

Vol III Issue VII Jan 2014

Impact Factor : 1. 9508(UIF)

ISSN No :2231-5063

International Multidisciplinary Research Journal

Golden Research Thoughts

Chief Editor
Dr.Tukaram Narayan Shinde

Publisher
Mrs.Laxmi Ashok Yakkaldevi

Associate Editor
Dr.Rajani Dalvi

Honorary
Mr.Ashok Yakkaldevi

IMPACT FACTOR : 1. 9508(UIF)

Welcome to GRT

RNI MAHMUL/2011/38595

ISSN No.2231-5063

Golden Research Thoughts Journal is a multidisciplinary research journal, published monthly in English, Hindi & Marathi Language. All research papers submitted to the journal will be double - blind peer reviewed referred by members of the editorial board. Readers will include investigator in universities, research institutes government and industry with research interest in the general subjects.

International Advisory Board

Flávio de São Pedro Filho Federal University of Rondonia, Brazil	Mohammad Hailat Dept. of Mathematical Sciences, University of South Carolina Aiken	Hasan Baktir English Language and Literature Department, Kayseri
Kamani Perera Regional Center For Strategic Studies, Sri Lanka	Abdullah Sabbagh Engineering Studies, Sydney	Ghayoor Abbas Chotana Dept of Chemistry, Lahore University of Management Sciences[PK]
Janaki Sinnasamy Librarian, University of Malaya	Catalina Neculai University of Coventry, UK	Anna Maria Constantinovici AL. I. Cuza University, Romania
Romona Mihaila Spiru Haret University, Romania	Ecaterina Patrascu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest	Horia Patrascu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest,Romania
Delia Serbescu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest, Romania	Loredana Bosca Spiru Haret University, Romania	Ilie Pinteau, Spiru Haret University, Romania
Anurag Misra DBS College, Kanpur	Fabricio Moraes de Almeida Federal University of Rondonia, Brazil	Xiaohua Yang PhD, USA
Titus PopPhD, Partium Christian University, Oradea,Romania	George - Calin SERITAN Faculty of Philosophy and Socio-Political Sciences AL. I. Cuza University, IasiMore

Editorial Board

Pratap Vyamktrao Naikwade ASP College Devrukh,Ratnagiri,MS India	Iresh Swami Ex - VC. Solapur University, Solapur	Rajendra Shendge Director, B.C.U.D. Solapur University, Solapur
R. R. Patil Head Geology Department Solapur University,Solapur	N.S. Dhaygude Ex. Prin. Dayanand College, Solapur	R. R. Yaliker Director Managment Institute, Solapur
Rama Bhosale Prin. and Jt. Director Higher Education, Panvel	Narendra Kadu Jt. Director Higher Education, Pune	Umesh Rajderkar Head Humanities & Social Science YCMOU,Nashik
Salve R. N. Department of Sociology, Shivaji University,Kolhapur	K. M. Bhandarkar Praful Patel College of Education, Gondia	S. R. Pandya Head Education Dept. Mumbai University, Mumbai
Govind P. Shinde Bharati Vidyapeeth School of Distance Education Center, Navi Mumbai	Sonal Singh Vikram University, Ujjain	Alka Darshan Shrivastava Shaskiya Snatkottar Mahavidyalaya, Dhar
Chakane Sanjay Dnyaneshwar Arts, Science & Commerce College, Indapur, Pune	G. P. Patankar S. D. M. Degree College, Honavar, Karnataka	Rahul Shriram Sudke Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya, Indore
Awadhesh Kumar Shirotriya Secretary,Play India Play,Meerut(U.P.)	Maj. S. Bakhtiar Choudhary Director,Hyderabad AP India.	S.KANNAN Annamalai University,TN
	S.Parvathi Devi Ph.D.-University of Allahabad	Satish Kumar Kalhotra Maulana Azad National Urdu University
	Sonal Singh, Vikram University, Ujjain	

**Address:-Ashok Yakkaldevi 258/34, Raviwar Peth, Solapur - 413 005 Maharashtra, India
Cell : 9595 359 435, Ph No: 02172372010 Email: ayisrj@yahoo.in Website: www.aygrt.isrj.net**



GRT ” HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AMONG SOCIAL GROUPS: A CASE STUDY OF RAICHUR DISTRICT”

Vikramsingh , Pratapsingh and Anithasingh. A. Hazeri

Research Scholar, Department of Economics, Gulbarga University, Gulbarga.
Retired Typist, S.P Office, Raichur.
Physical Education Teacher, Government Highschool, Baidoddi, Dist: Raichur

Abstract:-This paper examines the concept of human development in two villages of Raichur district of Karnataka state the study has been conducted in Markamdinni of Deodurga Taluk and Kagal of Manvi Taluk both belong to Raichur district. Objectives of the study is to know the socio-economic condition ,importance of human development and which village & social group is better off when compared . Human development increases the standard of living comparative analysis shows which village is having better human development and the standard of living of the people in the study area literacy rate, Health status and sanitation facilities.

Keywords:HDI, Social Groups, Indices, Health, Education, Sanitation etc.

INTRODUCTION:

Human Development is a process of enlarging people's choices the most critical ones is to lead a healthy life, to be educated and to enjoy decent standard of living. Human development as a concept will have little value or significance until the human development levels of disadvantaged people, particularly of the Scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are raised to the levels of those dominant classes. Both the central and the state Governments have implemented policies directed at the socio-Economic empowerment of the Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes by adopting the approach of social justice to ensure equal rights access to public services and resources to enable them to develop their potential and capacities as agents of social change. Through process of planned development human development has three important components those are Health, Education and Sanitation to lead a long healthy life. Once these capacities are assured then other opportunities in life will follow and the human development can be achieved.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Human rights: UNDP (1948): According to human rights human development leads to the realization of human rights, economic, social, cultural, civil and political. The human development perspective takes an integrated view of all human rights-not the narrow and exclusive focus on civil and political rights. It provides a frame work in which advancing human development is commensurate with realizing human rights.

The 1948 universal declaration of human rights affirms that everyone, has the rights to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and his family. Including food clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services-every one has the right to education to work and to social security. “Subsequent International human rights investments reaffirmed people-centered development as a Universal right- identifying as additional dimensions the right to security, participation freedom of association, freedom from discrimination and exclusion from development”.

Prof: Amartya Sen:(prof of Economics, Harvard University)” Origin Of the human development Approach”(1998): According to him “Human development as an approach, is concerned with what I take to be the basic development idea: namely, advancing the richness of human life, rather than the richness of the economy in which human beings live, which is only a part of it”.

Purusottam Naik: “Human Development in North-East India” (Aug 2008): He told about human development in india and

Vikramsingh , Pratapsingh and Anithasingh.A.Hazeri , ” HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AMONG SOCIAL GROUPS: A CASE STUDY OF RAICHUR DISTRICT” , Golden Research Thoughts | Volume 3 | Issue 7 | Jan 2014 | Online & Print

North east. According to him, In spite of India pursuing the policy of liberalization since early eighties and witnessing higher growth rates, has not been able to achieve much on account of human development and welfare, both at national level and Northeast India. HDI is below 0.62 in India and much below in Northeastern region. Rural Urban disparity gender disparity and uneven human development across the states in the region are quite significant. The disturbing trend of increasing gender disparity in Nagaland region are quite significant an increase in public spending on health to 2-3 percent of GDP by Increased contributions from the central and Governments.

Mahbub-UL-Haq: KHDR (2005): Economist from Pakistan expressed his views on human development in Karnataka human development report 2005. He says that the basic purpose of human development is to enlarge people's choices. In principle, these choices can be infinite and can change over time. People often value achievements that do not show up at all, on not immediately, income or growth figures greater access to knowledge, better nutrition and health services, more secure livelihoods, security against crime and physical violence, satisfying leisure hours, political and cultural freedoms and sense of participation in community activities. The object of development is to create an enabling environment for people to enjoy long healthy and creative lives.

MEANING:

Human Development is process of enlarging people's choices. Enlarging people's choices is achieved by expanding human capabilities and functioning. At all levels of development the three essential capabilities for human development are for people to lead long healthy life to be knowledgeable and have access standard of living. If these basic capabilities are not achieved, many choices are simply not available and many opportunities remain inaccessible. But the reason for human development goes further, essential areas of choices, highly valued by people. Range from political, economical and social opportunities for being creative and productive to enjoying self respect, empowerment and a sense of belonging to a community.

Concept of Human Development: Human Development is a universally acknowledged, necessary pre-requirement for development of a country. Education is the catalytic factor which leads to human development, comprising better health and nutrition, improved socio-economic opportunities and more congenial and beneficial natural environment for all. Education provides the instruments for liberation from ignorance and oppression. As such literacy as a qualitative attribute of the population is of the most important indicator of the socio-Economic and political development of society. It is a major component of human development and it is thus basic to any programme of social economic development.

SCOPE OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT:

Human development is a development paradigm that is about much more than the rise or fall of national incomes. It is about creating an environment in which people can develop their full potential and lead productive, creative in accord with their needs and interests. People are the real wealth of nations. Development is thus about expanding the choices people have to lead lives that they value and it is thus about much more than economic growth, which is the only means if a very important one of enlarging people's choices. Fundamental to enlarging these choices is building human capabilities the range of things that people can do or be in life. The most basic capabilities for human development are to lead good standard of life.

The way of looking at development, often forgotten in the immediate concern with accumulating commodities and financial wealth, is not new, philosophers, economists and political leaders have long emphasized human well being as the purpose the end of development. As Aristotle said in ancient Greece. "Wealth is evidently not the good we are seeking, for it is merely useful for the sake of something else".

In seeking that something else, human development shows a common vision with human rights. The goal is human freedom and in pursuing capabilities and realizing rights, this freedom is vital. People must be free to exercise their choices and to participate in decision making that affects their lives. Human development and human rights are mutually reinforcing, helping to secure the well being and dignity of all people, building self respect and the respect of others.

OBJECTIVES:

The kindly on human development among groups. A study of Hyderabad Karnataka region has the following objectives.

1. To know the socio-Economic status of the social groups in the study area.
2. To study the impact of human development indices on social groups in the region
3. Comparative analysis between two villages & which is better off.

Statement of the Problem:

Human development increases the standard of living of the people to find out how much human development is there in the study area and which taluk (Both the villages are taken for the study purpose i.e. Kappal of Manvi and Markamdinni of Deodurga) of the district is better off when comparative analysis is made and to find out the reason.

Hypothesis of the study:

Human development among social groups has set up the following hypothesis.

1. Through this we can know the status of social groups
2. Human development will increase the standard of living
3. Comparative study shows how one is better off

Limitations:

1. The Study covers small number of households in the village of Manvi and Devdurga of Raichur district
2. The study is mainly based on primary data collected from the households of social groups.
3. The primary data mainly included education and health of social groups in those villages.
4. The house holds level study of 2 villages. Therefore comparative analysis is made to see the developed village and back ward village

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

Primary Data: From the point of view objective and hypothesis of the study a systematic research design is drawn. The relevant data for the study collected through primary and secondary data is collected from 2 districts 250 houses in each district response through a scheduled questionnaire. The questionnaire covers the following aspects of the human development among social groups viz. the general profile of the social groups viz their age,sex, educational,health status, occupational background, economic status, food and nutritional status, land and Agriculture, facilities like medicals, Hospitals etc. Secondary data: Secondary data is obtained from concerned district profile, district statistical department, published books, Journals, Reports, Books, News papers and Internet etc.

The comparative study of two villages, 75 samples from each village are taken for survey from the survey it is found that village Kappal is better off than village Markamdinni irrigation, Infrastructure facilities are more when compared to Markamdinni this lead to more human development in Kappal than in Markamdinni village.

According 2001 censuses total population of Markamdinni was 726 persons, the SC's 193 and ST's 434 where as population of Kappal was 2,673 persons the SC's 405 and St's 1,080.

The comparative study of two villages, 75 samples from each village are taken for survey from the survey it is found that village Kappal is better off than village Markamdinni irrigation, infrastructure facilities are more when compared to Markamdinni this lead to more human development in Kappal them is Markamdinni.

The study is based on Qualitative Study of Human Development of two villages Markamdinni and Kappal of Raichur district. Comparative study of these two villages that is one from Manvi taluk and another from deodurga taluk. A comparison between two villages with regard to human development during social groups that is education, and health etc. Markamdinni village that is depended on Agriculture is located in the back-ward district of Raichur and Kappal an agriculturally advanced village of Raichur district Markamdinni is located 36 km from Raichur and Kappal is located 38 km from Raichur.

Table-1
Rate of Literacy by Social Groups

Caste	Illiterate		Primary		Middle	High School		Higher and Above		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
SC/ST	107 (86.99)	113 (89.68)	32 (72.73)	21 (72.41)	1 (100.00)	2 (66.67)	69 (77.53)	32 (76.19)	24 (55.81)	5 (45.45)
OBC	5 (4.07)	4 (3.17)	2 (4.55)	1 (3.45)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	6 (6.74)	3 (7.14)	2 (4.65)	2 (18.18)
Minority	5 (4.07)	4 (3.17)	6 (13.64)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	2 (2.25)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
Others	6 (4.88)	5 (3.97)	4 (9.09)	7 (24.14)	0 (0.00)	1 (33.33)	12 (13.48)	7 (16.67)	17 (39.53)	4 (36.36)
Total	123 (100)	126 (100)	44 (100)	29 (100)	1 (100)	3 (100)	89 (100)	42 (100)	43 (100)	11 (100)

Note: The figures in parentheses are Percentage to Column.
Source: Field Survey.

Rate of literacy by social groups. The data presented in the Table-1 indicates the rate of literacy by social groups. The proportion of illiterates male and female was quite significant in SC/ST households followed by others, OBC's and minorities. The proportion of primary educated persons significant in others while quite low in SC/ST similarly the proportion of persons studied up to middle class quite significant in SC/ST and low in OBC's and minorities.

Proportion of high school level of literacy found quite significant in SC/ST's and higher education and above quite significant in SC/ST and very low minorities this shows slight development of literacy rate of Scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

Table-2
Distribution Sanitation Facility by Social Groups

Caste	Open	Individual Toilet	Total
SC/ST	111 (88.80)	14 (11.20)	125 (100)
OBC	6 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	6 (100)
Minority	4 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	4 (100)
Others	13 (86.67)	2 (13.33)	15 (100)
Total	134 (89.33)	16 (10.67)	150 (100)

Note: The figures in parentheses are Percentage to Column.
Source: Field Survey.

Distribution of Sanitation facility by Social groups Table-2 provides data on the distribution of sanitation facility by social groups. The data show that the OBC's and minorities did not have toilet facilities and however SC/ST's have 11.20 percent individual toilet facility and others 13.33 percent, further a 100 percent OBC's 90 to open followed by others 86.67 and 88.80 percent.

Table-3
Distribution of Sanitation Facility by Sample Villages

Villages	Open	Individual Toilet	Total
Markamdinni	73 (97.33)	2 (2.67)	75 (100)
Kapgal	61 (81.33)	14 (18.67)	75 (100)
Total	134 (89.33)	16 (10.67)	150 (100)

Note: The figures in parentheses are Percentage to Column.
Source: Field Survey.

Distribution of Sanitation facility by Sample Villages. Access to sanitation facility by sample villages' distribution of sanitation facility by villages is provided by Table-3. the data present village Markamdinni had the maximum open toilets

facility that is 97.33 percent while Kapgal has 81.33 percent, further Kapgal has 18.67 percent of individual toilets facility but Markamdinni has only 2.67 percent.

Table-4
Education Status by Social Groups

Caste	In School	Drop out	Never been to School	Total
SC/ST	77 (61.60)	43 (34.40)	5 (4.00)	125 (100.00)
OBC	2 (33.33)	3 (50.00)	1 (16.67)	6 (100.00)
Minority	2 (50.00)	2 (50.00)	0 (0.00)	4 (100.00)
Others	10 (66.67)	5 (33.33)	0 (0.00)	15 (100.00)
Total	91 (60.67)	53 (35.33)	6 (4.00)	150 (100.00)

Note: The figures in parentheses are Percentage to Column.
Source: Field Survey.

Education Status by Social groups Table-4 show the data on distribution of educational status by social groups. Maximum of 66.67 percent others are in school when compared to 61-60 percent of SC/ST's are in school and maximum dropouts, OBC's 50 percent and followed by 34.40 percent SC/ST's, further 33.33 percent others are dropouts which is less when compared to minorities, 4 percent SC/ST's were never been to school.

Table-5
Education Status by Sample Villages

Villages	In School	Drop out	Never been to School	Total
Markamdinni	43 (57.33)	31 (41.33)	1 (1.33)	75 (100.00)
Kapgal	48 (64.00)	22 (29.33)	5 (6.67)	75 (100.00)
Total	91 (60.67)	53 (35.33)	6 (4.00)	150 (100.00)

Note: The figures in parentheses are Percentage to Column

Source: Field Survey.

Education Status by Sample Villages Table-5 shows the data on distribution of educational status by villages. Kappal has maximum in school 64 percent and Markamdinni 57.33 percent and Markamdinni has maximum dropouts 41.33 percent compared to Kappal 29.33 percent. Hence, this indicates Kappal is better off.

Table-6
Use of Health Facility by Social Groups

Caste	Public	Private	Total
SC/ST	110 (88.00)	15 (12.00)	125 (100)
OBC	6 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	6 (100)
Minority	4 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	4 (100)
Others	12 (80.00)	3 (20.00)	15 (100)
Total	132 (88.00)	18 (12.00)	150 (100)

Note: The figures in parentheses are Percentage to Column.
Source: Field Survey.

Access to use of Health facility by social groups Table-6 shows that the use of health facilities by social groups is maximum by 100 percent OBC's and minorities compared to 88 percent SC/ST and 80 percent others and similarly private health facilities by social groups a maximum of 20 percent others and 12 percent SC/STs

Table-7
Use of Health Facility by Sample Villages

Villages	Public	Private	Total
Markamdinni	69 (92.00)	6 (8.00)	75 (100)
Kappal	63 (84.00)	12 (16.00)	75 (100)
Total	132 (88.00)	18 (12.00)	150 (100)

Note: The figures in parentheses are Percentage to Column.
Source: Field Survey.

Access to use of health facility by sample villages Table-7 denotes that the use of public health facilities by villages, maximum by Markamdinni 92 percent compared to Kappal 84 percent and use of private health facilities by the villages maximum by Kappal that 16 percent by Kappal when compared to 8 percent by Markamdinni.

FINDINGS

1. Population in the villages have more of SC and ST population when compared to others.
2. Economic status of social groups BPL minorities are more when compared to SC/ST's 88.80 percent from this we come to know that less BPL's were found in othercastes and more APL's found in Kappal compared to Markamdinni.
3. The share of illiterates among SC's and ST's is quite high than others and OBC's similarly Markamdinni has more illiterates than Kappal.
4. Distribution of electricity facility in the present study it is significant to
5. note that a maximum of 50 percent OBC house holds had own electricity facility and 15-20 percent by SC and ST's households had own electricity facility and Minorities had maximum Bhagyajyothi electricity facility 100 percent and 82.40 percent by SC/ST's 50 percent by OBC's
6. Distribution of sanitation facility when compared SC/ST's have 11.20 percent individual toilet facility and others have 13.33 percent further village Markamdinni has 97.33 percent open toilet facility compared to Kappal 81.33 percent only. Income and expenditure it is found that Kappal has maximum income and expenditure compared to Markamdinni.
7. Health facilities – it is found that Kappal has better health facilities compared to Markamdinni.

SUGGESTIONS:

1. Various statutory measures pertaining to human development.
2. Increase the literacy rate of rural population. Women and SC's and ST's.
3. Providing infrastructure facilities particularly class rooms, toilets, electricity and drinking water facility.
4. Providing necessary primary health services and all medical facilities.
5. Gram Panchayaths should be involved in managing health care by developing a set of village level indicators those can be monitored regularly.

CONCLUSION:

Human development is poor in the district of Raichur, after analyzing two villages Markamdinni and Kappal, we come to know that how much development is took place and which is far better off when compared and among social groups which group is moving forward or developed when compared population of SC's and ST's to other SC and ST are more and BPL's are maximum in Markamdinni and less in Kappal further literacy rate among social groups SC's/ST's are maximum illiterates when compared to OBC's and others and illiterates are more in Markamdinni than in Kappal. From all the above we can come to know that in social groups SC's and ST's are lagging behind human development and Kappal is better performing village compared to Markamdinni.

REFERENCES:

1. Dr. P. V. ShenoI IAS (Rtd.): "Counters of Social economic development policy issues" Institute for social and Economic change Bangalore New-Delhi.
2. Malcom Gillis: "Economics of Development (Fourth Edition) Rice University".
3. Biadyanath Prasad Singh: "Indian Economy Today": Changing Contours, Prof. University Department of Economics B.R.A. Bihar University Muzffarpur.
4. Karnataka Human development Report -(2005).
5. H.R.K: "Development Economics"- (2001).
6. H.R.K: "Indian Economy"- (2001).
7. UNDP's Report-(998).
8. Habibur Raheman: "Social development"
9. Arjun Rawat: "Human Resource and Social development"
10. P.M. Kulkarni: "Inter-State Variations in human development differentials among social groups in India" National Council of Applied economic Research-New Delhi.
11. R.K. Deshpande and K.V. Raju: "Monitoring poverty and Human development Indicators A frame work".
12. Amitabh Kundu (2006): "India Social development Report, Council for Social development"
13. Harimohan Mathur: "India Social development Report 2008 development and displacement".

14. Jyotsana K. Kamat: “Social Life in Medieval Karnataka”.
15. G. M. Antony and A Laxmaiah: “Human development poverty health and nutrition situation in India”.
16. Human development in Karnataka (1999).
17. A. N. Agarwal: “Indian Economy Problems of development and planning”.
18. H.R.K.: “Economic development of India” (2006-07),
19. Montek Ahluwalia: “Poverty Alleviation programmes and development Asian Development Review” (1990).

Publish Research Article International Level Multidisciplinary Research Journal For All Subjects

Dear Sir/Mam,

We invite unpublished Research Paper, Summary of Research Project, Theses, Books and Book Review for publication, you will be pleased to know that our journals are

Associated and Indexed, India

- * International Scientific Journal Consortium
- * OPEN J-GATE

Associated and Indexed, USA

- EBSCO
- Index Copernicus
- Publication Index
- Academic Journal Database
- Contemporary Research Index
- Academic Paper Database
- Digital Journals Database
- Current Index to Scholarly Journals
- Elite Scientific Journal Archive
- Directory Of Academic Resources
- Scholar Journal Index
- Recent Science Index
- Scientific Resources Database
- Directory Of Research Journal Indexing

Golden Research Thoughts
258/34 Raviwar Peth Solapur-413005, Maharashtra
Contact-9595359435
E-Mail-ayisrj@yahoo.in/ayisrj2011@gmail.com
Website : www.aygrt.isrj.net