

SOCIAL SECTORS

The Approach Paper to the Ninth Five Year Plan adopted by the National Development Council had accorded priority to agriculture and rural development as a vehicle for accelerating the growth of overall economy which should encompass basic services such as safe drinking water, primary health care, universal primary education and shelter. Simultaneously, it should strive for containing the growth rate of population, people's participation at all levels, empowerment of women and socially disadvantaged groups such as Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Minorities. "Growth with Social Justice and Equity" sums up the goal set forth before the Nation. For eradication of poverty and unemployment, the strategy is to (i) accelerate economic growth with stable prices, since there is evidence to show that rapid growth has strong poverty reducing effects; (ii) focus on direct anti-poverty and employment programmes; and (iii) accord priority to government expenditure in social sectors.

10.2 The central government expenditure (Plan and Non-Plan) on social sectors (education, health and family welfare, water supply, sanitation, housing, rural development, social welfare, nutrition and minimum basic services) as a ratio to total expenditure rose from 9.4 per cent in 1993-94 to 11.4 per cent in 1999-2000 (BE). As a ratio to GDP at current market prices, the central government expenditure on social services increased from 1.5 per cent in 1993-94 to 1.7 per cent in 1999-2000 (BE) (Table 10.1).

10.3 The central plan outlay on major schemes of social sectors as a percentage to

the GDP at current market prices increased from 1.09 per cent in 1993-94 to 1.12 per cent in 1999-2000 (BE). The central outlay increased by 29.6 per cent in Family Welfare in 1999-2000 (BE) over 1998-99 (RE), Health by 24.3 per cent, Welfare of Weaker Sections by 22.1 per cent and Women and Child Development by 16.4 per cent (Table 10.2).

10.4 With some improvement in health care and nutritional status of the population, killer diseases like malaria and cholera were controlled and, this helped reduce death rate and infant mortality by more than half. Life expectancy at birth has practically doubled since 1951. The crude death rate declined from 27.4 per thousand in 1951 to 9.0 in 1998. The infant mortality rate declined from 146 per thousand in 1951 to 72 in 1998. The life expectancy at birth has increased from 32.1 years in 1951 to 62.4 in 1996. Birth rate has also declined from 39.9 in 1951 to 26.4 in 1998 (Table 10.3).

10.5 Spatial variation in these indicators of human development as per Sample Registration System (SRS 1997), clearly indicates deficiencies and weaknesses of the family welfare programme in individual states. While the birth rate is lowest at 7.9 in Nagaland and 14.2 in Goa, it is the highest at 33.5 in Uttar Pradesh, 32.1 in Rajasthan and 31.9 in Madhya Pradesh. Similarly, Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) among the major States is the highest at 96 in Orissa and 94 in Madhya Pradesh, while it is the lowest at 12 in Kerala. Life expectancy of 72 years and literacy at 93 per cent in Kerala are significantly higher compared to Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. In these States,

TABLE 10.1
Central Government Expenditure (Plan and Non-Plan) on Social Services

(Rs. Crore)

Item	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99 (RE)	1999-2000 (BE)
1. Social Services	5892	6397	8150	9223	11631	13659	16007	20315	22921
a Education, Sports & Youth Affairs	1755	1878	2378	2799	3630	3988	4983	6733	7138
b Health and Family Welfare	1382	1722	2148	2413	2542	2751	3235	4046	5000
c Water supply, Sanitation, Housing and Urban Dev.	934	788	1262	1351	1756	2957	3328	4325	4898
d Information & Broadcasting	417	371	392	479	596	593	928	1028	1109
e Welfare of SC / ST and Other Backward Classes	419	488	564	744	800	833	692	977	1108
f Labour, Employment and Labour Welfare	357	347	526	440	507	587	642	771	908
g Social Welfare & Nutrition	628	803	880	997	1800	1950	2209	2435	2760
2. Rural Development	2283	3211	4680	5803	6609	5081	5116	5571	5416
3. Basic Minimum Services (BMS)* including Slum development						2466	2873	3684	4043
4. Social Services, Rural Development and Basic Minimum Services (1+2+3)	8175	9608	12830	15026	18240	21206	23996	29570	32380
5. Total Central Government Expenditure as per cent of GDP at current market prices**	17.2	16.8	15.9	15.0	14.2	14.0	14.3	14.5@	14.7
6. Social Services, Rural Development and Basic Minimum Services as % of Total Expenditure **	7.7	8.1	9.4	10.0	10.8	11.1	11.1	11.6@	11.4
7. Social Services, Rural Development and Basic Minimum Services as% of GDP at current market prices\$	1.33	1.36	1.49	1.49	1.54	1.56	1.58	1.68	1.68
Note : Figures for the years 1991-92 to 1997-98 are actuals.									
* : Came into operation from 1996-97.									
** : The total Central Govt. expenditure excludes the transfer of State's/UT's share of net small saving collections.									
\$: GDP figures for the years 1991-92 and 1992-93 are based on old series (Base 1980-81) and figures from 1993-94 onwards are based on new series (Base 1993-94) of National Accounts Statistics released by the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO). The GDP at current market prices for 1999-2000 are based on CSO's Advance Estimates.									
@ : The total central government expenditure for 1998-99 is provisional and unaudited.									
Source : Budget Papers.									

literacy levels are lower, support of the community for the family welfare programme is poor and efficiency of the State health system in delivering contraceptives and Reproductive Child Health (RCH) services is weak. The indicators of human development in Kerala are comparable with several Asian developing countries like China, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, Korea and Phillipines (Table 10.4).

10.6 The average real wage for unskilled agriculture labourer rose continuously from 1995-96 to 1997-98. However, 1998-99 which was a much better year for agriculture, registered 2.12 per cent decline in real agriculture wages mainly due to sharp rise in Consumer Price Index Numbers for Agricultural Labourers (CPIAL) in this year (Table 10.5).

TABLE 10.2

Central Plan Outlay for Major Schemes of Social Sectors and Rural Development

(Rs. crore)

Ministry/Department/Scheme	1991-92		1993-94		1996-97		1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000
	(BE)	(RE)	(BE)	(RE)	(BE)	(RE)	(BE)	(RE)	(BE)	(RE)	(BE)
1 EDUCATION	977	905	1310	1302	3388	2574	4095	3350	4245	4045	4700
of which											
a) Elementary Education	287	268	442	443	2264	1567	2542	2265	2779	2741	3035
b) Adult Education	120	105	178	168	225	112	127	81	94	77	110
2 HEALTH INCLUDING I.S.M.&H.	294	272	470	494	815	818	955	918	1195	981	1219
3 FAMILY WELFARE	749	857	1270	1274	1535	1547	1829	1829	2489	2253	2920
4 WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT	400	365	569	579	847	847	900	1026	1226	1134	1320
of which Integrated Child Development Services	322	293	474	473	682	682	734	600	603	768	856
5 WELFARE	479	478	630	661	890	890	1389	804	1539	1147	1400
6 RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND RURAL EMPLOYMENT & POVERTY ALLEVIATION	3506	3008	5010	5606	8632	7775	9001	8290	9811	9345	9650
of which											
a) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY)*	2100	1825	3306	3306	1865	1655	2078	1953	2095	2060	1665
b) Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS)**				600	1970	1840	1970	1905	1990	1990	2400
c) National Social Assistance Programme+					932	550	700	490	700	640	725
d) Integrated Rural Development Programme including Rural Artisans***	376	356	654	657	656	646	611	552	800	701	1100
e) Rural Water Supply and Sanitation	796	642	770	770	1170	1155	1402	1402	1727	1669	1910
f) Indira Awas Yojana++					1194	1194	1190	1144	1600	1532	1710
g) Million Wells Scheme***					448	388	448	373	450	375	0
7 OTHER PROGRAMMES											
a) Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY)	113	102	75	75	71	50	80	31			
b) Scheme for Self Employment for Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY)\$	57	50	40	40							
c) Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY)**				35	145	115	145	95	110	136	173
d) Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY)@@								103	189	162	181
(A) Total Central Plan outlay on Major Schemes on Social Sectors (1 to 7)	6575	6037	9374	10066	16323	14616	18394	16446	20804	19203	21563
(B) Total Plan Expenditure	33725	33032	41251	46026	54685	54894	62852	60630	72002	68371	77000
(C) A as percentage of Total Plan Expenditure	19.5	18.3	22.7	21.8	29.8	26.6	29.3	27.1	28.9	28.1	28.0
(D) A as Percentage of GDP at current market prices\$\$	1.07	0.98	1.09	1.17	1.20	1.07	1.21	1.09	1.18	1.09	1.12

* JRY was restructured and renamed as Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) from April 1999.

** Came into operation on October 2, 1993.

*** IRDP has been renamed as Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) from April 1999 and its allied programmes like TRYSEM, DWCR, SITRA, GKY and MWS merged with it.

+ The scheme was announced on August 15, 1995,

++ The Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) earlier the sub scheme of JRY has become a separate scheme from 1.1.1996.

\$ Integrated with PMRY.

@@ Is a rationalised version of the erstwhile schemes of Urban Basic Services, NRY and PM's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme.

\$\$: GDP figures for the years 1991-92 and 1992-93 are based on old series (Base 1980-81) and figures from 1993-94 onwards are based on new series (Base 1993-94) of National Accounts Statistics released by the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO). The GDP at current market prices for 1999-2000 are based on CSO's Advance Estimates.

Source : Budget Papers

Year	Life expectancy at birth (years)	Literacy rate (per cent)	Birth rate	Death rate	Infant Mortality rate
1951	32.1	18.3	39.9	27.4	146
1961	41.3	28.3	41.7	22.8	146
1971	45.6	34.5	36.9	14.9	129
1981	50.4	43.6	33.9	12.5	110
1991	59.4	52.2	29.5	9.8	80
1996	62.4	NA	27.5	9.0	72
1997	NA	62.0*	27.2	8.9	71
1998*	NA	NA	26.4	9.0	72

N.A. : Not Available. * Provisional
Source : (i) Office of the Registrar General of India(SRS)
(ii) NSSO Surveys

Country	Life Expectancy at birth (Years)	Infant Mortality rate (Per thousand births)	Adult Literacy rate (Per cent)
India	62.4	71	62
Kerala State (India)	72.0	12	93
Bangladesh	58.1	81	39
China	69.8	38	83
Indonesia	65.1	45	85
Korea, Republic	72.4	6	97
Malaysia	72.0	10	86
Pakistan	64.0	95	41
Philippines	68.3	32	95
Thailand	68.8	31	95

Source: UNDP – Human Development Report, 1998.
For India, estimates are from Office of the Registrar General of India (SRS) and NSSO Surveys.

State	Percentage Change for agricultural year (July to June) over previous year									
	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97(P)	1997-98(P)	1998-99(P)			
Andhra Pradesh	(+) 1.57	(+) 8.60	(+) 2.71	(-) 1.73	(+) 1.51	(+) 4.33	(-) 4.63			
Assam	(+) 0.58	(-) 6.58	(-) 1.67	(+) 2.68	(+) 1.52	(+) 0.65	(-) 3.89			
Bihar	(-) 5.00	(+) 5.98	(+) 1.69	(-) 2.30	(+) 15.15	(-) 4.70	(-) 5.70			
Gujarat	(+) 7.92	(+) 2.86	(+) 1.27	(+) 2.92	(+) 5.08	(+) 14.43	(+) 13.41			
Karnataka	(-) 14.39	(+) 41.31	(-) 15.60	(-) 8.61	(+) 21.39	(+) 15.72	(+) 0.13			
Kerala	(+) 9.74	(-) 2.84	(+) 5.24	(+) 13.20	(+) 14.54	(+) 15.44	(+) 5.11			
Madhya Pradesh	(+) 12.57	(-) 3.53	(+) 4.93	(+) 1.24	(+) 1.31	(+) 0.96	(+) 0.66			
Maharashtra	(+) 0.66	(+) 25.58	(-) 0.68	(-) 7.89	(+) 8.31	(+) 10.81	(-) 8.85			
Orissa	(+) 11.03	(-) 0.14	(-) 3.52	(+) 0.55	(-) 0.41	(+) 2.39	(+) 0.30			
Punjab	(+) 4.25	(+) 1.51	(-) 1.17	(-) 6.50	(-) 0.42	(+) 0.68	(-) 3.03			
Rajasthan	(-) 3.56	(-) 7.66	(+) 1.05	(+) 10.33	(+) 17.81	(+) 2.34	(-) 13.98			
Tamil Nadu	(+) 13.29	(+) 11.60	(+) 1.03	(+) 3.63	(+) 7.90	(+) 13.14	(+) 2.85			
Uttar Pradesh	(+) 7.56	(-) 6.77	(-) 2.31	(+) 14.78	(-) 6.39	(+) 15.92	(+) 1.62			
West Bengal	(+) 24.39	(-) 6.50	(-) 5.29	(-) 0.28	(+) 11.15	(+) 3.02	(-) 9.90			
All India	(+) 5.21	(+) 5.61	(-) 0.39	(+) 0.72	(+) 6.37	(+) 7.11	(-) 2.12			

(P) : Provisional.
Notes : (i) Data on state average wage rates for unskilled agricultural labour in current prices are taken from Ministry of Agriculture. The same have been converted into real wages by deflating with the State level Consumer Price Index Numbers for Agricultural Labourers (CPIAL) with 1960-61 as base. (CPIAL has been sourced from Labour Bureau, Shimla). Having estimated real wages for agricultural year percentage change over previous year has been worked out.
(ii) New series of CPIAL with base 1986-87 = 100 were released w.e.f. Nov., 1995. To maintain continuity of old series of CPIAL, the new series have been converted by using the linking factor of each State and then, the average for each State has been worked out on the basis of converted series.
(iii) The real wages for unskilled agricultural labour for each State have been weighted by total agricultural labourers of the State for working out all India average. The weighted average real wages for all India are based on 14 States as reported above. Having estimated weighted average real wages for all India, percentage change over previous year has been worked out.