

# REGIONAL IMBALANCES IN HDI IN KARNATAKA AND GUJARAT

S V Hanagodimath

Assistant Professor, Centre for Multi-disciplinary Development Research (CMDR), Dharwad, Karnataka

## ABSTRACT:

*The problem of regional imbalances or disparity is Omani present. Regional imbalances in natural resources cannot be fixed. Regional disparity in social sector indicators cannot be eradicated totally but it can definitely be reduced. In the present study an attempt has been made to see the regional disparity within the states of Karnataka and Gujarat. It is observed that both the states have the considerable regional imbalances. Gujarat has comparatively higher level of regional disparity than that of Karnataka. It is happy to note that both the states have shown reduction of the quantum of regional imbalances in human development index over the period of time. Strategic, target oriented policy intervention is needed to improve the level of human development in India. Health and education facilities need to be improved; employment generating skill and training programme need to be provided to improve the status of human development index. Most of the states have district human development reports for their states. But there is an urgent need to bring out All-India district human development report. This report will be useful for researchers, planners and policy makers to compare the different district across different states. The report will also be helpful proper identification of under developed regions and their upliftment. Thus, inter-state and intra-state disparities can be reduced and balanced regional development can be achieved.*

**Key Words:** National Development, HDI, Regional Disparity

## INTRODUCTION:

Mere economic growth or increase in per capita income is not the only the goal of any nation. People are not only the means of the development. People are the real wealth of the nation. Hence, achievement of higher level of income, along with equal distribution of the wealth, proper and adequate health facility to all the people and improved educational status to all citizens of the nation are required for the overall development. Economic growth tells only increased income but it ignores the regional disparity, unequal distribution, deprivation and many other aspect of social sector development. Hence, it was felt that there is need for a measure, which should identify the national development not only from the background of income but also Knowledge and Health backgrounds. In the year 1990, UNDP (United Nations Development Programme) has published its first Human Development Report (HDR). This report has constructed the Human Development Index (HDI) for different countries taking into consideration of three dimensions, namely, long and

health life, knowledge, and decent standard of living. These three dimensions are captured with indicators such as - long and health life is measured through the *Life Expectancy at Birth* (LEB); knowledge is measured with two indicators namely, *adult literacy rate* and *enrolment rate*; while decent standard of living is measured with *Per Capita Income* (PPP USD).

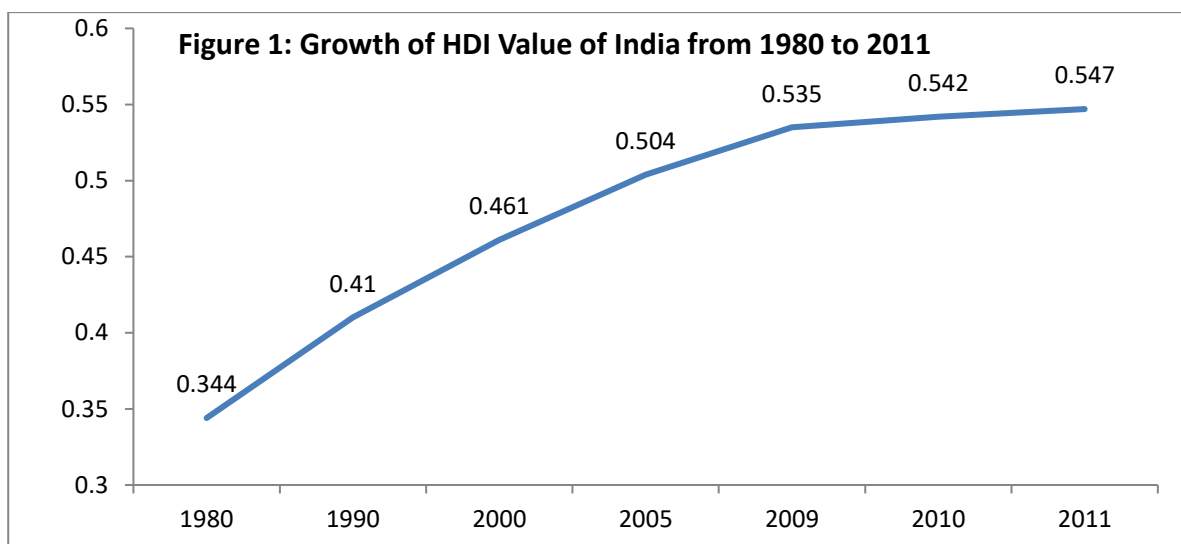
From 1990 onwards, UNDP publishes the human development reports every year. These reports have helped a lot for researchers, planners and policy makers. Most of the countries have brought out the human development reports taking into consideration states as the unit of study. India has also brought out two national-level human development reports namely *National Human Development Report 2001* and *India Human Development Report 2011* by the planning department.

Further, there are efforts to construct the Human Development Report at the state level in India also. Madhya Pradesh is the first state, which has brought out the state HDR in the year 1998. Karnataka is the second state in this regard (in the year 1999). Further, Tamil Nadu (2001), Sikkim (2001), Himachal Pradesh (2002), Maharashtra (2002), Rajasthan (2002), Assam (2003), West Bengal (2004), Punjab (2004), Nagaland (2004), Orissa (2004) and Gujarat (2004) have also brought out their State Human Development Reports. Every state human development reports have broadly followed the method of the UNDP, with some modifications.

The main objective of the construction of human development report at the district level is to find out the regional imbalances within the state. In the recent years, regional disparity within the states has attracted much attention than inter-state disparity. Intra-state disparity in most of the states has created much political tension. There are protests for the separation of state within the state such as Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra and so on. Along with other regions, unification of the states based on the language is the major region of the regional imbalances in India. Karnataka and Gujarat are found in the category of middle human development in the year 1999-00 and 2007-08. There are number of studies, which have studied the regional imbalances in India. With respect to Karnataka, studies on regional imbalances are in good numbers namely, Shiddalingaswami and Raghavendra (2010), Deshapande and Dadibhavi (2005), Panchamukhi (2009), Vyasalu and Vani (1997), Kadekodi, (2000), Vyasalu (1995), Nanajundappa (1999), Aziz (2001), Hanagodimath (2006), Vivekananda (1992) and so on are important. With respect to regional disparity in Gujarat also, there are studies, among them Hirway (1995) Shah (1999), Awasthi (1999), Hirway (1999), Desai (1997), Desai and other (1999), Hirway and Mahadevia (1997), Patel (1991), Dubey (2009) and so on important. Whereas, in the case of the studies on intra-state disparities, comparing Karnataka and Gujarat are very less in numbers. Hence, in the present study an attempt has been made to fulfill this research gap, taking into consideration of district-wise HDI of Karnataka and Gujarat. The present paper has been divided into five sections, apart from introduction, section two analyses the growth of HDI of India, section three discusses the HDI of Indian states. Section four examines regional imbalances in HDI of the districts of Karnataka and Gujarat. Last section concludes the present paper.

## 2. GROWTH OF HDI IN INDIA:

India is found in the group of Medium Human Development countries with the rank of 134 out of 187 in the year 2011. Congo, is found in the last position with the HDI value of 0.286 and Norway is found in the first position with the HDI value of 0.943. India has made significant growth in HDI, which has been depicted in figure 1. It is found from the figure that in the year 1980 HDI of India was 0.344, which increased significantly to 0.547. It is because of the implementation of various social sector programmes by the centre and the state governments.



Source: Computed from UNDP HDR 2011

This impressive picture of growth of HDI of India gets upset, when we compare it with the other countries/regions. In table 1, region-wise HDI value has been presented. It is found from the table that among the regions Europe and Central Asia has the highest HDI value (0.751) and Sub-Saharan Africa has the lowest value (0.463). Indian HDI value is above than that of the average of Sub-Saharan Africa region. It is lower than the average of all other regions. It is painful to note that Indian HDI value is lower than the average of South Asia (0.548)

**Table 1: Region-wise Human Development Index, 2011**

Regions	HDI Value
Arab States	0.641
East Asia and the Pacific	0.671
Europe and Central Asia	0.751
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.731
South Asia	0.548
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.463
World	0.682

Source: UNDP HDR 2011

### 3. HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IN INDIAN STATES:

State wise human development index for the year 1999-00 and 2007-08 has been presented in table 2. It is found from the table that Delhi was in the first position and Jharkhand was in the last position in the year 1999-00. In the year 2007-08 Kerala found in the first position and Chhattisgarh is in the last position. States like Kerala, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Goa and Punjab are found in the top position in both years. On the other hand, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa and Chhattisgarh are in the lower position in the same period. In the last row of the table, Coefficient of Variation has been calculated to see the inter-state disparities in HDI over the period of time. CV (%) was 31.33 in 1999-00 and 23.53 in 2007-08. It means over the period of time inter-state disparity in HDI has decreased.

States like Kerala, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Assam, Uttarakhand, NE (excluding Assam) and Jharkhand have improved their ranks in HDI from the year 1999-00 to 2007-08. On the other hand, Haryana, Rajasthan, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Maharashtra and Gujarat have experienced the negative changes in their ranks in the same period. While, states like Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa have maintained their ranks in the study period. Gujarat and Karnataka are observed in the middle position in both the periods.

**Table 2: States-wise Human Development Index in India, 1999-00 and 2007-08**

States	1999-00		2007-08	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Kerala	0.677	2	0.790	1
Delhi	0.783	1	0.750	2
Himachal Pradesh	0.581	4	0.652	3
Goa	0.595	3	0.617	4
Punjab	0.543	5	0.605	5
NE (excluding Assam)	0.473	9	0.573	6
Maharashtra	0.501	6	0.572	7
Tamil Nadu	0.480	8	0.570	8
Haryana	0.501	6	0.552	9
Jammu and Kashmir	0.465	11	0.529	10
Gujarat	0.466	10	0.527	11
Karnataka	0.432	12	0.519	12
West Bengal	0.422	13	0.492	13
Uttarakhand	0.339	16	0.490	14
Andhra Pradesh	0.368	15	0.473	15
Assam	0.336	17	0.444	16
Rajasthan	0.387	14	0.434	17

Uttar Pradesh	0.316	18	0.380	18
Jharkhand	0.268	23	0.376	19
Madhya Pradesh	0.285	20	0.375	20
Bihar	0.292	19	0.367	21
Orissa	0.275	22	0.362	22
Chhattisgarh	0.278	21	0.358	23
All India	0.387		0.467	
Average	0.438		0.513	
Standard Deviation	0.137		0.121	
CV (%)	31.33		23.53	

Source: India Human Development Report 2011

#### 4. INTRA-STATE DISPARITY IN HDI OF KARNATAKA AND GUJARAT:

In Karnatak, Planning and Statistics Department, Government of Karnataka has brought out two state human development reports for the year 1999 and 2005 (latter report has been considered in the present study). In Gujarat Mahatma Gandhi Labour Institute has brought out the Gujarat Human Development Report-2014. Having used the data from these reports regional disparity in HDI of Karnataka and Gujarat has been studied in this section.

##### KARNATAK

District wise HDI for all the 27 districts of Karnataka for the years 1991 and 2001 has been presented in table 3. The table reveals that in the year 1991 Dakshina Kannada was in the first position with the HDI value of 0.661, whereas, Raichur was in the last position with the HDI value of 0.443. On the other hand, in the year 2001, Bangalore Urban was found to be in the first position with the HDI value of 0.753 and Raichur continued in the last position. Dakshina Kannada, Udupi, Bangalore Urban, Kodagu and Shimoga are observed as the top five districts in HDI in both the years. It is to be noted that all these districts are from southern part of the state. None of the districts from the northern part of the state are observed in this group. Raichur, Koppal, Gulbarga and Chamarajanagar are found in the bottom position in both the periods. Out of these four bottom position districts except Chamarajanagar, none of the districts are from northern part of the state. Seven out of top ten districts are also from southern part of the state. Totally it is observed that regional disparity is observed in the state of Karnataka. Clear north south divide can be observed in the state. Further, to see the quantum of regional imbalances coefficient of variation (CV) has been calculated and presented in the last row of the table. CV (%) for the year 1991 was 10.57 per cent, which decreased to 7.62 per cent in the year 2001. It is clear that regional disparity in HDI in Karnataka has decreased from the year 1991 to 2001.

**Table 3: District-wise Human Development Index in Karnatak, 1991 and 2001**

Districts	HDI 1991	Rank	HDI 2001	Rank
Bagalkot	0.505	20	0.591	22
Bangalore Rural	0.539	11	0.653	6
Bangalore Urban	0.623	4	0.753	1
Belgaum	0.545	9	0.648	8
Bellary	0.512	18	0.617	18
Bidar	0.496	23	0.599	21
Bijapur	0.504	21	0.589	23
Chamarajanagar	0.488	24	0.576	25
Chikkamagalur	0.559	7	0.647	9
Chitradurga	0.535	13	0.627	16
Dakshina Kannada	0.661	1	0.722	2
Davangere	0.548	8	0.635	12
Dharwad	0.539	10	0.642	10
Gadag	0.516	17	0.634	13
Gulbarga	0.453	25	0.564	26
Hassan	0.519	16	0.639	11
Haveri	0.496	22	0.603	20
Kodagu	0.623	3	0.697	4
Kolar	0.522	15	0.625	17
Koppal	0.446	26	0.582	24
Mandya	0.511	19	0.609	19
Mysore	0.524	14	0.631	14
Raichur	0.443	27	0.547	27
Shimoga	0.584	5	0.673	5
Tumkur	0.539	12	0.63	15
Udupi	0.659	2	0.714	3
Uttara Kannada	0.567	6	0.653	7
Karnataka	0.541		0.65	
Average	0.54		0.63	
Standard Deviation	0.06		0.05	
CV (%)	10.57		7.62	

Source: Karnataka Human Development Report 2005

## GUJARAT:

Table 4 gives the information of HDI of the districts of Gujarat. The table reveals some of the interesting inferences. It is found that Ahmedabad was in the first position and Banaskantha was in

the last position in HDI in the year 1991. In the year 2001, Navsari is found in the first position and Dahod is found in the last position.

**Table 4: District-wise Human Development Index in Gujarat, 1991 and 2001**

Districts	HDI 1991	Rank	HDI 2001	Rank
Navsari	0.491	3	0.582	1
Gandhinagar	0.496	2	0.576	2
Ahmedabad	0.513	1	0.572	3
Valsad	0.478	4	0.548	4
Rajkot	0.440	7	0.539	5
Surat	0.466	5	0.517	6
Bharuch	0.444	6	0.515	7
Jamnagar	0.431	8	0.506	8
Porbandar	0.417	11	0.503	9
Junagadh	0.413	13	0.497	10
Anand	0.375	12	0.496	11
Kheda	0.408	14	0.483	12
Vadodara	0.423	9	0.479	13
Narmada	0.418	10	0.473	14
Amreli	0.371	18	0.464	15
Bhavnagar	0.375	16	0.463	16
Kachchh	0.399	15	0.462	17
Mehsana	0.374	17	0.459	18
Sabarkantha	0.369	19	0.446	19
Patan	0.336	20	0.442	20
Surendranagar	0.334	21	0.394	21
Panchmahals	0.297	22	0.372	22
Dangs	0.262	24	0.340	23
Banaskantha	0.230	25	0.312	24
Dahod	0.274	23	0.309	25
Average	0.393		0.470	
Standard Deviation	0.074		0.076	
CV (%)	18.86		16.14	

Source: Gujarat Human Development Report 2004

Districts like Ahmedabad, Gandhinagar, Navsari and Valsad are found in the top position whereas; Dahod, Dangs, Banaskantha, Panchmahals, Surendranagar and Patan are found in the bottom position in both the study period. In Gujarat also inter-district disparity is observed with respect to human development Index. In the last row of the table coefficient of variation has been calculated. CV (%) of HDI of 25 districts is 18.86 per cent in 1991 and 16.14 per cent in 2001. It means inter-

district disparity in HDI in Gujarat has decreased around 2 percentage points. Central part of Gujarat and Industrial belt of Gandhi Nagar to Vapi are more developed regions, whereas, remaining parts of the state such as Saurashtra, Kachch and the north-east, east and south districts are found to be under developed in the state.

## 5. CONCLUSION:

The problem of regional imbalances or disparity is Omani present. Regional imbalances in natural resources cannot be fixed. Regional disparity in social sector indicators cannot be eradicated totally but it can definitely be reduced. In the present study an attempt has been made to see the regional disparity within the states of Karnataka and Gujarat. It is observed that both the states have the considerable regional imbalances. Gujarat has comparatively higher level of regional disparity than that of Karnataka. It is happy to note that both the states have shown reduction of the quantum of regional imbalances in human development index over the period of time. Strategic, target oriented policy intervention is needed to improve the level of human development in India. Health and education facilities need to be improved; employment generating skill and training programme need to be provided to improve the status of human development index. Most of the states have district human development reports for their states. But there is an urgent need to bring out All-India district human development report. This report will be useful for researchers, planners and policy makers to compare the different district across different states. The report will also be helpful proper identification of under developed regions and their upliftment. Thus, inter-state and intra-state disparities can be reduced and balanced regional development can be achieved.

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