

Chapter 10 - Social Infrastructure, Employment and Human Development

Trends in Social Sector Expenditure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public spending on social sector was increased in 2020-21 to mitigate the hardships caused by the pandemic and the loss to livelihood due to the lockdown. • The expenditure on social services (education, health and other social sectors) by Centre and States combined as a proportion of GDP increased from 6.2 to 8.8 per cent during the period 2014-15 to 2020-21 (BE)
Quality Education for All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As per U-DISE 2018-19, the physical infrastructure of more than 9.72 lakh government elementary schools has improved significantly. • Government efforts to provide quality education in schools and education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ National Education Policy 2020 ○ Samagra Shiksha - an overarching programme for the school education sector extending from pre-school to class 12. Under the Samagra Shiksha scheme, a National Mission to improve learning outcomes at the elementary level through an Integrated Teacher Training Programme called NISHTHA (National Initiative for School Heads' and Teachers' Holistic Advancement) was contextualized and made 100 per cent online according to the needs of teaching and learning during the COVID-19 pandemic ○ Holistic approach to education: Treat school education holistically as a continuum from Pre-school to Class 12 with inclusion of support for senior secondary levels and pre-school levels for the first time. ○ Focus of two T's - Teachers and technology ○ DIKSHA platform ○ Improve the Quality of Infrastructure in Government Schools at all levels ○ Upgradation of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) from Class 6-8 to Class 6-12 ○ Vocational education for Class 9-12 as integrated with the curriculum and to be made more practical and industry oriented.
Impact of COVID-19 pandemic on School Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to data network, electronic devices such as computer, laptop, smart phone etc. gained importance due to distance learning and remote working during the pandemic. • Initiatives for school going students during COVID-19 pandemic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ PM eVIDYA: It is a comprehensive initiative to unify all efforts related to digital/online/on-air education to enable multi-mode and equitable access to education for

	<p>students and teachers. The four PM e-Vidya components of school education are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ One nation, one digital education infrastructure ▪ One class, one TV channels through Swayam Prabha TV Channels ▪ Extensive use of Radio, Community radio and Podcasts ▪ Providing learning content for the differently-abled <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Swayam MOOCs for open schools and pre-service education ○ National Repository of Open Educational Resources (NROER): NROER is an open storehouse of e-content ○ PRAGYATA guidelines on digital education was developed ○ MANODARPAN: It is an initiative for psychosocial support.
<p>Skill Development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is an improvement in the proportion of skilled people over the annual cycle of Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) across rural, urban and gender classification • Policy Reforms under Skill Development Initiatives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Operationalizing Unified Skill Regulator ○ Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana 3.0 (PMKVY 3.0) ○ grading of ITIs has been undertaken to improve their quality and transparency ○ Integration of Vocational and Formal education both at school and higher education
<p>Status of Employment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The size of labour force in 2018-19 was estimated at about 51.8 crore persons: about 48.8 crore employed and 3.0 crore unemployed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The size of the labour force increased by about 0.85 crore between 2017-18 and 2018-19. ○ Number of unemployed persons declined by about 0.79 crore between 2017-18 and 2018-19, largely in the category of females, and in rural sector ○ The females labour force participation rate increased from 17.5 per cent in 2017-18 to 18.6 per cent in 2018-19 • Unemployment rates at all India level, for all ages, as per usual status, declined marginally to 5.8 per cent in 2018-19 from 6.1 per cent in 2017-18
<p>Labour Reforms</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nearly 29 Central Labour laws are being amalgamated, rationalized and simplified into four labour codes viz.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the Code on Wages, 2019, ○ the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, ○ the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 ○ the Code on Social Security, 2020

<p>Changing Nature of Work: Gig and Platform Workers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nature of work has been changing with the change in technology, evolution of new economic activities, innovation in organization structures and evolving business models • India has emerged as one of the largest country for flexi-staffing in the world. • The gig economy has become popular amongst the workers in India. The benefit of the gig economy is that it allows flexibility in employer-employee relationship to both service seeker and service provider • Gig workers have been brought under the ambit of the newly introduced Code on Social Security 2020 by defining them exclusively in the category of unorganized worker for providing social security benefits
<p>Programmes and schemes to improve employment opportunities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aatmanirbhar Bharat Rojgar Yojana (ABRY) • Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) • Shramik Special Trains
<p>Gender dimension of employment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LFPR of females in the productive age (15-59 years) was 26.5 per cent in 2018-19, as compared to 80.3 per cent for males (rural+urban) • Time spent by a female on unpaid domestic services and unpaid caregiving services to household members is prominent and higher than male counterparts (Time Use Survey 2019). • This explains the reason for the relatively low level of female LFPR in India. There is a need to promote non-discriminatory practices at the workplace like pay and career progression, improve work incentives, including other medical and social security benefits for female workers
<p>Health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • India has made significant progress in improving its health outcomes over the last two decades by eliminating Polio, Guinea worm disease, Yaws and maternal & neonatal Tetanus. • Health Indicators (2018) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Total Fertility Rate (TFR) – 2.2 ○ Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) was 113 per 1,00,000 live births ○ Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) was 36 per 1000 live births ○ Public health measures were taken in pre-emptive, proactive and graded manner based on the evolving scenario ○ COVID-19 Emergency Response and Health Systems Preparedness Package’ of Rs.15000 crore was announced and implemented
<p>Phase-I of National Family Health Survey-5 (NFHS-5)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NFHS-5 (Phase-I), results show improvement in immunization coverage for children, institutional birth, infant mortality rate and under-five mortality rate in most of the selected States.

Water and Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Swachh Bharat Mission-Grameen (SBM-G) – More than 10 crore toilets have been built since 2014• Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Goal of JJM is to enable every rural household get assured supply of potable piped water at a service level of 55 litres per capita per day (lpcd) regularly on long-term basis by ensuring functionality of the tap water connections
Rural Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) – to alleviate rural poverty through building sustainable community institutions of the poor.• Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) – to provide single allweather road connectivity to all eligible unconnected habitations of the designated population size (500+ in plain areas, 250+ in North-Eastern and Himalayan States) in rural areas of country• Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyan (GKRA)