

# Inequality in the Development of Human Resources in Higher Education System in Belagavi District in Karnataka: A Geographical Analysis

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**ABSTRACT:** Disparities in the level of HRD have become one of the most important glaring and growing problems not only in the developing countries but also in the most advanced countries of the world (Sharma and Kumar 1993). The present paper attempt at there is a general presumption that higher education is not necessary for economic growth and development. On the other hand, it is literacy and primary education that is argued to be important. Estimates on internal rate of return also contributed to strengthening of such a presumption. Increased national and international concerns for Education for all, also led to overall neglect of higher education in many developing countries. The problem of resource scarcity added further to the problem. Education in India has different levels such as pre-school, primary, upper primary, secondary and higher secondary, technical, and professional and level of higher education. Since independence, the growth has been very impressive; the number of universities has increased by 18 times, the number of colleges by 35 times and enrolment more than 10 times. India has the largest number of higher education institution in the world, with more than 550 universities. It is true with the developing county like India, which has greater regional disparities in the sector of agriculture, economy, industry, education, social and infrastructural facilities play a vital role in the process of development, hence great emphasis should be placed on infrastructural facilities like education, health, transport, communication, banking, co-operation and power in the progress of economic development (Rao- 1984).

**INTRODUCTION:** There is general presumption that higher education is not necessary for economic growth and development. On the other hand, it is literacy and primary education that is argued to be important. Estimates on internal rate of return also contribution to strengthen of such a presumption. Increased national and international concerns for Education for all, also led to overall neglect of higher education in many developing countries. The problem of resource scarcity added further to the problem. India has the largest number of higher education institute in the world, with more than 550 universities. However, the Gross Enrolment Ratio is low as compared to other countries, including developing countries. Critical gaps exits in the capacity and management system of the higher structure. India's large and young population requires access to affordable and credible higher education in order to raise equity and promote inclusive growth. Its emerging role in the global economy, as well as its declining age dependency ratio in an environment of dwelling workforce in the developed countries, afford it a key role in international industry and service sector. India also has the capacity to transform into a global education services provider. These objectives would require a huge increase in the expenditure on higher education, both by government and the private sector.

The regional imbalances in the development of human resource are the central theme of research and planning, which is directed towards the improvement of standard of living of people. Demographic development is also multi-dimensional phenomenon, which is governed by several factors of an area. The size of population the intensity and direction of the structural changes, and Spatio-temporal demographic characteristics are very important in the study region, for social and economic development. Population is an important factor in the process of development of an area. On the other hand the tempo and direction of

the overall development is particularly economic change, play single role in transforming the quantitative and qualitative characteristics of population.

**OBJECTIVES:** The objective of the present study is to know the variation of regional inequality in the development of human resource in higher education of Belagavi district of Karnataka state during 2015-16

**STUDY AREA:** The area under study is located between  $15^{\circ} 23'$  to  $16^{\circ} 58'$  North latitude and  $75^{\circ} 5'$  to  $75^{\circ} 8'$  East longitude, it measures about the 168 Kms North to South and 80 to 138 Kms East to West. The total Geographical area of the district is 13,415 Sq Km, which is 6.99 percent of the total Geographical area of the Karnataka State. As per the 2011 Census report, Belagavi district population is about 4778439 persons, of which 2427104 male and 2351335 female population. The district is drained by three important rivers namely Krishna, Ghataprabha and Malaprabha and its tributaries. The general slope of the district is from Northwest to Southeast its average height above the mean sea level varies from 450 to 500 Mtrs. The climate of Belagavi District is characterized by general dryness except during monsoon season.



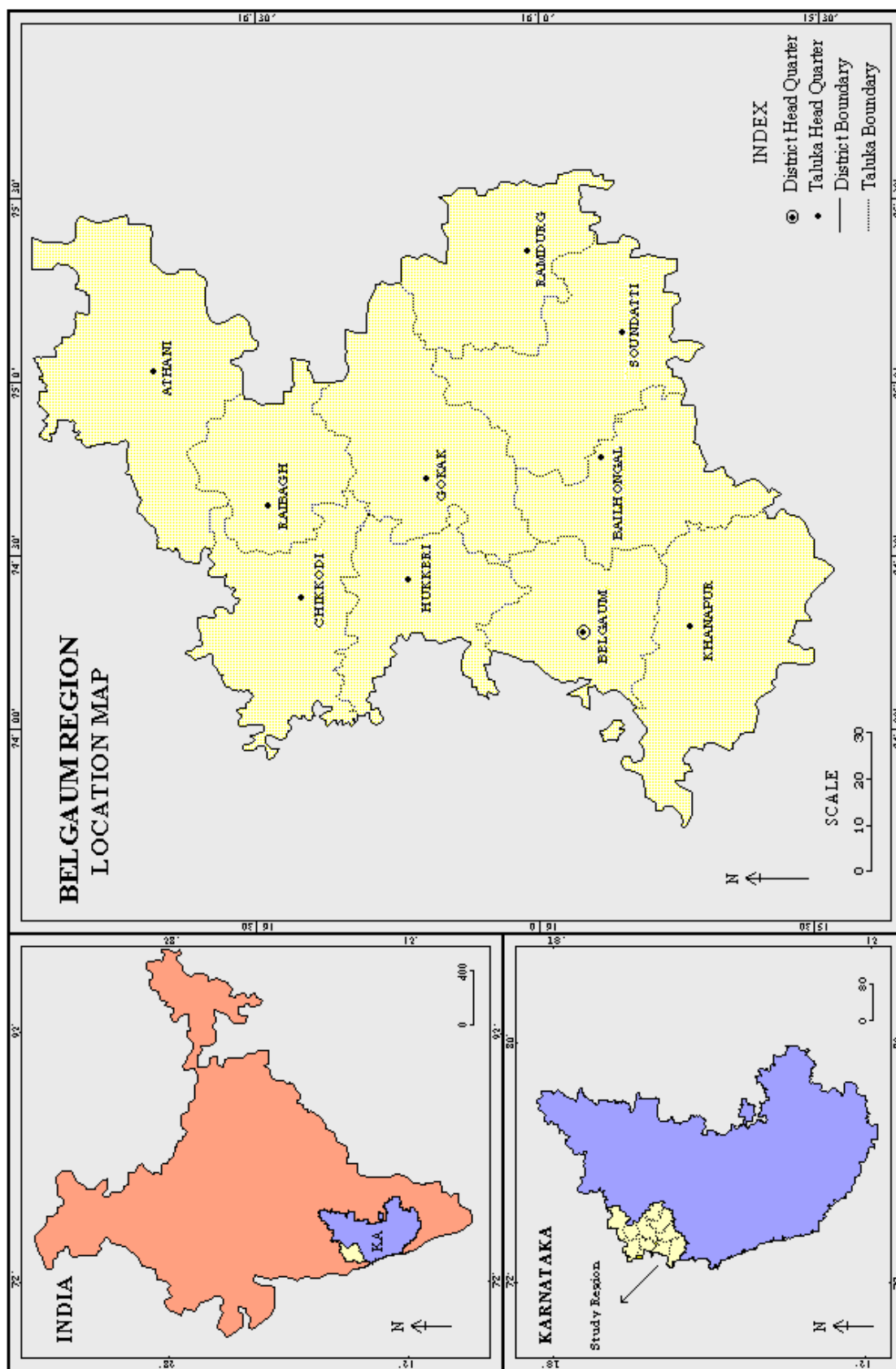


Fig. No. 2.1

**DATA BASE AND METHODOLOGY:** The present study an attempt has been made to study the Inequality in the Development of Human Resource in Higher Education of Belagavi district. The present study is based on secondary sources of data. The required data for the year 2015-16 has been obtained from the District Statistical Office Belagavi. The data collected have been classified, processed and tabulated. The choropleth method has been used to shown the Inequality in the Development of Human Resource of Higher Education in each talukas of the district.

**SELECTED INDICATORS:** The indicators of development have been selected after a careful study of their relative importance based on Demographic, Social, Cultural, Economic, and Other Infrastructure aspects of the study region for the year 2015-16.

The following indicators are considered for determining the level of regional inequality in the development of human resource in higher education of Belagavi district of Karnataka state during 2015-16

### **I. DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS:**

- K1.** Percentage of Rural population to the total population
- K2.** Percentage of Urban population to the total population
- K3.** Number of taluka wise Density of population per sq. kms.
- K4.** Number of taluka wise sex ratio per 1000 male Population
- K5.** Percentage of taluka wise Rural literacy to the total population.
- K6.** Percentage of taluka wise Urban literacy to the total population.

### **II. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS**

- K7.** Number of Primary Health Centres
- K8.** Number of DCC Banks.
- K9.** Number of Garmin Banks.
- K10.** Number of Co-operative Banks.
- K11.** Percentage of Geographical Area in sq. kms.
- K12.** Number of Small scale units registered in district industrial centre.
- K13.** Number of Major units registered in district industrial centre.

### **III. OTHER INFRASTRUCTURAL INDICATORS**

- K14.** Number of Primary schools per 1000 population
- K15.** Number of High school per 1000 population
- K16.** Number of PU Colleges per 1000 population
- K17.** Number of General Colleges per 1000 population
- K18.** Number of Medical Colleges per 1000 population
- K19.** Number of Polytechnic Colleges per 1000 population
- K20.** Number of Engineering Colleges per 1000 population

## **Belagavi District**

### **Inequality in the Development of Human Resources in Higher Education**

SL. NO	Talukas	K1	K2	K3	K4	K5	K6	K7	K8	K9	J10
1	Athani	13.39 (2)	3.94 (6)	264 (7)	958 (9)	13.35 (2)	3.82 (6)	19 (2)	9 (3)	9 (4)	9 (3)
2	Bailhongal	9.31 (6)	4.06 (5)	340 (6)	981 (3)	9.67 (4)	4.06 (5)	14 (5)	9 (3)	9 (4)	9 (3)
3	Belagavi	8.78 (7)	53.15 (1)	927 (7)	967 (7)	9.37 (6)	55.61 (1)	20 (1)	11 (2)	10 (3)	11 (2)
4	Chikodi	14.11 (1)	10.31 (3)	497 (2)	966 (8)	15.36 (1)	10.22 (2)	19 (2)	12 (1)	12 (1)	12 (1)
5	Gokak	13.35 (3)	11.20 (2)	396 (5)	990 (2)	12.09 (3)	10.05 (3)	20 (1)	11 (2)	11 (2)	11 (2)
6	Hukkeri	9.57 (5)	4.75 (4)	404 (4)	991 (1)	9.67 (4)	4.55 (4)	17 (3)	11 (2)	11 (2)	11 (2)
7	Khanapur	6.27 (9)	2.81 (10)	148 (10)	976 (4)	6.84 (8)	2.82 (9)	9 (6)	6 (4)	6 (5)	6 (4)

8	Raibag	10.18 (4)	3.45 (7)	425 (3)	958 (9)	9.49 (5)	3.09 (7)	7 (7)	6 (4)	5 (6)	6 (4)
9	Ramdurg	6.27 (9)	2.87 (9)	211 (9)	975 (5)	5.67 (9)	2.70 (10)	7 (7)	6 (4)	6 (5)	6 (4)
10	Saudatti	8.73 (8)	3.40 (8)	223 (8)	974 (6)	8.44 (7)	3.04 (8)	16 (4)	6 (4)	6 (5)	6 (4)
<b>Total</b>		<b>74.65</b>	<b>25.34</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>973</b>	<b>59.82</b>	<b>75.73</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>87</b>

Continued..... 2

K11	K12	K13	K14	K15	K16	K17	K18	K19	K20	Ranking Score of Co-Efficient variation	Index Value of Regional Disparities and HRD
4.78 (10)	136 (6)	5 (1)	565 (3)	120 (3)	36 (3)	4 (1)	0 (3)	1 (3)	0	74/20	3.7
6.00 (9)	184 (4)	2 (3)	306 (8)	89 (6)	26 (7)	3 (2)	1 (2)	1 (3)	0	88/20	4.4
32.75 (1)	746 (1)	0	606 (1)	209 (1)	62 (1)	2 (3)	15 (1)	9 (1)	8 (1)	42/20	2.1
13.60 (2)	187 (3)	4 (2)	562 (4)	113 (4)	33 (5)	2 (3)	1 (2)	4 (2)	2 (2)	51/20	2.55
10.58 (5)	162 (5)	4 (2)	580 (2)	123 (2)	35 (4)	2 (3)	0 (3)	1 (3)	0	51/20	2.55
13.21 (3)	117 (9)	2 (3)	338 (7)	81 (7)	27 (6)	2 (3)	0 (3)	1 (3)	1 (3)	75/20	3.75
12.03 (4)	119 (8)	1 (4)	358 (6)	56 (9)	20 (9)	2 (3)	0	0	0	112/20	5.6
8.54 (6)	127 (7)	2 (3)	445 (5)	91 (5)	39 (2)	1 (4)	1 (2)	1 (3)	0	93/20	4.65
7.06 (8)	261 (2)	2 (3)	261 (10)	47 (10)	14 (10)	1 (4)	0	0	0	118/20	5.90
7.62 (7)	112 (10)	1 (4)	288 (9)	64 (8)	21 (8)	2 (3)	1 (2)	0	0	113/20	5.65
13.6	2151	23	4309	993	313	21	19	18	11		

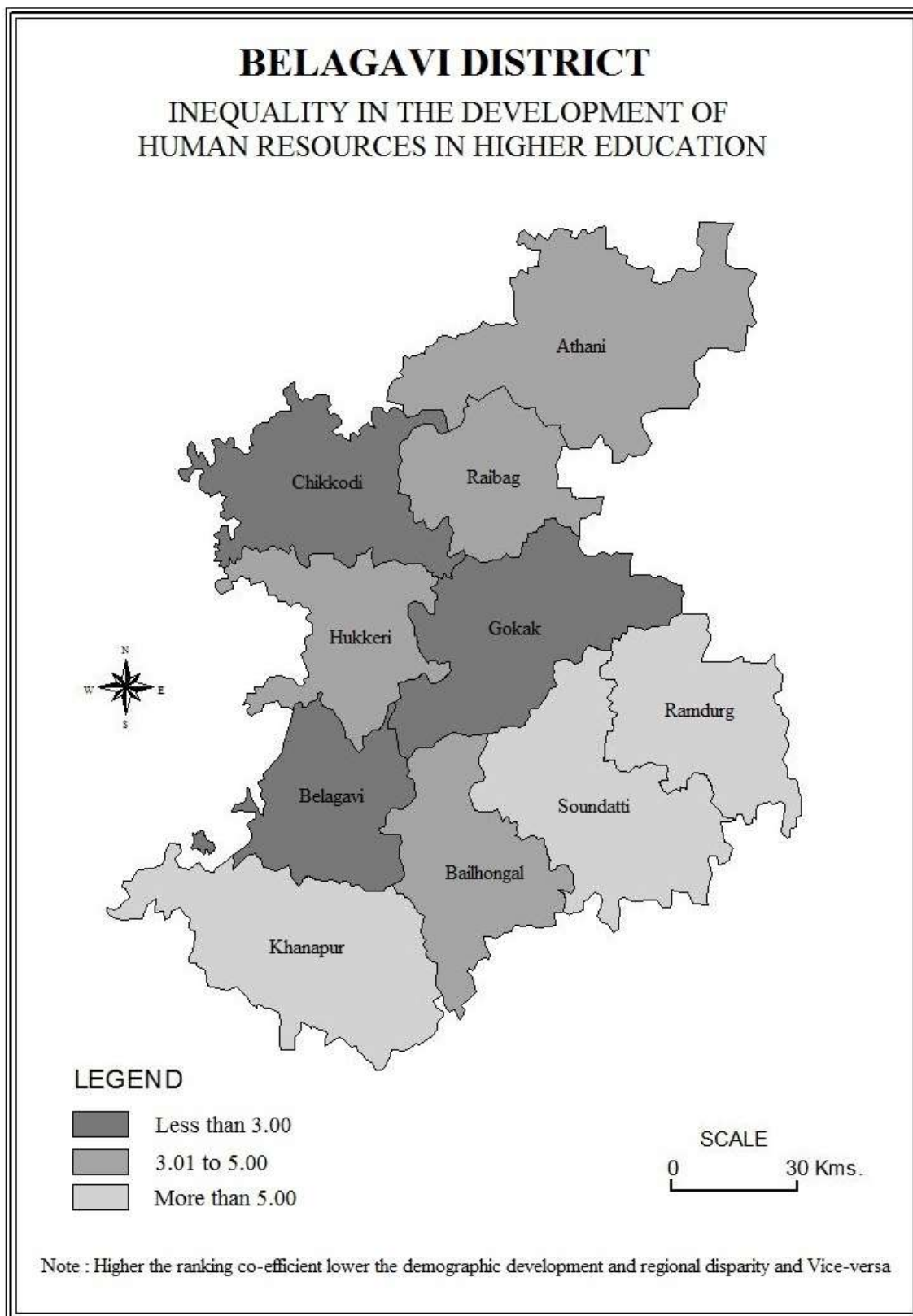
**Belagavi District  
Inequality in the Development of Human Resources in Higher Education**

SL. NO	Range of index value of ranking co-efficient category	Category of regional disparities and H.R.D.	2015-16	
			Number of talukas	Name of the talukas
1	<3.00	High	3	Belagavi, Chikkodi and Gokak

2	3.01 to 5.00	Medium	4	Athani, Bailhongal, Hukkeri and Raibag
3	>5.01	Low	3	Khanapur, Ramdurg and Soudatti

**Note:** Higher the ranking co-efficient lower the Human Resource development in higher education and regional disparities, vice versa.





### INEQUALITY IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES IN HIGHER EDUCATION

India has the largest number of higher education institutions in the world. The number of students enrolled is 10.5 million, the third largest globally after China and USA. As noted by Pawan Agarwal (2006), higher educational institutions in India are of different types, depending on their academic, administrative and financial systems. Universities may also recognize institutions as “deemed to be universities” or set up institutes of national importance. Regional imbalances in the level of development have become a major

concern for any type of spatial planning. Development is a multi-dimensional phenomenon, which is governed by several factors of an area. The modes of development like planned industrialization, rapid development of transport and communication, development of banking facilities and establishment of different types of educational institutions, health facilities, development technology, industries, infrastructure, agricultural innovations etc. are the major factors which will contribute to regional development

### **LEVEL OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT:**

An attempt has been made here in the present to know the regional imbalance in the development of human resource in the district, which is based on, demographic, socio-economic and infrastructural factors. In order to know the inequality in the development of human resource, the selected 20 indicators are based on the availability of data for the year 2015-16. Therefore, to get the combined effect of these the composite index has been proposed by applying Kendall's (1936) Rank Score Method. The ranks awarded to all the selected 20 indicators and then are summed up for each taluka in the district. The total rank score of each taluka is divided by 20 numbers of indicators, which gives a composite index of human resource development in higher education in the district. Thus results obtained with regards human resources development in higher education the present study have been categorized in to three groups that is high, medium and low. Human resource development regions are represented with the help of choropleth method cartographically.

### **AREAS OF HIGH LEVEL DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCE:**

In the present study the high development of human resource comprises of mainly Belagavi, Chikodi and Gokak during 2015-16. While Belagavi Chikodi, Gokak is facilitated by urbanisation, well developed education institutions and other socio-economic infrastructure facilities are available, which is related into high level development of human resource in the district.

### **AREAS OF MEDIUM LEVEL DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCE:**

The areas of medium development of human resource were observed in the four talukas of the district, namely Athani, Bailhongal, Hukkeri, and Raibag during 2016-16. This was mainly due to introduced of new government colleges, schools and other institute of higher education and also availability of other socio-economic facilities, resulting into medium development of human resource in the district.

### **AREAS OF LOWEST LEVEL DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCE:**

It is evident from the table no-1, that there were three talukas i.e Khanapur, Ramadurg and Savadatti falls under this category of low development of human resource in higher education institutions during 20015-16. This was mainly due to the fact that the population of these talukas are dependent only on agricultural activities, leads to socio-economic backwardness and these talukas have suffered from physical disabilities etc. are responsible for the lowest development of human resource in the district during study period.

### **CONCLUSION:**

In the present study inequality in the development of human resource in higher education in Belagavi district of Karnataka state is calculated based on different indicators i.e. demographic, social, economic, technological and infrastructural facilities. These are directly and indirectly related to the inequality in the development of human resource in higher education of the region. After selecting different indicators the developmental groups were categorized by applying Kendall's ranking co-efficient methods. The study reveals that there are three talukas namely Belagavi, Chikodi and Gokak which showed high HRD because of facilitated by urbanization, educational institutions and other socio-economic infrastructural facilities are available. Whereas Athani, Bailhongal, Hukkeri, and Raibag falls under the category of medium development of human resources mainly because of due to introduced of new government colleges, schools and development of socio-economic and infrastructural facilities etc. The low development of human



resource was seen in the Khanapur, Ramadaurg and Savadatti talukas during 2015-16. This was mainly due to the fact that the population of this taluka is dependent only on agricultural activities, leads to socio-economic backwardness and these talukas have suffered from physical disabilities etc. are responsible for the lowest development of human resource in the district during study period.

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