Human Development Index in Jammu Region: A Review

Arti Kaul
Teacher,
Deptt.of Education,
Govt.Middle School,
Janepur,Jammu

Abstract

The paper makes an attempt to analyze the levels of Human Development in Jammu Region. Human Development Index as a measure of human development has been used by the human development reports since 1990. In present study longevity, knowledge and decent standard of living are taken as the three basic dimensions of human development. An analysis for thirty tehsils leads to the conclusion that 24 percent of the population of Jammu region falls in very high level of human development. 20.79 percent of the population falls in low human development and 5.3 percent of population falls in very low level of human development respectively. The results make a case for both a policy reforms within these tehsils and for external assistance to eradicate at least these low levels of human development.

Keywords: Longevity, Life Expectancy, Literacy, HDI, Disparities,Per Capita Income, Deprivation.

Introduction

Human development Index, as a measure of human development has been used by the human development reports since 1990. Longevity, knowledge, and decent standard of living are taken as the three basic dimensions of human development in any part of the world. The index is measured by life expectancy, educational attainment and Income to obtain a broader view of an area's development than does income alone. Life expectancy as an indicator of human development further illustrates several aspects also which are associated with the welfare of people including health and other important biological and social achievements. Literacy helps an individual in the attainment of knowledge and the third element income, needed for a decent standard of living. The HDI reveals the further potential for economic growth in any region and bring out disparities between various sections of society.

The life expectancy, literacy and per capita income are taken as three basic indicators to measure human development index.

Goal Posts For Calculating The Hdi

Indicators	Minimum Value	Maximum Value
Life expectancy	25 years	85 Years
Adult literacy	0%	100%
GDP Per Capita	100 (PPP US $)	40,000 (PPP US $)

Flow Chart Showing Dimensions of Hdi
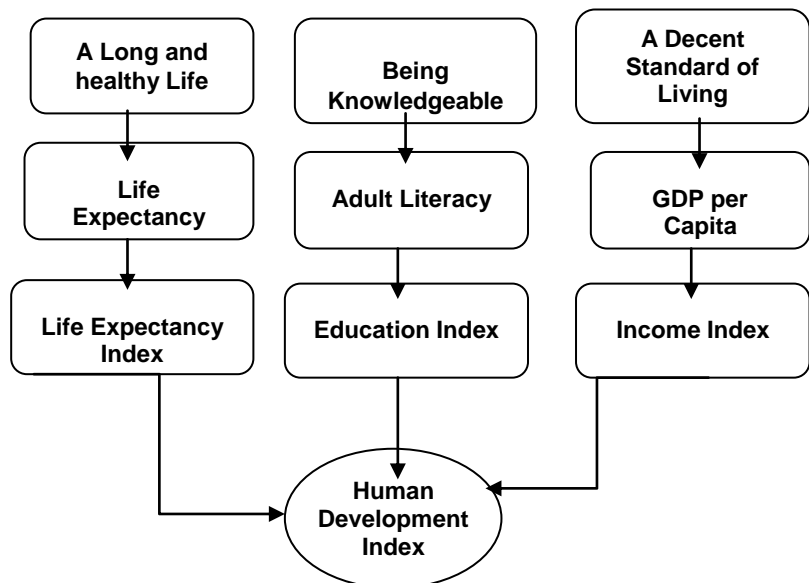
Study Area

Jammu is one of the administrative divisions within Jammu & Kashmir. It consists of the districts of Doda, Kathua,Jammu, Udampur, Rajouri and Pounch. Pir panjal range separates it from the Kashmir valley and part of the great Himalayas in the eastern district of Doda. Chenab is its principal river. Jammu borders Kashmir to the north, Ladakh to the east and Punjab and Himachal Pradesh to the south. The Pir Panjal range, the Trikuta hills and low lying tawi river basin add beauty and diversity to the terrain of Jammu region.

Objectives

1. To assess the patterns and trends of human development.
2. To analyse the components of human development.
3. To examine the spatial variations in human development.

Hypothesis

Undulating topography responsible for low human development.

Methodology

Human Development index (HDI) is a composite index which combines economic and social factors to evaluate the development of persons, in a region. There are three indices which are combined to give HDI and there are three steps to create this index.

1. Describing dimensions for HDI to include.
2. Describing indicators that capture these dimensions.
3. Describing the method for combining these indicators to get a single value which represents HDI.

A long and healthy life (Health index), being knowledgeable (Education index) and a decent standard of living (Income index) are the three dimensions proposed by United Nation Development Programme (UNDP) for calculating HDI. Present paper analyses some specified indicators described by UNDP which captured these three dimensions. These indicators are then normalized between 0 and 1 by constructing an index for each dimension

$$Index = \frac{Actual\ x_1\ Value - Minimum\ x_1\ Value}{Maximum\ x_1\ Value - Minimum\ x_1\ Value}$$

Where Actual X_1 value = obtained Value of the indicators.

Minimum X_1 value = 0 percent – Fixed by UNDP
Maximum X_1 value = 100 percent – Fixed by UNDP

Health Index

Life expectancy at birth is used as an indicator for long and healthy life. For calculating the health index's general formula is used . The UNDP use 25 and 85 years as goal posts for health index i.e.

$$Health\ Index = \frac{Life\ expectancy - 25}{85 - 25}$$

GDP index

The GDP Index is calculated using adjusted GDP per capita (PPP US$). The HDI income serves as a surrogate for all the dimensions of human development not reflected in a long and healthy life and in knowledge. Income is adjusted because achieving a respectable level of human development does not require unlimited income. Accordingly, the logarithm income is used:

$$GDP\ Index = \frac{Log(actual\ income) - log(100)}{log(40,000) - log(100)}$$

Findings

Levels of Human Development

The study revealed significant inter-tehsil disparities in terms of human development and found that the highest development has been recorded in Jammu tehsil with the index value of 0.61. This is largely attributed to the high female literacy rate, health infrastructure, flat topography etc. While GoolGulabGarh tehsil has shown the lowest human development in Jammu region.Thus, to obtain the spatial picture of human development, all the 30 tehsils are grouped into five categories i.e. very high, high, medium, low and very low. Illustrated in Fig1

Areas of Very High Development

This belt registered seven tehsils which showed the high level of human development and experienced the index value of more than 0.50 these tehsils include Akhnoor, Hiranagar, Bishna, Kathua, Samba, Ranbirsinghpura and Jammu. These tehsils basically fall in outer plains and have comparatively good accessibility, flat surface configuration and high income status of the people and accounts 43.1 percent out of total population.

Areas of High Development

There are five tehils in the region where high level of development has been observed and index value ranged between 0.45-0.50. These tehsils includes Bhaderwah, Rajouri, Sunderbani, Now shehra & Udhampur. Although literacy level of these tehsils had improved significantly but health amenities are not up to the level which leads to the moderate level of human development.

Areas of Moderate Development

This zone covered majority of the tehsils and accounts 18 percent out of total population. Low Human development of this belt is mainly associated with hilly topography, inadequate health facilities and low level of educational infrastructure.

Table 1.1   Human Development Index

S. No	Category	Index Value	No. of Tehsils	Name of Tehsils
01.	Very High	>.50	7	Akhnoor, Hiranagar, Bishna, Kathua, Samba, R.S. Pura, Jammu
02.	High	0.45-0.50	5	Bhaderwah, Rajouri, Sunderbani, Nowshehra, Udhampu
03.	Medium	0.40-0.45	7	Kalakote, Mendhar, Thanamandi, Bashohli, Ramnagar, Billawar, Reasi
04.	Low	0.35-0.40	9	Ramban, Banihal, Kishtwar, Doda, Chenani, Thathri, Surankote, Haveli and Bhalessa
05.	Very Low	<0.35	2	GoolGulbGarh

Areas of Low Development

20.79 percent out of total population is constituted in Low human development. These tehsils are located in lesser Himalayas. Hostile topography, restrictive growth in infrastructure, particularly wealth and education are the responsible factors. Harsh climatic conditions also hamper the human development.

Areas of Very Low Development

Very low human development has been witnessed by 5.43% of total population of Jammu region in accessibility of basic amenities,hostile topography are the factors which retards the development.
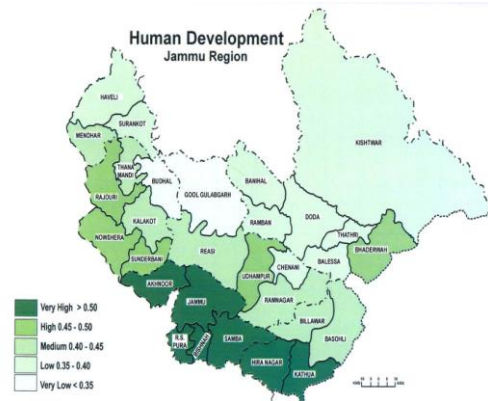
Fig 1
Human Development Index, Jammu Region

Table 1.2

S. No.	Tehsil	Life Expectancy Index	Income Index	Literacy Index	HDI Index	Rank
1	Banihal	0.62	0.01	0.42	0.35	28
2	Ramban	0.62	0.01	0.43	0.36	27
3	Doda	0.60	0.01	0.49	0.37	25
4	Kishtwar	0.62	0.05	0.43	0.37	26
5	Thatri	0.60	0.01	0.54	0.38	22
6	Balessa (gandoh)	0.61	0.07	0.48	0.39	20
7	Bhaderwah	0.63	0.02	0.70	0.45	12
8	GoolGulabGarh	0.57	-0.01	0.37	0.31	30
9	Reasi	0.59	0.10	0.60	0.43	13
10	Udhampur	0.67	0.12	0.68	0.49	8
11	Chenani	0.61	0.05	0.44	0.37	24
12	Ramnagar	0.66	0.11	0.51	0.42	15
13	Haveli	0.62	0.00	0.54	0.38	21
14	Mendhar	0.63	0.05	0.54	0.41	18
15	Surankote	0.64	0.05	0.43	0.38	23
16	Thanamandi	0.62	0.06	0.55	0.41	17
17	Rajauri	0.61	0.11	0.62	0.45	11
18	Budhal	0.62	0.02	0.37	0.34	29
19	Kalakote	0.60	0.08	0.51	0.40	19
20	Nowshehra	0.58	0.10	0.72	0.47	9
21	Sunderbani	0.56	0.06	0.77	0.46	10
22	Akhnoor	0.67	0.13	0.72	0.51	7
23	Jammu	0.77	0.26	0.80	0.61	1
24	Ranbirsinghpora	0.71	0.20	0.76	0.56	2
25	Bihna	0.70	0.19	0.74	0.54	5
26	Samba	0.73	0.20	0.73	0.55	3
27	Billawar	0.61	0.11	0.56	0.43	14
28	Bashohli	0.59	0.12	0.52	0.41	16
29	Kathua	0.74	0.18	0.72	0.55	4
30	Hiranagar	0.69	0.13	0.74	0.52	6
	Jammu Region	**0.64**	**0.09**	**0.58**	**0.43**	

Conclusion

The analyses have revealed the glaring disparities and deprivation of human development. The deprivation and backwardness in the higher altitudinal frequencies and disparities among the males and females are reported a significant variation. The higher reaches combined with extreme cold climate conditions have determined the human progress, the higher reaches not only deprived the social development and even responsible for under development.The fruit of development shall be distributed uniformly and prosperity will emerge as a tool development against deprivation.

The hypothesis formulated have been approved that the work contained in paper have

confirmed veracity of facets and regarding undulating topography responsible low human development.

References

1. Anand, Sudhir and AmartyaSen (1997).Concepts of Human Development and Poverty: A Multidimensional perspective. "Background paper for Human Development Report 1997. UNDP, New York.
2. Anand, Sudhir and Martin Ravallion (1993).Human development in poor countries: on the role of private incomes and public services. Journal of Economic perspectives Vol. 7 (1).pp. 133.
3. Ben C. Arimah (2004)."Poverty Reduction and Human Development and Africa," Journal of Human Development, Vol. 5, No. 3.
4. Bhattacharya, B.B. (1998)."Urbanisation and Human Development in West Bengal: A District level Study and Comparison with Inter-State Variation", Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 33, Nos. 47 & 48.
5. Dholakia, R.H. (2003).'Regional Disparity in Economics and Human Development in India," Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 38, No. 39.
6. District Census Handbook (Kathua, Doda, Rajouri, Udhampur, Poonch, Jammu).198 & 2001.Census of India.
7. Haq, Mahbubul (1993). "Human Development in India", is Kirit S. Parikh and R. Sudarshan (eds.), Human Development and Structural Adjustment, Macmillan India Ltd., Madras.
8. Osman M. (1993). "The Uses of HDI as a statistical Tool of Policy Planning." Paper presented at Seminar on the uses of the Human Development Index, 17-18 February, UNDP, New York.
9. Rani, P.G. (1995)."Human Development Index in India: A District Profile," Arthavijanana, Vol. 4, No.1