

Development Deficit In Kalaburagi And Raichur Districts: A Study

Manik Raj. S

Assistant Professor of Political Science

Govt First Grade College Kamalapur, Dist Kalaburagi 585313

Abstract:

Addressing development deficits requires comprehensive and targeted interventions aimed at improving infrastructure, expanding access to education and healthcare, promoting inclusive economic growth, enhancing social protection systems, and fostering sustainable environmental practices. Governments, international organizations, civil society, and the private sector all play crucial roles in tackling development deficits and promoting equitable and sustainable development. Kalaburagi and Raichur are districts located in the state of Karnataka, India. These districts have historically faced several development deficits, impacting their overall human development indicators. Addressing the development deficits in Kalaburagi and Raichur requires a multi-faceted approach that combines economic, social, and infrastructural interventions, along with strong governance and community participation.

Key Words: Development, Deficit, Hyderabad-Karnataka, Kalaburagi, Raichur.

Introduction:

Understanding of the concept and measurement of development has undergone substantial changes. Policy makers worldwide are using 'Human Development (HD)' for assessing development as well as for prioritizing resource allocation. HD is about how the basic requirements needed for 'living a life that they value' is created by people themselves and how the administration responds to their requirements. It is a people centred process which seeks to reduce deprivations and expand the 'choices' and 'opportunities' available to people.

Objectives of the Study:

The present work investigates the status of development deficit in various dimensions, particularly focusing on the districts of Kalaburagi and Raichur districts in Hyderabad-Karnataka region in Karnataka state.

Methodology:

The study is based on mainly secondary data source, collected from the Karnataka economic survey, Karnataka Human development reports, district level human development reports and other published sources to analyze collected data. Simple statistical tools are used to analyse the collected data.

Conceptual framework

The term "development deficit" has been widely used in the field of development studies and economics to describe the disparities and shortcomings in various aspects of development within regions or countries. However, it doesn't have a single attributed origin or a specific person who coined it. Instead, it has evolved through scholarly discourse and policy discussions over time as a way to describe the imbalance in development indicators across different regions or nations.

Scholars, policymakers, and practitioners in the field of development studies and economics have employed this term to highlight the disparities in economic, social, and environmental development among regions or countries, and to advocate for strategies to address these inequalities.

The term "development deficit" refers to the gap or shortfall in development indicators between regions or countries. It encompasses various aspects such as infrastructure, education, healthcare, income levels, employment opportunities, and overall quality of life. Regions or countries experiencing a development deficit often face challenges in catching up with more developed areas. Factors contributing to development deficits can include historical inequalities, lack of investment, ineffective governance, and geographical constraints.

In economics, developmental deficit theories focus on understanding the factors that contribute to underdevelopment or economic stagnation in certain regions or countries. Here are a few key theories in this area:

According to 'Dependency theory', developing countries are exploited by developed countries through unequal trade relationships, foreign investment, and technological dominance. This dependence perpetuates structural inequalities and hinders the development of domestic industries and institutions. 'Modernization theory' posits that underdevelopment is a transitional phase on the path to modernity and economic development. It suggests that traditional societies can progress through stages of economic growth by adopting modern technology, institutions, and values. 'Structuralist theories of development' argue that structural transformations are necessary to overcome developmental deficits, such as diversifying the economy, promoting industrialization, and reducing income inequality.

'Institutional theories' focus on the role of institutions, governance, and political economy in driving economic development. 'Human capital theory' emphasizes the role of education, health, and skills development in promoting economic growth and reducing poverty.

Thus, these theories provide different perspectives on the root causes of developmental deficits in economics and offer insights into policy implications and interventions for promoting sustainable development and reducing inequalities.

Development Deficit in Kalaburagi and Raichur districts: An Analysis:

Kalaburagi and Raichur are two districts located in the state of Karnataka, India. Both districts have distinct historical, cultural, and economic characteristics. Kalaburagi district is situated in the northern part of Karnataka State. In the earlier days, Gulbarga was a district of Hyderabad Karnataka area and became a part of Karnataka State after re-organization of states. The District of Raichur was a part of the Hyderabad State till the re-organisation of State on 1st November 1956.

In order to address the issue of regional disparity in Hyderabad-Karnataka, a High Power Committee for the Redressal of Regional Imbalances (HPCFRRI) was constituted by the state government in 2000. The Committee headed by Dr. D.M. Nanjundappa submitted its report in June 2002.

The committee identified 35 indicators encompassing agriculture, industry, social & economic infrastructure & population characteristics to measure & prepare an index of development. The “Composite Development Index”-CDI of each district clearly shows the extent of regional disparity in Karnataka. The study of the Committee on the basis of various socio- economic indicators classified taluks as backward, more backward & most backward. Among 59 identified backward taluks in North Karnataka, Kalyana-Karnataka area alone has 21 ‘most backward’, 5 ‘more backward’ & 2 ‘backward’ taluks.

Data analysis of the performance of the region shows the ten worst performing talukas by the maximum number of indicators, are located in the region, with as many as 7 in Kalburgi district alone. What is worse, these ten talukas were categorized as ‘most backward’ in 2001, and 15 years after in 2015, remain in the same category. Simply put, there has been no progress at all or for an entire generation, a lost opportunity.

Kalaburagi district is placed at the bottom in the State in terms of economic and human development. The district has rich cultural heritage. It was ruled by many kingdoms who contributed to the treasure of culture fine arts, literature and architecture. It contributed to the emergence of a social revolution for establishment of a just society. But the district was in a very backward state when it joined the old Mysore State in 1956. Low industrial base, lack of adequate irrigation, dependence on agriculture, lack of adequate infrastructure facilities, poverty, unemployment, lack of access to adequate livelihood facilities are some of the factors contributing to low levels of economic and human development. In this report a status analysis of human development in the district is presented. Along with Human Development Index, other Indices that throw light on different dimensions of human development are also estimated to analyse the issues in depth for effective and focused policy formation. These indices are Gender Inequality Index, Child Development Index, Food Security Index, Urban development Index, Composite Taluka Development Index etc. The Human development index is estimated at taluka level and Chincholi taluka with HDI of 0. 252 is at the bottom position in the district. Kalaburagi taluka with HDI of 0.985 is at the top. The index for all the other talukas is below 0.5. This indicates that the achievement in human development is less than 50 percent in all the other talukas. The GII is lowest in Chincholi Taluka (0.072) and maximum in Aland taluka (0.159). The CDI of Chincholi taluka is the lowest due to high CMR, malnutrition and more dropouts. It is 0.386 for Chincholi and 0.681 for Sedam taluka which is at the top. The gap is very wide. Kalaburagi is a slow but steady growing literacy district in Karnataka. There is significant growth in literacy during the period 1991 and 2011. The literacy rate has increased from 50.0 percent to 65.6 percent during this period. The female literacy has increased from 37.9 percent to 55.87 percent in the same period but it is below the State average of 68.13 percent. The analysis of various indicators reflecting on the general standard of living of then people indicates that the people in the district are deprived of a decent life. Though housing conditions are improving due to implementation of various housing programmes, still 43.4 percent of rural households live in livable and not good houses. A large proportion of population below poverty line consists of the agricultural labourers in the district. A major

proportion of land in the district (85%) is under dry land cultivation where the average employment for a laborers various between 150 to 200 days, in a year.

Raichur district, In spite of having a vast cultivated area and agriculture being the predominant occupation, due to the inadequacy and uncertainty of rainfall, agricultural productivity is very low rendering the people poor. Similarly due to non-availability of mineral resources industrial activity is not significant in the district. Excepting few agro-based industries like rice mills, the industrial map of the district is not rich. These have resulted in low incomes. The infrastructure and basic amenities are also not adequate and do not support the enhancement of health and educational levels. Availability of safe drinking water, toilets and drainage facilities is very poor. Owing to these, the HD of the district is lower in the state. Very low level of education has also contributed to very low HD. Raichur and Lingsugur taluks are the developed taluks with respect to HD; Devadurga and Manvi are backward; and Sindhnur is in the middle position. The gender inequality is lower in the district, especially in Lingsugur, Manvi and Sindhnur. The child development corresponds to human development across taluks wherein Lingsugur and Raichur reveal higher child development but Devadurga and Manvi reveal very low levels of child development. Raichur district has the maximum FSI and better overall taluk development. Sindhnur has higher CTDI. Devadurga taluk is the least developed, Manvi and Sindhnur taluks are backward in many indices. Excepting GII, in all other indices, Raichur and Lingsugur taluks being in higher ranks indicates that development within the district is inequitable. On the other hand, Devadurga and Manvi are in lower ranks in many indices.

In 2001 census the literacy rate in Hyderabad- Karnataka region is less than 60% compared to the South Karnataka districts. Except Bidar district, the other four districts of Hyderabad – Karnataka- Bellary Gulbarga, Koppal and Raichur have less than 60% literacy rates as compared to 67.04 literacy of Karnataka.

Conclusion and Suggested Interventions:

Addressing development deficits requires comprehensive and targeted interventions aimed at improving infrastructure, expanding access to education and healthcare, promoting inclusive economic growth, enhancing social protection systems, and fostering sustainable environmental practices. Governments, international organizations, civil society, and the private sector all play crucial roles in tackling development deficits and promoting equitable and sustainable development.

Both Districts are now granted special status under Article 371 (J). All the benefits under this should be utilized properly to promote education, employment and economic development. Focus must be **rural areas, women, children and the disadvantaged sections** of the society. It requires a critical minimum effort in terms of investment and infrastructure to give a big push to lift the economy to higher levels of human development and put it on the path of sustainable development. The task is difficult as the dimensions are many and complex. This requires an appropriate policy mix to promote higher investments in economic and human development sectors through PPCN (Public, Private, Corporate and NGO) partnerships. The State and Civil society has to play a major role to provide better life to the people through promoting inclusive growth.

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