

DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF SOCIAL SECTOR

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ABSTRACT

“The measurement of a country's greatness should be based on how well it cares for its most vulnerable population”.

-Mahatma Gandhi

Lamp of aspirations for prosperous nation could only be eternal flammable, till the country's wick of “Social Sector” is stagnant on ‘acme’. The protection & promotion of ‘welfare state’ is solely a key in order to maintain peace, pleasure & prosperity in the society. This can merely be achieved through exclusively focus on health, education, nutrition in addition all social sectors by the ‘govt.’ & ‘administration’.

Keywords: Welfare State & Administration, Pleasure & Prosperity, Social Sector, ACME.

Introduction

‘Sun’ needs no proof for its intense light, ‘sea’ needs no evidence for its bottomless water; likewise, if any largest Democratic country doing well in ‘social sector’ needs no requirement of any introduction. Because the light of ensuring good medical & health, universal education, employment for all, alleviation of poverty & hunger, women & child development and population & family welfare falls squarely on each corner of globe as an introduction in itself. The holistic measure, social progress index 2019 ; ranks norway at top position in achieving SDG’s goal scoring with 90.95/100 by virtue of focusing on prioritise sector like universal access of education, universal schemes for all citizens to minimize gender inequality etc.

Indian society is based on the precept of “sarve bhavantu sukhina” & “vasudhaiva kutumbkam”. In which the sorrow of a citizen, is sadness for the nation & sadness of the nation, is the sorrow for all. Ergo, it gives birth to a seed of ‘social capital’, ‘humanity’, ‘compassionate’, ‘feeling of sacrifice& surrender’ for each other. The value of citizens welfare is inherently present in its “letter & spirit”. In Indian constitution, the directive principle of state policy (DPSP:article36-51) morally binds the govt. for development & management of social sector and welfare of the citizens.

Figure 1 / 2019 Social Progress Index framework

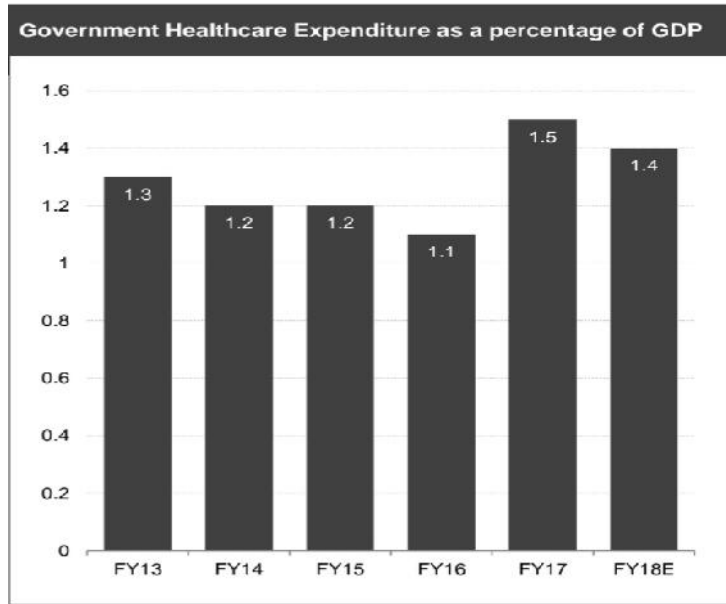


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Issues/Concerns in Development of Social Sector, Govt. Initiatives & its Solution

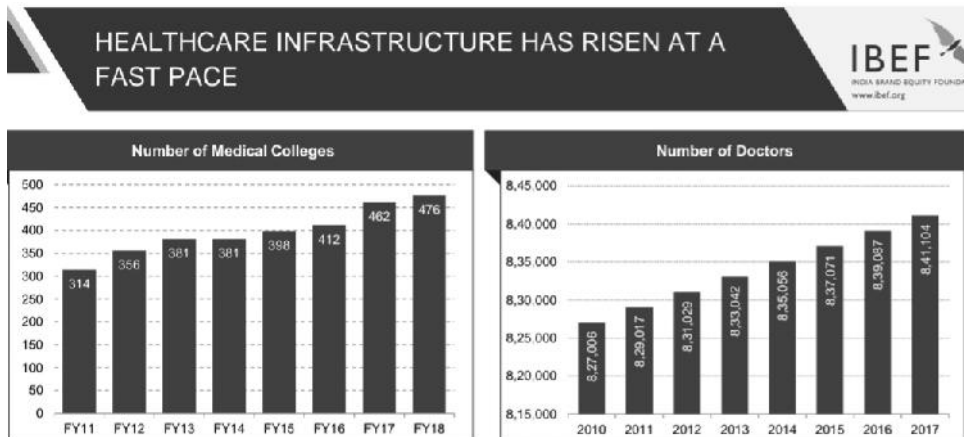
• **Health Sector**

Most part of the citizens salary is expended on health, & impedes the family growth. As a result, gives life to poverty in the society. Unaffordable treatment, doctor patient ratio (about 1 govt. doctor/ 10,200 people), poor infrastructure, trust deficit, discrepancies in doctors fee & lack of medical colleges are remarkable complications in India's curative care system. India spends only about 1.28% of its GDP. whereas US spends nearly 17% of its GDP in healthcare.



Govt. Initiatives

- Rise in infrastructure & no. of doctors :



- Ayushmanbharat: A move towards 'universal health care'.
- PM Matruvandana Yojana in which cash benefits provided to pregnant women & lactating mothers to meet nutritional needs.

Measure Needs to be taken

- France has come up with finest universal health care services in the world, based on 'social security system' in which govt. refunds 70% of health care cost & long duration medical expenses like cancer etc are 100% covered. A pace towards such prominent steps should be taken in India.

- There should be timely inspection & audit of govt. hospitals by administrators.
- A move towards affordable price of medicines should be taken.
- Provision for regulation of private medical colleges fee is needed. Which would ultimately help to meet doctor-patient ratio. Because, if the people would obtain affordable education in India; they will not proceed to abroad for medical education & will provide service in India.

Education Sector

India is transforming towards the knowledge society. 86th constitutional amendment act 2002, came up with right to education as a 'fundamental right'. India spends 4.6% of its GDP in education but still, the system is facing the problems like 'dropouts' (29% of children group drop out before complete 5 year's primary education), In some rural areas there is only '1 classroom & 1 teacher' in which; childrens of different ages seat together thus creates disinterest in study, 'lack of proper infrastructure', toilets & non availability of water, education system focused on marks and numbers, lack of awareness among parents, poverty, mushrooming of schools and colleges etc.

Government Initiatives

- Sarva shiksha abhiyan aimed at universalization of primary education. [Art21 A of fundamental right: Right to education as fundamental right & Art 45 of dpsp: Free & compulsory education to the children until they attain the age of 14 years].
- Scholarship program etc.

Reforms needs to be taken

- There should be abolishment of AICTE which look after all areas of technical, management, pharmaceutical etc; with an establishment of separate regulatory agencies like national standard for medicine, national standard for technology etc.
- Role of these regulatory agencies will be confined to development of its own distinctive areas & stream. Like, skill upgradation, updating curriculum, faculty improvement & training etc.
- Carrying out research and innovation should be a chief part of education.
- Well focus needed to be on access to education, establishment of libraries & proper infrastructure.
- Hypernym & Super ordinate narratives of Upanishads & ved as based on truth, righteousness & humanity should be a compulsory part of curriculum.
- Special focus towards teachers training is need of the hour.

Women Development

Idol of sacrifice (womens) are the nation's tree, who provides the fruit of development. Without them, a nation can't survive & progress. But in Indian society, womens are still confronting problems like child marriage, gender issue, patriarchal mindsets, female infanticide, lack of proper education, responsible for household works, domestic violence (Acc. to women & child development almost 70% of womens affected by domestic violence), sexual harassment at work place, status of widow (consider worthless in Indian society) & inadequate representation in politics/parliament.

Government Initiatives & Indian Constitution Regarding Women's Development

17th LS election data shows that in first ever election, only 5% of house consisted of womens. Now, that has increased to 14%. Whereas, in rwnda & in cuba; women parliamentary seats are 61.3% & 53.2% respectively.

- 73rd & 74th constitutional amendment act 1973 provides 1/3rd reservation for womens at all levels i.e. at village, block & district level.
- Art14, art15(1) & art16 provides for to ensure right to equality, proscribe discrimination especially on the basis of sex & equality of opportunity in employment respectively.
- DPSP art39(d) [equal pay for equal work for both men and women], art42 provides for just humane condition of work & maternity relief.
- Some govt. Schemes are: PM ujjwala Yojana (protects women's health from air pollution & air pollution as well), STEP (aim to provide skills that give employability to women) etc.

Way Ahead which Requires

- By saying to seat on the 'laps' of duryodhan & duhsaasan, when draupadi was 'disesteemed' and 'disrespected' in assembly.. She undertook pledge to not braid her hairs until she wash hairs with duryodhan's & duhsaasan's laps' blood, is the inspiration for 'self-esteem', 'self-respect' & 'pride' for todays women.

- Women should be given more 'autonomy' for their self development.
- The govt. alone can't do anything. 'Integrative approach' with all citizens is the necessity of the time. Citizens should change their mindsets.
- 'Education' should be 'mandatory' for all women, which would make them aware about their rights.
- 'Empowering women' should be the main motto of development & women need to be wide aware, awake & strong for their development.

Agriculture Sector

Agriculture employed more than 50% of Indian manpower & contributes nearly 17% to country's GDP. However, facing the challenges related to food security & agriculture. Like; lack of technology, deficient availability in seeds variety, inefficient water management (growing water intensive crop in water deficit area), depletion in soil fertility, problems in access of credit to farmers/high documentation, high interest rate etc.

Government Initiatives

- 'Paramparagat krishi vikas yojana' to promote 'organic farming' etc.
- 'National mission for sustainable agriculture' with an objective of especially focus on 'rainfed areas', 'nutrient management', 'integrated farming', 'water use efficiency' etc.

Actions to be taken

- Areas in which soil is not fertile, the "hydroponic system" used in Netherland, should be adapted in India, which is based on the principle of "no requirement of soil, no wastage of water". And other such technologies should also be used, which suits our environment.
- Subsidy on "drip irrigation" (water is directly placed into root & minimizes evaporation) should be provided.
- Strict action is needed on "stubble burning" & "turbo happy seeder" should be used for crop residue.

E.g. Chattisgarh model of 'gauthan' should be followed in each state. In which, crop residue is collected & converted into 'organic fertilizer' by mixing natural enzymes & cow dung.

- Ensure implementation of MSP.
- Govt. should pay special attention towards credit scheme with low interest.

Focusing on social sector is 'indispensable' for citizens 'welfare'. But only initiating new schemes is 'deficient' & 'insufficient'. It could only become completely 'deficient' & 'beneficent', when the administration implements, & scheme reaches at 'grass root level' & to each and every citizen of the country. For that, govt. & administration need to be accountable, responsible & transparent in all its dealings and activities. Today, govt. need to focus on "social security" & should 'revise', 'revind' & 'restrengthen' all the schemes, as per requirement of time. Schemes like MGNREGA is pressing priority, because such schemes not only create employment but also alleviate poverty & build and boost the infrastructure. 'Unified', 'integrated' & 'desegregated' approach is needed to achieve the goal and the vision of "**development and management of social sector**".

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