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## THE ROLE OF PUBLIC POLICY IN ADDRESSING SPATIAL INEQUALITIES IN HYDERABAD KARNATAKA REGION OF NORTH KARNATAKA

**Siddaram. H. Matari**

Research Scholar , Department of Studies in Economics , Karnatak University, Dharwad.

**Abstract:**-Karnataka, one of the frontline states of India, ranks 6th by per capita net state domestic product, per cent share of urban population, life expectancy, infant mortality and maternal mortality rates, 7th by literacy and 9th by population size in one hand and in other hand we have spatial development, particularly in economic terms has not been uniform in Karnataka. Geographical spread and diversity in social formations both led to varied experiences that many regions are much behind the mainstream of development. The present study is carried out in HK region of North Karnataka where the level of inequalities in regional and socio-economic parameters for human, gender & child developments are persistently ranking bottom in the state average norms. It is purely based on the secondary sources of information.

**Keywords:**Per Capita Net State Domestic Product (PCNSDP), Human, Gender & Child Developments, Hyderabad Karnataka Region of North Karnataka.

### 1.INTRODUCTION

Karnataka, one of the frontline states of India, ranks 6th by per capita net state domestic product, per cent share of urban population, life expectancy, infant mortality and maternal mortality rates, 7th by literacy and 9th by population size in one hand and in other hand we have spatial development, particularly in economic terms has not been uniform in Karnataka. It is well accepted that human development is much more than the economic advancement and reflects the level of well-being of the population. Human development approach is broader than the conventional economic development approach. There are evidence for many fast growing countries have observed that their high income growth have failed to reduce socio-economic deprivations of substantial sections of their populations. This led to realize that development process is more a complex phenomenon than a mere growth in domestic product alone.

### 2.RESEARCH PROBLEM

Over the last two decades both the state and central governments are investing huge lump-sum amount for the reduction of the regional imbalance, human, gender and child developments through various programs and policies but the extent of the problems are not got solved yet.

### 3.SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The present study will help us to trace the real obstacles to achieve rapid socio-economic developmental aspects such as human and gender development and it also guide us know the current potions of district of HK region of North Karnataka and to take correct measures to improve the existing mechanism for the development.

### 4.REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Geographical spread and diversity in social formations both led to varied experiences that many regions are much behind the mainstream of development (Degaonkar, 2014). The problems related to uneven spread of development emerged in the state on the eve of reorganization of the state in 1956 (Chandrashekhar, T.R, 2014).

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## 5.OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- 5.1.To examine the nature and magnitude of spatial inequalities in study area
- 5.2.To analyse the Human & Gender Development aspects of H K Region of Karnataka
- 5.3.To access the programs implemented for addressing inequalities in study area

## 6.RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The present study is carried out in HK region of North Karnataka where the level of inequalities in regional and socio-economic parameters for human, gender & child developments are persistently ranking bottom in the state average norms. It is purely based on the secondary sources of information. Hyderabad Karnataka Region of North Karnataka includes 6 districts namely Bidar, Bellary, Gulbarga, Yadagiri, Raichur and Koppal. The main data source used for our current analysis are High Power Commission on Regional Redressal for Imbalances Report appointed by the Government of Karnataka under the Chairmanship of Dr. D. M. Nanjundappa, in June 2002, Karnataka State Human Development Reports of 1991 & 2005 and recent rounds of National Family Health Surveys of Karnataka. While preparing the human development aspects the methodology is being used in our paper is as similar as the national human development reports are following. A very simple statistical tools and techniques are being used to interpret results.

## 7.RESULTS & DISCUSSIONS

### 7.1.Spatial Inequalities

**Table 1: Region – wise composite development index**

Divisions/ Regions	Relatively Developed Talukas (CCDI > 1)	Backward Talukas (CCDI > 0.89 < 0.99)	More Backward Talukas (CCDI > 0.80 < .088)	Most Backward Talukas (CCDI > 0.53 < 0.79)	Total Talukas
Bangalore	18	09	13	11	51
Mysore	22	10	10	02	44
<b>S. Karnataka</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>95</b>
Belgaum	18	14	12	05	39
<b>HK Region</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>05</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>N. Karnataka</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>Karnataka</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>175</b>

Source: Annexure 6.4, Report of HPCRRI, June 2002.

**Table – 2: District – wise CDI: Ranking of Districts in H.K. Region**

District	1961-68	1971-72	1976-77	1998-99
Bellary	14	15	10	11
Bidar	17	14	15	19
Gulbarga	19	19	19	20
Raichur	18	17	18	16

Source: Karnataka State Human Development Report, 2005  
& Table 4.10, Report of HPCRRI, June 2002 (Original).

### 7.2.Human Development in HK Region

The Human Development Index for the state has increased from 0.541 (revised) in 1991 to 0.650 in 2001, showing a 20 percent improvement. Districts where the decadal percentage improvement in the HDI is higher than the state average are Bangalore Rural (21.15), Gadag (22.87), Gulbarga (24.50), Hassan (23.12), Haveri (21.57), Koppal (30.50), Mysore (20.42) and Raichur (23.48). What is truly significant is the fact that the backward district of Koppal has performed best and that 3 out of 5 districts of the Hyderabad Karnataka region have made remarkable progress. However, despite the marked improvement in the pace of human development in the most backward districts of the state, there is no corresponding change in their rankings in the HDI, which indicates that they are still a long way from catching up with other high performing districts.

**Table – 3: Composition of Human Development Index for 2001 & 1991**

Composition of HDI 2001								
District	Health		Education		Income		HDI	
	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank
Bellary	0.685	7	0.618	23	0.549	9	0.617	18
Bidar	0.638	17	0.689	17	0.470	26	0.599	21
Gulbarga	0.632	20	0.572	25	0.490	25	0.564	26
Koppal	0.642	16	0.576	24	0.529	14	0.582	24
Raichur	0.648	14	0.524	27	0.469	27	0.547	27
<b>Karnataka</b>	<b>0.680</b>		<b>0.712</b>		<b>0.559</b>		<b>0.650</b>	
Composition of HDI 1991								
District	Health		Education		Income		HDI	
	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank
Bellary	0.63	10	0.506	23	0.399	9	0.512	18
Bidar	0.6	14	0.547	22	0.34	26	0.496	23
Gulbarga	0.575	23	0.432	25	0.352	24	0.453	25
Koppal	0.583	21	0.403	26	0.351	25	0.446	26
Raichur	0.59	18	0.372	27	0.367	22	0.443	27
<b>Karnataka</b>	<b>0.618</b>		<b>0.602</b>		<b>0.402</b>		<b>0.541</b>	

Source: Karnataka State Human Development Report, 2005

Though there has been considerable improvement in the levels of achievement in human development at the state as well as district levels in 2001 as compared to 1991, there is little change in the relative rankings of districts, especially in the case of the lowest ranking districts. The highest increase in human development attainments in 2001 over 1991 has been recorded in the districts of the Hyderabad Karnataka region, namely, Koppal (30.49 per cent) followed by Gulbarga (24.50 per cent) and Raichur (23.48 per cent).

### 7.3 Gender Development in HK Region

The gender related development index (GDI) which measures the levels of women's human development relative to men. A comparison of the GDI with the HDI helps to assess the extent of gender equality prevalent in society. Though the GDI in Karnataka (0.637) is much higher than the all-India figure (0.609) in 2001 and it has improved from 0.525 in 1991 to 0.637 in 2001, registering an increase of 21 per cent in ten years. The pace of reduction in gender disparities, however, has been rather slow.

In the case of the five bottom ranking districts, four districts, namely, Koppal, Gulbarga and Raichur have, unfortunately, maintained their status in 2001, with some changes in placements. However, one district, Bidar, which was 23rd in the GDI ranking in 1991, no longer finds a place among the five lowest performing districts in 2001 (Table - 4). This clearly indicates that districts with high human development levels will have lower gender disparities, while districts with poor human development indicators are characterized by greater gender inequality.

**Table – 4: Composition of Gender Development Index for 2001 & 1991**

Composition of GDI 2001								
District	Health		Education		Income		GDI	
	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank
Bellary	0.685	7	0.603	23	0.528	7	0.606	17
Bidar	0.638	17	0.68	17	0.399	27	0.572	22
Gulbarga	0.631	20	0.556	25	0.442	25	0.543	26
Koppal	0.641	16	0.554	26	0.487	17	0.561	24
Raichur	0.648	14	0.503	27	0.44	26	0.53	27
<b>Karnataka</b>	<b>0.679</b>		<b>0.704</b>		<b>0.526</b>		<b>0.637</b>	
Composition of GDI 1991								
District	Health		Education		Income		GDI	
	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank
Bellary	0.629	11	0.484	23	0.385	6	0.499	17
Bidar	0.6	14	0.507	22	0.324	25	0.477	23
Gulbarga	0.574	23	0.396	25	0.326	24	0.432	25
Koppal	0.583	21	0.37	26	0.331	23	0.428	26
Raichur	0.588	18	0.341	27	0.338	21	0.422	27
<b>Karnataka</b>	<b>0.618</b>		<b>0.587</b>		<b>0.371</b>		<b>0.525</b>	

Districts	HDI – 2001		HDI -1991		GDI - 2001		GDI – 1991	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank
Bellary	0.617	18	0.512	18	0.606	17	0.499	17
Bidar	0.599	21	0.496	23	0.572	22	0.477	23
Gulbarga	0.564	26	0.453	25	0.543	26	0.432	25
Koppal	0.582	24	0.446	26	0.561	24	0.428	26
Raichur	0.547	27	0.443	27	0.53	27	0.422	27
<b>Karnataka</b>	<b>0.65</b>		<b>0.541</b>		<b>0.637</b>		<b>0.525</b>	

Source: Karnataka State Human Development Report, 2005

### 8.GOVERNMENT INTERVENTIONS

Now a day's people are happy to present themselves with the high rate of regional, human and gender development these are the out comes of various programs implemented by both central and state governments. Programs like Sarva Shikshana Abiyana (SSA) for promotion of basic educational attainments, National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) for promoting rural health care conditions, Gram Swaraj Project and Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF) for development of basic infrastructure facilities apart from central finance commission grant along with developmental grants, many other schemes like National Food Security (NFS) for food security to the poor households of the state, Rural housing schemes, national pensions schemes like old age, widow, disability and Sandya Suraksha Yojana. Following table will explains you regarding the developmental activities in various aspects human life (Table - 5).

**Table 5: The performance of districts in Socio-Economic development: 2001 and 1991**

Districts	Expenditure per child in the age group 6-14 years (Rs.)	School Attendance Rate (%)	No. of out of school children (2003-04)	Literacy Rate 2001	Female Literacy Rate	Rural Female Literacy Rate 2001	Male - Female Gap 1 Literacy Rate	No. of rural families BPL (%)	Infrastructure index for primary schools: 2003-04	Life expectancy at Birth (2001)	No. of HH living in permanent houses- 2001	Safe Deliveries	Complete Immunization
Bellary	1359	83.25	57634	57.40	45.28	36.82	23.92	44.57	0.41	66.1	75.17	54.00	52.60
Bidar	1792	87.59	35264	60.94	48.81	43.64	23.66	39.60	0.32	63.3	42.03	52.50	50.30
Gulbarga	1576	75.63	136667	50.01	37.90	29.43	23.87	33.70	0.25	62.9	59.49	47.70	37.20
Koppal	1110	79.05	46046	54.10	39.61	35.81	28.81	42.50	0.38	63.5	25.95	48.00	25.30
Raichur	1146	73.27	80105	48.81	35.93	28.86	25.60	43.20	0.34	63.9	24.01	48.00	37.20
<b>Karnataka</b>					<b>56.90</b>	<b>48.01</b>			<b>0.43</b>				

Source: Karnataka State Human Development Report, 2005

### CONCLUSION

Public spending on human development is a very much critical aspect of ensuring that public policies become concrete realities and that the poor and other vulnerable sub-populations are supported by the state, enabling them to become empowered beings capable of realizing their inherent potential in a participatory and democratic context. As the UNDP Human Development Report (1991) noted, the best strategy for human development is to ensure, through strong policies, generation and better distribution of primary incomes.

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