



SOCIO - ECONOMIC IMPACT OF EKVIRA AAI FAIR

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ABSTRACT:

Human is the main impact factor of natural resources and natural resources has need the qualitative human resource for the proper utilization and better management of natural resources and also be affected the development of economical condition of the specific country. This paper is based on secondary data collected from census of India (2001), population of Kolhapur district. The study highlighted that, the human resource development is uneven distributed in the Kolhapur District due to the uneven distribution of natural resources and also shows that, co-relation of human resource development in collaboration with natural resources.

INTRODUCTION:

Human resource is more important for the economic development as well as sustainable development. The word 'Development' also implies of 'growth' and 'change' for the betterment as soon as improvement in regional level. There are so many indicators and it is very difficult to take all the indicators of human resource development. It is found that the planning for development is generally done at the macro level. The quality of human resource is determined on technological, social, cultural and economical condition. The human resource development is presented with improving productivity with quality development an achieving aims in a

dynamic economical as well as social environment. This will be also enable to get a proper human resource development plan.

STUDY AREA:

The Kolhapur district is a part of Deccan plateau and western Maharashtra and extremely southern part of Maharashtra state is Kolhapur district lies between 15 43' north to 17 17' north latitude and 72 40' east to 74 42' east longitude. The Kolhapur district comprises 7620 sq. km area which is 2.5 % of the state. The general height of the district is 1000 mtrs and administratively divided into 12 tahsils supports 35, 23,162 population (2001). In general the physiographic arrangement of the district has Sahyadri hills in a north-south direction, plateau area situated to the east of the Sahyadri hills and eastern plain area and Belgaum district of Karnataka state in the south. The climate of Kolhapur is generally temperate. Minimum temperature of the district is 14 c and maximum is 36.9 o c. The average annual rainfall is 2063.67 mm. The decadal growth rate (1991-2001) of population is 17.85 per cent. From the Kolhapur district around 70% of total population lives in rural area. The middle rivers and tributaries i. e. Warna, Panchganga, Kumbhi, Kasari, Bhogavati, Tulasi, Dhamani, Jambhali, Hiranyakeshi, Dudhganga, Vedhganga and Ghatprabha all these river flows from the west to east towards the Bay of Bengal. In the study area also found variety of utilization of land due to the physical setting of the district and socio economic aspects also.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES:

The present paper has main objective to find the levels of human resource development and some objectives are follows.

1. To highlighted the human resources in terms of quality and quantity in the study region.
2. To find out the levels of human resource development in the study region at the tahsil level.
3. To suggest the planning strategies for improving the level of human resource development in the study region.

DATABASE AND METHODOLOGY:

The present study is based on the secondary source of data. Secondary data also obtained from census of India (2001), socio-economic abstract of Kolhapur district (2011).

In this paper ranking co-efficient method is adopted for the analyses of levels of human resource development. Collected data is processed and presented in the table form and represented with choropleth's method for representation of co-efficient index.

DISCUSSION:

Human Resource Development In Kolhapur District

S r. n o.	Tahsil	Populati on Density R1	Wor k- parti cipat ion R2	Sex - rati o R3	Liter acy R4	Urb an Pop u. R5	Post Offic e R6	Ed u. Fac i. R7	Heal th Faci. R8	Σ R	Co- effi. Ind ex
1	Shuwadi	10	8	2	10	7	11	1	10	59	7.3 7
2	Panhala	5	6	10	4	8	8	9	9	59	7.3 7
3	Hatkana ngle	2	12	12	2	2	2	1	1	34	4.2 5

4	Shirol	3	10	9	3	3	1	1	3	33	4.1 2
5	Karvir	1	11	11	1	1	4	8	12	49	6.1 2
6	Bavda	12	2	6	12	-	9	1	2	44	5.5
7	Radhana gri	9	1	8	8	-	7	1	5	39	4.8 7
8	Kagal	6	4	7	5	4	3	1	6	36	4.5
9	Bhudarg ad	7	3	5	6	-	6	11	7	45	5.6 2
10	Ajra	8	9	1	9	5	10	12	8	62	7.7 5
11	Gadhingl aj	4	7	4	7	6	5	10	4	47	5.8 7
12	chandga d	11	5	3	11	-	12	1	11	54	6.7 5

The present study shows the, human resource development in Kolhapur district with demographic variables such as, population density, sex-ratio, literacy, urban population etc. For the processing and analyses of the data also adopted for all variables to find out ranking on co-efficient index method. Formula of co-efficient index as fallows,

$$\text{Co-efficient Index} = \frac{\sum R}{N}$$

Where,

$\sum R$ = Sum of Ranks

N = No of Variables

The co-efficient index also shows that Kolhapur district has human resource development in medium form. The low co-efficient index is 4.12 in Shirol tahasil shows highly human resource development due to the fertile soil, development of agriculture, development of sugarcane industries and highest index found, which is 7.37 in tow tahsils also i.e. Shahuwadi and Panhala tahsil due to the physiographic setting of this region. In these tahsils also accurse hilly region, it shows human resource development is low.

Kolhapur district can be divided in to three categories by the co-efficient index, these categories or region as follows;

Dynamic region (Co-efficient index bellow 6)

Prospective region (Co-efficient index between 6 to 7)

Problematic region (Co-efficient index above 7)

Dynamic region:

The highest proportion of urban population, agricultural field is very developed, advanced in industrial sector and educational status as well as health status is well in this region, so development of this region is very better than other region. The dynamic region occupys 4171.3sq. km. area and 18,98,844 population is concentrated In this region included Hatkanangle, Shirol, Gagan Bavda, Radhanagari, Kagal, Bhudargad and Gadhinglaj tasil. In this region the concentration of Co-operative sugar industries are very high, due to this reason sugar cane crop (Economic crop) is highly yielding in this region. Shirol, Hatkanangale and Kagal tahsils are highly dynamic and economically developed region. Shirol tahsil gets first rank in the dynamic region of human resource development, due to the agricultural as well as industrial development also. Hatkanangle tahsil gets second rank due to the highly developed

agriculture sector. Kagal tahsil gets third rank, because of Kagal MIDC, sugar factories as well as sufficient educational and health facilities.

Prospective region:

In this region there are two tahsils i.e. Karvir and Chandgad tahsils. Prospective region also cover an area of 1673.9 sq.km. and the 10,87,647 population is included. In this region natural resources, educational facilities status are well, but technical and socio-economic levels of utilization of resources is less developed. Karvir tahsil also shows that in literacy and urban population having in first rank but work participation and health facilities are less due to this reason the human resource development is medium level in this tahsil. The human resource development is medium level in the Chandad tahsil due to the physiographic condition and concentration of remote area.

Problematic region:

In this region included tow tahsils i.s. Ajra, Shahuwadi and Panhala. The lack of natural resources, lack of infrastructure, lack of educational and health facilities and less of economic development are the main problems shown in this region and due to this the human resource development is very less. The problematic region occupies 2000.4 sq. km. area and 5.36,672 population is concentrated. These three tahsils present with hilly region so, agricultural area and its development is low. These three tahsils faced problem of less urbanization as well as industrlization so most of the population of this region migrated to the Kolhapur, Pune and Mumbai city for the job, education and standard of living.

SUGGESTIONS:

1. For better development of human resource development in Kolhapur district some suggestions as fallows;
2. Regional development planning should be set up.

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3. Introducing the awareness program about natural resources and its utilization.
4. Integrated area program should be provided for the improvement of political, social status with educational and health condition also.

CONCLUSION:

Kolhapur district also shows that, the human resource development is medium level due to the imbalance in distribution of natural resources and its proper use. The shirol tahsil represent with highest human resource development due to the agricultural and sugarcane industries development. Lowest human resource development is found in Ajra tahsil due to the physiographic condition. In this region balanced regional development is most needed. Development planning should be taken for the economic, socio-political status, infrastructural facilities as well as educational and health facilities. Increasing education and health facilities essential for planning on the level of human resource development in the prospective as well as problematic region. Better planning for development and integrated program should be taken, Kolhapur district become as most developed in human resource development. If these problems will overcome and solved, this district can be developed very much

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