



SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE, EXPENSES AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

To shape India's inclusive and sustainable development, the government has made social infrastructure such as education, health and social security a top precedence. The government take steps to recover the efficiency of expenditure through the combination of projects and improves expenditure on human capital. Various labor reform method are being implemented, including the legislature, to create jobs and give sustainable livelihoods to people heavily involved in the casual economy. Closing gender gaps in education, skills development, employment and income and sinking social inequalities in society are fundamental objectives of the development policy to improve human skills.

Keywords: Social Infrastructure Refers to infrastructure mainly in the form of health facilities, educational facilities, Human Development Index

Introduction

The level of human and economic development of a country is narrowly related to its level of accomplishment in physical and social infrastructure. Although physical infrastructure is a key determinant of public productivity, a good social infrastructure is fundamental for economic progress and development throughout better education, better skills and in good health citizens. Education and health are key apparatus of social infrastructure.

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Human investments

Various forms of existing human investments lead to an improvement in human development are as follows;

- ◆ Expenditures that improve the life expectancy, strength, endurance, vigor, and vitality of individuals,
- ◆ On-the-job training
- ◆ Formal education
- ◆ Outreach programs for adults, and
- ◆ Migration of individuals and families.

Health measures not only increase the life expectancy of the people but also have quantitative and qualitative implications for improving their quality of life. Similarly, on-the-job training is a form of human investment and reduces net profits first, but then increases them. Similarly, expansion plans for adults, especially agriculture and livestock, have benefited from the improvement. The cost of relocation is also referred to as the human investment case, as young people and women are found to move more easily than adult workers. Young man

Infrastructure in the economy

Economic infrastructure directly facilitates and develops basic services for carrying out various types of economic activities. Infrastructure directly and indirectly contributes to growth. Leaving different sections of the infrastructure or end products is a direct result. The indirect contribution of infrastructure is like an intermediate input that enhances the productivity of all inputs in different sectors. For example, the quality of labor is favored by improvements in human capital. Similarly, the productivity of physical capital is enhanced by energy and transportation.

Economic infrastructure and development areas follow:

- Infrastructure reduces the cost of producing a given level of output or, alternatively, you can increase the amount of output produced by all other supplies for a given cost.
- Infrastructure allows markets to work better. Transactions are done less expensive and this increases the profits of trade. For example, advances in transportation and communications have greatly reduced storage costs in enable producers to respond quickly to changing consumer demands even in international trade. (this is known as "modern logistics management").
- Unit costs tend to rise due to an unreliable or inaccessible audience Infrastructure. Both small and large companies spend a significant portion of their expenses in the purchase of infrastructure services and suffer when these are not available. Electricity shortages have been a notorious constraint faced by expanding business units.

Trends in Social Sector Spending

Efforts by states in the social sector regarding the size of their economies or budgets. Among the general category states, economically backward states like Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh show increasing trend in social sector expenditure, while the relatively

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rich states like Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Tamil Nadu and Punjab are notable. Have shown a downward trend. In fact, Punjab, Haryana and Gujarat spend relatively less on the social sector. Maharashtra and West Bengal are the other two states that have spent relatively little on this sector. Another declining state is Kerala. However, the case of Kerala is different and cannot be compared with others. Through appropriate state interventions, Kerala has achieved a higher level of human development by spending more than ever before. Human development indicators in Kerala performed better than other Indian states in the 1950s and 1960s (Veron, 2001). So, the government does not need to spend much now. Some states like Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Karnataka are also spending more on the social sector. Although they spent more in the sector in the period 1985-1995 than they do now. All the states except Assam and Himachal Pradesh in the special category have allocated a relatively high proportion of their national product to the social sector as compared to the states in the public sector.

Public investment in social infrastructure such as education and health is essential for the development of an economy. However, spending on social services by the Center and the States as a proportion of GDP has remained in the range of 6 percent during 2012-13 to 2014-15. There has been a marginal decrease to 5.8% in 2015-16, which has risen further to 6.6% in 2017-18 (BE) (Table 1). Data from 29 states, obtained from State Finances: A Study of Budgets of 2016-17 (RBI) have shown an upward movement in spending on social services (as a percentage of GSDP) from 6.0% to 6.9% during 2014-15 to 2016-17 (BE).

Items	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 RE	2017-18 BE
						(` in lakh crore)
Total Expenditure	26.95	30.00	32.85	33.78	40.60	43.96
Expenditure on Social Services	6.58	7.46	7.68	7.90	9.84	10.94
i) Education	3.13	3.48	3.54	3.31	3.95	4.41
ii) Health	1.26	1.39	1.49	1.52	2.26	2.25
iii) Others	2.20	2.59	2.65	3.07	3.63	4.27
	As percentage to GDP					
Total Expenditure	27.1	26.7	26.4	24.7	26.7	26.4
Expenditure on Social Services	6.6	6.6	6.2	5.8	6.5	6.6
i) Education	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.4	2.6	2.7
ii) Health	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.4
iii) Others	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.6
	As percentage to total					

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	expenditure					
Expenditure on Social Services	24.4	24.9	23.4	23.4	24.2	24.9
i) Education	11.6	11.6	10.8	9.8	9.7	10.0
ii) Health	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.5	5.6	5.1
iii) Others	8.2	8.6	8.1	9.1	8.9	9.7
	As percentage to social services					
i) Education	47.5	46.7	46.1	41.9	40.2	40.3
ii) Health	19.1	18.7	19.4	19.2	22.9	20.6
iii) Others	33.4	34.7	34.6	38.9	36.9	39.1

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

Energy Infrastructure

Electricity is one of the main factors that determine the quality of life. In India, power sector demand is not accelerating in line with growth, which is leading to severe power shortages. 70 percent of rural households do not have electricity connections yet, and energy-dependent economic activities are less in electrified villages. An estimated 80,000 villages are yet to be electrified, with the Tenth Plan proposing to electrify 62,000 villages through electrification. It is proposed to electrify 18,000 remote villages by 2011-12 using decentralized energy sources.

Problems include unaffordable tariffs levied by priority sectors, lower domestic consumption stacks, higher transaction and distribution losses (T&D losses), which often obscures large-scale theft, and lower billing and collection capacity. This affects the performance of the power sector in India. . Of all these issues, the loss of T&D is the primary one that is directly related to the performance of the sector. The average T&D losses in India as a whole increased from 19.8 per cent in 1992-93 to 26.45 per cent in 1998-99 and increased to 27.8 per cent in 2002. The reason for:

- I. Weak and inadequate sub-transmission and distribution systems that are built to meet the disorderly growth in demand and to meet the short-term goal of extending power supply to new areas;
- II. Long transmission and distribution lines and inadequate size of drivers;
- III. Inadequate load management, resulting in overloading of systems;
- IV. Theft and theft of energy and non-metered supply; and
- V. Financial restrictions to undertake system improvement schemes.

Electricity sector reforms began in 1991, but gained momentum in the current decade with the establishment of an independent and transparent regulatory regime. Private sector participation has also been launched with the enactment of the Electricity Laws (Amendment) Act in 1998. In

addition, important reforms aimed at promoting competition in generation, transmission and distribution of electricity have been enacted through the Central Electricity Law, 2003.

Performance of Social Infrastructure

In terms of HDI, India currently belongs to the category of Middle Human Development Group of Nations. Although health and education, the two most important components of HDI, have made significant progress since independence, the slowest growth rate in these areas has not been able to bridge the gap between India and other high-income industrialized economies. From the beginning of the planning period, the government undertook various measures to build social infrastructure in the economy and followed the strategy of moving towards a socialist form of society, but in terms of performance it was far less than the aspirations of the people. One of the reasons for this unsatisfactory performance is the high number of leaks in the implementation process due to widespread corruption at all levels. Moreover, the social sector in India has always had a low official rating. Priority. In the event of any financial crisis, the first victim is the allocation to the social sector. This is reflected in the lack of sufficient data for its different components. In addition, the official strategies adopted for the development of social infrastructure often follow a top-down approach, thus ignoring voluntary participation and public opinion. Although the contribution of the private sector to the provision of social infrastructure has increased since the beginning of the economic reforms in 1991, they have often failed to meet the needs of the people as they are driven entirely for profit. In fact, according to Professor Amartya Sen, government involvement and intervention is needed, especially in the areas of health, education and social security.

With regard to the performance of social infrastructure components, it can be pointed out that funding for education is always lower than the standards set by the authorities. While finance is not an issue, the issue of quality is not emphasized. As a result, our human capital is not able to acquire the required capabilities compared to many developed countries. The higher education system in India has always led to the neglect of primary education. In the case of higher education too, the level of education varies widely between institutions and most of the students leaving institutions like IIT or IIM cater to the markets of Western countries. Instead of serving his land. This biased approach to higher education has been emphasized under the new economic policy since the 1990s.

Almost similar observations can be made for the performance of health, which is another component of social infrastructure. While reducing the high mortality rate by providing an expanding infrastructure for health care is an achievement, it is also true that India's performance in reducing the infant mortality rate has not been satisfactory. At the same time, despite being a pioneer in family planning measures, it has created a situation where the population seems to be a problem, unable to reduce the high birth rate. The quality of service in government hospitals / health centers has deteriorated over time and private medical services are inaccessible to the general

population. Although it is believed that malaria has been eradicated from India, now this threat has returned. Little by little, diseases like tuberculosis and AIDS are taking a dangerous turn. The inability to control food adulteration and the spread of mass poverty led to malnutrition, which ultimately weakened the human capital base leading to lower productivity and lower incomes. After the approval of the new patent law under the WTO rule, many fear that the price of drugs in general will rise sharply, which will lead to further deterioration of the health condition.

In other areas of the social infrastructure mentioned above, it can be said that these diseases still persist to varying degrees in different parts of the country, although financial allocations have been made and certain progress has been made in various fields. The true happiness and prosperity of any community really depends on the successful achievements on these fronts.

Development of Social Infrastructure

The Origin of Official Policies for the development of Community Infrastructure The National Education Policy of 1986 for the Advancement of Education and the Eradication of Illiteracy and the National Health Policy of 2002 for achieving acceptable levels of good health among the people. The general population of the country. Currently, the current government is formulating its strategies based on the CMP or General Minimum Plan, which focuses on the development of the social sector. The cost of various components of these sectors has also increased significantly in recent years. The 2004-05 Economic Survey noted that higher spending in the social sector could be offset by restructuring by state and federal governments. It is recognized that the availability of resources alone does not guarantee the development of the social sector and that the performance of a large number of official projects should be widely improved through various measures. With the full and voluntary participation of the people, an efficient management and improved distribution system for these projects is essential for the effective implementation of social sector projects through the decentralized system of Panchayat Raj Institutions. This will ensure transparency in implementation, which will effectively control leaks in these projects.

Conclusion

In this paper, an effort has been made to assess the force of spend in the social sector on human development in India. A recent reversal in the abating trend of the combined social sector expenditures of the central and state governments it has been served. The recent rekindling of public spending may be due in part to the monetary stimulus given to the economy to consent to it to emerge from the global economic downturn or a manifestation of the attempt made to get the objective of inclusive growth. Within the social sector, education, health and rural development have remain the main heads of expenses.

The new millennium would be to create setting to facilitate the social and economic empowerment of human beings. The contour of the strategy can be traced by establish synergies between the involved parties. The plan of the individual would have to be reinforced by workshop

instruction by industry in skills oriented to work with the government paying catalyst role. The result would be economic success based on comparative advantage in human resources.

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