
Issues Of Social Security And Human Development In India

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Abstract

Sustainable human development addresses both inter-generational and intra-enerational equity-enabling all generations, present and future to make the best use of their potential capabilities. The contemporary debate on social security in India overlooked some of the major issues, ie, social security of the downtrodden class, social security of the industrial workers, social security of the disabled, social security of child-labour, and social security of aged, social security of women. At present, the downtrodden classes are partially protected against economic discrimination, particularly in the job market, by the reservation policy in government and public sector jobs and services and preferential treatment in various states run programmes, which are in the nature of social security measures. India has been widely heralded as a success story for globalisation. Over the two decades the country has moved into the premier league of world economic growth high technology exports are booming and India's emerging middle-class consumers have been a magnet for foreign investors. In fact in India, attempt is being made to create more welfare rights than the nation can afford and expand the scope of the existing ones. All this despite the fact that the public exchequer is under tremendous strain because of continued fiscal profligacy of decades. Public money has been wasted under various pretexts, the most prominent being helping the poor. It is a fact that there is no poverty in India; indeed, poverty is a reality. It is nobody's business. The point is that the issue of poverty cannot be tackled by direct state intervention, by giving doles, by formulating and implementing poverty-alleviation schemes to uplift the poor.

Keywords- Globalisation, Human Development Report 2019 Issues Of Social Security And Human Development In India.

Introduction

The UNDP Human Development Report (1994) focusses on the new paradigm development that puts people at the centre of development, regards economic growth as a means and not an end, protects the life opportunities of future generations as well as the present generations and respects the natural systems on which all life depends. Such a paradigm of development enables all individuals to enlarge their human capabilities to the full and to put these capabilities to their best use in all fields economic, social, cultural and political. It also protects the options of the unborn generations. It does not run-down the natural resource base needed for sustaining development in the future.

Sustainable human development addresses both inter-generational and intra-enerational equity-enabling all generations, present and future to make the best use of their potential capabilities. In the final analysis, sustainable human development is pro-people, pro-jobs and pro-nature. It is given the highest priority to poverty reduction, productive employment, social integration and environmental regeneration. It accelerates economic growth and translates it into improvements in human lives, without destroying the natural Capital needed to protect the opportunities of future generations. The strongest argument for protecting the environment is the ethical need to guarantee the future generations

opportunities similar to the ones previous generations have enjoyed. This guarantee is the foundation of 'Sustainable Development.

Human Development Report 2005 states, "Fifteen years after the launch of the first Human Development Report, this year's Report starts by looking at the state of human development. Writing in that first report, Mahbub ul Haq looked forward to a decade of rapid advance. The 1990s, he wrote, are shaping up as the decade for human development, for rarely has there been such a consensus on the real objectives of development strategies. Since those words were written a great deal has been achieved. Much of the developing world has experienced rapid social progress and rising living standards. Millions have benefited from globalisation. Yet the human development advances fall short of those anticipated in Human Development Report 1990 and far short of what was possible". The HDR (2015) further states, "Viewed from the perspective of 2019, there is a growing danger that next 10 years-like the past 10-will go down in history not as a decade of accelerated human development, but as a decade of lost opportunity, half-hearted endeavour and failed international cooperation."

Why has accelerated imesine growth not moved india on a fave povert path? Extreme poverty is concentrated in rural areas of the northern poverty-hel inchising Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, while inc pth Aas been most dynamic in other states, intan areas and the service sectors Wide lwerty has fallen rapidly in some states, such as Gujarat and Tamil Nadu, pays has been achieved in the northern states, At a national level, nual unplyom ansing, agricultural output is increasing at less than 2 per cent a year, agricultural wages e stagnating, and growth is virtually jobless. Every per cent of national Income growth generated three times as many jobs in the 1980s as in the 1990s. Perhaps the starkest gender inequality is revealed by this simple fact girls aged 1-3 are 50 per cent more likely to die than boys. This fact translates into 130,000 missing pls Female mortality rates remain higher than male morality rates through age 10. versing the typical demographic patten. These gender difference reflect a widespread preference for sons, particularly in northern states. Girls, less valued than their brothers, often brought to health facilities in more advanced stages of illness, taken to less qualified doctors and have less money spent on their health care. The low status and educational disadvantage suffered by women have a direct bearing on their health and then children's About one-third of India's children are underweight at birth, reflecting poor maternal health.

Inadequate public health provision exacerbates vulnerability, Fifteen years after versal childhood immunisation was introduced, national health surveys suggest that my 42 per cent of children are fully immunised. Coverage is lowest in the states with the highest child death rates and less than 20 per cent in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh India may be a world leader in computer software services, but when it comes to basic immunisation services for children in poor rural areas, the record is less impressive.

PROMINENT ISSUES

The contemporary debate on social security in India overlooked some of the major ices, ie, social security of downtrodden class, social security of the industrial workers, social security of the disabled, social security of child-labour, and social security of aged, social security of women.

SOCIAL SECURITY OF POOR PEOPLE

At present, the downtrodden classes are partially protected against economic decrimination, particularly in the job market, by the reservation policy in government and public sector jobs and services and preferential treatment in various states run programmes, which are in the nature of social se urity measures But with a decluing role of government and public role, they would now increasingly depend on market which suffers from arious kind of imperfections, including the one based on caste-based market dis crimination. This has serious implications for social security measures.

SOCIAL SECURITY IN INDUSTRIES

In spite of the well-established linkage between the employment and, protection, the proportion of workers in the organised sector declined from 13 Ws past decade. Clearly, the much-debated structural adjustment policies of the govt, at times contributing to the increased volume of insecurity amongst workers of the sectors. The individual schemes such as old age pension for agricultural labourers redeeming measures. The effectiveness of various promotional security measure portrays the state as an agency with merely a progressive face bereft of any real interest providing a secure present of future for its citizenry.

SOCIAL SECURITY OF PHYSICALLY CHALLENGED PEOPLE

The disabled face the twin problems of having to suffer limitation of physical function and social prejudices leading to social disadvantages. Due to their physical inadequacy, the disabled develop several complexes resulting from feeling of inferiority fear of social ridicule, inability to compete with the physically normal persons, lack of self-confidence, and limited social participation. The disabled also face several prejudices while looking for employment Employers are generally averse to viewing the physically handicapped as competent prospective employees. Social security of the disabled, therefore, needs to be taken seriously by providing different measures.

SOCIAL SECURITY OF OLD PEOPLE

The aged in India face multi-dimensional problems. Some of the problems related to age are health, family status, social adjustments and economic pressures, Social security of the aged has been provided by the Constitution of India in terms of their welfare. In addition to Article 36 (as, 41 and 43, the government has taken several positive steps to improve the conditions of the aged. Retired employees of Central and State government are eligible for-pension, gratuity, leave encashment and provident fund. The employees are also entitled to survivor benefits (under compulsory group insurance scheme), old age retirement benefits (in terms of gratuity and contributory provident fund/pension) and other miscellaneous benefits.

SOCIAL SECURITY OF WORKING WOMEN

Women face the responsibility of dealing with the care economy and, therefore their involvement in the market economy is limited and from time to time curtailed. The involvement of women in the market economy as the full time or part time workers or it be completely out of it, mainly depends on their options vis-a-vis the care economy. The Constitution of India prescribed certain protection and safeguard measures for women to insist on their general rights as citizens with the object of promoting their various interests and removing social disabilities. The main constitutional provisions are Article Indian Globalisation Success Story with a Mixed Record on Human Development.

SCENARIO OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

India has been widely heralded as a success story for globalisation. Over the two decades the country has moved into the premier league of world economic growth high technology exports are booming and India's emerging middle-class consumers have been a magnet for foreign investors. However, the record on human development has been less impressive than the record on global integration as Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh remarked. "The slow improvement in the health status of our people has been a matter of concern. We have paid inadequate attention to public health" (April 2005). The incidence of income poverty has fallen from about 36 per cent in the era of 1990s to somewhere between 25 per cent and 30 per cent today. Precise figures are widely disputed because of problems with survey data. But overall the evidence suggests that the pick-up in growth has not translated into a commensurate decline in poverty. Moreover worrying, improvements in child and infant mortality are slowing-and India is now on track for these MDG (Millennium Development Goals) targets. Some of India's Southern cities may be in the midst of a technology boom, but 1 in every 11 Indian children dies in the first five years

of life. Malnutrition, which has barely improved over the past decade affects half the country's children. About 1 in 4 girls and more than 1 in 10 boys do not attend primary school.

Table No. 1
Difference among States in India

Indicator	India	Kerala	Bihar	Rajasthan	Uttar Pradesh
Female Share of Population (%)	48	52	49	48	48
Under-five Mortality Rate(Per 1.000 Live Births)	95	19	105	115	123
Total Fertility Rate (Births Per Woman)	2.9	2.0	3.5	3.8	4.0
Birth Attended by Health Professional(%)	42	94	23	36	22
Children Receiving All Vaccinations (%)	42	80	11	17	21

Source: Human Development Report 2019

14,15,16,19,23,32 and Article 300A. In addition to it, working women also get some special benefits that would be a contribution towards social security of women.

Infact in India, attempt is being made to create more welfare rights than the nation can afford and expand the scope of the existing ones. All this despite the fact that the public exchequer is under tremendous strain because of continued fiscal profligacy of decades. Plic money has been wasted under various pretexts, the most prominent being helping be poor. 's case that there is no poverty in India; indeed, poverty is a reality. It is nobody's The point is that the issue of poverty cannot be tackled by direct state intervention, by poding doles, by formulating and insplementing povety-alleviation schemes to uplift the poor. This can be achieved by doing two things. First, by making objective conditions amenable to economic activity-that is, by proving law and order, making general administration efficient, checking corrupt practices in public domain, providing proper physical and social infrastructure. Second, by Eving economic freedom. A great deal has been done in the last few years to increase economic freedom. This has resulted in the reduction of poverty levels. This reduction has t been caused by poverty-alleviation schemes; in fact, such schemes often achieve the contrary, they soak up a large chunk of available resources, increase corruption in the ystem, fatten vested incrests, and arrest economic activity. They are a cure worse than the disease.

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