

## **The Study of Human resource Development in the Jalgaon District of Maharashtra**

---

**\*Dr. Vijay Dinanath Chaudhari.**

Asst. Professor, Geography Dept.  
B.P. Arts, S.M.A. Sci. & K.K.C. Com. College,  
Chalisgaon, Dist. Jalgaon. (MAHARASHTRA)  
e-mail- [vd.chaudhari80@gmail.com](mailto:vd.chaudhari80@gmail.com)  
Mob. - 9850080570.

**\*\* Prof. Gavit Satish Dharma**

HOD, Geography UG & PG  
Shri Chhatrapati Shivaji College  
Omerga Dist. Osmanabad (MH)  
email- gavit79@gmail.com

### **Introduction:**

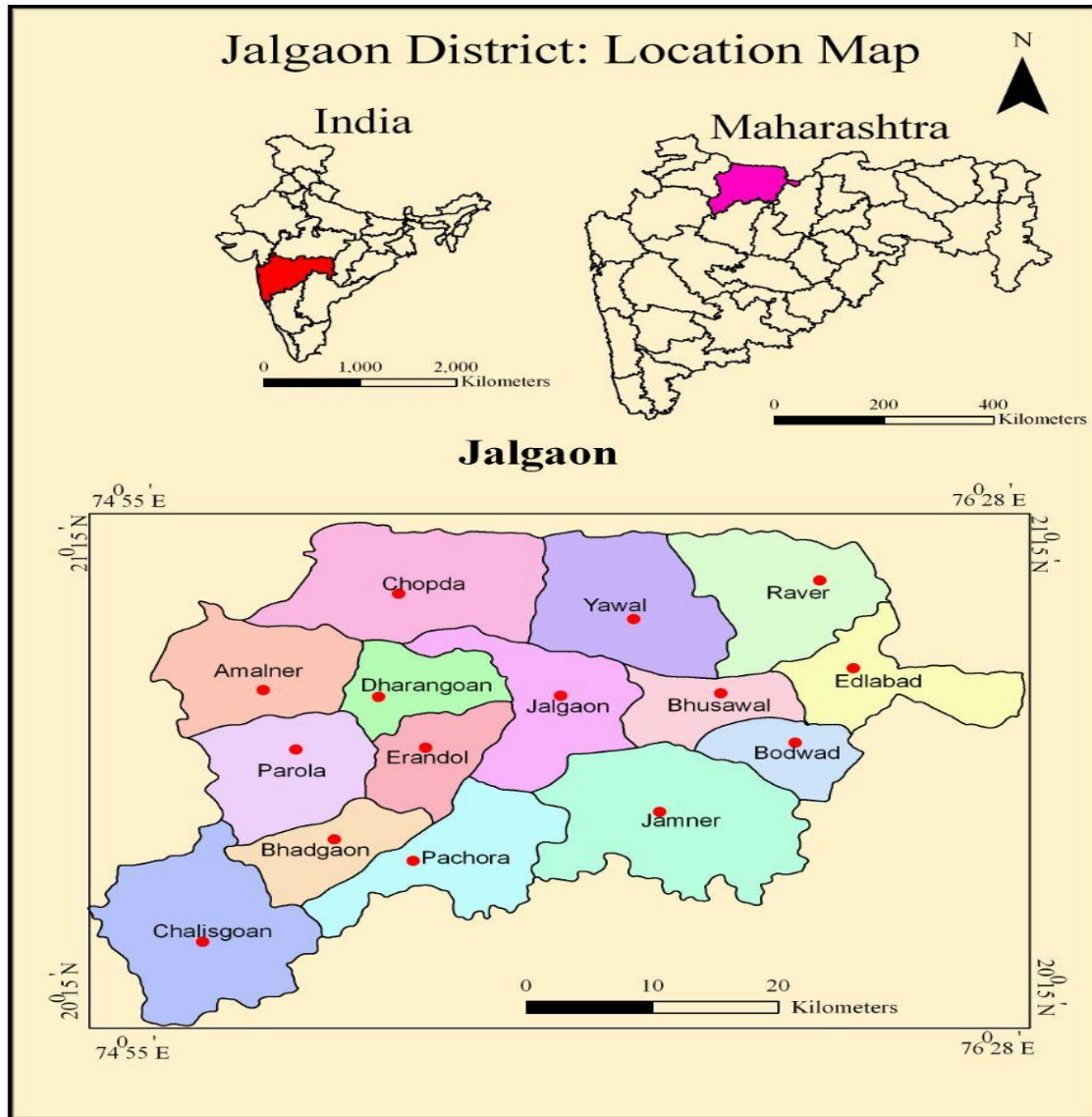
The regional development needs proper use of human resources. The measurement of human resources development is difficult, mainly because it is not traded in the market like the physical or capital goods, (Misra and Puri 1998). The aim of achieving economic development and reducing the disparity so as to region. Regional balance can be achieved only if the development is inclusive, so that the fruits of development will reach to all the sections of the society. To achieve this aim, it is necessary to study the various levels of human development of the region. It is found that the planning for development is generally done at the macro level; actually, this should be done at the micro level, taking cities as a basic unit of development. In the present study, it is aimed to consider a city as a unit for human resource development. This will also enable to get a proper city development plan.

### **Study Area:**

The Jalgaon district is one of the smallest district of Maharashtra located at the edge of Maharashtra's northern boundary enveloped by Madhya Pradesh on the north, Dhule and Akola districts on the west and east respectively. The district is bounded by undulating landscapes of Satpuda ranges on the north and the Ajanta mountain ranges in the south. The district lies in the Tapi and Girna basin.

The district lies between 20° 15' and 21° 15' North latitudes and 74° 55' to 76° 28' East longitudes. It is bounded by Madhya Pradesh state to the north, and by the districts of Buldhana to the east, Jalna to the southeast, Aurangabad to the south, Nashik to the southwest, and Dhule to the west. The area of the district is 11,765 sq. km. The district consists 15 Tehsil namely Jalgaon, Jamner, Chalisgaon, Dharangaon, Bhusawal, Bodwad, Yawal, Raver, Muktainagar, Amalner, Chopda, Parola, Pachora, Bhadgaon and Erandol. According to the 2011 census Jalgaon

district had a population of 4,224,442. It stands 46<sup>th</sup> in population in the country. The district had a population density of 359 inhabitants per square kilometer. Its population growth rate over the decade 2001-2011 was 14.71 percent. Jalgaon has a sex ratio of 922 females for every 1000 males and a literacy rate of 79.73 percent and total number of villages is 1513.



Jalgaon District Location Map 1.1

### **Aims and Objectives:**

The present study proposes to analyse the level of rural development, particularly human resources development in the context of socio-economic set up of the Jalgaon District. The study intends to adopt a geographical approach. This means that attempt will be made to find out the level of human resource development.

1. To assess the level of human resource development of each village on the basis of demographic, social, economic and infrastructural parameters. This will be useful to evolve micro-regions for planning.
2. To suggest the planning strategies for improving the level of human resource development and for reducing the disparities in human resource development in each micro-region.

### **Methodology:**

#### **Database:**

Considering a village as a unit for the Jalgaon district of Maharashtra State. The data pertaining to different aspects of the study area is collected from the Village Talathi Office, Grampanchayat, Panchayat Samiti, Tahsil Office, Department of Education and Irrigation, and other departments of Jalgaon District. District Census Handbook.

#### **Score Method:**

The study has been carried out with the 10 parameters have been converted into appropriate scores with the view of human resource development in mind. The scores, thus obtained have been added so as to evolve composite score for a village. The villages that were classified on the basis of composite scores and micro-regions have been identified.

#### **Computer and GIS Techniques:**

For preparation of the summary tables from matrix of village wise score of 10 parameters computer techniques have been found to be suitable. The analysis and integration of multivariate and multi date data may be carried out and presented by using GIS techniques.

#### **The Parameters for Scoring:**

The level of human development in any area at a point of time can be computed on the basis of various parameters. For the present study at the micro level, the villages have been evaluated on the basis of 10 parameters given below.

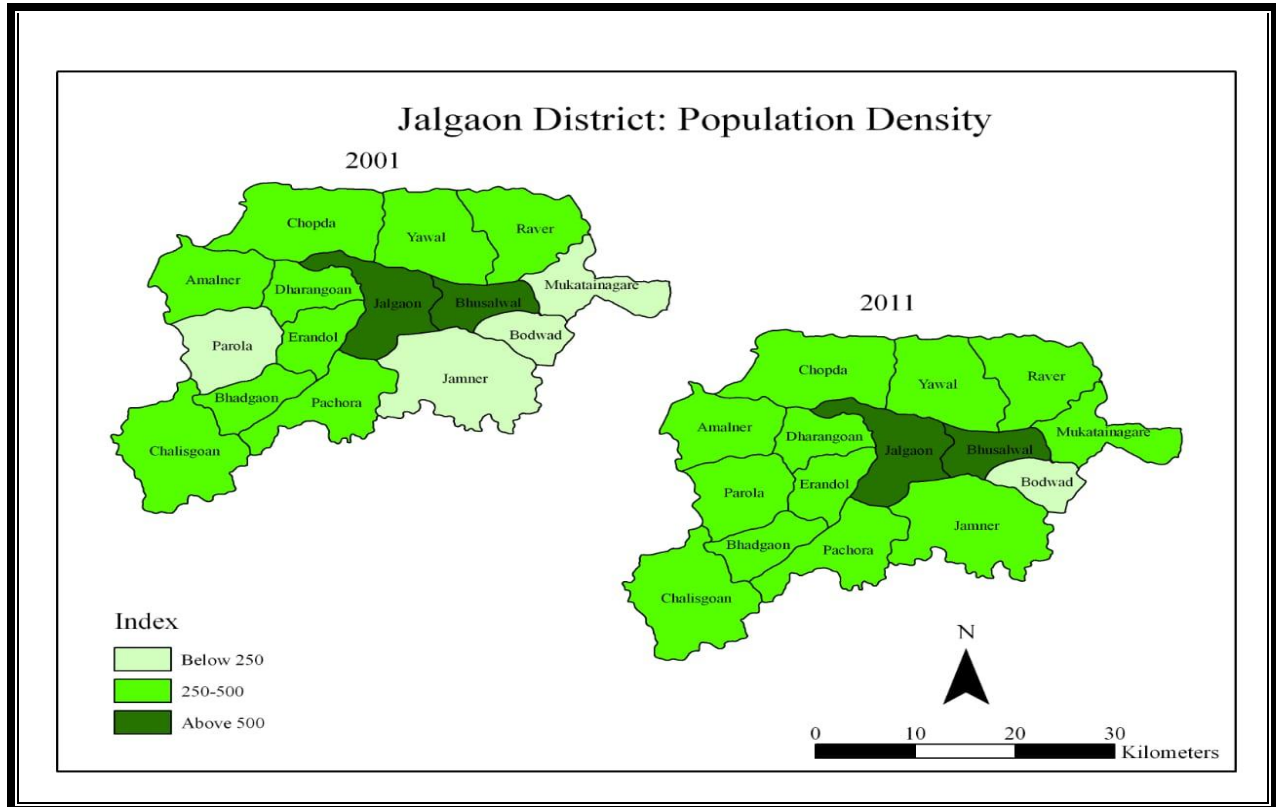
**1) Population Density:**

Sr No	Population Density	Score	Number of Villages
1	Blow 250	3	69
2	250 to 500	2	24
3	Above 500	1	07

Mean- 250

Min-7

Max- 3367



Jalgaon District: Density of Population 1.2

**2) Population Growth:**

Sr No	Population Growth	Score	Number of Villages
1	Less than -35	1	16
2	-34to -11	2	23
3	-10 to 15	3	56
4	16 to 40	4	03
5	41 to 90	3	02

Mean- 14.89

Min- 54.79

Max- 113.68

**3) Sex Ratio:**

Sr No	Sex Ratio	Score	Number of Villages
1	Less than 850	1	17
2	851 to 900	2	16
3	901 to 950	3	63
4	951 to 1000	3	03
5	1001 to 1050	2	01
		Min- 860	Max- 1040

**4) Irrigated Area:**

Sr No	Irrigated Area	Score	Number of Villages
1	Less than 18.00	1	26
2	18.01 to 49.00	2	12
3	49.01 to 80.00	3	48
4	80.01 to above	4	14
Mean-		Min-0.50	Max-100

**5) Medical Facility:**

Sr No	Number of Medical Facility Units	Score	Number of Villages
1	No Facility	0	63
2	1	1	19
3	2	2	11
4	3	3	07

**6) Drinking Water Facility:**

Sr No	Number of source of drinking water	Score	Number of Villages
1	1	1	18
2	2	2	46
3	3	3	22
4	4	4	12
5	5	5	02

**7) Education Facility:**

Sr No	Education Unit	Score	Number of Villages
1	1 to 4	1	59
2	5 to 10	2	24
3	11 to 12	3	13
4	13 to 15	4	01
5	15 to 17	5	01

6	University and Research Institute	6	02
---	-----------------------------------	---	----

**8) Accessibility:**

Sr No	Accessibility Types	Score	Number of Villages
1	Road	1	22
2	Tar Road	2	56
3	State Highway	3	14
4	Railway Station	4	08

**9) Families below Poverty Line:**

Sr No	Families B.P.L. %	Score	Number of Villages
1	Less than 2.34	6	02
2	2.35 to 20.00	5	46
3	20.01 to 39.00	4	36
4	39.01 to 60.00	3	12
5	60.01 to 70.00	2	03
6	Above 70.00	1	01

Mean- 20.90

Min- 00

Max-81.00

**10) Banking Facility:**

Sr No	Number of Units	Score	Number of Villages
1	0	0	32
2	1	1	39
3	2	2	16
4	3	3	09
5	4	4	03
6	5	5	01

**Demographic Profile of Jalgoan District (Census-2011)**

Population	4,224,442
Density Of Population (persons/sq km)	313
Men	2,197,835
Women	2,026,607
Child Population	5,13797
Male Child	2,80,915
Female Child	2,32,882
0-6 Child Population %	12.16%
0-6 Male Child Population %	12.78%
0-6 Female Population %	11.49%
Child Sex Ratio(Child females/1000 males)	829

Sex Ratio(Females/1000 Males)	922
0-6 Child	243654
Primary School Child	662118
Secondary School Child	123314
Higher Secondary School Child	78316

### **Regions according to levels of Human Resource Development:**

Thus for the regionalization has been carried out with a micro level approach and the study area can be divided into 03 sub-region. Region wise appraisal has been given in the following paragraphs. In addition to this, attempt has been made to develop region specific strategy for improving human resources.

#### **Region 1: Backward Villages:**

In Jalgoan district it has been observed than eleven villages at the minimum level of human resources development on the basis of the 10 selected parameters. These villages are situated foot on Satpuda Mountain. This has led to the difficulties in transport and communication in their areas. These villages have a hilly and undulating terrain and it was observed that about 80 % of the land is not suitable for cultivation. It was also observed that the population density in these villages is very less. As is stated earlier, these villages have predominantly tribal population. Hence, the literacy rate also is the lowest and these villages have a high proportion BPL Population.

Suggested Planning Strategy for Backward Villages:

- a) Development of Agriculture – Improving Irrigation Facility, Bringing additional land under cultivation, Improvement in cultivation Practices, Forest based activities.
- b) Tribal Development, Education Facility, Transportation Facility.

#### **Region 2: Moderately Developing Villages:**

This is the largest group amongst all the levels with 48 villages are enlisted in the accompanying table. This level is also the largest in area; even though this level is moderately developing it has the highest agricultural density amongst all groups. Almost half of the area under cultivation is under irrigation 43.12 present of the total population resides in this level of villages. It has second best sex ratio amongst all the three regions. Overall, it may be conclude that this level is moderately developed and show the trends of the backward levels.

Suggested Planning Strategy for Moderately Developing Villages:

- a) Proper utilization of the Potential.
- b) Education
- c) Proper strategy for future growth.
- d) Increase in the Medical Facility.

### **Region 3: Developing Villages:**

Apart from the urban areas, this is the economically and socially a better level group and has the potential of becoming a fully developed area. These villages have more number of households per unit than any other level group. The total population also is comparatively higher. Leaving apart the urban area, this level has the highest population density and has a moderate sex ratio at 935. The total working population is the lowest amongst the village level groups. The main working population percentage standing at 42 % is the lowest amongst all groups except the urban group.

Suggested Planning Strategy for Developing Villages:

a) Improvement in the sex ratio. b) Transportation and Market linkages. c) Proper restructuring of agro based activities.

### **Conclusion:**

Moderately Developing Villages and Developing Villages show comparative better status of human resources development in agricultural resources, especially in cash crops like cotton, sugar cane, and banana. Similarly, these regions have developed subsidiary occupation like dairying in successful manner as far as the production aspect is concerned.

### **References:**

- 1) Banerjee, Gulab Singh (1995): "Geography of Human Resources" Mohit Publication, New Delhi, PP-15-223.
- 2) Jagdale, and Dr.Praveen Sptarshi,(2002) "The study of the human resource development in Junnar tehsil" Maharashtra Bhugolshastra Sanshodhan Partika, vol: XVU, No:1 Jan-June:2002, pp27-32.
- 3) Jagdale, and Dr.Praveen Sptarshi,(2010) "Regional disparity in the human resource development in the Junnar Tahsil" Maharashtra Bhugolshastra Sanshodhan Partika, vol: XXVII, No:1 Jan-June:2010, pp 68-78.
- 4) Hassan, Mohammad Izahar : "Population Geography", Rawat Publication, New Delhi.
- 5) George, J.Demko, Harold M. Rose, George A. Schenell : Population Geography: A Reader, McGraw- Hill Book Company, New York.
- 4) [www.jalgaonzp.gov.in](http://www.jalgaonzp.gov.in)
- 5) <https://jalgaon.gov.in/>