Chapter - II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

In this chapter, an attempt has made to examine some important earlier studies relating to social sector. Abusaleh Shariff, Prabir Ghosh, S. K. Mondal\(^1\) have pointed in their paper "State Adjusted Public Expenditure on Social Sector and Poverty Alleviation Programmes" that states expenditure on social sector has increased considerably due to increased expenditure of the central government. The state government seems to be easing out of their constitutional commitment to sustain programmes in the social sectors, which is matter of concern. Further, it was observed that there has been an unequal inter-sectoral allocation of funds in the poverty alleviation programmes. One major development that has taken place is that large funds were allocated to employment generation programmes, consequently generated and now have serious implications for employment.

Mahendra Dev\(^2\) in his paper on "Agriculture Employment and Social Sector Neglected" pointed out that there is need to concentrate on social securities and some food security programmes. He also highlighted that expenditure has been less than budgeted in social sector, and central government expenditure on social services was less than 1.5% of GDP. Thus social sector expenditure was inadequate as compared to the size of the problem. In fact, the state governments have a major responsibility in agriculture and social sector. Since the early 1990s however, states were not able to allocate their resources for agriculture and social sector due to the centres tax to GDP ratio has declined significantly in the 1990s. As a result, centre transfers to states has been reduced.

S. K. Pradhan, P. K. Roy and M. R. Saluja\(^3\) in their article, "Income Distribution Expenditure Pattern and Social Sector," showed that empirically there was wide disparities in level of living in terms of economic and social indicators in rural and urban India, as compared to the distribution with a similar survey conducted in 1975-76. It was also pointed out that the gap between the shares of income in rural and urban areas during the last two decades was quite noticeable.

Govinda Rao\(^4\) in his article, "State Finances in India - Issues and Challenges." observed that there has been sharp deterioration in state finance during the last decade due to increase in revenue. Fiscal and primary deficits, increases in their indebtedness and contingent liabilities and decline in capital and maintenance expenditure, which has been a matter of serious concern to policy makers. Low buoyancy of centres transfers and spill over of

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\(^2\) Mahendare Dev, Agriculture, Employment and Social Sector Neglected," E P W April 5-11, 2003,p. 1353


central pay revision have had most averse impact on state finances. However the state own fiscal performance has also seen sharp deterioration. On the transfer system the some proposed by the ministry of finance attempts to link a position to transfers to fiscal reforms. There are serious design issues in the scheme. It is not certain whether the scheme will be effective either. The paper emphasised on the areas of reform the state should focus on to improve efficiency and revenue productivity and to reduce unproductive expenditure

P. R. Panchmukhi\(^5\) in his paper, "Critical Appraisal, Social Impact of Economic Reforms in India." analysed the impact of economic reforms on their social sector in India during the pre and post reforms period. He observed that there has been declined trend in the budgetary allocation of both the central and state governments for various sub-sectors of the social sector, especially health and education.

"Perspectives in Education,"\(^6\) in this book N. Shantha Mohan concluded education is to be considered the right of every child irrespective of sex, caste, class and region and be not the privilege of a few restricted categories of children, the universalization cannot be achieved within a time from through persuasion only. Neither can it be set aside until there is a natural demand for it. The answer to the realization of universal primary education to all children is through compulsion only.

B. C. Raj\(^7\) in his paper, "History of Indian Education," explained the historical development of primary education. He pointed out those early attempts that the progress of primary education in India before the British domination was not at all negligible. It was the British Government and Foreign rules who rained the indigenous system of education in order to establish their political supremacy over the country. The Christian missionaries established elementary schools for the low caste people in the society and they did all this in view to convert them into Christians.

Raghv Nath Satlaya\(^8\) in his paper on, "Developing planning and problems of Indian Education." He has defined primary education. Primary education means education upto such class or standard not beyond the 8\(^{th}\) class or standard as may be prescribed.

J. P. Naik's\(^9\) in his article, "Elementary Education in India" has explained a perspective plan for the development of elementary education in India. The people of India have been demanding an easily introduction of universal, free and compulsory education for all children’s up to age of 14 but


\(^6\) N. Sanatha Mohan, "Perspectives in Education," Delhi publication.

\(^7\) B.C. Raj, "History of Indian Education," Lucknow Prakashan Kendra, Lucknow p. 304.

\(^8\) Raghv Nath Satya," Developing Planning and Problems of Indian Education", Delhi Dhanapat Raj and Sons, Delhi, Fifth addition, 1977.p.42.

the unfortunate position today is that it has not been possible for us to achieve this goal.

Santoshi Mehrotra\textsuperscript{10} in his article "Reforming Public Spending Education and Mobilizing Resources Lesson from International Experience," discussed the problem with structure of public spending on elementary education. This paper examines the scope for reform in the pattern of education spending and considers ways to mobilize additional resources for elementary education, including remarking funds for the same. Also, it focused on the need for reforming the structure of education spending at the state level. It has emphasized the inordinately high share of total elementary education spending on teacher salaries as well as the bias in favour of secondary education in many states public education spending. It has also argued for much greater cost recovery in higher education than in currently under way all of these have serious consequence for both the efficiency and equity of public education spending.

In the paper, "Education Panchayat and Decentralizations : Myths and Reality" Promesh Acharaya,\textsuperscript{11} focus on primary school education study on three districts of West Bengal. Since the 1950s, primary school education has seen a significant decline across certain reasons of West Bengal. The state affairs that prevails in the Panchayati system is largely to blame for the dieback. Panchayati Raj institutions, instead of spearheading the decentralisation of the educational process, became a tool in the hands of the major political parties, which a sought to implement publish policies like no detention rather than bringing in a throat revamp of the entire system.

West Bengal Board of primary education it is all the more education is not in the agenda it all. State board or district councils are responsible for primary education only, while secondary education, class V on wards is the responsibility of the Directorate of School Education and West Bengal Board of Secondary Education. Though class V is considered to be at the primary stage, primary schools in West Bengal are almost universally schools up to class IV. This is an anomaly, which is inherent to Indian Education. Author concluded in this paper universal elementary education would feasible when even the primary system is in such a shambles. It appears that two decades of left in West Bengal was not all that bliss particularly for primary education, despite the entrenched panchayat system and decentralised structure of primary education administration. In fact, both political and administrative bureaucracy were in fall command despite the so-called administrative decentralisation. Panchayats and district level educational agencies like District Primary school council and inspectorate were really meant for implementing the command from above.


\textsuperscript{11}Promesh Acharaya, "Education Panchayat and Decentralizations Myths and Reality" EPW, 23, 2002 p. 788
In the paper, "Community Pressure for Higher Quality of Education of Rural Primary Schools in Karnataka" N. Mythili\textsuperscript{12} discussed the quality of primary education in government schools in two talukas of Karnataka. The result shows that the role of community is crucial for achieving higher quality of education in rural areas. In regard, a higher level of education in the community is found to be important. This will result in a higher level of participation of the community in the schooling process and it will also act as watchdog by way of exerting pressure on the teaching community. The effect of this pressure is multi fold. While many teachers took transfers back to their hometown situated in neighbouring talukas, some have agreed to accept it and attempt hard to perform to the expectations of the community. From this study, it is significant to draw attention to the necessary to considering the role of community seriously for achieving higher quality of education.

Amman Madam\textsuperscript{13} in his article, "Old and New Dilemmas in Indian Civic Education," explained, that civic education represents a space for learning about life in the public sphere, which through not stringently separated from the domestic and the personal, still involves several new relations and strategies. There also different cultural position on how to behave in the public sphere. The challenge in rethinking Indian civil education is two fold; a) how does one deal with existence of different paradigms of public behaviour? b) what are the basic principles of any particular paradigms and how can they be explicated and given a living meaning? Author concluded civic education is at the care of the school-state relationship. It reflects basic understandings of the character of society under the Indian state and the changes, which have come with capitalism and modernity. This is ultimately linked with a key issue in the sangh inspired attempts to rewrite school curriculum the question of moral decline. To address this NCERT has expended civic curriculum at the cost of other social science areas. It is to civics that a salvation for their discontent with public morality. Such is the backdrop against which we seek to examine from an another political perspective, the social and political roots of civic education.

In the paper, "Cultural Dimension of Education" Chitra Naik\textsuperscript{14} expressed a deeply anxiety about what is not happening in education and a concern about what are the wrong things that are happening in education. It seems to author that this kind of discontent is essential if some action for change has to begin. Author pointed out education should get related both to ecological problems and the culture of the people.

Author also emphasised that there is need to - a) acquire such knowledge as might end the conflict between people and nature, b) strive to end the conflict between man and man, c) emphasise sharing to remain free from greed and d) even to sacrifice to end the conflicts within

\textsuperscript{12} N. Mythili, "Community Pressure for Higher Quality of Education: Rural Primary Schools in Karnataka," EPW, June 15-21,2002p.2349.

\textsuperscript{13} Amman madam," Old and New Dilemmas in Indian Civic Education," EPW, Nov. 1, 2003, p. 4655.

\textsuperscript{14} Chitra Naik, "Cultural Dimension of Education," <http://gna.nic.in/cd.nic.in/cd>
people minds. If such a philosophy and concretised value, system could be infused in the process of education.

Rudolf C. Herein in this article, "Education and Mission," discussed religion and education have been a common phenomena in all societies. Until secularisation in modern ones. This article discussed not only of christens education within the missionary enterprise, but extends to the social-political impact beyond as well. The author had discussed within the ecclesiastical context of conversion and evangelization, is critical to the understanding of the inspiration and gradual evolution of missionary institutions, and framed by discussion that is more secular and is important because of the pioneering role the mission had in bringing western education to India and the effect had on Indian society. The author concludes by arguing for a socio-political analysis of and contextualized theory of secular action for Christian education in the bib rating potential of ideals and purposes have to be realized.

P. J. Aaprian has pointed out in, "Economics, Education and security- An Integrated Approach." that contemporary societies are characterised by absence of peace and harmony. In other words, the society has become alarmingly factured. Many social thinkers have vehemently felt that, among others factors, the disintegration between economics and ethics, had lead to this kind of situation in particular. It is argued that the current approach to our development strategy where man is not seen at the centre has not been successful from the point of view of creating a peaceful and harmonious society. As a corrective process, in the model of development it is necessary to understand and incorporate the interlink between man as a source and his physical and social environment.

Author emphasised that peace, harmony and security should remain as a matter of antiquity and ubiquity. There are many aspects relating to the social dynamics, which will promote peace and harmony in the society. However, this work has only upheld the role of education as a corrective as well as a promotive instrument for integrating economics and security in the society. Such as integration, naturally will being forth peace and harmony. The fact that current educational system has not been successful in meeting the challenges for the creation of a progressive society with emotional stability. In fact, there is a vicious circle of disharmony as a result of the problems of education visa-vis. Problem of society due to the bad impact of developmental spirits and programmes. Education for peace and harmony has an important role in solving the issue of disintegration to a significant extent. The role of special institutions becomes important in this regard. The solution also may warrant development of the human being and the society in holistic sense.

Mr. T. K. Roy, Sumati Kulkarni, Y Vaidehi\(^{17}\) pointed out in their paper on "Social Inequalities in Health and Nutrition" that there has been health and nutrition inequalities between SC, ST, OBC groups in Indian society. The study utilized data from NHFS-2 the large scale survey on demography and health recently conducted in India. The NHFS-2 conducted in 1998-99, collected information from a nationally representative sample of 92,486 households and 90,033 ever married women age 15-49. It provides estimates for the country as a whole and all the 26 states. Inequality by caste and tribe is examined in this paper with regard to the same different deprivation indicators. The major groups in Indian society, presented in this paper has brought out the effect of social stratification utilization of health care programmes and nutrition status. It clearly brought out that differentials between SC, ST. OBC women and in other category were partly due to difference in socio-economic conditions but in some states differentials persist even after adjusting the effect of socio-economic factors. It is interesting to see how the situation regarding inequality by caste tribe in less developed poor performance states different from the situation in better off states showing consistently good overall performance.

Pravin Visarial and Irudaya Rajan\(^{18}\) in their paper "National Family Health Survey. A Landmark in Indian surveys," pointed out that the rate of population growth will drop below 1% per year only during 2016-20. Also, unless AIDS epidemic assumes unexpected alarming proportions, a zero rate of population growth is unlikely to be realised before 2055-60. Therefore, until we achieve complete registration of vital events thought-out the country, survey, such as the NHFS will continue to be a valuable asset for understanding the demographic dynamics of Indian society.

"Demographic change and Health and states of Indian Women" Written by Kristy McKay\(^{19}\) explained the social status of women relates their demographic characteristics. It is not easy to read demographic process in terms of declines in mortality and fertility to make unambiguous judgement about trends in women social standing. This paper attempts distinguish the comparative contributions of fertility decline and relative status improvement in mortality in India. Author argued that advancement in women demographic attainment may not necessarily involve improvement in their health and status. Poor female status shows that girls and women continue to be less well fed and receive less timely medical attention than boys and men.

Deepa Shaker, Vanish Katherine\(^{20}\) pointed out in their paper, "Health System Performance in Rural India Efficiency Estimates Across States" that


majority of states had no better health facilities and has efficient health system. Relative efficiencies differed across States and this was due to differences in not only in the health sector endowment but also its efficient use. It shows that State should not only increase their investment in health sector, but also manage it efficiently to achieve better health outcomes in an era of liberalization of the health. Moreover, it was also observed that there has been declining role of government in allocating resources to health sector.

"Health, Poverty and Development in India" this book edited by Monica Das Gupta, Lincoln c. chin, T. N. Krishnan\(^1\) pointed out that country needs to access the feasibility of changing conditions of public sector curative health care, so as to make it more attractive to clients. One may even want to reconsider the strategy of delivery of curative health services. Turning to preventing health care, the continuing high burden of morbidity and mortality from gastro enteric diseases, malaria and other infection diseases indicates that the impact of preventive health care has been discouraging. India's epidemic logical profile shows that the country as a whole remains firmly in the earlier stages of the health transition.

In the paper "Social Inequality and child Health states: A study of a Scheduled Castes Population" written by T. K. Sundariravindram\(^2\) explained that inequality in health statutes is perhaps the most serious and unacceptable of all inequalities, related as it is to matters of life and death. Persistent inequalities between the health of population in developing and industrialized countries have been a cause of gave concern in recent years. The world Health organization refers to the widening gaps in the maternal and infant and under five mortality rates between countries as indicative of a health crisis demanding decisive action in the 1990s. Lastly, author mainly concluded in the context of India, any discussions on social inequalities in health cannot but begin with considering the case of its scheduled caste is found in nearly all societies. It was observed that in case of Scheduled caste population, both in front mortality rates and probability of dying before the age of five was higher than for the general rural population of rural Tamil Nadu. Inequalities in health experienced by the scheduled caste population requires major structural changes beyond realm of 'reservation and quotas,' Author found that most important factors leading to differentials in health states even within the scheduled caste population are landlessness exclusive dependence on wage labour, and to a lesser extent illiteracy. Poor housing condition with hot and humid climate, lack of protected water supply and the total absence of sanitary facilities causes avoidable morbidity such as respiratory problems worm infestation and skin diseases.

Abhijit Banerjee, Angus Deaton, Esther Daflo \(^3\) in their paper, "Health Care Delivery in Rural Rajasthan" discussed on the delivery of health care in

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\(^1\)Monica Das Gupta, Lincoln Chen, T. N. Krusgbab, "Health Poverty and Development in India", Oxford University Press, Delhi, 1998.


\(^3\)Abhijit Banerjee, Angus Deaton, Esther Daflo, "Health Care Delivery in Rural Rajasthan." EPW, March 5, 2004 p. 944.
rural India, and about relationship if any between health care and health states. The authors was collected data from 100 hamlets of Udaipur district in Rajasthan. This district is one of the poor districts in India, with a large tribal population with high level of female illiteracy in 1991.

The authors pointed out that villagers health was poor despite the fact that they heavily use health care facilities. The quality of the public service was abysmal and unregulated and private providers who were often unqualified provide the bulk of health care in the area. Low quality public facilities hence resulted in worse health condition of people. Controlling for age, gender, distance from a road, and per capita monthly expenditure, long capacity and body mass index were lower where health facilities were worse. The quality of health services may affect health but does not seem to influence people perception of their own health or the health care they are getting perhaps because they have come to expect very little, Improving the quality of health care in an environment where the clients themselves are not particularly integrated in complaining about what they are getting.

Ramamani Sunder, Abhilasha Sharma in their paper, "Morbidity and Utilization of Health Care Services - A Survey of Urban Poor in Delhi and Chennai" discussed improving the health of individuals, particularly those belonging to socially and economically disadvantaged groups and role of government. This study is based on the households survey conducted by the National council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER). A sample of 2000 poors and low income households living in the slum clusters and resettlement colonies 1000 households each, in Delhi and Chennai. The authors observed that people living in resettlement colonies have a better health status than the slum dweller. Compared with the slum population, the prevalence rate of illness has worked out to be much lower for the people living in the resettlement colonies of Delhi and Chennai. An important reason for the difference could be that compared with the slum dwellers, the households in resettlement colonies were living in a better environment.

Tara S. Nair in her paper, "Housing: The missing concerns" said that finance is only one component of the supply market. There are other crucial components links such as prices, cheap building material, skilled and unskilled labour, infrastructure facilities and above all an enabling regulator framework. Many of the supply constraints cannot be over come. Until such reforms are carried out, equitable distribution of housing resources will continue to remain a distance dream for the construction of houses for poorers.

"A study of the working of Housing Co- operatives with special references to Kolhapur District", thesis written by Shri A. S. Joshi pointed out that the working of co-operative housing societies has improved and has

25 Tara S. Nair" Housing, the Missing Concerns" EPW, July 10, 1999, p.1871.
achieved highest level of satisfaction to the members of co-operative housing society. With the help of vigilant administration and supervision at official and non-official levels co-operative housing made progress and will help to solve the problem of housing shortage in India in future.

"Drinking Water Crisis in Kutch: A Natural Phenomenon" written by Choral Bharwada, Vinay Mahajan discussed how a natural water scarcity in the Kutch region of Gujarat has been converted into a severe water crisis due to the lack of proper approach of the water resources development and management. It also pointed out that relentless extraction of ground water resources and its almost irreversible effect on the land and water resources of Kutch increased.

Videnti Upadhay in her paper "Water management and village groups role of Law" discussed the control needs to be put in unmistakable terms. While participatory water management now commands almost universal appeal in India, the approach to it remains unclear. This paper seeks to bring the developing rural perspective on participatory water management and reviews of some of the major policy initiatives that have been taken in this regard including the creation of water users associations, water share associations and devising of new rules for Panchayati Raj institutions, Author concluded the role of Panchayats has not been carded out because lack of certainty on the externality of powers vested, absence of uniformity on the basis of watershed for participatory development of water resources and a general confusion on the nature of devolution of powers for ground water management. That is why these is a need to explore spaces within PRL, involve functional relationship between water management and other village groups while authorizing these groups to effectively perform the functions that have come their way in recent past.

In the paper, "An Economic Analysis of Demand for Water Quality - Case of Kolkata" written by Jayashree Roy, Subhoreep Chattopadhyay, Sabyasachi Mukharjee, Manilarnika Kanjila, Shrejala Samjapati, Sanghamitra Roy assessed the demand for drinking water quality. Authors discussed that if water quality improves and consumers will be Willing To Pay (WTP) money for securing. Further authors observed that the housing and sanitation facilities available in the slum area were appeared to be far below the required standard that can ensure satisfactory health and hygiene among the residents. The infrastructure facilities at the disposal of the people living in the unplanned slum area were considerably different from that of the residential area. Complete lack of public infrastructure in the slum area. There were no

electricity connection, no centrally provided water supply system. The existing water supply was an adhoc temporary extension from the recur residential area.

Thus it could be inferred from the earlier studies that social sector has been remained neglected sector because it is indirectly related to GDP. Therefore research on social sector requires more attention. This study has made an attempt to examine the development viz. primary education, primary health services, housing condition, drinking water and sanitation. Moreover, it was observed that majority of earlier studies were confine to single sub sector of social sector. While present study covers all sub sectors of social sector viz. primary education, public health, housing, drinking water, social sanitation. Thus, the scope of present study is more wide as compare to earlier studies. Moreover, this study also is based on temporal as well as cross sectional data which captures various discussions of social sector over a period of time as well as at point of time.