REGIONAL DISPARITIES OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT IN PATHARDI TAHSIL OF AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT (M.S)

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ABSTRACT

The human resources development is not equal over the nation, it is spatial disparity refers to the uneven distribution of socio-economic variables across in India. Measuring spatial inequality usually involves calculating their socio-economic parameters. The government of India has lunched many socio-economic programmers like, education, health, work and supply of electricity for all villages, irrigation for every part of land etc for development of human resource. The main objective an attempt has been present in this paper to identify the level of human resource development and its pattern during decade 2011 in Pathardi Tahsil. Data have occupied from census 2011 to identify backwardness a simple statistical calculation has been performing with help of the secondary data for selected parameters to get their index values.

KEYWORDS: *Regional Disparities, Pathardi, Z Score, Ahmednagar District*

INTRODUCTION

Regional disparies in the levels of development are the invention of regional disparies in the distribution of physical resources, regional disparies in cultural events with the regional disparies framework etc. regional disparies in technological achievements have been mention as the third major factors (first physical second cultural) accountable for creating regional disparies in the level of development. The factor dependable for such a technological separate in the world is not arguable at this point. As technology is a vital input of development strategies, therefore the regional disparies in the levels of technological improvement play a vital role in the charitable rise to the regional disparies in the levels of development.

Study Area

Pathardi Tahsil is located to the east of Ahmednagar district in Maharashtra. It covers the total area of 1177.84 sq.km. It is a rural area having 135 villages. It extends up to 18^054'N to 19^012'N latitude and 74^054'E to 75^024'E longitude. The region is surrounding by hills and there is a scarcity of rain. A large portion of the population is involved in the sugarcane cutting. This population remains outside the area for more than six months and work as sugarcane cutters. The economy of the region is large depending on agriculture dairy farming, poultry, and other occupations.

Database and Methodology

The present paper is been based on the secondary source data mainly collected from district census handbook of Ahmednagar, various department of akole thasil. The statistical method used for finding the level of Human Resources development in used Z score method. **Z score Value**: To calculate the level of Human Resources development all the indicators. Using the (**Z score Value).** The score values of parameters like population density, population growth, literacy and irrigated area etc. have computed using the following formula.

$$Z = \frac{Xi - \bar{X}}{STDX}$$

Composite Scores

The current study has approved for examining the human resource development at micro-level. The development of the analysis, the level of HRD development was considered by perceiving various demographics, amenities, agricultural, and occupation parameters at the village level. The Score method have used and calculated various parameters the villages were classified into the Five regions 1) backward 2) poor 3) moderately developing and 4) developing 5) Town. The easy understanding every parameter has been adapted into scores. The score values have given to village level for each parameter. The score values of the selected variables have been base on the significance to the human resource. The score values of the parameters like population density, population growth, sex ratio, irrigated area, main workers, other main workers, and marginal workers etc. using the range from mean (-) 3 STD to mean (+) 3 STD. The difference between the Z score and the score given in the present study is that the score values have given signs. Therefore, the villages having values less than the mean positively scored. Secondly, the score values are in discrete series, while the Z score values are in the constant series. Last calculated matrix of the number of 19 parameters in 2011 census periods. The nineteen parameters having selected the used correlation for Human Resources parameters that is positive relation have select parameters.

The Parameters

The level of human resources development in the study area at a point of time can be calculated based on various parameters. The study at the micro level that villages have been evaluated based on 19 parameters given below. The composite score method has been worked to with the score values of all the parameters. The selected parameters was Sex Ratio, Population Growth, Population Density, Literacy, Female Literacy, S.T Population, S.C Population, Education Facilities, Medical Facilities,Drinking Water Facility, Distance from the Market Place, Banking Facility, Types of Electrification, Accessibility, Communication, Irrigated Area, Main Workers, Main Other Workers and Main Marginal workers.
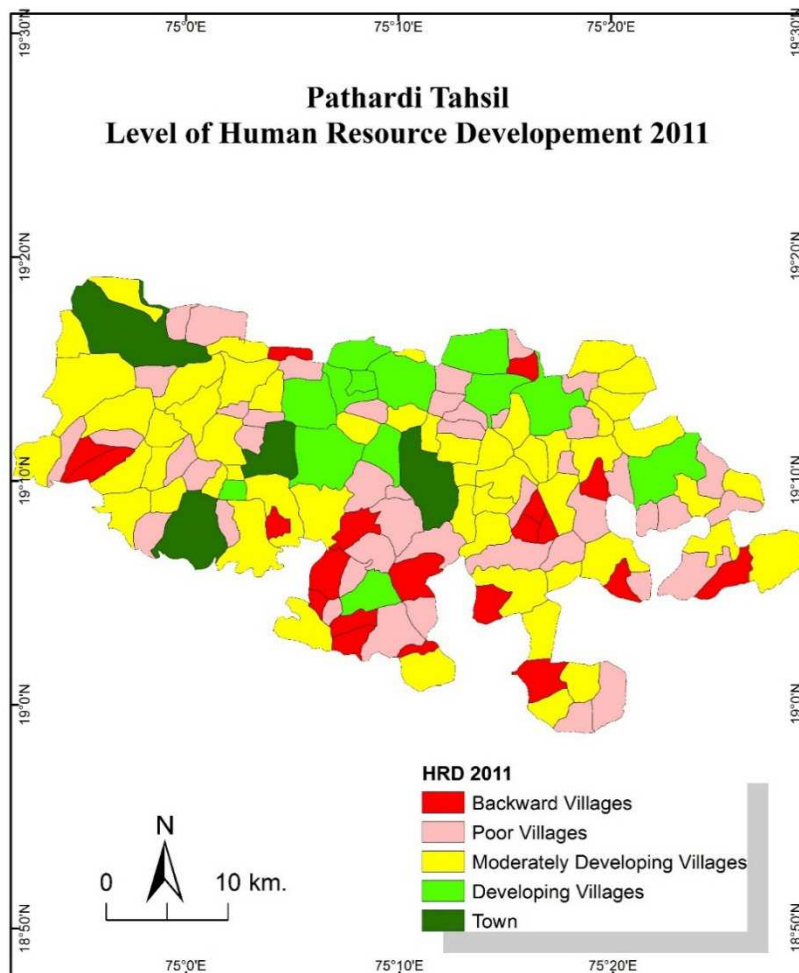
RESULTS

The backward villages are mainly located on the hilly track. The poor villages are of small size and the majority is from the western hilly track and the northeast part of the tahsil and maximum villages are located southern part it is the hilly area. There are 20 having backward villages, those villages are Ambika Nagar, Bondarwadi, Chitalwadi, Damalwadi, Dhakanwadi, Dhangarwadi, Dongarwadi, Hakewadi,Kalewadi, Karadwadi,Kasalwadi Kopare, Kuttarwadi, Landakwadi, Manewadi, Pattryacha Tanda, Ranjani, Rupnarwadi, Shindewadi and Somthane Bk etc.. The poor villages are 45 those villages are Adgaon, Agaskhand, Auranjpur, Badewadi, Bharajwadi, Bhawarwadi, Bhilwade, Borsewadi,

Chekewadi,Chumbhali,Dagadwadi,Damalwadi Dhakanwadi, Dhamangaon, Dharwadi, Ekanathwadi, Ghumatwadi, Gitewadi,Hanuman Takali, Hatra, Jambhali, Jawalwadi, Joharwadi, Kadgaon Karodi, Kasarwadi, Kaudgaon, Kelwandi, Kolsangavi and Malegaon etc. The moderate developing villages are located in the eastern plain area and western part of the tahsil. Moderate developing villages are 53, those villages are Akola, Alhanwadi, Bhalgaon, Bhose, Bhutetakali, Chichondi, ChinchpurIjade, Chinchpur PangulDangewadi, Dulechandgaon, Ghaitadakwadi, Jatdeole, JawakhedeDumala, JawakhedeKhalsa, Jirewadi,Jogewadi,Kalas Pimpri,Kalegaon Fakir,Kamat Shingave, Karegaon Khandgaon, Kherde and Kolhar etc. the town villages are only four those villages are Karanji,Miri,Pathardi and Tisgaon (Table and map no 01).

Table 1: Level of HRD and Number of Villages

Score Value	Level of HRD	Number of Villages	Percentages
Less than 30	Backward villages	20	15
30.1 to 40	Poor villages	45	33
40.1 to 50	Moderated developing villages	53	39
50.1 to 60	Developing	13	10
More than 60.1	Town	04	3

Map no01: Level of HRD

Figure 1: Level of HRD (2011)

CONCLUSIONS

In the backward and poor villages supply permanent drinking water facility, developed Road and Transportation linkage, with supply hospital facilities in the base of population and proper implication. The irrigation area increasing thus apply schemes of government and NGO **Jalyukta shivar yojana** and watershed management program and implementation of Government schemes for farmers. That is these all villages located in hilly area side thus goat and sheep farming schemes, the educational awareness take in peoples.

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