Levels of Human Resource Development in Mandya District of Karnataka – A Geographical Study

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Introduction

The population quality of region is an extensive and comprehensive concept. It includes the health, nutritional status, literacy and education status, employment status and urbanization of the any region. And it plays a significant role in the exploitation of basic resource and observation at any stage; hence, it plays a crucial role in the regional development.

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

The development of human resource of a country, area of a region is based on some socio economic factors and therefore our national government has launched many socio economic programmes like education, health, work and supply of electricity and food for all villages, irrigational facilities, industrialization, urbanization, and other programmes which have been introduced to the masses with ambition to strengthen and development of human resources. Indeed, it is necessary to identify the areas which are backwardness with respect to the development of particular resource, with this main objective, an attempt has been made in this paper to identify backwardness in human resource development and its pattern during the decade of 1991 and 2001.

Methodology

To identify backwardness a statistical calculation has been per found using the secondary data from 1991 and 2001 census of Mandya district for the six selected indicators to get their index value. This method has applied by Tripati and Tiwari (1995). Following are the indicators and their formula to calculate the index.

Study Area

The Mandya district lies between North latitude 12°13’ to 13°04’ and East longitudes 76°19’ to 77°20’. The district is bounded on northwest by Hassan district, on the north and northeast by Tumkur district, on the east by Bangalore district and south by Mysore and Chamarajnagar district. Total geographical area of the district is 4961 sq.kms. The district is divided in to seven taluks coming under two sub divisions. The Mandya sub division comprises Mandya, Maddur and Malavalli taluks. The Pandavapura sub division comprises of Pandavapura, S.R.Patna, Nagamangala and K.R.Pet taluks.

Urbanization

Urbanization is closely linked to modernization, industrialization, and the sociological process of rationalization. The relationship between urbanization and development is both positive and circular in nature. Urbanization has given rise to many problems over the years in the developing countries, like India. It is closely associated with the pace of socio economic development of the area and therefore the degree of human resource development index value of urbanization has been calculated as follows,

\[
\text{UPI} \times 100 \\
\text{TPI}
\]

Where

\[
\text{UPI} = \text{Urban Population of I Taluk} \\
\text{TPI} = \text{Total Population of I Taluk}
\]

Literacy

Literacy is considered a fairly reliable index of socio economic and cultural development. It is essential for eradicating poverty. It is therefore treated as the only base on which edifice of the development of human resource can be effected (Chandan R.C, 2006). Index value of literacy has been calculated on the basis of fallowing formula.

\[
\text{LPI} \times 100 \\
\text{TPI}
\]

Where

\[
\text{LPI} = \text{Literate Population of I Taluk} \\
\text{TPI} = \text{Total Population of (above seven Years) I Taluk}
\]

Female Literacy

Indian literacy is characterized with sharp difference between the literacy rate of male and female population of rural and urban area and various population sub groups. In fact, females have been neglected for long. They are not considered on equal footing for as an important variable to measure the level of human resource
Marginal Workers

The marginal workers concept was adopted for the first time during 1981 census. It means those people who had not worked for the major part of the year i.e. those who had not worked for less than six months or 183 days. This indicates the poor economic base of the region. Smaller number of marginal workers indicates a higher degree of human resource development. Index value of marginal workers has been calculated as follows.

\[ \text{MWI} \times 100 \]

\[ \text{TPI} \]

Where:

\( \text{MWI} = \text{Marginal Workers in I Taluk} \)
\( \text{TPI} = \text{Total Population of I Taluk} \)

Female Workers

Women constitute a significant part of the work force of India: female workers in Mandya district provide proof of the exhibit of marginalization of female workers. Among these majority of women workers are employed in the rural area particularly in agricultural workers and smallest group employed in urban area particularly household industry in petty traders, and services, building construction, etc. large number of female workers indicate the high degree of human resource development. Index value of female workers has been calculated on the basis of falling method.

\[ \text{FWI} \times 100 \]

\[ \text{TWI} \]

Where:

\( \text{FWI} = \text{Female Workers in I Taluk} \)
\( \text{TWI} = \text{Total Workers in I Taluk} \)

Non Agricultural Workers

In a developing country like India, the percentage of Agricultural workers or primary workers is high. Hence, the number of non agricultural workers or primary workers may be regarded as a potential fool to measure the development of human resource. Index value of non agricultural workers has been calculated by the following formula.

\[ \text{NAWI} \times 100 \]

\[ \text{TWI} \]

Where:

\( \text{NAWI} = \text{Non agricultural Workers in I Taluk} \)
\( \text{TWI} = \text{Total Workers in I Taluk} \)
Area of Moderate backwardness

As many as 57.14 percent of the taluks were the areas of moderate backwardness, which are Nagamangala, Krishnarjapet and Malavalli during 1991 census. Nagamangala taluk was backward in A and D indicators, K.R. Pet in A, D and E, Malavalli in A, B and C indicators. During 2001 all taluks slip down to very high backwardness group.

Areas of High backwardness

In this category more than three indicators are recorded below average of study are. 28.57 percent of taluk (Pandavapura and Maddur) were the area of High backwardness in 1991. But in 2001, most of the taluks were registered in this category of high backwardness except Mandya and Srirangaptna taluks among these Maddur was highly backwardness in all the indicators.

Conclusion

The result of this study shows that part of the study area is not backward while a large part emerges as an area of extreme backwardness in human resource development. This situation is not desirable; attempts are needed to remove the deficiencies in taluks wherever they exist.

Reference


Annexure

Table 1 Index of urbanization, Literacy, Female literacy, Marginal Workers and Non agricultural workers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Taluks</th>
<th>Index of urbanization</th>
<th></th>
<th>Index of Literacy</th>
<th></th>
<th>Index of Female literacy</th>
<th></th>
<th>Index of Marginal Workers and Non agricultural workers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maddur</td>
<td>7.81</td>
<td>9.12</td>
<td>47.17</td>
<td>59.50</td>
<td>37.58</td>
<td>50.01</td>
<td>12.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malavalli</td>
<td>14.09</td>
<td>14.23</td>
<td>44.67</td>
<td>55.70</td>
<td>35.76</td>
<td>46.90</td>
<td>5.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mandya</td>
<td>31.40</td>
<td>32.34</td>
<td>47.98</td>
<td>65.90</td>
<td>38.60</td>
<td>57.50</td>
<td>3.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagamangala</td>
<td>11.35</td>
<td>8.41</td>
<td>51.94</td>
<td>62.00</td>
<td>39.95</td>
<td>50.40</td>
<td>8.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pandavapura</td>
<td>11.98</td>
<td>10.46</td>
<td>45.13</td>
<td>56.70</td>
<td>34.19</td>
<td>46.70</td>
<td>4.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Srirangapattana</td>
<td>19.27</td>
<td>18.79</td>
<td>49.87</td>
<td>62.80</td>
<td>41.90</td>
<td>54.60</td>
<td>2.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District</td>
<td><strong>16.23</strong></td>
<td><strong>16.03</strong></td>
<td><strong>48.15</strong></td>
<td><strong>61.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>38.11</strong></td>
<td><strong>51.50</strong></td>
<td><strong>5.84</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2. Backwardness in Human Resource Development (1991 and 2001) in Mandya District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Degree of Backwardness</th>
<th>1991</th>
<th>2001</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Area of Developed</td>
<td>Mandya</td>
<td>Mandya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of Least backwardness</td>
<td>Srirangapattana</td>
<td>Srirangapattana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of Moderately backwardness</td>
<td>Nagamangala, Krishnarjapet and Malavalli</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of High backwardness</td>
<td>Maddur and Pandavapura</td>
<td>Krishnarjapet Nagamangala, , Malavalli Pandavapura and Maddur</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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