



## LEVEL OF POPULATION RESOURCES IN AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT OF MAHARASHTRA STATE, INDIA.

**S.P. Giri<sup>1</sup> and D.J. Gadekar<sup>2</sup>**

1. Department of Botany, Padmashri Vikhe Patil College of Arts, Science & Commerce, Pravaranagar A/P- Loni Kd. Tal-Rahata, Dist-Ahmednagar, (MS), India.  
Pin-413 713.

2. Department of Geography, Padmashri Vikhe Patil College of Arts, Science & Commerce, Pravaranagar A/P- LoniKd. Tal-Rahata, Dist-Ahmednagar, (MS), India.  
Pin-413 713.

Email: [sanjaygiri2005@gmail.com](mailto:sanjaygiri2005@gmail.com)

### ABSTRACT:

This research paper depends on the secondary source of information; this information is taken from Ahmednagar District census 2011. To study the level of human resources in Ahmednagar district, six factors have been considered namely, population growth, population density, educational facilities, literacy, sex ratio and health facilities. Ranking and mean method is used to level these elements. Level of population resources are mainly made up of three types, the first less than four, five to eight and nine to thirteen respectively name of level are progressive, moderate and low development. The level population resource is calculated according to the tehsil wise of Ahmednagar district, there are total 14 talukas in this Ahmednagar district.

**Keywords:** biodiversity, botanical names, local names local name Human Resources, Population, Ranking, Characteristics.

### INTRODUCTION:

Population characteristics and population resources are changing factors. Human resource is measured in two ways, one quantitative and qualitative. In the first numerical system, it is variable, consisting mainly of various factors such as population growth, population distribution etc. Qualitative factors mainly include literacy, human skills, human knowledge, health, various qualitative factors. Human resources or the characteristics of the population are affected by affecting factors, for example natural, socio-economic, political and cultural factors. The socio-economic development of any region or country depends on the human resources available. Numerical resources consist mainly of population growth and population distribution and qualitative people mainly

include people's skills, knowledge, good health age group, literacy, sex ratio etc. Geographically, these include the factors such as Sex ratio, Literacy, Population Density, Growth Rate etc. If a geographical region has a high literacy rate of population, it is considered a population is resources. There is also resources if there is good health of peoples, Also, the population that uses technology and various tools is resources. If the economic development of an area is high then it means that the area has a rich population so that the population contributes a lot to the economic development. The connectivity of transport and industry is high which means there is a population those region is resourceful peoples is supporting. In short, not only is the population large and of no use, but that population should be useful

to the country or to any other factor. We have to look at how that population will become resources. For this, it is necessary to provide a large number of facilities and amenities. Humans have developed their economy to a great extent on the strength of their knowledge and technology. Economic development helps in extracting economic development through various socio-economic diversification facilities [2,8,11]. Humans are a resourceful asset because human beings have developed a lot of socio-economic development based on their knowledge as well as conditions. Any development requires a large number of roads or transport connectivity and this affects the economic component of agriculture [10,17,22]. So human economic activities are causing a lot of changes in the land. Although human resources are causing socio-economic changes in the land, it is affecting the natural resources [12]. In short, human technology and economic development are having a major impact on the environment [18,19,20]. Therefore, in this research, it is necessary to study how human resources have been developed according to the taluka. In short, since this study is according to the tehsil, only some aspects of human development have been taken into consideration.

#### **STUDY AREA:**

The present study Ahmednagar district has been selected as a study area. It extends between 18° 20' and 19° 59' north latitudes and 73° 40' to 75° 43' east longitudes (Map.1) located in part in the upper Godavari basin. The district is very dense in shape and length of 200 km. a width of 210 km. The average annual rainfalls is 578.8 mm. (22.79") and mean daily maximum temperatures is 39°C and mean daily minimum temperature is 11.7° C. In study region 71.10 percent area under

cultivation area out of them 32.40 percent is irrigated and 67.60 percent rain fed or rain shadow area.

#### **AIMS AND OBJECTIVE:**

The main objective of this research paper is to study the level of human resources in Ahmednagar district. Also to study the factors such as sex ratio, population growth rate, population density, literacy and health facilities with distribution in the study area. Human resource levels are calculated according to the 2011 census date.

#### **METHODOLOGY:**

This research paper uses information materials as per 2011 census data, In short, this research paper is based on the secondary information material. The numerical information is taken from Ahmednagar District Census 2011. These six factors have been considered to measure the level of human resources in Ahmednagar district, mainly population growth rate, population density, educational facilities, literacy, sex ratio and health facilities have been considered or studied. First of all these six factors are ranked according to the statistics and all these factors are calculated mean as per the tehsils wise. Index values are used to calculate the level of population resort, mainly considering the level of less than four, five to eight and nine to 13. Progressive, moderated and low development of population resources are created according to this value.

#### **RESULT AND DISCUSSION:**

Six factors have been considered for leveling the population resources in Ahmednagar district, mainly population growth, population density, literacy, sex ratio, education and

health facilities. The analysis by tehsils wise is as follows.

### 1. Population Growth:

Population growth is a change over time. The population of any country or region is not stable, it is increasing or decreasing. Birth rate and mortality rate are two important factors affecting population growth and migration is one of the direct and indirect factors. Ahmednagar district has the highest population growth rate of 15.39 per cent, followed by Sanganmer, Rahata, Shrirampur and Shevgaon tehsil. The other hand, you see the lowest population growth in Jamkhed, followed by Akole and Kopargaon tehsil. In terms of population growth, Nagar tehsil ranks first, followed by Sangamner taluka, Pathadi taluka, Shevgaon tehsil, Shrigonda tehsil.

### 2. Population Density:

Population density is a positive factor in terms of human research. Area that have high population density mean that geographical, economic and social conditions are good for people to live. Another important reason is that in areas where the population is high, there are a lot of employment opportunities, so people migrate in large numbers. Population density is the ratio of the population living in a particular place to the land in the same area. The highest population density in Rahata tehsil in Ahmednagar district. The population of this tehsil is 527 per square kilometer followed by the number of Shrirampur tehsil which is 506 per square kilometer. In terms of population density, Rahata tehsil comes first, followed by Shrirampur Nagar, Kopargaon and Rahuri tehsil.

### 3. Education Facility:

Educational facilities are considered to be the most important factor for human resource development. In areas where checking facilities are high, economic growth is considered to be high and literacy is high. In short, it is considered to be the most important strategic factor in population resources. This factor has a positive impact on population development. The educational facilities include the first town number of the Nagar tehsil, then you can see the bridges in the tehsil, then the educational facilities include Kopargaon and Parnertehsil. The lowest facilities are seen in Akole, Karjat, Jamkhed and Rahuritehsil, followed by Shrapur tehsil.

### 4. Literacy:

Population literacy is considered to be the most important and positive factor in terms of human resorts, due to which a large number of human resources are developed. Educational facilities and literacy are closely related. Educational facilities have a positive effect on the literacy of the area<sup>[14,15]</sup>. The higher the educational facilities in a place, the higher the literacy rate. Socio-economic development has also taken place in that area. The highest literacy rate is in Nagar tehsil followed by Rahata and Shrirampur tehsil have the highest literacy rate while the lowest literacy rate is in Karjat, Jamkhed, Akole and Pathardi tehsil.

### 5. Sex Ratio:

This positive factor in terms of sex ratio is considered to be a factor for human development. It is influenced by the factors such as birth rate, mortality rate and male migration, as well as the socio-economic status of a region<sup>[7,23]</sup>. Akole tehsil of Ahmednagar district has the highest number of sex vetoes followed by Shrirampur tehsil. The lowest sex

ratio is in Karjat, Jamkhed, Pathardi and Kopargaon tehsil.

### 6. Health Facility:

Health facilities are considered to be an important factor in the development of human resources. Good health is considered to be the quality of the environment in the area and health facilities help in maintaining good human health. In short, health facilities help in the development of human resources [4,5,6]. The higher the health facilities, the lower the mortality rate and the higher the social status, hence the health facilities are considered as positive. The highest number of health facilities in the Rahata tehsil, then Kopargaon and Shrirampur tehsil and Nagar tehsil and the lowest number of health facilities in Pathardi, Jamkhed and Karjat tehsil.

### LEVEL OF POPULATION RESOURCES:

The level of human resources in Ahmednagar district is based on these six factors which are mainly dependent on population growth rate, population density, sex ratio, literacy and health facilities. Four tehsil in Ahmednagar district are progressive in terms of human resources. In short, the tehsil that are developing are Sangamner, Shrirampur and Nagar. At the same time moderate development is seen in Kopargaon, Nevasa, Shevgaon, Rahuri, Shrigonda and Parner tehsil. In short, these tehsil lack various facilities. In short, these 6 components are moderately developed in these tehsil. In short, there is a need to increase the literacy rate in these tehsil by implementing various schemes. Most importantly; the least developed areas are Akole, Pathardi, Karjat and Jamkhed. Large scale educational facilities in these tehsil, increase in literacy rate and development of health facilities, various

components or various schemes need to be implemented. Akole tehsil is a hilly and tribal region in these tehsil so there are some natural limitations in this area but Pathardi Karjat-Jamkhed talukas are affected due to drought.

### CONCLUSION:

The study of human resource level in Ahmednagar district is done according to the tehsil wise and is divided into three sections according to the rank size. In this Ahmednagar district, four tehsil are developing in terms of human resources. These tehsil are mainly Sangramner, Rahata Shrirampur and Nagar. In short, the development of human parameters has increased in these tehsil, so these tehsil are ahead in terms of development. There are also six talukas in Moderate Human Resource Development, mainly Kopargaon, Nevasa, Shevgaon, Rahuri, Shrigonda and Parner. The most importantly human resources have been low developed in Akole, Pathardi, Karjat and Jamkhed tehsils. In short, you can see the lack of educational facilities and literacy in these areas.

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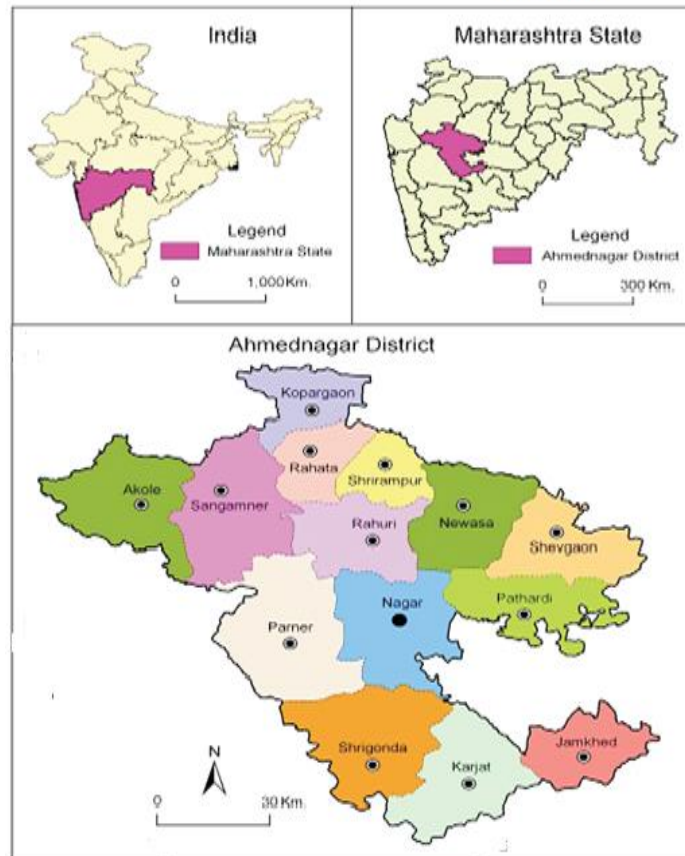
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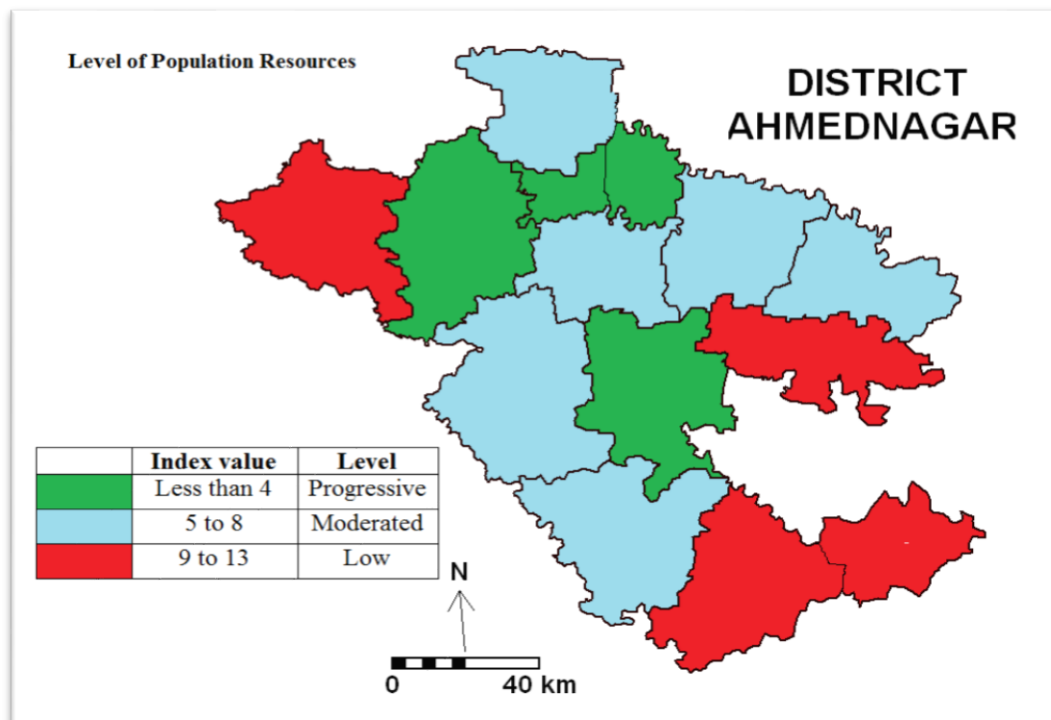
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Location of Study Area Map No:01



Map no 02: Level of Population Resources



<b>Table no 01: Parameters of population Resources</b>						
<b>Tehsils</b>	<b>Population Growth</b>	<b>Population Density</b>	<b>Education Facility</b>	<b>Literacy in %</b>	<b>Sex Ratio</b>	<b>Health Facility in %</b>
Akola	5.04	193	8	74.85	974	66.32
Sangamner	9.25	285	17	79.96	943	84.71
Kopargaon	5.03	423	13	79.84	942	90
Rahata	6.41	527	17	82.08	940	93.1
Shrirampur	6.48	506	8	82.12	962	90.91
Nevasa	6.2	291	11	78.51	934	81.4
Shevgaon	8.37	239	10	73.94	953	74.11
Pathardi	8.6	218	9	74.74	926	61.94
Nagar	15.39	466	28	86.34	931	88.68
Rahuri	5.55	345	8	79.74	934	86.46
Parner	5.5	142	12	75.64	955	74.81
Shrigonda	7.69	207	9	76.25	923	82.46
Karjat	5.99	155	5	74.11	914	76.67
Jamkhed	4.81	180	5	72.62	920	58.14

Source : District Census Handbook of Ahmednagar 2011



<b>Table no 02: Ranking of Parameters and mean</b>							
<b>Tehsils</b>	<b>Population Growth</b>	<b>Population Density</b>	<b>Education Facility</b>	<b>Literacy%</b>	<b>Sex Ratio</b>	<b>Health Facility</b>	<b>Mean</b>
Akola	12	11	8	10	1	12	9
Sangamner	2	7	2	4	5	6	4
Kopargaon	13	4	3	5	6	3	6
Rahata	6	1	2	2	7	1	3
Shrirampur	7	2	8	3	2	2	4
Nevasa	8	6	5	7	9	8	7
Shevgaon	4	8	6	13	4	11	8
Pathardi	3	9	7	11	11	13	9
Nagar	1	3	1	1	10	4	3
Rahuri	10	5	8	6	8	5	7
Parner	11	14	4	8	3	10	8
Shrigonda	5	10	7	9	12	7	8
Karjat	9	13	9	12	14	9	11
Jamkhed	14	12	9	14	13	14	13
Source: Computed by Authors							

<b>Table 03: Result Table (Level of Population Resources)</b>			
<b>Index value</b>	<b>Level</b>	<b>Number of Tehsils</b>	<b>Name of Tehsils</b>
Less than 4	Progressive	04	Sangamner, Rahta Shirampur, Nagar
5 to 8	Moderated	06	Kopargaon, Nevasa, Shevgaon, Rahuri Shrigonda, Parner
9 to 13	Low	04	Akola, Pathardi Karjat, Jamkhed
Source: Computed by Authors			