

## Human Development Index (HDI) of Slum Dwellers in Ichalkaranji

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### ABSTRACT:

The first Human Development Report (HDR) was launched by UNDP in 1990 and since then became a popular, HDI (Human Development Index) has widely used for the assessment of the development and social well beings. Since its inception (1990), the human development indices provide a tool for an assessment of country achievements in different areas of human development. Human Development Index is a composite index which is very useful for evaluation of the development of each country. The HDI is a measure of achievement in key dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, access to knowledge and wisdom and good living. People are real wealth of every nation. The purpose of human development is creating conditions in which its people can live a long life and a healthy and productive benefit. The beauty of HDI methodology is that, it can be apply to create comprehensive picture of peoples human development level and permits comparisons both across countries, regions, and the world and within countries by ethnic groups, urban and rural locations as well as other key household and community characteristics. The present study is also based upon versatile UNDP's HDI methodology. Concludly, it is found that the status of the human development of the slum dwellers in Ichalkaranji is low.

**Key words:** *Human Development Index (HDI), Slum dwellers, slum like Settlements (SLS), Life expectancy*

### INTRODUCTION

It is now a universal view that, instead of the criterion of per capita income, development of humans should be based on human development. Since, the first UNDP's Global Human Development Report published in 1990, the development of country, state, city, village or a group of individual across the world is measured by the level of human development. Dr. Mehboob-ul-Haq explained the concept of human development as, 'human development is to enlarge people's choices'. And the measurement of human development is mainly based on the achievements made in the functioning's in the context the three factors i.e., health, education and income. From that point of view, the rate of human development can be accessed on the basis of each of these indexes i.e., life expectancy index, education index and income index, as well as all of them combined HDI.

The question of urban poverty in India is not only economic but also socio- cultural and political. Hence there is a large proportion of socially disadvantaged slum dwellers in various cities in India. In this regard, the situation in various slums in Ichalkaranji is no different. Despite of an industrial development, the fact is that, the slums have survived even after the economic liberalization. Even though, still today the slum dwellers in Ichalkaranji face many problems, it is clear that the impact and spread effect of the changing lifestyle of the society as a whole is evident in their lives. As a result, the myths about slum dwellers, i.e. they are selfish and lazy. They pretend to be poor. They want to get excess benefits from the government; etc. This kind of misconceptions is growing rapidly in other social strata. Against this backdrop, the human development status of slum dwellers in Ichalkaranji city has been studied extensively in the present study. This study is based on the primary data obtained from randomly selected total 369 SHH's in various slums of Ichalkaranji city.

### OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The present study has been carried out with the following objectives.

- A. To study the concept of the human development.
- B. To study the significance of UNDP's Human Development Index (HDI).
- C. To understand the nature and the methodology Of HDI.
- D. To explain and to study the human development status of slum dwellers in Ichalkaranji.

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The present study has been applied the following research methodology.

1. The present study is based on primary as well as secondary data.
2. Primary data is collected in various slums through the structured questionnaire and Secondary data has been collected from various published sources on websites.

3. Descriptive as well as statistical analytical methodology has been used for the study.
4. For the calculating the HDI of slum dwellers in Ichalkaranji, methodology of UNDP's HDR, 2016 has been used. Although the research methodology explained in UNDP sponsored HDR's is used, some changes have been made as per requirement of this study. Explanation is as follows:

Table No. 1.1- Goal posts for HDI Dimensions

Sr.no	Dimensions	Indicators	Maximum	Minimum
1	Long and healthy life	Life expectancy at birth	64	20
2	Knowledge	a) Expected years of schooling (EYS)	64	20
		b) Mean years of schooling (MYS)	18	0
3	. A decent standard of life	Annual per capita income (Rs)	Rs.103219	Rs.10000

**Note - 1)** The life expectancy in UNDP's HDR is calculated by the life tables. However, it is impossible for the present study to create life tables because we can't get death statistics of slum peoples for the last 100 years. Therefore, the average age of the maximum age of each SHH's is taken into account to measure a life expectancy index (LEI).

2) The present study is considered the HDI, GDI and MPI of the slum dwellers in Ichalkaranji city. In this study, the human development and multidimensional poverty in slums of Ichalkaranji has been compared to the poor people lived in slum like Settlements (SLS) in Ichalkaranji. Hence, the annual per capita income of slum dwellers is calculated in INR (₹) rather than PPP.

3) Goal post for LE is determined 64 years (Highest average age in slums of Ichalkaranji), maximum goalposts for EYS and MYS is 18 years and 15 years and minimum zero for both respectively. (As per HDR, 2016) Maximum goalpost for income Rs.1, 03219. (Per capita Net national income at current prices for the year 2016-17) and minimum Rs. 10000 (Lowest average annual per capita income of female headed SHH's.)

Formula for EYS

$$EYS_a^t = \sum_a^w n \times SLE_i^t$$

$$SLE_i^t = \frac{E_{i,1}^t}{P_i^t}$$

Where,

$a$  - age at the beginning of the school

$w$  - upper age limit

$n$  - age interval

$SLE_i^t$  - Rate of enrolment of pupils between age ' $a$ ' and ' $a + n$ ' in year ' $t$ '

$E_{i,1}^t$  - No of pupils between age ' $a$ ' and ' $a + n$ ' enrolled in school in year ' $t$ '

$P_i^t$  - population of age ' $i$ ' and year ' $t$ '

$EYS$  is sum of age specific enrollment, rates for a given level of education. (Rigottiet, al, 2013)

Formula for MYS

$$MYS = \sum_i HS_i \times YS_i$$

Where,

$HS_i$  = Share of the population for which the level of education 1 is the highest level attained.

$YS_i$  = Number of years of schooling for level 1- (UIS methodology, 2013)

Having defined the goal posts, each dimension index has calculated as follows,

$$\text{Dimension Index} = \frac{\text{Actual value} - \text{Minimum value}}{\text{Maximum value} - \text{minimum value}}$$

Finally, the *HDI* is the geometric mean of the three dimension indices.

1.  $HDI = (I \text{ Health} \times I \text{ Education} \times I \text{ Income})^{1/3}$

Using the above research methodology, each slum or (combined slums) in Ichalkaranji has been calculated as an independent HDI and the total HDI of all the slums is also calculated.

### HDI OF SLUM DWELLERS IN ICHALKARANJI

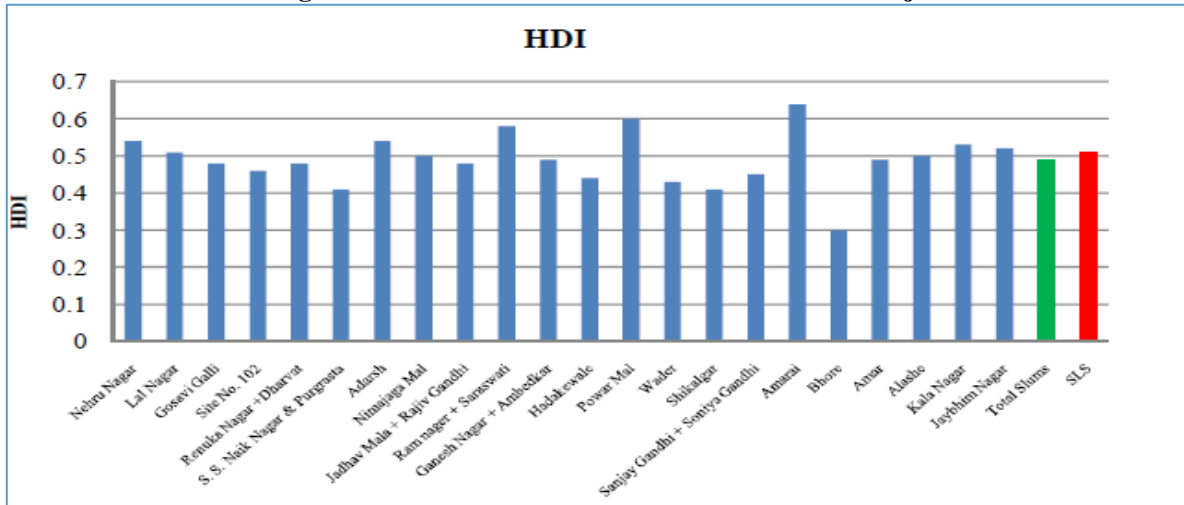
Already, it has explained that, some slums have been merged purposely for the better illustration of the human development of slum dwellers in Ichalkaranji. Especially, the slums that have less than half a kilometer distance and those who do not have different features have merged in one group. In this way total 22 slums have been referenced to the present study. Though the old Jaybhim slum has been rehabilitated merely two years ago, but still there is no electricity, proper water supply and internal road facility. Even today there are some old SHH's in surrounding rehabilitated buildings. Hence, the Jaybhim nagar (incomplete rehabilitated slum) area is included in total of 22 slums. The table No. 1.2 shows the statistics regarding the HDI of slum dwellers in Ichalkaranji.

Table No. 1.2 - HDI of various slums in Ichalkaranji

Sr.no	Slum	Life	Education			Income	HDI	HDI Rank
		Exp.						
		LEI	EYSI	MYSI	EI	II		
1	Nehru Nagar	0.56	0.68	0.24	0.46	0.6	0.54	4
2	Lal Nagar	0.54	0.38	0.31	0.5	0.48	0.51	9
3	Gosavi Galli	0.52	0.71	0.15	0.43	0.05	0.48	10
4	Site No.102	0.47	0.64	0.26	0.45	0.46	0.46	11
5	Renuka Nagar +Dharvat	0.54	0.65	0.23	0.44	0.47	0.48	10
6	S.S.Naik Nagar & Purgrasta	0.38	0.56	0.13	0.35	0.53	0.41	14
7	Adarsh	0.6	0.74	0.33	0.54	0.48	0.54	4
8	Nimajga Mal	0.54	0.67	0.27	0.47	0.51	0.5	7
9	Jadhav Mala +Rajiv Gandhi	0.61	0.53	0.24	0.39	0.48	0.48	10
10	Ram nager + Saraswati	0.58	0.73	0.34	0.54	0.45	0.58	3
11	Ganesh nagar + Ambedkar	0.49	0.67	0.25	0.46	0.46	0.49	8
12	Hadkewale	0.49	0.64	0.25	0.45	0.39	0.44	13
13	Powar mal	0.87	0.56	0.3	0.43	0.59	0.6	2
14	Wadar	0.64	0.48	0.07	0.28	0.46	0.43	12
15	Shikalgar	0.52	0.67	0.37	0.52	0.26	0.41	14
16	Sanjay Gandhi + Soniya Gandhi	0.51	0.68	0.21	0.45	0.41	0.45	12
17	Amrai	0.67	0.76	0.41	0.59	0.58	0.64	1
18	Bhore	0.45	0.29	0.15	0.22	0.28	0.3	15
19	Amar	0.48	0.61	0.27	0.44	0.57	0.49	8
20	Alashe	0.43	0.83	0.27	0.55	0.52	0.5	7
21	Kala Nagar	0.61	0.68	0.25	0.47	0.53	0.53	5
22	Jaybhim Nagar	0.53	0.67	0.28	0.48	0.55	0.52	6
	Total slums	0.53	0.66	0.25	0.46	0.5	0.49	--
	SLS	0.48	0.6	0.42	0.51	0.54	0.51	--

Source – Compiled from field survey in slums of Ichalkaranji, 2017-18.

Figure No. 1.1 Slum wise HDI of slums in Ichalkaranji



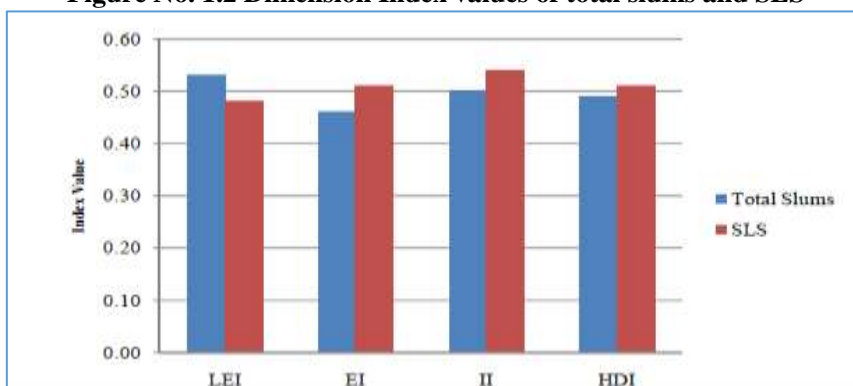
As shown in the figure No. 1.1, the highest HDI (0.64) is recorded in Amarai slum. Followed by Powar Mal (0.60), Ram Nagar + Saraswati (0.58) Slums takes such a sequence. The lowest HDI is recorded in Bhore Slum (0.30). After that, low HDI recorded in Shivmurti Naiknagar + PurgrastaVasahat (0.41), Hadakewale (0.44), Vadar (0.43), Site No. 102 (0.46) etc. 0.52 HDI value is recorded in Jaybhim nagar which was rehabilitated only two year ago. At the same time, the HDI value of SLS’s (slum like settlements) in Ichalkaranji is 0.51. Compared with the HDI (0.49) of total slums and SLS’s (0.51) in the city, it seems that there is no big difference in their HDI value. The difference is just 0.02. In particular, there are many slums which have more HDI value than the HDI value (0.51) of SLS’s. For example, Nehru Nagar (0.54), Adarsh (0.54), Ramnagar +Saraswati (0.58), Amarai (0.64), Kalanagar (0.53) etc. It means that, the status of human development in SLS’s is also poor as like many slum dwellers in Ichalkaranji. While trying to improve the level of the human development of the slum dwellers, special efforts will also be made to increase human development level of SLS’s in the city area. Two years past rehabilitated Jaybhim Nagar’s HDI (0.52) is also less than many slums in Ichalkaranji. From this, it is clear that, no immediate result of rehabilitation has resulted in the human development of former Jaybhim nagar slum dwellers.

**HDI VALUE OF TOTAL SLUMS AND SLS**

In fact, the present study is related with the human development status of slum dwellers in Ichalkaranji. However, the living condition of the slum like settlements, which are situated in all parts of the Ichalkaranji city, is not very good. In order to make comparative study of the human development of slum dwellers and SLS in Ichalkaranji, the study of the human development status of habitants in fewer SLS of the city has been done deliberately. It helps to understand the scope of the problem of urban poverty in Ichalkaranji city.

The following figure illustrates the comparative picture of HDI status of all slums and SLS, with its dimension index values.

Figure No. 1.2 Dimension Index values of total slums and SLS



As shown in the above Figure No. 1.2, the HDI value of SLS is 0.51 and comparatively it is just 0.02 more than the HDI (0.49) of total slums. It means that compared to total slums human development status in SLS's is not very different. In fact, some other slums have more HDI than SLS. It may also be said that the level of human development in the SLS is as low as compared to some another slums in Ichalkaranji.

Slums are a physical and spatial manifestation of increasing urban poverty and intra-city inequality. However slums do not hold all of the urban poor nor are all slum dwellers poor (UN-HABITAT, 2007).

The value of LEI (0.48) of SLS is less than total slums (0.53). Many slums have far more LEI than SLS. It means that the health status of the people living in SLS's is bad than the slum dwellers in different slums. Comparatively, EI (0.51) is more than the EI (0.50) of the total slums. However, the value of EI in some slums is higher than the EI (0.51) value of SLS. It is clear that the educational deprivation is more in the SLS. Compared to total slums (0.50) II of SLS (0.54) is high. At the same time it seems that some slums have more II compared to SLS.

In brief, the question of the human development of habitats in SLS is equally important. Although the HDI of SLS is slightly more than the HDI of all the slums, many slums have more HDI value than the SLS's.

#### CLASSIFICATION OF SLUMS ACCORDING TO THEIR HDI STATUS.

The following table No. 1.3 depicts the classification of slums according to their HDI value. It has based on the standards used by UNDP to decide the HDI status of countries in yearly HDR's.

**Table No. 1.3 - Human Development Status of slums in Ichalkaranji**

Sr. No.	HDI Status	No. Of Slums	%
1	Low HDI -- (< 0.55)	20	91
2	Medium HDI -- (0.56 - 0.70)	2	9
3	High HDI -- (0.71 - 0.80)	0	0
4	Very High -- (0.80 - 1.00)	0	0
	Total	22	100
<b>Total Slums (HDI -- 0.49) -- Low Human Development</b>			
<b>Slum Like Settlements (SLS) (HDI -- 0.51) Low Human Development</b>			

Source – Compiled from field survey in slums of Ichalkaranji, 2017-18.

As shown in the above table no. 1.3, the HDI value of total slums is 0.49 and it falls under the low human development (< 0.55) category. Out of 22 slums, 91% slums (20) HDI value is less than 0.55. The HDI value of only two (9%) slums is "between" 0.56 to 0.70. So it fall under the medium human development category. The HDI value (0.51) of SLS is also comes under the low human development status.

#### CONCLUSIONS

The above study leads to the following major conclusions.

1. The highest HDI (0.64) is recorded in Amarai slum. Followed by Powar Mal (0.60), Ram Nagar + Saraswati (0.58) Slums takes such a sequence.
2. The lowest HDI is recorded in Bhore Slum (0.30).
3. The HDI value of SLS's (slum like settlements) in Ichalkaranji is 0.51. Compared with the HDI (0.49) of total slums and SLS's (0.51) in the city, it seems that there is no big difference in their HDI value.
4. The HDI value of SLS is 0.51 and comparatively it is just 0.02 more than the HDI (0.49) of total slums. It means that compared to total slums human development status in SLS's is not very different.
5. There are many slums which have more HDI value than the HDI value (0.51) of SLS's.
6. While trying to improve the level of the human development of the slum dwellers, special efforts will also be made to increase human development level of SLS's in the city area.
7. The status of the human development of the slum dwellers in Ichalkaranji is low.

#### EPILOGUE

The urban poverty in India is particularly concentrate in slums largely. It is not only economic but also socio- cultural and political issue. Hence there is a large proportion of socially disadvantaged slum dwellers in various cities in India. In this regard, the situation in various slums in Ichalkaranji is no different. Despite of the proliferation of decentralised textile industry, the fact is that, the slums have



survived even after the economic liberalization. Even though, still today the slum dwellers in Ichalkaranji face many problems. The present study has been extensively studied, the human development status of slum dwellers and randomly selected slums like settlements (SLS) in Ichalkaranji city. It is found that the status of the human development of the slum dwellers in Ichalkaranji is low. To change the situation and to improve human development status of the slum dwellers as well as SLS, very special efforts should be essential. To this human development and capability approach is very useful.

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