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Research Article

A STUDY ON TALUK LEVEL ANALYSIS OF REGIONAL DISPARITY IN CHAMARAJANAGRA DISTRICT

Sowmya R and Nagaraj H

DOS in Geography Manasagangotri, University of Mysore Mysuru -570006

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ABSTRACT

The process of development in any region is the functions of the interplay of many factors such as Social, Economic, Political and Infrastructural etc. It denotes various structural changes in an economy. Among these factors development process is varies from one region to another. If there is any gap between among these factors it leads to unbalanced development is nothing but regional disparity.

This research work tries to study the taluk level analysis of regional disparity in Chamarajanagara district. Here there were sixteen indicators were to be taken to identify the disparity level and Kendall's ranking method and some simple statistical method, GIS technics were used for to measure the regional disparity and to show in the map. Based on these calculation district has been classified into three category to show the levels of development i.e., High, Medium and Low. Chamarajanagara district has four taluks they are: Chamarajanagara, Kollegala, Gundlupet and Yelandur. Among these four taluks Chamarajanagara and Kollegala taluk has belong to High Category, Gundlupet belongs to Medium and Yelanduru taluk has belongs to Low category in terms of social, economic and infrastructure development. It clearly denotes Yelanduru taluk has less developed compare to other three taluks in the levels of development.

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INTRODUCTION

Disparity is an expansion of the condition and facts of a certain phenomenon which is being unequal or dissimilar within and among the region. Regional disparities in levels of development are the product of regional disparities in the distribution of physical resources, regional disparities in cultural mooring, regional disparities in technological attainments, regional disparities the institutional framework etc. In geographers conceptualization primarily distinguishes itself on the basis of spatial regional disparities in the level of development and their measurement is inescapable in any analysis of regional development.

The magnitude of regional disparity becomes wide during the British period. Only few regions around the port cities of Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai where development for their own business through internet. After independence in 1947, a considerable emphasis was given to eliminate this problem. National Committee on Development Backward Area had recommended policies at the center and state level. This committee suggested black level development to be the criterion for assessing backwardness.

There are wide regional variations in type of institutional framework depending upon a region's political setup or political economy. The general disparities or imbalances we meant wide different in per capita income, literacy rates, availabilities of health and education services, levels of industrialization, infrastructural facilities etc. between different region.

Regional disparity can be classified in to four types they are:

1. Global disparity is measured between Nations
2. Inter-state disparity is measured between states,
3. Intra-state disparity is measured within states
4. Rural-Urban disparity is measured between Rural and Urban area.

Regional disparity is nothing but regional imbalance in terms of development and these level of development is depend upon so many factors such as historical, geographical, locational advantages, Inadequacy of economic overheads, failure of planning mechanism, Lack of growth of ancillary industries in backward areas and Lack of motivation on the part of backward area etc..

*Corresponding author: **Sowmya R**

DOS in Geography Manasagangotri, University of Mysore Mysuru -570006

So to remove the regional disparity they have to take some actions like resource transfer, special area development programmes and incentives for promoting investment in backward region.

Study Area

Chamarajanagara District is the southern-most district in the state of Karnataka. It was carved out of the original larger Mysore District in the year 1998. Chamarajanagara town is the headquarters of this district. Chamarajanagara district is consisting of 4 taluks - Chamarajanagara, Gundlupet, Kollegala and Yelandur with 16 hoblis and these are consist 446 habited villages and 85 non-habited villages these are shows in the Table no.1.

The study area forms a distinct land unit, besides being a cultural unity lying between 76° 24'and 77° 43' east longitudes and 11° 32'and 12°16' north latitudes. It is bordered by Mysore and Mandya district of Karnataka State in the North, Nilgiris and Coimbatore districts of Tamilnadu State in the South-East, Waynad district of Kerala state in South-West. It has Geographical area of 5101 Sq. Kms. Chamarajanagara district lies in the southernmost part of Karnataka State.

The Chamarajanagara district has good drainage system the main water sources are: Suvarnavathi,Pallar, Moyar, and Udtore Halla.The south-western and southern parts of the district are begins in the edge of Western Ghats, well endowed with sufficient rainfall and known for the production of variety of reunified crops. In addition to reunified cultivation, the canal network of Suvarnavathi and Chikkahole.

The soils of the district can be broadly classified as the red-loam, sandy loam and black cotton soil. In the taluk of chamarajanagar, Gundlupet and Kollegala there is deep red loam base occasionally interspersed with black soils. The red sandy loamy boils are derived from the granites and gneisses.

Table No 1 Total Number of Villages In Chamrajanagara District

Taluk Name	Number of Villages	
	Habited	Non-Habited
Chamarajanagara	175	13
Gundlupet	140	18
Kollegala	85	54
Yelandur	28	0
Total	428	85

Source: District At a Glance of Chamarajanagara district. (2015-16)

Objectives

- To find out the taluk level disparity on the basis of social, economic and infrastructural indicators within the district.
- To evaluate the relative position of the individual taluk in terms of level of development in the chamarajangara district.

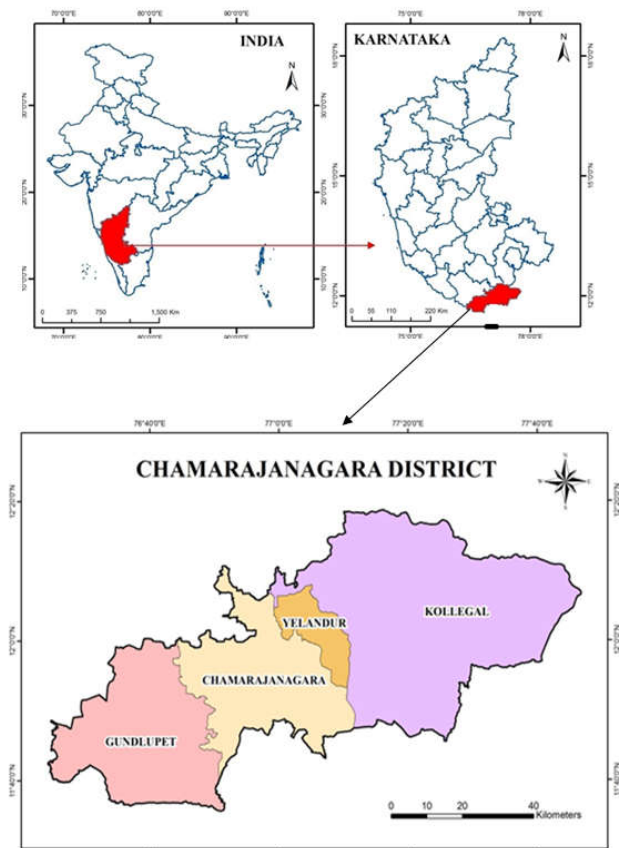
DATABASE AND METHODOLOGY

In this present research data has been collected from secondary sources such as, District Census Report 2001 and 2011, District At a Glance from 2006-07 to 2015-16, and Statistical Handbook of Chamarajanagara District.

In this research the time period considered from 2006-07 to 2015-16. Here used simple statistical tools like percentage for population and adapted Kendall's Ranking Method for measure the disparities and GIS technology used for showing the disparities in the map.

After calculation and using of Kendall's ranking method taluks of Chamarajanagara district has been classified into 3 categories based on their ranking and it is shown in the map i.e.;

- High
- Medium
- Low



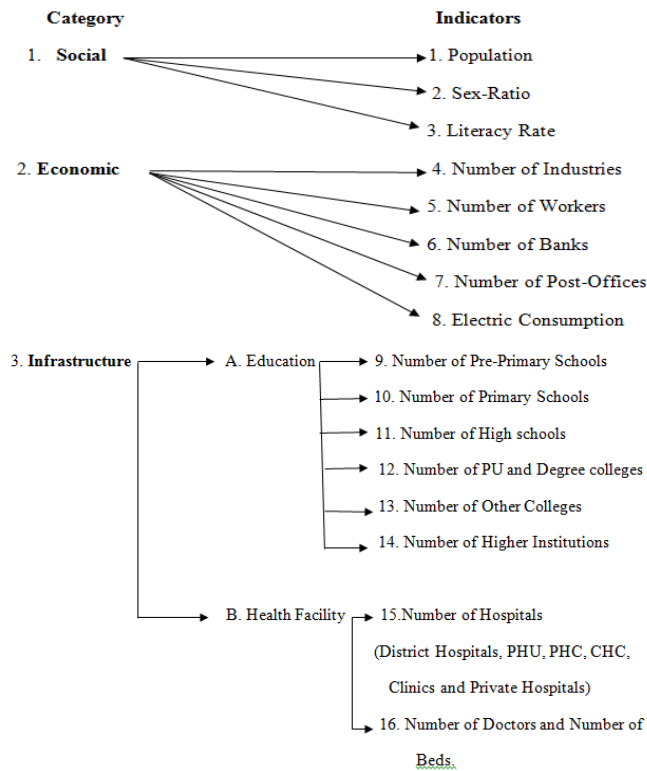
Map.No.1 Location Map of Chamarajanagara District

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In the present study Kendal's method principal component analysis method has been used to identify the absolute level of disparity in terms of Social, Economic and Infrastructural development. The measurement of regional disparities in level of development and to measure the levels of development if for most significance. The indicators of development shall depend upon the conceptual framework of development itself and the approach.

In this present study there are three main themes which include sixteen indicators are considered to identify the regional disparity. These indicators are shown below;

List of indicators to measure the taluk level disparity of ChamaraJanagara district



Source: District At a Glance -2006-07 to 215-16

Based on these indicators and evaluate the measure of disparity / unbalanced development conditions are summarized as follows:

Table No 2 Taluk wise Ranking of Indicators of ChamaraJanagara District (2006-07)

Sl.No	Name of Taluk	RANKS 2006-07																
		Social			Economic					Infrastructure								
		PPIn	SR	LR	Ttl	BNK	PO	IND	El.Con	Ttl	PSC	HSC	PU	DEG	OTH	HOS	BED	Ttl
1	ChamaraJanagara	1	2	2	05	2	1	1	1	04	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	11
2	Gundlupet	3	1	3	07	3	3	4	2	11	3	3	-	-	3	3	15	
3	Kollegala	2	4	1	07	1	2	2	3	08	1	1	-	-	1	2	06	
4	Yelandur	4	3	4	11	4	4	3	4	15	4	4	4	-	-	4	20	

Note: PPIn-Population, SR-Sex-Ratio, LR-Literacy Rate, BNK-Bank, PO-Post-Office ,IND-Industries, PSC-Primary Schools, HSC-High Schools, PU-PU Colleges, DEG-Degree Colleges, OTH-Others, HOS-Hospitals BED-Number Of Beds, El.Con-Electrical Consumption, Ttl- Total

Table No 3 Taluk wise Ranking of Indicators of ChamaraJanagara District (2015-16)

Sl.No	Name of Taluk	RANKS 20015-16																
		Social			Economic					Infrastructure								
		PPIn	SR	LR	Ttl	BNK	PO	IND	El.Con	Ttl	PSC	HSC	PU	DEG	OTH	HOS	BED	Ttl
1	ChamaraJanagara	2	2	4	08	2	1	1	1	05	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	11
2	Gundlupet	3	1	3	07	3	2	3	3	11	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	21
3	Kollegala	1	4	1	06	1	3	2	2	08	1	1	1	3	3	1	2	12
4	Yelandur	4	3	2	09	4	4	4	4	16	4	4	4	3	3	4	4	26

Note: PPIn-Population, SR-Sex-Ratio, LR-Literacy Rate, BNK-Bank, PO-Post-Office ,IND-Industries, PSC-Primary Schools, HSC-High Schools, PU-PU Colleges, DEG-Degree Colleges, OTH-Others, HOS-Hospitals BED-Number Of Beds, El.Con-Electrical Consumption, Ttl- Total

Social Condition

Social development had its focus on development of people in terms mutual relations and the institutional of structural changes in the society and social development had essentially was one of the dimensions of overall development.

In this present research to identify the social condition three indicators are taken to measure the disparity in terms of social development i.e., Population, Literacy rate and Sex-ratio

The population growth of ChamaraJanagara taluk has registered 35 percent, Gundlupet has 21 percent, Kollegala has 35 percent, and Yelanduru has record 8 percent according to 2001 Census Report. Whereas in 2011 Census Report ChamaraJanagara taluk has 34.8 percent, Gundlupet has 22 percent, Kollegala has 34.9 percent, Yelanduru has record 8.0 percent among these taluks ChamaraJanagara taluk has recorded highest population growth and Yelanduru has recorded lowest population growth in the district. Compare to 2001 and 2011 Census report population growth was decreasing except Gundlupet means this taluk population growth increasing only 1 percent but Yelanduru taluk has recorded constant population growth.

According to the 2001 and 2011 census report the district literacy rate is 50.9 percent and 61.4 percent respectively. In the taluk wise analysis of literacy rate ChamaraJanagara taluk has is 59 percent, Gundlupet has 60 percent, Kollegala has 63 percent, and Yelanduru has 61 percent.

Sex-ratio of the district is 971, in the taluk wise analysis ChamaraJanagara taluk has 983, Gundlupet taluk has 984, Kollegala Taluk has 951 and Yelandur taluk has 966 according to 2001 Census report. According to 2011 district census report sex-ratio has been increased from 971 to 983. In the talukwise analysis ChamaraJanagara taluk has recorded 1004, Gundlupet taluk has 1008, Kollegala Taluk has 973 and Yelandur taluk has 993.

Among these taluks Gundlupet taluk has highest sex-ratio in the district and Kollegala taluk has recorded lowest sex ratio. Compare to 2001 and 2011 sex-ratio was increased in the district.

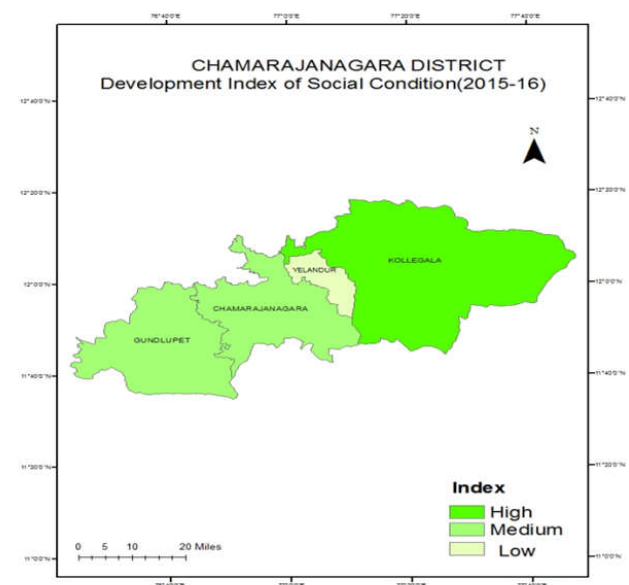
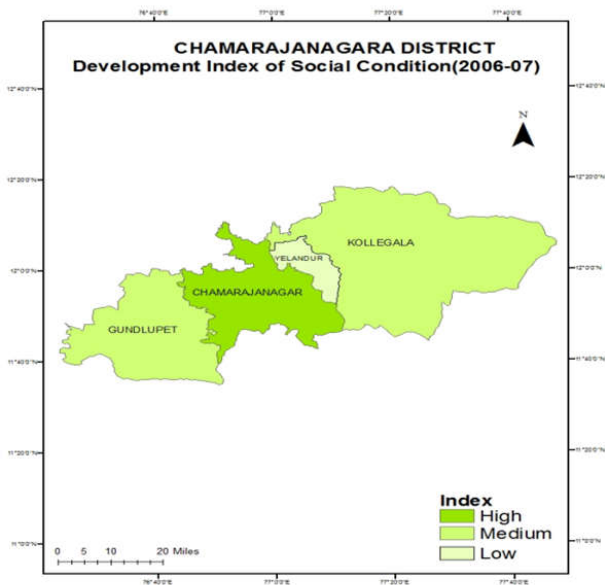
To identify the inter-taluk level disparity of social condition, Kendal’s method has been calculated. Based on these calculation taluks are classified into three categories they are

High, Medium and Low for showing the map, it is shown in the Map.No.2. According to this calculation in 2006-07 Chamarajanagara taluk was highly developed taluk and, and Kollegala and Gundlupet taluk has Medium level of development and Yelandur taluk has less developed whereas in 2015-16 Kollegala taluk has been highly developing taluk and Chamarajanagara and Gundlupet taluk has Medium level of development and in this decade Yelandur has record less development in the development of social condition. Compare to 2006-07 to 2015-16 decade development level has been shifted from Chamarajanagara to Kollegala taluk because more population was shifted to Kollegala taluk due to increasing number of industries and other factors. But Yelandur taluk has less development because of less number of facilities.

development of a region because it generates new employment opportunities.

In this present study there are four indicators are taken to measure the economic development in the district they are: Number of Industries (including major and small industries), Number of Banks (including commercial and other types of banks), Number of Post-offices and Electric consumption.

Among the four taluks of Chamarajanagara district in 2006-07 Chamarajanagara taluk has highest number of industries, post-offices and banks and it is stand in first position among the other taluk in the district followed by Kollegala taluk, Gundlupet, and Yelanduru taluk so it clearly indicates that economically Chamarajanagara taluk has been more



Map.No.2 Development Index of Social Condition

Economic Condition

Economic condition is one of the major indicators to measure the regional disparity. Developments of economic condition in based on the share of population in different economy sector such as Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sectors and also depend up on industrial development, establishment of Banks, Post-Offices etc. These are played a vital role in economic development. Because banks are provide financial resources necessary for economic development and also it brings about rapid growth in the various sectors of the economy. The banks can also influence the economic activity of the region through its influence on availability of credit and the rate of interest, so banks play an important role in achieving balanced development in different region. There is increasing of banks in any region it leads to the vast expansion in trade and industry. Post -offices play a vital role in socio-economic development in rural areas because post office in almost every locality in a town or city and every village tool has a post office. It is the government’s agent for providing last mile delivery of government schemes to the poor. These include providing banking services at the door step and the direct transfer of benefits through the India Post Payments Bank or IPPB. Industries also play a very important role in the economic

developed. Compare to the year 2015-16 Chamarajanagara taluk and Kollegala has been highly developing and Gundlupet taluk has medium level of development and again Yelandur taluk has recorded less development. In Kollegala taluk has increasing their economic potential that is why it is also economically developing. It is shown in the Map No.3.

Infrastructural Development

Infrastructure refers to the fundamental facilities and systems serving a country, city or other area, including the services and facilities necessary for its economy to function. It is the basic physical systems of a business or nation, transportation, communication, sewage, water and electric systems, health care facilities, educational facilities are all examples of infrastructure.

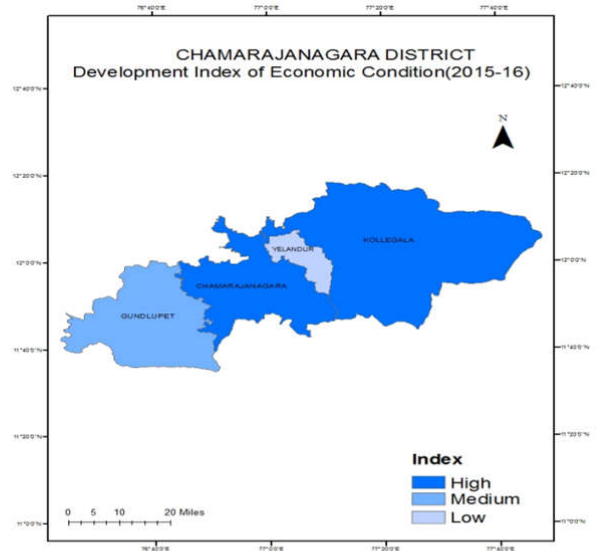
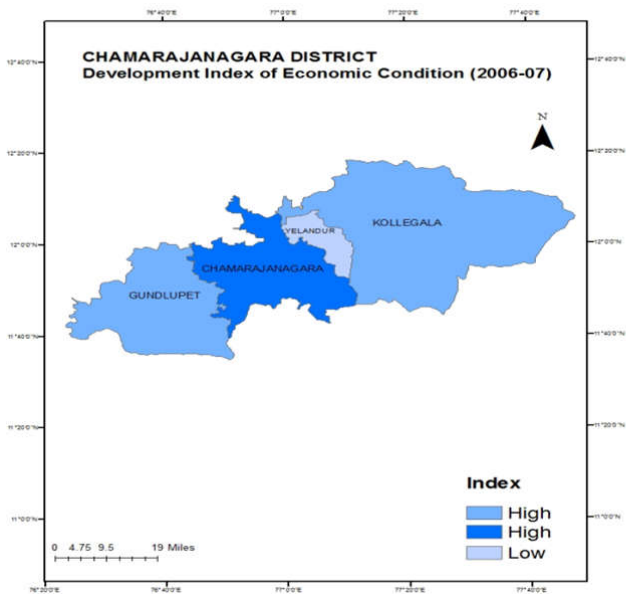
Infrastructure of the region is plays a major role in the economic process of the region. In this present research work there are eight indicators were taken to determine the levels of infrastructural development. Education is one of the key factors to analyze the levels of development of a region in this present study which include total number of pre-primary school, total number of primary schools, total number of high schools, total number of PU colleges, total number of Degree colleges, and

total number of higher institutions in the district. Health facilities are also one of the major factors to decide the regional infrastructural development. Because better health is central to human happiness and well-being and it also makes an important contribution to economic progress, so as healthy populations live longer, are more productive and save more. So in any region availability of health facilities are more important. In this present study which includes total number of hospitals, total number of Doctors, total number of beds depends on their population in the hospitals to measure the levels of development.

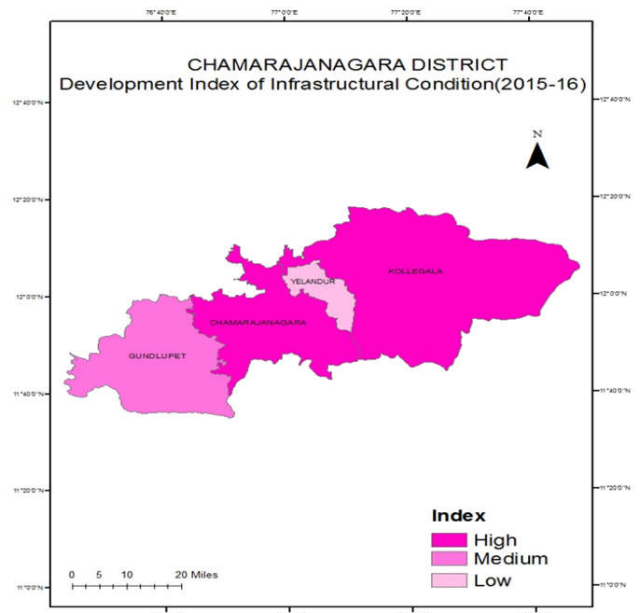
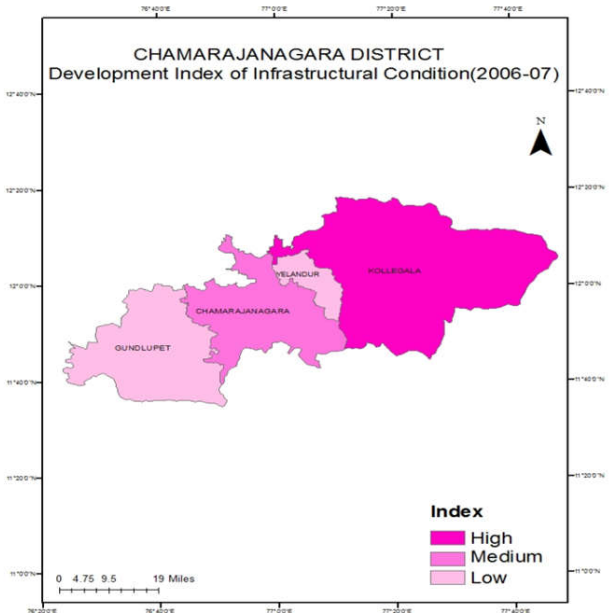
taluk and Yelandur taluk has less development in the district. Whereas in 2015-16 among these four taluks Kollegala and Chamarajanagara taluk has been highly developing and Guldulpet taluk have medium levels of development and Yelandur taluk has record less development. These levels of development are shown in the Map No.4.

CONCLUSION

Development is a multi-factoral sectors, which a society or a region achieves through its evolution process and it has spatio-temporal dimensions.



Map.No.3 Development Index of Economic Condition



Map.No.4 Development Index of Infrastructural Condition

In the taluk wise analysis in 2006-07 Kollegala taluk stands in first position means it was highly developed taluk, Chamarajanagara has medium level of development, Guldulpet

Regional disparities in levels of development are the product of regional disparities in the distribution of physical resources, regional disparities in cultural aspects and technological

attainments. There are many dimensions of regional development which include sectoral, sectional and spatial development. The sectoral development refers to the development of various sectors economy such as agricultural, industrial and infrastructural sectors. In the state level Nanjudappa Committee was set up to measure the regional imbalances in Karnataka state. This committee has submitted its report in the year 2002. This committee has been taken 35 indicators to measure the regional disparity and to list out the backward area. According to this Committee Report Chamrajanagara taluk has belongs to *backward class* category. In this present research was made an attempt to measure the regional disparities in Chamarajanagara district. There are sixteen indicators were taken to measure the regional imbalances in each taluk. Using the Kendall's method all sixteen indicators has been calculated and based on this result taluk has been classified into three categories to show the levels of development and it is shown in the maps. When observe the result of regional disparities socially and economically Kollegala taluk has been more developing from 2006-07 to 2015-16 and Chamarajanagara taluk has medium levels of development, this taluk development level was decreasing from 2006-07 to 2015-16 and Gundlupet taluk has also medium level of development But Yelandur taluk has recorded less development as well as socially, economically and infrastructurally. Kollegala taluk had more number of commercial banks and other co-operative banks so it leads to more development and it also had good educational institutions and health facilities. So these are all factors are clearly indicates there levels of development. Why this taluk has developing means increasing of population and it had good networking system to connecting the other regions. But Yelandur taluk has less developing taluk in this district because it had less number health facilities and less number of banks, less number of institutions and also low literacy rate in the district so, all these are clearly shows that Yelandur taluk socially, economically has less developing in the district. Gundlupet taluk have different situation because it has medium development of the district throughout the decade. Finally in the measurement of regional disparities there are more gaps between Kollegala taluk and Yelandur taluk. So, Yelandur taluk should be developed and the more programmes should be implemented to this taluk and should be create good infrastructure facilities and Government should take an action to remove the regional disparities in Chamarajanagara district.

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