

Geographical Study of Human Resources in Ahmednagar District, Maharashtra State, India

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Abstract: - This research paper is dependent on the second source of information. This information is taken from Indian census 1961 to 2011 periods. Human resources are measured in two ways, one quantitative and the other qualitative. Human resource is an asset that depends on its qualitative factors. Qualitative factors mainly include various factors such as knowledge, literacy, skill age group etc. In short, the socio-cultural and economic development of any region depends on the resources of its population. In this research paper, population is a resource, population growth, literacy, sex ratio, population density are considered.

Key Words: — *Human Resources, Population, quantitative and qualitative, Resources.*

I. INTRODUCTION

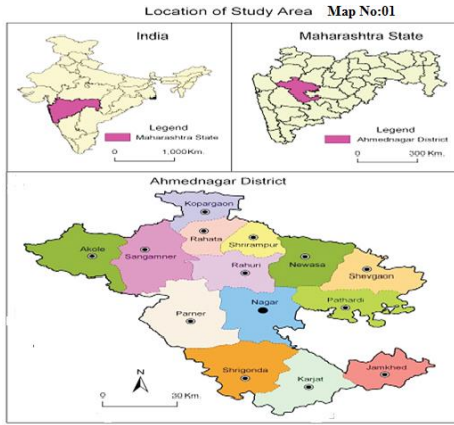
Human or natural resources help in the socio-economic development of any region or country. Human resource wealth is measured in two ways, one is numerical and the other is qualitative resource wealth. Numerical resource wealth is mainly about population distribution, the same artistic things are shown, while qualitative population is mainly about people's knowledge, skills, group sex, population density. 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^[9,12]. 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 [6, 7]. 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. The economic development of any region and the development of agriculture depend on Human resources development^[3, 31, 32].

II. 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. This study region is divided into there are three physical divisions namely, first Sahyadri moutons ranges i.e. Kalsubai, Adula, Baleshwar and Harishchandragad, second Plateau third plains area. The Godavari, Bhima River is the main rivers in this district with the major tributaries are Paravara, Mula, Sina, Dhora, Kukdi etc.

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III. AMIS AND OBJECTIVE

This research paper is based on the secondary information. This research paper geographical study of human resources in Ahmednagar District. Therefore, the main objective of this research paper is to study it from the point of view of human as resources.

IV. METHODOLOGY

The method of study in this article is mainly based on secondary resources with statistical data. It first collects information in various forms from Internet, research articles and reference books. After reading all the elements, human resources is presented. It tries to show that population is resources. All of this information is theoretically and conceptual, this all information is taken from various books, articles and internet. So this information is a hypothesis or idea because all this information has been collected on this basis. This research uses a second type of study method that collects statistical data from 1961 to 2011 Census of Ahmednagar district. The Population Density, Population Growth, Sex ratio and literacy is used as a human resource parameter.

A. Population is a Resources

The development plan has to be based on the nature of the division of the population. The economic development of human beings has not taken place all over the world. In short, human as a resources being is an asset or not depends on its quality [25]. There are many parameters of human resources, among which population growth, population density, literacy, sex ratio are considered important factors [16,29,30]. The

economic development of any region depends on all these factors [15].

Table No.1. Human Resources Parameters

Human Resources Parameters				
Years	Population Growth Rate in %	Population density Per Sq. Km	Population literacy in %	Sex ratio
1961	25.88	104	26.45	962
1971	27.77	133	36.23	956
1981	19.36	159	43.16	959
1991	24.54	198	61.03	949
2001	19.80	232	64.31	940
2011	12.43	260	79.05	939

Sources: Analysis by Investigator

B. Population growth rate

Human resources are divided into numerical and qualitative and Population growth is measured in quantity. Population growth is a factor on the human resources, which determines the birth rate and mortality rate in the area, as well as the medical facilities in the area. It also indirectly gives your health information. From table number 01, it is clear that every census period's population has seen increasing or decline population growth. In 1961, the population growth rate was 25.88 percentage and in 1971 years, it was 27.7 percentage. But by 1981, it had shrunk to 19.7 percentage of the population. In 1981, for the last twenty years, the population has grown at a slower pace. And the next time you see population growth in 1991, it's 24.54 percentage. But the population growth above the 2001 census appears to have decaling in the previous census year. In 2011, the population increased again to 12.43 percentage. In 1961, the population growth rate in the rest of the negative. It was the most urban areas in the migration rate of the brief was clear this was more than the population growth in large-scale migration from rural areas to urban areas. Birth and death rate affects two important factors above the population growth rate. Third, migration also affects this factor.

C. Population density

Population density is measured in quantity because human resource is measured in qualitative and quantitative. Population density affects regional inequality [11]. Population

density shows the relationship between land and population, as well as how much pressure is exerted on a natural resource. Population density is expressed by how many people live in per square kilometer. The ratio of the population density, mainly showing the population density according to the 1961 to 2011 census periods. From this group it is clear that the population density is increasing with each census periods, this means that the population growth rate is constantly increasing. This means that the population density was 104 per sq. km in 1961 census year, it was 198 km in 1991 census year and 260 sq. km in 2011 census year.

D. Population literacy

Literacy is considered to be one of the most important factors in determining the quality of a human being. Human resources are divided into numerical and qualitative. Literacy is measured in qualitative factors. Because literacy is the development of skill, knowledge, read and write in human beings. The socio-economic status of women depends on literacy^[5,8]. The literacy rate of the population and the male-female literacy rate and also the literacy rate is expressed in percentages. It is clear from this group that the literacy rate in each census is constantly increasing. This means that the educational facilities in this study area are constantly increasing and it benefits the people to increase their quality. The difference in literacy between male and female. It is clear from this that female are less educated than male. But the literacy rate of female above the 2001 census year seems to be lower than the previous census year (1991 census year). However, the most important reason why women are less literate than men is because of the depression among the people. The literacy rate in Rural and Urban areas. This makes it clear that the literacy rate is higher in urban areas than in rural areas. However, the rising literacy rate in rural areas means an increase in educational facilities in rural area. The high literacy rate in urban areas is due to the educational facilities available in the area and the mentality of the people.

E. Sex ratio

Sex ratio are factors that affect socio-economic status^[13]. Sex ratio is considered to be a component of human resource^[10, 35]. As well as Sex ratios are a qualitative factor, it also understands human quality. Human resource is considered to be developed in areas where the proportion of sex ratio is high. Birth rate and mortality rate are two important factors affecting on sex ratio as well as migration. The difference between sex ratio from 1961 to 2011 census periods. It is clear that the amount of sex is decreasing with each census periods.

The sex ratio was 962 in 1961 census year and 239 in 2011 census year, indicating a decrease in the proportion of female. This means that boys are more preferred than girls. Migration, employment, birth rate, death rate and medical facilities affect factors on sex ratio. All these factors effect on this study area.

V. CONCLUSION

The fact that population is a resource depends on its nature, in short if you geographically the population is a resource asset that includes many factors. Such as the literacy, sex ratio, population density, population growth rate, Population engaged in actual occupation Structure etc. In short, there are two types of human resources, one quantitative and the other qualitative. Numerical resource wealth Population distribution, Population growth, Population density, these factors are included. At the same time, the qualitative population includes the literacy, knowledge, skill, Age group etc. Also these human resources are affected by various factors such as natural, cultural, socio-economic and political. These factors have a positive or negative effect on human resources.

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