

## **“Disparities in Human Development of Hyderabad Karnataka Region”**

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**ABSTRACT:** Many regional conflicts are an outcome of disparities in the development of a specific region compared to the left over parts of the country or the country of which that specific region is a part. Among the variety of axes of inequality in India, regional disparities have acquired greater silence in recent days, with demands being made for special status for certain states on this basis. On this base recently Telangana state was created in Andhra Pradesh and under the 371(J) article special status had given to Hyderabad Karnataka. Disparities are a measure of the unequal distribution of income, health, education and resources between peoples in different places. In this situation Human development is considered by all the governments as very significant and a main concern sector of their development tactic. This paper analyses the disparities in human development of Hyderabad Karnataka region and compares human development indices for various taluk's of this region. To analyse results, researchers were used simple statistical tools like percentage, average, Coefficient of Variation etc. The study found that still there are more variations in taluk human development in Hyderabad Karnataka Region.

**Key Words:** Human Development, Disparities, Education

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### **I. INTRODUCTION**

“The central aim of development is to generate an enabling environment in which individuals can have long healthy and creative lives”-----Mahbub ul Haq, HDR 1991.

Inter-regional, intra-regional disparities within a nation, state have been analysed largely due to its potential drag effect on the economic development of the states and nation. Outside the states and within the state disparities in health, education and per capita income in states of India attracted many researchers. Nanjundappa studied the regional imbalance in Karnataka; Das (1996) examined some dimensions of economic disparity among 23 states and Union Territories' for the period 1970-92. Shand (2000) in his study investigate the sources of growth of income in 15 key states over the period 1970-71 to 1995-96 and recommended that agricultural reform might hold the key to enhanced growth. Sachs (2002) did a qualitative estimation of the feasible determinants of inter-state growth differentials and concluded that geographical differences, migration, national or state policies, urbanisation, coastal access, climate and social indicators like literacy and IMR were some of the defining factors.

Disparities in social and economic development over the regions and intra-regional disparities among diverse sectors of the society have been the major planks for accept planning process in India since independence. Separately, massive investments in rearward regions, different public policies concentrating at encourage private investments in such regions have been pursued during the initial three decades of planned development. Even as efforts to trim down the regional disparities were not lacking, accomplishments were not often commensurate with these efforts. Huge level of disparities remained at the present days. The seriousness of the rising acute regional imbalances has not yet received the community consideration it deserves.

Human development mainly consists of the elimination of those conditions of social deprivation and discrimination that restrict capabilities of, and refuse opportunities for, take part in normal economic and social actions. These activities include attending school at the primary level, having admission to quality health care, drinking water, and hygiene as well as gainful Employment of a certain nature. People have to join in the expansion process and share in the fruits of growth.

United Nations Development Programs (UNDP) introduced Human Development Index (HDI) in 1990 covers three dimensions. It evaluates the average improvement in a nation or region in basic three aspects of

human development, a long and healthy life, access to knowledge and decent standard of living. The HDI is the geometric mean of normalized indices measuring the improvements in each aspect (UNDP, 2011).

## II. ABOUT THE STUDY AREA

Hyderabad Karnataka which is one of the backward region in Karnataka. Hyderabad Karnataka region is the name given to the area which was a part of previous Hyderabad province. When the new state of Mysore (Currently Karnataka) was formed in 1956, Kannada speaking region were added to the Karnataka. Later on these areas came to be known as Hyderabad Karnataka region. At present Hyderabad Karnataka region has 6 districts such as Ballari, Bidar, Gulbarga, Raichur, Koppal and Yadgiri.

The region is surrounded by Osmanabad Solapur, and Nanded districts of Maharashtra in the North, on the east by Rangareedy, Medak, Nizamabad, Mahaboobnagar, districts, in the south by Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh and Davangere, Chitradurga districts, In the west by Haveri, Bijapur, Gadag and Bagalkot districts of Karnataka state.

**Table No-1** Population Of Hk Region

SL No	Districts	2001		2011	
		Total population(000's)	Percent of population	Total population(000's)	Percent of population
1	Ballari	2025	21.33 (3.8)	2452	22.06 (4.1)
2	Bidar	1501	15.81 (2.8)	1703	15.32 (2.8)
3	Gulbarga	3125	32.92 (5.9)	2452	22.06 (4.1)
4	Koppal	1194	12.58 (2.2)	1389	12.49 (2.2)
5	Raichur	1648	17.36 (3.1)	1945	17.49 (3.2)
6	Yadgir	--	--	1174	10.56 (1.9)
Hyderabad Karnataka Region		9493	100 (18)	11115	100 (18.2)
Karnataka		52733	----	61095	-----

Source: Census reports of 2001 and 2011

Note: values in Parenthesis indicates percentage of population to Karnataka

Demographically, as per details from Census 2011, Karnataka has population of 6.1 Crore, an increase from figure of 5.2 Crore in 2001 census. Total population of Hyderabad Karnataka region as per 2011 census is 1,11,15,000 an increase from 94,93,000. The newly formed yadgir district is 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%.

## III. OBJECTIVES

Considerable work on regional imbalances has been carried out at the state level and District level; but studies at the Taluk level of an individual state of regions are comparatively less. Further, the regional imbalances within a state are more important than those of inter-state. With this main objective, an attempt has been made in this paper to identify Taluk wise Disparities in human development in HK region.

## IV. METHODOLOGY

The study is based on mainly secondary sources of data from census of India and Human development reports of Karnataka state as well as different districts of Human development reports. To identify backwardness a simple statistical calculations has been performed with the help of secondary data for the selected indicators Urbanization, infant mortality rate, maternal mortality rate, literacy rate, per capita income (in INR) and Finally, Human development index is used to the disparities of Human development in the study area.

## V. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

### Selected human development indicators in HK region

Government of Karnataka had appointed a high power committee for redressal of regional imbalances under the chairmanship of Prof. D. M. Nanjundappa during 2002. The committee, using 35 indicators, categorised the 175 taluks into 39 most backward taluks, 40 more backward taluks and 35 backward taluks. The committee found that north Karnataka region was backward in general and Hyderabad Karnataka in particular as more backward. The committee recommended various programmes for reduction of regional imbalances. Karnataka government has started implementing the committee's recommendations since 2007-08. To reduces the regional disparities, Government has taken various steps like setting up Hyderabad Karnataka Area Development Board, Bayaluseeme Development Board, Border Area Development Progamme and Malanad

Area Development Board and so on. To understand effectiveness of the programmes we must study the human development indicators.

**Table No-2** Indicators Of Human Development In Hyderabad Karnataka Region:

Districts	Sex ratio	% of urban population	Literacy Rate	Per capita Income	IMR	MMR	Average population served By PHC	Availability of doctors per 1000 population
Ballari	978	37.52	67.85	75603	55	227	27861	0.20
Bidar	952	25.00	71.01	39042	31	134	29431	0.20
Kulabarga	962	32.26	65.65	44881	49	182	24978	0.16
Koppal	983	16.81	67.28	52282	58	236	27563	0.04
Raichur	992	25.42	60.46	42119	67	244	30606	0.26
Yadgiri	984	18.79	52.36	36944	48	186	27705	0.04
Hyderabad Karnataka	975	25.97	64.10	48478	51	201	28024	0.15
Karnataka	973	38.67	75.60	76076	35	144	15924	NA

Source: Various Census and DHDR Reports

Table No 2 depicts that current facts of human development in HK region. Among the 6 districts of HK Region in sex ratio, Raichur is in the first position, Bidar is in the last place, but average sex ratio of Hyderabad Karnataka (975) is greater than the Karnataka state (973). In urban population, no districts of HK region are greater than the State Urban population. It indicates that more people (75%) lives in rural area, in the case of literacy rate, per capita income, infant mortality rate maternal mortality rate, availability of PHC and Doctors are also low compared to State level. This indicates that, HK region is for behind of the economic development in the state.

**Composition of Human development index in HK region**

The status of human development in the state and districts was assessed for the first time in KHDR 1999 with 1991 data.

**Table No-3** District Wise Human Development Index Of 2001 In Hk Region

District	Income	Health	Education	HDI	Rank in HDI
Ballari	0.549	0.685	0.618	0.617	18
Bidar	0.470	0.638	0.689	0.599	21
Kulabarga	0.490	0.632	0.572	0.564	26
Koppal	0.529	0.642	0.576	0.582	24
Raichur	0.469	0.648	0.524	0.547	27
Yadgiri	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Karnataka</b>	<b>0.599</b>	<b>0.68</b>	<b>0.712</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>NA</b>

Source: Karnataka Human development report 2005.

Table no-3 depicts that human development in Karnataka. This HDR presents a re-evaluate of human development over the last decade. In 6 districts, the HDI values are found to be below the state figure. Another fact to be noted is that, 6 out of 6 districts in HK region have below the state average in terms of income, health, education indicators. The table reveals the significant inter-district disparities in human development in Hyderabad Karnataka region.

**Composition Taluk wise Human development index in Hyderabad Karnataka**

Hyderabad-Karnataka is a region located in north-east Karnataka. It has 32 taluks of 6 districts and researchers were analyzed taluk level of human development to understand current situation of disparities in the in HK region.

**Table No-4 Taluk Wise Human Development Index In H K Region**

District	Taluk	Standard of Living	Health	Education	HDI
Kalaburgi	Afzalpur	0.189	0.639	0.452	0.379
	Alanda	0.217	0.443	0.453	0.352
	Chincholi	0.133	0.373	0.323	0.242
	Chitapur	0.357	0.690	0.344	0.440
	Kalaburgi	0.952	1.000	1.000	0.985
	Jewargi	0.090	0.672	0.362	0.280
	Sedam	0.432	0.649	0.213	0.391
Koppal	Gangavathi	0.801	0.315	0.829	0.594
	Koppal	0.957	0.766	0.794	0.835
	Kushtagi	0.248	0.414	0.780	0.431
	Yelburga	0.145	0.370	0.811	0.351
Yadgir	Shahapur	0.564	0.719	0.824	0.694
	Shorapur	0.234	0.352	0.755	0.396
	Yadgir	0.797	0.364	0.678	0.582
Bidar	Aurad	0.161	0.811	0.347	0.356
	Basava Kalyana	0.359	0.466	0.457	0.418
	Bhalki	0.269	0.319	0.602	0.372
	Bidar	0.945	0.743	1.000	0.889
	Humanabad	0.401	0.336	0.561	0.423
Ballari	Ballari	0.783	0.915	0.599	0.754
	Hadagali	0.124	0.737	0.787	0.416
	H B Halli	0.259	0.391	0.867	0.444
	Hosapete	0.811	0.291	0.649	0.486
	Kudligi	0.187	0.551	0.956	0.461
	Sandur	0.718	0.294	0.659	0.518
	Siruguppa	0.203	0.609	0.392	0.364
Raichur	Devadurga	0.101	0.926	0.471	0.353
	Lingasugur	0.337	1.000	0.803	0.647
	Manvi	0.343	0.858	0.701	0.591
	Raichur	0.965	0.616	0.595	0.707
	Sindhur	0.410	0.447	0.872	0.543
<b>Average</b>		0.435	0.583	0.643	0.506
<b>Min</b>		0.090	0.291	0.213	0.242
<b>Max</b>		0.965	1.000	1.000	0.985
<b>SD</b>		0.298	0.225	0.217	0.182
<b>CV</b>		0.686	0.385	0.337	0.360

Table No-4 shows that there are significant inter-taluk disparities in human development index values. The values across Hyderabad Karnataka region are vary from 0.965 in Raichur taluk to 0.090 in Jewargi taluk in standard of living index , In health index varies from 1.000 in Kalburgi and Lingasugur taluks to 0.291 in Hospet taluk and the values are varies from 1.000 Bidar and Kalburgi taluk to 0.213 in Sedam taluk in Education index.

From the District wise analysis it is observed that in Kalaburgi District, Kalaburgi Taluk has the higher Value in HDI and lower Value in Chincholli, in Bidar District Bidar Taluk has the higher Value and lower

value in Aurad taluk, in Ballari district Ballari Taluk had higher value in HDI and lower Value in Siruguppa taluk, in Rachur District Raichur Taluk had higher Value in HDI and lower Value in Devadurga taluk, in Koppal District Koppal Taluk had higher Value in HDI and lower Value in Yalburga taluk and Yadgir District Shahapur Taluk had higher Value HDI and lower Value in Shorapur taluk.

There has been a wide inter taluk variation in the performance of HDI. Among the better off better taluks – Kalaburgi, Koppal, Bidar, Ballari, Raicur and Shahapur taluks had a HDI above 0.500 and the worst-off taluks like Chincholli, Jewargi, Alanda, Shorapur, Aurad, and Siruguppa had a HDI less than 0.400. Although, some taluks like Chitapur, Kustagi, Hospete, Kudligi and Humanabad were maintain their medium position in HDI.

The analysis of regional disparities within the region reveals that Kalburgi District has higher regional disparity and Raichur district has lower inter-district disparity among the 6 districts of HK Region.

## VI. CONCLUSION

In the present study, the inter-taluk disparities in human development were analyzed. Balanced regional development has been one of the prime objectives of the any government. The existence of the backward regions in developing countries like ours necessitates supplementary emphasis on balanced regional development. In 2008 onwards Government of Karnataka had releases special grants to HK region, but it is noticed that in HK region there are variations in the taluk level Disparities in human development index. From the above tables, we know that HDI values are very high in and around of the district places. Government has to take steps to increase human development facilities in the villages, such as health and education, and develop appropriate infrastructure such as roads and communication, there is the requirement for creation employment, which can improved the living conditions and need to adopt a long-term policies. Hence the human development improved in this region.

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