

# SOCIAL SECTORS

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Social sector development and anti-poverty programmes have been integral elements of India's development strategy. Several programmes have been in operation over the years focusing the poor as the target groups. These include programmes for the welfare of backward classes, weaker sections, women and children and a number of special employment programmes for self and wage employment in both rural and urban areas. The Central expenditures (plan and non-plan) on Social Services and the Central Plan outlay for major schemes of social sectors and poverty alleviation programmes are given in Tables 10.1 and 10.2 respectively.

2. The Central Plan and non-Plan expenditure on social services and rural development as per cent of GDP at market prices increased from 1.47 in 1990-91 to 1.75 in 1997-98 (RE), while Central Plan outlay on major schemes of Social Services as per cent of GDP increased from 1.07 in 1990-91 to 1.16 in 1997-98 (RE) with a peak level of 1.33 in 1995-96. For the first time the 1996-97 budget provided a central assistance of Rs.2466 crore to States and UT Plans for expenditure on seven basic minimum services viz., safe drinking water, primary education, primary health, housing, mid-day meals for primary school children, rural roads and strengthening public distribution system. The allocation was enhanced to Rs.2494 crore in 1996-97 (RE) and Rs.2873 crore in 1997-98 (RE).

3. Together with overall economic growth the anti-poverty and employment generation programmes have helped in reducing the incidence of poverty over the long run. The poverty ratio for the country as a whole declined from 55 per cent in 1973-74 to 36 per cent in 1993-94. Rapid economic growth since 1993-94 has probably brought about further decline in the poverty ratio since then.

4. As per the estimates of the Planning Commission, additional employment opportunities of

the order of 29.74 million are estimated to have been generated during January 1, 1994 to March 31, 1997, implying an average growth rate of employment of 2.47 per cent per annum compared with 2.31 per cent during July 1, 1983 to December 31, 1993 and 2.32 per cent during January 1, 1978 to June 30, 1983. The details of population, labour force and employment during 1978, 1983, 1994 and 1997 are given in Table 10.3.

5. Table 10.4 presents trends in basic indicators of human development. Although too much importance should not be attached to year to year changes in the annual data of the Sample Registration System (SRS), it is interesting to note that all India death rate, birth rate and infant mortality rate have shown declining trends since 1992. These tentative trends are consistent with the view that rapid economic growth has brought about an improvement in living standards. However, there are wide inter-state variations in indicators of human development (Table 10.5). For instance, in Kerala the life expectancy at birth at 72 years and overall literacy at 89.8 are significantly higher than those in the States like Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh where concerted efforts are required to improve overall quality of life. In fact the indicators of human development in Kerala are comparable with several Asian developing countries like China, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand and Sri Lanka which have made significant progress in human development (Table 10.6).

6. Average real wages for unskilled agricultural labour which reflect the economic condition of agricultural labourers declined by 6.2 per cent in the crisis year of 1991-92 (agricultural year July to June) for the country as a whole (Table 10.7). But in the subsequent years real wages have increased except in 1994-95 where there was a marginal fall by 0.39 per cent. However, there are no uniform trends across the States implying that local conditions exert significant influence on agriculture wages.

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

(Rs. Crore)

Item	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
<b>1. Social Services</b>	<b>5318</b>	<b>6112</b>	<b>6771</b>	<b>8374</b>	<b>10210</b>	<b>12819</b>	<b>13885</b>	<b>16520</b>
a Education, Art & Culture and Youth Affairs	1672	1795	1989	2457	2760	3959	4048	5134
b Health and Family Welfare	1279	1399	1796	2143	2426	2608	2867	3369
c Water supply, Sanitation, Housing and Urban Development	638	965	776	1176	1426	2316	2969	3449
d Information and Broadcasting	480	444	420	437	452	565	653	896
e Welfare of SC / ST and other Backward classes	324	432	469	595	741	825	823	728
f Labour, Employment and Labour welfare	316	381	383	558	540	595	633	651
g Social welfare & Nutrition	609	696	938	1008	1865	1950	1892	2293
<b>2. Rural Development</b>	<b>2535</b>	<b>2356</b>	<b>3113</b>	<b>4833</b>	<b>5637</b>	<b>6099</b>	<b>4924</b>	<b>5321</b>
<b>3. Basic Minimum Services including Slum development(BMS) *</b>							<b>2494</b>	<b>2873</b>
<b>4. Social Services, Rural Development and Basic Minimum Services</b>	<b>7853</b>	<b>8468</b>	<b>9884</b>	<b>13207</b>	<b>15847</b>	<b>18918</b>	<b>21303</b>	<b>24714</b>
1 Total Expenditure	106717	113102	124726	143872	162272	183004	202298	235245
2 Social Services as % of Total Expenditure	4.98	5.40	5.43	5.82	6.29	7.00	6.86	7.02
3 Social Services Expenditure as % of GDP at Market Prices	0.99	0.99	0.96	1.03	1.06	1.15	1.09	1.17
4 Social Services, Rural Development and Basic Minimum Services as % of GDP at Market Prices	1.47	1.37	1.40	1.63	1.64	1.69	1.67	1.75
<b>Note : Figures for all the years are based on revised estimates.</b>								
<b>* Came into operation from 1996-97</b>								

**TABLE 10.2**  
**Central Plan Outlay for Major Schemes of Social Sectors and Rural Development**

(Rs. crore)

Ministry/Department/Scheme	1990-91	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
<b>1 EDUCATION</b>	<b>887</b>	<b>1569</b>	<b>2504</b>	<b>2574</b>	<b>3351</b>
of which					
a) Elementary Education	224	511	1443	1567	2265
b) Adult Education	131	211	170	112	81
<b>2 HEALTH</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>918</b>
<b>3 FAMILY WELFARE</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>1430</b>	<b>1506</b>	<b>1547</b>	<b>1829</b>
<b>4 WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>821</b>	<b>847</b>	<b>1026</b>
of which					
Integrated Child Development Services	258	537	669	682	834
<b>5 WELFARE</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>804</b>
<b>6 RURAL DEVELOPMENT</b>	<b>2975</b>	<b>7320</b>	<b>8248</b>	<b>7775</b>	<b>8290</b>
of which					
a) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY).	2001	3535	2955	1655	1953
b) Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS).*		1140	1816	1840	1905
c) National Social Assistance Programme+			550	550	490
d) Integrated Rural Development Programme	356	675	656	646	552
e) Rural Water Supply and Sanitation	421	870	1170	1155	1402
f) Indira Awas Yojana ++			492	1194	1144
g) Million Wells Scheme ++			211	388	373
<b>7 OTHER PROGRAMMES</b>					
a) Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY).	110	70	68	50	31
b) Scheme for Self Employment for Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY).	53	**			
c) Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY).		125	145	115	95
d) Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojna+++					103
(A) Total Central Plan outlay on Major Schemes of Social Sectors (1-7)	5744	12579	14881	14616	16447
(B) Total Plan Expenditure	29956	48761	48684	54894	60630
(C) A as percentage of Total Plan Expenditure	19.17	25.80	30.57	26.63	27.13
(D) A as Percentage of GDP	1.07	1.31	1.33	1.14	1.16

**Note :** Figures for all the years are based on revised estimates.

\* The Scheme was launched on October 2, 1993.

\*\* Integrated with PMRY.

+ The scheme was announced on August 15, 1995.

++ The Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) and the Million Wells Scheme (MWS) were earlier the sub schemes of JRY. From 1.1.1996 they have become separate schemes.

+++ The Scheme came into operation w.e.f. 1.12.1997.

Source : Budget Papers and concerned Departments.

**TABLE 10.3**

**Population, Labour Force and Employment**

(In Million)

Year	Popu- lation	Labour Force	Employ- ment	Unemploy- ment
1978 (a)	637.6	262.6	255.5	7.1
1983 (b)	725.8	289.1	283.2	5.9
1994 (a)	893.7	367.4	360.0	7.4
1997 (c)	949.9	397.2	389.7	7.5

(a) As on 1st January (b) As on 1st July

(c) As on 1st April

**Note :** Estimates of labour force and employment are on usual status concept and pertains to 15 years and above.

**TABLE - 10.4**

**Basic Indicators of Human Development**

Year	Life Expectancy at birth + (Years)	Literacy rate@ (Per cent)	Birth rate*	Death rate*	Infant Mortality rate*	Per capita NNP at 1980-81 prices** (Rs)
			(Per thousand)			
1951	32.1	18.3	39.9	27.4	146	1127
1961	41.3	28.3	41.7	22.8	146	1350
1971	45.6	34.5	36.9	14.9	129	1520
1981	50.4	43.6	33.9	12.5	110	1630
1982	NA	NA	33.8	11.9	105	1693
1983	55.4	NA	33.7	11.9	105	1691
1984	NA	NA	33.9	12.6	104	1790
1985	NA	NA	32.9	11.8	97	1811
1986	NA	NA	32.6	11.1	96	1841
1987	NA	NA	32.2	10.9	95	1870
1988	57.7	NA	31.5	11.0	94	1901
1989	58.3	NA	30.6	10.3	91	2059
1990	58.7	NA	30.2	9.7	80	2157
1991	59.4	52.2	29.5	9.8	80	2222
1992#	60.8	NA	29.2	10.1	79	2175
1993\$	NA	NA	28.7	9.3	74	2243
1994	NA	NA	28.7	9.3	74	2334
1995	NA	NA	28.3	9.0	74	2608@@
1996P	62.4	NA	27.4	8.9	72	2761@@

NA- Not Available.

P- Provisional.

NNP - Net National Product.

# Based on the extrapolated values of the Standing Committee of Experts on Population Projection, centred at June 1992.

\$ Life Expectancy at birth for 1989-93 (Abridged) was 59.4.

+ Data for 1951, 1961, 1971 and 1981 relate to the decades 1941-50, 1951-60, 1961-70 and 1971-80 respectively, centred at mid-point of the decade i.e. 1946, 1956, 1966 and 1976. For 1983, data relate to 1981-85, centered at 1983. The estimates centred at 1988, 1989, 1990 and 1991 refer to the periods 1986-90, 1987-91, 1988-92 and 1989-93. For 1996, data relate to the period 1996-2001 and is based on the report of the Technical Group on Population Projections constituted by the Planning Commission, August 1996.

@ Data for 1951, 1961 and 1971 relate to population aged 5 years and above and those for 1981 and 1991 relate to population aged 7 years and above. Data exclude Assam for 1981 and Jammu & Kashmir for 1991 onwards.

\* Data for 1951, 1961, relate to the decades 1941-50, 1951-60 respectively and the estimates for 1971 and 1981 onwards are based on the Sample Registration System (SRS). BRs, DRs and IMRs for 1991 and onwards exclude J&K. (For 1996 excluded Nagaland also).

\*\* Relate to financial years 1950-51, 1960-61 and so on.

@@ Quick Estimates

Source: (i) Registrar General & Census Commissioner of India  
(ii) Central Statistical Organisation.

**TABLE 10.5**  
**Selected Indicators of Human Development for Major States\***

State	Life Expectancy at birth (years)@ (1989-93)	Literacy rate** 1991			I.M.R.+ (prov. estimates of the SRS - 1996)	Death rate (Per thousand)	Birth rate (Per thousand)
		Total	Male (Percent)	Female			
1 Andhra Pradesh	60.6	44.09	55.13	32.72	66	8.3	22.7
2 Assam	54.9	52.89	61.87	43.03	75	9.5	27.7
3 Bihar	58.5	38.48	52.49	22.89	72	10.2	32.1
4 Gujarat	60.1	61.29	73.13	48.64	62	7.6	25.5
5 Haryana	62.9	55.85	69.10	40.47	68	8.1	28.8
6 Karnataka	61.9	56.04	67.26	44.34	53	7.6	23.0
7 Kerala	72.0	89.81	93.62	86.17	13	6.2	17.8
8 Madhya Pradesh	54.0	44.20	58.42	28.85	97	11.1	32.4
9 Maharashtra	64.2	64.87	76.56	52.32	48	7.4	23.2
10 Orissa	55.5	49.09	63.09	34.68	95	10.7	26.8
11 Punjab	66.4	58.51	65.66	50.41	52	7.5	23.5
12 Rajasthan	58.0	38.55	54.99	20.44	86	9.1	32.3
13 Tamil Nadu	62.4	62.66	73.75	51.33	54	7.9	19.2
14 Uttar Pradesh	55.9	41.60	55.73	25.31	85	10.2	34.0
15 West Bengal	61.5	57.70	67.81	46.56	55	7.8	22.8
<b>All India</b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>52.21</b>	<b>64.13</b>	<b>39.29</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>27.4</b>

\* Major States include States with population of 10 million and above as per 1991 Census.

@ Data relate to average over 1989-93 as estimated by the SRS and centered at 1991.

\*\* Relate to population aged 7 years and above for 1991 and excludes Jammu & Kashmir for All India.

+ Infant Mortality Rate.

Source: (1) The data on Life Expectancy are taken from SRS Analytical Studies, Report No. 2 of 1996, whereas IMR, Death and Birth rates are based on the provisional estimates for 1996 from Sample Registration System released by the Office of the Registrar General of India.

(2) Literacy rate is based on Final Population Total of 1991 Census, Series 1, Paper No. 2 of 1992, Registrar General of India.

**TABLE 10.6**

**Indicators of Human Development for Some Asian Countries-1994.**

Country	Life Expectancy at birth (Years)	Infant Mortality rate (Per thousand births)	Adult Literacy (Per cent)
China	68.9	43	80.9
Indonesia	63.5	53	83.2
India	61.3	72	52.2
Kerala State (India)	72.0	13	89.8
Malaysia	71.2	12	83.0
Philippines	67.0	36	94.4
Pakistan	62.3	80	37.1
Republic of Korea	71.5	10	97.9
Singapore	77.1	5	91.0
Sri Lanka	72.2	16	90.1
Thailand	69.5	29	93.5

Source: UNDP-Human Development Report, 1997. For India and Kerala State the estimates are from Tables-10.5 But Life Expectancy figure for India for 1994 as per the Planning Commission.

**TABLE 10.7****Annual Percentage Change in Real Wages for Unskilled Agricultural Labour for Selected States**

State	Percentage Change for agricultural year (July to June) over previous year					
	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95(P)	1995-96(P)	1996-97(P)
Andhra Pradesh	(-) 11.40	(+) 1.57	(+) 8.60	(+) 2.71	(-) 1.73	(+) 1.35
Assam	(-) 8.73	(+) 0.58	(-) 6.58	(-) 1.67	(+) 2.68	(+) 1.68
Bihar	(-) 4.39	(-) 5.00	(+) 5.98	(+) 1.69	(-) 2.30	(-) 10.80
Gujarat	(-) 4.31	(+) 7.92	(+) 2.86	(+) 1.27	(+) 2.92	(+) 5.70
Karnataka	(-) 13.25	(-) 14.39	(+) 41.31	(-) 15.60	(-) 8.61	(+) 21.48
Kerala	(+) 4.07	(+) 9.74	(-) 2.84	(+) 5.24	(+) 13.20	(+) 14.03
Madhya Pradesh	(-) 3.89	(+) 12.57	(-) 3.53	(+) 4.93	(+) 1.24	(+) 1.23
Maharashtra	(-) 14.79	(+) 0.66	(+) 25.58	(-) 0.68	(-) 7.89	(-) 2.88
Orissa	(-) 3.89	(+) 11.03	(-) 0.14	(-) 3.52	(+) 0.55	(-) 0.30
Punjab	(+) 3.65	(+) 4.25	(+) 1.51	(-) 1.17	(-) 6.50	(-) 0.34
Rajasthan	(+) 6.12	(-) 3.56	(-) 7.66	(+) 1.05	(+) 10.33	(+) 16.42
Tamil Nadu	(-) 4.85	(+) 13.29	(+) 11.60	(+) 1.03	(+) 3.63	(+) 10.06
Uttar Pradesh	(+) 1.02	(+) 7.56	(-) 6.77	(-) 2.31	(+) 14.78	(-) 6.53
West Bengal	(-) 6.25	(+) 24.39	(-) 6.50	(-) 5.29	(-) 0.28	(+) 1.65
<b>All India</b>	<b>(-) 6.19</b>	<b>(+) 5.21</b>	<b>(+) 5.61</b>	<b>(-) 0.39</b>	<b>(+) 0.72</b>	<b>(+) 1.64</b>

**(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.

Source: Ministries of Agriculture and Labour.