

## MICRO LEVEL PLANNING OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT IN PATHARDI TAHSIL OF AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT (M.S)

*Lawande Gangadhar Bhauro<sup>1</sup> & Mhaske P. H<sup>2</sup>*

*<sup>1</sup>Research Scholar, Department of Geography, New Arts Commerce and Science College,*

*Affiliated SavitribaiPhule, Pune University, Ahmednagar, Maharashtra, India*

*<sup>2</sup>Research Guide and Assistant Professor, Shri. Dnyaneshwar Mahavidyalaya, Ahmednagar Maharashtra, India*

---

**Received: 12 Nov 2018**

**Accepted: 19 Nov 2018**

**Published: 28 Nov 2018**

---

### **ABSTRACT**

*Literacy is an index of human resources development and the quality of human life. Literacy is one of the major factors on which economic and social development. According to the census, literacy means as the ability to read and write the person name and make simple sentences. The literacy is increasing almost four times, which is a remarkable achievement. The present papers intend to analysis the spatiotemporal patterns of literacy in Pathardi Tahsil. The database collection secondary source from district census handbook.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Literacy, Human Resources, Planning, PathardiTahsil*

### **INTRODUCTION**

The development of any region is associated with human resources development. The various techniques to measure the level of human resources development. The study has used only literacy parameters the micro level study. Literacy is importance indicator of socio-cultural development and political consciousness. In fact it is vehicle of socio-economic transformation as it facilities the acquisition of specific skill and occupation competence and accelerate the process of social change. Literacy is an index of human resources development and the quality of human life. Literacy is one of the major factors on which economic and social development. According to the census, literacy means as the ability to read and write the person name and make simple sentences. The literacy is increasing almost four time that is a remarkable achievement. The concept of literacy that varies from country to country and generally refers to the minimum level of literacy skills. This minimum level of skills varies from the ability to communicate orally to make a check of a variety of difficult arithmetical computation.

### **STUDY AREA**

PathardiTahsil 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<sup>0</sup>54'N to 19<sup>0</sup>12'N latitude and 74<sup>0</sup>54'E to 75<sup>0</sup>24'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-based on the agriculture dairy farming, poultry, and other occupations.

## DATABASE AND METHODOLOGY

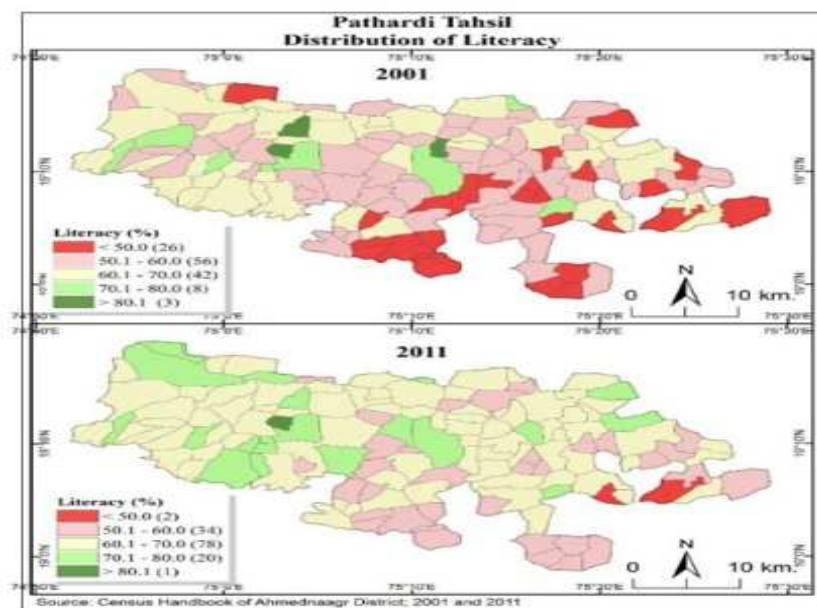
The present paper is based on the secondary source of data mainly collected from district census handbook of Ahmednagar District and literacy rate is calculated with help of following formula.

$$\text{Literacy Rate} = \frac{\text{Literate Population}}{\text{Total Population above 6 year age}} \times 100$$

**AMIS:** To assess the spatiotemporal patterns of literacy during 2001 to 2011 census periods.

## RESULT ANALYSIS

This indicates that the improvements in literacy rates have been observed only in the large villages and hence number of village invention below average. The highest literacy village only one 81.85 % peoples have literate SomthaneKh Village. Very poor states of literacy population in Ekanathwadi and Ambika Nagar less than 50% population were literate and more than 50% people have illiterate. More of literacy villages located was in the north and northeast part of the tahsil, which is low literacy villages located hilly area. Most of the moderated village having located in the Middle East and north part in the study area. Only one village was an averagely good position of literacy village SomthaneKh because of this village total drought-prone area, not a water source and not agricultural development thus only main source of jobs the government employment. In 2011 less than 50 percentage village under this groped EkanathwadiAmbika Nagar and good literacy position villages under more than 80 percentage SomthaneKh. village and more than 50 percentage and less than 80 percentage villages are 132 namely Pathardi,ShingaveKeshavShankarwadi, Miri, Renukaiwadi, Adgaon, KamatShingave,MohojKh.,Mohoj Bk. Nimbodi, Devrai, Tribhuwanwadi, Kaudgaon, Joharwadi, Khandgaon, Lohasar, VaijuBabhulgaon, Dagadwadi, Bhoose, Karanji, Satwad, Ghatshiras, Karadwadi, Kasarwadi, JawakhedeDumala, JawakhedeKhalsa, Kopare, Hanuman Takali, ChitaliPadali, Sakegaon, Kalegaon Fakir, Prabhupimpri, PagoriPimpalgaon, Sangavi Bk., SangaviKh. Etc.



**Figure 1: Literacy Distribution of Literacy 2001 to 2011**

**Table 1: Literacy Distribution in Percentage**

Years	Index Value of Literacy Distribution in %					Total Village
	< 50	50.1-60	60.1-70	70.1-80	>80.1	
2001	26	56	42	08	03	135
%	19	42	31	6	2	100%
2011	02	34	78	20	01	135
%	1.25	25	58	15	0.75	100%

## CONCLUSIONS

This paper discusses gender inequality in literacy at the micro level as an example of unequal social relation rooted. There is a large internal variation in literacy rate and there are some pockets, which still needs special efforts for the educational developed. All over literacy conduction not good in the study area. This population remains outside the area for more than six months and work as sugarcane cutters. The economy of the region is largely base on the agriculture dairy farming, poultry, and other occupations. It is found that gender disparity in literacy is decreasing in the last decade with increasing literacy rate. In the study area, literacy position is not good because of maximum peoples migrated search a new job and sugar cutting labor migrated in all over Maharashtra.

## REFERENCES

1. Gadekar Deepak Janardhan (2015) *A Temporal study of Human Resources Development in the Akoletahsil, International Journal of Research Journal Vol-03, Issue-05 P/p 273-280.*
2. Gadekar Deepak Janardhan (2015) *Human Resources Development in the Akoletahsil, Ahemd nagr district, (M.S, India) Quest International Multidisciplinary Research Journal Vol-IV, Issue-IV P/p 113-119.*
3. Gadekar Deepak Janardhan (2015) *Level of Human Resources Development- Concepts and Review. Acme International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Vol. III, Issue-VI P/p 48-61.*
4. Dhanawade and Pawar D.H (2009) *Gender disparity in Walwatahsil of Sangli District (Maharashtra): A geographical Analysis. Proceeding of the State Level Conference on Recent trends in Geography. MahavirMahavidalaya, Kolhapur P/p14-18.*
5. Chandna R.C (2014) *Geography of Population, Kalyani Publication New Delhi P/p 407-411.*



