

Covid -19 impact on per capita income of Hyderabad Karnataka.

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Abstract: Among the 28 states of India, Karnataka is ranked 6th in terms of area. Seven districts in the northern part of this state were under the rule of the Nizam of Hyderabad. Those districts got independence on 17 September 1948. The basic objective of this article is to study the impact of government schemes and the economic quality of life of the people after Covid-19 in this socially and economically backward part. Education and health are not as high in Hyderabad Karnataka as in other parts of Karnataka state. Bidar, Yadagiri, Kalaburgi, Koppala, Raichur, Bellary, Vijayanagara seven districts of North Karnataka were under the rule of Nizam of Hyderabad, so this part is called Hyderabad Karnataka. In 2019, the Government of Karnataka officially renamed this region as "Kalyana Karnataka".

Keywords: Covid 19, Hyderabad Karnataka, quality of Life.

Introduction

Hyderabad Karnataka in the north-eastern part of the state of Karnataka was earlier under the rule of the Nizam. Over time, this part has its own existence, subject to different languages, traditions and administrations. Even today in Kalyan Karnataka, which became independent in 1948, "economic" independence is a problem in the lives of common people.

According to the recently released Economic Survey 2021-22 of the Department of Planning, Program Coordination and Statistics of the state government. Bangalore's per capita income is Rs 5.41 lakh. If there is, that of Kalaburagi is only Rs 1 lakh. Yes, this has caused anxiety. Kalaburgi, Yadgiri, Bidar, Raichur, Bellary, Koppal districts of Kalyana Karnataka are very low in per capita income and have convinced that decentralization of infrastructure and industries is necessary in this part.

In the part of Kalyan Karnataka which is stagnant without innovative experiments in the field of education, it is a big challenge to reach the innovative schemes of the government at the grassroots level. It is a common feature that most of the communities in this part go abroad in search of work without new skills for the new age youth generation.

Sluggish growth of industrial sector and service sector in Kalyan Karnataka has reduced employment opportunities. Lack of proper basic facilities is also the reason for this.

In Kalyan Karnataka we can see a large amount of "hidden unemployment" among families dependent on agricultural land.

Because of this, the income which can increase the demand for new products is not in the hands of the people, so the industrialization has not grown systematically here.

Literature review

Literacy in Hyderabad Karnataka, In the last six decades, the literacy rate in the Kalyan Karnataka region has been increasing. Before the unification of Karnataka in 1956, the literacy rate in Kalyan Karnataka was only 8.49 percent. By 2011, the literacy rate has increased by 64.44%, and there is hope of further increase in these eight years after 2011. But it is very low compared to the overall literacy rate of the state.

Before the unification of Karnataka, the then Mysore region had a literacy rate of 20.6%. 7.43% in Bidar, 8.20% in Kalaburagi and 8.20% in Raichur. Literacy rate was 9.07%. The fact finding committee report led by Seshadri in 1954 says that the literacy rate in Hyderabad province was 8.49%. Then Koppal and Yadagiri districts were not up. Bellary district was annexed to Mysore state from Madras province. Experts say that the same report mentioned the fact that the number of educational institutions should be doubled in order to develop literacy in Hyderabad region equal to that of Mysore region. – Although this is a happy idea on the one hand, it is very necessary to see revolutionary changes in the level of education if the literacy rate is to increase. For this, the people of this part can get out of the shackles only when the education institutions are increased and the young generation is given the technology needed for modern life.

In seven districts, the literacy rate and enrollment in higher education continue to be disappointing. An assessment of the benefits to the region from the hard-fought Section 371(j) amendment is also far from over. There is no doubt that it is difficult for people to find work.

Economic and Social General Overview of Hyderabad Karnataka :-

KKRDB Established in 2013 for the development of this region. The “Kalyana Karnataka Development Board” is going through its own internal problems, but full utilization of the grant schemes available to it can be seen.

The correct measure to know at what point the standard of living of the people of any region is high is “per capita”. According to the economic survey released by the government recently, it can be seen that Yadagiri and Koppal districts of Kalyan Karnataka are constantly lagging behind in the educational and economic field. Women’s participation in economic activities is also far from satisfactory. Even today in rural areas they are involved in agricultural sub-activities. We can see so many girls in this part who are eating smoke and wasting their lives in front of the wood, on the threshold of building a “hutless” society.

Objectives of the study

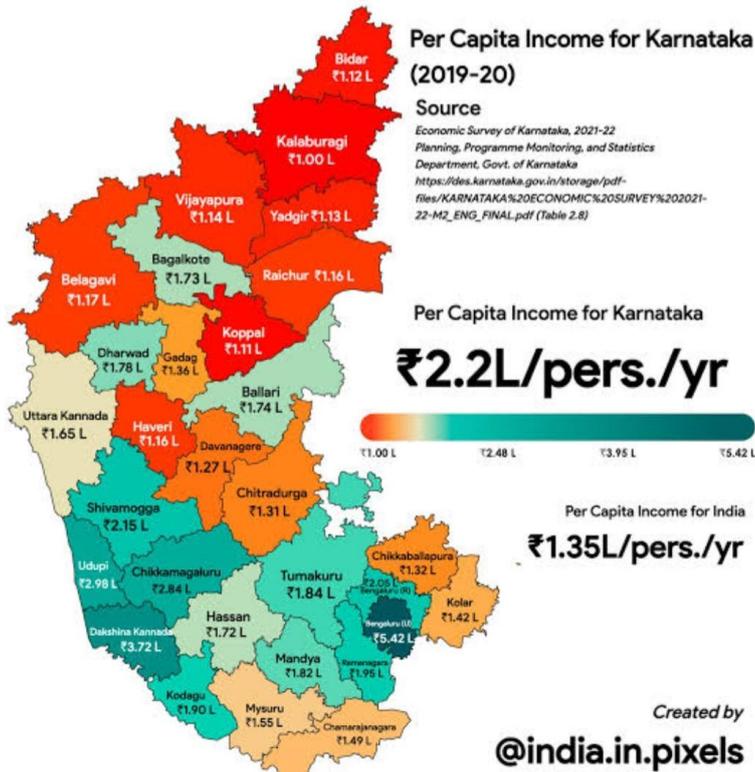
- 1.To understand the importance of per capita income in growing economy of Hyderabad Karnataka
- 2.Main impact of COVID 19 in Hyderabad Karnataka Economy
- 3.An overview of the obstacles facing Hyderabad Karnataka in achieving its sustainable per capita income
- 4.An overview of the Education and health achieved by Hyderabad Karnataka .
5. Studies on new techniques are yet to be undertaken.

Data source

Both primary and secondary data were collected.

Findings

The first case of Covid virus was reported in March 2019 in Kalaburgi district of Kalyana Karnataka. As a result of the government's lockdown after the outbreak of the virus, the daily wage workers did not come to work outside their homes. The situation was also created where the families who were living on their daily wage were suffering from hunger. The per capita income of the people is decreasing. This has weakened the power of people to demand goods and services.



Source: Economic survey of Karnataka,2021-22.

From the above economic survey report, the per capita income of Hyderabad Karnataka districts marked in red is very low compared to other districts. It shows regional imbalance. It is important that the Karnataka government strives for the overall

development of the state. Without good income no one cannot get good education and health. These further create a vicious circle of poverty.

After the COVID-19 effect, other Reasons for declining standard of living of people in Hyderabad Karnataka:

Kalyan Karnataka has no dearth of natural resources. Continuous dry farming has prevailed here. According to the Economic Survey 2022, the innovative program "One District One Product" has been organized under Atmanirbhar Scheme of Central Government. It is significant that the government has put up a support plan to give more incentives to the products grown specially in all the districts like Bidar – Ginger, Kalaburagi – Togari, Koppal – Seebe fruit, Raichur – Chilli, Yadgiri – Groundnut.

In Kalyan Karnataka, which consists of seven districts, tourism is expected to succeed on a larger scale. The forts of the Bahamani rule, the Muski where Ashoka's inscriptions are found, the rare Stupas at Sannati, etc., have not been invested and developed on a large scale in several areas. It is also a tragedy that the tourism department of this region is provided with a very low budget. Only if tourism grows, other small businesses will be able to start around those places.

In the Hyderabad Karnataka part, the communities live largely on the basis of agricultural products, even if the crops like sorghum are well supported by the government, the government should take steps to provide the farmers with their specialty and fertility in different ways scientifically.

Employment opportunities for working hands are possible only when there is industrialization. Section 371j enacted in 2013 in Employment and Education does not provide any reservation facility in private companies. There are also many complications in the reservation of government jobs.

It is the government's wish that the industries should not be concentrated in Bangalore but the industries should be established all over the state and jobs should be created. Prior to this, the government had announced in 2021 that by implementing the industry-friendly industrial policy 2020-25, opportunities such as lower taxes and higher subsidies would be given to entrepreneurs for investment in second and third tier cities beyond Bangalore. But due to this we do not see any change in reality.

Between the COVID 19 effect and consumer demand there is indirect correlation. relationship. COVID negatively affected on the Hyderabad Karnataka peoples productive health. Less daily wages jobs in COVID period that's why poor people income reduced and they not able to do demand for goods and services.

Source

1. Karnataka Economic Survey 2021-22.
2. Atmanirbhar Scheme.
3. Fact-finding committee report headed by Seshadri, Udayavani newspaper.
4. HKRDB database.

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