REGIONAL VARIATION OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IN ANDHRA PRADESH

Dr.SK.Karimulla

INTRODUCTION:

Andhra Pradesh is one of the major state in India before the bifurcating after bifurcating it is became tenth largest state in the country interns of population it is about 52.88 millions as per 2021 its accounting 4.1 percentage country's population and it is geographically274 lakhs hectare accounting for 8.37 percentage of the total area of the country makes its seventh largest state in the country. at present new formation of Andhra Pradesh consist 13 district with three regions such as north costal (Srikakulam, Vijayanagaram and Visakhapatnam) south costal (East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Prakasam & Nellore) and Rayalaseema (Chittore, Kadapa, Ananthapur and Kurnool), in this regards   the paper currently analyze the regional variation of human development in Andhra Pradesh in relation to literacy, decent standard of living and health aspects of north costal, south costal and rayalaseema region. The real measurement of any region or country development dependence on human development instead of economic growth, the higher growth does not necessarily brings higher degree of welfare for every section of the societies so growth should be linked with improvements of people lives. Human development implies all round well being and freedom of the people to enlarges choices, India much lagged behind in literacy and educational level when compared to other western countries education and literacy level both play important role for initiating and sustaining growth the country,

Key words: Literacy rate, health infrastructure, Infant Mortality Rate

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Assistant Professor in Economics, Dr.Lakireddy Hanimireddy Government Degree College, Mylavaram, NTR, District, Andhra Pradesh, email: karimpach@gmail.com

Haq (1976) He define the difference between the economic growth and the human development is that first focuses on the expansion of only one choice i.e income while the second embraces the enlargement of human choice s whether economic, social and political.

With the discussion of the above concepts of economic growth and development in Andhra Pradesh there is disparities among the components of human development indicators some districts are higher in income level and lower in health and literacy levels.

METHODOLOGY:

The paper regional variation of human development in Andhra Pradesh in three regions of north costal, south costal and rayalaseema for determining Human Development Index we have taken three indices in the composite index of HDI it consist of long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living for which we have collected secondarary data from Annual reports / surveys and other government records, and district hand books during 2001, 2011 and 2021 periods. For determining the human development the following technical note used indicator wise minimum and maximum values assigned.

Technical note for calculating HDI Indices

Dimension	Indicator	Minimum	Maximum
Health	Infant Mortality Rate (years)	900	990
Education	Expected years of schooling (years)	0	18
	Mean years of schooling (Years)	0	15
Standard of living	GNI per capita (2017 PPP$)	Rs.25000	Rs.200000

Having defined the minimum and maximum values, the dimension indices are calculated as

$$\text{Dimension index} = \frac{\text{actual value} - \text{minimum value}}{\text{maximum value} - \text{minimum value}}$$

OBJECTIVES OF THE PAPER

1. To study the regional wise variation of human development in Andhra Pradesh
2. To determine the human development index in the three regions of Andhra Pradesh

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STATUS OF EDUCATION AND LITERCY LEVEL

Education is priority role in the any region for fastest changing the development, literacy rate since independence improved slower rate the average rate of literacy at the state level is still it is 67.91 percent . Female literacy rate is lower around 59 percent than male literacy level. Female literacy in rural area is low when compared to urban area in the Andhra Pradesh.

While the Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) at the primary level has significantly improved GER at upper primary levels and in higher education level is improved but slower rate, in fact, the GER ratio increased from 28.7 percent in 2011 to 34.4 percent in 2021 at both upper primary and higher education level, the dropout rates continue to be declined 28.6 percent in primary level 32.6 for upper primary level and 8.7 for higher education further the teacher and students ratio is favourable. The literacy level in the regional wise is shown in the following table.

Table: 1

Literacy Level in District and Regional wise in Andhra Pradesh

S.No	**Region**	**District**	**2001**	**2011**
1	**North Costal**	Srikakulam	55.94	61.74
		Vijaynagaram	51.82	58.89
		Visakhapatnam	60.00	66.91
		Mean value of North Costal	**55.92**	**62.51**
2	**South Costal**	East Godavari	65.48	70.50
		West Godavari	73.53	74.32
		Krishna	68.85	73.74
		Guntur	62.51	67.40
		Prakasam	57.43	63.08
		Nellore	65.01	68.90
		Mean value of South Costal	**65.46**	**69.65**
3	**Rayalaseema**	Chittore	66.77	67.30
		Kadapa	62.80	59.97
		Anantapur	56.10	63.57
		Kurnool	53.12	71.53
		Mean value of Rayalaseema	**59.69**	**65.59**
		Andhra Pradesh	**60.35**	**67.91**

Source: Directorate of Census operation, A.P. Hyderabad

Table: 1 revels that the literacy levels in Andhra Pradesh 61.10 percentage in 2001 and it is increased 67.65 percent in 2011 where as in regional wise north costal 62.50, south costal 69.65 and rayalaseema region 65.59 in 2011 census both the regions south costal and rayalaseema are increased their literacy levels averagely 66 percentage where as south costal lagging behind with both the regions in Andhra Pradesh.

Health status in Andhra Pradesh

Health is an important factor for the development in health status Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) and Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and life expectancy at birth are important indicators in health aspects. In 2020, 16.7 per cent of women and 51.3 per cent of children in the Andhra Pradesh were affected anaemic 47 percent of the children below three years age are undernourished, 34.4 million people suffering from tuberculosis and HIV /AIDS spreading at moderately in Andhra Pradesh. Among all the health indictors Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) or survival of the children's up to the age of one year is prime indicator in the Human Development Index (HDI) the regional wise variations of Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is shown in the following table

Table:2

Infant Mortality Rate in Regional wise in Andhra Pradesh In 2021

S.No	Region	District	IMR (per 1000)	Infant survival (per 1000)	Andhra Pradesh (IMR per 1000)
1	North Costal	Srikakulam	11	989	
		Vijaynagaram	13	987	
		Visakhapatnam	11	989	
		Mean value of North Costal	**11.7**	**988.3**	
	South Costal	East Godavari	11	989	
		West Godavari	7	993	
		Krishna	9	991	
		Guntur	9	991	10.7
		Prakasam	9	991	
		Nellore	8	992	
		Mean value of South Costal	**8.8**	**991.1**	
3	Rayalaseema	Chittore	10	990	
		Kadapa	14	986	
		Anantapur	11	989	
		Kurnool	12	988	

		Mean value of Rayalaseema	11.2	988.2	
	Andhra Pradesh	**Mean Value**	**10.7**	**989.2**	

Source: Commissioner of Health & Family welfare, A.P. Vijayawada

In the regional wise comparison made for Andhra Pradesh in Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is higher in north costal region the mean value 11.6 per thousand live birth of children's followed   by Rayalaseema 11.2 and south costal is 8.8 it is lower than north costal and rayalaseema regions further it is lower than the state average of Infant Mortality Rate 10.7 somewhat below the average of national level.

Decent standard of Life (GDDP and Per Capital Income) in 2021

Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) is the sum of the economic value of goods and services produced within the boundaries of district and Per Capita Income (PCI) is estimate in relation to population of the district it indicate the level of per capita output of goods and services available and standard of living of the population in the district among the human development indicators decent standard of life is one of the indices for determining human development. The GDDP and per capita income in the regional wise are shown in the following table.

Table: 03
Regional wise and District wise GDDP Per Capital Income in 2021

.No	Region	District	GDDP at (constant price 2011 -12) In Crores	PCI (constant price 2011 -12) In Rs.
1	**North Costal**	Srikakulam	25721	80795
		Vijaynagaram	23611	85073
		Visakhapatnam	83368	159097
		Mean value of North Costal	**44233**	**108321**
	South Costal	East Godavari	78402	123971
		West Godavari	59432	127189
		Krishna	97045	185655
		Guntur	60412	105089
		Prakasam	36510	91747
		Nellore	39712	113491
		Mean value of South Costal	**61918**	**124523**
		Chittore	31745	82643

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3	Rayalaseema	Kadapa	39347	86023
		Anantapur	42032	103178
		Kurnool	51511	113927
		Mean value of Rayalaseema	**41161**	**96442**
		Andhra Pradesh (GSDP)	**668848**	**113927**

In the above table shows that regional wise and district wise GDDP (Gross District Domestic Product) and per capita income in the regional wise the mean value of GDDP and per capita income are highest in south costal. The Per Capita Income (PCI) is south costal Rs.124523 at constant price (2011-2012) followed by north costal Rs.108321 whereas GDDP Rs 41161 crore and per capita income Rs.96442 are the lowest in the rayalaseema region than south costal and north costal.

Table: 04

Determination of Human Development Index in the Regional and District wise in Andhra Pradesh

.No	Region	District	Health Index	Education Index	Income Index	HDI Index	Rank
1	North Costal	Srikakulam	0.988	0.638	0.318	0.648	13
		Vijaynagaram	0.966	0.555	0.471	0.664	12
		Visakhapatnam	0.988	0.733	0.766	0.829	2
		Mean value of North Costal	**0.980**	**0.642**	**0.518**	**0.713**	
	South Costal	East Godavari	0.988	0.766	0.565	0.773	4
		West Godavari	1.033	0.888	0.583	0.823	3
		Krishna	1.011	0.833	0.918	0.917	1
		Guntur	1.011	0.744	0.487	0.743	6
		Prakasam	1.011	0.705	0.381	0.695	10
		Nellore	1.022	0.755	0.505	0.753	5
		Mean value of South Costal	**1.012**	**0.781**	**0.573**	**0.784**	
3	Rayalaseema	Chittore	1.000	0.777	0.329	0.702	8
		Kadapa	0.955	0.738	0.348	0.680	11
		Anantapur	0.988	0.722	0.446	0.718	7
		Kurnool	0.977	0.611	0.508	0.698	9

	Mean value of Rayalaseema	0.982	0.712	0.407	0.699	
	Andhra Pradesh	0.991	0.711	0.499	0.733	

Sources: Calculated from secondarary data

In the above table human development index (HDI) constructed with regional and district wise based on secondarary data from 2001 and 2011 to 2021. Education and literacy rate 2001 and 2011 census are considered for health aspect Infant Mortality Rate or Infant survival rate and decent standard of living indices data taken from 2021 year. The HDI value there is significantly disparities among the three regions, the regional wise index value for north costal 0.713, south costal 0.784 and rayalaseema 0.699 out of three regions south costal higher the index value than the north costal and rayalaseema region in 2021 the rayalaseema was lowest in Andhra Pradesh when district level comparison made Krishna district is the highest index value is 0.917 where as Srikakaulam was lowest index value 0.648 in Andhra Pradesh out of 13 districts Krishna, Visakhapatnam, west Godavari and East Godavari are under category of high human development districts remaining all the districts are fallen under middle human development category.

CONCLUSION

In the paper regional variation of human development in Andhra Pradesh found there is significantly disparities in human development index values among the all regions in the state as per the 2011 census the literacy rate in north costal 62.5, south costal 69.65 and rayalaseema 67.91 it indicate north costal was lagging behind south costal and rayalaseema and over all (MMR) are significantly declined in all regions IMR is lowest in south costal then other regions where as north costal was higher in infant mortality rate per thousand live births, coming to HDI value rayalaseema was lowest 0.699 and south costal is 0.784 was highest in the state. in this context overall Rayalaseema lagging behind in all the spheres over the south costal and north costal in Andhra Pradesh therefore the policy makers and government more focused to rayalaseema and north costal.

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