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Status of Human Development in Hyderabad-Karnataka (HK) Region

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ABSTRACT:

The present study analyse taluks wise Human Development and compares three dimensions of human development in inter-taluks of Hyderabad-Karnataka (HK) Region. The HK region is the one of the backward region in the state and consists of six most backward districts i.e., Bidar, Kalaburagi, Raichur, Yadgir, Ballari and Koppal that are below the state and national average in majority of socio economic indicators. The study revealedthat Bidar district with HDI value is (0.430) and Kalaburagi (0.407) districts are perform better human development in the HK region and lower the significantof HDI play in Raichur (0.196) and Yadgiri (0.165) districts in the state. Still there is insignificant variance of HDI value in entire taluks of Hyderabad-Karnataka (HK) Region

KEY WORDS: HDI, Health, Education & Standard of Living Index

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INTRODUCTION:

The first Human Development Index (HDI) came in the first Human Development Report brought by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The HDI is designed by economist Mahbub ul Haq with the help of the conceptual framework of the capabilities approach of Amartya Sen (Sen, 1984). It focuses on the three basic capabilities - a long and healthy life, knowledge, and a decent standard of living. The HDI is now used universally as a standard yardstick to measure, monitor and compare progress in human development. The index has also been used to measure the impact of economic policies on the quality of life[1] The Human Development Index consists three dimensions earlier in its 2009 report, Life expectancy at birth, as an index of population health and longevity, second dimension is Education, it as estimate by the pooled GER of tertiary, secondary & primary and adult literacy rate, lastly Standard of living, as indicated by the natural logarithm of gross domestic product per capita at purchasing power parity. In 2010, the new method introduced as Inequality Adjusted Human Development Index (IHDI) on Human Development Report (HDI) consists three dimensions, A long and healthy life: Life expectancy at birth, second dimension is Education index: Mean years and expected year of schooling, lastly Standard of living: GNI per capita (PPP US$) for calculating the HDI

Human Development Index (HDI) Indicators used in computing HDI

The following 11 indicators covers three dimensions of human development, namely, living standard, health and education used for computing HDI at district and taluk levels.

➢ **Standard of Living:**

- Cooking Fuel: Percentage of HHs having access to modern cooking fuel LPG, electricity, gas, etc.
- Toilet: Percentage of HHs having access to toilet within the premises
- Water: percentage of HHs having access to water (taps water, well water, hand pump, tube well. As per census 2011)
- Electricity: percentage of HHs having access to electricity.
- Pacca House: percentage of HHs pacca houses
- Non-agriculture Workers: percentage of non-agriculture workers (main + marginal) to total workers
- Per-capita Income: PCI (GDP) at taluka level at current prices (2008-09)

➢ **Health:**

- Child Mortality Rate: Children (0-5 years) died for 1000 live births

- Maternal Mortality Rate: maternal deaths per 1000 live births

➢ **Education:**

- Literacy Rate: percentage of literacy among population aged 7 and above
- Gross Enrolment Ratio: enrolment of children in primary and secondary schools

Karnataka has always been studied by dividing the state into North Karnataka and South Karnataka. The south Karnataka has relatively achieved a higher level of development in relative to its counterpart and in north Karnataka particularly the Hyderabad Karnataka region, performed very poorly in majority of socio economic parameters. Karnataka is the seventh largest State in terms of geographical area (191791 sq.km) & according to 2011 census, it is home to 6.11 crore population,, accounting for 5.05% of India's Population and 133.57 lakh households as against 104.02 lakh households in 2001. While its population density increased from 276 in 2001 to 319 in 2011, indicating an increase of about 15.6%. The 61 percent of the state population lives in rural areas and the decline in the proportion of rural population is 4.58 percent during 2001 to 2011. Karnataka is one of the above national average states in the country in majority of socio-economic indicators. The share of Karnataka's GSDP in All India GDP is 7.5 percent during 2016-17. The GSDP in the state is consistently growing at an average growth rate of 7.64 percent for the period 2012-13 to 2016-17, which is above the national average of 6.84 percent growth rate of GDP for the same period (Economic Survey of Karnataka 2014-15). The study compares human development indices at district and sub-district level in the region. In this perspective the study focuses on micro level in Human development in Karnataka especial reference to Hyderabad-Karnataka region.

LITERATURE REVIEWS:

- Benni S Basavaraj and Chowdappa V.A[2] measures region disparity in Hyderabad-Karnataka region and compares at taluk level. The study finds that there is still more insignificant variance in taluk wise human development in the region.

- Suryanarayana H.M[3] in their study measures disparity in human development across dimensions in different states in country by make use of different NSSO data. The study finds that inequality is highest in education among the dimensions are stunning in the case of health and the study suggest economic policies should needs to be included with the distributional dimensions of health and education.

- Niranjan.R & Shivakumar[4] analyses household poverty among socio-religious groups in Hyderabad-Karnataka region by makes use of 61st and 68th round of NSSO data. The study finds that poverty estimates reveal significant geographic imbalances, with much higher levels and concentration of poverty in all districts of HK region especially in rural sector.

Higher the concentration of households poverty in scheduled caste, followed by scheduled tribes, OBC and others during the period of 2004-05 to 2011-12

OBJECTIVES:

- To understand the status of Human Development in Karnataka
- To examine the Human Development at taluk level in Hyderabad Karnataka (HK) region.

DATA AND METHODOLOGY:

The study plans to investigate the status of human development in Karnataka and tries to find out the micro level of human development, specially focusing on taluks of Hyderabad-Karnataka region. The study based on purely secondary data. The secondary data is collected from respective district human development report of 2011 and 2014. To analyse results, were used simple statistical tolls i.e., average, percentage and tables etc.

Table 1: Human Development Index in Karnataka:

Sl.No	District	HDI 1991		HDI 2001		HDI 2011	
		Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
1	Bagalkot	0.505	20	0.591	22	0.384	24
2	Ballari	0.512	18	0.617	18	0.354	25
3	Belagavi	0.545	9	0.648	8	0.449	18
4	Bengaluru Rural	0.539	11	0.653	6	0.603	7
5	Bengaluru Rural	0.623	4	0.753	1	0.928	1
6	Bidar	0.496	23	0.599	21	0.430	19
7	Chamarajanagar	0.488	24	0.576	25	0.401	22
8	Chikkaballapur	---	---	---	---	0.486	16
9	Chikkamagaluru	0.559	7	0.647	9	0.627	5
10	Chitradurga	0.535	13	0.627	16	0.386	23
11	Dakshina Kannada	0.661	1	0.722	2	0.691	2
12	Davanagere	0.548	8	0.635	12	0.528	14
13	Dharwad	0.539	10	0.642	10	0.610	6
14	Gadag	0.516	17	0.634	13	0.350	26
15	Hassan	0.519	16	0.639	11	0.576	9
16	Haveri	0.496	22	0.603	20	0.406	21
17	Kalaburagi	0.453	25	0.564	26	0.407	20
18	Kodagu	0.623	3	0.697	4	0.658	4
19	Kolar	0.522	15	0.625	17	0.543	11
20	Koppal	0.446	26	0.582	24	0.280	28
21	Mandya	0.511	19	0.609	19	0.491	15
22	Mysuru	0.524	14	0.631	14	0.533	12
23	Raichur	0.443	27	0.547	27	0.165	30
24	Ramanagara	---	---	---	---	0.533	13
25	Shivamogga	0.584	5	0.673	5	0.596	8
26	Tumakuru	0.539	12	0.63	15	0.471	17
27	Udupi	0.659	2	0.714	3	0.675	3
28	Uttara Kannada	0.567	6	0.653	7	0.565	10
29	Vijayapura	0.504	21	0.589	23	0.330	27
30	Yadgir	---	---	---	---	0.196	29
	Karnataka	**0.541**		**0.65**		**0.488**	
	Source: Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department Govt of Karnataka						

Above table 1 exhibits the status of district wise Human Development in the state. The HDI for the state has increased from 0.541 (revised) in 1991 to 0.650 in 2001, its shows 20 percent improvement but it has declined to 0.488 in 2011. In 2001 HDI is higher in Bangalore Rural (0.753), Dakshina Kannada (0.722), Udupi (0.714), Kodagu (0.697) and Haveri (0.673). The Table also provides dimensional index values at the district level. This will provide insights on the dimension in which a particular district is performingbetter or poor. In 2011, there is a wide variation across districts in HDI values, which varies from 0.928 to 0.165. Higher the HDI districts are Bangalore Rural (0.928), Dakshina Kannada (0.691), Udupi (0.675), Kodagu (0.658) and Chikmangaluru (0.627) is above the state average and districts such as Gadag (0.350), Vijayapura (0.330), Koppal (0.280), Yadgir (0.196) and Raichur (0.165) are perform below the state average.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IN HYDERABAD-KARNATAKA (HK) REGION

Hyderabad-Karnataka (HK) region is the one of the backward region in the state. This region consists of six most backward districts i.e., Bidar, Kalaburagi, Raichur, Yadgir, Ballari and Koppal that are below the state and national average in majority of socio economic indicators. The HK region consists of 31 taluks, whereas, 21 taluks which are most backward taluks is found Nanjundappa Committee 2002 report and the region is accorded with 371 (J) statuses through the amendment to the constitution of India in 2013.The HK region account 1,11,15,000 (18.19%) state population (2011 census) an increase from 94,93,000 (2001 census). The newly formed Yadgiri district is the smallest district in the region with the population of 11,74,000 in 2011. Among the districts, Ballari and Gulbarga districts have the highest population with 44.12%. Inpresent Hyderabad Karnataka region has 6 districts such as Bidar, Gulbarga, Ballari, Raichur, Koppal and Yadgiri that are below the state and national average in majority of socio-economic indicators.

Table 2: Living Standard of HK Region

HK Region	Standard of Living Index of HK Region (2001 & 2011 Value)			
	2001	Rank	2011	Rank
Ballari	0.549	01	0.404	1
Bidar	0.470	04	0.189	3
Kalaburagi	0.490	03	0.256	2
Koppal	0.529	02	0.183	4
Raichur	0.469	05	0.179	5
Yadgir	-----	-------	0.084	6
Average	0.5014		0.2158	

The table 2 shows the Standard of Living Index in Hyderabad-Karnataka Region of 2001 and 2011. The HK region has six Districts in different location of Karnataka. In, 2001 Bellary district with living standard value is 0.549is play very important role in HK region. Whereas, lower living standard value in Raichur district is0.469. Meanwhile, in 2011, were observed higher the living

standard secured in Bellary district is 0.404 and Yadgiri district is the lower the significance of living standard value is 0.084.

Table 3: Health Index of HK Region

HK Region	Health Index of HK Region (2001 & 2011 Value)			
	2001	Rank	2011	Rank
Ballari	0.685	01	0.240	4
Bidar	0.638	04	0.653	1
Kalaburagi	0.632	05	0.398	2
Koppal	0.642	03	0.197	5
Raichur	0.648	02	0.110	6
Yadgir	-----	-------	0.389	3
Average	0.3311		0.3311	

Above table 3 exhibits that, the Health Index in Hyderabad-Karnataka Region of 2001 and 2011. In, 2001 Bellary district with Health index value is 0.685is play very important role in HK region. Whereas, lower the Health index value secured in Kalaburagi district is0.632. Meanwhile, in 2011, were observed higher the Health index found in Bidar district is 0.653 and Raichurdistrict with health index value 0.110 is lower the significance perform in HK region.

Table 4: Education Index in HK Region

HK Region	Education Index of HK Region (2001 & 2011 Value)			
	2001	Rank	2011	Rank
Ballari	0.618	02	0.459	4
Bidar	0.689	01	0.646	2
Kalaburagi	0.572	04	0.659	1
Koppal	0.576	03	0.613	3
Raichur	0.524	05	0.231	5
Yadgir	-----	-------	0.230	6
Average	0.5958		0.473	

Above table 4 revealed that, the performance of Education Index in Hyderabad-Karnataka Region of 2001 and 2011. In, 2001 Bidar district with Education index value is 0.689is play very important role in HK region. Whereas, lower the Education index value secured in Raichur district is0.524. Meanwhile, in 2011, were observed higher the Education index found inKalaburagi district is 0.659 and Yadgirdistrict with Education index value 0.230 is lower the significance perform in HK region.

Table 5: Human Development Index of HK Region

HK Region	Human Development Index of HK Region (2001 & 2011 Value)			
	2001	Rank	2011	Rank
Ballari	0.617	01	0.354	3
Bidar	0.599	02	0.430	1
Kalaburagi	0.564	04	0.407	2
Koppal	0.582	03	0.280	4
Raichur	0.547	05	0.165	6
Yadgir	-----	-------	0.196	5
Average	0.5818		0.3053	

Table 6: Taluk wise Human Development in Hyderabad-Karnataka (HK) Region

Districts	Taluks	Standard of Living		Health Index		Education Index		HDI	
		Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Bidar	Aurad	0.161	5	0.811	1	0.347	5	0.356	5
	B.Kalyan	0.359	3	0.446	3	0.457	4	0.418	3
	Bhalki	0.269	4	0.319	5	0.602	2	0.372	4
	Bidar	0.945	1	0.743	2	1	1	0.889	1
	Humnabad	0.401	2	0.336	4	0.561	3	0.423	2
	Average	0.4270		0.5310		0.5934		0.4916	
Kalaburagi	Afzalpur	0.189	5	0.638	5	0.452	3	0.379	4
	Aland	0.217	4	0.443	6	0.453	2	0.352	5
	Chincholi	0.133	6	0.373	7	0.323	6	0.252	7
	Chitapur	0.357	3	0.69	2	0.344	5	0.440	2
	Kalaburagi	0.956	1	1	1	1	1	0.985	1
	Jewargi	0.090	7	0.672	4	0.362	4	0.280	6
	Sedam	0.432	2	0.649	3	0.213	7	0.391	3
	Average	0.3391		0.6378		0.4495		0.4398	
Ballari	Bellary	0.783	2	0.915	1	0.599	6	0.754	1
	Hadagali	0.124	7	0.737	2	0.787	3	0.416	6
	H.B.Halli	0.259	4	0.391	5	0.867	2	0.444	5
	Hosapete	0.811	6	0.219	7	0.649	5	0.486	3
	Kudligi	0.187	1	0.551	4	0.956	1	0.461	4
	Sandur	0.718	3	0.294	6	0.659	4	0.518	2
	Siruguppa	0.203	5	0.609	3	0.392	7	0.364	7
	Average	0.4407		0.5308		0.7012		0.4918	
Raichur	Devadurga	0.101	5	0.926	2	0.471	5	0.353	5
	Lingasugur	0.337	4	1	1	0.803	2	0.647	2
	Manvi	0.343	3	0.858	3	0.701	3	0.591	3
	Raichur	0.965	1	0.616	4	0.595	4	0.707	1
	Sindhnur	0.410	2	0.447	5	0.872	1	0.543	4
	Average	0.4312		0.7694		0.6884		0.5682	
Koppal	Gangavathi	0.801	2	0.315	4	0.829	1	0.594	2
	Koppal	0.957	1	0.766	1	0.794	3	0.835	1
	Kushtagi	0.248	3	0.414	2	0.78	4	0.431	3
	Yelburga	0.145	4	0.37	3	0.811	2	0.351	4
	Average	0.5377		0.4662		0.8035		0.5527	
Yadgir	Shahapur	0.564	2	0.719	1	0.824	1	0.694	1
	Shorapur	0.234	3	0.352	3	0.755	2	0.396	3
	Yadgiri	0.797	1	0.364	2	0.678	3	0.582	2
	Average	0.5316		0.4783		0.7523		0.5573	
Source: District Human Development Report, 2014									

Above table 5 shows that, the performance of Human Development Index in Hyderabad-Karnataka Region of 2001 and 2011. In, 2001 Ballari district with HDI value is 0.617is play very important role in HK region. Whereas, lower the HDI value secured in Raichur district is0.547. Meanwhile, in 2011, were observed higher the HDI value found inBidar district is 0.430 and Raichurdistrict with HDI value 0.165 is lower the significance perform in HK region.

The above Table 6 revealed there is insignificant variance of inter-taluks human development in Hyderabad-Karnataka (HK) region. In the standard of living index was top five taluks play significance roles among the taluks with ranking order are Raichur taluk of Raichur district (0.965) have better living standard index is followed by Koppal taluk of Koppal district is (0.957), Kalaburagi taluk of Kalaburagi district is (0.956), Bidar taluk of Bidar district is (0.945) and Hosapete taluk of Ballari district is (0.811) is play very important role of among the taluks and lower the significant value of the five taluks are Yelburga taluk of Koppal district (0.145) followed by Chincholi taluk of Kalaburagi district (0.133), Hadagali taluk of Ballari district (0.124), Devadurga taluk of Raichur district (0.101) and Jewargi taluk of Kalaburagi district is (0.090). Whereas, Health index the top five taluks play significance roles among the taluks with ranking order are Kalaburagi taluk of Kalaburagi district (1.000) and Lingasugur taluk of Raichur district (1.000) have better health index among the taluks of HK region followed by Devadurga taluk of Raichur district (0.926), Ballari taluk of Ballari district (0.915) and Manvi taluk of Raichur district (0.858)is play very important role of health among the taluks. Whereas, lower the significant value of the five taluks are Humnabad (0.336) & Bhalki (0.319) taluk of Bidar district followed by Gangavathi taluk of Koppal district (0.315), Sandur (0.294) & Hosapete (0.219) taluk of Ballari district.

In education index the top five taluks play significance roles among the taluks with ranking order are Bidar taluk of Bidar district (1.000) & Kalaburagi (1.000) taluk of Kalaburagi district is play very important role of education infrastructure index of among the taluks of HK region is followed by Kudligi taluk of Ballari district (0.956), Sindhnur taluk of Raichur district is (0.872) and H.B.Halli taluk of Ballari district is (0.867). Whereas, lower the significant value of the five taluks are Aurad taluk of Bidar district (0.347) followed by Jewargi (0.632), Chitapur (0.344), Chincholi (0.323) & Sedam (0.213) taluks of Kalaburagi districts. Meanwhile, the Human development index was among the taluks of HK region, whereas, Kalaburagi taluk of Kalaburagi district with HDI value (0.85) is play very important role among the taluks of HK region is followed by Bidar taluk of Bidar district is (0.889), Koppal taluk of Koppal district is (0.835), Ballari taluk of Ballari district (0.754) & Raichur taluk of Raichur district is (0.707). Whereas, lower the HDI is found in Devadurga taluk of Raichur district with HDI value (0.353) followed by Yelburga taluk of Koppal district is (0.351), Aland (0.352), Jewargi (0.280) & Chincholi (0.252) taluks of Kalaburagi district.

CONCLUSION:

The present study is measures micro level at taluk wise Human Development in Hyderabad-Karnataka (HK) Region. The HDI performance in the Karnataka whereas, lower the significant play in districts of HK region as compare to the other districts. Still there is insignificant variance of HDI value in entire taluks of Hyderabad-Karnataka (HK) Region. The study suggest that, important policy measures should be undertaken with regard to improving health, education and standard of living in Hyderabad-Karnataka region along with a strong mechanism for its strategic implementation.Government should invest higher level of financial assistance in backward districts as compared to developed district and large per capita plan assistance to backward district will definitely have an equalizing effect on socio-economic disparities among the districts of HK region.Hence the human developmentimproved in this region.

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