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DETERMINANTS OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND REGIONAL INEQUALITIES IN KARNATAKA

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ABSTRACT **DOI No: 10.36713/epra17676** **Article DOI: https://doi.org/10.36713/epra17676**

The determinants of human development and regional inequality in Karnataka is analysed in this study. This study majorly examined the indicators of human development. This paper investigation is also based on secondary data using co-efficient variations (CV) examines overall inequality of human development within Karnataka. The study results are evident from 1991 to 2011 HDI values that the districts from the southern regions of the state have higher HDI values compared to northern regions of the state, signifying high intra-regional inequality in human development in the state. It observes that Kalaburgi the revenue region (Ballari, Bidar, Kalaburgi, Koppal, Raichur and Yadagiri districts) has stood lowest in the per capita income. Kalaburgi region"s per capita income is less than half of the per capita income of the Bengaluru region.

KEY WORDS: ***Human Development; Poverty; Inequality***

I . INTRODUCTION

The principal objective of development planning shows the human development and attainment of a higher standard of living for the people (UNDP-1995). This needs a more equitable distribution of development benefits and opportunities, a better living environment and empowerment of the poor and marginalized. The challenge formulates policies and programmes to construct the bridge between regional, social and economic inequalities in as effective and sustainable a manner as possible India Economic Survey (2020-21).

Human development covers the economic growth and sharing of all types of human needs, including hunger and unemployment. Human development is a multi-dimensional process of accruing benefits of economic growth reflected in the improvement of the quality of life of people, the factors of the process are explained in terms of the assessable human development index. This estimates the HDI in terms of three basic capabilities such as life duration, education and living standards.

The concept of human development emerged in the late 1980s that keeps people at the centre of the development program. In this concept, economic growth and wealth are measured as means to development, not an end by the problem. (India HDI 2019). The human development indices are created by the Mahbub ul Haq and Amartya Sen on a global scale. One of the social aspects is the human development index because human capital capacity could be measured by this index. Arkas Viddy et, al says that there is a relationship between the human development index and economic growth (2019).16

The Indian economy's growth rate by 9.2 percent in 2021-22 and 7.3 percent in 2020-21 respectively. The GDP was 8 to 8.5 percent in 2022-23. The growth rate of GSDP and per capita income in the state during 2001 to 2011 is 8.2 percent and 7.6 percent respectively. From 2016-17, the state's share in all of India's GDP was 7.5% during 2012-13 to 2016-17. The per capita income (PCI) measures the standard of living of the people and is a major component of HDI. The state continues to be a medium-income state, with per capita income considerably below the all-India average. According to HDR 2011, the HDI for India

was 0.547 in 2011 with an overall global ranking of 134 compared to 119 as per HDR 2010. However, a comparative analysis of the trends during 1980-2011 countries in terms of average annual HDI growth rate. Life expectancy at birth in India was 65.4 years in 2011, however, it has increased by one percentage point from 64.4 in 2010 to 65.4 in 2011.

Karnataka is one of the economically progressive states in India. The literacy rate of the State is 75.4 percent in 2011, which is above the national average of 74.04 percent. Karnataka is the 7th most urbanized state with 38.6% of the population living in urban areas. Interns of health, the average life expectancy age in the state is 67 and the infant mortality rate is 24 percent of 1,000 live births. Thus, the state has achieved steady economic growth, coupled with impressive strides in poverty reduction with 20.9 percent of the population below the poverty line. Though the state is comparatively better positioned in terms of major socio-economic indicators, it is experiencing widened intra-regional inequality in the state.

This study analysis of determinates of human development and regional inequalities in Karnataka. Karnataka was a medium human development state. The present study focuses on the indicators for an estimate of the standard of living, health and education dimensions, poverty and State District Domestic Product (GSDP) to identify regional inequalities in achieving human development across regions and social groups in district-wise and division wise the state.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Human development has been defined in connection with social and economic well-being. Therefore, it is significant to highlight some of these definitions. **UNDP (2005)** well-defined human development as enlarging people's choices in a way that enables them to lead longer, healthier and fuller to survive. Given these definitions, it can be said that components of human development are broad and central in the life of every person. **Sen (2002)** further that human development is a holistic process which includes welfare human rights and freedom. This just means that improving individuals' lives complete the provision of the basic needs of life and can be reinforced with the exercise of rights, freedom and fairness.

Savita Ratan Kumar Ghosal (2011) examines the nature of the inequality in economic growth and human development across the states of India, especially during the first decade of reform. Studies have indeed been able to rank amongst the 10 fastest growing countries in the world and also reduce our economic poverty to 26%, to raise our annual average growth rate, RPCI to a very high level (7.09%). In the Indian social sector, health remains a very fragile state such that the literacy rate is 65%, and an abysmally low proportion of 3.35% and 1.22% of GDP on education and health, the HDI rank is 127. Moreover, there is a high level of interstate inequality in respect of human development, growth rate RPCI and SSE by Govt. Manoj Panda and Samraj Sahay (2020) indicate about infrastructure development, social sector expenditure and financial inclusion have positive and significant on GSDP and per capita, GSDP across states and seem to be important drivers of growth across states in India. Urbanization by itself seems to be hurting growth though it has a positive effect on per capita GSDP.

Viswanathan and Bahinipati (2021) argue that Gujarat needs to strengthen and reorient its development priorities by accelerating public spending more on critical areas of public health infrastructure, provision of better healthcare services, nutritional security, education and skill development, women empowerment, etc., which are critical aspects of human development and inclusive growth.

Abiodun Oladapo and Rahman (2016) examine the basic determinant factors of human development identified the related demographic variables that may likely reasonable the relationship between the identified factors. This study finds out a wide review of the relevant literature to show human development is not only determined by education, health, income human rights and social justice but also influenced by some demographic variables like educational attainment and gender composition.

Michael Binder and Georgiadis (2011) focus on characterizing institutionally driven heterogeneities in the development effects of macroeconomic policies and on comparing the development process as measured by GDP to that measured by the Human Development Index that marks out the form of government consumption expansions positively affect long-run GDP in countries with low institutional quality, but negatively affect long-run GDP in countries with high institutional quality. Sumit Shah (2016) tries to find the major factors affecting the human development index like the health index, education index and income index that identifies the analysis of determinants factors and region-wise analysis of the human development index.

Singariaya (2014) explores several socioeconomic factors associated with the human development index in major states of India. He shows that infant mortality rate, the incidence of poverty and marriage below age eighteen are also playing an important role in reducing the value of HDI. The socioeconomic indicators like per capita income, literacy, females engaged in

salaried work, the share of the urban population and household facilities like electrification and telephone accessibility lift the living standards, which are situated in positive quadrants, suggesting a positive association with HDI in India.

Choudhary and Kundal (2017) discuss the trends in determinants of human development in India, many important pieces of evidence in context with various dimensions of human development, viz., economics, education, health and gender were traced. It is evident that some determinants of exposed increasing trends, whereas others exhibited decreasing trends like reduced gender gaps in context with some of the determinants. It attempts to make on suitable at the end recording certain implications yielding positive and negative effects on human development.

Arisman (2018) notices the results of processing with a fixed effect model show that population and per capita income growth rate affects the human development index in ASEAN countries, whereas the variable rate of inflation and unemployment rate does not affect the human development index. This study exhibits the importance of government to control the population and acceleration economic growth.

Ibrahim, Rajashree and Somashekharappa (2012) analyse the dropout among school children in India especially the problem of poor families. These paper-wide differentials exist in the literacy rate among males and females and the gap is still high despite the various schemes initiated by the government. This paper describes the socioeconomic determinants of school dropped-out children in north Karnataka. **Katy Bergstrom (2022)** in this paper identifies that links growth in mean incomes and changes in the distribution of relative incomes to reductions in absolute poverty and examines the role of income inequality in poverty reduction. This paper finds that the inequality elasticity of poverty reduction and that the growth elasticity declines steeply with a country's initial level of inequality. Overall, the results of the study important role income inequality can play in reducing poverty despite prior poverty changes being, in large part, a consequence of economic growth. **Fernando Maio (2007)** this study finds that income inequality measures such as the generalised entropy index and the Atkinson index suggestion the ability to examine the effects of inequalities in diverse areas of the income spectrum, enabling further meaningful quantitative assessments of qualitatively different inequalities. **Young Park and Mercado's (2017)** findings also indicate that financial inclusion is significantly correlated with lower poverty and income inequality levels for the full sample. For developing Asia, however, there appears to be no link between financial inclusion and income inequality. **Veli Matti Ritakallio (2002)** in this paper analysed cross-national patterns of poverty and income inequality with special emphasis on their stability. The study examines trends in poverty and income inequality between 1980 and 1995 in nine countries representing different ideal types of social policy. The Nordic countries, in particular, have been able to respond to the rise in market income differences so that the income inequality for disposable incomes has hardly increased at all. The poverty rate among the elderly is now below the average population rate in all the countries studied. **Rodionov et, al (2018)** estimate this study results from the second group of models provide evidence that regions with higher levels of Real Gross Regional Product (GRP) per person, human development and income inequality were growing slower, on average, than regions with lower levels of these parameters. **Redouan Ainous's (2018)** in this study contributes to the macroeconomic literature by identifying key areas of research on the relationship between macroeconomics and poverty. This study is special in that it examines the macroeconomics and poverty literature and summarizes the results to gain a proper understanding of macroeconomics and poverty. **Mohanty et al. (2011)** in this study finds that inter-district inequality is pervasive in all the state in India. This study suggested that districts with a higher incidence of poverty should be given importance in the development agenda both by the state and central governments. Districts identified with high poverty pockets should have a comprehensive programme to alleviate poverty. This study suggests that the NSSO should increase the sample size to provide estimates of poverty and inequality at the district level. The study estimates and understands their association with other demographic health and development indicators. **Shatakshee Dhongde's (2007)** this study efforts to capture how these changes affected poverty levels across major states in India. Total change in poverty is decomposed into the changes due to a rise in the mean income level and changes in the distribution of income. It is observed that, in India, rapid growth led to a significant decline in poverty still changes in the distribution of income which adversely affected the poor. The rise in income inequality put rising pressure on the poverty levels, specifically in the urban sector of the states. As a result, the potential for growth in reducing poverty was not fully realized.

Naresh Kumar and Ritu Rani (2019) examine the regional disparities in social development in India by using the social development Index (SDI). This study finds that Kerala is the best state among all states in India in terms of social progress. Results of the study confirmed huge disparities at the district and state/Uts levels in India.

Veronica Pala (2019) this study finds the headcount ratio at all Indian levels masks the diversity in the country. The state-level estimates also obscure the

intrastate variations. Which population subgroup suffers the most deprivation varies from state to state and from region to region. Even among the more developed states, there are certain groups in certain regions which suffer from extreme poverty. If convergence in the elimination of poverty among states is to be achieved, there has to be a convergence of all population groups and all regions.

Suryanarayana (2009) in this study measure economic disparities from the perspective of the finance commission within the Kuznets framework for Karnataka and Maharashtra. These study measures are generally higher in poor backward regions and vice versa, implying broad-based backwardness and inclusion in deprivation. Such a situation sets limits on the potential for resource mobilisation and makes a case for investment strategies that promote broad-based inclusive growth across all regions at the state level.

Niranjan and ShivaKumar (2019) in this study reveal poverty and social inequality in Karnataka. In this study using NSSO 61st and 68th round data, the study methods evaluate the Gini index value indicating an important deviation between the rural and urban sectors of MPCE and lesser inequality in consumption distribution in the rural sector with a Gini value of 0.02518 in the 61st round and 0.3661 in the 68th round. The study finds inequality in house hold consumption expenditure across social groups. This study also finds Hyderabad Karnataka (HK) region has a lower inequality level with a Gini rate of 0.2482 which is below the state average measured.

III. DATA AND METHODOLOGY

The study is analysed based on secondary data of the regional level Human Development data. This study's main objective determines human development and regional inequality in Karnataka. The data sources include Karnataka human development reports, district human development reports and State Domestic Product 2014-15 to 2015-16 data, and Poverty ratio and Headcount Ratio in 1993, 2001 and 2011. Economic survey reports 2014-15 and 2017-18, 2020-21. It considers three-time periods 1991 to 2001 and -2011-12 covering 30 districts and four regions of Karnataka. The study Method compared three indicators for the Human Development dimension; Education dimension, Health Dimension and Income dimension respectively. Gross domestic product (GDP) is replaced by per capita income (PCI) to reflect living standards and Mean Year of Schooling (MYS) and Expected Year of Schooling (EYS) are calculated by the UNDP method based on the number of people with different literacy rate, the expected year of schooling is computed according to enrolment of schools of various level. This study used per-capita income, compared with PCI from 1991-2011 and create only a variation between these values. This study analysis of the coefficient of variation (CV) examines the overall inequality of human development within Karnataka by using simple statistical tools and techniques followed by scattering and bar diagrams.

Secondly, this study examines the spread and inclusiveness of these achievements in human development across the regions and social groups and has identified areas of development. The study focuses on Poverty and Income Inequality in Karnataka districts and a division-wise study, the present study to be analysis the income variability in poverty in Karnataka. The state analysis the level of growth and examine the magnitude of inter-district income inequality of the levels of poverty. This study is based on secondary data that will be used by GSDP and other department published data like District wise reports, State Domestic Product (SDP) 2014-15 to 2015-16 data, and Poverty ratio and Head Count Ratio in 1993, 2001 and 2011. This study becomes an analysis with statistical tools.

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Table 1 shows the human development index in Karnataka, in 1991 the Human Development Index value is 0.541, and across the districts, the HDI values varied from 0.661 to 0.446. Dakshina Kannada with the HDI value of 0.661 remained at the top followed by Udupi (0.623) and Kodagu (0.623). The Bidar district with an HDI value of 0.446 continued at the bottom. Similarly, the HDI value of the state increased to 0.650 in 2005. The Bangalore Urban district with an HDI value of (0.753), remained the highest and Raichur District with an HDI value of 0.564 is the lowest in the state. The Bangalore Urban district retained its top position value of (0.928), Udupi value of (0.675), Chikamaglure (0.691), Bangalore Rural (603), Kodagu (0.658) in 2011 as well with HDI value of (0.928). The districts of Hyderabad-Karnataka (HK) region, Gulbarga from (0.407), Bidar (0.430), Koppal (0.280) and Ballari value of (0.354), Raichur and Yadgiri with HDI values of 0.165 and 0.196 suffering at the bottom. It is evident from 1991 to 2011 HDI values that the districts from the southern part of the state have higher HDI values compared to the northern part of the state, signifying high intra-regional inequality in Human development in the state.

In 1991, the income Index shows that Udupi, Chikkamagaluru and Bangalore districts have well performed and Haveri and Bidar districts are now the worst performed districts. In 2001, the income index shows that Bangalore Urban, Bangalore Rural and Kodagu districts are well performed and Raichur, Kalburgi and Bidar were the worst performed districts. 2011, income Index demonstrates that Bangalore and Dakshina Kannada districts performance is well and

Yadgiri and Vijayapura performance is worst. Economic Index (EI) increased rapidly, varying from CV was 0.358 in 1991 to 0.484 in 2001 and 0.364 in 2011.

However, in 1991 life expectancy index shows that Dakshina Kannada, Kodagu, Udupi, Uttar Kannada and Bangalore Urban districts had high values and Vijayapura and Raichur districts are low values and ranks. In 2001 life expectancy index shows that Bangalore Urban, Kodagu, Dakshina Kannada, and Shivamogga districts have the highest value and Raichur, Kalburgi and Chikkamagaluru have low value and rank. In 2011, the life expectancy index displays that Udupi, Bangalore Urban, and Dakshina Kannada districts have high value and Raichur, and Koppal districts have low value and rank. The health index CV was from 0.650 in 1991 to 0.690 in 2001 and 0.604 in 2011.

Table 1: Karnataka State Human Development Index (1991-2005-2011)

Indicators	**HDI**			**Life Expectancy Index**			**Education Index**			**Living Standard Index**		
Year	**1991**	**2001**	**2011**	**1991-92**	**2001-02**	**2011**	**1991**	**2001**	**2011**	**1991**	**2001**	**2011**
Bangalore Division												
Bangalore Rural	0.539	0.653	0.603	0.695	0.662	0.713	0.582	0.662	0.483	0.378	0.605	0.636
Bangalore Urban	0.623	0.753	0.928	0.68	0.887	0.919	0.757	0.887	0.868	0.449	0.666	0.932
Kolar	0.522	0.625	0.543	0.631	0.713	0.612	0.576	0.713	0.61	0.372	0.508	0.43
Ramanagara	-	-	0.533	-	-	0.728	-	-	0.517	-	-	0.402
Chikkaballapura	-	-	0.486	-	-	0.618	-	-	0.545	-	-	0.34
Chitradurga	0.535	0.627	0.386	0.615	0.704	0.445	0.59	0.704	0.523	0.384	0.517	0.246
Davanagere	0.548	0.635	0.528	-	0.68	0.523	0.623	0.711	0.71	0.388	0.515	0.396
Shimoga	0.584	0.673	0.596	0.618	0.766	0.774	0.662	0.766	0.597	0.41	0.547	0.458
Tumkur	0.539	0.630	0.471	0.594	0.714	0.649	0.612	0.714	0.489	0.37	0.505	0.33
CV (%)	**0.555**	**0.655**	**0.549**	**0.638**	**0.729**	**0.651**	**0.626**	**0.734**	**0.583**	**0.392**	**0.549**	**0.434**
Mysore Division												
Mandya	0.511	0.609	0.491	0.65	0.682	0.741	0.548	0.682	0.556	0.386	0.513	0.287
Mysore	0.524	0.631	0.533	0.638	0.669	0.543	0.55	0.669	0.524	0.389	0.561	0.532
Kodagu	0.623	0.697	0.658	0.717	0.883	0.743	0.739	0.833	0.727	0.531	0.621	0.527
Chamarajanagar	0.488	0.576	0.401	-	0.642	0.607	0.446	0.57	0.452	0.392	0.518	0.234
Dakshina Kannada	0.661	0.722	0.691	0.73	0.823	0.848	0.799	0.823	0.6	0.5	0.636	0.647
Hassan	0.519	0.639	0.576	0.673	0.729	0.819	0.599	0.729	0.657	0.384	0.519	0.355
Udupi	0.659	0.714	0.675	-	0.731	1	0.83	0.842	0.76	0.463	0.588	0.405
Chikamaglure	0.559	0.647	0.627	0.66	0.57	0.815	0.639	0.742	0.677	0.454	0.518	0.446
CV (%)	**0.564**	**0.653**	**0.573**	**0.677**	**0.710**	**0.752**	**0.631**	**0.731**	**0.611**	**0.434**	**0.557**	**0.409**
Belagavi Division												
Bagalkot	0.505	0.591	0.384	-	0.597	0.49	0.567	0.636	0.605	0.38	0.539	0.191
Belagavi	0.545	0.648	0.449	0.668	0.699	0.556	0.586	0.699	0.55	0.393	0.532	0.296
Vijayapura	0.504	0.589	0.33	0.546	0.642	0.624	0.561	0.642	0.4	0.381	0.499	0.144
Haveri	0.496	0.603	0.406	-	0.62	0.542	0.582	0.699	0.629	0.331	0.491	0.196
Dharwad	0.539	0.642	0.61	0.630	0.758	0.564	0.637	0.758	0.748	0.412	0.553	0.539
Gadag	0.516	0.634	0.35	-	0.628	0.307	0.601	0.75	0.67	0.364	0.525	0.208
Uttara Kannada	0.567	0.653	0.565	0.699	0.781	0.776	0.692	0.781	0.624	0.41	0.546	0.372
CV (%)	**0.524**	**0.622**	**0.432**	**0.633**	**0.672**	**0.534**	**0.602**	**0.707**	**0.594**	**0.38**	**0.526**	**0.253**
Kalburgi Division												
Bidar	0.496	0.599	0.43	0.646	0.689	0.653	0.547	0.689	0.646	0.34	0.47	0.189
Kalburgi	0.453	0.564	0.407	0.65	0.572	0.398	0.432	0.572	0.659	0.352	0.49	0.256
Bellary	0.512	0.617	0.354	0.589	0.618	0.24	0.506	0.618	0.459	0.399	0.549	0.404
Koppal	0.446	0.582	0.28	-	0.642	0.197	0.403	0.576	0.613	0.351	0.529	0.183
Raichur	0.443	0.547	0.165	0.676	0.524	0.11	0.372	0.524	0.231	0.367	0.469	0.179
Yadgiri	-	-	0.196	-	-	0.559	-	-	0.23	-	-	0.084
CV (%)	**0.469**	**0.581**	**0.287**	**0.639**	**0.606**	**0.302**	**0.447**	**0.593**	**0.430**	**0.361**	**0.500**	**0.194**
CV (%) of all divisions	**0.482**	**0.570**	**0.488**	**0.650**	**0.690**	**0.604**	**0.535**	**0.633**	**0.579**	**0.358**	**0.484**	**0.364**

Source: KHDR – 1999, 2001, 2011 and DHDR-2014

The social indicators also made impressive better values of the 1991 education index illustrate that Udupi, Dakshina Kannada, Bangalore Urban and Kodagu districts have best performing and Raichur and Koppal belong to worst performing districts. In 2001, the education index shows that Udupi, Dakshina Kannada and Bangalore Urban districts had the best performing and Raichur and Kalburgi were the worst performing. In 2011 education index shows that Bangalore Urban, Udupi district had the best performing and Yadgiri, Raichur was worst performing in HDI in Karnataka. The table reveals the significant regional inequalities in human development in Karnataka.

The Karnataka Education Index increased from CV 0.535 in 1991 to 0.633 in 2001 and 0.579 in 2011. The CV of HDI among all regions increases from 0.482 to 0.488 and those in the Bangalore region, Mysore region, from 0.555 to 0.549 and 0.564 to 573 then Uttara Karnataka region and HK regions and declined from 0.524 to 0.432 and 0.469 to 0.287 respectively. There are wide disparities in the levels of human development among districts.
However, it is inspiring to message that the difference between the districts with the highest and the lowest HDI has narrowed from 49.21 per cent in 1991 to 37.6 per cent in 2001 to 28.4 in 2011. Only seven districts, Bangalore Rural, Bangalore Urban, Dakshina Kannada, Kodagu, Uttara Kannada, Shivamogga and Udupi, have HDI values higher than the state average from 2001-2011. In 1991, nine districts Bangalore Urban, Dakshina Kannada, Kodagu, Shivamogga, Udupi, Uttara Kannada, Chikkamagaluru, Davanagere and Belgaum district were above the state average.

Table 2 describes Karnataka life expectancy, mean year of schooling, expected year of schooling and per capita income in 1991, 2001 and 2011. Life Expectancy (LEB) is one of the key indicators of health. The Life Expectancy/Expectation of life at birth is the average number of years a person is expected to live under prevailing mortality conditions. The LEB for both men and women had been increasing over the decades, which is a good indication of improved health conditions. The Karnataka LEB figures have shown wide inter-district variation, in 1991 the estimated value of LEB varies from Udupi 66.1, Dakshina Kannada 66 and Shivamogga 65.8 had the highest LEB and Hassan and Kalburgi district were low LEB in the state. In 2001 from 78.29 Belagavi, Udupi 67.8, Bangalore Urban 67.3 and Dakshina Kannada 67 had the highest and Yadgiri, Kalburgi, Bidar and Vijayapura districts were low LEB in the state. In 2011 from 81.63, Udupi 72.9, Dakshina Kannada 70, Bangalore Urban and Ramanagara 69.8 in the state of Karnataka. It was also improved marginally during 1981-85, 60.7 years to 1991- 95, 62.5 years 2001-05, 65.1 years 2006-10, 67.2 years 2010-14, 68.8 years, and 2012-13, 66.1 years (61.0 & 63.2 years (65.8 years (64.5 & 67.0 years). life expectancy at 67.3 years. The use of contraceptives by any method shows 58.3 percent (Planning commission, 2013). It is important to note that life expectancy has increased consistently year on year from 1991 to 2011 for both men and women.

The CVs of all divisions even slightly increase from 63.81 in 1991 to 67.67 in 2011, in the Bangalore division, to 62.33 in 1991 to 67.17 in 2011, in the Mysore division, 60.29 in 1991 to 67.26 in 2011 in the Belgaum division and 60.73 in 1991 to 65.75 in 2011 in Hyderabad Karnataka Division are there are little variations between three decades in the state of Karnataka. Further, normally the difference between the LE-Female and LE-Male is expected to be widened favouring the LEB of females. Such as, the state has almost been achieved in the case of Karnataka with the LE-Female-Male Gap being 3.9 years during 2010-14 (Economic survey-2017-18).

Table 2: Karnataka State LEB, EYS, MYS, Per capita Income (RS) 1991- 2001-2011

	Indicators	**LEB**			**EYS**			**MYS**			**PCI (Rs)**		
	Year	**1991**	**2001**	**2011**	**1991**	**2001**	**2011**	**1991**	**2001**	**2011**	**1991-9**	**2001-02**	**2011**
Bangalore Division													
1	Bangalore Rural	64.4	66.5	68.5	4.1	3.8	4.8	3.3	4.3	5.2	6427	17144	67905
3	Ramanagara	64.8	67.3	69.5	-	-	5.3	-	-	4.6	-	-	42320
4	Chikkballapur	-	64.2	65.8	-	-	5.4	-	-	4.7	-	-	33234
5	Kolar	62	64.2	66.2	4.0	4.9	5.5	3.4	4.2	5.0	6219	9619	41219
6	Chitradurga	62.8	64.6	65	4.0	4.6	5.6	3.5	4.3	4.9	6658	10155	34125
7	Davanagere	63	65.8	67.6	4.2	4.4	5.7	3.7	4.5	5.0	6815	9989	34477
8	Shimoga	65.8	67.4	69.2	3.9	4.5	5.2	4.3	5.0	5.4	7797	12152	45032
9	Tumkur	63	65.3	67.6	4.2	4.5	4.9	3.6	4.5	5.0	6133	9408	33883
	CV (%)	**63.81**	**65.83**	**67.67**	**4.1**	**4.6**	**5.4**	**3.8**	**4.6**	**5.1**	**7033.206**	**12488.55**	**46621.64**
Mysore Division													
10	Mysore	62.9	64.8	67.3	3.5	4.1	5.2	3.4	4.2	4.9	6888	13178	42382
11	Mandya	60.9	62.9	64.2	3.8	4.6	4.9	3.2	4.1	4.7	6745	9908	28987
12	Kodagu	61	63.3	65.9	4.7	5.2	5.6	4.6	5.2	5.5	16090	18838	70625

13	Chikamaglure	60.1	63.2	65.3	3.9	4.4	5.5	4.1	4.8	5.3	10132	13328	40692
14	Chamarajanagar	62.5	63.5	65	3.2	3.8	5.5	2.5	3.4	4.1	6985	10182	28327
15	Udupi	66.1	67.8	72.9	6.5	5.0	5.6	5.0	5.4	5.7	10714	15471	44759
16	Hassan	59.5	65.2	67.2	3.7	4.5	5.3	3.8	4.6	5.1	6681	10263	33726
17	Dakshina Kannada	66	67.4	70	4.8	4.5	5.0	5.1	5.6	5.9	13390	20682	74528
	CV (%)	62.33	64.74	67.17	4.1	4.5	5.3	3.9	4.6	5.1	9186.145	13489.06	42795.9
Belagavi Division													
18	Bagalkot	59	60.8	62.4	3.5	4.2	5.8	3.6	3.8	4.6	6511	11557	33361
19	Belagavi	64.4	78.29	81.63	3.9	4.5	5.2	3.5	4.3	4.9	7028	11085	35176
20	Vijayapura	59.2	62.6	65.15	3.1	4.4	4.9	3.8	3.8	4.5	6562	9092	28823
21	Dharwad	59.1	61.9	65.8	3.6	4.7	5.7	4.2	4.8	5.3	7905	12549	63248
22	Gadag	60	62.7	63.3	3.8	5.1	5.7	3.7	4.4	5.0	5918	10607	34034
23	Haveri	59.6	62.2	67.75	3.5	4.1	5.4	3.7	4.5	5.2	4850	8679	29715
24	Uttara Kannada	60.9	62.9	66.5	4.1	4.5	5.2	4.4	5.1	5.6	7788	12043	35742
Gulbarga Division													
25	Kalburgi	59.5	62.9	65.8	2.9	4.0	6.6	2.6	3.3	4.3	5505	8616	29300
26	Bellary	62.8	66.1	67.1	3.3	3.9	5.5	3.1	3.8	4.5	7277	12291	70830
27	Bidar	61	63.3	65.6	4.1	4.7	5.9	3.0	4.1	4.7	5136	7654	25629
28	Koppal	60	63.5	65.5	2.5	3.6	5.9	2.5	3.6	4.5	5476	10882	30107.0
29	Raichur	60.4	63.9	65.9	2.4	3.3	4.5	2.3	3.3	4.0	6022	7579	30286
30	Yadgiri	-	62.9	64.6	-	-	5.1	-	-	3.5	-	-	41180
	CV (%)	**60.73**	**63.76**	**65.75**	3.0	3.9	5.6	2.7	3.6	4.4	**5839**	**9226**	**35487**
	Total CV (%)	**57.85**	**64.82**	**67.13**	3.8	4.4	5.4	3.6	4.4	4.9	**6782**	**10924**	**44363**

Source: DHDR-2014. Economic Survey Report 2014-15, NFHS Report-2014-15

This table shows the Mean Year of Schooling (MYS) and Expected Year of schooling (EYS). The Mean Years of Schooling (MYS) are used as an indicator of levels of educational attainment. (KHDR, 2001) Overall, the Mean Years of Schooling have improved only marginally over three decades, from 3.97 in 1999- 2000 to 4.25 in 2003-04, 4.9 in 2011 and there is little difference between boys and girls in Karnataka. The CV of all divisions slightly increase from 3.8 in 1991 to 5.1 in 2011 in the Bangalore division, 3.9 in 1991 to 51 in 2011 in the Mysore division, 3.8 in 1991 to 5.0 in 2011 in the Belgaum division and 2.7 in 1991 to 4.4 in 2011in Hyderabad Karnataka Division are there are little variations between three decades in the state of Karnataka. Expected Years of Schooling (EYS) is a calculation of the number of years a child is expected to attend school, including the years spent on repetition. It is the sum of the age-specific enrolment ratios for primary, secondary, post-secondary non-tertiary and tertiary education and is calculated assuming the prevailing patterns of age-specific enrolment rates were to stay the same throughout the child's life. An expected year of schooling is capped at 18 years. EYS have improved over three decades, from 3.8 percent in 1991 to 4.4 percent in 2001 and 5.4 percent in 2011, there is a little difference in the decades.

Table 3: Trends in District Per capita Income

Sl.No	Districts	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2018-19
Bengaluru Division						
1	Bengaluru Urban	216867	256376	280391	320346	496208
2	Bengaluru Rural	102562	116719	126361	139598	196658
3	Chickballapur	72812	84197	89202	99600	130430
4	Ramanagara	92825	106606	119564	126441	179519
5	Kolar	77431	86823	93669	98953	133084
6	Chitradurga	59436	72077	81333	88185	119191
7	Davanagere	65989	77174	83322	89946	122546
8	Tumkur	89002	102311	114083	123803	174884
9	Shivamogga	102052	119982	132317	148979	205368
Mysore Division						
10	Mandya	95382	107462	117988	129304	172467
11	Mysuru	71864	84611	93331	100939	142383
12	Hassan	86532	98953	107057	115946	157301
13	Kodagu	109090	115691	102194	96939	130264
14	Chikkamagaluru	138458	156147	159237	175179	250119

15	Chamarajanagar	76733	87039	96916	99988	139006
16	Udupi	144467	164376	180143	202618	284521
17	Dakshina Kannada	178882	201312	217670	240448	351271
Belagavi Division						
18	Bagalkot	87730	99737	111126	121404	163875
19	Belagavi	59799	67469	76394	82287	113608
20	Dharwad	84495	99882	109040	114827	162131
21	Gadag	64642	78221	86476	88942	115187
22	Vijayapura	57791	66606	74519	74741	104190
23	Haveri	62571	74929	78952	84629	112383
24	Uttara Kannada	80192	90347	103526	112902	155582
Kalburgi Division						
25	Kalaburagi	51424	62994	69906	65493	99322
26	Bidar	59222	65837	69149	73892	100234
27	Raichur	59518	69303	74197	78057	105654
28	Ballari	86996	100987	112051	116807	161715
29	Koppal	61139	69043	73197	74134	100497
30	Yadagiri	53144	64566	67205	68928	97353
	Karnataka	**102319**	**118829**	**129823**	**142267**	**223175**

The CV of all divisions slightly increase from 4.1 in 1991 to 5.4 in 2011 in the Bangalore division, 4.5 in 1991 to 3.9 in 2011 in the Mysore division, 3.6 in 1991 to 5.4 in 2011 in the Belgaum division and 3.0 in 1991 to 5.6 in 2011 in Hyderabad Karnataka Divisions, still there is little variations between three decades.

Per capita income (PCI) in the table exhibits three decades of GDP per capita income in 1991, 2001 and 2011. The per capita income is the highest in the district Kodagu district and lowest district in Bidar district in 1991, in the same place of Kodagu district in 2001 to the lowest in Raichur district in 2001 and Bangalore urban district is the highest income and Bidar district is the lowest income in 2011 in Karnataka.

Table 3 illustrates the district-wise per capita income in Karnataka. Per capita income is often used to measure a country's standard of living and is used as a means of evaluating the living conditions and quality of life in different areas. This indicator is significant because incomes are the primary decider of whether somebody is poor or not. This table indicates the variations in per capita district income among the revenue regions of the state.

District level gross domestic product and district level per capita income is also one of the indicators to measure and compare the district level disparities. Bengaluru district has the highest state average in 216867 in 2012-13 to 496208 in 2018-19, and Shivamogga and Dakshina Kannada in the state average was 178882 in 2012-13 to 351271 in 018-19. Udupi district has 144467 in 2012-13 to 284521 in 2018- 19 it is a medium-high district in the state.
This study estimate of Kalaburagi district is 51424 in 2012-13 to 99322 in 2018-19 has slightly increase in these years. Raichur district has 59518 in 2012-13 to 105654 in 208-19 has a medium average in this region. Yadgiri district is 53144 in 2012-2013 to 97353 in 2018-19 has the lowest income in the state. The lowest districts Kalaburagi, Koppal, and Yadgiri districts are the lowest per capita income and Ballari district is a medium-income district on the state average. Overall Hyderabad Karnataka district has below the state average in per capita income. Another region for the Bangalore division was the highest income region and Mysore and Belagavi division was the average income region in the state. Karnataka's per capita income is 102319 in 2012-13 to 118829 in 2013-14, it was 129823 2014-15 to 142267 in 20145-16 it was 223175 in 2018-19 has increased in these years. The table shows that overall, the state per capita income of all districts in the state. The highest variation is evident concerning the Bengaluru division if Bengaluru Urban district is included. Excluding Bengaluru Urban district, these inter-district variations in district income and per capita district income, get remarkably reduced at the division and state levels.

This study observed that Kalaburgi the revenue region (Ballari, Bidar, Kalaburgi, Koppal, Raichur and Yadagiri districts), stood lowest in the per capita income. Kalaburagi region's per capita income is less than half of the per capita income of the Bengaluru region.

This table indicates the variations in the gross district and per capita district income among the revenue regions of the state. The highest variation is evident concerning the Bengaluru division if Bengaluru urban district is also to be included. Excluding Bengaluru Urban, these inter-district variations in district income and per capita district income, get remarkably reduced at the division and state levels.

Table: 4 Karnataka Literacy Rate Male and Female in 2001-2011

Sl, No	Districts	Total Literacy Rate		Male Literacy Rate		Female Literacy Rate	
	Year	**2001**	**2011**	**2001**	**2011**	**2001**	**2011**
Bangalore Division							
1	Bengaluru Urban	82.96	87.67	87.92	91.01	77.48	84.01
2	Bengaluru Rural	69.59	77.93	78.99	84.82	59.67	70.63
3	Chikkakballapur	59.24	69.76	69.8	77.75	48.33	61.55
4	Ramanagara	60.71	69.22	69.88	76.76	51.22	61.5
5	Kolar	65.84	74.39	75.99	81.81	55.46	66.84
6	Chitradurga	64.45	73.71	74.66	81.37	53.78	65.88
7	Davanagere	67.43	75.74	76.37	82.4	58.04	68.91
8	Tumakuru	67.01	75.14	76.78	82.81	56.94	67.38
9	Shivamogga	74.52	80.45	82.01	86.07	66.88	74.84
Mysore Division							
10	Mysuru	63.48	72.79	70.88	78.46	55.81	67.06
11	Mandya	61.05	70.4	70.5	78.27	51.53	62.54
12	Kodagu	77.99	82.61	83.7	87.19	72.26	78.14
13	Chamarajanagar	50.87	61.43	59.03	67.93	42.48	54.92
14	Chikkamagaluru	72.2	79.25	80.29	85.41	64.01	73.16
15	Udupi	81.25	86.24	88.23	91.41	75.19	81.58
16	Dakshina Kannada	83.35	88.57	89.7	93.13	77.21	84.13
Belagavi Division							
17	Belagavi	64.21	73.48	75.7	82.2	52.32	64.58
18	Bagalkot	57.3	68.82	70.88	79.23	43.56	58.4
19	Dharwad	71.61	80	80.82	86.37	61.92	73.46
20	Gadag	66.11	75.12	79.32	84.66	52.52	65.44
21	Hassan	68.63	76.07	78.37	83.64	59	68.6
22	Vijayapura	57.01	67.15	69.94	77.21	43.47	56.72
22	Uttara Kannada	76.6	84.06	84.53	89.63	68.47	78.39
23	Haveri	67.79	77.4	77.61	84	57.37	70.46
Kalburgi Division							
25	Kalaburagi	54.34	64.85	66.18	74.38	42.06	55.09
26	Ballari	57.4	67.43	69.2	76.64	45.28	58.09
27	Bidar	60.94	70.51	72.46	79.09	48.81	61.55
28	Raichur	48.81	59.56	61.52	70.47	35.93	48.73
29	Koppal	54.1	68.09	68.42	78.54	39.61	57.55
30	Yadagiri	39.9	51.83	51.35	62.25	28.32	41.38
	Karnataka	**66.64**	**75.36**	**76.1**	**82.47**	**56.87**	**68.08**

Table 4 presents that Karnataka's overall literacy rate, which was 66.64% in 2001, represents 75.60% in 2011 exhibiting significant achievement. The highest districts in Dakshina Kanna, Bangalore Urban and Udupi, Uttara Kannada district and the lowest literacy rate district Yadgiri, Chamarajanagar, Koppal, Raichur and Kalaburgi districts have the lowest district in this period. With the state's overall literacy rate, male and female literacy rates are higher than those at the national level. The male literacy rate was 76.1 in 2001 to 82.47 in 2011 increased in this period. The highest male literacy districts are Bangalore Urban, Dakshina Kannada, Udupi, Uttara Kannada, Bangalore Rural and Chikkamagaluru districts highest in the state. The lowest literacy rate district is Raichur, Yadgiri, Kalaburgi and Koppal district has the lowest in the state. The female literacy rate which was 56.87 in 2001 rose to 68.08 in 2011 this period has increased the female literacy rate. The highest district has Bangalore Urban, Dakshina Kannada, and Udupi districts have the highest in the state. The lowest female literacy rate districts are Yadgiri, Koppal, Raichur, and Kalaburagi districts have the highest in the state. In 2011, Urban male literacy in Karnataka exceeded 90% although rural female literacy rate was marginally lower than 60% Education related services are provided through a wide network of state-wide institutions which also implement targeted programs to address the needs of district segments.

The state has placed emphasized the critical role of school education and developed basic infrastructure in all levels of schools viz Lower Primary Schools (LPS, class I to V), Higher Primary Schools (HPS, class I to VIII) and High Schools (VIII to X). in 2021-22, there were 24153 Lower Primary (LPS) and 17265 high

schools in the state resulting in a total of 55029 elementary schools. The number of schools has recorded a gradual increase since 2010-11 with the highest rate of growth being recorded in secondary schools.

Table 5 indicates that Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) have improved over three periods, from 74.72 percent in 1991 to 79.56 percent in 2001 and 97.80 percent in 2011 and there is a difference in the periods. various years the enrolment has increased in class I to V primary stage and in class VI to VIII higher primary stage. During 2021-21, Gross Enrolment (GER) were 103.73 respectively, while in the Higher primary stage, GER was 102.26 respectively. The CV of elementary GER from 99.15 and secondary level GER from 81.41 in all divisions of the state.

The CV of all divisions increase from 67.24 in 1991 to 71.60 per cent and 97.62 in 2011 in the Bangalore division, 78.81 in 1991 to 82.30 in 2001 and 96.88 in 2011 in the Mysore division, 78.62 in 1991 to 80.84 in 2001 and 95.69 in 2011 in Belgaum division from 71.40 in 1991 to 81 in 2001 and 97.43 in 2011 in Hyderabad Karnataka Divisions are there are little variations between three periods.

Table: 5 Karnataka State Gross Enrolment Ratio from 1991 to 2011, 2016- 17

		Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)			GER 2016-17	
SlNo	**District**	**1998-99**	**2000-01**	**2011**	**Elementary**	**Secondary**
Bangalore Division						
1	Bangalore Rural	73.56	69.26	87.19	100.3	87.18
2	Bangalore Urban	93	100.16	108.3	111.98	95.43
3	Ramanagara	*	*	95.53	91.02	80.72
4	Chickballapur	*	*	97.48	91.32	76.45
5	Kolar	72.18	88.1	98.57	90.8	78.09
6	Chitradurga	84.62	82.36	101.50	94.45	82.45
7	Davanagere	74.76	78.48	103.48	99.34	86.3
8	Shivamogga	78.41	80.82	93.03	97.49	86.45
9	Tumkur	77.06	80.1	88.81	93.29	87.13
	CV (%)	**78.81**	**82.30**	**96.88**	**96.47**	**84.29**
Mysore Division						
10	Mysore	70.07	73.83	92.94	98.34	86.47
11	Mandya	76.68	82.45	87.86	88.53	81.33
12	Kodagu	79.48	94.02	100.77	94.11	83.73
13	Chikamagalure	75.13	78.31	99.89	93.3	79.08
14	Chamarajanagar	69.36	69.12	99.47	89.76	75.34
15	Udupi	115.23	90.09	100.89	103.24	99.56
16	Hassan	70.39	81.41	95.51	91.91	83.23
17	Dakshina Kannada	80.85	80.29	89.22	103.49	106.3
	CV (%)	**78.62**	**80.84**	**95.69**	**95.18**	**86.35**
Belagavi Division						
17	Bagalkot	64.63	76.24	104.71	98.67	84.63
19	Belagavi	70.97	81.29	94.45	99.38	90.65
20	Vijayapura	84.1	78.6	87.84	107.09	79.31
21	Dharwad	73.73	84.3	102.74	103.85	91.66
22	Gadag	75.86	92.68	103.20	98.36	84.98
23	Haveri	54.98	74.15	97.54	96.65	81.2
24	Uttara Kannada	79.76	81.03	92.77	97.01	90.75
	CV (%)	**71.40**	**81.00**	**97.43**	**100.08**	**86.05**
Kalburgi Division						
25	Kalburgi	70.76	71.44	119	102.82	74.65
26	Bellary	65.68	70.48	99.65	98.03	76.78
27	Bidar	77.81	84.8	106.6	103.98	77.71
28	Koppal	59.28	64.56	106.7	95.58	79.6
29	Raichur	48.99	59.72	80.48	93.6	67.8
30	Yadgiri	*	*	92.43	92.23	59.71
	CV (%)	**63.72**	**69.71036**	**100.05**	**97.61**	**72.36**
	CV (%)	**67.24**	**71.60**	**97.62**	**99.15**	**81.42**

Source: Economic Survey Report 2017-18 and KHDR-2015

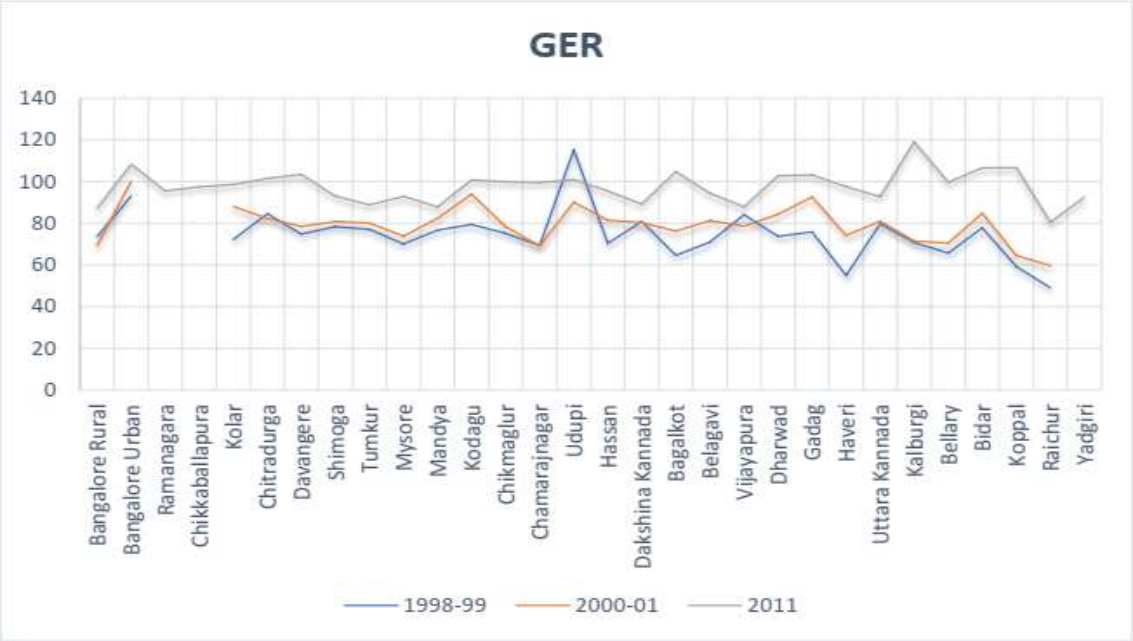


Figure-1 Karnataka Gross Enrolment Ratio 1991 to 2011, 2016-17

Table 6 shows that health is an important indicator of human development and has a great significance for the overall development of the state. Achieving and maintaining the health status of people is an important ongoing process. Karnataka has made remarkable progress in improving its health infrastructure at different levels in both rural and urban areas, resulting in a significant positive impact on demographic and health indicators in the state. The state's total fertility rate declined from 2.4 in 2001 and 2.0 in 2011 to 1.7 in 2021 along with a faster decline in the Birth rate and infant mortality rate during the said decade. The district-level fertility rate in Karnataka is estimated based on the 2011 census. There appears to be wide contrast in the levels of fertility across districts in the state. Yadgiri stands as an exception with very high levels of fertility of 3.5 children per woman. Another side, the southern districts have recorded very low fertility far below replacement level. The levels of fertility are as low as 1.2 in Udupi and there are six districts with fertility levels below or equal to 1.5 which is generally considered low fertility in the state. Infant mortality has declined faster during the last few years and has reached 35 in 2011 and 28 in 2015 and 21 in 2021. Karnataka has witnessed a sharp decline in the percentage of children under 5 years who are underweight from 35.2% in 2015-16 to 32.9% by 2019-20. The child Mortality rate has increased from 144 in 2014 has the highest district was Raichur (77), Yadgiri (56), Koppal (66), and Kalburgi (56) in the state the lowest district was Bangalore Urban (17), Udupi (13) in the state. Maternal Mortality Ratio refers to the number of maternal deaths during a given period per 100000 live births during the same period. Karnataka MMR is 144 in 2014 from 133 in 2011. Karnataka level among Northern districts is relatively high. Therefore, renewed efforts are still necessary to bring down the maternal mortality rate in the state.

Table: 6 Karnataka Health Indicators – 2001-2011 and 2014-15, 2016

Sl. No	Districts	TFR		IMR	CMR	MMR	Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate		
		2001	2011	2014	2014	2014	2015	2016	2015	2016
Bangalore Division										
1	Bengaluru Urban	1.9	1.7	15	17	73	14.02	13.61	5.35	5.27
2	Bengaluru Rural	2.2	1.9	27	31	120	10.49	11.61	5.69	5.7
3	Chickballapur	2.5	1.8	34	39	137	11.03	13.21	5.21	5.34
4	Ramanagara	2.2	1.6	27	31	114	11.19	10.13	6.63	7.04
5	Kolar	2.5	1.9	34	39	140	15.05	14.37	3.56	4.03
6	Tumkur	2.2	1.7	34	39	124	13.01	13.19	8.74	8.58
7	Shivamogga	2	1.7	24	27	106	14.5	15.67	6.39	6.48
8	Chitradurga	2.3	2	42	53	170	14.69	13.88	6.22	6.1
9	Davanagere	2.4	1.9	38	44	163	19.57	19.81	7.47	7.27

Mysore Division										
10	Mysuru	2.1	1.7	39	44	155	13.38	15.43	6.59	9.15
11	Mandya	1.9	1.5	26	30	111	11.95	11.32	6	6.21
12	Kodagu	2	1.5	29	33	101	14.61	16.26	6.21	6.15
13	Chamarajanagar	2	1.6	34	39	142	11.46	12.23	7.61	7.49
14	Chikkamagaluru	1.9	1.4	22	25	94	13.95	14.28	5.8	6.37
15	Hassan	1.9	1.5	20	23	98	15.06	13.31	6.44	7.91
16	Udupi	1.5	1.2	11	13	50	16.26	15.54	8.43	8.03
17	Dakshina Kannada	1.7	1.5	19	22	89	15.29	16.08	6.06	7.02
Belagavi Division										
18	Belagavi	2.7	2.4	37	42	155	17.31	18.33	6.16	6.62
19	Bagalkot	3.1	2.7	43	49	163	21.13	21.76	5.51	5.72
20	Dharwad	2.5	2.1	35	40	157	20.97	20.27	7.29	7.98
21	Gadag	2.6	2.3	50	57	215	15.06	15.56	7.74	8.21
22	Uttara Kannada	2.2	1.7	25	29	99	18.07	15.65	6.7	6.63
23	Vijayapura	3	3	34	39	135	21.89	22.47	5.53	5.48
24	Haveri	2.6	2.2	35	41	163	15.33	15.32	5.61	5.84
Kalburgi Division										
25	Kalaburagi	3.5	3	49	56	182	23.61	23.62	5.46	4.88
26	Ballari	3.1	2.7	55	63	227	20.92	20.3	6.25	5.87
27	Bidar	3.4	2.7	31	35	134	21.19	24.7	5.74	5.27
28	Raichur	3.3	2.9	67	77	244	17.71	13.72	5.42	4.78
29	Koppal	3.4	2.9	58	66	236	20.66	19.1	5.43	5.52
30	Yadagiri	3.5	3.5	48	56	186	16.21	20.17	5.79	5.23
	Karnataka	**2.4**	**2**	**35**	**40**	**144**	**16.44**	**16.42**	**6.15**	**6.28**

Source: KSHDR-2015

The crude birth rate is the ratio between the number of live births in a population during a given year and the total mid-year population for the same year, generally multiplied by 1000 (WHO). The crude birth rate has 16.44 percent from live births in 2015 to 16.15 per 1000 live birth in 2016. Karnataka's crude birth rate was North Karnataka has a high rate in 2015-16. Other than South Karnataka has a medium part of the state. Crude Deth Rate has 6.16 in 2015 from 6.28 in 2016. The incidence of anaemia between children, women and men in the age group 15+19 is notable high and has slightly increased from 2001-11 to 2015-16. The levels of under nutrition have declined between the NFHS rounds for men as well as women.

The mortality rate has declined from 18.5 in 2015-16 to 15.8 per 1,000 live births in 2019-20. The crude death rate defined as the number of deaths in a time divided by the population exposed to the risk of death in that period. For a human population, the period is usually one year and, if the population changes in size over the year, the divisor is taken as the population at the mid-year.

Karnataka has made significant progress in improving the health status of its people in the last few decades. However, despite the progress, the state has a long way to go in achieving the desired health goals. The state has made substantial progress in the structure of dependable health infrastructure at different levels. The public expenditure on health constitutes about 0.9 per cent of GSDP during the 11th plan period.

CONCLUSION

The determinants of human development and regional inequality in Karnataka is analysed in this study. This study majorly examined the indicators of human development. This paper investigation is also based on secondary data using co-efficient variations (CV) examines overall inequality of human development within Karnataka. The study results are evident from 1991 to 2011 HDI values that the districts from the southern regions of the state have higher HDI values compared to northern regions of the state, signifying high intra-regional inequality in human development in the state. It observes that Kalaburgi the revenue region (Ballari, Bidar, Kalaburgi, Koppal, Raichur and Yadagiri districts) has stood lowest in the per capita income. Kalaburgi region‟s per capita income is less than half of the per capita income of the Bengaluru region. Karnataka constantly determines to improve human development limitations in education, nutrition and health through many initiatives and well-conceived programmes.

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