

Spatial Disparity of Economic, Social and Human Development In Kolhapur District of Maharashtra, India

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Introduction

Economic Development in India is neither unique nor exclusive but is similar to a world-wide phenomenon. Well being, Human and Economic Development is the global incident where all mega cities are rapidly developing due to various factors including population increases, industrialization and rural to urban migration and the rural region is still have the low human development Index. Natural resources as well as human resources play an important role in the regional development. Balanced human resources development is essential for the balanced development of region. Human beings are the active agents who accumulate: capital, exploit natural resources, built social, economic and political organizations and carry forward national development. Human resources plays very important role in the regional development. According to Frederic Harbison, “Human resources constitute the ultimate basis for wealth of nations. Capital and natural resources are passive factors of production. Human being are the active agents who accumulate capital, exploit natural resources, build socio- economic and political organization and carry forward national development. It is clear that a country which is unable to develop the skill and Knowledge of its people and to utilize them on effectively in national economy will be unable to develop anything else.” It is man who creates the resources and utilizes them for human welfare. There for the study of human resources is inevitable in social research at regional levels for a developing country like India. Balanced regional development is not only an economic issue but also political and social necessity. The present paper has been attempted to examine the regional dispraise in Economic, Social and human resources development in Kolhapur district. Tahsil wise different demographic indicators have been used to find out regional dispiriting in

the human resources development. Kendall's ranking Co-efficient method is adopted to find out the composite index for classified the development levels as a result tahsil are divided in dynamic region, prospective region and problem regions.

Study Region:

Kolhapur district lies on the eastern slope of western Ghat in south Maharashtra, in between 15⁰ 43' to 17⁰ 17' North latitude and 73⁰ 40' to 74⁰ 42' E longitude. Average height is 390 to 600 meter from MSL. It has occupied 7685sq. km. area of Maharashtra and out of this 450500 hect. is netsown area. Krishna, Panchganga, Warna, Dudhaganga, these are the main rivers and Kumbhi, Kasari, Bhogavati, Tulasi, these are sub rivers drained the Kolhapur district. There are twelve tashils in Kolhapur district. Out of these Hatkanangale and Shirol tashil are physiographically plain region. Gaganbavada; Radhanagari and Shahuwadi tashils are lies on the hilly area of westernghat and other tashils are semi mountainous regions.

Annual average rainfall received 195cm. in Kolhapur district, but vary low in Shirol tashil it is 40 to 35 cm. and very high rainfall received Gaganbawada tahsil it is 550 to 650 cm. Rice Jawar Nagali, are the major food crops Groundnut soybeans these are oilseeds, and sugar cane is a main cashcrop cultivated in Kolhapur district.

Objectives :

- 1) To analyze the economic, social and human resources in term of quality and quantity.
- 2) Delineation of Socio-Economic regions.
- 3) To analyze the levels of human resource development.
- 4) To propose some dealings for balanced regional development.

Data Base and Methodology:

- I) Tahsil wise secondary data of demographic variables are used Data is collected from district socio- economic abstract of 2011.
- II) Kendall's Ranking co – efficient Method have been used to find out the levels of human resources development.

Discussion: Economic development means that there should be increase in national income. But in development process our goals are to remove poverty, raising living standard of people, reducing income gap, increase labour efficiency and food self sufficiency. United Nations research institute for social development has developed certain indicators of economic development. These have been broadly categorized into (a) economic (b) Social and (c) Demographic. For the present study of human resources development in Kolhapur district in terms of quality and quantity, demographic indicators are used which are shown in table 1. It shows the ranks for each tahsil for all variables as per its value e.g. high literacy indicates first rank, low literacy gets last rank. This method has been adopted for all variables to find out ranking Co-efficient index using Kendall's following Formula that is Co-efficient index = $\frac{\sum R}{n}$ Where- $\sum R$ = Sum of ranks , N = No of variable Low index shows higher level of human resources development and higher index indicates lower level of human resources development. **Location Map:**

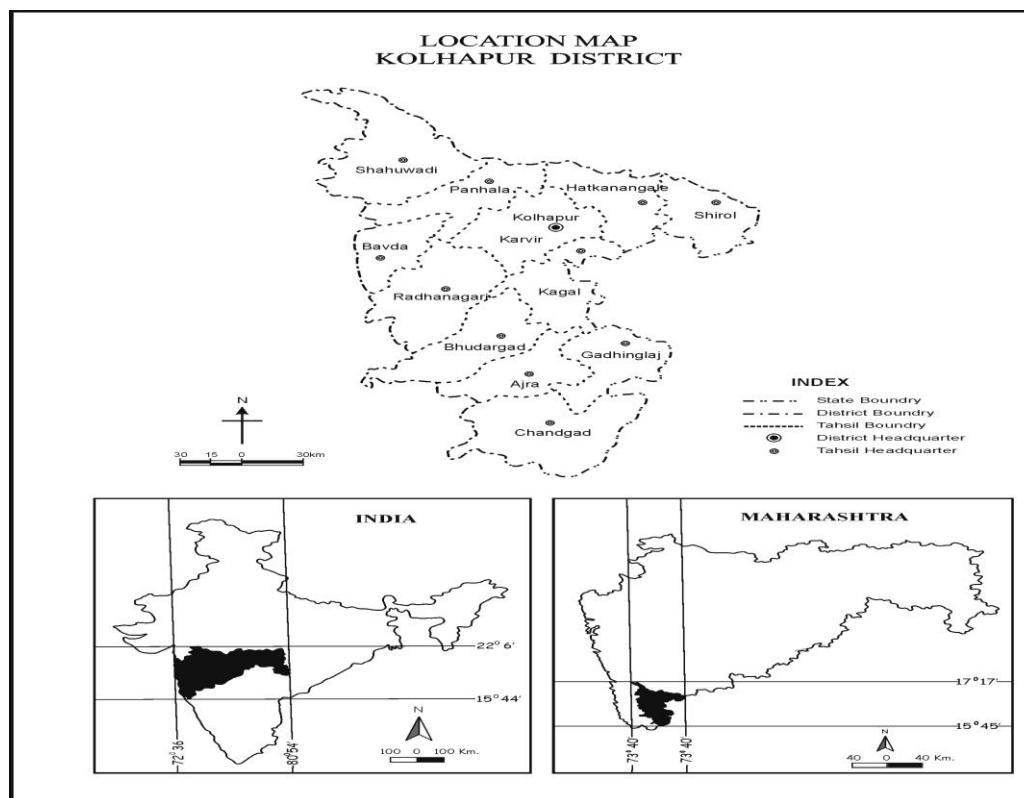


Fig. 1

Figur:1 Location of Study Region

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Sr. No	Name of Tahsil	Population Density	Growth Rate	Sex Ratio	Infant Mortality	Urban Population	Literacy	% Of Workers Industrial	No of Hospital	Education Facilities	$\sum r$	$\sum r/n$
		r1	r2	r3	r4	r5	r6	r7	r8	r9		
1	Shahuwadi	11	8	1	6	7	11	8	3	3	58	6.44
2	Pannahala	6	6	11	3	7	4	5	4	4	50	5.56
3	Hatkanangle	2	2	9	5	2	2	2	2	2	28	3.11
4	Shirol	3	5	12	4	3	3	3	5	7	45	5.00
5	Karveer	1	1	8	5	1	1	1	1	1	20	2.22
6	GaganBavda	12	4	6	2	0	12	12	10	12	78	7.78
7	Radhanagari	8	7	7	8	0	7	9	4	5	63	6.11
8	Kagal	4	3	4	7	4	5	4	5	9	45	5.00
9	Bhudargad	7	10	3	3	8	6	10	8	8	63	6.11
10	Ajra	9	12	5	4	5	9	11	9	11	75	8.33
11	Gadhinglaj	5	9	10	1	6	8	6	6	10	61	6.78

12	Chandgad	10	11	2	5	8	10	7	7	6	66	7.33
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Table 1: Ranking Co-efficient Index

Sr.No.	Tahsil	Population Density	Sex ratio	Education	Urban Population('000)
1	Shahuwadi	211	1022	284	7.82
2	Pannahala	415	845	219	7.82
3	Hatkanangle	653	899	350	400.701
4	Shirol	613	841	196	70.898
5	Karveer	691	910	402	655.431
6	GaganBavda	116	942	74	0
7	Radhanagari	211	935	212	0
8	Kagal	410	960	151	45.283
9	Bhudargad	225	995	179	0
10	Ajra	197	943	122	17.258
11	Gadhinglaj	399	905	134	17.166
12	Chandgad	190	1013	209	0

Table 2: Levels of Human Resource Development

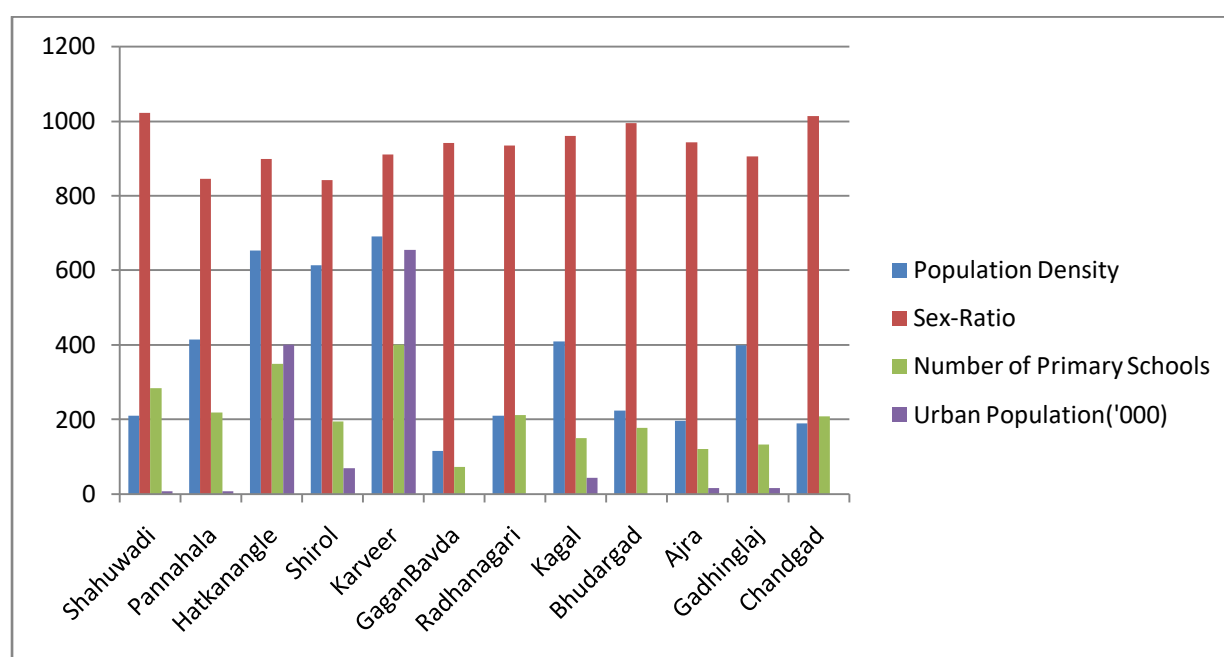


Figure:2 Showing Levels of Human Resource Development

Sr.No.	Tahsil	Industrial Workers('00)	Literacy	Growth Rate	Infant mortality	Hospital's
1	Shahuwadi	17.98	66.33	13.27	9	58
2	Pannahala	27.6	74.16	16.69	24	55
3	Hatkanangle	104.25	80.25	24.68	14	60
4	Shirol	31.79	80.15	19.85	16	45
5	Karveer	104.65	83.16	27.55	14	64
6	GaganBavda	3.26	60.74	20.36	39	15
7	Radhanagari	16.29	71.33	14.25	5	55
8	Kagal	35.25	73.58	21.36	6	45
9	Bhudargad	16.01	72.92	11.02	24	38
10	Ajra	15.18	69.37	1.96	16	33
11	Gadhinglaj	20.08	71.18	7.05	52	42
12	Chandgad	18.46	66.67	5.08	14	40

Table 3: Levels of Human Resource Development

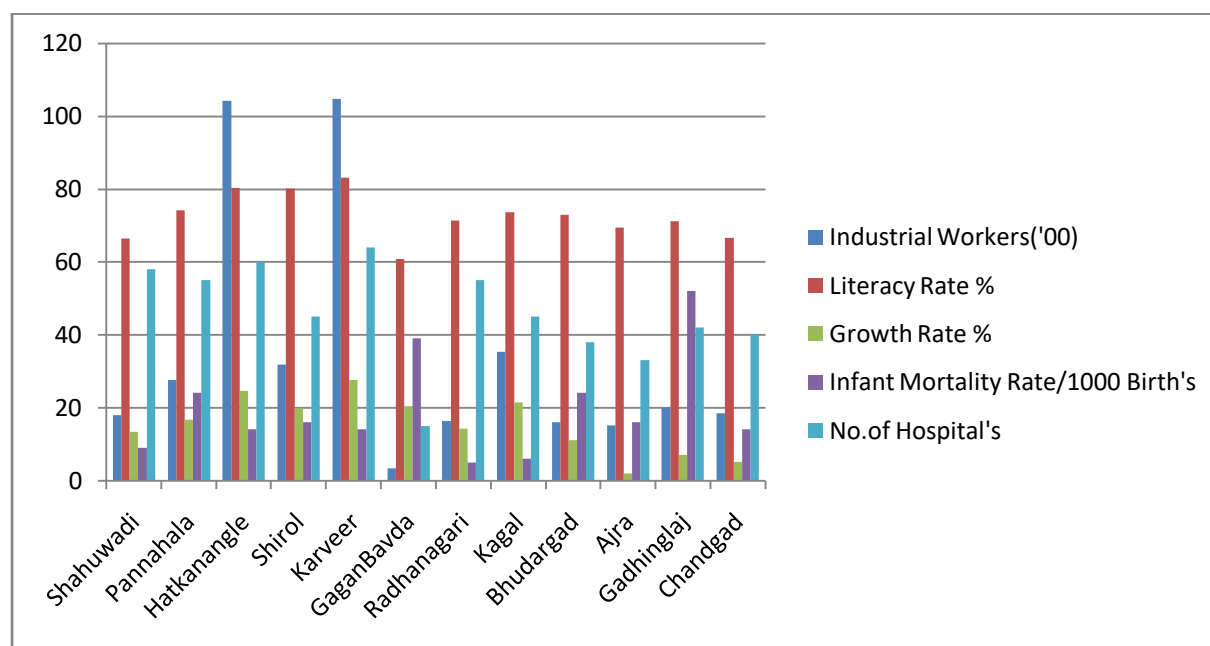


Figure:3 Showing Levels of Human Resource Development

Levels of Economic,Social and Human Resources Development:

With the help of Co- efficient index the levels of human resources region are delimits Kolhapur district has been divided in to three district types of regions.

- I) Dynamic region (Index below- 5)
- II) Prospective region (Index 5 to 7)
- III) Problem region (Index above 7)

A) Level – I (Dynamic Region):

In this level of economic,social and human resources developments the dynamic region is one which supports advanced industrial and Predominating Urban population with higher health and education facilities. In this category four tahsils are included namely Karveer, Hathkangale, Shirol and Kagal. Kolhapur, Ichalkaranji, Jaysingpur these urban and industrial centers located in this dynamic tahsils. Karveer tahsil is highly dynamic and economically developed region. Higher Urban Population, literacy and concentration of industries the Karveer tahsil is rank first in seven indicators out of nine. Hathkangale, Shirol and Kagal these tahsil have second and third rank in Urbanization, Industrialization, health and education facilities. Small scale industries are located in these tahsils. Due to the favorable condition human resource development is high.

B) Level – II (Prospective Region):

Prospective region means the region which denotes vast natural resources potential; but it is less developed due to technical and socio- economic levels of utilization and transformation of resources. In the study region there are five tahsil like Shahuwadi, Panahala, Radhanagari, Bhudargad and Gadhinglaj included in the category. Prospective region covers 48% area and 37% population of the district. Ranks of different variables are vary e.g Shahuwadi gets rank first in sex ratio but eleven rank for literacy. Panahala gets 11th rank in sex ratio and 4th rank in literacy. In Radhanagari and Bhudargad tahsil no Urban population but in sex ratio, infant Mortality gets 4th and 5th rank. Gadhingalaj tahsil is most prospective tahsil in the development. Because Gadhinglaj has fast growth rate. Like Panahala got 4th or 5th rank in many variables. It is increase in fast growing tourist place. Infrastructural facilities and industrial development, education and health facilities should be

essential for planning of human resources development in prospective region of Kolhapur district.

C) Level – III (Problem region):

Lack of infrastructural facilities, lack of educational and health facilities, less contact with developed region are the main problems of some areas of Kolhapur district. Ajara, Gaganbavada, Chandgad these tahsil facing theses problems. These tahsil are located in hilly area of district. This problem region occupies 23.5 % of area and 12 % of population of the study region. These tahsils facing the less infrastructural facilities, less Urbanization, and Industrialization. Development planning decisions should be taken as an essential for this problem region. More educational and health facilities good infrastructural facilities should be provided, Integrated rural area development planning should be taken in this region.

Conclusion:

Economic, Social and Human resources development in Kolhapur district is not even. There is most regional imbalance in the levels of development. Karveer, Hathkangale, Shirol and Kagal tahsil have high level of human resources development because of well developed education and health facilities high Urbanization and industrialization, good transport facilities. But in Shahu wadi, Gaganbavada, Chandgad, Ajara, Bhudargad tahsil are backward in economic development as well as human resources development. For balanced regional development it is essential to provided basic education, health facilities, transport facilities for problem region of the Kolhapur district.

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