

REGIONAL DISPARITIES IN LEVELS OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT IN WESTERN SATPURA REGION OF INDIA

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Human resource is important among other resources. It plays a significant role in the exploitation of basic resources and conservation at any stage. So it plays crucial role in the regional development. Human resource development is considered as a basic factor in the process of national development. It is quantitative aspect of population geography. Human resource is defined as the process of increasing qualitative values such as knowledge, Skills, creative abilities, talent etc these elements of human resources are the result of education, health, food and nutrition etc. In brief human resource development means nothing but a development of mental and physical quality (faculty) of individual. This quality of individuals brings a region to the way of development. It is commonly believed that the population is not only a resource but an active resource. Man is the 'chief actor' in shaping or reshaping of the regional land- scape, so man is at the center of the whole drama of spatial development and the totality of life on the earth.(Gurudev Singh Gosal) The development of any country is depend upon the quality of human resource that is why in all developed countries of the world human resource development is considered basic for the socio-economic progress. In respect of India ,as a developing country, where human population is increasing rapidly. If this trend continues, India will become the most populous county in the world but doesn't matter. If the efforts will made to improve the quality of population then it will not remain a problem but it will convert in to asset of nation.

The measurement of development of human resources is not a easy task as it is the composite form of various indicators relating to mental and physical faculty of the people. It is uneven from one region to another due to the variation in nature and human characteristics in space and time and indicates imbalance in the over all development of an area. Such

variation is observed as result of interplay of fertility, mortality, migration, investment and utilization of health, education, and other facilities of different levels. In the present investigation an attempt has been made to analyse the variation in the development of human resources in western Satpura region at intra circle level.

STUDY REGION:-Western Satpura is peculiar region with distinct physical setting & socioeconomic condition. This mountainous region is spread along the border of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. It stretches from the Ashirgarh hills in the east to the boundary of Gujarat in the west upto Rajpipla hills and between Narmada valley in the north & Tapi valley in the south. It comprises an area of Jalgaon, Dhule & Nandurbar districts of Maharashtra & Khargone and Barwani districts of M. P. It lies between 21^o.16' to 22^o.05' North latitudes and 73^o.45' East to 76^o.10' East longitudes. The total geographical area of the region is 5722.78 sq. Km. According to 2001 Census the total population of the study region was 12, 43,289 Out of total population more than 80 percent were tribal.(Fig. No. 1)

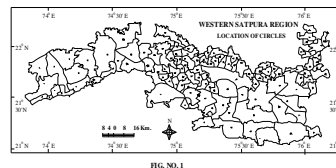
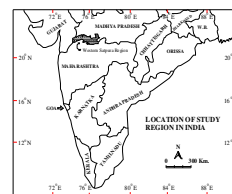


FIG. NO. 1

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OBJECTIVES:- Objectives of present study are,
 (1) To identify spatial disparities in various attributes of population. (2) Delimitation of human resource region with the help of some demographic indicators. (3) To analyze and find out the levels of human resource development. (4) Making recommendations and prescription for minimizing the inequalities in the levels of human resource development.

DATA BASE:- The chosen region for the present investigation is a geographical region. The region which having an altitude more than 300 meters has been taken into consideration. Due to this situation although the present investigation is based on intra-circle disparity and then the data used for this identification are at village level. This village wise data have been collected from the District Census Handbooks, 2001 of Dhule, Jalgaon, Nandurbar, Barwani and Khargone districts.

METHODOLOGY:- Several studies have been conducted pertaining to human resource development in the context of identifying problem and constraints of depressed areas of the country. F.H. Harbison & Myers & Charles A. (1964) adopted various quantitative indicators and computed composite index in measuring human resources. Educational achievement according to them was the most ideal indicator of H.R.D. They considered rate of literacy also an indicator of development.

B.R.K. Sinha (1997), had taken in to consideration only educational achievement as an indicator of human resource development and used composite index method to find out the Rural – Urban differences in human resource development in West Bengal. K. M. Kulkarni & Vishakha Bayanwala (1998) selected ten demographic indicators in the study of An intra urban analysis of human resource development, A study of Ahmedabad city. K.A. Mali (1999) selected eight variables of human resource development and used Kendall's rank order score method to find out the levels of human resource development in Amravati district. Uttamrao Jagdale & Pravin saptrshi (2002) took nine variables of H.R.D. to analyse human resources in Junnar tehsil.

In fact, there is no reliable statistical indicator of levels of human resource development so the construction of such measures is very difficult task by which the levels of human resource development are measured. That's why, for the present study ten

demographic variables have been selected for measuring the level of H.R. development for each of the circle. Out of those six indicators are of positive and four are of negative in nature. Density of population, Male literacy, Female literacy, Main workers, Female workers and other workers are considered as positive indicators while sex ratio, proportion of children below six year of age, average size of family, dependency ratio are considered as negative indicators. The ranking of positive and negative indicators is done in descending and ascending order respectively. With the help of Knox's index of social wellbeing the values have been calculated for all the circles. Here the index value is inversely related to the level of development. It means that the circle which having least index value is more developed.

SRj

Knox's index $1j = 100 \frac{SRj}{N.C}$

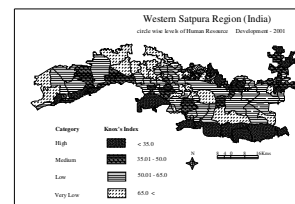
Where – R = Rank of jth unit.

N = Number of areal units.

C = Number of variables.

EXPOSITION:-

LEVELS OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT:- The computed Knox's index of the variables of human resource development has a wide range of variation at circle level, of the study region. They range from 20.88 to 82.11. Unkhurd circle of Khargone tehsil having 20.88 index value shows higher level of human resource development while Ranipura circle of Barwani tehsil have highest index value and shows lowest level of development in the study region. The intra-circle variations may be conveniently grouped into four categories. These are High, Medium, Low & Very low level. (Table No.2 Fig. No. 2). (See table-1)



1) High Level: - (< 35.0)-High level of human resource development has been attained by twenty circles. which accounts for about 17.54 percent of the total circles of the study region. These circles are

lying in the southern & North-Eastern part of the study region. It comprises Akkalkuwa, Taloda, Boradi, Lasur and Vardi circle of Chopda tehsil. Kingaon & Sakli Circles of Yawal . Raver & Khaanapur circles of Raver tehsil. Jhirnya, Boruth, Bhatalpura, Sundrel , Bhikangaon Unkhurd etc This region covers an area of 747.01 Sq. km. (13.5 %) with the 204352 (16.44%) population of the study region. These circles having high male & female literacy, high rate of male and female participation in work, low percent of children (below the age of 06 year), smaller size of house hold, due to this, the level of human resource development is found high in these circles. Unkhurd circle of Khargone tehsil is the most developed circle in whole of the region. Where the proportion of male & female literacy, Male and female work participation is very high. It has the least knox's index value i.e. 20.88.

2) Medium Developed: - (35.01 – 50.0)-In the study region, there are thirty-three circles included in this category. Medium developed region covers an area of 1705.12 Sq.km. (29.80 %) with the 2,97,925 (23.96%) population of the region. This zone of Western Satpura region also shows relatively high level of human resource development. This belt is found in scattered manner, it lies in North –eastern, Northern and West central area of the study region. Khapar, Roshmal, Somawal, Mhasawad and most of the circles of Bhikangaon, Jhirnya, Bhagwanpura & Pansemal tehsils come in this category. Rank of different variables varies e.g. Panali gets first & second ranks of the proportion of main workers and female work participation respectively, While Somawal has first rank of proportion of child (below 06 year). Most of the circles in this category have better opportunity to raise the level of human resource development. Such as Khapar, Somawal, Mhasawad etc, have better educational, medical, transport & communication facilities as well as many circles in this category are enjoying the location of market center.

3) Low level: - (50.01 – 65.0)-This group covers an area of forty-two circles falls under this category.

These circles lie in the East central & West central part of the study region. Low developed circles cover an area of 1906.25 Sqkm. (33.31 %) with the 483037 (38.85 %) population. In respect of rank the same condition is seen. Some circles having first rank whether they include in this category e.g. Vaslyapani, Toranmal, & Kusmi circles having first rank of female work participation, population density & proportion of other workers respectively. Due to inaccessibility and higher altitude most of villages don't have educational, health, transport & communication facilities, & inferior quality of soil, the rate of male and female literacy, proportion of main and other workers is comparatively less, while proportion of children (below 06 year of age) and size of family is big that's why these circles having low level of human resource development.

Very low level: - (65.0 <)

This group covers the area of nineteen circles, which have Knox's index more than 65. Western & Northern part of the study region indicate low level of human resource development. Due to the rugged topographical nature & remoteness of the region it is seen that there is a lack of medical, educational, infrastructure facilities and less contact with developed regions so the level of human resource development is seen very less in these nineteen circles. This group occupy an area is 1364.4 Sq.Km (23.84%) with 257975 (20.75 %) population of the study region. So there is urgent need to extend medical, educational and other infrastructure facilities to enhance the quality of people of this region.

TABLE NO.2
LEVELS OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT – 2001.

Category	Knox's Index	No. OF Circles	Percent of total circles
High Developed	< 35.0	20	17.54
Medium Developed	35.01 – 50.0	33	28.95
Low Developed	50.01 – 65.0	42	36.84
Very Low Developed	65.0 <	19	16.67
Total		114	100.00

References-

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