



COEFFICIENTS OF INTER DISTRICTS HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IN COASTAL ANDHRA PRADESH

Voice of Research
Vol. 2, Issue 3
December 2013
ISSN No. 2277-7733

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Abstract

Even though the HDI and GDI has been increasing at the inter districts of Coastal Andhra, there is wide various among the districts. Thus, the concept of development should extended to be more comprehensive and go beyond the mere material dimension of increase in per capita income, complemented by the non-material dimension like levels of education, status of health and access to basic amenities. The causes for disparities shows the need of hour to take necessary steps to improve literacy rate, health conditions and reduce per capita disparities among the districts of Coastal.

Keywords: Human Development, capita income, Basic amenities, Disparities

Many statistical investigations carried out in the western countries have shown that output increased at a much higher rate than can be explained by increase in physical inputs like labor and physical capital. The reason is that the quality of human beings as a productive source has been consistently improving due to improvement in education and health services, skills development etc. Therefore, side by side with physical capital formation, human resource development has also been playing a useful role in economic development. In the recent, economists has shifted from economic growth to human development. It is fact that many of the developed nations are back ward in human development compared with the less developed nations. Thus, now the economics of all the nations are giving priority to human development along with GDP growth of the nations. In India, state level calculations have also taking in this regard. The accepted notion of what constitutes economic development has undergone a paradigm shift in recent times. The concept of development has been extended to be more comprehensive and go beyond the mere material dimension of increase in per capita income, complemented by the non-material dimension (like levels of education, status of health and access to basic amenities).

Thus development, apart from income, relates to general well-being and economic capabilities of the people. Sen (1999) says that besides income and wealth we have reason to value many things which ensure real choices and opportunities to lead the kind of life we would value living. It is argued that development should facilitate every human being to live, as she/he likes: expanding the potential capabilities of every human being (HDR, 1990). He says that development is a process of expanding the real freedoms that people enjoy. Therefore, development can be seen in terms of expansion of the real freedoms where the expansion of human capability can be seen as the central feature of the process of development. After consistent debates and discussions, this development approach has been converging with the notion of human development

Objectives : The main objective of this paper is to discuss and highlight the importance of human development in economic development with help of some eminent studies

of philosophers and economists. Further, factors involved in measuring the HDI, GEMI, coastal Andhra inter district coefficient of variations and its reasons have also discussed.

Methodology : Secondary source of information has used in the analysis. Coefficient of variation (CV) method is operated to find out inter state variation in HDI, GDI and Gender Empowerment Measure Index

Summary results

It is fact that human development is determined by many factors. Education including adult education, primary education, enrolment ratio of girls and boys, health indicators like infant mortality rate, birth rate, fertility rate, hospital deliveries, immunization etc. On the economic front, per capita income has also one of the important indicators in this regards. On the other hand, the human development index is a simple composite measure that gauges the overall status of a region in terms of three basic dimensions - long and healthy life, knowledge and decent standard of living - of human development. Long and healthy life: Life expectancy at birth; Access to knowledge: Mean years of schooling and Expected years of schooling and A decent standard of living: GNI per capita Based on the three parameters, human development has been measuring in the nations. These factors have also influences by different factors such as socio economic conditions of the area.

About Coastal Andhra : Coastal Andhra or Kosta is a region of India's Andhra Pradesh state. This region was part of Madras state before 1953 and was part of Andhra State 1953-56. It has an area of 92,906 km² and population of 3, 41, and 93,868 per the 2011 census. It includes the coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh between the Eastern Ghats and the Bay of Bengal, from the northern border with Orissa to south of the delta of the Krishna River. It includes the districts of Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Prakasam and Nellore. Coastal Andhra has rich agricultural land, owing to the delta of the Godavari and Krishna rivers. The prosperity of Coastal Andhra can be attributed to its rich agricultural land and abundant water supply from these two rivers. Rice grown in paddy fields is



the main crop, with pulses and coconuts also being important and also to the Fisheries industry.

Indicators for measuring HDI in Coastal Districts of Andhra Pradesh : The human development index is a simple composite measure that gauges the overall status of a region in terms of three basic dimensions - long and healthy life, knowledge and decent standard of living - of human development. According to UNDP methodology, literacy rate, enrolment rate, life expectancy and per capita GNP are the representative indicators for these basic dimensions.

For this report the indicators used to construct a composite index at the district level are: per capita district domestic product (PCDDP) at constant (1993-94) prices representing the income dimension; adult literacy rate (15+ age population) and school attendance rate (6 to 14 age group) for the education dimension; and infant mortality rate (IMR) for the health dimension.

Inter-district disparities in the index values : There are significant inter-district disparities in the index values (table-1). The values across coastal districts vary from 0.510 in Krishna to 0.236 in Vizianagaram in period I as recorded the ranks first and 9th (last rank). The state HDI shows by 0.402. Srikakulam , Vizianagaram and Visakhapatnam districts had lower levels of human development as compared to the index value for the state . The similar trend has recorded in period II. A comparison of levels in the early years of this decade (period II) shows that 2 districts (Srikakulam , Vizianagaram) had lower levels of human development as compared to the index value for the state of 0.537. The values across coastal districts vary from 0.623 in Krishna to 0.402 in Vizianagaram districts. Over time, the index values of human development for A.P. increased from 0.402 in period I to 0.537 in period II, the index value has improved for all the coastal districts but the rate of improvement varies from district to district. The ranks have improved in all districts but significantly for Visakhapatnam, East Godavari , West Godavari and in period II as compared to period I.

Co-efficient of variations in HDI : This indicates that the backward districts improved more than the relatively better developed districts in the state. Therefore, there is some convergence of districts in terms of HDI. The co-efficient of variation (i.e., measure of inequality) shows that it declined from 20 per cent in period I to 14 per cent in period II indicates decline in regional disparities in human development across districts of Coastal Andhra.

Gender Development (GDI) and Empowerment Measure Index (GEMI) : The gender-related development index (GDI) is another important index. It measures achievements in the same dimension and uses the same variables as the HDI does, but takes into account the inequality in achievement between women and men. The greater the gender disparity in basic human development, the lower is the GDI of a region when compared with its HDI.

An analysis of gender related indices, especially GDI, shows that gender adjusted human development improved across districts during 1991-2001. However, the rate of

change in GDI varied across districts during the period. Though a backward district like vizianagaram experienced a relatively better rate of change during the period, its relative position remained as it was. The experience in GDI across districts is quite different when compared to HDI in which the most backward districts showed greater improvement. More-over, unlike HDI, regional disparities remained almost same between 1991 and 2001 as shown by the stagnant coefficient variation.

Table -1: Human Development Index and Ranking of Districts

District	Index Value		Rank in 23 districts		Rank In coastal	
	Early 1990s (Period I)	Early years of this decade (P- II)	Early 1990s (P- I)	Early years of this decade (P- II)	P-I	P-II
Srikakulam	0.269	0.453	21	21	8	8
Vizianagaram	0.236	0.402	23	22	9	9
Visakhapatnam	0.383	0.553	15	11	7	6
East Godavari	0.411	0.586	11	6	5	4
West Godavari	0.448	0.607	7	4	4	2
Krishna	0.510	0.623	2	2	1	1
Guntur	0.490	0.599	3	5	2	3
Prakasam	0.409	0.532	12	14	6	7
Nellore	0.452	0.565	4	8	3	5
AP	0.402	0.537				
CV	20.98	13.89				

Note : CV – Coefficient of Variation. P-I= Period –I; P-II= Period -II

Source : 1. Computed using Economic Survey of Andhra Pradesh 2005-06 for Per Capita District Income; Census data for Adult Literacy and School Attendance; and Irudaya Rajan’s Study for Infant Mortality Rates

It is observed from the study that the values of GDI across coastal districts vary from 0.608 in Krishna to 0.465 in Vizianagaram 1991. The state GDI shows by 0.553. Interestingly, three coastal districts had lower levels of human development as compared to the index value for the state. In 2001, the GDI has increased in all the districts including State and Krishna and Vizianagaram stand their ranks as first and last. However, the CV has increased which indicate the wide disparities among the districts during the both periods.

Table -2 GDI and GEMI Coastal Andhra

District	GDI						GEMI	
	index value		% change	Rank			1991	rank
	1991	2001		1991	2001	change		
Srikakulam	0.478	0.526	10.0	21	21	14	0.608	14
Vizianagaram	0.465	0.518	11.4	22	22	11	0.603	18
Visakhapatnam	0.513	0.643	25.3	20	10	1	0.609	13
East Godavari	0.569	0.633	11.2	9	12	12	0.655	2
West Godavari	0.601	0.675	12.3	5	3	7	0.651	3
Krishna	0.608	0.657	8.1	2	5	18	0.659	1
Guntur	0.602	0.656	9.0	4	6	17	0.646	5
Prakasam	0.555	0.623	12.3	12	13	8	0.637	8
Nellore	0.595	0.633	6.4	6	11	21	0.625	10
AP	0.553	0.620	12.1				0.618	
CV	9.015	9.33	41.15					

Note : CV – Coefficient of Variation. Source : 1. Computed using Economic Survey of Andhra Pradesh 2005-06 for Per Capita District Income; Census data for Adult Literacy and School Attendance; and Irudaya Rajan’s Study for Infant Mortality Rates

Gender empowerment measure index : Gender empowerment measure index indicates that the relative disadvantage for women is lower when the value of index



is higher and vice versa. Women, in general, are disadvantaged when compared to men so that one can compare the relative level of disadvantage for women across districts.

In terms of gender empowerment measure index, the district with the best record was Krishna, followed by West and East Godavari. Many of these districts are located in South Coastal Andhra region. The GEM index indicates that women living in these districts are relatively better in terms of empowerment.

Reasons for disparities : The components of human development index show that there is no correlation between income and health / education for some of the districts. The rank in terms of per capita income is much higher than the rank for education and health for three district viz, Visakhapatnam. On the other hand, the rank for education is higher than for per capita income in West Godavari, Krishna, and Nellore. In most districts of South Coastal Andhra the index of human development was higher than the state average. Similarly, the rank for health is higher than the rank for income in Krishna and Guntur. It is clear that apart from looking at aggregate HDI the components of the index have to be examined in order to have more effective policies.

The performance of Andhra Pradesh in attaining literacy has been dismal. Despite its better economic status in comparison with number of other states, its position in terms of literacy levels is sliding. It compares poorly with all India averages in almost all indicators such as rural-urban disparities, gender disparities, etc. It is doing better only in terms of ST literacy rates. The poor performance of the state is somewhat puzzling if we look at the other indicators. For, the state is doing better in access indicators like school density, size and distribution of habitations, student-teacher ratios, etc. However, in terms of expenditure, the state's budgetary allocations to education are lower in comparison with all states taken together. The declining allocations to primary education may further aggravate the situation. The recent programmes seem to have undue focus on enrolment resulting in high dropouts. The dry ration programme has encouraged fictitious enrolment (Dev 2001).

Disparities in per capita income : Table 3 shows the per capita income disparities of the coastal districts in AP even continues increase in per capita income. It may be due to differences in allocations by the Finance commissions to the local bodies with unsuitable measurements of criteria, disparities in allocation of state and differences in revenue source of the districts.

Conclusions : The above analysis shows that even though the human development index and gender development index has been increasing at inter districts of Coastal Andhra, there is wide various among the districts. The causes for disparities shows the need of hour to take necessary steps to improve literacy rate, health conditions and reduce per capita disparities among the districts of Coastal. The recent Nutrition interventions programme may be improve the life (In order to target the poor health status among the rural community, community driven health care interventions were established in AP as part of Indira Kranthi Patham (IKP) project. Health and Nutrition interventions (HN) is being implemented in 63 pilot Mandals across all of 22 districts in AP. The HN package of interventions targets health and nutritional status at each phase of the life cycle approach) life expectancy of the people. People's participation in this regard is essential to reach the targets.

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Table 3- Disparities in Per capita income of the coastal districts at current price

District	1999-2000	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010
Srikakulam	10444	13053	13506	15794	17620	17627	20189	21920	21471	23010
Vizianagaram	10958	13349	13702	15674	19109	19564	21906	25348	26114	27432
Visakhapatnam	18661	24282	27663	33200	38309	44084	47008	51984	51597	54094
East Godavari	17636	20406	22563	25442	27886	28069	33076	36040	37324	37235
West Godavari	17976	19738	22235	26102	27992	27480	30299	30519	33422	33264
Krishna	19044	22647	25094	24501	27348	30715	34028	37815	40495	43087
Guntur	16476	20552	19235	22406	23999	25513	28914	31488	33524	34769
Prakasam	13792	17714	17507	19928	24624	26404	30004	31120	33380	35648
Nellore	15803	20433	22473	23010	23880	25799	30097	32589	36768	37744
Total	140790	172174	183978	206057	230767	245255	275521	298823	314095	326283

Source: Statistical Abstract of AP, socio economic survey of P, 2010-11