swalamban, and Support to Training-cum-Employment Programme (STEP), Swadhar, and Hostel for working women. The details of these programmes were reported in the Economic Survey for last year.

Development of Children

10.62 The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme launched in 1975 – 76 is a nationwide unique Early Childhood Care Programme which covers the main components of a holistic and sustainable child development strategy viz., health, nutrition and education. The scheme provides a package of services comprising (i) supplementary nutrition, (ii) immunization, (iii) health check-up, (iv) referral services, (v) pre-school non-formal education and (vi) nutrition & health education. It is a centrally sponsored scheme, wherein the Central Government is responsible for programme planning and operating costs, and the State Governments are responsible for programme implementation and for providing supplementary nutrition out of States' resources. The Scheme has been continued in the Tenth Plan in 5652 projects with no expansion activities in view of resource constraints. As on 31.8.2004, 5274 Projects have become operational providing services to about 456 lakh beneficiaries, comprising of about 380 lakh children (0–6 years) and about 76 lakh pregnant and lactating mothers through a network of 6.74 lakh Anganwadi Centres.

10.63 The NCMP of the Government envisages universalisation of the ICDS Scheme to provide a functional Anganwadi in every settlement and ensure full coverage for all children. Nutrition programmes, particularly for the girl child, will be expanded on a significant scale.

10.64 The scheme for Creches / Day Care Centres for the Children of Working and Ailing Mothers is being modified so as to merge the National Creche Fund with the Scheme for Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for running crèches. The revised scheme envisages increase in financial norms from

Rs. 18,480 per crèche per annum to Rs. 45,780 per crèche per annum, increase in honorarium for creche workers and enhancement in the provision for supplementary nutrition. The revised scheme provides coverage to more number of children by increasing ceiling for eligibility from Rs. 1800 per month to Rs. 12000 per month per family. By the end of Tenth Five Year Plan, it has been proposed to increase the number of crèches from the present 15,000 creches (app.) to 30,000 creches by increasing 5,000 creches in a year. A National Charter for Children has been notified in the Gazette of India on 9th February 2004. The document emphasizes Government of India's commitment to children's rights and development. A National Commission for Children is in the process of being established. The initial proposal to set up the Commission has been revised in order to give more powers to the Commission for effective implementation of existing laws and schemes for children. A draft National Plan of Action for children has been prepared taking into consideration the goals for children set in the UN General Assembly Special Session on Children held in May, 2002 and the monitorable targets set in the Tenth Five Year Plan, and goals for children in related Ministries/ Departments.

Empowerment of Socially Disadvantaged

10.65 Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment deals with the welfare of persons belonging to the scheduled castes, religious and linguistic minorities, socially and educationally backward classes, welfare of persons with disabilities and programmes of social defence relating to victims of alcoholism, drug addiction, juvenile social maladjustment, welfare of prisoners, children in need of care and protection, welfare of aged and matters relating to the administration of Wakf.

10.66 The Ministry has been allocated Rs.1,492.00 crore for Plan schemes in the current financial year. A Central Pool Allocation of Rs.1,102.68 crore has been provided for the welfare schemes of SCs, OBCs and

Minorities. Similarly, allocation for Welfare of Persons with Disabilities and Social Defence during 2004-05 is Rs.225.55 crore and Rs.97.98 crore respectively. An amount of Rs.65.80 crore has been allocated under lump sum provision for the North East and Sikkim.

Minorities

10.67 Five communities viz. Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists and Parsis have been declared as minority communities by the Union Government in 1993. In the 'The First Report on Religion Data', released by the office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner on 6.9.2004, the population figures of the five notified religious minority communities as per Census have been given in Table 10.12

10.68 With a population of 189.5 million, the five notified religious minority communities constituted 18.42 per cent of the total population of the country. The programmes for welfare of minorities are being implemented through Maulana Azad Education Foundation for educational development of minorities and economic development through the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC). NMDFC has been provided higher allocation of Rs.71.29 crore in the current year than the previous year of Rs.17.16 crore.

10.69 The NCMP also gives emphasis for welfare of minorities. A notification has been issued for setting up a National Commission for Socially and Economically Backward Sections among religious and linguistic minorities. A Constitutional Amendment Bill has been introduced in the Parliament on

Table 10.12 : Minority Communities	
Religious Community	Population
Muslims	1,38,188,240
Christians	24,080,016
Sikhs	19,215,730
Buddhists	7,955,207
Parsis	69,601
Total	189,508,794

23.12.2004 to confer Constitutional status upon the National Commission for Minorities.

Scheduled Castes

10.70 Special Central Assistance to Special Component Plan is a major scheme for economic advancement of Scheduled Castes. During 2004-05, an allocation of Rs.402 crore has been made under this scheme. Up to 14.1.2005, the Ministry has utilized Rs.206.13 crore. The formulation and implementation of Special Component Plan for welfare for Scheduled Castes by the State Governments is being monitored intensively.

10.71 A number of Schemes are being implemented to encourage Scheduled Caste students for continuing their education from school level to higher education. During the year 2004-05 (up to 14.1.2005), Rs.7.56 crore has been released for 4.32 lakh (anticipated) beneficiaries under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Pre-Metric Scholarships to the children of those engaged in unclean occupations. Rs.287.59 crore has been released under the Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship to an anticipated number of over 17.76 lakh SC students. Against an allocation of Rs.48 crore, Rs.27.23 crore has been released for construction of hostels for boys and girls belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Rs.0.95 crore has been released for Upgradation of Merit of SC students. Coaching and allied activities for weaker sections which cover students belonging to the SCs, OBCs and Minorities are also being undertaken. To abolish the practice of un-touchability and curb the high incidence of crimes and atrocities against SCs, efforts are made through effective implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights (PCR) Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, with the help of 22 Special Courts under PCR Act and 137 Special Courts under the POA Act.

10.72 The Ministry has initiated affirmative action for providing reservation to persons belonging to Scheduled Castes in private sector as envisaged in the NCMP. One of the items mentioned in this document is to launch a comprehensive programme for minor

irrigation of all lands owned by dalits and adivasis. The Government has set up a Task Force in the Planning Commission in this regard.

Backward Classes

10.73 Central assistance is being provided to the State Governments/UT Administrations for educational development of Other Backward Classes. Till 14.1.2005, Rs.22.12 crore under Post Matric Scholarship for OBCs and Rs.12.64 crore under Pre Matric Scholarship for OBCs have been released to the State Governments/UT Administrations. For construction of hostels for OBC boys and girls, State Governments/UT Administrations/NGOs have been released Rs.12.65 crore during the year. The Ministry also implemented programmes for various skill development of OBCs through voluntary organisations for which Rs.2.82 crore has been released till 14.1.2005.

Scheduled Tribes

10.74 Scheduled Tribes (STs) distinguish themselves from other communities with their distinctive culture and isolated habitations and lag behind the rest of the society due to their socio-economic backwardness. According to 2001 Census, they account for about 84.32 million constituting 8.2 per cent of the country's total population. Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) are 1.32 million according to 1991 census constituting 1.49 per cent of the total tribal population. PTGs are still very backward and live in interior forests lacking basic minimum services.

10.75 The Tenth Plan has made a commitment for the social and economic empowerment and social justice to the Scheduled Tribes to fulfill the Constitutional obligation of raising their status to that of the rest of the society. The nodal Ministry for the welfare and development of the STs is Ministry of Tribal Affairs. An outlay of Rs.1,146 crore was provided during Annual Plan 2004-05 against the outlay of Rs.1087 crore made during Annual Plan 2003-04 for undertaking various welfare and developmental works to empower the tribals.

10.76 Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) is a 100 per cent grant to undertake a number of developmental schemes with a focus on family oriented income-generating schemes, creation of critical infrastructure and also to extend financial assistance to Self Help Groups, community based activities, Primitive Tribal Groups and Forest Villages. Rs.500 crore was allocated for Annual Plan 2004-05. Grant in aid under Article 275(1) is being provided to the States with an objective to raise the level of administration in the States covered under Scheduled Areas to bring them at par with the rest of the States. Rs.330 crore was allocated for Annual Plan 2004-05 under this strategy. The Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship continued to be implemented. The scheme plays an important role for higher studies and empowerment of the tribals. Economic empowerment of the Scheduled Tribes continued through extending financial support to Finance Corporations and Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation (TRIFED).

Welfare of Persons with Disabilities

10.77 During 2004-05, the allocation for Welfare of Persons with Disabilities (PWD) is Rs.225.54 crore out of which an expenditure of Rs.97.37 crore has been incurred upto 14th January, 2005. Action has been initiated to suitably emphasize disability concerns in Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and ensure that most of the children with disabilities are covered through inclusive education programme. Mostly, this involves getting the disabled children enrolled in the regular school where those with locomotor disability and mild hearing impairment can easily be educated.

10.78 The programmes are implemented through the National and Apex Institutes dealing with different categories of disabilities such as visual, hearing, orthopaedic and mental. These institutes conduct short term and long-term courses for various categories of personnel for providing rehabilitation services to those needing them. Till 14th January, 2005, Rs.13.57 crore (Plan) has been released to these Institutes.

10.79 Persons With Disabilities (PWD) Act, 1995 is under implementation. Five Composite Rehabilitation Centres (CRCs) have been set up at Srinagar, Lucknow, Bhopal, Guwahati and Sundernagar to expand facilities for manpower development and ensuring availability of rehabilitation services for all categories of persons with disabilities. Four Regional Rehabilitation Centres (RRCs) provide services to persons with orthopaedic and spinal injuries at Chandigarh, Cuttack, Jabalpur and Bareilly. 133 District Disability Rehabilitation Centres (DDRCs) have been sanctioned in the country for providing comprehensive rehabilitation services at the grass roots level. 107 DDRCs have started functioning.

10.80 Under the scheme of Assistance to the Disabled for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances, Rs.39.56 crore has been released to benefit 1.18 lakh beneficiaries during 2004-2005 (up to 14th January, 2005). Artificial Limbs and Manufacturing Corporation manufactures different types of aids and appliances for disabled persons at low cost and aims to develop new prototype aids and appliances. A scheme of Science and Technology Project in Mission Mode is also being implemented. The objective of the Scheme is to coordinate, fund and direct application of technology in development and utilization of suitable and cost effective aids and appliances such as functional mechanical hand, interpointing braille slate, braille micrometer, safety devices for the chaff cutter and threshers, plastic aspheric lenses, ground mobility devices, training module for prevention and early detection of childhood disabilities, electronic guide cane, low cost STD/PCO speech card, software and Mentally Retarded children for learning and teaching, motorized wheel chair etc.

10.81 Deen Dayal Disabled Rehabilitation scheme (earlier known as Scheme to Promote Voluntary Action for Persons with Disabilities) provides financial assistance to voluntary organizations for running rehabilitation centres for leprosy cured persons, for manpower development in the field of mental retardation and cerebral palsy

and establishment and development of Special Schools for the major areas of orthopedic, speech, hearing, visual and mental disability. During the year, Rs. 34.29 crore have been released to 502 voluntary organizations (up to 14.1.2005) for implementing the scheme. A project funded by UNDP for Support to Children with Disabilities was implemented for a period of 2 years until June 2004. The objective of the project was to sensitize, mobilize and empower the community to participate in the local school management and ensure that every child with disability in the project area has access to education in an appropriate environment. A Scheme of National Scholarship for Persons with Disabilities has been introduced from the year 2003-04. 313 awards each for male and female students in different categories of disabilities will be given for pursuing higher and technical education.

10.82 It has been decided that children with mental retardation, cerebral palsy and with severe hearing impairment will be provided scholarship for education in classes 9 and 10. This is a relaxation from the existing norm of providing scholarships to children with disabilities only in post-matric classes. An effort is being made to focus the activities in the backward and uncovered regions.

Reforming Social Deviants

10.83 Recognizing that social deviants are often the victims of circumstances and situational compulsions, reform and rehabilitation in a humane manner rather than through a punitive environment has been given priority with a view to transforming today's social deviants into tomorrow's responsible citizens. The Social Defence Bureau of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment undertakes programmes for the benefit of victims of substance abuse, children in need of care and protection, welfare of the aged etc.

10.84 Rigorous efforts are being made to tackle the problem of drug demand reduction through an integrated and comprehensive community based approach to curb the growing problem of alcoholism and drug abuse in the country. This is being strengthened and

expanded to reach uncovered rural areas and the northeast. High-risk groups like street children, commercial sex workers etc. are also covered. For tackling the problem of alcohol and drug abuse, Rs.16.88 crore has so far been released (up to 14.1.2005) to voluntary organizations for providing services to an anticipated number of 1.40 lakh substance abusers. 54 Counselling Centres and 364 Treatment cum Rehabilitation Centres are being supported under the scheme of Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse. The 'Programme of Juvenile Justice', supports services for 33,828 juvenile inmates in conflict with law in over 375 mandatory homes.

10.85 "1098" which is a toll free telephone number services 'Childline' which is a helpline for children in distress. A child in need or anyone on his behalf can call this number in 56 cities of India and seek emergency or other assistance by way of rescue from a situation of abuse, medical help, restoration to family, emotional support etc. 66 lakh calls have been received and attended to up to December 2004. Under the scheme of Integrated Programme for Street Children, 207 NGOs are being supported in running shelters, non formal education and vocational training programmes coupled with nutritional support and medical care in 22 States benefiting 1.99 lakh street children.

Caring for the other Disadvantaged

10.86 In the wake of declining family support systems and other socio-economic circumstances, certain social groups are left helpless who also require the support and protection of the State. These include the aged persons, the orphaned, abandoned, destitute and street children. To fulfill the commitments of the National Policy on Older Persons for providing health, shelter, vocational training, recreation, protection of life etc. for the aged, special emphasis is being placed on expanding the on-going programmes of old age homes, day care centers, mobile medicare units and medicare centers being implemented under the scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons. Under this scheme, 450 NGOs running 322 Old Age

Homes, Day Care Centres and 56 Mobile Medicare Units have been provided financial assistance.

10.87 The autonomous National Institute of Social Defence will focus on training and manpower development of social defence personnel, especially in the areas of community based services for juvenile justice, prison welfare, prison administration, child adoption, children in need of care and protection, prevention of drug abuse, welfare of senior citizens and emerging social problems.

Outlook

10.88 Sustained economic growth guarantees social sector development in a tangible manner. Adverse macro economic imbalance and high inflation on the other hand affect the poor and vulnerable segments of the population adversely. For Social Sector development, it is, therefore, important that the high growth rate of the economy is sustained over a longer period.

10.89 The NCMP of the government has rightly emphasized social sector development especially health, education, employment generation and poverty alleviation programmes. Expenditure on these sectors has also increased substantially during the year. Higher levels of expenditure on the social sectors could be sustained through reprioritisation of expenditure both by the States and the Centre. Similarly, rationalization of subsidies would release resources which could be better targeted to the poor through specific social sector programmes.

10.90 Availability of resources alone can not guarantee social sector development. The efficacy of a large number of government programmes on the ground would have to be vastly improved through various measures. An efficient management and improved delivery of these programmes are essential to implement most social sector programmes through the decentralized system of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) with full participation of the people. This would also ensure transparency in implementation which would effectively check leakages in these programmes.