RURAL HUMAN RESOURCE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING IN SATARA DISTRICT: A GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT:

Human resources development is a people-oriented concept that focuses on developing the skill, knowledge and competencies of people. Human resource development has been an important area of research practice. Human resource plays a significant role in the exploitation of basics resources and conservation at any stage. Human resource development is considered as abasics factor in the process of national development. Human resources development is the process of increasing the knowledge, the skills, and the capacities all the people in a society. The processes of resources development unlock the door to modernization. Satara district is well known district in western Maharashtra, but the levels of human Resource development is medium class in satara district Karad Tahsil has first rank in human resource development, because development of Agriculture, industries, infrastructural, facilities, educational institution are largest proportion as compared to other tahsils. Lowest human resource development is found in man Khatav, Mahableshwar, Khandala tahsils, because these are dry prone area, adequate rain falls, and other physiographic conditions.

Keywords: Human Resources, Level of Development, Distribution, Planning.

INTRODUCTION

Human resources is one of the most important resources. Human resoures development is considered, as a basic factor in the process of national development, it is quantitative aspect of population Geography. Human resource is defined as the process of increasing qualitative values such as knowledge, skills, creative abilities, talent etc. These elements of human resources are the result of education, health food and nutrition etc in brief human resource development means resource nothing but a development of mantel and physical quality of individual, this quality of individuals brings a region to the way of devolvement. It is clear that a country which is unable to development the skill and knowledge of its people and to utilize them on effectively in national economy will be unable to develop anything else. Human resources development can be applied boath at the organizational level as well as the national level. Human resources are uneven from one region to another due to the variation in nature and human characteristics in space and time indicates, in balance in the overall development of an area in the present investigation an attempt has been made to analyze the variation in the development of human resources in satara district at tahsil level.

STUDAY AREA

Satara district is situated in western part of Maharashtra state. There are the district lies between 17.5 degree and 18.11-degree North latitude and between 73.33 degree and 7 4.54-degree East longitudes. The district is completely landlocked being surrounded by Ratnagiri district on the West, Sangli district on the south, Solapur on the East, Pune on the north and Raigad on the North West. It covers 10,480 sqkms. Most of the central satara district's area fallsin the river Krishna basin and limited area falls in the river Bhimabasin.Sataraa east west extent of 135 km and a north south extent of 112 km. The district is divided into seven Sub Division and eleven administrative sub units (tahsils) - Satara, Wai, Khandala, Koregaon, Phaltan, Khatav, Man, Karad, Patan, Jawali and Mahabaleshwar.
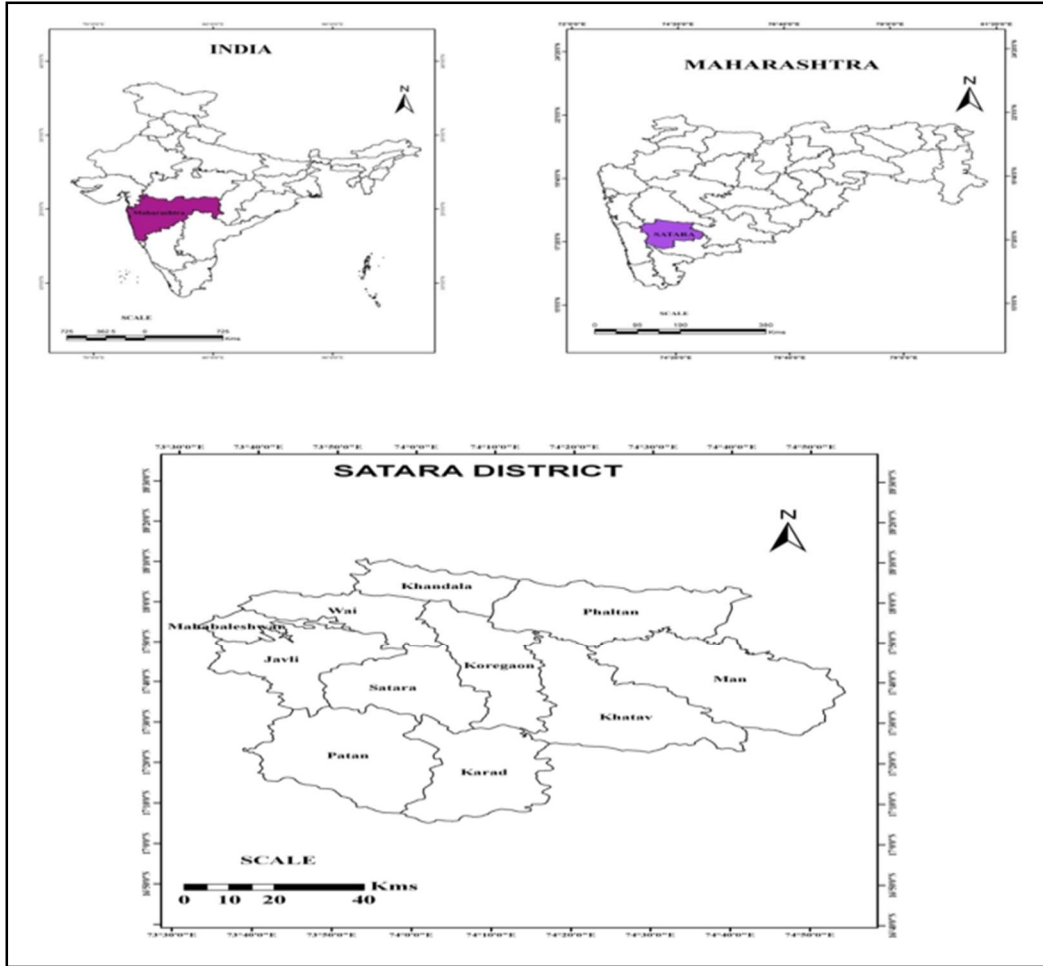
STUDAY AREA: LOCATION MAP

Objectives
In view of the above, the specific objectives of the present study to.
1. To identify spatial disparities in various attributes of population.
2. To analyze and find out the levels of human resource development in the study region at the tahsil level.

Data base and Methodology
The present study is based on the secondary data, which is obtained from census of Indian -2011, socioeconomic abstract of satara district -2015, In this research paper Ten variables have been selected for measuring the levels of human resource development for each of the tahsil, with the help of ken dais ranking co-efficient method. Here the index. values are inversely related to the levels of development. It means that the tahsil which having least index value is more developed. Collected data is processed and represented with choropleths method for representation of co-efficient index.

Co-efficient index=-£R/N
Where, £R=sum of the all ranks. N=No of variables.
Results and DiscussionCo-efficient index=-£R/N
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Results and Discussion
The table No.1 Shown the, Human Resource development in Satara District with demographic characteristics such as, literacy, sex-ratio, Education, Urban Population, working population etc. some other variables like post office, educational facilities and health

facilities, these all variable adopted to find out ranking co-efficient index method. Table No. 1 reveals the co-efficient index of Satara district has human resource development is found in the medium size. We make three categories of co-efficient index value i.e., development of high levels (index below 6), development of moderate levels (index value 6 to 8), and development of low levels (index value above 8) respectively. High co-efficient index value is found in two tahsil of Satara district namely Khandala Mahableshwar which shows low levels of Human resource development. The low co-efficient index value is found in Karad, Satara and Patantahsil of Satara district, which shows high levels of human resource and agricultural development.

Table No.-1

Sr.No.	Tahsil Name	r1 Literacy	r2 Education	r3 Sex Ratio	r4 Population Density	r5 Urban Population	r6 Health	r7 Post Office	r8 Bank Facility	r9 Drinking Water	r10 Working Population	ΣR	Co-efficient index
1	Satara	2	3	6	1	1	3	2	2	3	11	34	3.4
2	Karad	1	2	7	2	2	2	1	1	2	9	29	2.9
3	Wai	8	7	4	3	5	8	6	7	7	7	62	6.2
4	Phaltan	3	8	9	4	3	5	6	6	8	6	58	5.8
5	Mahabaleshwar	11	9	10	11	6	11	10	9	9	10	96	9.6
6	Koregoan	9	6	5	6	4	7	5	4	5	8	59	5.9
7	Man	6	10	6	5	7	6	9	5	10	1	62	6.2
8	Khatav	5	5	3	10	11	4	4	3	6	2	53	5.3
9	Javali	10	4	1	9	10	9	8	8	4	3	66	6.6
10	Patan	4	1	2	8	9	1	3	5	1	4	38	3.8
11	Khandala	7	11	8	7	8	10	7	9	11	5	83	8.3

Source: Socio-Economic Abstract, Satara district, 2022

Levels of Human ResourseDevelopment InSatara District (2023)

Levels of development	Scale Value	No.ofTahsil	Name of the Tahsil
High	Below 4	03	Karad,Satara,Patan
Medium	4 to 8	06	Wai,Phaltan,Koregoan,Man,Khatav,Javali
Low	Above 8	02	Khandala,Mahableshwar

Source: Socio-Economic Abstract, Satara district, 2022

The table NO.1 Shown the, Human Resource development in Satara District with demographic characteristics such as, literacy, sex-ratio, Education, Urban Population, working population etc. some other variables like post office, educational facilities and health facilities, these all variable adopted to find out ranking co-efficient index method. Table No. 1 reveals the co-efficient index of Satara district has human resource development is found in the medium size. We make three categories of co-efficient index value i.e. development of high levels (index below 6), development of moderate levels (index value 6 to 8), and development of low levels (index value above 8) respectively. High co-efficient index value is found in two tahsil of Satara district namely KhandalaMahableshwar which shows low levels of Human resource development. The low co-efficient index value is found in Karad, Satara and Patantahsil of Satara district, which shows high levels of human resource and agricultural development.

Levels of Human Resources Development
1. High Developed Region

In the study area, there are three tahsils included in this category. Highly developed region covers an area of 332528 sq km.(31.42%) with the 13585643 (46.13%)population of the region. These tahsil are laying in the central and southern part of the study region. It comprises Karad, Satara and Patantahsils. In this region urban population educational and health facilities, Bank and Drinking

water facilities, literacy, post office, population density, working population is very better than other region. Industrial sector, agricultural sector, marketing as well as transport and communication facilities are the highest proportion, due to this the levels of Human resource development is found high in these tahsils. Karadtahsil is most developed tahsils in whole of the region. In this region development of sugar industries are very high concentration of co-operative societies. Karadtahsils get first rank due to the highly developed agricultural sector, high percentage of fertile soils, sufficient rainfall and perennial irrigation facilities leads high agricultural efficiency and development of agro based Industries.

2. Moderately Developed Region

In this region six tahsils area Wai, Phaltan, Koregaon, Man, Khatav and Javali. These tahsils having less development of human resources,because physiographic and climate conditions are responsible for it. This region also cover an area of 649917 sq km. (31.42%) and the population of this region is 1407880 (46.87%) included. Wai and Javalitahsils have more than 50 per cent of hilly area. Undulating topography highrainfall in this region.Phaltan, koregaon, Man, and Khatavtahsils have adequate rainfall whichadversely affected on agriculture irrigation, mining industries, transportation and infrastructurafacilities are less developed therefore the levels of human resource development is low as compared to developed region. In this region natural resources, health, education facilities status are well but proper utilization 0f natural resources are not sufficient.
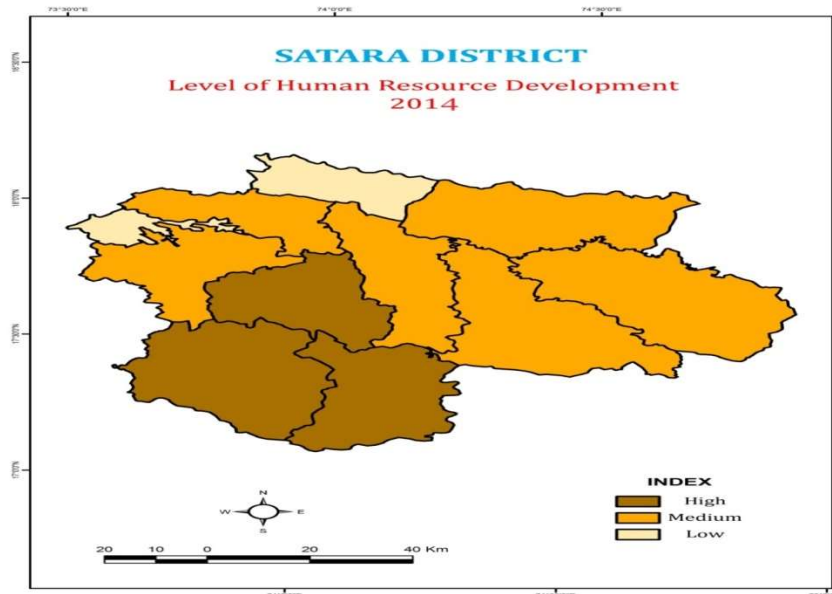
3. Low Developed Region

It is called as problematic region. In this region there are two tahsils included namely Khandala and Mahableshwar. These regions are mostly hilly and highest rainfall is found there. Above tahsils have lack of infractural, educational, health facilities and urban population ,work participation rate is also compared other tahsils of Satara District. Low developed region occupies an area about 75798 sq km. (7.16%) and 210248(6.99%) population is concentrated. These Mahabaleshwar tahsil are facing problem of less urbanization and indlistrilization, due to that reason most of people migrated from rural to urban area of Satara, Pune, Mumbai in search of better job and education. Population density and literacy rate is less in this region because hilly area, inaccessibility and educational institution also low in proportion.

Conclusion

Satara district is well known district in western Maharashtra, but of Human Resource development is medium class. In Satara District Karadtahsil has first rank in human resource development, because of agriculture, Industries, infrastructural facilities; educations are largest proportion as compared to other thasils. Central and southern part of the study area is well developed, but the east, west and northern part of the study area is less developed. Lowest Human resource development is found in Mahableshwar and Khandalatahsil, because these are under thick forest excess rainfall and other physiographic condition.

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