



**A GEOGRAPHICAL STUDY OF HUMAN RESOURCE
DEVELOPMENT IN SATARA DISTRICT (MAHARASHTRA STATE)**

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Introduction:

Two categories of resources exist, human and natural. Because humans utilize and generate resources, they are more significant than other types of resources. While human resources keep growing, the land and other resources remain unchanged. As human needs grow, the earth's ecological and environmental equilibrium is disturbed. As human needs grow, the earth's ecological and environmental equilibrium is upset. The analysis of human resources is crucial and extremely vital for determining the district of Satara's biotic and abiotic resource potential. Sustainable development has been endowed with natural resources.

E. W. Zimmerman firmly believed in the characteristics of the environment that are thought to be able to meet human needs. This essay makes an effort to demonstrate how human resources are readily available for regional development.

It aids in the provision of employees in a variety of disciplines for both rural and urban regions, which aids in regional development. Human resources are not dispersed equally across all regions, and they have the power to transform a region's economic landscape.

Objectives:

1. To study the level of human resource development at tahsil level.
2. To clarify the problems of human resource development at tahsil level.

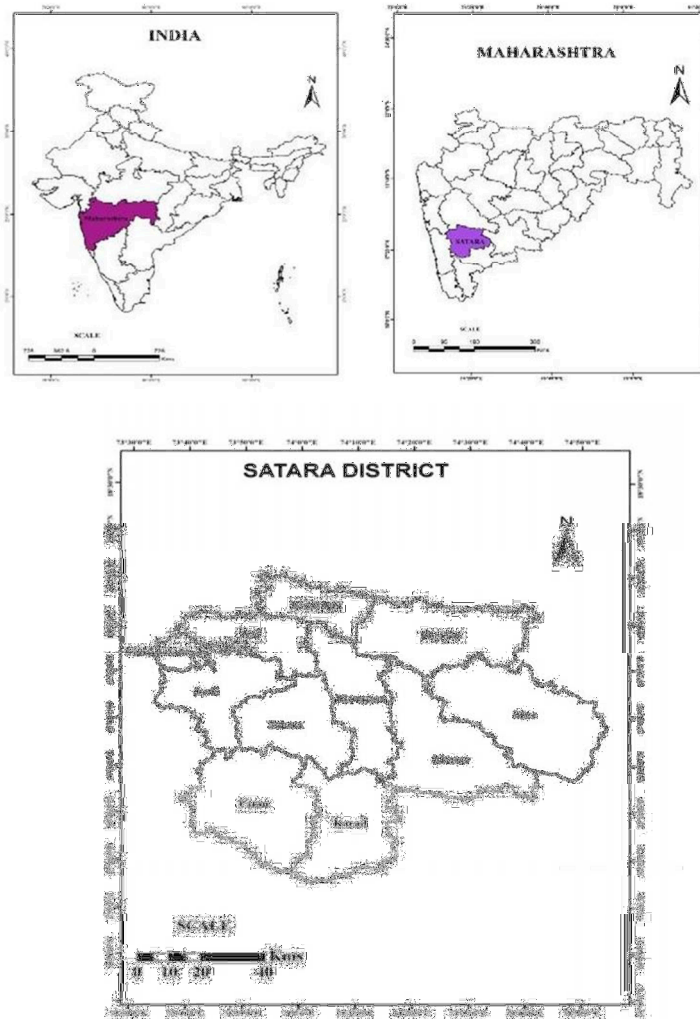
Methodology:

1. Ranking Co-efficient of correlation method is used in this paper.
2. Tahsil-wise secondary data of Demographic characteristics are used in the present study.

Study Area:

Southern Maharashtra is renowned for developing human resources in the state of Maharashtra. One of the key areas for the development of human resources is Satara. It is positioned between 73.33° and 74.54° E longitude and 17.5° to 18.11° N latitude. 3,003,741 people lived in the district's 8609.5 sq. km. total geographic area in 2011. There, 85.83 percent of the population lives in rural areas. Geographically, the Satara district is separated into three regions: a plain area in

the river basin, a western region with high rainfall, and an eastern region with low rainfall and drought-prone terrain. The current study mainly focuses on Satara's 11 tahsils, which have a population of more than 30 lakh. A population density of 287 people per square kilometer may be found in the district. Satara has a literacy rate of 82.87 percent and a sex ratio of 988 females to every 1000 males. The population was made up of 10.76% Scheduled Castes and 0.99% Scheduled Tribes, respectively.



Discussion and Result:

Demographic variables are used in this paper and it shows that the ranks for each tahsil for HRD related activities. This method adopted for all observation to find out ranking on efficient index formula.

S R

Co-efficient Index = -----

N

S R = Sum of Ranks

N = No of observation (variables)

Tahsil-Wise H.R.D. In Satara District

Sr. No.	Tahsils	R1 Pop. Density	R2 Sex Ratio	R3 Literacy	R4 Urban	R5 Health Faci.	R6 Edu. Faci.	R7 Job oppo.	Total Ranks	Co-Efficient
1	Mahabaleshwar	11	6	9	3	4	3	5	41	5.85
2	Jaoli	10	9	10	--	9	8	8	54	9.00
3	Patan	3	8	11	7	8	9	55	55	7.85
4	Wai	8	3	3	4	5	4	7	34	4.85
5	Satara	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	13	1.85
6	Karad	1	4	1	1	2	1	1	11	1.57
7	Koregaon	6	1	5	6	6	6	6	36	5.14
8	Phaltan	4	5	4	5	3	5	4	30	4.28
9	Khandala	9	7	6	7	7	7	3	46	6.57
10	Khatav	5	10	7	--	10	10	10	52	8.66
11	Maan	7	11	8	8	11	11	11	67	9.57

(Socio-Economic abstract of Satara District, 2011)

Good Region For H.R.D. (Score bellow 3):

Facilities for education and health are crucial to human resource development. The Satara and Karad regions were established to conduct commercial, industrial, and service sector operations.

It is a centre for industry and education with the best urban population density, health, and educational services. The tahsils of Phaltan, Khandala, and Wai have small-scale industry and are economically developed areas. There are

enough medical and educational facilities in this tahsil. It ranks second and third.

Moderate Region For H.R.D. (Score between 3 to 7):

Although there is a large geographic area in this area, the level of urbanisation and industrialisation is not fully developed.

This group includes Phaltan, Khandala, Koregaon, and Jaoli Tahsils. Building more educational and health facilities is crucial for planning the growth of human resources. Low population

density and small-scale industry may be found in this district.

Poor Region For H.R.D. (Score above 7):

Due to the steep terrain in Mahableshwer, Patan, and Jaoli Tahsils as well as the drought-prone terrain in Khatav and Maan Tahsils, the human resource development index is quite low in these rural areas. Lack of educational and medical facilities, poorly established industries and infrastructure, steep terrain, and a lack of communication and transportation services all prevent the development of these areas. Because there is almost no urbanisation in a mountainous location, there is little interaction with the developed world. Because of this, growth planning is crucial for the region's overall development because it is hilly and prone to drought.

Conclusion:

This essay tries to demonstrate how there are human resources accessible for local development. It contributes to regional growth and supplies labourers in a variety of professions, including agriculture, forestry, and horticulture in rural areas, and skilled labourers in urban areas, for the region's development. Facilities for education and health care are crucial to urban growth. A region's

population has a beneficial and noticeable impact on the labour force since without people, machinery is worthless for economic and technological growth.

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