

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

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Abstract - The development of social sector relies on structure of public expenditure on housing, public health care, education, water supply and sanitation and welfare of weaker sections (SCs, STs and OBCs) etc. The definition of human development is the increase in people's freedom to lead long, healthy and creative lives. Present study examines the relationship between social sector and human development across Indian states. The association between India's social sector and human development from 1992-93 to 2019-20 has been examined using Pearson Correlation. The study found a positive relationship between social sector development and human development across Indian states. Human development dimension should be taken into account during formulation and performance of social sector programmes. Level and structure of government policies must play a crucial role in ensuring a high level of human development among the people. **Keywords:** Social Sector Development, Human Development, India

I. INTRODUCTION

According to the central and state budgets, the total amount spent on 'Social Services' like family welfare, health, education and water supply and sanitation and 'Rural Development' (i.e. related to anti-poverty programmes) is known as the "Social Sector." Expenditure particularly on education and health contributes to human development of country (Government of Telangana, 2017) [3].

An effort was made to change the focus of development policies and programmes from only economic considerations to tackling human welfare concerns in the inaugural human development report of 1990. Encouraging people to live long and healthy lives should be the primary goal of all development reports because people are real wealth of any nation. To assure continued human progress, economic growth alone might not be enough (Chaurasia, 2019) [1].

Human Development is basically concerned with human rights, including those to life, health and wellbeing. The Human Development Index represents Amartya Sen's "capabilities" approach that underline the value of ends (like a decent standard of living) over means (like per capita income) (Stanton, 2007) [11]. Sen has argued that the growth of a nation depends not only on its economic

development but also quality of life offered to its citizens as well (Kumar *et al.*, 2016) [5].

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Rao (2000) has attempted to measure the inequalities in human development status across six major states of India by using Human Development Report 1997 [10]. The study has pointed out the regional and inter-district differentials in human development prevailing within the state. The quality of life of the Indians as indicated by education, GDP and HDI has been found to be lower than that of the developing countries. The high human development group consists of Mexico, Colombia, Thailand, Malaysia and Mauritius acquiring ranks ranging from 50 to 61. Brazil, Jamaica, Cuba, Sri Lanka and Indonesia falls in the medium human development group and their ranks range from 68 to 99. India falls in low human development group. In terms of all human development indicators such as life expectancy, literacy, mortality rate Kerala has performed well while Bihar's performance recorded as worse. The level of human development can be improved only if the beneficiary areas and population participate actively in implementing the development programmes and government spent more funds on education, health, nutrition and other factors of human development.

Verghese and Damayanthi (2006) have applied Principal Component analysis, Factor analysis and Squared Euclidean Dissimilarity Index to examine the human development disparities among states of India [12]. In 1981, states like Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Orissa have an HDI value around half that of Kerala. Kerala and Punjab are in better position with respect to social sector expenditure and per capita net state domestic product whereas Bihar, Orissa, Utter Pradesh and Rajasthan have been situated at worse off position with respect to both indicators. Kerala has also been situated in a better position in terms of health indicators during early 90's. Other states like Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar have been at worse off position at that time. Study results reveal that human development among Indian states shows a converging tendency and inequalities have also been declining over these two decades i.e., from 1981-1991 and

1991-2001. There is need to control the inter-state disparities in human development, otherwise, it will leads to various economic, social and political problems.

Pradhan (2007) has highlighted the trends of human development in the Indian economy during the globalization regime of 1990's [9]. The study has found that though India has been progressing in sphere of human development, its progress remained low when compared with other countries particularly China. The performance of states of India with respect to various social indicators i.e. adult literacy, Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), life expectancy has found to be diverging in nature. Since 1990's India's social sector expenditure on education has substantially higher except in 1999-00. In educational front, India gets a fairly better position in contrast to all other countries like Nepal, Sri Lanka, China, USA and UK. The study has found that most of resources remained underutilized in the globalized era. In order to improve human development, there is need to be emphasized on social sector expenditure and this requires policy decisions on underutilization of resources, qualitative public expenditure and their effective utilization.

Mohapatra (2013) has discussed trends in social sector development in field of health and education and also analyzed that how social sector will help in enhancing the human capabilities and augmenting self-sustaining economic growth [6]. There has been found that human development and social sector development are positively correlated with each other. The social sector expenditure in India has grown tremendously during the period 1990-1991. In our country, households spend 72% of total expenditure upon their health while public sector expenditure on health has been only 20.3% in total. Socio-economic development will be possible only as the literacy gap between male and female declining. Public health expenditure must be increased as a result of which the efficiency and productivity of individual as well as country as a whole will be enhanced. It can be concluded that both health as well as education have been an important determinant for progress

of any country. Maximum social welfare and better quality of life can be attained only through social sector development.

Pattayat and Rani (2017) have explained association between economic growth and social sector development in Haryana during 1985 to 2016 [7]. Recently, public expenditure on education, healthcare, housing, sanitation and social security has been increased in Haryana. Study found a positive impact of increased social sector development expenditure on growth of Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) in short-run as well as in long-run. No doubt, government of Haryana has make huge investment for development of social sector but it remains beyond the reach of poor section of the people. There is need to emphasize on increasing public investment in human capital to encourage the growth of the economy.

III. DATABASE AND METHODOLOGY

This study looked at the relationship between India's social sector and human development from 1992-93 to 2019-20. The study is based on secondary data. The statistical techniques like correlation analysis and factor analysis have been used in the present study.

IV. SOCIAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENT INDEX AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX (HDI)

Table I presents the values and ranking of social sector development and human development index among Indian states for year 1992-93. Kerala (0.830) has ranked the top position in social sector development index followed by Goa (0.811) and Mizoram (0.732). Delhi (0.624) has achieved the highest level of human development followed by Kerala (0.591) and Goa during 1992-93. Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Assam were at bottom in terms of their social sector development index as well as human development index during 1992-93.

TABLE I SOCIAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENT INDEX AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX FOR THE YEAR 1992-93

States/UTs	Social Sector Development Index	Rank	Human Development Index	Rank
Kerala	0.830	1	0.591	2
Goa	0.811	2	0.575	3
Mizoram	0.732	3	0.548	4
Delhi	0.711	4	0.624	1
Punjab	0.628	5	0.475	7
Nagaland	0.604	6	0.486	6
Tamil Nadu	0.584	7	0.466	9
Maharashtra	0.575	8	0.452	10
Himachal Pradesh	0.548	9	0.469	8
Manipur	0.528	10	0.536	5
Haryana	0.503	11	0.443	11
Gujarat	0.491	12	0.431	12

Jammu & Kashmir	0.473	13	0.402	15
Karnataka	0.447	14	0.412	13
Andhra Pradesh	0.427	15	0.377	17
Meghalaya	0.424	16	0.365	18
Arunachal Pradesh	0.402	17	0.329	22
West Bengal	0.386	18	0.404	14
Tripura	0.372	19	0.389	16
Rajasthan	0.323	20	0.347	20
Madhya Pradesh	0.313	21	0.328	23
Odisha	0.303	22	0.345	21
Assam	0.292	23	0.348	19
Uttar Pradesh	0.244	24	0.314	24
Bihar	0.209	25	0.308	25

Source: National Human Development Report 2001 [2]

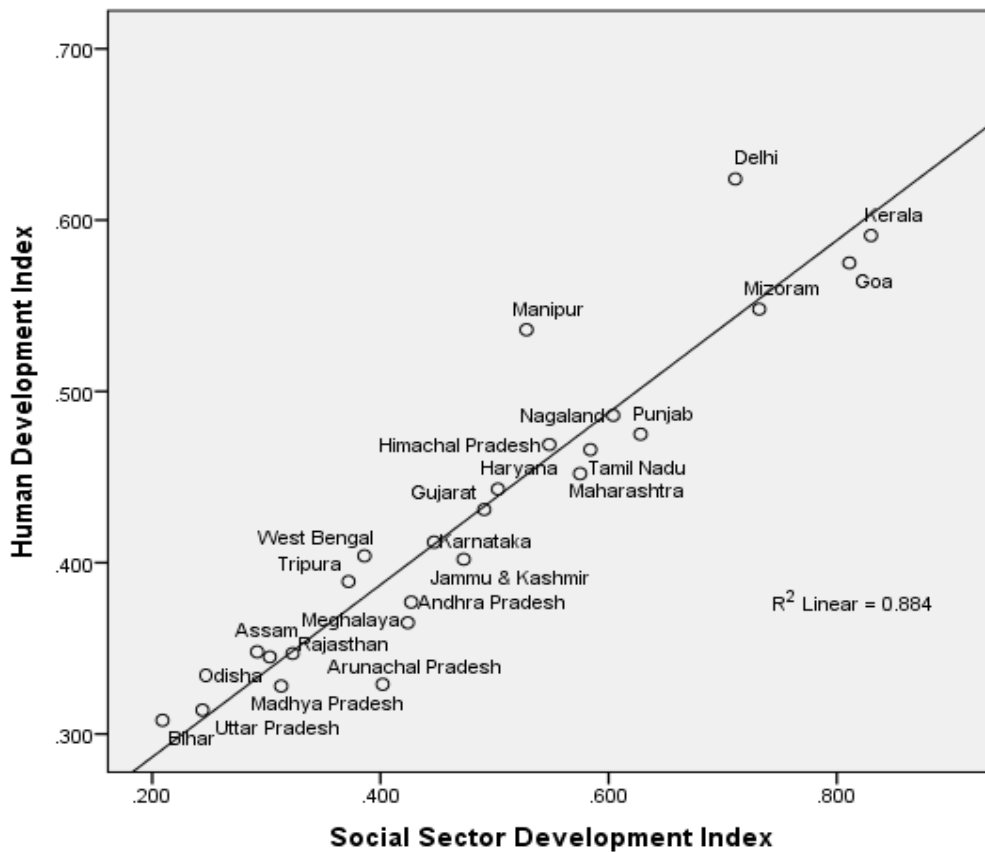


Fig. 1 Relationship between Social Sector Development Index and Human Development Index during 1992-93

Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Delhi have secured the better position in social sector and human development performance during 1992-93. On the other hand, states such as Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have placed at the bottom in terms of their social sector and human development performance during 1992-93. States like Nagaland (6th),

Haryana (11th), Gujarat (12th), Rajasthan (20th), Uttar Pradesh (24th) and Bihar (25th) have secured the same ranking in terms of social sector development and human development index during 1992-93. Table II shows the correlation result between social sector development and human development index. Pearson Correlation result reveals positive correlation between these two during year 1992-93 and same has been shown in figure 1.

TABLE II CORRELATION RESULT BETWEEN HDI AND SOCIAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENT INDEX FOR THE YEAR 1992-93

Particulars		Social Sector Development Index	Human Development Index
Social Sector Development Index	Pearson Correlation	1	.940**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	25	25
Human Development Index	Pearson Correlation	.940**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	25	25

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Table III presents the values and ranking of social sector and human development index among Indian states for year 1998-99. Delhi (0.783) followed by Kerala (0.677) and Goa (0.595) have achieved the highest level of human development while Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar have performed worse in terms of human development achievements during 1998-99. States like Kerala (0.829) has ranked the top position in terms of social sector development followed by Delhi (0.773) and Goa (0.767) during 1998-99. On the contrary, states like Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan were at bottom in terms of their social sector performance during same period of study.

States like Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Delhi have secured

better position in respect of their social sector as well as human development performance during 1998-99. On the other hand, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have performed worse in respect of their social sector as well as human development performance during 1998-99. States like Goa (3rd), Maharashtra (6th) and Jammu and Kashmir (10th) have secured the same ranking in terms of social sector development and human development index during 1998-99. Table IV shows the correlation result between social sector development and human development index. Pearson Correlation results reveals that there has been positive relationship between social sector development and human development during year 1998-99 and same has been shown in figure 2.

TABLE III SOCIAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENT INDEX AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX FOR THE YEAR 1998-99

States/UTs	Social Sector Development Index	Rank	Human Development Index	Rank
Kerala	0.829	1	0.677	2
Delhi	0.773	2	0.783	1
Goa	0.767	3	0.595	3
Punjab	0.684	4	0.543	5
Himachal Pradesh	0.658	5	0.581	4
Maharashtra	0.622	6	0.501	6
Tamil Nadu	0.611	7	0.480	8
Haryana	0.590	8	0.501	6
Karnataka	0.589	9	0.432	11
Jammu & Kashmir	0.515	10	0.465	10
Gujarat	0.496	11	0.466	9
Andhra Pradesh	0.490	12	0.368	14
West Bengal	0.476	13	0.422	12
Assam	0.392	14	0.336	15
Odisha	0.363	15	0.275	19
Madhya Pradesh	0.309	16	0.285	18
Rajasthan	0.302	17	0.387	13
Uttar Pradesh	0.281	18	0.316	16
Bihar	0.225	19	0.292	17

Source: India Human Development Report 2011 [8]

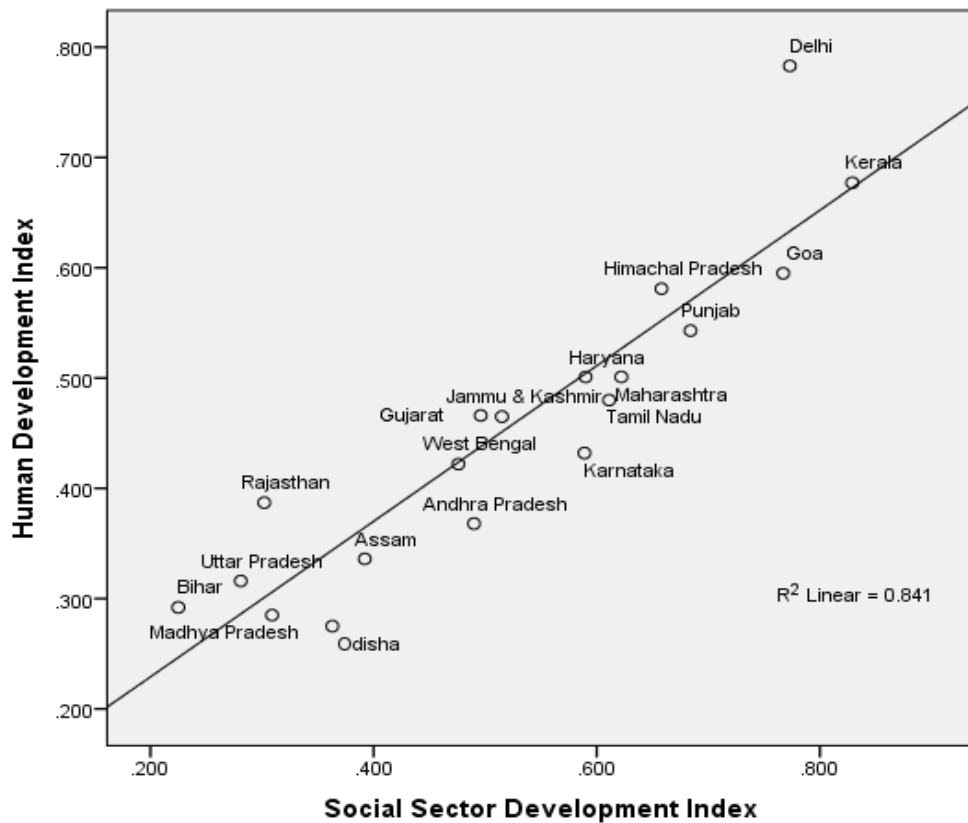


Fig. 2 Relationship between Social Sector Development Index and Human Development Index during 1998-99

TABLE IV CORRELATION RESULT BETWEEN HDI AND SOCIAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENT INDEX FOR THE YEAR 1998-99

Particulars		Social Sector Development Index	Human Development Index
Social Sector Development Index	Pearson Correlation	1	.917**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	19	19
Human Development Index	Pearson Correlation	.917**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	19	19
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)			

Table V explains the values and ranking of social sector development and human development index among Indian states for the year 2005-06. States such as Kerala (0.790) followed by Delhi (0.750) and Himachal Pradesh (0.652) have achieved the highest level of human development during 2005-06. On the contrast, states like Chhattisgarh, Orissa and Bihar have performed worse so far as their human development achievements were concerned. Kerala (0.843) has ranked the top position in social sector development followed by Goa (0.833) and Tamil Nadu (0.772) during 2005-06. States like Bihar, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh have placed at bottom in terms of their social sector performance during 2005-06.

States namely, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Delhi have

performed better in respect of their social sector as well as human development performance during 2005-06. On the other hand, states like Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh have performed worse in respect of their social sector as well as human development performance during 2005-06.

States like Kerala (1st), Punjab (5th) and Assam (15th) have secured the same ranking in terms of social sector development and human development index during 2005-06. Pearson Correlation results shows positive relationship between social sector development and human development during year 2005-06 which is revealed by figure 3 also.

TABLE V SOCIAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENT INDEX AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX FOR THE YEAR 2005-06

States/UTs	Social Sector Development Index	Rank	Human Development Index	Rank
Kerala	0.843	1	0.790	1
Goa	0.833	2	0.617	4
Tamil Nadu	0.772	3	0.570	7
Delhi	0.765	4	0.750	2
Punjab	0.707	5	0.605	5
Himachal Pradesh	0.673	6	0.652	3
Maharashtra	0.640	7	0.572	6
Uttarakhand	0.609	8	0.490	13
Haryana	0.604	9	0.552	8
Karnataka	0.603	10	0.519	11
Jammu & Kashmir	0.557	11	0.529	9
Gujarat	0.543	12	0.527	10
Andhra Pradesh	0.529	13	0.473	14
West Bengal	0.486	14	0.492	12
Assam	0.421	15	0.444	15
Odisha	0.406	16	0.367	20
Rajasthan	0.380	17	0.434	16
Madhya Pradesh	0.352	18	0.375	19
Chhattisgarh	0.347	19	0.358	22
Uttar Pradesh	0.327	20	0.380	17
Jharkhand	0.240	21	0.376	18
Bihar	0.156	22	0.362	21

Source: India Human Development Report 2011

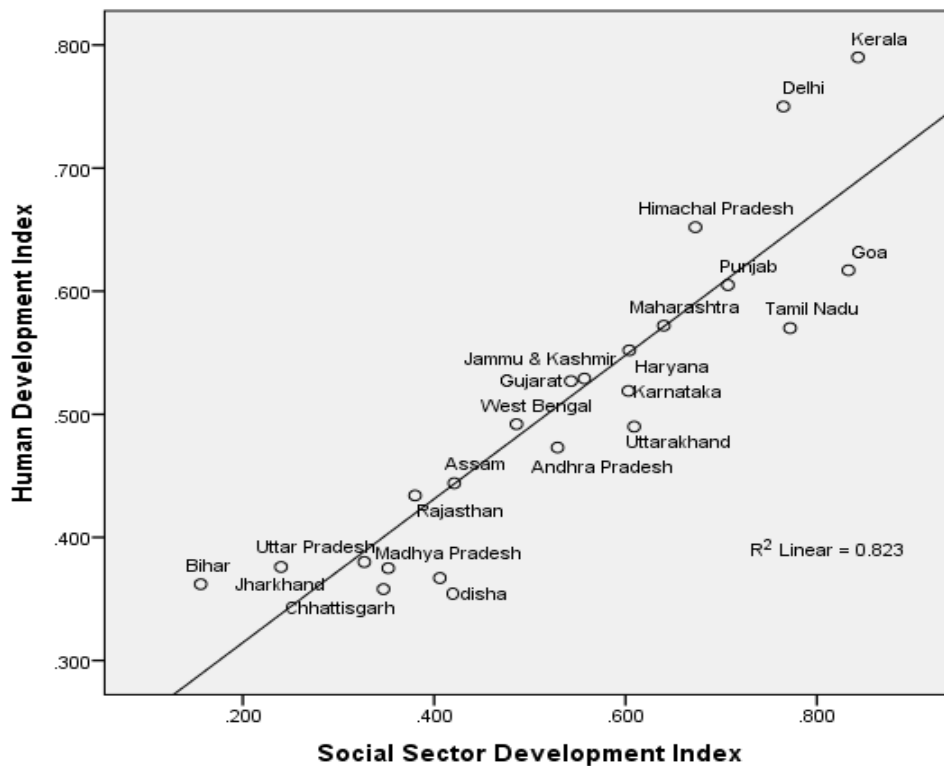


Fig. 3 Relationship between Social Sector Development Index and Human Development Index during 2005-06

TABLE VI CORRELATION RESULT BETWEEN HDI AND SOCIAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENT INDEX FOR THE YEAR 2005-06

Particulars		Social Sector Development Index	Human Development Index
Social Sector Development Index	Pearson Correlation	1	.907**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	22	22
Human Development Index	Pearson Correlation	.907**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	22	22
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)			

Table VII describes the values and ranking of social sector development and human development index among Indian states for year 2015-16. Delhi (0.805) followed by Goa (0.780) and Kerala (0.725) have performed better with respect to HDI during 2015-16. Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Assam have performed worse in terms of their human

development achievements. Kerala (0.816) has ranked the top position in social sector development followed by Goa (0.794) and Delhi (0.752) during 2015-16. On the contrary, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Assam were at bottom in terms of their social sector performance during 2015-16.

TABLE VII SOCIAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENT INDEX AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX FOR THE YEAR 2015-16

States/UTs	Social Sector Development Index	Rank	Human Development Index	Rank
Kerala	0.816	1	0.725	3
Goa	0.794	2	0.780	2
Delhi	0.752	3	0.805	1
Sikkim	0.747	4	0.686	8
Punjab	0.737	5	0.680	9
Tamil Nadu	0.711	6	0.700	6
Mizoram	0.683	7	0.671	10
Manipur	0.663	8	0.643	17
Himachal Pradesh	0.661	9	0.714	4
Tripura	0.660	10	0.616	20
Haryana	0.643	11	0.669	11
Maharashtra	0.638	12	0.712	5
Karnataka	0.635	13	0.664	12
Arunachal Pradesh	0.621	14	0.660	14
Jammu & Kashmir	0.614	15	0.630	19
Gujarat	0.599	16	0.652	16
Nagaland	0.593	17	0.655	15
Andhra Pradesh	0.581	18	0.603	22
Uttarakhand	0.569	19	0.691	7
West Bengal	0.553	20	0.635	18
Rajasthan	0.525	21	0.599	23
Odisha	0.498	22	0.592	25
Chhattisgarh	0.454	23	0.605	21
Meghalaya	0.443	24	0.664	12
Madhya Pradesh	0.435	25	0.595	24
Jharkhand	0.419	26	0.583	26
Assam	0.416	27	0.579	27
Uttar Pradesh	0.399	28	0.567	28
Bihar	0.351	29	0.518	29

Source: Gendering Human Development National Statistical Office NSO <https://mospi.gov.in> [4]

Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Punjab, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu and Delhi have performed better in respect of their social sector as well as human development performance during 2015-16. On the other hand, states namely, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have performed worse in terms of their social sector as well as human development performance during 2015-16. States like Goa (2nd), Tamil Nadu (6th), Haryana (11th), Arunachal Pradesh (14th), Gujarat (16th), Jharkhand (26th), Assam (27th), Uttar

Pradesh (28th) and Bihar (29th) have secured the same ranking in terms of social sector development and human development index during 2015-16.

Table VIII shows the correlation result between social sector development and human development index. Pearson Correlation results indicates that there has been positive relationship between social sector development and human development during year 2015-16 which is revealed by figure 4 also.

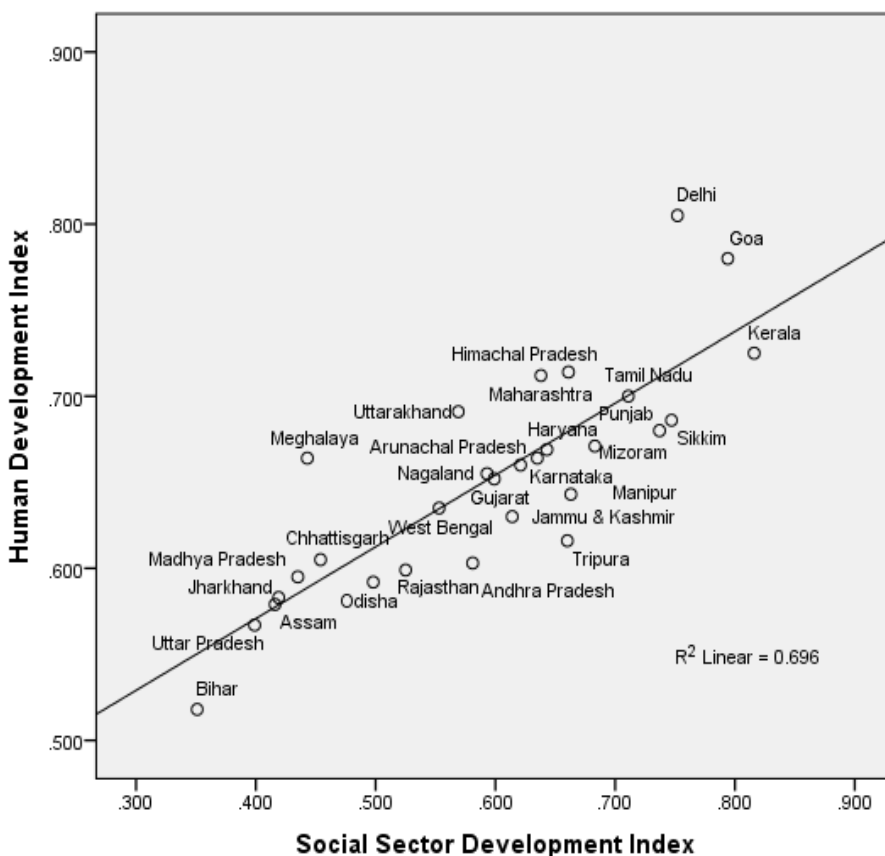


Fig. 4 Relationship between Social Sector Development Index and Human Development Index during 2015-16

TABLE VIII CORRELATION RESULT BETWEEN HDI AND SOCIAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENT INDEX FOR THE YEAR 2015-16

Particulars		Social Sector Development Index	Human Development Index
Social Sector Development Index	Pearson Correlation	1	.834**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	29	29
Human Development Index	Pearson Correlation	.834**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	29	29

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)

Table IX depicts the values and ranking of social sector development and human development index among Indian states for the year 2019-20. States such as Delhi (0.839)

followed by Goa (0.806) and Kerala (0.775) have performed better with respect to HDI during 2019-20. Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh have performed worse in

terms of their human development achievements. Kerala (0.777) has ranked the top position social sector development followed by Goa (0.772) and Sikkim during

2019-20. On the contrary, states like Bihar, Jharkhand and Meghalaya have placed at the bottom in terms of their social sector development performance.

TABLE IX SOCIAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENT INDEX AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX FOR THE YEAR 2019-20

States/UTs	Social Sector Development Index	Rank	Human Development Index	Rank
Kerala	0.777	1	0.775	3
Goa	0.772	2	0.806	2
Sikkim	0.771	3	0.764	4
Delhi	0.731	4	0.839	1
Punjab	0.710	5	0.738	9
Tamil Nadu	0.706	6	0.738	9
Mizoram	0.693	7	0.747	8
Himachal Pradesh	0.669	8	0.761	5
Jammu & Kashmir	0.648	9	0.663	20
Haryana	0.631	10	0.724	11
Manipur	0.624	11	0.686	15
West Bengal	0.616	12	0.674	18
Karnataka	0.611	13	0.706	12
Uttarakhand	0.605	14	0.758	6
Maharashtra	0.596	15	0.750	7
Nagaland	0.581	16	0.678	17
Tripura	0.571	17	0.667	19
Andhra Pradesh	0.567	18	0.648	23
Arunachal Pradesh	0.538	19	0.684	16
Gujarat	0.536	20	0.698	14
Odisha	0.528	21	0.649	22
Rajasthan	0.527	22	0.638	24
Assam	0.500	23	0.651	21
Chhattisgarh	0.484	24	0.629	25
Madhya Pradesh	0.444	25	0.616	27
Uttar Pradesh	0.436	26	0.592	28
Jharkhand	0.426	27	0.618	26
Meghalaya	0.426	27	0.704	13
Bihar	0.392	29	0.551	29

Source: Gendering Human Development National Statistical Office NSO <https://mospi.gov.in> [4]

Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Mizoram, Punjab, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu and Delhi have performed better in respect of their social sector as well as human development performance during 2019-20. On the other hand, states such as Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh have performed worse in respect of their social sector as well as human development performance during 2019-20. States like Goa (2nd) and Bihar (29th) have secured the same

ranking in terms of social sector development and human development index during 2019-20.

Table X shows the correlation result between social sector development and human development index. Pearson Correlation results reveals that there has been positive relationship between social sector development and human development during year 2019-20 and same has been shown in figure 5.

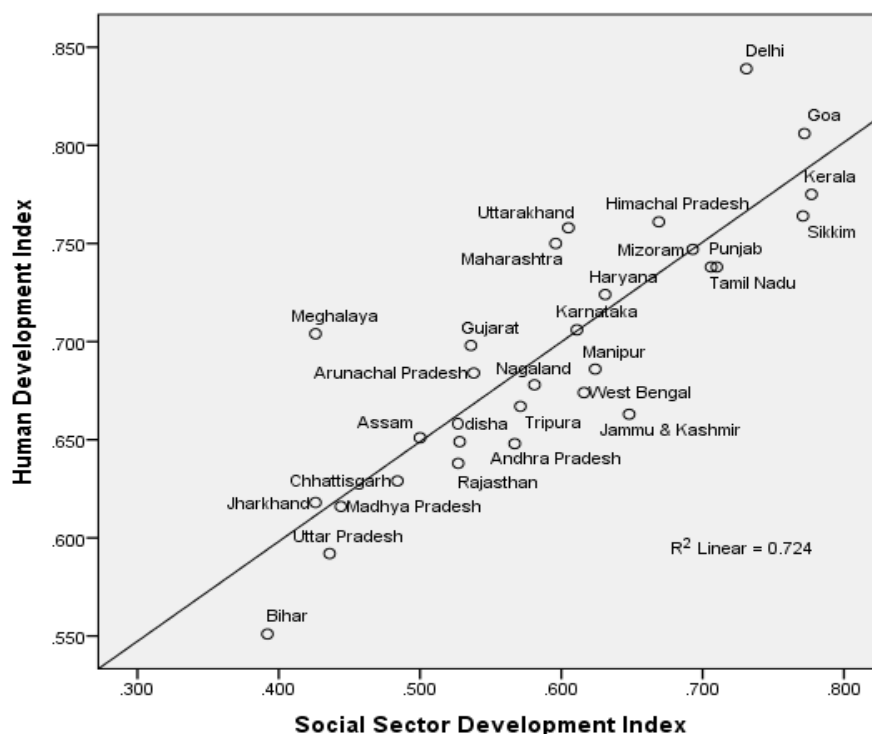


Fig. 5 Relationship between Social Sector Development Index and Human Development Index during 2019-20

TABLE X CORRELATION RESULT BETWEEN HDI AND SOCIAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENT INDEX FOR THE YEAR 2019-20

		Social Sector Development Index	Human Development Index
Social Sector Development Index	Pearson Correlation	1	.851**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	29	29
Human Development Index	Pearson Correlation	.851**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	29	29

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)

V. CONCLUSION

In order to find out relationship between social sector development and human development, social sector development index of Indian states has been compared with the human development index of these states during 1992-93, 1998-99, 2005-06, 2015-16 and 2019-20. Delhi secured top position in terms of human development index during the year 1992-93 and 1998-99 followed by Kerala and Goa. Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh were at bottom in terms of their social sector development as well as human development index during 1992-93 and 1998-99 reveals positive relationship between social sector and human development index. In 2015-16 and 2019-20, Delhi again occupied the top position in terms of human development index followed by Goa and Kerala. For year 1992-93, 2015-16 and 2019-20, Bihar remained at the last position in terms of social sector development and human development index. Overall, states like Goa, Delhi and Kerala were at the top position in terms of their social sector

development index as well as human development index during year 1992-93, 1998-99, 2005-06, 2015-16 and 2019-20 reveals positive relationship between social sector and human development index. Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Assam, Rajasthan and Orissa were at bottom in terms of their social sector development index as well as human development index during 2015-16 and 2019-20 reveals positive relationship between social sector and human development index. Overall, Pearson Correlation result reveals that there has been positive correlation between social sector development and human development during year 1992-93, 1998-99, 2005-06, 2015-16 and 2019-20. Human Development has required considerable investment in education, health and nutrition. Among 177 countries, India's rank in human development has improved by just two positions from 128 in 1999 to 126 in 2004. Hence, the National Development Council (NDC) has stressed that human development indicators are closely linked to the economic growth objectives. The level and structure of government policies

must played a crucial role in ensuring a high level of human development among the people. Access to quality healthcare and educational facilities should not be restricted only to the rich section of the society. These facilities must reach the doorstep of the poorest of the poor. Therefore, it becomes need of the hour to readdress the utility of the public sector in both health and education so that vicious circle of poverty can be wiped out and infant mortality rate can be reduced to the Millennium Development Goal level as soon as possible.

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