

CHAPTER – XVI

16 Human Development

Background:

Human development is recognised by state government both as an end and as a mean of progress. On the one hand, it meets the present needs of human beings, while on other; it enables the society to achieve higher level of growth in the future.

Human development has been defined as the process of ‘enlarging the range of people’s choices. Acquisition of knowledge, the need to lead a long and healthy life and the need to have access to resources required for a decent standard of living have been identified as three essential choices for the attainment of human development. Development is thus, more than just the expansion of income and wealth, about creating an enabling environment in which people can develop their full potential and can lead productive, creative lives in accord with their needs and interests.

Human development forcefully advocates for not just building human capabilities, but equally for entitlements of citizens, and the need for an environment that enhance their capabilities, and gives them opportunities to live a life of quality and dignity. As a state it is essential to ensure that such entitlements are available to all citizens in adequate measure.

Human development concept is a multidimensional paradigm which simultaneously aims at several values. It is action-oriented and practical in seeking to change the conditions of life and expand options to increase choices in the lives of human beings.

Madhya Pradesh has shown consistence improvement in terms of human development with the human development index going up from 0.245 in 1981 to 0.394 in 2001. Our efforts in the social sector and economic sector since 2001 have increased significantly. We have concentrate on more on improving the quality of education and have lead emphasis on creating enabling environment for girls. State government has initiated Interventions that directly tackle the issues of High Infant and Maternal Mortality and high out of pocket expenditure on health care. To mitigate the poverty and low per capita income, the state has increased the investment on poverty alleviation programmes significantly.

Despite having made substantial progress on many fronts we do have our area of concern as indices of health and poverty still continue to be unsatisfactory, similarly economic growth has also remained little lower than the national average, regional imbalance and inclusion of under privilege citizens in the main stream of development are also on the priority of the state government.

State Human Development Report (SHDR) - MP:

State Human Development Reports (SHDRs), have made an important contribution in terms of: (a) benchmarking the attainment of state on human development; (b) providing, based on rigorous research, policy and programme options for more effective and efficient human development action; and (c) assessing the extent to which these key recommendations are being mainstreamed in the development plans. SHDRs have brought out differences and inequalities among States, districts and socio-economic groups, thus providing the basis needed for more effective targeting of development programmes. They have also provided policy makers with value-added policy alternatives and recommendations for holistic

solutions to development challenges. They are increasingly seen as being instrumental in spurring policy debate and making more informed decisions about development solutions.

Madhya Pradesh has to its credit the achievement of being the First state in the World to produce State Human Development Report (SHDR). The First report was published in 1995 and since then, three more reports have been published in 1998, 2002 and 2007. The reports have created a stage for ushering an era of HD inspired policies and programmes in the state. Being the barometers of progress on the HD front, the HDRs serve as valuable reference material that exist in each of the vital areas of human development.

A. Madhya Pradesh HDR 1995:

The first State HDR 1995 set down the status of human development in the state and identified area of concern, both sectoral and spatial. The report brought into focus about the quality of people's life in terms of education, health and livelihood of the state. It benchmarked MP's status on HD indicators and shared concern and urgency. Thus it served the purpose to mobilize public opinion towards new agenda of according highest priority to HD goals.

B. Madhya Pradesh HDR 1998:

It took stock of the contribution of the MP HDR 1995 in mainstreaming concerns, debates and action on HD within the state. The report covered issues related to the role of Panchayati Raj Institutions, livelihood and natural resources. It also aimed at increasing transparency and in depth presentation of district level information & strengthening information on HD, which enhanced its practical utility.

C. Madhya Pradesh HDR 2002:

Third State Development Report came in 2002 when the institutional issues in human development were becoming increasingly important and the experiences of MP were being sought elsewhere too. The report highlighted the progress registered on the HD agenda. It also presented the need to develop indicators of measurement that are relevant in context of MP. The report also called for introduction of a scheduled tribe-scheduled caste development index to capture their deprivations.

D. Madhya Pradesh HDR 2007:

It explores the relationship and issues between infrastructure and HD, discusses the need for public investment in infrastructure to ensure faster progress of HD in MP. In order to ensure that opportunities thrown up by the forces of reform are seized; the pace of progress accelerates, it focuses on *bijli, sadak, pani* as important prerequisites for all-round development of the state. The report seeks to provide the analytical thrust to help reinforce these priorities.

E. Districts Human Development Report:

DHDRs have been prepared in order to gain deeper understanding of Human Development issues at the district level. The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts mandate the preparation of district level plans. Preparation of a District Human Development Report (DHDR) gave an opportunity for preparing district plans from a HD perspective.

The preparation of a district HDR aims at making district plans through a human development prism. It would do so by analyzing the status of HD attainment at District and Sub – District level with a special focus on efficiency of delivery systems, financial allocations and institutions playing important role in HD. District Human Development

Reports (DHDRs) of five selected BRGF districts of Balaghat, Khargone, Mandla, Rajgarh & Satna have been prepared and made available in public domain for dissemination and support in district plan preparations. This exercise is well appreciated at the state and national level.

Human Development Status of Madhya Pradesh:

A; Education

The increase in literacy between 1991 and 2001 has been much faster than the previous decades. From 1991 to 2001, the crude literacy rate in MP increased from 45 % to 64 %, while female literacy increased from 29 per cent to 50 per cent.

The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for primary level is about 104 per cent. There has been a significant increase in GER of girls, SC & ST categories at primary level. GER at elementary level has increased from 84% to 99.4% for SC children & from 80.7% to 96.3% for ST children. The number of children not attending school has decreased from 13.28 lakh in 2001 to 2.96 lakh in 2006-07.

B; Health

The latest estimate for longevity, measured as life expectancy in Madhya Pradesh was 59 years for males and 58 years for females (corresponding to the period 2001–06), and this was the lowest amongst all major states in India. IMR of MP in 2004 was estimated at 79 (84 for rural and 56 for urban), as against the national IMR of 58. The latest data released by Registrar General India for the year 2003 shows MMR of MP as 379 per live births, much worse than national average of 301. Looking at these disturbing figures, improvement in the health status of the population has been one of the thrust areas in social development programmes of the state.

C; Livelihood

Livelihood opportunities have a major impact on other factors affecting HD like health, education etc. From 2000–01 to 04–05, at constant prices, the per capita income of MP was about 68 % of national average. The primary sector growth, which employs nearly 70% of the population, has seen very wide fluctuations across last 10 yrs. The principal reason for such wide variation is over-dependence of agriculture on monsoons. While growth in tertiary sector has been more even & constantly positive, it tends to move with growth rates of secondary sector.

Eleventh Five Year Plan 2007-12 and Annual Plan 2010-11

Education:

Taking into consideration the backwardness that MP faces on various parameters of literacy Eleventh five year plan focuses on elementary education. The plan also aims at bridging the gender and social category gaps at elementary education level by the end of 2010. Special focus is given on the education of the girls, physically and mentally challenged children & urban deprived children.

The major programmes proposed in 11th plan are Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Quality Intervention, and National Programme for education of girls at elementary level, distribution of free text books and supply of bicycles to Class-VI girls. It aims at infrastructural support to schools of excellence, construction of school buildings and upgradation of schools.

During Annual Plan 2010-11 free text books are proposed to be provided to more than 35 lakh elementary level students and 9.00 Lakh secondary school students. To improve 5 % retention 2.07 Lakh bicycles are to be supplied to primary school girls and 2.84 lakh for secondary school girls students . Under “Pratibha Kiran” Scheme 20,500 urban BPL girls will benefit during the Annual Plan 2010-11

During 11th Five Year Plan, 75 college buildings are proposed to be constructed. Financial assistance will be given to 18 autonomous college’s and 7 universities. It is proposed to open 9 colleges of excellence during the plan period & scholarship is proposed to be provided to 1.10 lakh meritorious girls under “Gaon ki Beti” scheme, 34,000 girls are expected to be benefited in 2010-11. Similarly, 2.50 Lakh students will be benefited under “Swami Vivekanand Carrier” Scheme during 11th Plan period.

Health:

The main objectives of Eleventh Plan are to increase access to health care facilities by strengthening Sub Health Centres/ PHCs/CHCs, universal immunization against major childhood illnesses, prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases, integrated comprehensive primary healthcare leading to population stabilization, provision of ASHA in all villages, preparation of Village level Health Action Plan and strengthening of Village Health and Sanitation Committees.

To fulfill the above objectives a multi-tier health and family welfare service delivery system has been established in the state. In order to promote people’s participation in health and family welfare activities, community level volunteers such as traditional birth attendants, Jana Sawastha Rakshak and ASHA have been trained. National Rural Health Mission and National Health Programmes such as Family Welfare, Immunization, National Anti Malaria Programme, Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme, National Leprosy Eradication Programme and National Programme for blindness are being implemented through network of health care facilities in the state.

Providing access to health care facilities to rural population is still a challenge. Primary Health Care facilities are not fully functional in rural areas. Non-availability of doctors and paramedical staff at PHCs and CHCs makes the task more difficult. State Government has offered attractive packages to motivate doctors and paramedical personnel to work in rural areas.

The State government has initiated various innovative schemes to take care of the health needs of the poor people with special emphasis on promotion of institutional delivery to bring down the IMR and MMR. The demand side has been taken care of through new schemes like Janani Suraksha. Yojana (under NRHM), Deendayal Antyodaya Upchar Yojana, Deendayal Mobile Hospitals, Janani Express and Janani Sahyogi Yojana, etc

Livelihood

The main scheme to target poverty in rural areas is Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SJGSY). 2.34 Lakh SHGs are formed in the state. There are state level interventions to strengthen SHGs in addition to the centrally sponsored scheme.

The flagship scheme for providing employment and security against extreme poverty and hunger is National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. Madhya Pradesh has been the

frontrunner in implementation of National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS). The target is to generate about 3200 Lakh man-days during the financial year 2010-11.

Madhya Pradesh has progressed in identifying the problems and constraints faced in the achievement of the overall HD goals. Efforts are being made to prepare and implement schemes, to address the needs of the weak and marginalized sections of the population and ensuring overall human development in the State.