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NIGHT COLLEGE OF ARTS & COMMERCE ★ ICHALKARANJI ★ Estd. 1983

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Title of the Project: "Spatial and Temporal Variations in Human Resource Development in Sindhudurg District of Maharashtra"

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9. Title of the Project: "Spatial and Temporal Variations in Human Resource Development in Sindhudurg District of Maharashtra"

10. Objective of the Project: To analysis the spatial and temporal variation in human resource development in Sindhudurg district of Maharashtra.

11. Whether objectives were achieved:

    Yes, objectives were fully achieved. Spatial and temporal variations in terms of human resource development in sindhudurg district were examined.

12. Achievements from the Project:

    The project is helpful for analysing the spatial and temporal variation in terms of human resource development. It depicts the levels of human development achieved in the Sindhudurg district and also brings spatial and temporal variation in it.

13. Summary of the Findings:

The present study analyzes the spatial and temporal variations in human resource development in the Sindhudurg district of Maharashtra. Tahsil has been selected as a spatial unit while for temporal analysis 1991 to 2011 time period has been analyzed. To look into the actual grass-root condition, primary data has been collected through intensive field work, carried out by the researcher from time to time in the study region. Total six representative villages of three tahsil of sindhudurg district are selected on the basis of HDI value. However, the HDI and other indices can only present a broad proxy picture on some of the key issues of the human development. For the fuller and comprehensive picture of human development in any region will require the analysis of other various dimensions of human well being like political participation, human rights, Social Security, ecological aspects, sustainability, etc.

It is concluded after analyzing the spatial and temporal variation in terms of human resource development that, sindhudurg district shows positive growth in terms of human resource development. Average level of human resource development in Sindhudurg district has increased from 0.39 index values in 1991 to 0.61 index value in 2011. However, there is immense scope for more development in each section. Especially, Sindhudurg district shows low level of development in economical sector. There are numbers of reasons for low economical growth like, unfavorable geographical condition, rugged and undulating terrain, low level of irrigation facilities, unproductive soil, adverse climate etc.

Some tahsil are good in one dimension of human well being but they are lacking behind in other dimensions of human resource development. For example Vengurla tahsil health index is 0.91 which is very good in comparison to other tahsil but it is lacking behind in economical index which is only 0.53. In the same way, Malwan tahsil educational index is good in number but it show low growth in other two dimensions. There are also temporal variations in human resource development throughout the district. All the tahsil have registered good growth in human development index. But some tahsil have made development with fastest rate in comparison to the other tahsil.

Case study analysis in the sample villages show that the grass route condition is slightly different from what is observed through the government statistical data. Talere, damare village in Kankavli tahsil and kochare village in Vengurla have got Nirmal Gram Award from central government. But still 7 to 10 percents people are using open space for toilet. Kochare village in Kankavli tahsil have nearly 74 percent household in below poverty line category but on the other hand 40 percent of its people have their annual income above

one lakh. It is contradictory. It suggests that BPL survey is not maid properly. Most of the educational and health care facilities are there in villages but their intensity should be take into notice. One can't compare the facility available in the rugged, hilly, remote terrain of the Sindhudurg district with the facility available in the plain area. Life in these remote villages especially in Damare, Kumbhavade is very harsh.

It is clear that Sindhudurg district has some geographical limitations in the path of development. However, Geographical hindrances can be reduced with the help of science and technology. There are numbers of example now throughout the world, where such natural obstacles have been tackled down with the help of new advanced technology. Geographical condition is not favourable for the agricultural development in this district due to unfertile soil, low irrigation facilities, humid climate etc. hence new industry; household industry should be developed in this district. There is immense scope for house hold industry. Sawantwadi has proved it. Tourism is also one of the best options for better job opportunities in this district since there are several tourist destinations in this district. Government, political leaders and regional planners should take initiative. Apart from political leaders and regional planners one cannot neglect the responsibility of the civilians. People's participation in government's initiative is also essential. Various government scheme become fails due to people's inactiveness. Nirmal gram scheme is good example of it. So along with administrator, political leaders, social workers and NGO should engage themselves in social awareness.

14. Contribution to the Society:

Present work has its unique importance. It is useful for administrator, political leaders, regional planners, and social workers etc. It shows the spatial and temporal variations in terms of human resource development in Sindhudurg district of Maharashtra. It brings the regional balances and imbalances in the process of development and also shows in which dimension specific tahsil is lacking behind.

15. Whether any Ph.D. enrolled or produced out of the project: No

16. No. of Publication out of the Project:

1. R.L.Kore and S.B.Kanase (2013): Human Resource Development in India: An inter-state Temporal Analysis, Indian Geographical Quest, Vol.II, pp.90-97.

2. R.L.Kore (2014): Regional variation in health Care facilities in Ratnagiri District of Maharashtra, Young Researcher

3. R.L.Kore (2018): Levels of Economical Development in Sindhudurg District of Maharashtra: Spatial and Temporal Analysis, AMIERJ, pp.209-213.

4. R.L.Kore (2018): Levels Of Educational Status in Sindhudurg District Of Maharashtra:

Spatial and Temporal Analysis, AMIERJ, pp.203-217.

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TABLE OF CONTENT

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REGIONAL ANALYSIS OF HEALTH CARE FACILITIES IN RATNAGIRI DISTRICT OF MAHARASHTRA

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ABSTRACT:

The health, education and income are three essential aspect of human development. Health is seen as part of the basic human capabilities and an integral part of human welfare. However, regional imbalances have become one of the most important growing and glaring problems not only of in developing countries but also in the most advanced countries of the world. Same situation is also found in Maharashtra not only at the district and tehsil level but within them also.

The present study attempts to analyse the regional variation in health care facilities in Ratnagiri district. The work is totally based on secondary data which is obtained from District Socio-economic Review and District Census Handbook. Health index has been computed by considering nine indicator of health sector. The district is categorized into three district zones viz: less developed, moderately developed and developed. The study reveals that in Ratnagiri tehsil all the health care facilities are largely concentrated. While the condition of health care facilities in Guhagar, Rajapur, Mandangad and Lanja is very poor.

INTRODUCTION:

Heath is seen as part of the basic human capabilities and an integral part of human welfare. It is an important aspect of human resource development. Good health care facilities and services are essential input for creating healthy citizens and society that can effectively contribute for overall human resource development. The world health organization (WHO) has defined heath as "a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. Good health is also recognized as an end in itself. Unfortunately, evidence from across the world indicates that ill health disproportionately afflicts the poor, especially since the poor have little or no insurance against risk of ill health. It strengthens the nexus between poverty and poor health (World Bank, 1993).

The process of development of any economy is characterized by regional inequalities in respect of different dimensions of human well-being. It is undoubtedly true fact that, not a single state or district can be looked upon as an entirely developed homogenous region hue to variations in physical, economical, social and political condition. It is also reflected in the health sector. It has been observed that the spatial organization of health care facilities produces imbalance in their distribution.

In India regional imbalances exist at state level, district and even tehsil level also. Analysis of regional imbalances with reference to health care facilities help administrators, policy makers and planners to identify regions of relative level of development in order to know the needs of varied regions and eliminating regional imbalances for balanced development of any dimensions and regions.

STUDY AREA:

Ratnagiri district forms a part of the greater tract knows as the 'konkan'. It is one of the most important maritime districts of the state with the coastal belt extending to about 167 km. It lies between 16° 13' to 18° 04' N. latitude and 73° 02' to 73° 52' E. longitude. The district is bounded by Raigarh district in the north, Arabian sea towards the west, Sindhudurg district on the south and the hilly region of sahyadri hills on the east. Beyond these hills, satara, sangli, and Kolhapur district are located. Ratnagiri with an area of 8,208 sq. kms. Constituted only 2.67 per cent of the total area of the state and has a population of 16,12,672 persons as per census 2011. Over 85 per cent of the land surface is hilly. Climate is generally moist and humid. Ratnagiri district consist of 9 tehsils viz. Mandangad Dapoli, Khed, Chiplun, Guhagar, Ratnagiri, Sangmeshwar, Lanja, and Rajapur.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To prepare an index which can represent the inter tehsil variations in health care facilities in the study area.
2. To identify, the developed, moderately developed. And under developed tehsils in terms of health care facilities within the Ratnagiri district with the help of the prepared index.

DATA BASE AND METHODOLOGY:

The fallowing research is an outcome of secondary form of data, which has been collected from the district socio-economic review and district census handbook. For analysing the the regional variation in health care facilities health index has been calculated from nine available tehsil level parameters depicting the overall health scenario of the district.

1) Health Centre Index:

Availability of health care centers, clinics, hospitals, maternity and nursing homes, primary health center and sub-centers in proper proportion of population increases probability of fast remedy from health hazards. In district like Ratnagiri, where rugged and hilly terrain and vast forest areas forms the barrier to physical accessibility. Hence at least one health care facility should be present per square kilometer or in proper proportion of population.

Here health care facilities mean government hospitals, dispensaries, primary health centers, sub centers and private clinics. All these health care facilities have different capacity. So the number of population served by these centers will be different. It is assumed as follow.

1. Hospital per 10,000 populations
2. Dispensary per 1,000 populations
3. Maternity & nursing home per 10,000 populations
4. Primary health care center per 10,000 populations
5. Sub center per 2,000 populations

Poor presence of these installations forced to count them, as above thus the formula used-

Availability of Health Center = (No. of H.S /Total population) x Assumed Population

2) Availability of Doctors:

Adequate availability of doctors increases the probability of getting and be nurtured. So the availability of doctors per 1,000 populations is considered as an important parameter. It is calculated by the formula-

Availability of Doctors = (No. of Doctors / Total Population) x 1000

3) Availability Beds in Hospitals:

Like the former, availability of beds in hospitals ensures the indoor clinical facility in time of need (Roy, 2008). All types of beds in hospitals both government and private are counted in this parameter. Thus the availability of bed per 500 populations is calculated by -

Availability of Beds = (No. of Beds / Total Population) x 500

4) Achievement in Polio Immunization:

This parameter is taken as a representative of natural care. To compute this index primarily the percentage of immunized children is calculated by-

Achievement in Polio Immunization = (No. of Children Immunized / Total Children in 0-6 Age Group) x 100

Next the dimension index is calculated by dividing the actual percentage of the tehsil by 100. Here hypothetically lowest percentage is 0% and highest is 100%. Thus the formula is

Dimension index = Actual Percentage/100

5) Family Welfare Centre:

It is also an important parameter that depicts the governmental concern to the well being of its people. So the availability of family welfare center per 20,000 populations is considered as an important parameter.

It is calculated by the formula-

Achievement in Family Welfare = (No. of Welfare Centers / Total Population) x 20,000

Further health index for all nine tahsil of Ratnagiri district is prepared by averaging the above mentioned nine parameters.

Health Index = Aggregation of Dimension Index / No. of Parameters

REGIONAL ANALYSIS OF HEALTH CARE FACILITIES:

Combined health index determined for nine tahsil of Ratnagiri district shows a very diverse picture. Beside Ratnagiri tehsil all the tahsils show below 0.60 health index. It suggests that health care facilities in Ratnagiri district are largely concentrated in Ratnagiri tehsil while the picture in remaining tehsil is not so mush satisfactory. Especially Guhagar, Rajapur Mandangad shows very poor picture of health-sector.

For the generalized study purpose, the tahsils of Ratnagiri district can be grouped in following three categories on the basis of their health index.

1) Less developed (<0.50)

Tehsil with score up to 0.50 considered as 'less developed 'in terms of health condition. Tahsil in these categories are Guhagar (0.43), Rajapur (0.44), Mandangad (0.47) and Lanja (0.49). In these tahsils health center density shows very poor figures. Especially, availability of hospitals in Rajapur, Guhagar and Mandangad is very low. Availability of doctors and beds in hospitals also show very worst figures. Nothing is hopeful in polio Immunization program me. Therefore these tahsils remains in less developed category of health care facilities.

Next the dimension index is calculated by dividing the actual percentage of the tehsil by 100. Here hypothetically lowest percentage is 0% and highest is 100%. Thus the formula is

Table No. 1: Ratnagiri - Health Index-2011

Tahsil	Hospitals Per 10, 000 Population	Dispensaries Per 1000 Population	Maternity and Nursing Home Per 10,000. Population	PHC Per 10,000 Population	Sub-Center Per 2000 Population	No. of Doctors Per 1000 Population	No. Of Beds Per 500 Population	Achievements In Polio Immunization	Family Welfare Centre Per 20,000 Population	Health Index
Mandangad	0.14	0.35	0.57	0.42	0.56	0.56	0.48	0.07	1.13	0.47
Dapoli	0.41	0.45	0.41	0.41	0.48	0.83	0.56	0.08	0.93	0.51
Khed	0.50	0.29	0.55	0.44	0.53	0.71	1.07	0.09	1.10	0.59
Chiplun	0.34	0.40	0.85	0.38	0.51	0.87	0.78	0.11	0.94	0.58
Guhagar	0.07	0.49	0.63	0.35	0.42	0.68	0.35	0.09	0.84	0.43
Ratnagiri	0.52	0.56	1.21	0.34	0.39	1.32	3.07	0.16	0.86	0.93
Sangmeshwar	0.32	0.37	0.65	0.51	0.51	0.68	0.59	0.08	1.21	0.54
Lanja	0.35	0.42	0.26	0.53	0.49	0.70	0.42	0.08	1.23	0.49
Rajapur	0.11	0.32	0.29	0.52	0.53	0.48	0.40	0.09	1.26	0.44

Source Complied By Author

2) Moderately Developed (0.50 - 0.70):

Four tahsils of Ratnagiri districts with index value 0.50 to 0.70 fall in this category. These are Dapoli (0.51), Sangmeshwar (0.54), Chiplun (0.58) and Khed (0.59). Sangmeshwar and Chiplun are slightly backward in terms of availability of hospitals and dispensaries but good enough in family welfare centers. Dapoli is slightly backward in terms of beds availability in hospitals but well enough in number of doctors. In Khed tahsil numbers of dispensaries are low in comparison to other tahsils. These tahsils can improve further in health sector through proper management and planning in there relative sectors of weakness.

3) Developed (0.70):

In Ratnagiri district only one tehsil Ratnagiri with 0.93 index value is included in this category. It ranks first in terms of health care facilities in the district. The headquarters of Ratnagiri district is Ratnagiri. It is well connected by transport facilities. Therefore, condition of all the parameters in health sector is well in Ratnagiri. Especially number of hospitals dispensaries maternity and nursing home are well enough. Availability of doctors and beds in hospitals are also good. However, in rural areas number of primary health centers and sub-centers should be increased.

CONCLUSION:

Ratnagiri district is an example of contrasting regional development in terms of health status. There are wide regional imbalances in the distribution of health care facilities. Health care facilities are largely concentrated in Ratnagiri tahsil only. The imbalance prevails not merely because of geographical or natural reasons but poor planning process is also one important factors. The data reveals that there is unplanned allocation of health care facilities in accordance with population size attributed to the regional imbalances of the region. It may be concluded that present study may contain several short comings due to non-inclusion of several other indicates and their relevant data. Therefore, the study may not be represent overall true picture but can represent the reality very well.

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Human Resource Development in India : An Inter-State Temporal Analysis

R. L. Kore* S. B. Kanase**

ABSTRACT

India is one of the developing countries in the world. As per, UNDP's Human Development Report-2011, it stands at the 134th position. The Planning Commission of India also suggests that there are still large regional variations within the country in terms of human resource development. The present research paper intends to analyse the inter-state temporal pattern in human resource development for the year 1981, 19991, 2001 and 2011. It is calculated by using Human Development Index. It reveals that, over the past three decades, the HDI in all the states has gone up. It has increased from 0.38 to 0.70. However, there are certain spatial variations in the level of human resource development within nation. States like Bihar(0.61), Madhya Pradesh(0.62), Orissa(0.65) and Rajasthan(0.67) are much behind in comparisons to other developed states like Kerala(0.91), Goa(0.90) etc. in terms of human resource development.

Keyword : Human resource development, Spatial, Temporal, Human development index

Introduction

Human beings are the real wealth of the nations. They are different and better than the animals as they are endowed with the power to think and power to reason. Man is superior form of life and has special capacity and potential for reflection. He has brought radical changes over the earth surface through his action. Despite tremendous development in the field of science, education and technology, there are glaring inter-regional and intra-regional disparities in the social, economical, cultural and political empowerment of men and women (Panda, 1997).The basic purpose of development is to enlarge people's choices. In principle, these choices can be infinite and can change over time. The basic objective of development is to create an enabling environment for people to enjoy long, healthy and creative lives in accordance with their needs and interests.

Human resource development is the most strategic and crucial determinant of the growth. Abundant physical resources alone cannot generate growth, unless requisite human capabilities to exploit them are generated. Human development is not confined to economic growth alone. It is about much more than economic growth, which is only a means of enlarging people choices. Hence economic growth is only a means and human resource development is the end of development process. Many countries have high GNP per capita but low human development indicators and vice versa. For example, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, and

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Mauritius have high per capita GNP but their human development indicators are relatively low, while Srilanka, Jordan and Peru have relatively low per capita GNP but their human development indicators are high.

Today the goal of all development effort is to raise the level of human well-being of all the citizens of a state or country. Hence philosophers, economists, sociologists, geographers and political leaders are emphasizing on human well-being as the purpose, the end of development.

Study Area:

India has been selected as the study area for present investigation. India is the seventh largest country in the world. It consists of twenty-eight states and seven Union Territories. Area covered by India is 3.3 million sq.kms. it lies in the northern hemisphere. The Indian mainland measures 3214 kms from north to south between extreme latitudes and about 2933 kms from east to west between extreme longitudes. Its land frontier is approximately 15200kms. India is also the second largest populous country in the world, next only to China. Its population is 121,01,93422 (as per 2011 census). Around 16% of the world's population lives in India. However, regarding area, India accounts for only 2.42% of the total world area. India lies between 8°4' and 37°6' north of the Equator. Surrounding the country is the Bay of Bengal in the east, the Arabian Sea in the west and the Indian Ocean in the south. In the neighborhood of India lie Bangladesh (in east), Pakistan (in west), Nepal (in north-east), China (in north-east) and Sri Lanka (in south). Separating India from Sri Lanka is the Gulf of Mannar and the Palk Straits. Also a part of India is the Andaman and Nicobar Island in the Bay of Bengal and the Lakshadweep in the Arabian Sea.

Significance of the Study:

India is second largest country in terms of population. According to the UNDP's Human Development report-2011 India stands at the 134th position. Beside this, according to the Planning Commission Report, there are still large regional variations within the country also. Some states have good human development while various states remain below the average nation's condition. It is found that the high per capita income has not always resulted in improving social attainments properly. Therefore, it is intended to study the inter-state temporal pattern in human resource development in India.

Objective

The present paper intends to analyze the inter-state temporal pattern in human resource development in India for the year 1981, 1991, 2001 and 2011.

Database

The present study is entirely based on secondary data. Which has been collected from India's census report and economic survey report for the year 1981, 1991, 2001 and 2011.

Methodology

Since human development includes several factors contributing towards human welfare, measurement of human welfare is a complex problem. Several attempts have been in this direction. Morris (1979) constructed a composite index of infant mortality rate, literacy and life expectancy and termed it as 'physical quality of life'. The

most recent Endeavour in this line of approach is the human development index (HDI), developed in 1990 by Pakistani economist Mahbub ul Haq and has been used since then by UNDP (United Nations Development Programme) in its annual human development report.

HDI is a standard means of measuring human well-being. It measures the average achievements in three basic dimensions of human development.

1. A long and healthy life as measured by life expectancy at birth.

2. Knowledge as measured by the adult literacy rate (with two third weight) and combined gross enrolment ratio/mean years of schooling (with one third weight)

3. A decent standard of living, as measured by GDP per capita.

However, the data for the prescribed indicators in UNDP's methodology was not available at District and tahsil levels. So, for making it comparative at the maso and micro level we have used substitutes of those indices for which data was not available. For example, data on income or expenditure is not available at district and tahsil levels. We have, therefore, used percentage of households above poverty line. Since, the population above poverty line is able to meet the minimum human needs such as adequate food, clothing, shelter, health care and education. Similarly, data on life expectancy was also not available at the district and tahsil level, is substituted by the infant survival rate. it is a suitable alternative to life expectancy at birth since it also reflects the status and delivery of basic health services and level of health awareness among the people.

To derive the composite index of human development, we need only positive measures of well being. Therefore, we transformed the negative indicators into positive measures. For instance, instead of infant mortality rate infant survival rate and instead of households below poverty line, household above poverty line are considered here.

The component indices are constructed by giving specific weights to the indicators, within a component index, equal weight is given to all the indicators. However, the different components selected for construction of index may not be of equal importance. By giving equal weights to all the selected components may create complexities. Despite this limitation, the present approach of construction of HDI can help in identifying specific areas of development to be tackled by policy makers (Karnataka Human Development Report, 1999).

In order to construct the HDI, the first step is to compute the component indices. The indicators are made scale-free/unit-free (between 0 and 1) by applying the following formula.

$$Iij = \frac{Xij - \min Xij}{\max Xij - \min Xij}$$

Where, Iij is the factor score for the j^{th} district/tahsil with respect to i^{th} variable. Xij is the actual value for selected indicator for the J^{th} district/tahsil and Min Xij and Max Xij are the minimum and maximum goal post/values selected for the indicator. There is however, danger in the choice of maximum and minimum goal posts as they are subjective and change over time. Hence,

these goal posts are selected on the basis of the levels that can be achievable or has been achieved elsewhere and have universal validity. However, the goal posts for some variables are minimum and/or maximum values in the data series. This does pose a problem of changing goal post with change in data over the time and place level (Karnataka Human Development Report 1999). Such goal posts are selected, as there is no firm and objective basis for deciding the goal post.

In the second and final stage, the overall human development index (Ij for j^{th} district/tahsil) has been worked out by aggregating the component indices and dividing it by total number of indices.

$$Ij = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} Iij}{\sum^{n}_{i=1}}$$

Where SIij is summation of component indices and S^n is the total number of indices.

Further the processed statistics has been displayed in the tabular form.

Limitations of the Study

Since the concept of human development is much broader, complex and dynamic than what can be captured in the HDI or any other composite indices such as Human Poverty Index (HPI), Gender Development Index (GDI), Employment Index (EI), etc. Among all these indices, the primary one and socially most relevant is the HDI. However, the HDI and other composite indices can only present a broad proxy on some of the key issues of the human development. For the fuller and comprehensive picture of human development in any region will require analysis of other various human development indicators.

Inter-state Temporal Patterns of Human Resource Development

The human development index has been worked out for the all the 25 states (base year-1981). It has been classified into the following 5 categories namely very high (> 0.90),high (0.75 to 0.90) moderate (0.60 to 0.75), low(0.45 to 0.60), and very low(<0.45) human development.

Inter-state pattern of Human resource development in 1981:

In 1981, there was not a single state in the very high and high human development category. Only Goa and Kerala were remained at the moderate category while 11 states were observed at the low human development category with scoring index value between 0.45 to 0.60 and remaining 12 states were observed at very low category of human development. Especially, state likes Orissa, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh recorded below the 0.30 HDI value. It is due the very worst condition in the field of education, health and economic sector.

Inter-state pattern of human resource development in 1991:

In 1991, states like Kerala and Goa were moved from moderate to high category of human development with 0.77 and 0.75 HDI value respectively. Eight states namely, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu Kashmir, Manipur, Mizoram, Punjab and Tamil Nadu were observed in moderate category. While Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh were remained in very low category of human development due

to the unsatisfactory condition in the health, economic and educational sector. State like Maharashtra remained in low category due to the worst index of P.A.P.L. , though the conditions of other two sectors was good in the state .

Table no.1

India : Human Resource Development-1981

Sr.No	states	Index of P.A.P.L.	Index of I.S.R.	Index of Literacy	H.D.I.
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.59	0.54	0.28	0.47
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.42	0.37	0.17	0.32
3	Assam	0.42	-	-	0.42
4	Bihar	0.11	0.53	0.24	0.29
5	Goa	0.73	0.55	0.62	0.63
6	Gujarat	0.53	0.42	0.47	0.47
7	Haryana	0.69	0.37	0.38	0.48
8	Himachal Pradesh	0.76	0.28	046	0.50
9	Jammu & Kashmir	0.65	0.46	0.25	0.45
10	Karnataka	0.45	0.59	0.40	0.48
11	Kerala	0.42	0.73	0.79	0.65
12	Madhya Pradesh	0.29	0.25	0.29	0.28
13	Maharashtra	0.38	0.40	0.51	0.43
14	Manipur	0.47	0.84	0.44	0.58
15	Meghalaya	0.44	0.60	0.36	0.47
16	Mizoram	0.48	0.58	0.71	0.59
17	Nagaland	0.44	0.66	0.45	0.52
18	Orissa	0.07	0.18	0.34	0.20
19	Punjab	0.77	0.36	0.42	0.52
20	Rajasthan	0.51	0.29	0.22	0.34
21	Sikkim	0.43	0.36	0.35	0.38
22	Tamil Nadu	0.26	0.48	0.49	0.41
23	Tripura	0.42	0.35	0.44	0.40
24	Uttar Pradesh	0.33	0.35	0.26	0.31
25	West Bengal	0.22	0.52	0.43	0.39
	All India	0.36	0.42	0.37	0.38

Source: Based on 1981 Census

Table no.2

India : Human Resource Development-1991

Sr.No.	states	Index of P.A.P.L.	Index of I.S.R.	Index of Literacy	H.D.I.
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.66	0.72	0.44	0.61
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.39	0.54	0.41	0.45
3	Assam	0.37	0.54	0.52	0.48
4	Bihar	0.15	0.62	0.38	0.38
5	Goa	0.77	0.74	0.75	0.75
6	Gujarat	0.62	0.61	0.61	0.61
7	Haryana	0.61	0.74	0.56	0.64
8	Himachal Pradesh	0.56	0.59	0.64	0.59
9	Jammu & Kashmir	0.61	-	-	0.61
10	Karnataka	0.49	0.63	0.56	0.56
11	Kerala	0.61	0.79	0.90	0.77
12	Madhya Pradesh	0.34	0.33	0.44	0.37
13	Maharashtra	0.43	0.63	0.65	0.57
14	Manipur	0.48	0.86	0.60	0.65
15	Meghalaya	0.42	0.60	0.49	0.50
16	Mizoram	0.60	0.73	0.82	0.72
17	Nagaland	0.41	0.74	0.61	0.59
18	Orissa	0.25	0.37	0.48	0.37
19	Punjab	0.82	0.63	0.58	0.68
20	Rajasthan	0.58	0.56	0.38	0.51
21	Sikkim	0.36	0.70	0.56	0.54
22	TamilNadu	0.46	0.73	0.63	0.61
23	Tripura	0.40	0.59	0.60	0.53
24	Uttar Pradesh	0.37	0.50	0.42	0.43
25	West Bengal	0.45	0.69	0.58	0.57
	All India	0.45	0.56	0.52	0.51

Source: Based on 1991 Census

Table no.3

India : Human Resource Development-2001

Sr No	states	Index of P.A.P.I.	Index of I.S.R.	Index of Literacy	H.D.I.
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.77	0.67	0.57	0.67
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.52	0.78	0.50	0.60
3	Assam	0.48	0.61	0.60	0.56
4	Bihar	0.39	0.66	0.45	0.50
5	Goa	0.94	0.82	0.80	0.85
6	Gujarat	0.80	0.68	0.63	0.70
7	Haryana	0.87	0.65	0.65	0.72
8	Himachal Pradesh	0.89	0.68	0.73	0.77
9	Jammu & Kashmir	0.95	0.77	0.49	0.74
10	Karnataka	0.71	0.71	0.63	0.68
11	Kerala	0.82	0.92	0.90	0.88
12	Madhya Pradesh	0.46	0.51	0.61	0.52
13	Maharashtra	0.64	0.75	0.75	0.71
14	Manipur	0.59	0.87	0.65	0.70
15	Meghalaya	0.52	0.74	0.59	0.62
16	Mizoram	0.72	0.81	0.87	0.80
17	Nagaland	0.53	0.79	0.63	0.65
18	Orissa	0.33	0.51	0.59	0.48
19	Punjab	0.91	0.73	0.67	0.77
20	Rajasthan	0.78	0.58	0.57	0.64
21	Sikkim	0.48	0.74	0.66	0.63
22	Tamilnadu	0.70	0.73	0.70	0.71
23	Tripura	0.51	0.75	0.71	0.66
24	Uttar Pradesh	0.55	0.57	0.61	0.58
25	West Bengal	0.61	0.73	0.66	0.67
	All India	0.63	0.64	0.61	0.63

Table no. 4

India: Human Resource Development-2011

Sr no	states	Index of P.A.P.I.	Index of I.S.R.	Index of Literacy	H.D.I.
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.77	0.74	0.64	0.71
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.71	0.84	0.63	0.72
3	Assam	0.58	0.68	0.70	0.65
4	Bihar	0.49	0.74	0.62	0.61
5	Goa	0.90	0.95	0.86	0.90
6	Gujarat	0.74	0.75	0.77	0.75
7	Haryana	0.78	0.77	0.74	0.76
8	Himachal Pradesh	0.90	0.78	0.82	0.83
9	Jammu & Kashmir	0.91	0.75	0.65	0.77
10	Karnataka	0.74	0.77	0.73	0.75
11	Kerala	0.86	0.94	0.93	0.91
12	Madhya Pradesh	0.52	0.68	0.67	0.62
13	Maharashtra	0.73	0.83	0.81	0.79
14	Manipur	0.48	0.93	0.77	0.73
15	Meghalaya	0.81	0.71	0.72	0.75
16	Mizoram	0.78	0.81	0.90	0.83
17	Nagaland	0.77	0.87	0.79	0.81
18	Orissa	0.59	0.65	0.70	0.65
19	Punjab	0.82	0.79	0.74	0.78
20	Rajasthan	0.72	0.68	0.63	0.67
21	Sikkim	0.85	0.83	0.80	0.82
22	Tamilnadu	0.81	0.84	0.78	0.81
23	Tripura	0.80	0.83	0.86	0.83
24	Uttar Pradesh	0.68	0.72	0.66	0.68
25	West Bengal	0.70	0.82	0.74	0.75
	All India	0.66	0.79	0.66	0.70

Source: Based on 2001 Census

Table no. 5

India: Human Development Index (1981-2011)

Sl no.	states	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.47	0.61	0.67	0.71
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.32	0.45	0.60	0.72
3	Assam	0.42	0.48	0.56	0.65
4	Bihar	0.29	0.38	0.50	0.61
5	Goa	0.63	0.75	0.85	0.90
6	Gujarat	0.47	0.61	0.70	0.75
7	Haryana	0.48	0.64	0.72	0.76
8	Himachal Pradesh	0.50	0.59	0.77	0.83
9	Jammu & Kashmir	0.45	0.61	0.74	0.77
10	Karnataka	0.48	0.56	0.68	0.75
11	Kerala	0.65	0.77	0.88	0.91
12	Madhya Pradesh	0.28	0.37	0.52	0.62
13	Maharashtra	0.43	0.57	0.71	0.79
14	Manipur	0.58	0.65	0.70	0.73
15	Meghalaya	0.47	0.50	0.62	0.75
16	Mizoram	0.59	0.72	0.80	0.83
17	Nagaland	0.52	0.59	0.65	0.81
18	Orissa	0.20	0.37	0.48	0.65
19	Punjab	0.52	0.38	0.77	0.78
20	Rajasthan	0.34	0.51	0.64	0.67
21	Sikkim	0.38	0.54	0.63	0.82
22	Tamilnadu	0.41	0.61	0.71	0.81
23	Tripura	0.40	0.53	0.66	0.83
24	Uttar Pradesh	0.31	0.43	0.58	0.68
25	West Bengal	0.39	0.57	0.67	0.75
	All India	0.38	0.51	0.63	0.70

Source: Based on 1981-2001 Census

Inter-state pattern of human resource development in 2001:

In 2001, five states namely Kerala, Goa, Mizoram, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh were belonging to the high human development category, due to the high development in economic, educational and health sectors. While 15 States were belonging to the moderate category due to the moderate development in basic sectors of human well-being. Remaining 5 States were found in low category which was Orissa, Bihar, Assam, Madhya Pradesh and Utter Pradesh. It is due to the low literacy rate, inadequate health care facilities and low proportion of population above poverty line. In this period not a single state was observed in very low category of human development though, all the states had registered some development in basic sector of human well-being, it was not much enough. Still, there was immense scope for development in these states.

Inter-state pattern of human resource development in 2011:

In this period, it is first time, when two states namely Kerala (0.91) and Goa (0.90) are observed in the very high category of human development. From the outset, these states have sustained and enhanced their position in each sector of human development. In 2011, large numbers of states (14 states) are found in high category of human development with index value 0.75 to 0.90. It is a good indicator for India's development process. However, still 09 states in India are belonging to moderate category of human development. Moreover, states like Bihar (0.61), Madhya Pradesh (0.62), Orissa (0.65) and Rajasthan (0.67) are much behind in comparison to the other developed states in terms of human resource development. It suggests that there are still vast variations in terms of human development.

Conclusion:

The foregoing analysis reveals that, over the past three decades, the HDI in all states has gone up. India's human development index has increased from 0.38 to 0.70 in last thirty years. However, there are certain spatial variations in levels of HRD within nation. The two states viz. Kerala and Goa are identified with very high HDI due to relatively better economic condition, high literacy rate and well facilitated with medical facilities. While 14 states falls in high category of development due to the good condition in three representative sectors of human resource development. It is good sign for developing India. However, there is immense scope for human resource development in the states like Orissa, Bihar, Assam, Madhya Pradesh and Utter Pradesh, due to worst condition in basic sector of human development. As compared to international level, there is immense scope for human development in India.

Eventually, it is clear that the underlying factors responsible for the spatio-temporal variations in human development is not carried out fully, because of non-inclusion of the other various dimensions of human well-being e.g. basic amenities, infrastructural variables, political dimension etc. Therefore it is a partial analysis; it seems to be a major limitation of the present exercise. We also feel that more detailed analysis need to be done by including the other dimensions of the human well being.

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LEVELS OF ECONOMICAL DEVELOPMENT IN SINDHUDURG DISTRICT OF MAHARASHTRA: SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL ANALYSIS

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Abstract:

The concept of development should be human centric. It should not be confined to economic attainment alone. It is about much more than the rise and fall of incomes. It is revealed in UNDP'S Human Development Report that, many countries have high GNP per capita but low human development index and vice versa. For example, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar and Mauritius have high per capita GNP but their human development index remains relatively low, while Srilanka, Jordan and Peru have relatively low per capita GNP but their human development index is high. But still economic status play major role in the development of human well being. One cannot totally under estimate this attribute. It is the driving force in the development process.

The present study bring into our notice that sindhudurg district has made progress in terms of economic development in last three decade. Its economic status has increased from 0.24 index values in 1991 to 0.54 index value in 2011.However this growth is not up to that marks. In 2011, most of the tahsil in the sindhudurg district remains in the moderately developed category of economical status. In comparison to other sectors of human resource development this growth is low. That is why; people from this district migrate in search of job towards Mumbai, Pune and Goa etc. Devgad, Malwan, Kankavli and Vengurla are near to developed category but they are behind to reach category of highly developed. Administrator, politician should do much more in this sector. Geographical condition is not favorable for the agricultural development hence new industry; household industry should be developed in this district. Tourism is one of the best options for better job opportunities in this district since there are several tourist destinations in this district.

Key Words: Human Resource Development, Economic Development, Spatial, Temporal, GNP, Economical Index

Introduction:

Economic development is the process by which a nation improves the economic, political and social well being of its people. The term has been used frequently by economist, politicians, and others in the 20th and 21st centuries. Economic development is a policy intervention endeavor with aims of economic and social well being of people; economic growth is a phenomenon of market productivity and rise in GDP. Consequently, as economist Amartya Sen points out, “economic growth is one aspect of the process of economic development.

The concept of development should be human centric. It should not be confined to economic attainment alone. It is about much more than the rise and fall of incomes. As Aristotle said in the ancient Greece, “Wealth is evidently not the good we are seeking, for it is merely useful and for the sake of something else”. Economic growth is only a means of enlarging people choices and human resource development is the end of development process. It is revealed in UNDP'S Human

Development Report that, many countries have high GNP per capita but low human development index and vice versa. For example, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar and Mauritius have high per capita GNP but their human development index remains relatively low, while Srilanka, Jordan and Peru have relatively low per capita GNP but their human development index is high. But still economic status play major role in the development of human well being. One cannot totally under estimate this attribute. It is the driving force in the development process.

Maharashtra has constantly done well for itself in terms of economic growth. However, economic growth has necessarily to be judged in terms of its sect oral composition and regional distribution as well as its impact in terms of generating income and employment for the poor. The problem is the pattern of regional distribution where wealth has been unevenly distributed, leading to wide disparities (MHDR, 2002). Regional variation and disparity in the levels of economic development is major concern for human welfare. Hence, the main aim of administrator should be to reduce regional disparity and provide every citizen all possible facilities for their overall development.

Computing Economical Index:

For analyzing the spatial and temporal variation in economical status economical index has been calculated from seven available tahsil level economic parameters which are helpful for depicting the economic scenario of the district. Gross domestic product and per capita income are the main indicator to measure the economic condition of the concerned population. It has been mentioned in UNDPs human development report also. However at the tahsil level no such data is available, so here economical index is calculated from seven available tahsil level indicators of the selected district. To derive the composite index of human development researcher needs only positive measures of well-being. Therefore, negative measures are transformed into positive measures for instance; population below poverty line transformed into population above poverty line etc.

Economical index is calculated from seven available representative tahsil level indicators of the selected district. They are as follow:

1. Percentage of household above poverty line
2. Percentage of workers to total population
3. Percentage of workers engaged in secondary and tertiary activities
4. Percentage net irrigated area to net sown area
5. Percentage of population availing bank services
6. Percentage of household having electricity
7. Percentage of household living in permanent houses.

Economical index is determined by averaging the above mentioned seven parameters.

Spatial variation in terms of economical status has been determined by averaging the index value of representative seven indicators. The tahsil of sindhudurg district can be divided into following four categories.

1. Tahsil with score up to 0.40, considered Less Developed in terms of economical status.
2. Tahsil with score 0.41 to0.60 considered moderately developed in terms of economical status.
3. Tahsil with score 0.61 to 0.80 considered developed in terms of economical status.

4. Tahsil with score above 0.80 considered highly developed in terms of economical status.

Spatial Variation in Economical Status:

According to levels of economical status, Sindhudurg district is divided into highly developed, developed, moderately developed and Less Developed. A spatial variation in terms of economical status based on the economical index is as follows.

I. Less Developed:

As far less developed tahsil in terms of economical index is concerned, all the eight tahsil in Sindhudurg district are observed in this category in 1991. It was not good sign of economical status of this district. Mainly Vaibhavvadi, Kudal and Dodamarg tahsil have low economic status in comparison to other tahsil. Though in 2001, only two tahsil namely Vaibhavvadi and Kudal remain in this category. But in 2011, not a single tahsil is observed in low developed category of economic status. It suggests that, Sindhudurg district has done good progress in last two decades.

II. Moderately developed:

Tahsil with index value 0.41 to 0.60 is considered as moderately developed. In 1991 there was no single tahsil in this category. However, with passage of time these tahsil have been transformed into less developed to moderately developed category of economical status. In 2001, 6 out of eight tahsil are observed in this category. It also show the growth in the economical status.

III. Developed:

Tahsil scoring between 0.61 to 0.80 index values is considered as developed in terms of economical status. However, in last three decade not a single tahsil has become capable to reach in this category. Since, this district has several geographical hindrances which restrict this district in the development of economical status. That is why; people from this district migrate in search of job towards Mumbai, Pune and Goa etc. Devgad, Malwan, Kankavli and Vengurla are near to developed category. Administrator should do much more in this sector.

IV. Highly developed:

In this category where index value is observed above 0.81, not a single tahsil is found in the present category. However, in last three decade not a single tahsil has become capable to reach in this category. Since, this district has several geographical hindrances which restrict this district in the development of economical status. That is why; people from this district migrate in search of job towards Mumbai, Pune and Goa etc. Devgad, Malwan, Kankavli and Vengurla are near to developed category but they are behind to reach category of highly developed. Administrator, politician should do much more in this sector.

Temporal Variation in Economical Status:

Temporal variation and its analysis give the good proxy picture of growth in any section of the development. Present research work analysis the temporal variation in terms of economical status in Sindhudurg district from 1991 to 2011. It reveals that in 1991, all the tahsil of Sindhudurg district were in low developed category of economical status. In 2001, 6 out of eight tahsil are observed in this category. Only Vaibhavvadi and Kudal remained in low developed category of economical status. It shows the growth in the economical status. In 2011, all the tahsil have made progress in terms of

economic status but it is not that much. Sindhudurg has made progress in terms of economical status. It was 0.24 index value in 1991 which reaches to 0.54 index value in 2011. But still there is scope for development since not a single tahsil is observed in highly developed category of educational status. All the tahsil in sindhudurg district remains in moderately developed category of economic status. Since, this district has several geographical hindrances which restrict this district in the development of economical status. That is why; people from this district migrate in search of job towards Mumbai, Pune and Goa etc. Devgad, Malwan, Kankavli and Vengurla are near to developed category but they are behind to reach category of highly developed. Administrator, politician should do much more in this sector.

Conclusion:

The present study bring into our notice that sindhudurg district has made progress in terms of economic status in last three decade. Its economic status has increased from 0.24 index values in 1991 to 0.54 index value in 2011.However this growth is not up to that marks. In 2011, most of the tahsil in the sindhudurg district remains in the moderately developed category of economical status. In comparison to other sectors of human resource development this growth is low. Since, this district has several geographical hindrances which restrict this district in the development of economical status. That is why; people from this district migrate in search of job towards Mumbai, Pune and Goa etc. Devgad, Malwan, Kankavli and Vengurla are near to developed category but they are behind to reach category of highly developed. Administrator, politician should do much more in this sector. Geographical condition is not favorable for the agricultural development hence new industry; household industry should be developed in this district. Tourism is one of the best options for better job opportunities in this district since there are several tourist destinations in this district.

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LEVELS OF EDUCATIONAL STATUS IN SINDHUDURG DISTRICT OF MAHARASHTRA: SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL ANALYSIS

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Abstract :

Education is the key factor for the rapid development of any country or state. Human resource constitutes the ultimate basis for the wealth of the nations. The principal institutional mechanism for developing human skill and knowledge is the formal education system. Education is not only the fruit of contemplation but an instrument of change also. Knowledge is linked with literacy and a formal education system. The spread of value and attitude can most effectively be achieved through education. Education is one of the important needs of life. A low degree of literacy is an obstacle to economic growth. The successful national planning and development policies for insuring balanced development is possible only when socio-cultural aspect like education is looked in proper perspective (Bhuiyan R.H and Banarjee S.).

The present study reveals that, Sindhudurg district has made good progress in terms of educational status in last thirty years from 1991 to 2011. In 1991, only three tahsil were in developed category But now this numbers has increased to seven. It shows good sign of progress in terms of educational status. However, still there are spatial variations within the district. Vengurla tahsil with index value 0.76 remains at the top while Vaibhavvadi tahsil with index value 0.54 remains at the bottom of educational scenario of the district in 2011. These imbalances and inequalities should be addressed in coming future by the policy makers, administrators and political leaders. More attentions should be paid in the equal distribution of educational facilities.

Key Words: Human Resource Development, Educational Status, Spatial, Temporal, GNP, Educational Index

2.1 Introduction:

Education is critical for improving the human condition. It is an enabling process leading to social progress. Economist stress its role in human capital accumulation, human rights activists press for it as a basic right and politicians realize it raises awareness and lead to greater participation in civic life. As the thrust towards human development intensifies, education will continue to be one of the essential mechanisms to bring about change in people's life chances. In other word, education will be the key in the development of human resource (Human Development Report, Maharashtra- 2002)

The Chinese in their ancient wisdom usually has a word for education:

"Give a man, a fish and you feed him once,
Teach a man to fish, and he feeds himself and his family"

Or as Kuan Tzu said in the 3rd century B.C.

"When planning for a year, sow corn,
When planning for a decade, plant trees,
When planning for a life, teach man." (Calter, 1965).

Education is the key factor for the rapid development of any country or state. Human resource constitutes the ultimate basis for the wealth of the nations. The principal institutional mechanism for developing human skill and knowledge is the formal education system. Education is not only the fruit of contemplation but an instrument of change also. Knowledge is linked with literacy and a formal education system. The spread of value and attitude can most effectively be achieved through education. Education is one of the important needs of life. A low degree of literacy is an obstacle to economic growth. Investment in education is a measure of the future development of country. Formal schooling is a good index of a population's educational attainment. The most basic minimum measurement of educational status is the degree of literacy. But it is very difficult to measure the degree of literacy in accurate terms.

The overall human resource development on any country or states depends on economic growth, modernization, self reliance and social justice. These attribute can be achieved only through structural changes of economy, socio-cultural change in value system and psychological change in attitude and motivation of the people. Education is a vital instrument for such change. The successful national planning and development policies for insuring balanced development is possible only when socio-cultural aspect like education is looked in proper perspective (Bhuiyan R.H and Banarjee S.).

2.2 Computing Educational Index:

For analyzing the spatial and temporal variation in educational status educational index has been calculated from seven available tahsil level parameters which are helpful for depicting the educational scenario of the district. Adult literacy rate and gross enrolment ratio are the two important parameters of educational attainment in human development index (Haque, 1995). They have given 2/3 and 1/3 weights respectively. However at the tahsil level temporal data is available, about the gross enrolment ratio. Hence, in the present study following seven indicators data has been used with equal wheightage since it give the more comprehensive picture of educational status of the selected district.

The proportion of literate population is considered to be one of the important territorial indicators for measuring the level of social well being. It is believed that literacy in general brings about much desired public awareness especially by way of their effective participation in the development activities. However, large variation is also observed in literacy in terms male-female. rural-urban etc. The rural population has a lower literacy rate than the literacy rate of the urban population. In the same way, males are more literate than females. This is particularly true in the developing country like India. Females are comparatively less free and do not have the opportunities for formal schooling. The females have low status, lower mobility, lower freedom, early marriage and larger amount of domestic work. Moreover, female education in rural areas does not get social approval. Literacy will also depends partly on the availability of opportunities for getting education, and the cost and benefit of such education in getting jobs and earnings income. The larger the number of schools, larger the rate of literacy is observed. Hence percentage of primary school to per 500 population has also used as indicator for present research work. Students drop out rate is also one major constraint in the field of education. To derive the composite index of human development researcher needs only positive measures of well-being. Therefore, negative measures are transformed into positive measures for

instance; students drop out rate is transformed into student survival rate.

Educational index is calculated from seven available representative tahsil level indicators of the selected district. They are as follow:

1. Percentage of Total Literacy
2. Percentage of male Literacy
3. Percentage of Female Literacy
4. Percentage of Rural Literacy
5. Number of Primary School per 500 population
6. Student Survival Rate for IV Standard
7. Student Survival Rate for VII Standard

Educational index for is determined by averaging the above mentioned seven parameters.

Spatial variation in terms of educational status has been determined by averaging the index value of representative seven indicators. The tahsil of sindhudurg district can be divided into following four categories.

1. Tahsil with score up to 0.40, considered Less Developed in terms of educational status.
2. Tahsil with score 0.41 to0.60 considered moderately developed in terms of educational status.
3. Tahsil with score 0.61 to 0.80 considered developed in terms of educational status.
4. Tahsil with score above 0.80 considered highly developed in terms of educational status.

2.3 Spatial Variation in Educational Status:

According to levels of educational status, Sindhudurg district is divided into highly developed, developed, moderately developed and Less Developed. A spatial variation in terms of educational status based on the educational index is as follows.

I. Less Developed:

As far less developed tahsil in terms of educational index is concerned, not a single tahsil is observed in Sindhudurg district in this category from 1991 to 2011. It is good sign of educational status of this district. Since Sindhudurg district has the highest literacy rate in Maharashtra state with one of the highest female literacy rate in the state.

II. Moderately developed:

Tahsil with index value 0.41 to 0.60 is considered as moderately developed. In 1991 there were 04 tahsil in this category, namely Devgad, Vaibhavvadi, Kankavli and Sawantwadi. With passage of time these tahsil have been transformed into developed and highly developed category of educational status. It is also show the growth in the educational status.

III. Developed:

Tahsil scoring between 0.61 to 0.80 index value is considered as developed in terms of educational status. In 1991 only three tahsil were in this category of educational status but in 2011 this number has increased to seven. In 2001 total seven out of eight tahsil are in developed category. They are namely Vengurla, Kudal, Kankavli, Malwan, Sawantwadi, Devgad, and Dodamarg. It is due to the good increase in literacy rate in the all the attributes of literacy like total literacy, male, female, rural etc. however there is scope for betterment in students drop out rate. It should be minimized. Especially in

the tahsil like Dodamarg, Vaibhavvadi and Kankavli students drop out rate is still high in comparison to other tahsil.

IV. Highly developed: In this category where index value is observed above 0.81, not a single tahsil is found in the present category. Though, most of the tahsil registered nearly 80% literacy still not a single tahsil is found in highly developed category. It is largely due to the poor performance in the other attributes of educational status. Number of primary school per 500 populations is not satisfactory. Students drop out rate is also very high. It should be minimized.

2.4 Temporal Variation in Educational Status: Temporal variation and its analysis give the good proxy picture of growth in any section of the development. Present research work analysis the temporal variation in terms of educational status in Sindhudurg district from 1991 to 2011. It reveals that in 1991, there was not a single tahsil in less developed category of educational status. Since Sindhudurg district has remained good in education in comparison to other tahsil from last few decades. In 1991, in 1991 there were 04 tahsil in the moderately developed category, namely Devgad, Vaibhavvadi, Kankavli and Sawantwadi. With passage of time these tahsil have been transformed into developed and highly developed category of educational status. It also shows the growth in the educational status. In 1991 only three tahsil were in the category of developed educational status but in 2011 this number has increased to seven. Now, in 2011 there are seven tahsil which show high development in terms of educational status. Only Vaibhavvadi is the tahsil is still in the category of moderately developed with index value 0.54. Seven tahsil out of eight are in the category of developed status. It suggests that Sindhudurg has made good progress in terms of education. But still there is scope for development since not a single tahsil is observed in highly developed category of educational status.

2.5 Conclusion:

The present study reveals that, Sindhudurg district has made good progress in terms of educational status in last thirty years from 1991 to 2011. In 1991, only three tahsil were in developed category But now this numbers has increased to seven. It shows good sign of progress in terms of educational status. However, still there are spatial variations within the district. Vengurla tahsil with index value 0.76 remains at the top while Vaibhavvadi tahsil with index value 0.54 remains at the bottom of educational scenario of the district in 2011. These imbalances and inequalities should be addressed in coming future by the policy makers, administrators and political leaders. More attentions should be paid in the equal distribution of educational facilities.

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