

CHAPTER 6: SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE & EMPLOYMENT : BIG TENT

SOCIAL SECTOR EXPENDITURE

- Govt's spending on social services shown rising trend
- Share of exp on social services in the total exp of the Govt is 26.6% (22-23)

- Exp on Education - 2.9% of GDP
- Exp on Health - 2.2%

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

- India's HDI value exceeds South Asia's avg HD
- India's score in GI value of 0.490 is close to world's avg of 0.465
- MPI - NO of MPI people in crores

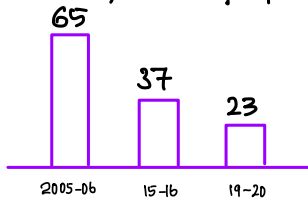
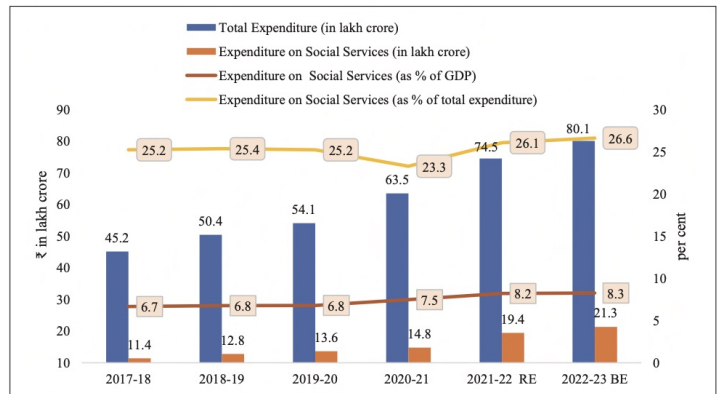


Figure VI.1: Trends in social service sector expenditure by General Government (Combined Centre and States)



Source: Reserve Bank of India, Budget Documents of Union and State Governments.

Table VI.2: India's position and trends in the Global HDI 2021

	HDI 2021		HDI Rank 2020	Life expectancy at birth (years)	Expected years of schooling (years)	Mean years of schooling (years)	Gross national income per capita (2017 PPP \$)
	Rank	Value					
Switzerland	1	0.962	3	84.0	16.5	13.9	66,933
Norway	2	0.961	1	83.2	18.2	13.0	64,660
United Kingdom	18	0.929	17	80.7	17.3	13.4	45,225
Japan	19	0.925	19	84.8	15.2	13.4	42,274
United States	21	0.921	21	77.2	16.3	13.7	64,765
China	79	0.768	82	78.2	14.2	7.6	17,504
Brazil	87	0.754	86	72.8	15.6	8.1	14,370
South Africa	109	0.713	102	62.3	13.6	11.4	12,948
Indonesia	114	0.705	116	67.6	13.7	8.6	11,466
India	132	0.633	130	67.2	11.9	6.7	6,590
South Asian region		0.632		67.9	11.6	6.7	6,481
World average		0.732		71.4	12.8	8.6	16,752

Source: 2021/2022 Human Development Report UNDP

ASPIRATIONAL DT PROGRAMME (ADP)

- Launched in 2018
- raise the living stds ensure inclusive growth
- through 3Cs - convergence, collaboration & competition
- Eg under health & nutrition 46 Dts improved by upto 45%, 23 Dts upto 69%.

LABOUR REFORMS

- Codification of 29 labour laws into 4 labour codes
- e-Shram portal - national database of unorganised workers - it linked to NCS and ASEEM portal

AADHAAR

- Aadhaar generated - 135.2 crore
- Key usages
 - DBT
 - AEPs
 - JAM trinity

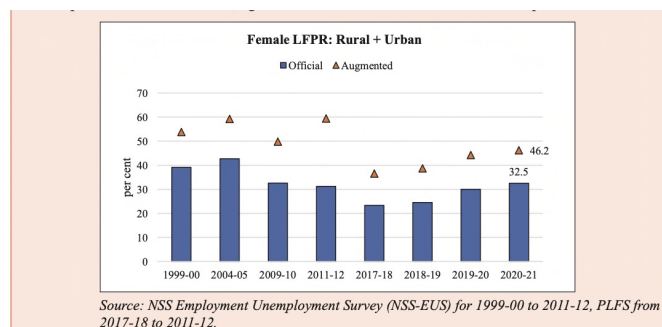
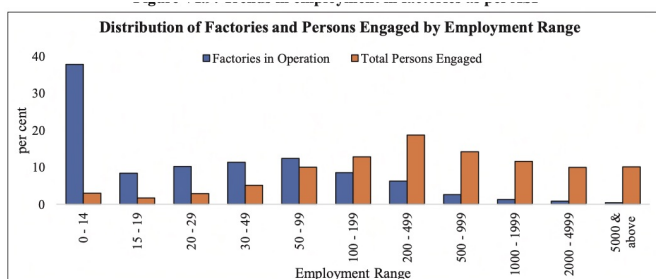
- ONE NATION ONE RATION scheme
- PM KISAN
- Co-Win

→ EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

- Fall in urban & rural unemployment rates 5.8% 2018-19
4.2% 2020-21
- LFPR male → (rural + urban) 57.5% (2020-21)
female → " 25.1% (PLFS)
- Share of self employed increased, regular wage/salaried workers declined (20-21)
- Share of workers in Agriculture - 46.5%
- share of workers in Manufacturing - 10.9%

→ FLFPR - measurement issues

- overly broad categories
- single question approach
- narrow approach to measuring work



- Improved formal sector emp
↳ ABRV
- Demand for work under MGNREGA similar to pre-pandemic levels

→ NATIONAL CAREER SERVICE PROJECT

- launched in 2015
- provide employment & career related services
- ncs portal - bridge the gap between employers & candidates
- interlinked with eshram, udyan & skill india portal

→ SHG

- positive effects on empowerment viz
 - ↳ familiarity with handling money
 - ↳ financial decision making
 - ↳ improved social networks
 - ↳ asset ownership & livelihood diversification

→ EDUCATION

Learning gives creativity creativity leads to thinking thinking leads to knowledge and knowledge makes you great

Dr A.P.J Abdul Kalam

- FY 22 saw improvement in GER & gender parity
- Steady decline in school dropout rates

- Pupil-Teacher ratio has improved at all levels from FY 13 to FY 22

Primary	-	from 34.0 to 26.2
Upper primary		23.0 to 19.6
Secondary		30.0 to 17.6

→ SCHEMES (FY 23)

- PM schools for 'Rising India' (PM SHRI)
 - CSS, launched in 2022
 - equip schools with modern infrastructure
- NCF → 5+3+3+4
- Balvatika - preparatory class
- Toy based pedagogy
- PRAASHAST - Disability screening mobile App
- NCRF - National Credit framework
- STARS - Strengthening Teaching - Learning & Results for states
 - implemented as CSS in 6 states
 - partly funded by the world bank
 - to improve the quality & governance of school education
- VIDYANJALI → school volunteer initiative
 - through community, CSR and pvt sector involvement

HIGHER EDUCATION

- RDC in Higher Education Institutions
- Simultaneously pursuing two academic programmes
- interest subsidy on education loan

→ SKILL DEVELOPMENT

- ↳ PMKVY
- Jan Shiksha Sansadhan scheme
- National Apprenticeship Promotion scheme
- making India skill capital of the world
- SANIKALP - Skill Acquisition & Knowledge Awareness for livelihood Promotion

→ HEALTH

- Doctor - patient ratio → 1: 834
WHO → 1: 1000
- Public health - State Subject

Major initiatives from 2014 to 2022 for better overall health

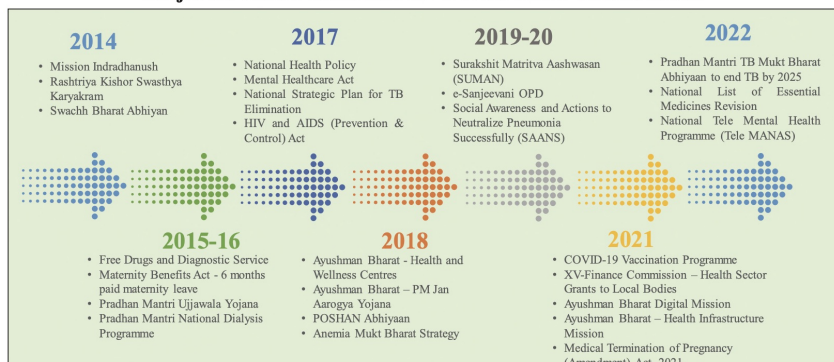


Table VI.17: Improvement in health-related Indicators

	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/ financing scheme (per cent)	28.7	↑ 41.0
Total fertility rate (children per woman)	2.2	↓ 2.0
Current Use of Family Planning Method- Any Method (per cent)	53.5	↑ 66.7
Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (per cent)	51.2	↑ 58.1
Institutional births (per cent)	78.9	↑ 88.6
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	29.5	↓ 24.9
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	40.7	↓ 35.2
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	49.7	↓ 41.9
Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall (per cent)	62.0	↑ 76.4
Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed (per cent)	54.9	↑ 63.7
Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) (per cent)	38.4	↓ 35.5
Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) (per cent)	21.0	↓ 19.3
Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) (per cent)	35.8	↓ 32.1
Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) (per cent)	2.1	↑ 3.4
Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (per cent)	20.6	↑ 24.0
Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (per cent)	18.9	↑ 22.9
Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period (per cent)	57.6	↑ 77.3

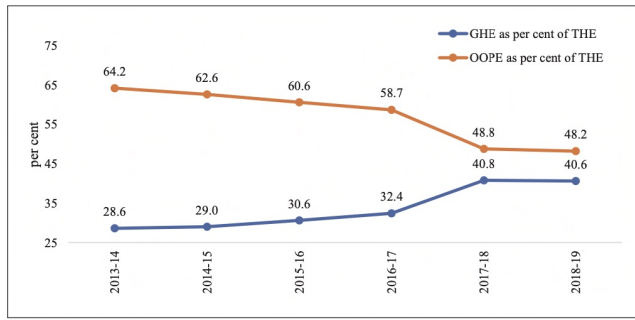
Source: National Family Health Surveys (NFHS) 2015-16 and 2019-21, MoHFW

Table VI.18: Trends in Mortality indicators

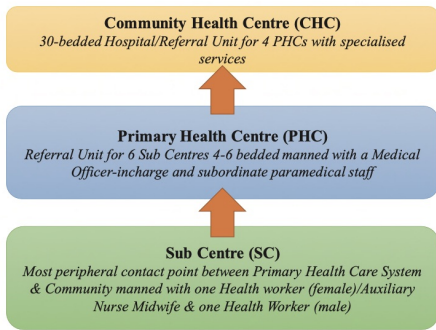
	2014	2016	2018	2020
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per lakh live births)	167 (2011-13)	130 (2014-16)	113 (2016-18)	97 (2018-20)
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)	39	34	32	28
Neonatal Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)	26	24	23	20
Under 5 Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)	45	39	36	32
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate - 0- 7 days (per 1000 live births)	20	18	18	15

Source: Sample Registration System

Figure VI.16: Government Health Expenditure (GHE) and Out of Pocket Expenditure (OOPE) as per cent of Total Health Expenditure (THE)



Rural health care system in India



MAJOR GOVT INITIATIVES

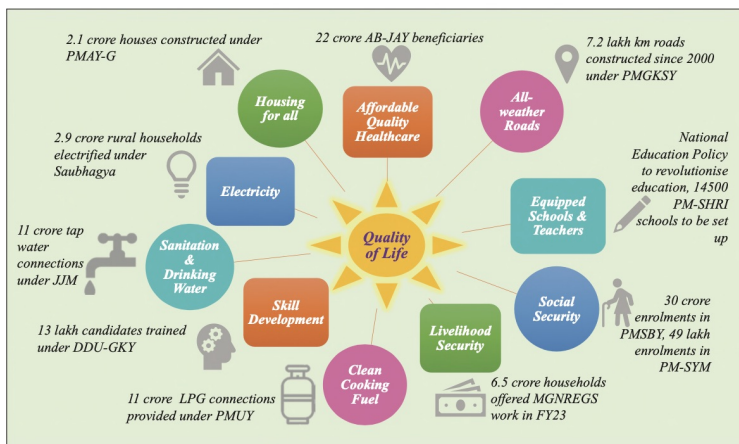
- 1) Mission Indradhanush
↳ immunisation
- 2) eSanjeevani
↳ tele medicine
- 3) AB PMJAY
↳ health insurance
- 4) AB KWC
↳ upgradation of PHCs & SHCs
- 5) ABDM
↳ digital health records
- 6) National Deworming Day
↳ treating intestinal worm infections
- 7) CoWin - vaccination

SOCIAL PROTECTION

- PMVUY → min pension for 10 yrs for senior citizens (60yrs or more)
- PMJJY → Rs 2 lakh death insurance; age 18-50 yrs
- PMSBY → Rs 2 lakh accidental death/disability
- PMSYM → monthly pension on attaining 60 yrs
- PM Swanidhi → to empower street vendors
- PM Mudra Yojana - collateral free loans

DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL ECONOMY

Multifaceted initiatives to improve the ecosystem of quality of life



↳ Enhancing rural incomes

- DAY - NRLM
- MGNREGS
 - geo tagging of assets
 - mandatory exp on agriculture and allied activities
 - e payments
 - DBT
 - good governance initiatives
 - ↳ UNNATI project

- DDU GKY
- PMAY (G)
- ITM
- AMRIT SAROVAR
- Jaldoot App
- SBM (Gramen)
- PM Ujjwala Yojana
- PM GS4
- Saubhagya scheme

- DBT - a game changer
 - UMANG

- Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan

- SVAMITVA scheme

→ WAY FORWARD

- combining different aspects of human development with technology
- Equitable development requires inclusive social policies & adequate financial resources
- Grass root level governance
- prompt policy making and tech driven implementation
- 'minimum Govt; maximum governance'