

# Geospatial Analysis of Level of Human Resource Development in Pratapgarh Block (Rajasthan)



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## Abstract

The development of any country can take place only when every person of the country contributes significantly to the production process so that the capital formation can take place in the country. If we divert these disguised unemployed people into the production process of intermediate and finished goods or in service sector then these unemployed people can become productive and can contribute a lot in the capital formation of the country. It is a well known fact that Indian economy is divided into primary, secondary and tertiary sector. There is plenty of unskilled labour and workers in these sectors therefore, their productivity is very low, so they can not contribute in the development of the country according to their capacity. If these people can trained in different areas than they can be utilized in the activities of the primary, secondary and tertiary sector than their productivity will enhanced and thus the development of the country can take place. Thus, there is an urgent need of the skill development of the people of the country which will make the country to move on the path of development.

Pratapgarh, the 33<sup>rd</sup> district of Rajasthan, which is known for its tribal socio-cultural features, is now linked with human resource development and efforts are being made at all levels to cause development. However, 100% development of the district seems to be only a myth.

The paper which aims at analyzing geospatially the human resource development of the Pratapgarh block of the Pratapgarh district of Rajasthan chiefly in the economic, health and education fields is an empirical study based on GIS methodology and survey of the study area in consideration.

**Keywords:** Geospatial, Analysis, HRD, Block, Skill Development.

## Introduction

India is a country of villages where about 70 percent population of the country lives in rural areas. This population is directly or indirectly depends on the agriculture and allied activities like animal husbandry etc. There is a huge and great problem of unemployment in rural areas because beside agriculture, there is no source of occupation. Rajasthan is basically a rural state where a huge amount of people depend on the agricultural activities. Although the share of the agriculture is decreasing in NSDP but we cannot ignore its importance for providing the livelihood to large part of the population of the state. The physiography of the state is very much typical. About 61 percent area of the state falls under the desert area where monsoon always fails and the facilities of irrigation is at a very low level. Therefore, the possibilities of agriculture are in vain and people always migrate in the search of employment in neighboring states or in countries. Rajasthan is mainly divided into seven divisions namely Udaipur, Ajmer, Jaipur, Kota, Jodhpur, Bharatpur and Bikaner. There are six districts in Udaipur division namely Udaipur, Dungarpur, Banswara, Chittorgarh, Rajsamand and Pratapgarh. These districts are well known for their tribal background where almost two third part of the population is tribal. Tribal people are mainly dependent on the agricultural and allied activities in which too much skill is not required, only human labour is essential in such activities. Therefore, the tribal rural people are suitable for such unskilled activities like subsistence agriculture and animal husbandry etc. Almost all the populations of these tribal areas are engaged in the agriculture and allied activities where skills are not essential to work so the productivity of the labour is not high. It is also a very important fact that the agriculture

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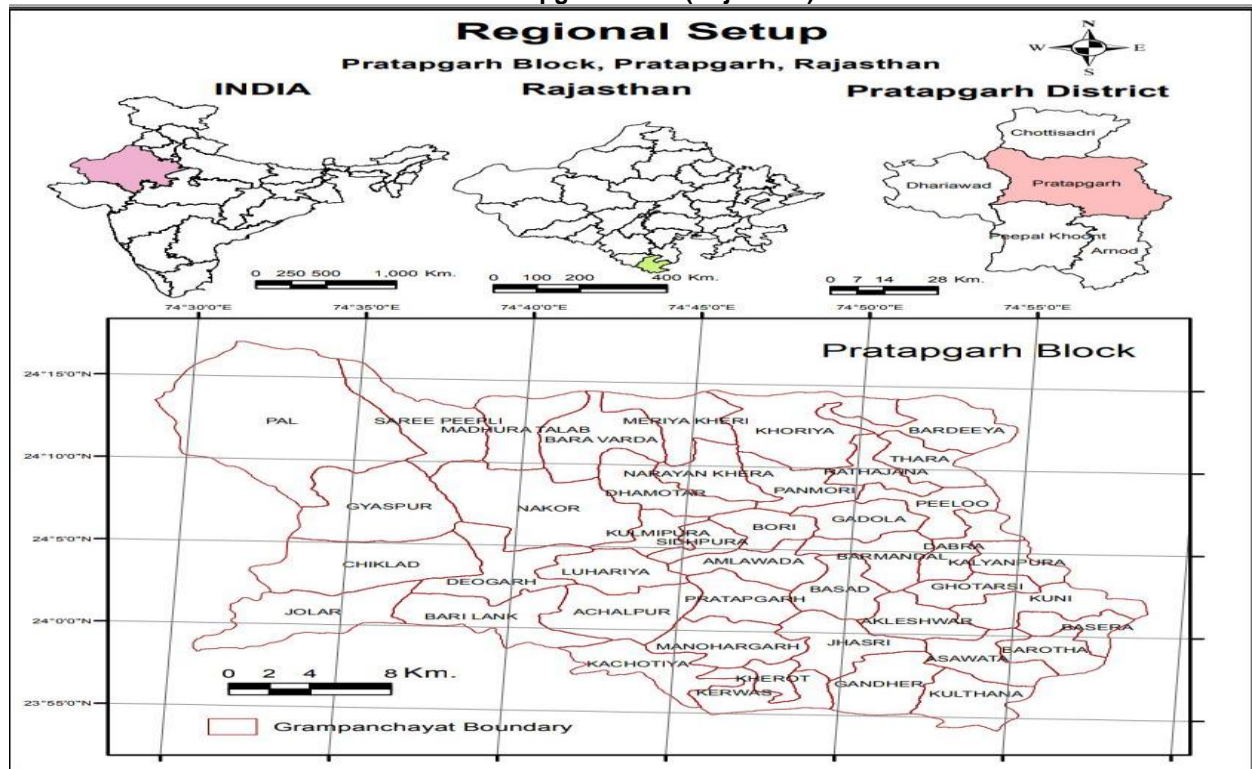
does not provide sufficient employment opportunities to the people. Therefore, in search of the employment tribal people migrate in other areas. If these tribal people get the training of skills then they can get better opportunities of the employment. These skillful people can better contribute in the development of the country.

The process of development has been continuously taking place in the world. But it is noticed that the development is not equalized all over. It varies from country to country, region to region and society to society. "Regional disparities have continued attracting the attention at least since Rudyard wrote that " East is East and West is West and never the twain shall meet", as the statement is equally relevant for economic differences . Some people are enjoying all kinds of luxuries whereas many are struggling for their livelihood. The problem of regional imbalance, which is the result of regional disparities, is not only the problem in the developing countries but also in the developed countries of the

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 world. The cultural, social, political, economic disparities have resulted into the imbalanced development mostly in the developing countries of the world. Balanced regional development is surely not only an economic issue but also a political and social necessity. The existence of regional disparities is almost a common and global phenomenon. Both developed and under developed countries are gripped with the problem of regional disparities and imbalances.

In a developing country like India there is greater regional imbalance. The spatial structure of socio-economic development has been distorted to a greater extent due to deep rooted social, economic, political, historical, natural, and other forces of its spatial organization. This has led to the widening the gap between haves and have-nots, within the country and even within the region at micro level. We have highly developed regions on one side and highly backward on the other.

**Human Resource Development Graphical Scenario In Pratapgarh Block (Rajasthan)**



The map displays the regional set up of the Pratapgarh district of Rajasthan. Pratapgarh district is the 33rd district of Rajasthan, created on 26 January 2008. It is a part of Udaipur Division and has been carved out from the erstwhile tehsils of Chittorgarh, Udaipur and Banswara districts. Pratapgarh district comprises 5 sub-divisions, Arnod, Chhoti Sadri, Dhariawad, Peepalkhoont and Pratapgarh. The number of revenue villages in Arnod Tehsil is 178, in ChotiSaariTehsil the number is 141, Dariyawad Tehsil is 249 whereas Peepalkhoont Tehsil has 23 and in Pratapgarh Tehsil there are 330 revenue villages.

The major villages of Pratapgarh district include Dhamottar, Kulmipura, Sidhpura, Rathanjana, DhaulaPani, Devgarh, Salamgarh, Parsola, Ghantali, Arnod, Gandher, Asawsata, Kulthana, Avleshwar, Rajora, Kuni, Hathuniya, Pratappura, Mokhampura, Baroetha, Basera, Basad, Varmandal, Bajranggarh, Suhagpura, Rampuriya, Chiklad, Gyaspur, Barawarda, Bardia, Thada, Panmodi, Jhansadi, Gautmeshwara, Dalot, Ghantali, Peepalkhoont, Rajpuriya, Bambori and Bagwas & Kherot, Badhi Shakthali.

**Prof. S. Kanakachary (2010) in his paper Regional Disparities in Andhra Pradesh;** A Spatial Study has analysed the regional disparities and their increasing trend by dividing the districts into 6 sub regions in A.P. It is revealed in the study that 10 districts in the state are developed in agriculture of which 6 are in Telangana, 3 in Andhra and only one in Rayalaseema. North Telangana is at the top while North Coastal Andhra is at the bottom. Telangana is in 1st place in agriculture followed by Coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema.

**RaghbendraJha (2010) in An Empirical Analysis of the Impact of Public Expenditures on Education and Health on Poverty in Indian States observes that development and health expenditures help reduce poverty in the case of India.** Per capita income is not significant in explaining poverty. Education expenditure helps reduce poverty. Within this category, the efficacy of higher education in reducing poverty is greater than that of other types.

These results indicate that the government should spend more on university, technical, vocational and adult education which provide immediate income-earning opportunity to the people. This result is important considering the fact that Government of India is committed to spending more on education and other similar sectors such as health and development.

**MiloradKovacevic (2011) The Review of HDI Critiques and Potential Improvements observes that** the quantity and quality of education received by the population is very important in today's society. Basic education increases the efficiency and the participation of each individual. Moreover, members of the society who have received little formal education can carry out only simple manual work and find it much more difficult to adapt to more advanced technologies. Lack of basic education can therefore become a constraint on development, with the society finding it difficult to move up through the value chain by producing and consuming more-sophisticated products and services, and thus the entire society lags behind. Literacy is considered a human capital stock variable, and in some sense it represents the outcome of the education process.

**Hasan Al-Hilani (2012) in HDI as a Measure of Human Development: A Better Index than the Income Approach?** finds that it has always been contentious how to measure human development. Contrary to simple income approach, multidimensional indices and constructs do provide us with better insight. One of the most popular indexes is Human Development Index (HDI) that gives us information about country's education, health and longevity variables in addition to income. It has been established that, despite lots of shortcomings and critic, HDI has been able to present us with a different perspective to view and analyze development. Though, the issues regarding construct and formulation have been noticeable, HDI has improved a lot on these grounds since its formulation in early 1990s. It is believed that HDI is a credible index for providing us with an alternative view of human

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development. However, huge emphasis on it should be avoided for policy implementation and other development indicators should also be focused in addition to HDI.

**Ashish Dhar Mishra & Rahul Chaudhary (2014) in the study A Comparative study of Human Development Index of Selected States** find that in health index, Kerala has taken highest rank then Punjab, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Assam and Bihar has taken a consistency lowest rank. Karnataka, Tamil Nadu has obtained moderate rank ; in education index, Himachal Pradesh has taken highest rank, Tamil Nadu then Kerala. Rajasthan, Bihar, Jharkhand, Assam and Bihar have taken a consistency lowest rank. Punjab, Orissa, Uttarakhand, Maharashtra have obtained moderate rank; in income index, Goa has taken highest rank then Haryana, Maharashtra and Gujarat. Madhya Jharkhand, Assam and Bihar has taken a consistency lowest rank. Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh have taken moderate rank.

**P.Ponmuthusaravanan&G.Ravi (2016) in the paper Inter-Regional Disparities with Multi-Dimensional Aspect** in India explains the disparities with multi-dimensional aspects in India. Some of its major dimensions include: The level of economic growth, level of education, level of health services, status of women, level of nutrition, etc., the disparities almost exist in all aspects which mentioned above numerous measures have undertaken to reduce the disparities but still it wide in India.

**Padam Singh and SatyendraKeshari (2016) in the study Development of Human Development Index at District Level for EAG States** observe that out of 8 EAG States, Uttarakhand stands out as relatively developed State and is out of BIMARU category. Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh are next to in the order and may compete for coming out of BIMARU group. Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha and Jharkhand are lagging behind. Chhattisgarh falls in the middle category of Human Development Index. Even State Capitals are different at development levels, Dehradun, Bhopal and Jaipur are among the top 5 ranking as 2nd, 3rd and 5th respectively where as Patna at 101st rank and Raipur at 69th HDI rank are relatively at the bottom. The remaining two capitals namely Lucknow and Ranchi (Purbi-Singhbhum) rank 22nd and 23rd respectively.

**Correspondent, HindustanTimes (March 22, 2017) under the head India ranked 131 on Human Development Index, bracketed with Pakistan and Kenya reports that India has ranked a lowly 131** among the 188 countries surveyed for human development. The report said while many people have greater access to education, health and sanitation, more focus needs to be paid to who has been excluded and why. Titled Human Development for Everyone, the report authored by the Director of the Human Development Report Office Selim Jahan, said that one in three people worldwide continue to live at a low level of human development. Women and girls are systematically excluded by economic, political, social and cultural barriers, according to the report measured by the Human Development Index –

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a ranking of countries based on strides made with a peace-centric model of progress.

**JyotiMenaria (2017)'s Skill Development And Employment Generation:** Field Experiences From Rajasthan findsthat Skill development has a very positive impact on employment generation. Due to skill development people gets employment because they have some skills like repairing of motorcycle, computer, electric repairing, tailoring etc. The study suggests that Government must identify the areas where skill development is necessary which will yield the increasing returns in future. Computer proficiency is very essential so it is very essential to promote computer skills to the people in the tribal areas of Rajasthan. There is a need of perfect setup of the institutes which promotes the skill education in these remote tribal areas. There is an urgent need of availability of sufficient funds to these institutions which promotes skill education. It will promote them to spread skill education in tribal areas.

**Kiran Mor and Sarita Devi (2017) in their paper Regional Disparities in Socio-Economic Development in Post Reform Era:** A Study of Indian economy find that there is a convergence of GDP growth rates in successive plan periods after post reform period. Interstate disparities in literacy rate are also diminishing because of increased investment in education sector. Disparities in MMR and IMR on interstate level are also going down.

**Manak Singariya (2018) in the study Management and Administrative Sciences Review Socioeconomic Determinants of Human Development Index in India observes** that India has been characterized as a country with a low level of Human Development Index and there are basic variations in the levels and trends of HDI in major states of India. The study explores several socioeconomic factors associated with human Development Index in major states of India. Using quantitative secondary data collected from various databases and regression & principal component analysis as statistical methods, study shows that infant mortality rate, incidence of poverty and marriage below age eighteen are also playing an important role in reducing the value of HDI. The two dimensional plotting of variables show that one group of variables including incidence of poverty, percent marriage below age eighteen and households do not have latrine facility have located in negative quadrant explains negative association with HDI and another cluster of socioeconomic indicators like per capita income, literacy, female engaged in salaried work, share of urban population and household facilities like electrification and telephone accessibility, which uplift the living standards are situated in positive quadrants, suggesting positive association with HDI in India. Thus policy suggestion is crystal clear that enlargement of women empowerment and household facilities are essential to enhance the value of HDI in India. There is a cluster of states like Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal, which is located in the negative quadrant, suggesting lower status of socioeconomic development.

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### **Objectives of the Study**

1. To take into account the geographical features of Rajasthan
2. To be familiar with the Geographic and demographic features of Pratapgarh district of Rajasthan
3. To focus the direction of human resource development in Pratapgarh as a whole
4. To concentrate the direction of human resource development in the Pratapgarh block in the Pratapgarh district
5. To spot the various fields of human resource development in the Pratapgarh block
6. To make a geospatial analysis of the level of human resource development in the Pratapgarh block in the Pratapgarh district in Rajasthan
7. To study the levels of health development and to produce the picture of an aggregate of the levels of health development in the block
8. To study the levels of educational development and to produce the picture of an aggregate of the levels of educational development in the block
9. To study the levels of economic development and to produce the picture of an aggregate of the levels of economic development in the block
10. To make an assessment of the human resource development in the Pratapgarh block in the Pratapgarh district of Rajasthan

### **Hypothesis**

1. Pratapgarh is one of the most backward districts of Rajasthan known for its tribal society
2. The development of the district as a whole is slow
3. In order to link the tribal people of the district with the main stream, human resource development needs to be made
4. Poor health, poor financial status of the tribal people and illiteracy of the people need to be given priority for the development
5. The state government of Rajasthan under several schemes has made an attempt to make health, economic and educational development of the people belonging to all the blocks of the Pratapgarh district
6. The development is still trailing behind the targeted development
7. Several other aspects of public life that need to be developed are still untouched

### **Methodology**

The study is empirical and is primarily focused on the primary data collected by the researchers to make a geospatial analysis of the level of human resource development in health, economic and educational fields in particular. For the study, both the primary data and the secondary data were used. The special features of the study include GIS methodology, the use of Arc GIS software, SECC data, population register and survey of the villages. In order to keep up the scientific spirit of the work, all the steps of research were rigidly followed. Began with the study of the related literature found in the various traditional and modern sources, the study ended with the micro geospatial analysis of the levels of human resource development in the Pratapgarh block of the



Pratapgarh district of Rajasthan, known for its tribal features.

**Conclusion & Core-Findings**

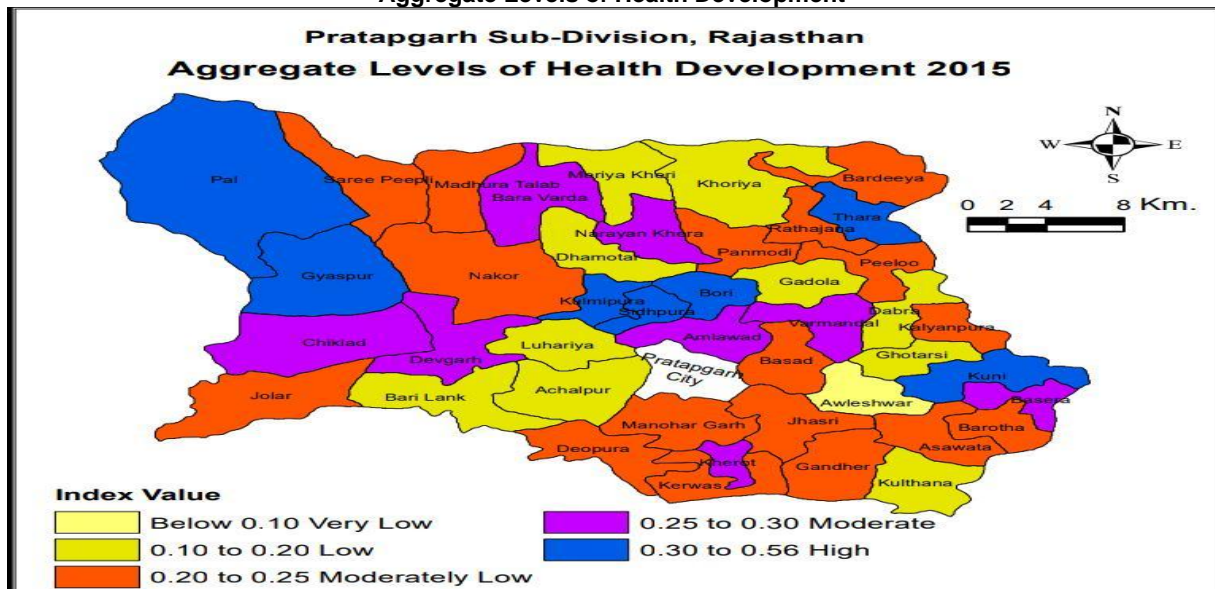
Rajasthan is basically a rural and agro based state where a huge part of the state falls under hilly and desert area. Monsoon always fails in the state and agriculture suffers a lot due to scanty rain. The people migrate in neighboring areas in search of employment. Therefore, to skill the people to generate employment opportunities in this region is very necessary. Government is trying in this direction therefore it is important to assess the impact of skill development on the socio-economic development and quality of life of the people. In the Pratapgarh block of the Pratapgarh district of Rajasthan, much is to be done in order to make health, educational and economic development of the people. The schemes meant for the HRD are there, still they are away from the surface reality.

Rajasthan stands out among the Low-Income states (LIS). The state has outpaced other LIS

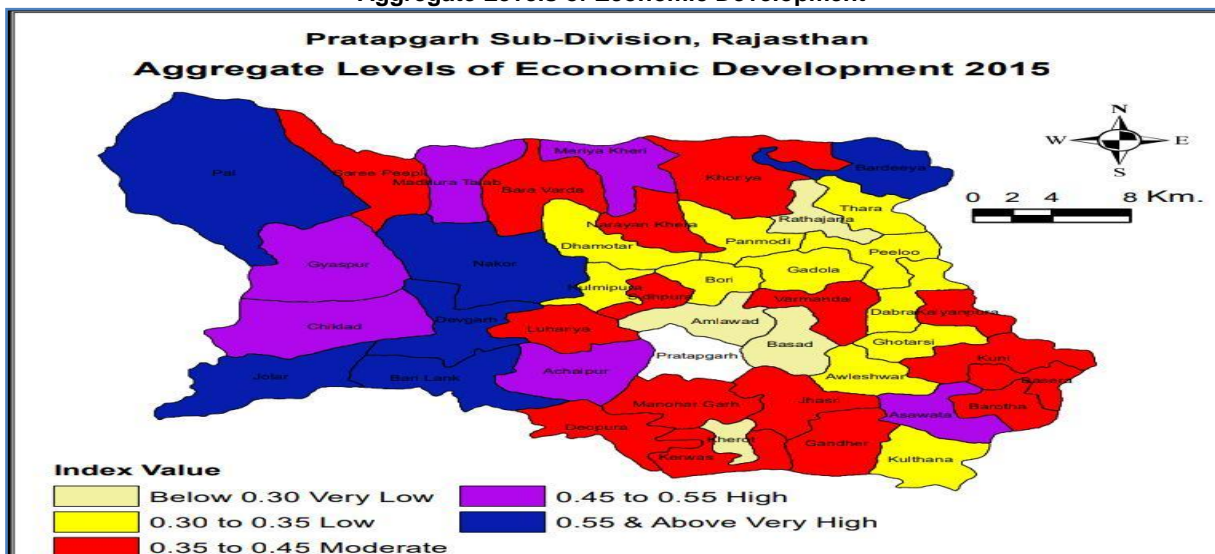
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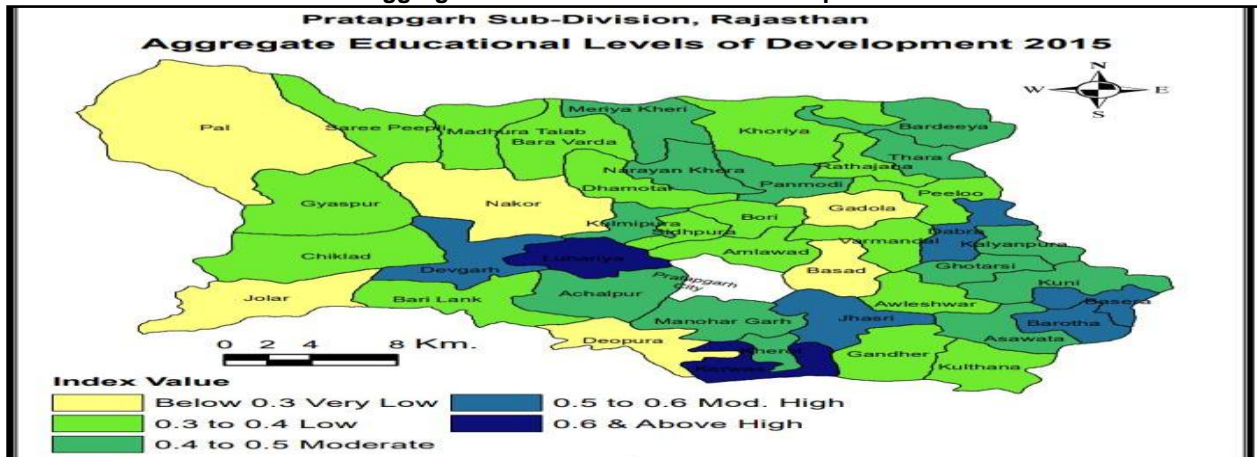
in growth and poverty reduction in the recent decade, while consumption inequality increased only marginally. Health and education outcomes in Rajasthan have been improving, but progress is slow. There is room for improvement in the areas of infant mortality, nutrition and sanitation. There are striking differences in schooling, jobs and health outcomes across social groups in Rajasthan. The Scheduled Tribes, in particular, stand out for their slow pace of poverty reduction and limited access to basic services. Women in Rajasthan face many barriers. While there has been improvement in schooling and maternal health, the child sex ratio in the state is among the lowest in India, and is declining. Women have withdrawn from the labor force in large numbers. The following representation made through the graphs and maps reveals the surface reality of the human resource development in the Pratapgarh block of the Pratapgarh district of Rajasthan.-

**Aggregate Levels of Health Development**



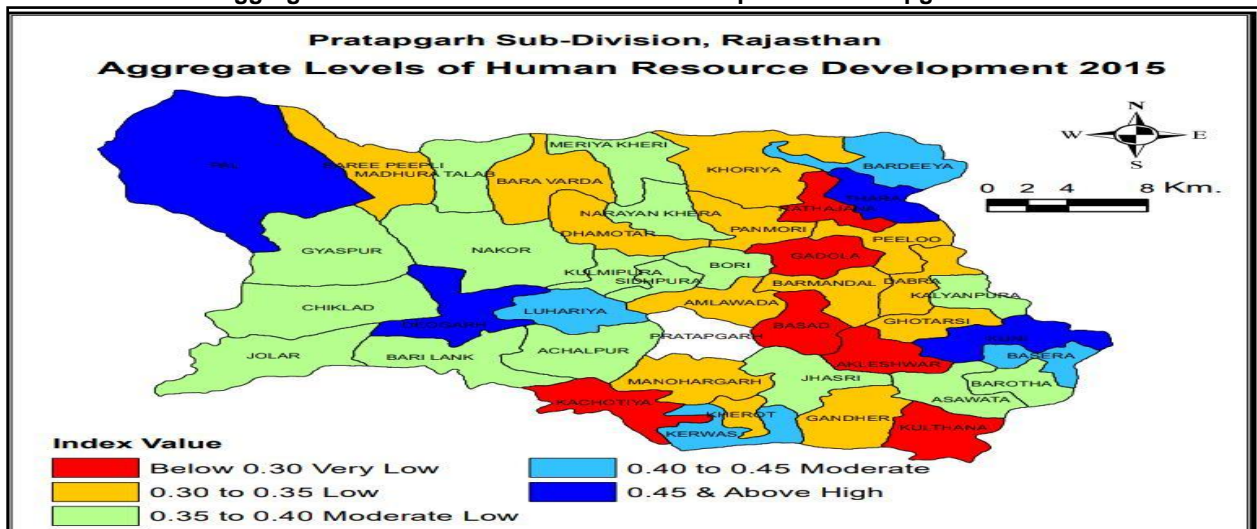
**Aggregate Levels of Economic Development**





The following map displays the aggregate levels of human resource development in the Pratapgarh block of the Pratapgarh district in Rajasthan-

**Aggregate Levels of Human Resource Development in Pratapgarh Block**



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