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# Regional Disparities - Social Sector Expenditure in Rural-Urban India

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Keywords :

**Introduction-**

India is a large federal nation and it is well known that there are widespread disparities in the levels of economic and of social development between the different regions of the Indian nation. It is generally recognized that interregional economic disparities increase, at least in the initial stages of national economic development. As a result, governments everywhere including India used to initiate deliberate policy measures to reduce these disparities. But with the reaffirmation of faith in the market mechanism in the liberalized economic scenario the world over now, there is a tendency to withdraw such measures under the implicitly assumption that the invisible hand will deliver the goods in this regard too. India has also witnessed a sea change in its economic policy in recent year. While there are some who feel that these changes were initiated in the early eighties, all agree that there have been very major changes in this regard particularly since the early nineties. From a closed economic set-up having considerable faith in centralized planning and with commanding heights reserved for the public sector, India has now become a highly liberalized and globalised economy with great faith in the efficacy of the market mechanism. It is hence a matter of considerable research interest to know the manner in which inter-regional disparities in the levels of economic and social development have changed in India over time in the past two decades. A comparison of India's regional development experience over the past two decades would therefore give at least a broad idea of the impact, if any, of these changes on the regional aspect of India's development.

This is all the more because economic liberalization was brought about in a big way since the 90s in India on the plea that growth could not trickle down under the earlier command and control regime. There was serous concern then at the fact that some Indian states with large populations and vast natural and mineral resources were pockets of poverty. This concern has even greater relevance to-day because the changes over time in the boundaries and in the number of states in India have been such as to make each them more and more linguistically, culturally and even ethnically homogeneous. On top of it we also have the phenomenon of regional party's coming up in a big way the last few years, having a say only at the concerned state level but also as members of coalition governments at the center. In such a scenario, widespread inter-state disparities in levels of economic and social development can have serious economic, social and even political consequences, this being particularly so if these have persisted over long periods of time. A detaailed study examining the nature, extent, possible causes and manner of change of inter-state economic and social disparities in India and drawing broad inferences regarding regional policy in India. As well as in the present paper an attempt is made to focus on the social sector expenditure and its impacts analysis of micro level socio economic disparities. And reflection on disparities between rural and urban.

Objectives of the research paper-

- To study disparities between rural and urban areas.
- To study of the public expenditure on the socio economic disparities in India.
- To find out interrelationship among various determinants which lead to development?
- To study the public expenditure of economy.

**Reflection on disparity between rural and urban areas-**

If we can see disparity in terms of the share of rural and urban areas in the total income. The economic survey, government of India (2001-2002), shows that the annual average growth rate of Gross national product (GNP) at factor cost was 6.6 per cent during the period 1991-2 to 1999-2000 at 1993-4 prices. However, this growth rate was 5.4 per cent annum during the period 1980-81 to 1990-91. But, the growth in the national income was not uniform between. Turning to the issue on "measurement", the existing literature sought to explain the measurement of "disparities" either by taking the average composite index (by considering more than one sector at a time) or sector specific index at the state or district (the highest political-administrative units) levels. Almost all these studies have used secondary information to measure the extent of disparities.

The disparity in terms of the percentages of rural and urban population living below the poverty line has been growing. It is to be noted that, with rapid growth of GNP in the 1990s, the poverty situation seems to have eased. The national sample survey organization (NSSO) estimated (from its 55th round of survey conducted during July 1999-June 2000) the poverty ratio7 at 26.10 per cent for the country as a whole, and 27.09 per cent and 23.62 per cent for the rural and urban areas, respectively. The incidence of poverty (Percentage of people living below poverty line) registered a steady decline from 38.9 per cent in 1987-8 to 26.1 per cent in 1999-2000 for the country as a whole. In the case of rural areas, this ratio declined from 39.1 per cent to 27.1 per cent whereas, for urban areas it declined from 38.2 per cent to 23.6 per cent during the same period.

The issue of "disparity" can also be assessed from the level of per-capita consumption expenditure between rural and urban areas. The 55th round of NSSO for July 1999-June 2000 shows a widening of disparity between rural and urban per-capita monthly expenditure at both current and constant prices in absolute terms, the average monthly per-capita consumption expenditure at current prices rose from Rs. 309 in 1994-5 to Rs. 486 in 1999-2000 in rural areas and from Rs. 508 to Rs. 855 in urban areas during the same period.

**EIGHTH PLAN OUTLAY AND ITS SECTORAL DISTRIBLUTION**
**Eight Plan Outlay and its Sectoral Distribution**

| Sr. No. | State | Per capita anticipated exp. (in Rs) | Percentage share of expenditure | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Agriculture | Energy | Transport | Social Services |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 1858 | 28.4 | 25.5 | 12.2 | 19.9 |
| 2 | Gujarat | 2700 | 36.1 | 20.4 | 6.7 | 24.0 |
| 3 | Haryana | 2838 | 25.9 | 24.0 | 6.0 | 35.2 |
| 4 | Karnataka | 3138 | 28.6 | 20.3 | 6.0 | 29.6 |
| 5 | Kerala | 2370 | 26.4 | 24.8 | 8.1 | 19.5 |
| 6 | Maharashtra | 3101 | 27.2 | 20.5 | 8.2 | 21.0 |
| 7 | Punjab | 2951 | 16.7 | 41.1 | 4.1 | 26.8 |
| 8 | Tamil Nadu | 2427 | 15.9 | 22.0 | 9.8 | 36.0 |
| 9 | Assam | 2066 | 20.3 | 13.6 | 8.1 | 41.1 |
| 10 | Bihar | 592 | 26.8 | 10.4 | 8.6 | 20.3 |
| 11 | Madhya Pradesh | 1742 | 25.7 | 30.1 | 2.7 | 26.2 |
| 12 | Orissa | 2123 | 28.4 | 18.4 | 10.1 | 25.5 |
| 13 | Rajasthan | 2548 | 24.7 | 26.2 | 7.6 | 25.9 |
| 14 | Uttar Pradesh | 1372 | 20.1 | 26.9 | 10.9 | 24.8 |
| 15 | West Bengal | 1144 | 14.0 | 38.9 | 7.3 | 19.3 |
| | All India | 1965 | 24.0 | 23.6 | 8.6 | 26.2 |

Source- The growing rural urban disparities some issues working paper 156.

The Eighth Plan average per capita expenditure at current prices was Rs. 1965. All the states in the first gropu except Andhra Pradesh achieved an expenditure level higher than the all-India average three out of the seven states in the second group also achieved expenditure level higher than the all India average. It may be of some interest to note that Andhra Pradesh is the only state in the forward group where the averages plan expenditure was below the all-India I average. Indeed there is a specific reason for this. During the first two years of the Eighth Plan, the per capita average expenditure in Andhra Pradesh was well above the all India average. As a result, there was a perceptible decline in the per capita plan expenditure of Andhra Pradesh in the subsequent three years of the Eight Plan. The combined share of agriculture and irrigation which includes agriculture and allied sectors as well as irrigation and flood control is 24 per cent of the total at all India level. There is considerable variation I the percentage share of plan outlay devolved by different states to this sector. Low share of plan expenditure in Punjab and Tamil Nadu can be explained by the fact that both the states have almost reached the saturation level as far as irrigation development is concerned. The very high share of Gujarat is on account of the considerable outlay on Narmada Project. The highest share of 41 per cent was given by Punjab. This was followed by West Bengal at about 40 per cent. The other states with considerable share of Eight Plan outlay in energy sector are Madhya Pradesh (30%), Uttar Pradesh (27%) and Rajasthan (26%). The lowest share to energy sector was in Bihar where it was as low as 10.4 per cent. Considering the fact that Bihar's Eight Plan outlay itself was the lowers in per capita terms that fact that only ten per cent of it is devoted to energy implies that very little investment in energy sector has taken place in Bihar during the Eight Plan period. This along with the fact that Bihar has the lowest per capita energy consumption in the country leaves a very uncomfortable feeling in the minds of those who are concerned about the future of that state.

The state-wise share of Eight Plan outplay in transport sector is given in column 5 of Table 5 the all India average is 8.6 per cent. Considering the fact that quotably in transport sector includes those in state road network, minor ports and water ways as well as the various state transport services, this share appears to be rather modest. The states which have provided significantly higher share to transport sector are Andhra Pradesh (12.2 %), Uttar Pradesh (10.9%), Orissa (10.1%) and Tamil Nadu (9.8%). The followed by Punjab with 4.1 per cent. Since Punjab has a fairly well-developed road network and transport system, a lower share of plan outlaying this sector is understandable. In the case of Madhya Pradesh however, in view of relatively underdeveloped transport net work the meager share to transport sector is matter of concern.

The share of Eight Plan expenditure in social services is presented state-wise, in the last column of Table 5. Social services include education, health, water supply and sanitation, housing and various other services. Social development and human resources development critically depend on the public investment in social sector. Therefore, plan outlay in social services sector has an added significance. The all India average share of social services in the Eight Plan was 26.2 per cent. Six states including four from the first group and two from the second group had expenditure share more than or equal to the all India average.

**Effects of Public Expenditure-**

**A) Unfavorable effect-**

1. Govt. has attached o privatization, liberalization and globalization due to that rote of govt. reduced.
2. Poor people or needy people don't get benefit from govt. expenditure.
3. Govt. has not provided sufficient expenditure to the population.
4. Govt. has attention on rural primary education but hasn't attention on higher level education.
5. Govt. expenditure doesn't effect on rural development.

**B) Favorable Effect-**

1. Public expenditure has helpful for the rural development.
2. Public expenditure has increased for the fulfillment of basic requirement of the society.
3. Public expenditure has improved living standard of the Common people.
4. When public expenditure more and due to increase efficiency of the society.
5. Public expenditure has Cooperate for socio economic cultural and political development.
6. Public expenditure has helped for increase employment and the development of the society.
7. Expenditure on education health and family and welfare, increases peoples productivity at work.

**Conclusion-**

The analysis in to pocus the pattern of variation in the level of development of social infrastructure. The disparities between rural ad urban areas at the micro level set reflected in terms of differential distribution and growth of GNP and incidence of poverty.

In most of the cases, the poor are deprived of social and economic benefits because these benefits are simply not available to them, even if they are available, the poor cannot afford the services. Some urban and rural poor cannot access the infrastructure facility or services just because they lack of the necessary documents. As a result, may poor people remain uneducated and in poor health, which limit their ability to improve themselves.

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