A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF MPI IN KARNATAKA AND HARYANA

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to analyse the differences in the Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index (MPI) that exist between the areas of Karnataka and Haryana, which are both states in India. The study highlights the diverse and complicated nature of poverty in India, which includes not just a lack of financial resources but also other characteristics such as health, education, and living arrangements. The research also highlights the extent to which poverty is a problem in India. The research project illustrates the differences in poverty rates that exist across different regions, highlighting the fact that some areas are more prone to poverty in comparison to other areas that are of a similar sort. The report continues by underlining the need for policymakers to create a comprehensive plan that takes into consideration the individual demands of various areas and demographics in order to address the concerns of poverty in India. This is done in order to combat the problems the country is facing.

Key words: Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index, regional imbalances, poverty, Karnataka, Haryana, India, health, education, living conditions, financial resources, policymakers.

Introduction:

India's Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index (MPI) serves as a crucial instrument in gauging the depth and complexity of poverty beyond traditional income metrics. Comprising dimensions like health, education, and living standards, the MPI offers a comprehensive snapshot of deprivation across the nation. Released regularly by organizations such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI), the MPI reveals nuanced insights into the varied challenges faced by different states and regions. India's diverse socio-economic landscape is reflected in the MPI, showcasing disparities in well-being and highlighting areas in need of targeted interventions. As policymakers strive for inclusive growth, the MPI becomes a vital guide, helping to craft nuanced strategies that address the multi-dimensional nature of poverty and contribute to the overall development and welfare of the nation's diverse population.

This MPI is constructed at state and district levels. It is found from the recent MPI reports that level of poverty is same in all the state and districts. Some states have high poverty and some have less. Within the states also some districts have higher poverty and some have lower. There is a noticeable of regional imbalances. Regional imbalances in India have been a persistent challenge, reflecting disparities in economic development, infrastructure, and opportunities across different geographical areas. The country's diverse landscape is marked by stark contrasts in income levels, industrialization, and access to basic amenities. States in the northern and central regions often face higher levels of poverty and underdevelopment compared to the more prosperous southern and western states. Urban-rural divides are prevalent, with urban centers experiencing faster growth and development, leading to migration patterns that further exacerbate regional imbalances. Historical factors, policy decisions, and varying natural resources contribute to these disparities. Efforts to address regional imbalances involve targeted economic policies, infrastructure development, and initiatives to promote inclusive growth, aiming to bridge the gap and ensure a more equitable distribution of resources and opportunities across the diverse regions of India.

Given this background in the present study an attempt has been made to analyse the regional imbalances in MPI in the state of Karnataka and Haryana.

Brief review of Literature:

There are number of studies on regional imbalances in India. These studies have focused on various dimensions of regional imbalances such as per capita income, industrial growth, production. Productivity, education, health and so on taking into consideration of states s the unit of the study. But taking in to consideration of districts and taluks in a particular state are less in number.

Studies on Karnataka

Aziz Abdul, Shiddalingaswami, and their colleagues conduct an analysis of regional development, poverty, education, health, and socio-economic disparities in India, with a specific emphasis on the state of Karnataka. Since Aziz Abdul and Shiddalingaswami's research in 2010, which focused on the recommendations of the D. M. Nanjundappa Committee to tackle regional inequities, further studies have explored intricate development issues. Hanagodimath's scholarly investigations, including "Factories and Economic Growth in Karnataka" (2011) and "Education Infrastructure and Education Status Indices in India" (2011), provide valuable insights into the interplay between economic and educational variables and their impact on regional disparities. In his 2014 article titled "Critical Analysis of Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee Report and its Implementation," Hanagodimath provides a valuable contribution to policy debate by conducting a thorough evaluation of the committee's recommendations. Shiddalingaswami, Keshava Murthy, and Revankar (2012) provided insights on the disparities in Karnataka's health sector, with a specific focus on the state of facilities and infrastructure. The study conducted by Hanagodimath and Bramhanandam in 2015, titled "Regional Imbalance in the Service Level Benchmarking of Urban Local Bodies," incorporates governance as a factor in regional disparities. Hanagodimath's study titled "Income Inequalities and its Association with Socio-economic Indicators in Karnataka" (2018) and Shiddalingaswami's research paper titled "Dalits and Human Development Indices" (2018) emphasise the correlation between social problems and economic advancement. The 2018 chapter by Shiddalingaswami and Hanagodimath, titled "Growth and Regional Imbalances in MSMEs in India," provides valuable insights on the relationship between MSMEs and regional development. The study titled "Investigating the Hunger Index: Evidence from Karnataka" (2019) conducted by Hanagodimath and Annigeri sheds light on the issue of food security. Hanagodimath's study titled "Regional Disparity in Per Capita Income in India" (2019) investigates the uneven distribution of income across different regions. The articles "Regional Imbalances in Karnataka Revisited" (2018) and "Regional Imbalances: A Decadal Comparison Through Taluk Report Cards" (2019) by Annigeri and Hanagodimath analyse the evolving regional disparities in Karnataka. In 2020, Kadekodi and Hanagodimath conducted a study titled "Searching for Reforms in MGNREGA," which explores policy interventions in rural development aimed at generating job opportunities.

Studies on Haryana:

The literature study examines the regional differences in Haryana from several perspectives, offering valuable insights into the diverse facets of development within the state. The research conducted by Mangla and Nayak (2012) specifically examines the unequal dispersion of economic activity across several regions in Haryana. This study examines the discrepancies in economic development across different regions. The latest research undertaken by Devender and Kumar (2021) revisits the subject, highlighting the enduring regional disparities in industrial growth and hence emphasising the need of focused interventions.
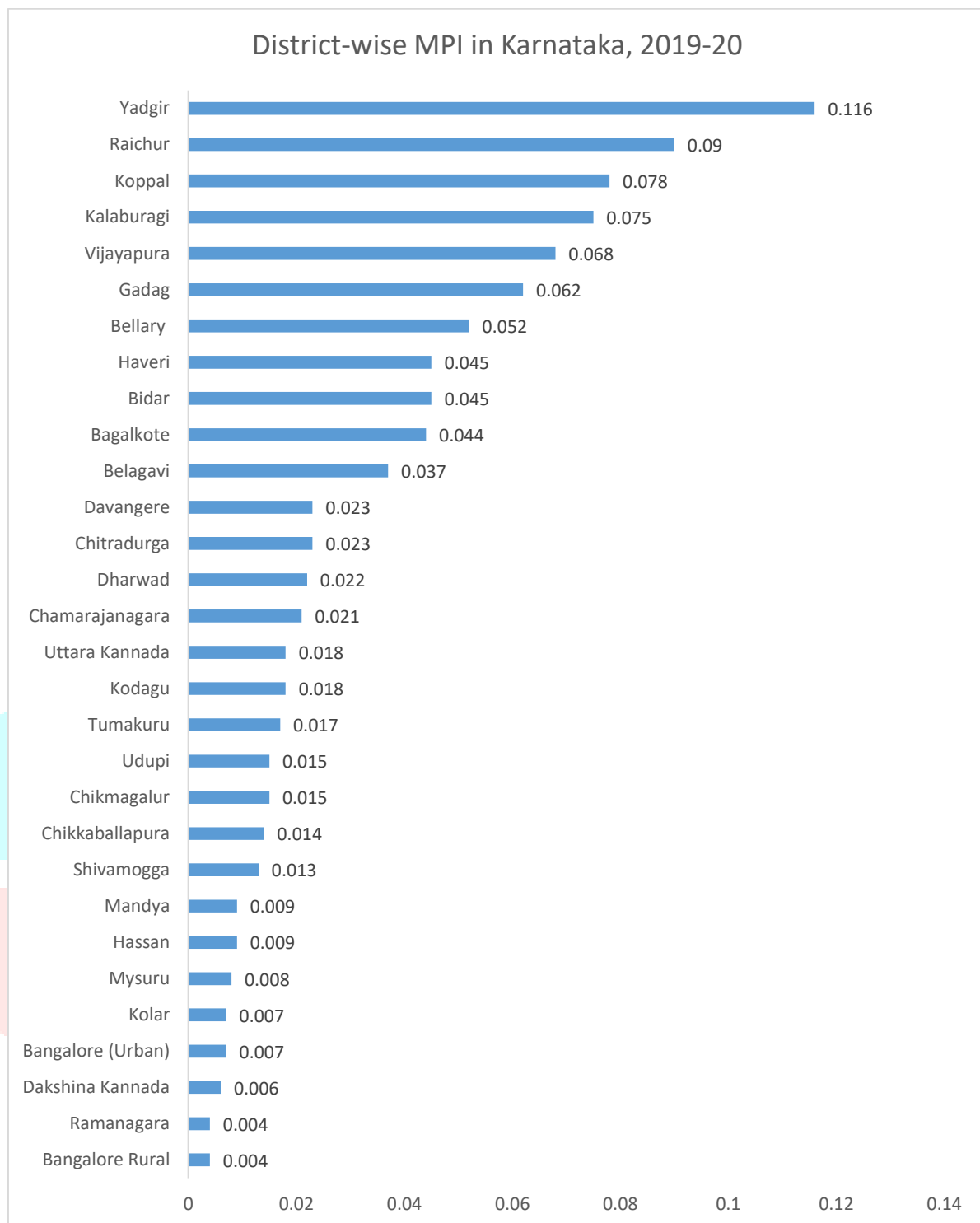
Ashok Kumar's 2019 assessment offers a thorough examination of the inter-regional discrepancies present in Haryana. Additionally, it offers a more extensive viewpoint on the obstacles that the state is encountering in relation to its progress. The study's results provide useful insights into the complex and varied nature of regional imbalances, offering a comprehensive understanding of the inequities that exist within the state.

Bala's (2016) study emphasises the shift in attention towards this issue by examining the differences in health outcomes across different locations in Haryana. In their research, Garg and Gupta (2015) specifically investigate the variations in health infrastructure across different districts, highlighting the discrepancies in healthcare services. The most recent research conducted by Manjit and Neetu in 2023 introduces a spatio-temporal aspect to the subject matter. This study provides a modern perspective on the discrepancies in healthcare across different geographical areas.

These research studies not only examine regional differences in industrial growth, but also expand the analysis to include health-related concerns. Collectively, these studies provide a robust and exhaustive compilation of literature that gives a comprehensive and thorough collection of scholarly works. The results emphasise the need for specific policies and measures to tackle the developmental gaps present in different areas of Haryana. This acknowledges the intricate disparities that exist inside the state.
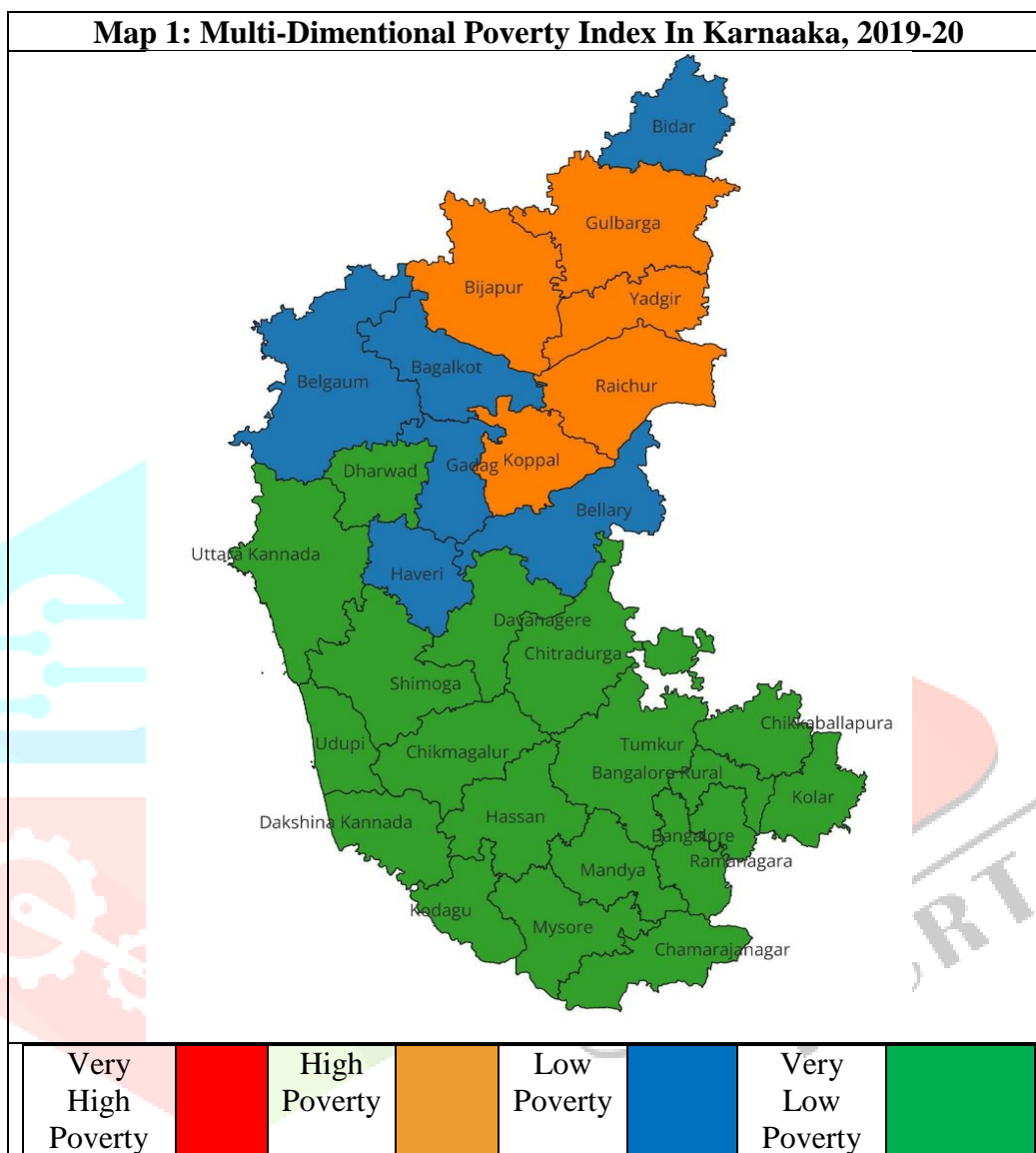
MPI in Karnataka:

District-wise Multi-dimensional poverty index has been depicted in figure 1. It is found from the figure that Yadagiri district has the highest poverty and Bengaluru Rural and Ramanagara districts have the lowest poverty. There is a huge inter-district disparity is observed. Yadagiri district has around 30-fold higher poverty than that of Bengaluru Rural and Ramanagaradistricts. Further, it is found that Yadgir, Raichur, Koppal, Kalaburagi and Vijayapur are found in the highest poverty in state. Contrary to this Bangaluru Rural, Ramanagara, Dakshina Kannada, Bengaluru Urban and Kolar districts have very lower poverty. Mere analysis with ranks will not give the proper picture about the regional imbalances. Hence, districts have been categorised into four groups namely Very High Poverty, High Poverty, Low Poverty and Very High Poverty. This has been presented in thematic map 1. It is found from the map that,

District-wise MPI in Karnataka, 2019-20

District	MPI
Yadgir	0.116
Raichur	0.09
Koppal	0.078
Kalaburagi	0.075
Vijayapura	0.068
Gadag	0.062
Bellary	0.052
Haveri	0.045
Bidar	0.045
Bagalkote	0.044
Belagavi	0.037
Davangere	0.023
Chitradurga	0.023
Dharwad	0.022
Chamarajanagara	0.021
Uttara Kannada	0.018
Kodagu	0.018
Tumakuru	0.017
Udupi	0.015
Chikmagalur	0.015
Chikkaballapura	0.014
Shivamogga	0.013
Mandya	0.009
Hassan	0.009
Mysuru	0.008
Kolar	0.007
Bangalore (Urban)	0.007
Dakshina Kannada	0.006
Ramanagara	0.004
Bangalore Rural	0.004

Source: Computed from MPI Report, 2023

- Out of the 30 districts in state 19 districts (63.33%) are found in very low poverty category, they are Bangalore Rural, Ramanagara, Dakshina Kannada, Bangalore (Urban), Kolar, Mysuru, Hassan, Mandya, Shivamogga, Chikkaballapura, Chikmagalur, Udupi, Tumakuru, Kodagu, Uttara Kannada, Chamarajanagara, Dharwad, Chitradurga and Davangere.
- In the low poverty category there six districts namely Belagavi, Bagalkote, Bidar, Haveri, Bellary and Gadag.
- With respect to high poverty category, there are five districts (16.66%) viz., Vijayapura, Kalaburagi, Koppal, Raichur and Yadgir.
- None of the districts are found in the very high poverty category in Karnataka.
- A point is to be noted here that there a visible north and south difference in the MPI among the districts of Karnataka. Except Dharwad and Uttar Kannada none of the state are found in very low poverty category.

Totally, it is observed that in Karnataka regional imbalances in MPI Karnataka is found to be high. Further, noticeable north and south differences can be observed. North Karnataka has higher poverty in general and Kalyana Karnataka in particular. Only four districts of Karnataka are found in the top 50 districts with low poverty are observed among the Indian districts they are Bangalore Rural, Ramanagara, Dakshina Kannada, Bangalore (Urban) and Kolar (please see appendix table 1 for more details).
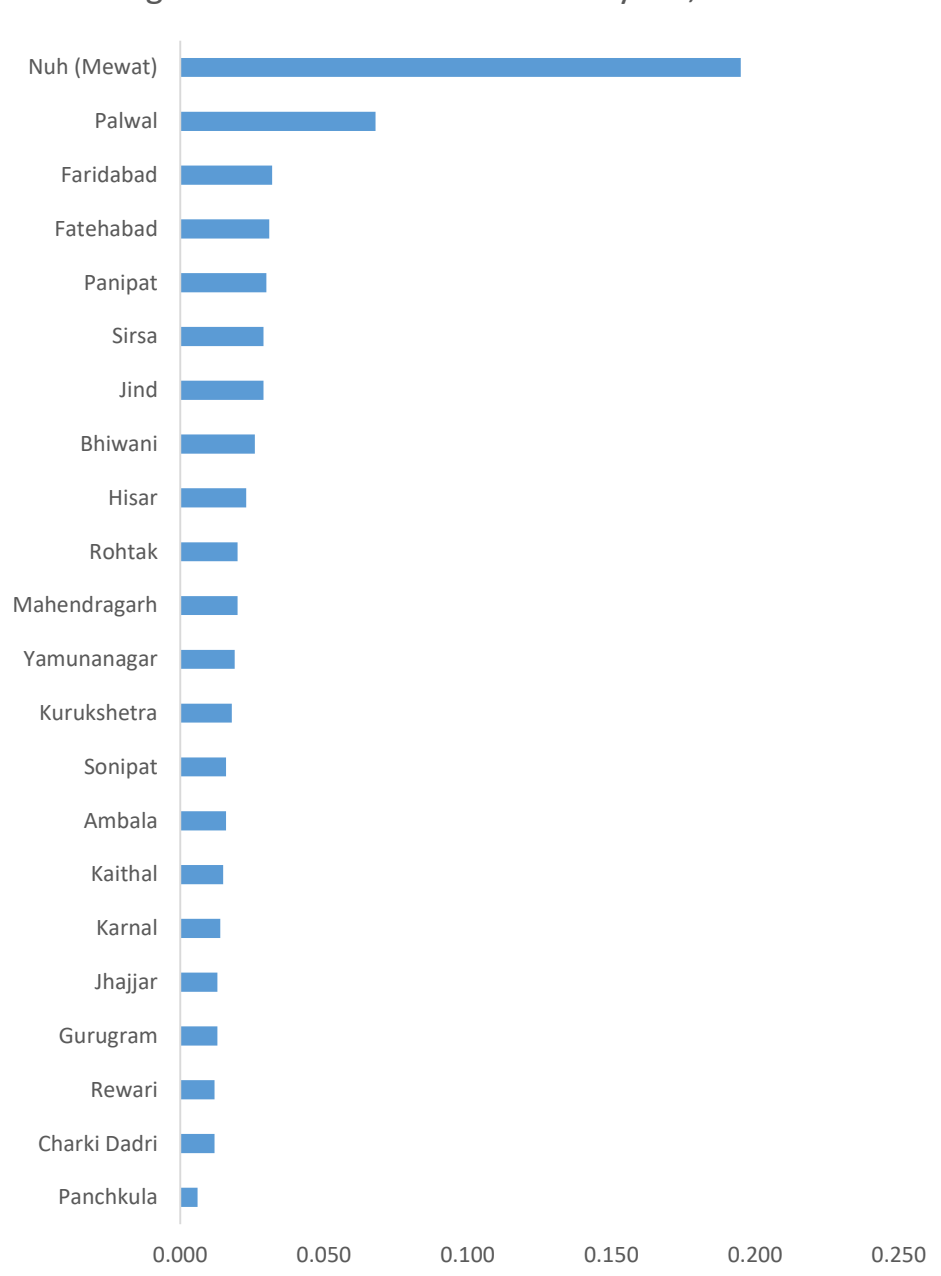
Map 1: Multi-Dimentional Poverty Index In Karnaaka, 2019-20

Very High Poverty		High Poverty		Low Poverty		Very Low Poverty	

Source: Computed from MPI Report, 2023

MPI in Haryana:

District-wise value of MPI has been presented in figure 2 and appendix table 2. It is observed from the figure and tables that significant geographic disparities within the state. The MPI functions as a comprehensive gauge, incorporating many characteristics such as health, education, and living conditions. Examining the geographical allocation of MPI values offers significant insights into the inequalities in the welfare of various areas.

Figure 2: District-wise MPI in Haryana, 2019-20

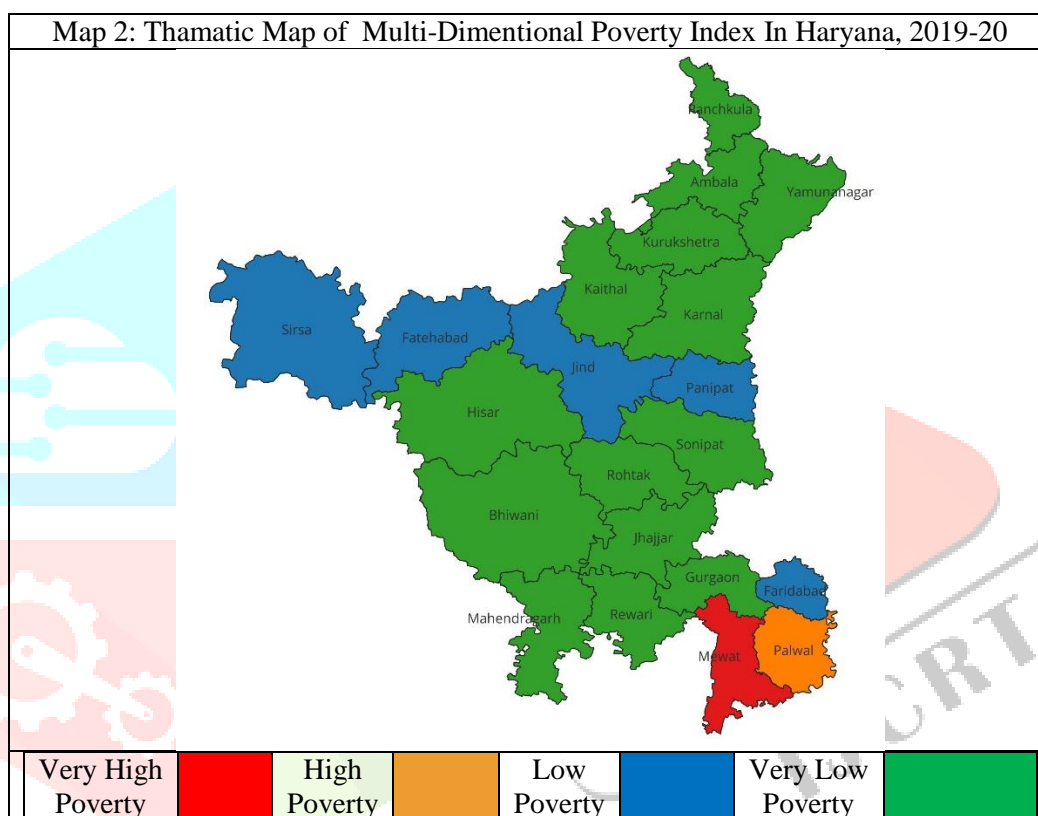Source: Computed from MPI Report, 2023

Districts like as Panchkula, CharkiDadri, and Rewari have lower MPI scores, suggesting comparatively lower levels of multi-dimensional poverty. Conversely, districts like Nuh (Mewat), Palwal, and Faridabad have greater MPI values, indicating increased degrees of impoverishment across all dimensions.

The regional disparities may be ascribed to several variables, such as disparities in economic growth, infrastructure, and availability of vital services. Urbanised regions such as Gurugram and Faridabad may exhibit lower Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) values as a result of superior infrastructure and increased economic endeavours. Conversely, rural regions, particularly in the Mewat region, may have difficulties pertaining to healthcare, education, and quality of life, which result in elevated MPI levels.

To rectify these disparities in the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), specific policy initiatives need to be implemented. Allocating resources towards infrastructure, education, and healthcare in districts with higher Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) scores is crucial for improving the standard of living and alleviating hardship. Furthermore, implementing measures to enhance economic activity and provide job prospects in underdeveloped areas may effectively promote a fairer allocation of welfare across the state. Further, a thematic map has been prepared and presented in map 2. It is observed that

- Out of 22 districts 15 districts namely, Panchkula, CharkiDadri, Rewari, Gurugram, Jhajjar, Karnal, Kaithal, Ambala, Sonipat, Kurukshetra, Yamunanagar, Mahendragarh, Rohtak, Hisar and Bhiwani are found in the Very low Poverty Category.
- Five districts are found in the low poverty category they are Jind, Sirsa, Panipat, Fatehabad and Faridabad.
- Only one district Palwal is in the high poverty category
- Nuh (Mewat) is the only district which is in the very high poverty category

Totally, Haryana state has also regional imbalances in MPI. Karnataka's regional analyses observes that northern part is backward. While in Haryana it is Faridabad and Hisar Ambala divisions. Only one districts of Haryana i.e., Panchkula (39) is found in the top 50 Indian districts with the lower poverty.

Map 2: Thamatic Map of Multi-Dimentional Poverty Index In Haryana, 2019-20

Very High Poverty		High Poverty		Low Poverty		Very Low Poverty	

Source: Computed from MPI Report, 2023

Appendix Table 2: District-wise MPI in Haryana in 2019-20

District	MPI	Category	Rank to Nation	Rank within the state
Bangalore Rural	0.004	Very Low Poverty	18	1
Ramanagara	0.004	Very Low Poverty	18	1
Dakshina Kannada	0.006	Very Low Poverty	39	3
Bangalore (Urban)	0.007	Very Low Poverty	47	4
Kolar	0.007	Very Low Poverty	47	4
Mysuru	0.008	Very Low Poverty	55	6
Hassan	0.009	Very Low Poverty	64	7
Mandya	0.009	Very Low Poverty	64	7
Shivamogga	0.013	Very Low Poverty	98	9
Chikkaballapura	0.014	Very Low Poverty	109	10
Chikmagalur	0.015	Very Low Poverty	120	11
Udupi	0.015	Very Low Poverty	120	11
Tumakuru	0.017	Very Low Poverty	144	13
Kodagu	0.018	Very Low Poverty	154	14
Uttara Kannada	0.018	Very Low Poverty	154	14
Chamarajanagara	0.021	Very Low Poverty	175	16
Dharwad	0.022	Very Low Poverty	182	17
Chitradurga	0.023	Very Low Poverty	193	18
Davangere	0.023	Very Low Poverty	193	18
Belagavi	0.037	Low Poverty	289	20
Bagalkote	0.044	Low Poverty	322	21
Bidar	0.045	Low Poverty	326	22
Haveri	0.045	Low Poverty	326	22
Bellary	0.052	Low Poverty	355	24
Gadag	0.062	Low Poverty	403	25
Vijayapura	0.068	High Poverty	434	26
Kalaburagi	0.075	High Poverty	466	27
Koppal	0.078	High Poverty	479	28
Raichur	0.09	High Poverty	521	29
Yadgir	0.116	High Poverty	593	30
Average	0.032			
Standard Deviation	0.029			
CV (%)	91.06			

Source: Computed from MPI Report

Appendix Table 1: District-wise MPI in Karnataka in 2019-20

District	MPI	Category	Rank to Nation	Rank within the state
Panchkula	0.006	Very Low Poverty	1	39
CharkiDadri	0.012	Very Low Poverty	2	88
Rewari	0.012	Very Low Poverty	2	88
Gurugram	0.013	Very Low Poverty	4	98
Jhajjar	0.013	Very Low Poverty	4	98
Karnal	0.014	Very Low Poverty	6	109
Kaithal	0.015	Very Low Poverty	7	120
Ambala	0.016	Very Low Poverty	8	134
Sonipat	0.016	Very Low Poverty	8	134
Kurukshetra	0.018	Very Low Poverty	10	154
Yamunanagar	0.019	Very Low Poverty	11	162
Mahendragarh	0.020	Very Low Poverty	12	167
Rohtak	0.020	Very Low Poverty	12	167
Hisar	0.023	Very Low Poverty	14	193
Bhiwani	0.026	Very Low Poverty	15	223
Jind	0.029	Low Poverty	16	239
Sirsa	0.029	Low Poverty	16	239
Panipat	0.030	Low Poverty	18	247
Fatehabad	0.031	Low Poverty	19	257
Faridabad	0.032	Low Poverty	20	262
Palwal	0.068	High Poverty	21	434
Nuh (Mewat)	0.195	Very High Poverty	22	687
Average	0.030			
Standard Deviation	0.039			
CV (%)	130.47			

Source: Computed from MPI Report

Conclusion:

To summarise, the examination of the Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index (MPI) in Karnataka and Haryana states highlights the intricate and diverse characteristics of poverty in India. Based on empirical evidence, it is evident that poverty comprises not only a deficiency in financial resources but also other dimensions such as health, education, and living conditions. Moreover, the study emphasises the disparities in poverty rates across different areas, underscoring the fact that some places are more susceptible to poverty compared to others of similar kind.

Policymakers must embrace a holistic strategy to reduce poverty that surpasses conventional income measurements in order to successfully address these challenges. Examples of this may be the allocation of resources towards the development of educational and hospital facilities, the improvement of key service provision, and the promotion of a more equitable economic growth. Furthermore, it is crucial to prioritise

the distinct requirements of marginalised populations, including women, children, and underprivileged groups.

In summary, the results of this research emphasise the need of implementing intelligent strategies to tackle the many intricacies and aspects that constitute poverty in India. One approach policymakers may take to contribute to the general development and welfare of the varied population is by adopting a comprehensive plan that considers the distinct requirements of various areas and groups.

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