

Social Sector and Human Development in India: An Inter-State Analysis

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Abstract: Social sector development is a pre requisite factor for the development of India. In view of the fact, this research paper has tried to analyse comparatively state-wise level of social sector development in India with state-wise level of human development in India. As the present study is founded on secondary data, most suitable methods for determining the level of social and human development have been used. Computation of Composite Index of Development has been made with the help of Principal Component Analysis and Z-score(standardization). Other statistical tools such as Rank Correlation Co-efficient have also been used. Accordingly, states are ranked on the basis of level of social development and human development. In respect of this various components of social sector and human development have been identified and further remedial measures have also been suggested. It is concluded from the present study that in respect of social sector development and human development after independence several programs and policies were implemented in order to ameliorate the socio-economic conditions of the people of India, particularly rural India. This paper offers a set of recommendations with regard to improving parameters of social development and human development.

Keywords: Social sector development, human development, Z-score, socio-economic conditions

Date of Submission: 25-10-2019

Date of acceptance: 09-11-2019

I. Introduction

Mankind has the capacity to make development sustainable to ensure that it meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own wants. The idea of sustainable development implies limits. It focuses on improving the quality of life. In order to ensure the welfare of present and future generations, economic growth should not be taken as key objective of development. Development should ensure that economic growth is compatible with environmental, social and intellectual aspects. The UN World Commission on Environment and Development published a report titled Our Common Future, in the year 1987. It built upon what had been accomplished at Stockholm and provided the most politically substantial of all definitions of sustainable development: "Sustainable Development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs". This report laid the stress upon that it was most important to follow the path of balanced socio-economic development, keeping in view ecological factors, which required a new kind of economic growth i.e. the one which is rapid but ecologically and socially balanced. For the development of any nation we need resources and there lies a choice between the use of resources. The rate at which non-sustainable resources are being extracted, these resources are going to be exhausted totally very soon if mankind does not divert to the use of sustainable resources. Today world has become more techno savvy, but there are harmful effects of the use of technology also. Sustainable development is a course of transformation where the socio-economic policies, development of scientific techniques, use of natural resources, inhabitant's growth are in synchronization and will increase the potential of human process.

The present study is an endeavour to analyse comparatively inter-state social sector development and human development in India based on secondary source of data for the census year 2011. Major indicators of social sector development and human development comprising of health, education, income labour force participation rate, demography, poverty and safe drinking water etc. have been selected for the purpose of the study. In the present study 34 indicators related social sector development have been taken, whereas 3 indicators relating to human development have been taken.

Objective of the Study

Sustainable social sector development is an indispensable component for futuristic development of India. In view of fact, the present study is an endeavour to analyse comparatively inter-state social sector development and human development in India

Research Methodology

Since the present study is based on secondary data, most appropriate methods for determining the level of development have been used. On the basis of objective of the study, computation of Composite Index of Development has been made with the help of Principal Component Analysis and Z-score(standardization). Other statistical tools such as Rank Correlation Co-efficient and Deprivation Score have also been used.

List of Indicators of Social Development

A1	Life Expectancy at Birth
A2	Crude Birth Rate
A3	Crude Birth Rate (Rural)
A4	Crude Birth Rate (Urban)
A5	Crude Death Rate
A6	Crude Death Rate (Rural)
A7	Crude Death Rate (Urban)
A8	Infant Mortality Rate
A9	Infant Mortality Rate (Rural)
A10	Infant Mortality Rate (Urban)
A11	Total Fertility Rate
A12	Total Fertility Rate (Rural)
A13	Total Fertility Rate (Urban)
A14	Overall Sex Ratio
A15	Sex Ratio in the Age-group of 0-6 years
A16	Persons Per 100 Households
A17	Persons Per 100 Households (Rural)
A18	Persons Per 100 Households (Urban)
A19	Density of Population
A20	Percentage of Rural Population to Total Population
A21	Percentage of Urban Population to Total Population
A22	Overall Literacy Rate
A23	Total Male Literacy Rate
A24	Total Female Literacy Rate
A25	Percentage of People Living below Poverty Line
A26	Labour Force Participation Rate (Rural Male)
A27	Labour Force Participation Rate (Rural Female)
A28	Labour Force Participation Rate (Rural Overall)
A29	Labour Force Participation Rate (Urban Male)
A30	Labour Force Participation Rate (Urban Female)
A31	Labour Force Participation Rate (Urban Overall)
A32	Household Access to Safe Drinking Water (Total)
A33	Household Access to Safe Drinking Water (Rural)
A34	Household Access to Safe Drinking Water (Urban)

List of Indicators of Human development

H1	Life Expectancy at Birth
H2	Gross Enrolment Ratio
H3	GDP Per Capita

II. Results and Discussions

The analysis drawn from the development index is as follows:

In order to find the level of social sector development in India, an effort has been made to calculate the development index by summing up the values of deprivation score. Accordingly, the states have been ranked on the basis of values development index. It is evident from the Table 1.1 that the development index score for the year 2011 was highest in Uttar Pradesh followed by Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Odisha, Karnataka, Assam, Bihar and Meghalaya respectively, whereas Manipur was placed at the bottom place preceded by Chandigarh, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Goa, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Delhi, Tripura, Lakshadweep and Jammu and Kashmir respectively during the year 2011. On the other hand, Human development Index Score was the highest in Kerala followed by Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Punjab, Haryana, West Bengal, Jammu and Kashmir and Gujarat respectively, whereas Uttar Pradesh was placed at the bottom preceded by Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Jharkhand, Meghalaya and Nagaland respectively.

Table 1.1 Rank of States Based on the Value of Development Index and Human Development

States	Development Index for the Year-2011	Rank	Human Development Index for the Year 2011	Rank
Andhra Pradesh	0.497	19	0.309	17
Arunachal Pradesh	0.422	33	0.124	27
Assam	0.531	8	0.138	26
Bihar	0.531	9	0.158	25
Chhattisgarh	0.621	2	0.18	24
Delhi	0.445	29		
Goa	0.442	31	0.803	2
Gujarat	0.566	4	0.477	10
Haryana	0.520	12	0.493	7
Himachal Pradesh	0.524	11	0.647	3
Jammu & Kashmir	0.471	26	0.479	9
Jharkhand	0.502	15	0.222	21
Karnataka	0.533	7	0.42	12
Kerala	0.481	24	0.911	1
Madhya Pradesh	0.580	3	0.186	23
Maharashtra	0.500	17	0.629	5
Manipur	0.348	35	0.199	22
Meghalaya	0.528	10	0.246	20
Mizoram	0.485	21	0.408	13
Nagaland	0.423	32	0.257	19
Odisha	0.548	6	0.261	18
Punjab	0.484	22	0.538	6
Rajasthan	0.555	5	0.324	15
Sikkim	0.511	14	0.324	16
Tamil Nadu	0.519	13	0.633	4
Tripura	0.456	28	0.354	14
Uttar Pradesh	0.640	1	0.122	28
Uttarakhand	0.484	23	0.426	11
West Bengal	0.501	16	0.483	8
A& N Islands	0.443	30		
Chandigarh	0.417	34		
D&N Haveli	0.495	20		
Daman & Diu	0.478	25		
Lakshadweep	0.465	27		
Puducherry	0.499	18		

Source: Primary Probe

Alternatively, in order to calculate the composite index of social sector development in India, an effort has been made to calculate the composite index of development by summing up the values of Z-Score. Accordingly, the states have been ranked on the basis of values composite index. It is evident from the Table 1.2 that the Z-Score for the year 2011 was highest in Uttar Pradesh followed by Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Odisha, Karnataka, Assam, Meghalaya and Tamil Nadu respectively, whereas Manipur was placed at the bottom place preceded by Chandigarh, Arunachal Pradesh, Delhi, Goa, Nagaland, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Tripura, Lakshadweep, Daman and Diu and Jammu and Kashmir respectively during the year 2011. On the other hand, Human development Index Score was the highest in Kerala followed by Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Punjab, Haryana, West Bengal, Jammu and Kashmir and Gujarat

respectively, whereas Uttar Pradesh was placed at the bottom preceded by Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Jharkhand, Meghalaya and Nagaland respectively.

Table 1.2 State-wise Z-Score and Human Development Index for the Year 2011

States	Development Index for the Year-2011	Rank	Human Development Index for the Year 2011	Rank
Andhra Pradesh	19.71	15	0.309	17
Arunachal Pradesh	7.36	34	0.124	27
Assam	23.13	9	0.138	26
Bihar	21.55	13	0.158	25
Chhattisgarh	34.67	2	0.18	24
Delhi	11.94	32		
Goa	12.10	31	0.803	2
Gujarat	28.39	4	0.477	10
Haryana	21.54	14	0.493	7
Himachal Pradesh	23.41	8	0.647	3
Jammu & Kashmir	16.21	25	0.479	9
Jharkhand	18.80	19	0.222	21
Karnataka	24.18	7	0.42	12
Kerala	17.13	23	0.911	1
Madhya Pradesh	29.44	3	0.186	23
Maharashtra	19.67	16	0.629	5
Manipur	0.00	35	0.199	22
Meghalaya	22.68	10	0.246	20
Mizoram	17.76	21	0.408	13
Nagaland	12.15	30	0.257	19
Odisha	25.96	6	0.261	18
Punjab	17.60	22	0.538	6
Rajasthan	26.43	5	0.324	15
Sikkim	21.60	12	0.324	16
Tamil Nadu	22.55	11	0.633	4
Tripura	14.31	28	0.354	14
Uttar Pradesh	36.95	1	0.122	28
Uttarakhand	16.93	24	0.426	11
West Bengal	19.38	17	0.483	8
A&N Islands	12.69	29		
Chandigarh	7.92	33		
D&N Haveli	18.44	20		
Daman & Diu	15.26	26		
Lakshadweep	14.76	27		
Puducherry	19.06	18		

Source: Primary Probe

Both the methods by and large have given the similar results which is evident from the ranking pattern of the states, already explained in the above discussions.

Suggestions

For the sustainable development of futuristic development of India, the policies and programs relating to development should be based on the use of renewable energy such as solar energy, wind energy, hydro energy and tidal energy etc. India is facing the problem of widening economic and social disparity and to meet this situation, the inclusive growth is the greatest instrument, but it is a daydream without upgrading the agricultural growth, employment generation, poverty alleviation, and participation of the social sector (health, education, and women empowerment). We must focus on high and labour-releasing agricultural growth, favourable income distribution through broad-based agricultural growth, availability of infrastructure, higher levels of literacy and skills, encouragements for the setting of enterprises in rural areas, and easy access to credit and inputs for the poor section of society.

Concentrated and sustained efforts are compulsory to encounter the challenges subsequent from climate change and its effects. Ground water management practices check dams, farm ponds, recharge shafts, injection wells and contour trenching, to arrest surface run-off at elevations, and similarly surface water conservation techniques are important measures to attack difficulties of water scarcity and the falling ground water table.

Integrated development of drought-prone areas can be possible by long-term preventive measures like afforestation, pasture development, and livestock management.

India has a pathway for sustainable development, but without directing all our methods towards it, our nation cannot accomplish sustainable development.

III. Conclusion

It is concluded from the present study that in respect of social sector development and human development after independence several programs and policies were implemented in order to ameliorate the socio-economic conditions of the people of India, particularly rural India. It is strongly suggested that target-based sustainable development programs with comprehensive objectives for the betterment of human beings should be effectively and efficiently implemented.

Reduction of regional disparities is an important national objective. The strength of a building depends on the strength of its weakest pillar. Similarly, the bottom-line of India's growth and human development will depend on the incomes and socio-demographic indicators of development in eastern and northern India. The issue of convergence is addressed and the extent to which measures of human well-being alternative to real per capita income are converging across the states is examined. There is thus the evidence of poorer states catching up with the richer states in terms of the indicators of human development.

The investigation into the determinants of human development progress and economic growth clearly demonstrates the importance of the two-way relationship between them. Economic growth, which is an important input into human development improvement, is itself not sustainable without improvement in human development, just as improvements in human development without economic growth are not sustainable for long. These findings contradict the view that economic growth (or human development improvement) needs to be postponed until human development improvement (or economic resource expansion) takes place. Economic policies with focus on any one of these two major objectives will result in unsustainable outcomes.

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Dr.Sanjeet Singh" Social Sector and Human Development in India: An Inter-State Analysis"
IOSR Journal of Economics and Finance (IOSR-JEF) , vol. 10, no. 6, 2019, pp. 33-37.