



## Human Development in State of New Andhra Pradesh- Emerging Issues and Policy Perspectives

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### ABSTRACT



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*The objective of this research is to study the progress of Human Development in the Residuary State of Andhra Pradesh and also examine the inter district disparity or inequality among various Human Development indicators in the entire state of Andhra Pradesh. All 13 districts of Andhra Pradesh are considered in the study. The secondary data had collected from the various sources like Economic Survey of Andhra Pradesh, District census handbook and Statistical abstract of Andhra Pradesh. The statistical techniques like Mean, Standard Deviation and Co-efficient of Variations were used for measuring significant differences across the districts in each sub region as well as across the sub regions in the state. The results indicate that Infant mortality rates since 1981 was recorded at lowest in south coastal Andhra Pradesh districts compared with the districts of other two regions. Inter- district disparity in terms of Human Development indicators in new state of Andhra Pradesh is not only high, but over the period of time it has been fluctuating significantly. However, improvement in Human Development has shown some positive impact on economic development of the state. Greater accountability and transparency are required in service delivery agencies. The study highlights that the state agencies need to adopt a more pro-poor stance to ensure the effective implementation of inclusive development strategies and positive human development outcomes. Public expenditure on Health and Education sectors should be stepped up to enhance human development in the Residuary State of Andhra Pradesh*

**Key Words:** Human Development, Education, Health, Economic Development

### Introduction

Human Resources are playing an important role in attaining economic development of a country. Economic development of a country involves proper utilization of its resources by its labour force and other forms of manpower for the proper utilization of production potential of the country. Proper utilization of natural endowments and the level of production of the national wealth depends very much on the extent and efficiency of the human resources. Human Development is thus a process of widening people's choices as well as

raising the level of well-being achieved (**World Bank 1992**). The concept of human development puts people back at center stage, after a decade in which a maze of technical concepts had obscured this fundamental vision (**World Bank 2013**).

The liberalization process has reduced the role of the public sector investment; it has failed to fill the vacuum created by the withdrawal of public sector investment in infrastructure, more especially in the backward states. Former president of America W.J. Clinton while speaking in Hyderabad on March 24, 2000 on the need to

harness new technologies like info-tech for eradicating poverty emphasized “millions of Indians are connected to the internet, but million more are not yet connected to fresh water. India accounts for 30 percent of the world’s software engineers but also 25 percent of the world’s malnourished. So our challenge is to turn the newest discoveries into best weapons humanity has ever had to fight poverty” (The Hindu 2000). India is still among the countries with some of the lowest indicators of human development. Its levels of malnutrition, illiteracy and poverty are unacceptably high. The rise in income inequalities and regional disparities is also a matter of concern. Employment has grown, but the jobs created are not of high quality. Although there has been an expansion in several social services like health, nutrition and education, the quality of most of these services remains poor in most of the rural areas. And above all, an overwhelming majority of the population is deprived of basic social protection.

### Objectives of the Study

1. To study the trends in Demographic of the new State of Andhra Pradesh in comparison with All India average since 1961
2. To study the trends in HDI ranking and its impact on economic development of the Residuary State of Andhra Pradesh since 2012-13 to 2016-17.
3. To study the inequalities in Human Development indicators across the Districts in the New State of Andhra Pradesh

### Methodology

The objective of this research is to study the progress of Human Development in the Residuary

State of Andhra Pradesh and also examine the inter district disparity or inequality among various Human Development indicators in the entire state of Andhra Pradesh. The analysis of the above objective is based on the some selected variables like Literacy Rate and Infant Mortality Rate. All 13 districts of Andhra Pradesh are considered in the study. The secondary data had collected from the various sources like Economic Survey of Andhra Pradesh, District census handbook and Statistical abstract of Andhra Pradesh. The statistical techniques like Mean, Standard Deviation and Co-efficient of Variations were used for measuring significant differences across the districts in each sub region as well as across the sub regions in the state

**Demographic Details of Andhra Pradesh** Since 1956-57 the Government while emphasizing on development, is equally committed to focus on social infrastructure for not only meeting basic minimum requirements of the people but for ensuring higher level of social justice in society. The government is confident that once the process of social development is institutionalized, it provides sustenance for overall economic development. The Labour Force participation Rate of all persons of rural areas have shown a declining trend over the years and the quality of employment also remains a concern in the state. Labour Force Participation and Work Force Participation Rate among women is lower than men in both rural and urban areas of the state. Literacy rate and health standards are at low among SC, STs and other marginalized groups when compared with other sections in the state. The demographic details of the residuary state of Andhra Pradesh in comparison with India is presented in the following given table 1.

Table -1: Demographic Details of Andhra Pradesh

Year	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
<b>a. Population(in Nos)</b>						
1. Andhra Pradesh	2,32,88,866	2,76,84,813	3,33,68,588	4,04,18,934	4,53,97,069	4,95,77,103
1. India	43,92,34,771	54,81,59,652	68,33,29,097	84,64,21,039	1,02,86,10,328	1,21,08,54,977
<b>b. Per centage of Urban Population to Total Population</b>						
1.AndhraPradesh	---	18.35	22.14	24.77	24.13	29.47
2. India	---	17.98	19.51	22.87	25.49	31.15
<b>c. Per centage of Decadal population Growth Rate</b>						
1. Andhra Pradesh	---	18.88	20.53	21.13	11.89	9.21
2. India	---	24.80	24.66	23.85	21.54	17.69
<b>d. density of Population Per Sq.Km</b>						
1. Andhra Pradesh	145	173	208	252	279	304
2. India	144	177	216	273	325	382
<b>e. Sex Ratio of Population(No of Females per 1000 Males)</b>						
1. Andhra Pradesh	984	981	978	976	983	997
2. India	941	930	934	927	933	943
<b>f. Literacy Rate ofPopulation</b>						
1. Andhra Pradesh	---	---	29.94	---	62.07	67.35
2. India	28.3	34.45	43.57	52.21	64.84	72.99

Source: Census of India

It is clear from the above given table -1 that the total population of the Residuary State of Andhra Pradesh has been increased from 2,32,88,866 in 1961 to 4,95,77,103 in 2011. The decadal growth rate of population rose from 18.88 per cent during 1961-71 to 21.13 per cent during 1981-91. Subsequently a significant decline was observed in the rate of growth of population and decline is even more prominent at 9.21 per cent during 2001-2011, lower than the All-India's growth rate of 17.72 per cent. The decadal growth rate of population was lower in Andhra Pradesh state than all India growth rate since 1961-71. The density of population for Andhra Pradesh is 304 persons per square kilometer as against 382

persons at all India level in 2011. The sex ratio in the state went up from 984 in 1961 to 997 in 2011 and is higher than all India average of 943 in 2011. The literacy rate of the state has been increased from 29.94 per cent in 1981 to 67.35 per cent in 2011. The literacy rate of the state is lower than the all India literacy rate at 72.99 per cent. Female literacy in the state has gone up from 52.72 per cent in 2001 to 59.96 per cent in 2011. Urbanization has been regarded as an important component for growth realization. The percentage of urban population to the total population in the state is 29.47 per cent in 2011 as compared to 17.6 per cent in 1961.

**Table- 2: HDI and its Rankings across Major States of India**

States	Human Development Index		Rank	
	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12
Bihar	0.241	0.376	20	21
Chhattisgarh	0.273	0.379	18	20
Madhya Pradesh	0.268	0.388	19	19
Odisha	0.221	0.393	21	18
Uttarpradesh	0.299	0.401	16	17
Jharkhand	0.296	0.403	17	16
Assam	0.341	0.407	14	15
Rajasthan	0.317	0.452	15	14
West Bengal	0.388	0.485	9	13
Gujarat	0.386	0.497	11	12
Karnataka	0.388	0.507	10	11
Telangana	0.343	0.513	13	10
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	<b>0.378</b>	<b>0.513</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>
Jammu&Kashmir	0.432	0.522	5	8
Uttarakhand	0.406	0.536	8	7
Haryana	0.426	0.556	6	6
Maharashtra	0.419	0.559	7	5
Punjab	0.474	0.578	2	4
Himachal Pradesh	0.463	0.580	3	3
Tamilnadu	0.450	0.591	4	2
Kerala	0.579	0.662	1	1
INDIA	0.361	0.480		

Source: CESS report on "HDI of different Districts in Telangana State", 2015, P.90

The above table- 2 presents the values of HDI along with their relative rankings. The indices clearly indicate that there has been significant improvement in the HDI across all the States. However the relative rankings of the States changed in the seven years between 2004-05 and

2011-12. In both the years, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh and Punjab rank at the top four positions, while Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Chhatisgarh and Odisha appear in the bottom four. The rank of Residuary State of Andhra Pradesh improved from 12 to 9.

**Table-3: Status of Achievement in Demographic Goals-AP**

Indicator	Goal	Present Status		Source
		AP	India	
Maternal Mortality Ratio (Combined)	<80	92	167	SRS 2011-13
Infant Mortality Rate	<25	37	37	SRS 2015
Under 5 Mortality Rate	<30	40	45	SRS 2014
Total Fertility Rate	1.8	1.8	2.3	SRS 2014
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate	---	66.7	48.2	DLHS-3
Crude Birth Rate	---	17.0	21.0	SRS 2014
Crude Death Rate	---	7.3	6.7	SRS 2014
Adult Sex Ratio(Combined))	---	993	943	Census 2011
Child Sex Ratio(Combined)	---	939	919	Census 2011

Source: Census 2011, T.KotiReddy(2017)

The above table-3 provides information on the status of achievement in demographic goals based on various sources. Within the health sector, our priority concerns are maternal, new born and child health related issues. Maternal and infant deaths are still critical concerns. It is clear from the above table during 2011-13, as per the Maternal Mortality Rate Bulletin, among the bigger states, Assam has the highest(300) and Kerala the lowest(61)MMR in the country. Andhra Pradesh is in the fourth position after Kerala(61),Maharashtra(68) and

Tamilnadu(79) which are the top-performing states in maternal health. Sex ratio in residuary Andhra Pradesh is significantly higher than the all India average of 943 as per the 2011 census. Death rate in the state is higher than the national average. It is observed from the above given table that Andhra Pradesh state is performing considerably well in all major health indicators against other states in India, it needs to make significant improvements in bringing down the differences in the districts of the state.

**Table-4 Labour Force Participation Rates Per 1000 -----Population(Current daily status)**

Year	Andhra Pradesh			All India		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	persons
Rural						
1999-00	582	387	484	515	220	370
2004-05	586	399	492	531	237	387
2009-10	578	376	477	536	197	371
2011-12	584	375	477	534	180	361
Urban						
1999-00	517	158	341	528	123	335
2004-05	567	210	388	561	150	364
2009-10	545	170	363	550	129	350
2011-12	567	166	368	555	136	354

Source: NSSO, GOI, T.Koti Reddy(2017)

The above table-4 provides information on labour Force Participation Rate based on current daily status. It can be observed from the above table that LFPR for both rural and urban areas in Andhra Pradesh were higher when compared with all India levels. However, over the years the LFPR of all persons of rural areas have shown a decline, while urban LFPR has shown improvement. LFPR for

persons aged 15 years and above according to current daily status in Andhra Pradesh state is 47.7 per cent in rural areas and 36.8 per cent in urban areas, while it was 36.1 per cent in rural and 35.4 per cent in urban areas for the country as a whole. It is also noticed that LFPR among men than women is more in both rural and urban areas of the state and the country as a whole.

**Table-5: Work Force Participation Rates Per 1000 Population(Current daily status)**

Year	Andhra Pradesh			All India		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
<b>Rural</b>						
1999-00	535	355	445	478	204	344
2004-05	528	350	439	488	216	355
2009-10	536	347	441	501	182	346
2011-12	555	354	452	504	169	340

Year	Andhra Pradesh			All India		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
<b>Urban</b>						
1999-00	480	144	315	490	111	309
2004-05	523	192	358	519	133	334
2009-10	522	154	343	522	117	329
2011-12	536	150	345	528	125	335

Source: NSSO, GOI, T.Koti Reddy(2017)

The above table -5 provides information on WorkForce Participation Rate based on current daily status. It can be observed from the above table that WFPR for both rural and urban areas in Andhra Pradesh were higher when compared with all India levels. Work Force Participation Rates in 2011-12 compared with the rates in 2009-10 have increased both in rural and urban areas of Andhra

Pradesh. WFPR for persons aged 15 years and above according to current daily status in Andhra Pradesh state is 45.2 per cent in rural areas and 34.5 per cent in urban areas, while it was 34 per cent in rural and 33.5 per cent in urban areas for the country as a whole. It is also noticed that WFPR among men than women is more in both rural and urban areas of the state and the country as a whole.

**Table-6: Infant Mortality Rate-District Wise (Per 1000 Live Births)**

District	1981	1991	2001	2011
1.Srikakulam	123	77	62	55
2.Vizianagaram	137	99	60	53
3.Visakhapatnam	97	73	52	46
4.East Godavari	77	54	45	40
5.West Godavari	84	65	36	32
6.Krishna	92	30	33	29
7.Guntur	80	38	42	37
8.Prakasam	89	46	50	44
9.SPS Nellore	86	46	48	42
10.YSR	105	44	51	45
11.Kurnool	96	68	58	51
12.Ananthapuram	121	70	60	53
13.Chittoor	115	60	46	41
Mean	108	59	50	44
SD*	18.9	18	9.2	7.8
CV*(%)	18.9	31.0	1.9	7.8

A close observation of the table also reveals that in 1981 and 1991 the highest Infant Mortality rate was reported in Vijayanagaram. In 2001 and 2011 the highest IMR was registered in Srikakulam District. Infant mortality rates since 1981 was recorded at lowest in south coastal

Andhra Pradesh districts compared with the districts of other two regions. It indicates both North Coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema regions were lagging behind in terms of availability of better medical facilities. The co-efficient of variation is over 18.9 per cent in 1981 and 31 per



cent 1991 implying higher variations among the districts in terms of infant mortality rate. In both 2001 and 2011 the variations among the districts in terms of IMR have come down as a co-efficient variation was registered at low compared to the earlier period. The coefficient of variation reduced

from 31 percent in 1991 to 1.9 percent in 2001, implying inter-district disparities in IMR was reduced. But again IMR raised to 7.8 per cent in 2011 reflects growing variations among the districts in terms of IMR.

**Table -7: Literacy Rates across Districts(%)**

District	1981	1991	2001	2011
1.Srikakulam	22.7	36.2	55.3	62.3
2.Vizianagaram	21.7	34.2	51.1	59.5
3.Visakhapatnam	27.8	45.5	60.0	67.7
4.East Godavari	35.3	48.8	65.5	71.4
5.West Godavari	37.6	53.4	73.5	74.3
6.Krishna	41.7	53.2	68.9	74.4
7.Guntur	36.1	46.4	62.5	68.0
8.Prakasam	29.4	40.3	57.4	63.5
9.SPS Nellore	32.2	47.6	65.1	69.2
10.YSR	31.1	48.1	62.8	67.9
11.Kurnool	28.7	40.0	53.2	61.1
12.Ananthapuram	29.0	42.2	56.1	64.3
13.Chittoor	31.9	49.8	66.8	72.4
Mean	33.8	48.8	66.5	67.4
SD*	5.2	6.2	6.8	5.0
CV*(%)	15.4	12.7	10.2	7.4

Source: Statistical Abstracts, AP and Socio-Economic Survey

The above table-7 provides information about literacy rate across the districts of Andhra region since 1981. It can be observed that literacy levels improved significantly from 33.8 per cent in 1981 to 48.8 per cent in 1991 to 66.5 per cent in 2001 and in 2011 to 67.4 per cent in Andhra region. Based on the literacy levels, the backward districts in Andhra region are Vizayanagaram, Srikakulam, Prakasam, Ananthapur and Kurnool. The co-efficient of variation is 15.4 per cent in 1981 and 12.7 per cent in 1991 implying lower variations among the districts in terms of literacy rate. In both 2001 and 2011 the variations among the districts in terms of literacy rate have come down as a co-efficient variation was registered at low compared to the earlier period. The coefficient of variation reduced from 12.7 percent in 1991 to

10.2 percent in 2001, implying inter-district disparities in literacy was reduced. But again Coefficient of variation reduced to 7.4 per cent in 2011 reflects reduction in variations among the districts in terms of literacy rate.

### Conclusion

The paper attempted to examine the impact of Human Development on socio-economic conditions of the Residuary State of Andhra Pradesh. The study reveals that the rank of Residuary State of Andhra Pradesh in Human Development Index has been improved from 12 to 9 between the period 2004-05 and 2011-12. The study indicates that the inter-district disparity in terms of Human Development Index indicators in residuary state of Andhra Pradesh is not only high,

but over the period of time it has been fluctuating significantly. The results also indicate that Infant mortality rates since 1981 was recorded at lowest in south coastal Andhra Pradesh districts compared with the districts of other two regions. Andhra Pradesh state is performing considerably well in all major health indicators against other states in India, it needs to make significant improvements in bringing down the differences in the districts of the state. The results indicate that Infant mortality rates since 1981 was recorded at lowest in south coastal Andhra Pradesh districts compared with the districts of other two regions. Hence, there is a need to formulate appropriate policies to enhance Human Development among the marginalized groups.

The education policy should shift its focus from enrolment to improvement in the functioning of schools as well as towards raising the quality of education outcomes. Special strategies are needed to improve the output of the school system to the disadvantage and marginalized. Long-term goals are required to bridge the gender gap, which constitutes a key hurdle in achieving literacy in the state, along with measure to ensure universalization of elementary education among girls. Greater accountability and transparency are required in service delivery agencies. The state agencies need to adopt a more pro-poor stance to ensure the effective implementation of inclusive development strategies and positive human development outcomes. Public expenditure on Health and Education sectors should be stepped up to enhance human development in the Residuary State of Andhra Pradesh. The study concludes that improvement in Human Development has shown some positive impact on economic conditions of the state.

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