

Human Development

Performance of Gram Panchayats in Karnataka – 2015

P.Shivashankar
G.S.Ganesh Prasad

Abdul Nazir Sab State Institute of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj

and

Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department

Government of Karnataka

Copyright : Abdul Nazir Sab State Institute of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, Government of Karnataka, Lalitha Mahal Road, Mysore – 570011

Published by : Director, ANSSIRD & PR, Mysuru

First Published : 2015

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored or transmitted in any form by any means without the permission by Abdul Nazir Sab State Institute of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, Government of Karnataka, Mysuru.

Printed by : Kamal Impressions, Mysuru

While every care has been taken to reproduce the accurate data, oversights and/or errors may occur. If found the same may be communicated to the Director, ANSSIRD & PR, Mysuru.

Research Team

P.Shivashankar

Director, ANSSIRD & PR, Mysuru

Dr.G.S.Ganesh Prasad

Faculty (Planning and Research), ANSSIRD & PR, Mysuru

Dr.R.R.Biradar,

Associate Professor, Karnatak University, Dharwad.

Pramod M.Chandakavate

Faculty (Land and Water Resources), ANSSIRD & PR, Mysuru

G.Mallikarjuna Swamy

Project Manager, ANSSIRD & PR, Mysuru



SIDDARAMAIAH

Chief Minister

Government of Karnataka

MESSAGE

I am happy to learn that the Department of Rural Development and Panchayat raj is bringing out Village wise, Grama Panchayat wise Human Development Report of entire State. Abdul Nazir Sab State Institute of Rural Development and Department of Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics have played pivotal role in bringing out the Report on the Gram Panchayat Human Development Index in Karnataka.

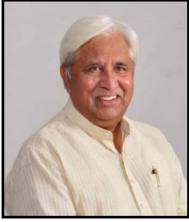
Shri Rajiv Gandhi said *“Development is not about factories, dams and roads. Development is about People. The goal is material, cultural, and Spiritual fulfilment for the people. The Human factor is of supreme value in Development”*

We firmly believe that Human Development is key to achieving sustainable and equitable development. Government of Karnataka has initiated number of steps to improve the standard of living, education and health parameters. The Panchayat Raj Institutions have played an important role in strengthening these parameters. However, the cause of concern is that certain pockets in the state are still lagging behind in achieving the desired results. The Human Development Index would significantly contribute to the preparation of better plans focussing on the Human Development Indicators.

The report on the Gram Panchayat Human Development Index would lead to better planning and implementation of various development schemes in the villages. I hope that the Members of Parliament, Legislators, Zilla Panchayats, Taluk Panchayats and Gram Panchayats and all elected representatives and officials including policy makers will make best use of this report. This will become an instrument to bridge the gaps in effective planning and implementation of the development programmes.

It gives me great pride to share with you that Karnataka is the first state in the country to prepare the Report on the Gram Panchayat Human Development Index. I am hopeful that this initiative will result in doubling our efforts to make Karnataka, a more equitable progressive state. I congratulate all the concerned officers, academicians and policymakers who are responsible for this noble exercise of bringing Grama Panchayat wise Human Development Report.

SIDDARAMAIAH



H.K. PATIL

Minister for Rural Development and Panchayat Raj
Government of Karnataka

MESSAGE

Mahatma Gandhiji believed and emphasized “*The development of Nation is in the development of Villages*”. In Karnataka around 63.38% of population lives in villages. The Government of Karnataka under the Stewardship of Sri Siddaramaiah is committed to elevate the quality of life of the rural people. Our government believes in the concept of human development rather than just development of physical infrastructure.

The concept of human development indices was devised by the Nobel Laureates Mr. Mahbub ul Haq and Dr. Amartya Sen on global scale. I’m happy to share that our government had initiated the process of downcasting human development index for all the villages of State. The Karnataka State has become the first state in the entire nation to complete such a challenging exercise of bringing out this report. This village wise human development index would become a tool for the policy makers to formulate the policies and devise programs to target the real needs of people. The village wise human development report will become an eye opener for all those who are involved in the formulation, execution and evaluation of developmental schemes in the entire state in particular and nation at large.

I congratulate Dr. Nagambika Devi, Principal Secretary to Government (PR), Government of Karnataka, who evinced her keen interest and responsible for steering the official team towards completion of this report.

I appreciate the constant guidance rendered by Sri Subhash Chandra, Principal Secretary to Government, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Dept, Government of Karnataka to the officers involved in the process.

The efforts of Sri P. Shivashankar, Director of Abdul Nazir Sab State Institute of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj are really applaudable. Dr.G.S. Ganesh Prasad, Faculty (Planning and Research), Abdul Nazir Sab State Institute of Rural Development Panchayat Raj, has made rigorous and constant efforts to bring out this Gram Panchayat wise Human Development Report.

H.K. PATIL



SUBHASH CHANDRA, I.A.S.

Principal Secretary,
Rural Development & Panchayat Raj Department

MESSAGE

I am pleased to learn that the Abdul Nazir Sab State Institute of Rural Development & Panchayat Raj is bringing out the report on the performance of 5898 Gram Panchayats with respect to Human Development parameters.

Karnataka has performed significantly well in the areas of Human Development through various development programmes. However, there are many areas in which the State can progress significantly. In order to identify the gaps in the process of development and identify areas of intervention at the grassroots level, this Report on Human Development at the Gram Panchayat level will help in identifying areas for action and help in the preparation of better development plans at the smallest unit of planning.

I am sure that the Report will help elected representatives and officials working at the Gram Panchayat level in planning for improving service delivery mechanisms in villages. It will also help policy makers to devise clear strategies to address regional imbalances in the State.

I commend all those associated with the preparation of this Report for their excellent work.

SUBHASH CHANDRA, I.A.S.



Dr. N. NAGAMBIKA DEVI, I.A.S.
Principal Secretary (Panchayat Raj)

MESSAGE

The standard of living in a society or in the state has become an important parameter to measure the progress and development in recent times. This is in contrast to the earlier notion of increasing incomes of people which though contributes significantly to the development could not be sole parameter. In recent times the quality of life is measured through improved standard of living, health and education parameters. Development practitioners and policy makers of late have started focusing more attention on these issues.

The Concept of Human Development Index (HDI) is an outcome of efforts at the international level to include the social development parameters to measure the development. This has been through a composite index that incorporates various dimensions of quality of life which involves the life expectancy at birth, adult literacy rate, combined school enrolment rate and income adjusted for purchasing power parity. The emphasis on improving quality of life parameters have been clearly brought out in various Human Development Reports brought out by UNDP since 1990s across the countries. The Human Development Reports brought out in the country has captured these dimensions across the states in the country.

Karnataka is one of the pioneering State that has brought out the District Human Development Reports for all the 30 districts using the dimensions of standard of living, health and education. A set of 11 indicators have been used to measure the performance of these dimensions and taluks have been ranked based on the performance under Human Development Index. In this report the State computed the Gram Panchayat Human Development Index by adhering to the same set of 11 indicators. This effort was a collaborative work of the Department of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj and Department of Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics, Government of Karnataka. The report, it is hoped would serve not only as a database for the preparation of Gram

Panchayat Development Plan but also would serve as a status report that has captured the key dimensions of human development across the Gram Panchayats.

It is my pleasant duty to thank the officials of the Abdul Nazir Sab State Institute of Rural Development & Panchayat Raj, Department of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj and Department of Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics for bringing out an extremely useful report that a vast database which would help the grassroots level planning. It would also provide the policy makers, development functionaries at the Government and NGO sectors as also the academicians and researchers to come out with an action plan to improve the various parameters of human development. I am hopeful that this report would also provide an opportunity to the elected representatives and officials at the Gram Panchayat level to identify the existing gaps in the levels of human development and initiate the process of addressing the gaps. It is my earnest hope that the grassroots level institutions would also be better equipped to prepare their development plans to address the identified gaps.

I thank all those who have directly and indirectly contributed their services and suggestions to come up with this good report on time.

DR. N. NAGAMBIKA DEVI, I.A.S.



UMA MAHADEVAN, I.A.S.

Secretary

Planning, Programme Monitoring & Statistics

Government of Karnataka

MESSAGE

I am happy to note that the Abdul Nazir Sab State Institute of Rural Development is bringing out a report on the performance of Gram Panchayats in Karnataka with respect to human development. It also gives me great pleasure that the Department of Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics was also involved as a partner in this worthwhile endeavour.

Karnataka has been a pioneer among Indian States in the matter of paying attention to human development at the State and District levels. The first State Human Development Report for Karnataka was published in 1999. Karnataka is also the first State to bring out individual District Human Development Reports for all its 30 districts.

The present exercise focuses on the same indicators for measuring the standard of living, health and education dimensions apart from adopting the UNDP methodology for computation of HDI. The effort has been to look at development from a multidisciplinary approach and to identify regional imbalances in achieving human development across the districts in the State.

I take this opportunity to congratulate and thank all those who have worked very hard to bring this valuable report. I am sure it will be of immense help to policy makers in designing better plans at the grassroots level and to further the cause of human development in the State.

UMA MAHADEVAN, I.A.S.



M. LAKSHMI NARAYANA, I.A.S.

Director General,
Administrative Training Institute &
ANSSIRD & PR
Government of Karnataka
Mysuru

MESSAGE

I am delighted to learn that the Abdul Nazir Sab State Institute of Rural Development & Panchayat Raj and Department of Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics, Government of Karnataka is bringing out a report on the performance of 5898 Gram Panchayats in the state focusing on Human Development.

The Report deals with various dimensions of human development particularly Education, Health and Living Standard. I am sure that the study will be immense value for policy makers, planners and other stakeholders to contribute significantly towards policy formulation and district planning process, Gram Panchayat Development Plan and also for resource allocation for development of the State.

I congratulate Mr. P. Shivashankar, Director and his team of members of Abdul Nazir Sab State Institute of Rural Development & Panchayat Raj, Mysuru, who have worked hard in the process of preparing the Gram Panchayat Human Development Index.

M. LAKSHMI NARAYANA, I.A.S.

FOREWORD

The concept of development has seen significant changes over the last few decades. It is an accepted fact that economic advancement alone cannot reflect the overall improvements in the quality of life or standard of living of the communities across the world. This led to a change in the process of understanding the development itself and Human Development which reflects the levels of well being of the population is a better tool for measuring the development across and within the countries. Many countries discovered during the last few decades of the 20th century that their high income growth (in terms of GNP) failed to reduce socio-economic deprivation of substantial sections of their populations. This led to the realization that development process is more a complex phenomenon than a mere growth in domestic product alone, and there was a need for a different approach to measure human welfare which would take into account access to resources and services, as well as deprivation of the basic facilities required for comfortable living. It is in this direction that a formal methodology for measurement of human development, in the form of indices, was first adopted by the UNDP in 1990 at the national level. This suggested that human development is “the process of enlarging people’s range of choices”.

The UNDP methodology of measuring quality of human development is based on the level of achievements in education, health along with per capita income of a country. The most basic and critical capabilities for human development are, to live a long and healthy life, to be educated and to have access to resources needed for a decent standard of living. Once these are attained, peoples’ choices of opportunities will automatically get widened in the development process. The same methodology with some marginal changes has been adopted by most of the nations to measure the status of human development within their country. While the UNDP has been publishing these reports since 1990, the Government of India released the first National Human Development Report (NHDR) in 2001. A similar initiative was taken by the states to come out with their own Human Development Reports. Madhya Pradesh was the first State to prepare an HDR, followed by Karnataka, which brought out two such reports, in 1999 and 2005. Karnataka State also initiated the process of preparing District Human Development Reports on a pilot basis in Bijapur, Gulbarga, Mysore and Udupi for preparing district human development reports (DHDRs). This was followed by the preparation of District Human Development Reports for all the districts in the State.

Karnataka State initiated a unique exercise, a first in the country, to measure the performance of Gram Panchayats with respect to the Human Development parameters. This was initiated by Sri. H.K.Patil, Honourable Minister for Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, with a view to strengthening the planning process at the grassroots level and to identify the problems and gaps with respect the various dimensions of human development. We are thankful to him for providing excellent support and encouragement in preparing this report.

We are grateful to Sri.T.M.Vijayabaskar, IAS, Additional Chief Secretary and former Principal Secretary (Rural Development and Panchayat Raj) for initiating the exercise and the support extended to the Research team. We are thankful to Sri.Sanjeev Kumar, IAS, former Principal Secretary (RDPR) for constantly guiding and monitoring the work. We are also grateful to Sri.Subhash Chandra, IAS and Dr.N.Nagambika Devi, IAS, Principal Secretaries in the Department of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj for good support and active participation in completing this report.

We are also thankful to the officials of Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department, Government of Karnataka for associating with this exercise and also making efforts to provide data on key dimensions of human development. In particular we thank Sri.V.Manjula, IAS, former Principal Secretary, Mrs.Uma Mahadevan, Secretary, Dr.H.Shashidhar, State Coordinator in the Department of Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics for their support and encouragement in completing the exercise.

Initially the exercise was taken up on a pilot basis in Gadag district and the performance of the Gram Panchayats with respect to Human Development was computed across the district. In the pilot initiative we received excellent support from the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Planning Officer, Deputy Secretary and Project Directors of the Zilla Panchayat, Gadag. We profusely thank them for the imitative and support in completing the task. In particular we are thankful for the support and guidance extended to us by Sri.D.R.Patil, former member of the Legislative Assembly for his continued support in completing the task in Gadag district and also extending the same to Gram Panchayats in the State.

We express our sincere gratitude to Sri.M.Lakshmi Narayana, IAS, Director General, Administrative Training Institute and ANSSIRD, Mysuru for continued support in completing the task in time. We are thankful to the guidance and support extended by Dr.R.R.Biradar, Associate Professor, Karnataka University for his association with this exercise. We place on record our appreciations to Sri. Pramod M.Chandakavate, Faculty (Land and Water Resources), Sri. G.Mallikarjuna Swamy, Project Manager, Sri. H.T.Veeranna Gowda, Researcher, Sri.Naveen Kumar, Course Assistant, Sri.M.T.Rahaman, Research Assistant for their hard work in completing this report on time. We are also thankful to all the Faculty and Staff of the Institute for their cooperation during the preparation of the Report. We thank Ms.Kamal Impressions for printing the reports in time and all others who either directly contributed their services in completing this exercise.

P.Shivashankar

Dr.G.S.Ganesh Prasad

Contents

1.1.	Concept of Human Development	01
1.2.	Factors Contributing to Human Development	03
1.2.1.	Access to Livelihood Opportunities and Income	04
1.2.2.	Reduction in Poverty and Inequality	05
1.2.3.	Access to Household Assets and Amenities	05
1.2.4.	Access to Food and Nutrition	05
1.2.5.	Equitable Access to Health and Medical Care Services	06
1.2.6.	Education, Training and Skills	07
1.2.7.	Good Governance and Participation	07
1.2.8.	Environmental Conservation	08
1.2.9.	Human Rights Protection	08
1.3.	Methodology and Indicators Used	10
1.3.1.	UNDP's Human Development Report	10
1.3.2.	National-Human Development Report	11
1.3.3.	State Human Development Report	11
1.3.4.	District Human Development Report	12
1.3.5.	Gram Panchayat Human Development Index Report	14
1.3.6.	Indicators for Gram Panchayat HDI	14
1.4.	Data Collection, Compilation and Validation	16
1.5.	Computation of Gram Panchayat Human Development Index	16
1.6.	Analysis of Gram Panchayat Human Development Index	18
1.7.	Concluding Remarks	24
	References	26
	Annexures–Performance of Grama Panchayats	27

Charts

1.1.	Key Components of Human Development Index	03
1.2.	Factors contributing to human development	04
1.3.	Millennium Development Goals	10

Boxes

1.1.	Central issues of human development	03
1.2.	Human Development and Millennium Development Goals	09
1.3.	Comparison between indicators in National HDR 2001 and India HDR 2011	12
1.4.	Rationale for Human Development Report in Karnataka	13

Tables

1.	District wise performance of Gram Panchayats as per GP HDI	18
2.	Performance of Gram Panchayats based on the average GPHDI figure	19

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Concept of Human Development

Ever since the publication of Human Development Report (HDR) by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in 1990, the landscape of development theory, practice and policies, and measurement of development at national, state and district level have undergone far reaching changes. Prior to the emergence of human development as a key approach to improve the quality of life, the focus of development paradigm was on materialistic progress, taking growth with equity and social justice for granted.

Technocratic model of economic growth based on “trickle-down” mechanism focused on physical aspects of savings, investment and economic growth until 1970s. A mere increase in national income or output did not guarantee an improvement in the quality of people’s life in general and weaker sections of the society in particular. Amidst high rates of economic growth, human poverty, social exclusion, vulnerability, gender discrimination, crimes, etc., continues to be widespread and persistent among different sections of the society.

Evidence demonstrated that the assumed “trickle-down effect” did not take place. There is no automatic link between economic growth and human development (UNDP, 1990). According to Dreze and Sen, there is no inevitable connection between economic growth and the quality of life. The effect of economic growth on poverty and inequality is always mediated by public action (Dreze and Sen, 1989: 180-1). Mahbub ul Haq, architect of human development argues that in many societies Gross National Product (GNP) can increase while human lives shrivel (Haq, 1999: 4). Human Progress does not take place automatically and higher income is no guarantee for a better life.

Hence, the focus of development shifted from economic growth based on “trickle-down mechanism” to economic development based on “basic needs approach” in the 1980s and to human development based on “capability approach” in the early 1990s. Accordingly, per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) or Gross National Income (GNI), as an index for economic development is considered to be inadequate in measuring the comforts and well-being of the people. Mahbub ul Haq, drawing upon scholarly academic inputs from Amartya Sen’s writings, went beyond national output or income and

architected a composite Human Development Index (HDI) as an important basis for measurement of quality of life and policy intervention.

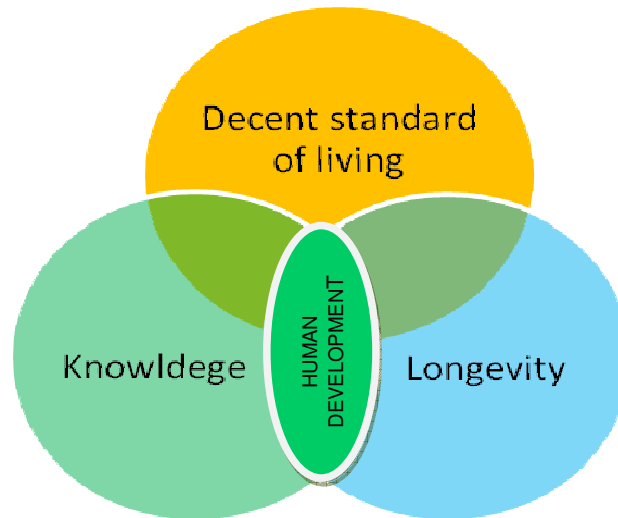
Human development approach, as developed by Amartya Sen and Mahbub ul Haq, which puts people at the centre of the development, considers economic growth as a means to development, but not merely an end in itself. Therefore, human development is defined as a process of enlarging people's choices as well as raising the level of well-being already achieved (UNDP, 1990). Income earning is one of the choices but it is not the sum of all choices. Attainment of better education, health, physical environment and equalization of opportunities to participate in political, social and economic domains of life, freedom to exercise their rights, personal self-respect, etc., are also as important as income. These choices can be infinite and can vary over space and time.

The essential choices are to have a long and healthy life, to be knowledgeable and have access to resources needed for a decent standard of living and to be able to participate in the community life. If these essential choices are not available, many other opportunities in life remain inaccessible (UNDP, 1990). Fundamental to enlarging these choices is building "human capabilities"- the range of activities that a person can do.

It focuses on two sides of development: one is on the formation of human capabilities, such as improved health or knowledge and other one is on the use of their acquired capabilities for work or leisure (UNDP, 1990). From human development perspective, it is the removal of the obstacles that a person can face in his life such as poverty, illiteracy, ill health, lack of access to resources, or lack of civil and political freedoms (GoI, 2010). Therefore, people are the real wealth of a nation, and human development is about creating an environment in which people can develop their full potential and lead productive, creative lives in accordance with their needs and interests (UNDP, 1990: 9). Human development is captured through an average achievements in three basic domains namely longevity, knowledge and decent standard of living (Chart 1.1).

CHART 1.1

Key Components of Human Development Index



1.2. Factors Contributing to Human Development

Human Development is a multivariate phenomenon. It encompasses several aspects of life. Human development is more than HDI. As mentioned earlier, the HDI includes only three essential choices, namely decent standard of living, long and healthy life and to be able to gain knowledge. There are several factors which contribute to human development in different ways. Most of the factors that drive human development are inter-related and reinforcing with each other.

BOX 1.1

Central issues of human development

Social progress-greater access to knowledge, better nutrition and health services.

Economics-the importance of economic growth as a means to reduce inequality and improve levels of human development.

Efficiency-in terms of resource use and availability. Human development is considered to be pro-growth and productivity as long as such growth directly benefits the poor, women and other marginalized groups.

Equity- in terms of economic growth and other human development parameters.

Participation and freedom- particularly empowerment, democratic governance, gender equality, civil and political rights, and cultural liberty, particularly for marginalized groups defined by urban-rural, sex, age, religion, ethnicity, physical/mental parameters, etc.

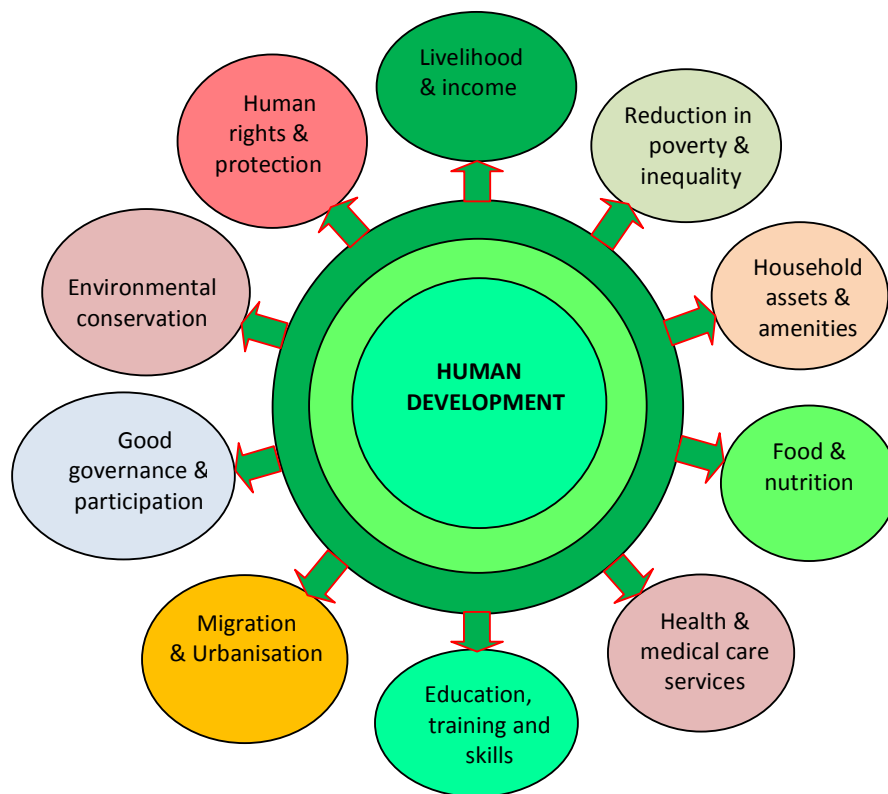
Sustainability - for future generations in ecological, economic and social terms.

Human security - security in daily life against such chronic threats as hunger and abrupt disruptions including joblessness, famine, conflict, etc.

The most important factors that contribute to human development are the livelihood and income earning options; reduction in poverty and inequality; access to household assets and amenities; access to food and nutrition; access to health and medical care services; education, training and skills; migration and urbanisation, good governance and participation; environmental conservation; and human rights and protection (Chart 1.2).

CHART 1.2

Factors contributing to human development



1.2.1. Access to Livelihood Opportunities and Income

Economic growth is a fundamental to human development. As Solow (1956) showed in the Neo-classical Growth Model that human development is both the result of economic growth and is also an input to it. As observed by UNDP (1990) improvement in people's capabilities depends largely on their income and access to basic goods and services. Growth and equal distribution of income is one of the critical elements in improving human development as it ensures access to resources for a decent standard of

living. The most important basic goods and services are food, health care services, education, safe drinking water and sanitation.

1.2.2. Reduction in Poverty and Inequality

Poverty and human development are inextricably interlinked with each other. Poverty is a major cause of poor quality of human development as well as a big hurdle to achieve sustainable economic development. Poverty, whether defined by income, socio-economic status, living conditions or educational level, is the single largest determinant of human development and poor economic growth (Borooah, 2005; Baulch and Hoddinott, 2000). Living in poverty is associated with poor sanitary conditions, unabated sewerage system, lack of clean water resources, and increased exposure to environmental risks. Poverty alleviation and ensuring equitable distribution of income, therefore, are the important factors contributing to human development. A strong negative association exists between poverty and human development.

1.2.3. Access to Household Assets and Amenities

Household assets and amenities reflect quality of life. Household access to radio/transistor, television, computer/Laptop, telephone, mobile phone and motor vehicles (two/four wheelers, bicycles, etc.) will enable their family members to gain knowledge/general awareness, confidence, move across places and involve themselves in different activities that shape their life.

Provision of basic services such as piped water, sanitation systems and electricity contributes to human development. Access to clean water and sanitation reduce the prevalence of gastrointestinal diseases and provision of which forms the backbone of an effective public health system. Access to electric lights enable more reading and education; modern cooking fuels and improved stoves provide a cleaner environment and better health (Desai, *et al*, 2010).

1.2.4. Access to Food and Nutrition

Importance of food and nutrition in human development needs no explanation. Food and nutrition is foundation for human development. Prevalence of malnutrition causes an intolerable burden on national health system and violation of human rights

(right to food). Investment in nutrition, therefore, confers multiple benefits. It reduces health care costs, improves productivity and economic growth, and promotes education and intellectual capacity, leading to human development. Good nutritional status can only be realized and sustained when households have better access to food.

A well-nourished, healthy workforce is a pre-condition for sustainable development. Nutrition plays a critical role in human resource development because deficiencies in essential nutrients lead to malnutrition, which affects an individual's mental and physical state, resulting in poor health and poor work performance. Therefore, the majority of the population should have good health and nutritional status.

1.2.5. Equitable Access to Health and Medical Care Services

Good health of the people is the wealth of a nation. Wealth is not just an economic capital, but includes three other forms of capital namely social, natural and human. *Human capital* consists of healthy, well-educated, skilled, innovative and creative people who are engaged in their communities and participate in governance. Equitable and adequate access to health and medical care services becomes crucial importance in human development. According to WHO, health is defined as “a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. In recent years, ability to lead a ‘socially and economically productive life’ is also considered to be a part of health. It is influenced by a number of factors like access to nutritious food, housing, basic household amenities, protection against environmental hazards and communicable diseases.

Ill-health can lead to deprivation in capability which results in low work efficiency and hence poverty. Poverty, caused by poor health, can further adds fuel to ill health through low food intake, nutritional deficiency, deprivation of basic amenities (safe drinking water, sanitation, drainage, etc.,) causing a colossal loss of financial as well as human resources (GoI, 2011). Therefore, good health not only promotes human development but it also allows people to attend work regularly and to be productive at work and thereby less vulnerable to poverty. Poor countries tend to be unhealthy, and unhealthy countries tend to be poor. Ensuring equitable and quality health and medical care services will go a long way in human development and quality of life.

1.2.6. Education, Training and Skills

Literacy is considered to be the heart of human development and essential for eradicating poverty, reducing child mortality, controlling population growth, achieving gender equality and ensuring sustainable development, peace and strengthening democracy. A good quality basic education equips pupils with literacy skills for life and further learning; literate parents are more likely to send their children to school and have better access to livelihood opportunities of their choice. Hence, education is not only a heart but also a passport to human development, as it opens the doors and expands opportunities and freedoms. It contributes to fostering peace, democracy and economic growth as well as improving health and reducing poverty.

According to economists like Amartya Sen, Mahbub ul Haq, Martha C. Nussbaum, Jean Dreze, Joseph Stiglitz and others, literacy is useful not only for ‘the sake of something else’, but is also useful ‘for its own sake’. Literacy is important in its own right. It is an input to development as well as an output of development. It is not only a means to an end, but an end in itself.

Similarly, skill development is process of acquiring and sharpening capabilities to perform various functions. Education, vocational training and skill development have been considered main factors of human capital from which life time earning and indirect positive benefits are found for an individual (Mincer, 1974; Becker, 1975). Technical, vocational training and other forms of skill development play a vital role in human development through a process of human capital formation, besides formal education.

1.2.7. Good Governance and Participation

Existence of good governance in a society is also a precondition for improved human development. Therefore, the greatest challenge for all societies is to establish a system of good governance that promotes, supports and sustains human development, especially for the poorest and most marginalised sections of the society. Good governance refers to the exercise of political and administrative authority at all levels to manage a country’s affairs. According to the Commission for Human Rights, good governance includes five key attributes, namely transparency, responsibility, accountability, participation and responsiveness. Incorporating these key attributes as measures of development, establishes an “indivisible link” between governance and human

development outcomes. Good governance means providing essential public services such as education, health care services, water, sanitation and basic infrastructures like roads, water, electricity, telecommunication, etc.

At the same time people's participation is equally important at different levels of development. The link between economic growth and human development is missing partly due to lack of good governance and partly due to people's participation at all levels of development paradigm. The government's responsibility is to ensure accountability, openness and transparency for their actions so that resources can have maximum impact in benefiting the people. As stated by Kofi Annan, "Good governance is perhaps the single most important factor in eradicating poverty and promoting development. Good governance supports, promotes and sustains human development, especially for the most marginalized.

1.2.8. Environmental Conservation

Environmental conservation, economic growth and human development are interlinked and interdependent. Environmental problems such as desertification and drought, deforestation, soil erosion, wetland degradation, and insect infestation; household environmental deprivations such as indoor air pollution, inadequate sanitation and safe drinking water; and environmental-related diseases like acute respiratory infections and diarrhea resulting from dirty water and sanitation will have adverse impact on maintenance and acquisition of good health and education, leading to poor human development. Environmental challenges increase inequality, while inequalities in human development such as income, health, and education can further strain the environment (UNDP, 2011).

1.2.9. Human Rights Protection

Human rights such as the right to live, liberty and security; the right not to be discriminated; the right to vote, freedom of speech and freedom of press; right to an adequate standard of living; the right to education; the right to work and to equal pay for equal work; and the right of minorities to enjoy their own culture, religion and language, etc., are also considered to be the human rights. The protection and advancement of these rights of disadvantaged and minority groups are of crucial importance from human development perspective.

According to the HDR 2000 (UNDP, 2000), human right is considered as an important determinant of human development. Human development is essential for realising human rights, and human rights are essential for full human development. Development is unsustainable where the rule of law and equity do not exist; where ethnic, religious or sexual discrimination are rampant; where there are restrictions on free speech, free association and the media; or where large number of people live in abject and degrading poverty. A sustainable human development aims to eliminate poverty, promote human dignity and rights, and provide equitable opportunities for all through good governance, thereby promoting the realisation of all human rights-economic, social, cultural, civil and political.

It can also be noted that most of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as set by the United Nations in 2000 are also closely associated with the human development (Box 1.2 and Chart 1.3). Human rights and sustainable human development are interdependent, mutually reinforcing inextricably linked, complementary and multidimensional.

BOX 1.2

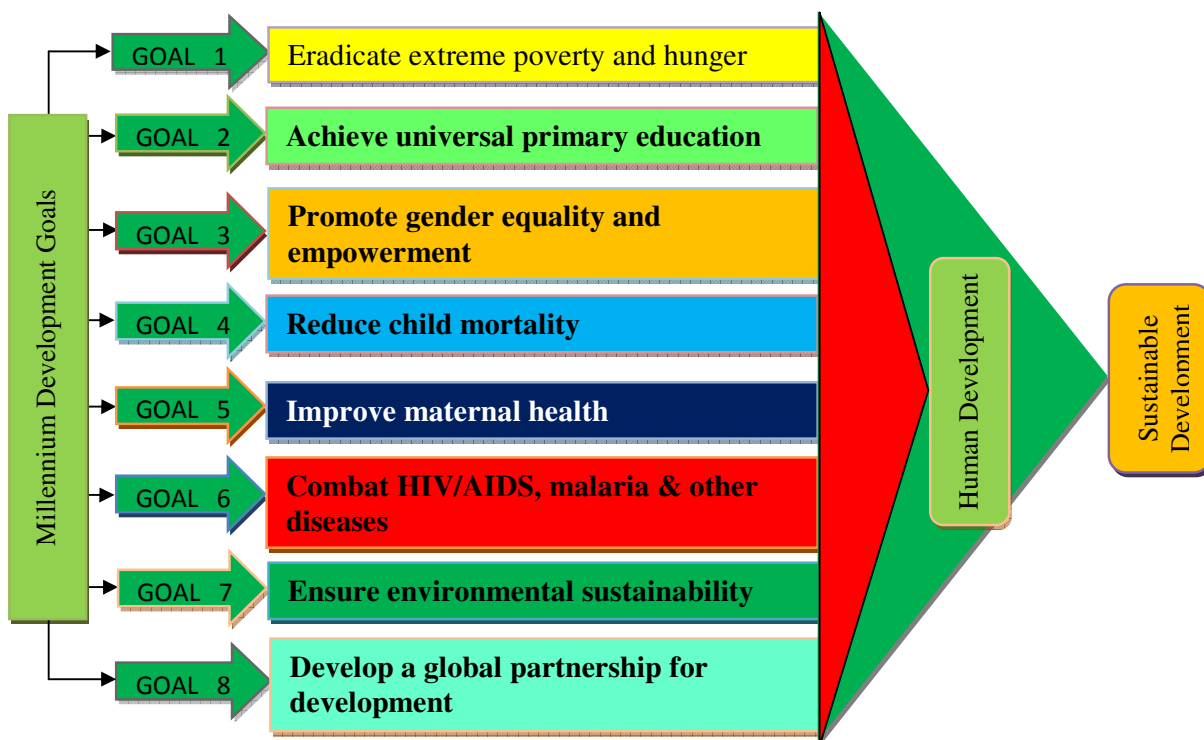
Human Development and Millennium Development Goals

At the global level, in September 2000, 189 world leaders came together at the United Nations (UN) in New York for the Millennium Summit. At the Summit, the UN members signed the United Nations Millennium Declaration and agreed to be united in a world effort to reach strategic development goals. Accordingly, 8 goals, 18 targets and 48 indicators have been identified as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and announced that these targets were to be reached by 2015.

At the Summit, they firmly pledged to free their fellow human beings from the “abject and dehumanizing conditions of extreme poverty,” to “freeing the entire human race from want” and to “making the right to development a reality for everyone.” Based on these solemn promises, they agreed to fight together against poverty, hunger, gender inequality, environmental degradation, and killer diseases such as malaria and HIV, while improving access to education, health care and clean water, all by 2015. These wide-ranging development commitments are encompassed in the eight MDGs. Most of the MDGs are the ambit of human development. It provides solid basis for designing and implementing the public policies for human development at the sub-regional level too. These goals are required to be attained by 2015 from the base year of 1990. A list of MDGs and their linkage with human development is illustrated in Chart 1.3.

CHART 1.3

Millennium Development Goals



1.3. Methodology and Indicators Used

1.3.1. UNDP's Human Development Report

Three basic indicators capturing the longevity, knowledge and decent standard of living have been considered to estimate the HDI by UNDP. The value of HDI measures average achievement in the three dimensions: longevity, knowledge and decent standard of living. The longevity is measured through life expectancy at birth; knowledge is now captured through two indicators, namely, mean years of schooling and expected years of schooling (assigning the weighted average of 2/3rd and 1/3rd weights, respectively); and a decent standard of living is measured through the per capita gross national income (PPP\$).

In order to overcome several weaknesses and limitations associated with the HDI, UNDP in its Human Development Report 2010, introduced several changes in the domain of knowledge and decent standard of living; changes in HDI aggregation and goal posts (For more details, refer UNDP 2010).

1.3.2. National-Human Development Report

Following the UNDP's methodology, the Planning Commission, Government of India has published the National Human Development Report (NHDR) for the first time in 2001 and the India Human Development Report (IHDR) in 2011 at the state level in India. Although the methodology to calculate the HDI and other indices at national level is similar to UNDP, the indicators identified to estimate the indices at the sub-regional levels are different depending upon the availability of data. A list of comparison between the indicators used in the NHDR and IHDR is presented in Box 1.3.

1.3.3. State Human Development Report

In India, the preparation of HDRs has begun with the publication of the Madhya Pradesh HDR in 1995. It is the first sub-national HDR in the world and the second report was published in 1998 and the third in 2002. Karnataka was the second state to publish the Karnataka Human Development Report (KHDR) first in 1999 and the second in 2005. Immediately after, other State Governments such as Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Punjab, Orissa, Gujarat, etc., have also initiated the preparation of their State HDRs. These reports attempt to assess intra-State disparity in progress of human development and provide policy interventions for further development.

Both the NHDR and the UNDP methodologies had limited applicability owing to data constraints at the state or sub-regional level (GoK, 2005). The methodology adopted for computation of HDI at the district and the state levels in Karnataka is more or less similar to the one adopted by UNDP. But the indicators used are somewhat different depending on the availability of data.

BOX 1.3

Comparison between indicators in National HDR 2001 and India HDR 2011				
Index	UNDP- HDR Pre-2010	UNDP-HDR 2010	NHDR 2001	India HDR 2011
Health	Life expectancy at birth	Life expectancy at birth	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Life expectancy at age 1•Infant Mortality Rate	Life expectancy at birth
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Adult literacy rate• Combined gross enrolment ratio	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mean years of schooling• Expected years of schooling	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Literacy rate (7 years & above)• Intensity of formal education	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Literacy rate (7 years & above)• Adjusted mean years of schooling
Income	Gross domestic product per capita (PPP\$)	Gross national income per capita (PPP\$)	Inequality adjusted per capita real consumption expenditure	Inequality adjusted per capita real consumption expenditure

Source: Planning Commission (2002) and UNDP (2010).

1.3.4. District Human Development Report

The District Human Development Report (DHDR) aims at estimating inter-taluk disparity in different dimensions of human development and indentifying the developmental gaps to be addressed at the district level and also across different taluks in the district. Preparation of DHDR provides a sound base for designing and implementing district plans from the human development point of view and also for proper allocation of funds.

In this regard, the Idukki district Panchayath in Kerala state was the first to publish the DHDR of Idukki district in 2000. Following the initiation made by Kerala state, a good number of districts in India began to prepare a DHDR with the assistance of the Planning Commission and UNDP. The DHDRs of Bankura (2006), Malda (2007), Birbhum and many others in West Bengal were also other comprehensive reports with sub-district level analysis.

The Karnataka state also brought about the DHDRs for four districts in the first phase, namely Vijayapura, Kalaburagi, Mysuru and Udupi in 2008. The main objectives of these reports were to capture variations in the status of human development at the district level; enable the Government to take a holistic view of the State's development outside the normal governmental functioning and assess the strengths and weaknesses of existing departmental policies.

Experience of preparing the DHDRs for the above 4 districts in Karnataka revealed that the indicators used and the time period during which the data collected for different indicators were not similar across these four districts. In order to make the DHDRs more policy oriented, basis for identifying the priority areas and allocation of funds, the Government of Karnataka has published DHDRs for all 30 districts in the State in 2015.

The unique features of these DHDRs are the wider coverage of human development and its related issues, uniform computational methodology, indicators and time period adopted, issue based small area studies and radar analysis. The rationale for preparation of DHDR is provided in Box 1.4.

BOX 1.4

Rationale for Human Development Report in Karnataka

Experience gained from the publications of two HDRs of Karnataka and 4 DHDRs motivated the State Planning Department to initiate the preparation of DHDRs for all the 30 districts at a time. Introduction of micro level planning and PRI system and the 73rd and 74th constitutional amendments mandate the preparation of district level plans. The premier objectives of the DHDRs are to:

- capture variations in status of human development at the District and Taluk level;
- enable the local government to take holistic view of the state's development outside the normal governmental functioning;
- integrate human development objectives such as larger inflow of funds to low human development regions in policy formulation;
- focus on specific local issues of human development such as malnutrition, and livelihood expansion;
- assess impact of programmes on specific issues of human development at the District level;
- provide an opportunity for preparing district plans from a human development perspective;
- assess the strengths and weaknesses of the existing departmental policies
- formulate Special Development Plan (SDP) and comprehensive composite development index;
- develop awareness among the official and non-official leaders at the district and below about the Millennium Development Goals and accordingly design and execute the public policies; and

1.3.5. Grama Panchayath Human Development Index Report

The preparation of Grama Panchayath Human Development Index (GPHDI) Report is an important event which provides guidelines for grassroots level human development. For the first time in the history of the country the Government of Karnataka has initiated the process of computing the Grama Panchayath Human Development Index based on the same set of indicators that were used in the preparation of District Human Development Report.

1.3.6. Indicators for Grama Panchayath HDI

The indicators used for deriving Grama Panchayath HDI are as follows:

Dimensions	Indicators	Methods of obtaining indicators	Data Source
Standard of Living	Percentage of Households having access to modern Cooking fuel	No. of households using modern fuels like LPG, Electricity, Biogas, Solar, etc/ Total number of households *100.	Backward Classes Welfare Department, 2015
	Percentage of Households having access to Toilet	No. of households having toilet /Total no. HHs. *100.	Backward Classes Welfare Department, 2015
	Percentage of Households having access to Safe Drinking Water	No. of households provided with safe drinking water/Total no. HHs. *100.	Backward Classes Welfare Department, 2015
	Percentage of Households having access to Electricity	No. of households having electricity /Total no. HHs. *100.	Backward Classes Welfare Department, 2015
	Percentage of Households having access to Pucca house	Total no. of HHs. with pucca houses/Total no. of HHs. * 100	Backward Classes Welfare Department, 2015
	Percentage of workers in the Non-agricultural sector	No. of workers engaged in Non agricultural sectors/ Total workers * 100	Backward Classes Welfare Department, 2015
	Per-capita Income	Computed using the Census 2011 figures on Total number of workers, Taluk domestic Product	Department of Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics

Dimensions	Indicators	Methods of obtaining indicators	Data Source
Health	Number of Child Deaths	Number of Child deaths (0-5 years) reported during the year 2014-15	Data has been collected from Zilla Panchayaths through Anganawadi centres in the village and then consolidated at the Grama Panchayath level Data has been validated with the similar information available with the Junior Health Assistant and / or ASHA worker in the village
	Maternal Deaths	Number of Maternal deaths reported (either during pregnancy or within 45 days of delivery) during the year 2014-15	Data has been collected from Zilla Panchayaths through Anganawadi centres in the village and then consolidated at the Grama Panchayath level Data has been validated with the similar information available with the Junior Health Assistant and/or ASHA worker in the village
Education	Literacy Rate	As per Census definition	Backward Classes Welfare Department, 2015
	Gross Enrolment Rate (both Primary and Secondary)	Gross Enrollment at primary and secondary schools / No. of children in the age group of 6 to 14	Data has been collected from DDPI or BEO of Education department for each of the villages and then consolidated at the level of Grama Panchayath

1.4. Data Collection, Compilation and Validation

A heap of information on different aspects of human development has been gathered from various sources. The preparation of GPHDI is largely based on secondary data collected from various sources of Government publications and departments. The bulk of the data relating to demography, livelihood and employment, household amenities and assets were collected from the Backward Classes Welfare Department. Data on per capita income has been computed using the data provided by the Planning Department on the Taluk Domestic Product. Data on Health and Education parameters have been collected from the Zilla Panchayaths through the Department of Health and Family Welfare and also Department of Women and Child Development. The data was available for 5898 Grama Panchayaths across 30 districts in the State.

1.5. Computation of Grama Panchayath Human Development Index

A wide range of factors determining human development outcomes at the GP level have been identified in the present report. Keeping the uniformity in dimensions, variables, source of data, time period and methodology across all the GPs in the state, HDI, was computed at the Grama Panchayath level (with min and max value fixed across the State).

The methodology for computation of HDI, as revised in the UNDP's HDR 2010 is adopted, keeping the same dimensions such as knowledge, longevity and decent standard of living. In order to capture educational attainment, rate of literacy and Gross Enrollment Rate at primary and secondary level schools are used.

As the data on life expectancy at age birth is not available at the village level, Number of Child Deaths and Maternal Deaths reported in the village are proxied to measure health attainment. Decent standard of living is measured through seven indicators as mention in 1.3.6 further the indicators are also identified as positive and negative indicators and the methodology for computation of HDI involves the following steps.

As a first step, a minimum and maximum value has to be set for each of the HDI indicators to transform them into indices lying between zero and one. For this purpose, the observed minimum and maximum figures for each of the indicators is considered.

Since the Geometric Mean has to be calculated, in the case of a positive indicator, the minimum value would be taken as 10 per cent less than the observed minimum value in the state. Similarly, in the case of a negative indicator, the maximum value would be taken as 10 per cent more than the observed maximum value.

As there are two types of indicators namely negative and positive, each one needs different method of computation. The index value in the case of a positive indicator can be calculated using the following formula:

The index value in the case of a positive indicator can be calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{Index Value} = \frac{(\text{Actual Value} - \text{Minimum Value})}{(\text{Maximum Value} - \text{Minimum Value})}$$

The index value in the case of a negative indicator can be calculated by using the formula:

$$\text{Index Value} = \frac{(\text{Maximum Value} - \text{Actual Value})}{(\text{Maximum Value} - \text{Minimum Value})}$$

In the case of per capita income, first convert the actual value (the minimum and maximum per capita income) into natural log values before converting into the index.

For computing sectoral indices geometric mean is used. There are three indices such as standard of living index, health index and education index. The method of calculation for each index is as follows:

Sectoral Index = If I_1, I_2, \dots, I_n are the n indices for a particular sector, then the Geometric mean for the sector = $(I_1 \times I_2 \times \dots \times I_n)^{(1/n)}$.

For computation of HDI, these three sectoral indices (living standard, health and education) are aggregated using geometric mean with the following formula:

$$\text{HDI} = (SI_l \times SI_h \times SI_e)^{(1/3)}$$

Where,

SI_l is the sectoral index for living standard,

SI_h is the sectoral index for health and

SI_e is the sectoral index for education.

The value of HDI falls between 0 and 1; the greater the value, the better is the achievement in human development and *vice versa*.

1.6. Analysis of Grama Panchayath Human Development Index

Analysis of the Human Development scenario across 5898 Grama Panchayaths, for which data was available, indicates that almost equal number of Grama Panchayaths are performing above and below the state average GPHDI figure of 0.4392. All the Grama Panchayaths located in the districts of Bangalore Urban, Dakshina Kannada and Udupi are above the state average HDI figures. All the Grama Panchayaths in Yadgir district are below the state average HDI figures. Apart from this the other districts that are performing poorly are Bagalkot, Bidar, Gadag, Kalburagi, Raichur and Vijayapura districts where more than 90 per cent of the Grama Panchayaths were below the average HDI figures. The details of district-wise number and percentage of Grama Panchayaths performing above and below the average figures are given in the following Table:

Table 1: District wise performance of Grama Panchayaths as per GP HDI

District	Number of Grama Panchayaths		Percentage of Grama Panchayaths	
	Above the State Average HDI	Below the State Average HDI	Above the State Average HDI	Below the State Average HDI
Bagalkot	16	181	8.12	91.88
Ballari	44	153	22.34	77.66
Belagavi	164	324	33.61	66.39
Bengaluru Rural	102	2	98.08	1.92
Bengaluru Urban	93	0	100.00	0.00
Bidar	10	172	5.49	94.51
Chamarajanagar	61	68	47.29	52.71
Chikkaballapura	69	87	44.23	55.77
Chikkamagaluru	188	36	83.93	16.07
Chitradurga	48	137	25.95	74.05
Dakshina Kannada	206	0	100.00	0.00
Davanagere	152	70	68.47	31.53
Dharwad	97	46	67.83	32.17
Gadag	9	113	7.38	92.62
Hassan	199	65	75.38	24.62
Haveri	67	154	30.32	69.68
Kalaburagi	8	252	3.08	96.92
Kodagu	98	3	97.03	2.97
Kolar	95	59	61.69	38.31

District	Number of Grama Panchayaths		Percentage of Grama Panchayaths	
	Above the State Average HDI	Below the State Average HDI	Above the State Average HDI	Below the State Average HDI
Koppal	18	134	11.84	88.16
Mandya	164	67	71.00	29.00
Mysuru	235	23	91.09	8.91
Raichur	5	173	2.81	97.19
Ramanagara	94	32	74.60	25.40
Shimoga	244	23	91.39	8.61
Tumakuru	148	183	44.71	55.29
Udupi	148	0	100.00	0.00
Uttara Kannada	174	57	75.32	24.68
Vijayapura	2	208	0.95	99.05
Yadgir	0	118	0.00	100.00
Total	2958	2940	50.15	49.85

It may be observed from the above Table that the following are the districts where the Grama Panchayaths are performing above and below the state average GP HDI figures:

Districts with 100 per cent of Grama Panchayaths performing above the State average GPHDI (0.4392)	Bengaluru Urban, Dakshina Kannada and Udupi
Districts with all the Grama Panchayaths performing below the state average GPHDI (0.4392)	Yadgir

Similar analysis has also been done for each of the Taluks in the District. The details of Taluk-wise number and percentage of Grama Panchayaths performing above and below the average HDI figures are given in the following Table:

Table 2: Performance of Grama Panchayaths based on the average GPHDI figure

District	Taluk	Number of Grama Panchayaths		Percentage of Grama Panchayaths	
		Above the State Average HDI	Below the State Average HDI	Above the State Average HDI	Below the State Average HDI
Bagalkot	Badami	2	40	4.76	95.24
	Bagalkot	5	25	16.67	83.33
	Bilgi	1	23	4.17	95.83

District	Taluk	Number of Grama Panchayaths		Percentage of Grama Panchayaths	
		Above the State Average HDI	Below the State Average HDI	Above the State Average HDI	Below the State Average HDI
	Hungund	5	29	14.71	85.29
	Jamkhandi	1	37	2.63	97.37
	Mudhol	2	27	6.90	93.10
Ballari	Ballari	16	22	42.11	57.89
	Hadagalli	4	22	15.38	84.62
	Hagaribommanahalli	2	20	9.09	90.91
	Hospet	6	16	27.27	72.73
	Kudligi	2	34	5.56	94.44
	Sandur	12	14	46.15	53.85
	Siruguppa	2	25	7.41	92.59
Belagavi	Athni	8	46	14.81	85.19
	Bilahongal	6	43	12.24	87.76
	Belagavi	47	7	87.04	12.96
	Chikkodi	45	17	72.58	27.42
	Gokak	7	50	12.28	87.72
	Hukeri	22	29	43.14	56.86
	Khanapur	15	34	30.61	69.39
	Ramdurg	1	33	2.94	97.06
	Raybag	7	26	21.21	78.79
	Savadathi	6	39	13.33	86.67
Bengaluru Rural	Devanahalli	24	0	100.00	0.00
	Dod Ballapur	29	0	100.00	0.00
	Hosakote	26	2	92.86	7.14
	Nelamangala	23	0	100.00	0.00
Bengaluru Urban	Anekal	27	0	100.00	0.00
	Bengaluru East	11	0	100.00	0.00
	Bengaluru North	37	0	100.00	0.00
	Bengaluru South	18	0	100.00	0.00
Bidar	Aurad	0	38	0.00	100.00
	Basavakalyan	2	35	5.41	94.59
	Bhalki	0	39	0.00	100.00
	Bidar	4	30	11.76	88.24
	Humnabad	4	30	11.76	88.24
Chamarajanagar	Chamarajanagar	19	24	44.19	55.81
	Gundlupet	16	18	47.06	52.94
	Kollegal	21	19	52.50	47.50
	Yelandur	5	7	41.67	58.33
Chikkaballapura	Bagepalli	11	14	44.00	56.00
	Chikkaballapura	16	6	72.73	27.27
	Chintamani	13	22	37.14	62.86
	Gauribidanur	13	25	34.21	65.79

District	Taluk	Number of Grama Panchayaths		Percentage of Grama Panchayaths	
		Above the State Average HDI	Below the State Average HDI	Above the State Average HDI	Below the State Average HDI
	Gudibanda	4	4	50.00	50.00
	Sidlaghatta	12	16	42.86	57.14
Chikkamagaluru	Chikkamagaluru	42	5	89.36	10.64
	Kadur	38	19	66.67	33.33
	Koppa	22	0	100.00	0.00
	Mudigere	29	0	100.00	0.00
	Narasimharajapura	14	0	100.00	0.00
	Sringeri	9	0	100.00	0.00
	Tarikere	34	12	73.91	26.09
Chitradurga	Challakere	2	36	5.26	94.74
	Chitradurga	11	27	28.95	71.05
	Hiriyur	7	25	21.88	78.13
	Holalkere	19	10	65.52	34.48
	Hosdurga	6	27	18.18	81.82
	Molakalmuru	3	12	20.00	80.00
Dakshina Kannada	Bantval	53	0	100.00	0.00
	Beltangadi	47	0	100.00	0.00
	Mangaluru	40	0	100.00	0.00
	Puttur	38	0	100.00	0.00
	Sulya	28	0	100.00	0.00
Davanagere	Channagiri	31	28	52.54	47.46
	Davanagere	34	6	85.00	15.00
	Harapanahalli	21	13	61.76	38.24
	Harihar	16	6	72.73	27.27
	Honnali	33	12	73.33	26.67
	Jagalur	17	5	77.27	22.73
Dharwad	Dharwad	35	4	89.74	10.26
	Hubli	25	1	96.15	3.85
	Kalghatgi	14	14	50.00	50.00
	Kundgol	9	17	34.62	65.38
	Navalgund	14	10	58.33	41.67
Gadag	Gadag	8	19	29.63	70.37
	Mundargi	0	19	0.00	100.00
	Nargund	0	13	0.00	100.00
	Ron	0	35	0.00	100.00
	Shirahatti	1	27	3.57	96.43
Hassan	Alur	15	0	100.00	0.00
	Arkalgud	27	9	75.00	25.00
	Arsikere	28	17	62.22	37.78
	Belur	26	11	70.27	29.73
	Channarayapatna	27	13	67.50	32.50

District	Taluk	Number of Grama Panchayaths		Percentage of Grama Panchayaths	
		Above the State Average HDI	Below the State Average HDI	Above the State Average HDI	Below the State Average HDI
	Hassan	38	1	97.44	2.56
	Hole Narsipur	12	14	46.15	53.85
	Sakleshpur	26	0	100.00	0.00
Haveri	Byadgi	9	12	42.86	57.14
	Hangal	7	35	16.67	83.33
	Haveri	8	25	24.24	75.76
	Hirekerur	14	24	36.84	63.16
	Ranibennur	16	22	42.11	57.89
	Savanur	4	17	19.05	80.95
	Shiggaon	9	19	32.14	67.86
Kalaburagi	Afzalpur	1	26	3.70	96.30
	Aland	0	47	0.00	100.00
	Chincholi	0	36	0.00	100.00
	Chitapur	0	43	0.00	100.00
	Kalaburagi	5	36	12.20	87.80
	Jevargi	1	39	2.50	97.50
	Sedam	1	25	3.85	96.15
Kodagu	Madikeri	25	0	100.00	0.00
	Somvarpet	38	2	95.00	5.00
	Virajpet	35	1	97.22	2.78
Kolar	Bangarapet	23	13	63.89	36.11
	Kolar	24	12	66.67	33.33
	Malur	19	9	67.86	32.14
	Mulbagal	20	9	68.97	31.03
	Srinivaspur	9	16	36.00	64.00
Koppal	Gangawati	10	32	23.81	76.19
	Koppal	7	31	18.42	81.58
	Kushtagi	0	36	0.00	100.00
	Yelbarga	1	35	2.78	97.22
Mandya	Krishnarajpet	25	8	75.76	24.24
	Maddur	34	8	80.95	19.05
	Malavalli	20	18	52.63	47.37
	Mandya	37	9	80.43	19.57
	Nagamangala	12	16	42.86	57.14
	Pandavapura	16	8	66.67	33.33
	Shrirangapattana	20	0	100.00	0.00
Mysuru	Heggadadevankote	36	2	94.74	5.26
	Hunsur	37	3	92.50	7.50
	Krishnarajanagara	28	6	82.35	17.65
	Mysuru	33	1	97.06	2.94
	Nanjangud	38	6	86.36	13.64

District	Taluk	Number of Grama Panchayaths		Percentage of Grama Panchayaths	
		Above the State Average HDI	Below the State Average HDI	Above the State Average HDI	Below the State Average HDI
	Piriyapatna	32	2	94.12	5.88
	T. Narasipur	31	3	91.18	8.82
Raichur	Devadurga	0	33	0.00	100.00
	Lingsugur	0	38	0.00	100.00
	Manvi	0	37	0.00	100.00
	Raichur	1	33	2.94	97.06
	Sindhur	4	32	11.11	88.89
Ramanagara	Channapatna	24	8	75.00	25.00
	Kanakapura	31	12	72.09	27.91
	Magadi	22	10	68.75	31.25
	Ramanagara	17	2	89.47	10.53
Shimoga	Bhadravati	38	1	97.44	2.56
	Hosanagara	29	0	100.00	0.00
	Sagar	35	0	100.00	0.00
	Shikaripura	27	17	61.36	38.64
	Shimoga	39	2	95.12	4.88
	Sorab	38	3	92.68	7.32
	Tirthahalli	38	0	100.00	0.00
Tumakuru	Chiknayakanhalli	11	17	39.29	60.71
	Gubbi	18	16	52.94	47.06
	Koratagere	6	18	25.00	75.00
	Kunigal	16	20	44.44	55.56
	Madhugiri	17	22	43.59	56.41
	Pavagada	15	19	44.12	55.88
	Sira	10	32	23.81	76.19
	Tiptur	14	12	53.85	46.15
	Tumakuru	33	8	80.49	19.51
	Turuvekere	8	19	29.63	70.37
Udupi	Karkal	33	0	100.00	0.00
	Kundapura	64	0	100.00	0.00
	Udupi	51	0	100.00	0.00
Uttara Kannada	Ankola	18	3	85.71	14.29
	Bhatkal	15	1	93.75	6.25
	Haliyal	17	7	70.83	29.17
	Honavar	27	1	96.43	3.57
	Karwar	18	0	100.00	0.00
	Kumta	16	6	72.73	27.27
	Mundgod	3	13	18.75	81.25
	Siddapur	18	5	78.26	21.74
	Sirsi	28	4	87.50	12.50
	Supa	4	12	25.00	75.00

District	Taluk	Number of Grama Panchayaths		Percentage of Grama Panchayaths	
		Above the State Average HDI	Below the State Average HDI	Above the State Average HDI	Below the State Average HDI
	Yellapur	10	5	66.67	33.33
Vijayapura	Basavana Bagevadi	1	36	2.70	97.30
	Indi	0	51	0.00	100.00
	Muddebihal	0	32	0.00	100.00
	Sindgi	0	42	0.00	100.00
	Vijayapura	1	47	2.08	97.92
Yadgir	Shahpur	0	38	0.00	100.00
	Shorapur	0	42	0.00	100.00
	Yadgir	0	38	0.00	100.00
Total		2958	2940	50.15	49.85

It may be observed from the above Table that the following are the taluks where the Grama Panchayaths are showing the best and poor performance:

Taluks with 100 per cent of Grama Panchayaths performing above the State average GPHDI (0.4392)	Alur, Anekal, Bantvala, Beltangadi, Bengaluru East, Bengaluru North, Bengaluru South, Devanahalli, Doddaballapur, Hosanagara, Karkala, Karwar, Koppa, Kundapura, Madikeri, Mangaluru, Mudigere, Narasimharaja Pura, Nelamangala, Puttur, Sagara, Sakleshpur, Sringeri, Srirangapattana, Sulya, Thirthahalli & Udupi (27 taluks)
Taluks with all the Grama Panchayaths (100 per cent) performing below the state average GPHDI (0.4392)	Aland, Aurad, Bhalki, Chincholi, Chittapur, Devadurga, Kushtagi, Indi, Lingsugur, Manvi, Muddebihal, Mundargi, Nargund, Raichur, Ron, Shahpur, Sindgi, Shorapur & Yadgir (19 taluks)

The details of the Human Development Index for each of the 5898 Grama Panchayaths in the State are given in the next section.

1.7. Concluding Remarks

Economic growth, as defined by GDP per capita, is found to be inadequate to measure quality of life and human well-being. Human Development approach is more than economic growth (national income). Human development is the process of enlarging the people's choices. Fundamental to enlarging these choices is building human capabilities-the range of things that a person can do or be in life. The most basic

capabilities for human development are to lead a long and healthy life, to be knowledgeable, to have access to the resources needed for a decent standard of living and to be able to participate in the life of the community and decision affecting their lives. Without these, many choices are simply not available, and many opportunities in life remain inaccessible. Therefore, the HDI encompassing all these dimensions of development is considered to be an improved tool to measure quality of life and richness of human being.

Preparation of HDI covering different domains of life and sectors of the economy at Grama Panchayath level is indeed a unique exercise that the Government of Karnataka has initiated. The report would be the important yardstick to identify the absolute and relative backwardness in the areas such as education, health, livelihood expansion, standard of living, child development, gender equality, all of which are aimed at improving the standard of living in rural areas. It is quite useful document which helps in designing and implementing the well-conceived plans at the Grama Panchayath level. The report can also be a base for allocation of funds under different programmes implemented depending upon the backwardness of Grama Panchayaths.

Estimation of GPHDI gives the current achievements in the areas of standard of living, health and education across Grama Panchayaths. This helps in fine-tuning the existing programmes or introducing the new innovative schemes for development of a particular domain (health, education or livelihood opportunities), which is lagging in a particular Grama Panchayath. For the policy makers and development practitioners, these indices will provide handy tools to give policy direction for further human development.

REFERENCES

- Baulch, B. and J. Hoddinott (2000): '*Poverty dynamics and economic mobility in developing countries*', *Journal of Development Studies* 36(6), 1–24
- Becker, G.S., (1975): *Human Capital*, Columbia University Press, Columbia, USA.
- Borooah, V. K. (2005): *Caste, Inequality, and Poverty in India*, *Review of Development Economics* 9 (3): 399-414.
- Desai, Sonalde B., Amaresh Dubey, Brij Lal Joshi, Mitali Sen, Abusaleh Shariff, and Reeve Vanneman (2010): *Human Development in India: Challenges for a Society in Transition*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi
- Drèze, Jean, and Amartya Sen (1989): *Hunger and Public Action*, Clarendon Press, Oxford.
- Government of India (2011): *India Human Development Report 2011*, Institute of Applied Manpower Research, Planning Commission, New Delhi.
- Government of India (2010): *Human Development in India: Action to Analysis*, UNDP India, Planning Commission, Government of India, New Delhi.
- Haq, Mahbub ul (1999): *Reflections on Human Development*. Oxford University Press, Delhi.
- Mincer, J., (1974): *Schooling, Experience and Earnings*, National Bureau of Economic Research. New York, USA.
- Solow, Robert M (1956): *A Contribution to the Theory of Economic Growth*, *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 70, 65-94.
- UNDP (1990): *Human Development Report*, UNDP, New York.
