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Analysis of Human Development in Hyderabad Karnataka Region

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Abstract- The economic growth model of advancement had challenged by the UNDP in its first Human Development Report 1990, which emphasized that individuals, not things, are the abundance of countries, and it is they who ought to be the focal point of an improvement coordinated to 'extending their decisions.' Three fundamental abilities are identified as requirements to a real existence that is rich with potential and the fulfillment of one's goals: the ability to lead long lives, access to information and the boundless vistas that it opens to the questing mind, and the capacity to guarantee for oneself a sensibly decent way of life. Without these assets, individuals' decisions are limited, and life's chances are far off. Human development is the procedure of building these abilities to empower individuals to lead fulfilling and beneficial life. In this regard, present paper aims to know improvements in human development, comparing to other states; concentrates on the status of various dimensions of human development index, and finally, acquiring the status of human development in the Hyderabad Karnataka region at Grama Panchayat level.

Keywords: *human development, UNDP, HDI, Hyderabad karnataka.*

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Analysis of Human Development in Hyderabad Karnataka Region

Dr. Basavaraj S Benni [α] & Kalakanagouda Po Patil [σ]

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I. Introduction

UNDP introduced the concept of human development in the 1990s that is accepted worldwide largely. 'standardizing human capabilities with concerned to enlarging choices, human development is about creating an environment in which people can develop their full potential and lead productive lives in accordance with their needs and interests' (UNDP HDR 2001)

The three major components of human development are longevity: or the capacity to live a healthy and a long life; education: ability to read, write and acquire knowledge and skills; and command over economic resources sufficient to provide a decent standard of living. Once these capabilities are ensured, then other opportunities in life will follow. Other prerequisites are political freedom and guaranteed human rights, which include the promotion of economic and gender equity, as well as social and cultural rights, especially those relating to education, healthcare, food, water, shelter, environment, culture, etc. It is known that public policies should be focused on people's choices and their capabilities, and the policy thrust should be to combat illiteracy, poverty, unemployment, disease, save the lives of mothers and children, and address the inequities caused by gender and caste.

The first Human Development Report (HDR), published by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in 1990, clearly stressed the primary message of every HDR at global, national and sub-national level--the human-centered approach to development--that places the human well-being is the ultimate end. People are the real wealth of a nation. The basic objective of development is to create an enabling environment for people to enjoy long, healthy, and creative lives. It would appear to be a simple truth, but it has often forgotten in the immediate concern with the accumulation of commodities and financial wealth.

Human Development is the process of widening people's wishes and their level of well-being. The choices change over time and differ among societies according to their stage of development. The three essentials for people are--to lead a long and healthy life, to acquire knowledge and to have access to the resources needed for a decent standard of living. If these choices are not available, many other opportunities remain inaccessible. Other choices, highly valued by many people, include political, economic, and social freedom, access to opportunities for being creative and productive, and enjoying self-respect and guaranteed human rights. (UNDP, 1994, 1995).

The Human Development Index (HDI) is composite measure that measures the overall accomplishments of a region in terms of three basic dimensions of human development--a long and healthy life, knowledge, a well as a decent standard of living health status (measured by longevity), knowledge (measured by literacy and enrolments) and a decent standard of living (measured by per capita income). These three dimensions have measured by life expectancy at birth, educational attainment (adult literacy and the combined gross primary, secondary, and tertiary enrolment ratio), a proxy for a decent standard of living, and as an alternative to all human choices not reflected in the other two dimensions.

The Planning Commission of India structured and brought out the first HDR of India in 2001 in which all the Indian states have placed in the order of their achievement in terms of the indicators that shine human development. Therefore, the Planning Commission has

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also been encouraging state governments to produce their human development reports. Madhya Pradesh was the first state in India to produce an HDR long before the Planning Commission. Karnataka state was the second state to publish such a report in 1999. The other Indian States have come out with their state-level reports, as mentioned below.

II. Objectives of the Study

The present work investigates the status of human development index value and rank of Karnataka among major Indian states and to know the HDI of Karnataka and various dimensions of HDI across the districts of the state. More specifically, the study focused district wise performance of the Grama panchayats in Karnataka and to know HDI status of Grama panchayats in Hyderabad Karnataka region with compared to state HDI average figures.

III. Methodology

The study is based on mainly secondary data source which has collected from the economic survey of Karnataka 2015-16, Grama panchayat and village HDR report 2015 and, published source to analyze collected data the simple statistical tools have used and to analyze the study Human development index, and other dimensions of the human development such as Living standard index, Health index, and Education index having considerable performance and major role in the selected study area.

IV. Results and Discussions

Table 1: Human Development Index among major states in India, 1981 – 2011

States/UTs	1981		1991		2001		2011	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Andhra Pradesh	0.298	9	0.377	9	0.416	10	0.485	11
Assam	0.272	10	0.348	10	386	14	0.474	12
Bihar	0.237	15	0.308	15	0.367	15	0.447	18
Gujarat	0.36	4	0.431	6	0.479	6	0.514	8
Haryana	0.36	5	0.443	5	0.509	5	0.545	5
Karnataka	0.346	6	0.412	7	0.478	7	0.508	10
Kerala	0.5	1	0.591	1	0.638	1	0.625	1
M. Pradesh	0.245	14	0.328	13	0.394	12	0.451	16
Maharashtra	0.363	3	0.452	4	0.523	4	0.549	4
Orissa	0.267	11	0.345	12	0.404	11	0.442	19
Punjab	0.411	2	0.475	2	0.537	2	0.569	2
Rajasthan	0.256	12	0.347	11	0.424	9	0.468	14
TamilNadu	0.343	7	0.466	3	0.531	3	0.544	6
UttarPradesh	0.255	13	0.314	14	0.388	13	0.468	13
WestBengal	0.305	8	0.404	8	0.472	8	0.509	9
All India	0.302		0.38		0.472		0.504	

Source: Economic Survey 2015-16

From the Table, it tends to be the execution of Karnataka in human development has been improving over the long time as far as HDI esteem, despite of brought down positioning situation of 10 of every 2011 (HDI esteem 0.508) when contrasted with 7 (HDI esteem 0.478) in 2001. Arrangement of new States could be one of the purposes behind the difference in positioning position. Among southern states, Karnataka is hardly better than Andhra Pradesh (before the arrangement of Telangana State). In any case, Karnataka is the path behind Kerala (rank 1st) and Tamil Nadu (5th rank).

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Table 2: Human Development Index (HDI) across DISTRICTS with dimensional index values and ranking in Karnataka, 2011

District	Living Standard Index		Health Index		Education Index		HDI	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Bagalkot	0.191	25	0.49	23	0.605	15	0.384	24
Ballari	0.404	11	0.24	28	0.459	26	0.354	25
Belagavi	0.296	18	0.556	19	0.55	19	0.449	18
Bengaluru Rural	0.636	3	0.713	11	0.483	25	0.603	7
Bengaluru Urban	1	1	0.919	2	0.868	1	0.928	1
Bidar	0.189	26	0.653	12	0.646	10	0.43	19
Chamarajnagar	0.234	22	0.607	17	0.452	27	0.401	22
Chikkaballapur	0.34	16	0.619	15	0.545	20	0.486	16
Chikkamagaluru	0.446	8	0.815	5	0.677	6	0.627	5
Chitradurga	0.246	21	0.445	24	0.523	22	0.386	23
Dakshina Kannada	0.647	2	0.848	3	0.6	16	0.691	2
Davanagere	0.396	13	0.523	22	0.71	5	0.528	14
Dharwad	0.539	4	0.564	18	0.748	3	0.61	6
Gadag	0.208	23	0.307	27	0.67	7	0.35	26
Hassan	0.355	15	0.819	4	0.657	9	0.576	9
Haveri	0.196	24	0.542	21	0.629	11	0.406	21
Kalaburagi	0.256	20	0.398	25	0.659	8	0.407	20
Kodagu	0.527	6	0.743	8	0.727	4	0.658	4
Kolar	0.43	9	0.612	16	0.61	14	0.543	11
Koppal	0.183	27	0.197	29	0.613	13	0.28	28
Mandya	0.287	19	0.741	9	0.556	18	0.491	15
Mysuru	0.532	5	0.543	20	0.524	21	0.533	12
Raichur	0.179	28	0.11	30	0.231	29	0.165	30
Ramanagar	0.402	12	0.728	10	0.517	23	0.533	13
Shivamogga	0.458	7	0.774	7	0.597	17	0.596	8
Tumakuru	0.33	17	0.649	13	0.489	24	0.471	17
Udupi	0.405	10	1	1	0.76	2	0.675	3
Uttara Kannada	0.372	14	0.776	6	0.624	12	0.565	10
Vijayapura	0.144	29	0.624	14	0.4	28	0.33	27
Yadgir	0.084	30	0.389	26	0.23	30	0.196	29

Source: GP and Village HDR Report 2015

Table 2 Presents the HDI esteems over regions of Karnataka. Table moreover gives dimensional list esteem at the area level. This give bits of knowledge on the measurement in which a specific area is performing better or poor.

There is a wide variety across locale in HDI values, which changes from 0.928 to 0.165. There are contrasts in the execution of specific regions with concerning to three measurements which have performed well in case of some measurements, while others have exceeded expectations in other parameters.

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Table 3: District wise performance of Grama Panchayaths as per GP HDI

District	Number of Grama Panchayaths		Percentage of Grama Panchayaths	
	Above the State Average HDI	Below the State Average HDI	Above the State Average HDI	Below the State Average HDI
Bagalkot	16	181	8.12	91.88
Ballari	44	153	22.34	77.66
Belagavi	164	324	33.61	66.39
Bengaluru (R)	102	2	98.08	1.92
Bengaluru (U)	93	0	100	0
Bidar	10	172	5.49	94.51
Chamarajanagar	61	68	47.29	52.71
Chikkaballapura	69	87	44.23	55.77
Chikkamagaluru	188	36	83.93	16.07
Chitradurga	48	137	25.95	74.05
Dakshina Kannada	206	0	100	0
Davanagere	152	70	68.47	31.53
Dharwad	97	46	67.83	32.17
Gadag	9	113	7.38	92.62
Hassan	199	65	75.38	24.62
Haveri	67	154	30.32	69.68
Kalaburagi	8	252	3.08	96.92
Kodagu	98	3	97.03	2.97
Kolar	95	59	61.69	38.31
Koppal	18	134	11.84	88.16
Mandya	164	67	71	29
Mysuru	235	23	91.09	8.91
Raichur	5	173	2.81	97.19
Ramanagara	94	32	74.6	25.4
Shimoga	244	23	91.39	8.61
Tumakuru	148	183	44.71	55.29
Udupi	148	0	100	0
Uttara Kannada	174	57	75.32	24.68
Vijayapura	2	208	0.95	99.05
Yadgir	0	118	0	100
Total	2958	2940	50.15	49.85

Source: GP and Village HDR Report 2015

The above Overviews of the Human Development situation across 5898 Grama Panchayaths, for which information was accessible, shows that practically equivalent numbers of Grama Panchayaths are performing above and below the state average GPHDI figure of 0.4392. All the Grama Panchayaths situated in the locale of Bangalore Urban, Dakshina Kannada, and Udupi are above the state average HDI figures. All the Grama Panchayaths in Yadgir region are below the state HDI figures. Besides, different locales that is performing inadequately are Bagalkot, Bidar, Gadag, Kalburagi, Raichur, and Vijayapura regions where more than 90 percent of the Grama Panchayaths were below the average HDI figures. The subtleties of area astute number and level of Grama Panchayaths performing above and below the average indicators. in the out of 5898 Grama panchayats the 2958 and 50.15% of the Grama Panchayats are having above the state average HDI and remaining 2940, and 49.85% of the Gram panchayats are below the state average HDI.

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Table 4: District and taluk wise human development status in Hyderabad Karnataka Region with concern to state average HDI

District	Taluka	Number of Grama Panchayaths		Percentage of Grama Panchayaths	
		Above the State Average HDI	Below the State Average HDI	Above the State Average HDI	Below the State Average HDI
Ballari	Ballari	16	22	42.11	57.89
	Hadagalli	4	22	15.38	84.62
	Hagaribommanahalli	2	20	9.09	90.91
	Hospet	6	16	27.27	72.73
	Kudligi	2	34	5.56	94.44
	Sandur	12	14	46.15	53.85
	Siruguppa	2	25	7.41	92.59
Bidar	Aurad	0	38	0	100
	Basavakalyan	2	35	5.41	94.59
	Bhalki	0	39	0	100
	Bidar	4	30	11.76	88.24
	Humnabad	4	30	11.76	88.24
Kalaburagi	Afzalpur	1	26	3.7	96.3
	Aland	0	47	0	100
	Chincholi	0	36	0	100
	Chitapur	0	43	0	100
	Kalaburagi	5	36	12.2	87.8
	Jevargi	1	39	2.5	97.5
	Sedam	1	25	3.85	96.15
Koppal	Gangawati	10	32	23.81	76.19
	Koppal	7	31	18.42	81.58
	Kushtagi	0	36	0	100
	Yelbarga	1	35	2.78	97.22
Raichur	Devadurga	0	33	0	100
	Lingsugur	0	38	0	100
	Manvi	0	37	0	100
	Raichur	1	33	2.94	97.06
	Sindhnur	4	32	11.11	88.89
Yadgir	Shahpur	0	38	0	100
	Shorapur	0	42	0	100
	Yadgir	0	38	0	100
Total		85	1002	8.49	91.50

Source: GP and Village HDR Report 2015

The above table analyses the status human development of gram panchayats in Hyderabad Karnataka Region across the districts with concern to Karnataka state average HDI, here in Hyderabad Karnataka region out of 1087 gram panchayats 85 and 8.49% of the gram panchayats are above the state average HDI and remaining 1002 and 91.50% of the Gram panchayats are below the state average HDI. Among the Hyderabad Karnataka districts, Yadgir district shown a most negative sign in human development in this district all Gram Panchayats are resulting below the state average HDI, and in the Ballari district highest number of the gram panchayats are representing above the state HDI. Highest number of the Gram Panchayats of Sandur taluk are above the state HDI among all taluks of Hyderabad Karnataka region. Hence Ballari district in Hyderabad Karnataka region showing a positive sign in human development.

V. Conclusion

The economic development of a country has been traditionally evaluating in terms of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The greater the volume of GDP per capita, the higher the state of growth and prosperity.

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But, the GDP measure of development completely ignores the welfare of the people. It is not necessarily true that high GDP generates well-being for the people. It is not the volume of GDP per capita, but its distribution that matters much for the standard lives of the people. It is for these reasons that economists like Nobel laureate Amartya Sen, Mahbub Ul Haq, Frances Stewart, Paul Streeten, and others have considered GDP as an inadequate measure of development and instead advocated the concept of human development. With concern to this statement, the present study gets significance to identify the status of the human development index of Karnataka across districts and scenario Grama Panchayats of Hyderabad Karnataka with relating to the Human development index status with respect to state average human development index of Karnataka.

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