A STUDY OF POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS IN THE PATHARDI TAHSIL OF AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT, MAHARASHTRA STATE, INDIA

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ABSTRACT--
The most important reason for studying the characteristics of population is that it helps to understand the human capital and it is useful for the government to plan in various ways. Population is a resources it is classified into two types, numerical and qualitative. Numerical population resources include population distribution, growth rate and age group. At the same time the knowledge, skill, literacy of the peoples mainly in the quality population etc. It including many such things. The secondary data is used for all these studies and from this the objectives of the organization are fulfilled. In the human resources development in Pathardi tehsil, sex ratio is decreasing and literacy is increasing but female literacy is less than male literacy. This research having based on temporal analysis from 1951 to 2011 census periods. The human resources development has become more common and unsatisfied study area.

KEYWORDS: *HRD, Demographic Parameters, Population Characteristics, Spatio- Temporal Analysis.* --------------------

INTRODUCTION

HRD (Human Resources Development) is continues progressive and human resource accounting is a new concept, developed by Lew and Schwarty in 1971. In human resources development it is necessary to refer to quantitative as well as qualitative things. The concept of human resources has been studied by different scientists in different fields or in different direction as well as is taken differently in different senses. At the same time HRD has studied in different knowledge in different subjects. The word 'Demography' has come from the Greek word , 'Demos' means to people or population and 'Graphein' means   study or describe [5, 6] .Prof Nadlar was the first to deliver a comprehensive concept of the human resources development program. He subdivided the human resources development program into two types. In the first program on available human resources and the second program on potential human resources for future use. The first program is the optimal use of productive human resources and the use of non-productive human resources. The second program, their human resources development is a continuous process it ends only at the death of a person. The study and analysis of population and human resources is considered importance from the social point of view and in the interest of the nation or any region. [31] .The study of human resources and population is considered importance as population components and HRD components is importance for economic and social development of any nation or region. The mainly include population growth rate, literacy, population density, sex ratio, etc elements are viewed from a positive point of view. The Pathardi tehsil is a completely drought-prone and hilly area due to which it appears to have affected the geographical condition on human resources. For all these reasons the Pathardi tehsil is selected for the study. The population and human resource factors were studied according to geographical area and situation in any region. The HRD elements not only active resources but also play an importance role in developments for any region.   The population characteristics for the study of human resources development in any area. There for the main objective of this research is to study human development therefore demographic factors are considered in the study area.

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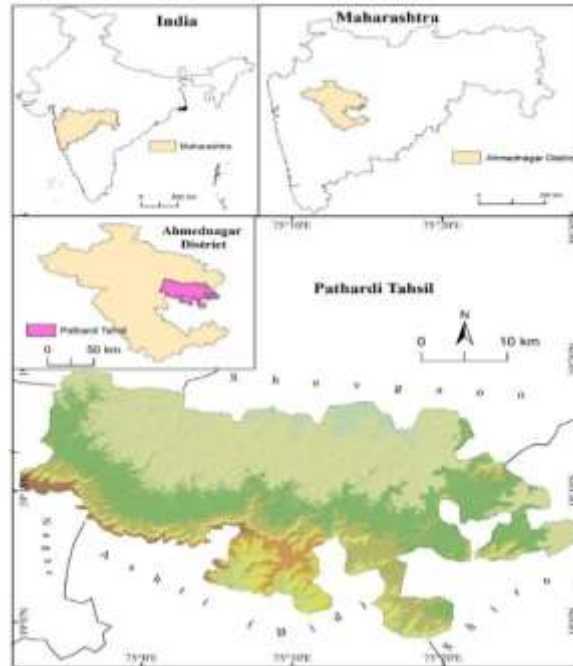
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The significant measures of HRD is sex ratio, population growth rate, density, literacy and occupation [19] .Woman as resources because the more educated the more economic status of the family [9] .Human resources is considered to be the most importance factor for water pollution because of human intellect cause a lot of pollution [7, 24] . The human resources development is temporal change it is not stable as well as population density, sex ratio and literacy are not a stable parameters of HRD [14, 36] . The Kendall coefficient index is importance for agricultural development [12] . He studied a level of human resources development in the akole place. The calculated level of HRD base on the Z score value, there are 19 parameters used for finding the HRD level. The HRD parameters are Population density, literacy, sex ratio, Population Growth, HH worker, Other Main Workers Main, Marginal workers. Marginal workers in negative indicators in the level of HRD with the S.T population [17] . The human resource development process is diverse, dynamic and multi-dimensional. Human resources development is the process of helping people to acquire competencies. Only the development of human resources is the key to the overall social-economic development of a nation [31] .The tourist as resources and there is an invisible trade. There are tourist as a resources for any nation because of tourism brings economic benefits to any region or nation [11]. Development is continues the process and the economic development of each nation depends on the available hum and natural resources [18. Some of the characteristics of human resources are mainly the factors e.g. literacy, sex ration, population density, growth rate, human amenities and occupation [16, 26] . He most important reason forest area decreases due to population growth, industrialization, and land using [20, 32] . Man is a resources, due to his intellect and his development the quality of the environment is declining [15] . Various pollution in a large number of different area and man is the only resources that causes changes in the environment [13, 23] . The HRD parameters are importance for leveling of developments those parameters are population density, sex ratio, literacy rate of population, working capacity of nay area, marginal worker is negative parameters as well as the human amenities. [34,35] . Agricultural development and productivity depends on human resources factors [21] . The qualities of human depend on the available of education facilities [8, 10, 22]. Human resources is the significant factors effecting on damaged of soil ecosystem. [36. They studied the socio-economic status of women in Ahmednagar district. The used six socioeconomic indicators like general child sex ratio with sex ratio, literacy rate, participation of work rate, workers in the non-agricultural sector, the proportion of the urban population. The usage rules Mean -SD-SD, Mean-SD, Mean, SD, Mean +SD, Mean +SD+SD for the level of HRD. The index value used less than 4.5and more than 9.6 is highly developed [32, 37]. The amenities are important factors for the HRD level with supporting factors for HR. Thus, communication systems is significant role for the quality of human [22] . HRD of peoples depends on the demography features, occupation position, amenities and agricultural development. The HRD parameters having population density, literacy, with the Sex ratio as well as male-female differences in literacy. These parameters are supported in the level of HRD [30, 31, 33] . The economic activities are an important role in the level of HRD and occupation position is effected by changing land use [29]. The agricultural cropping pattern is changeable because of the affecting factors of humans. The people's knowledge and skill is the importance of cropping pattern [4, 12, 40] .The cropping pattern depends on human resources. It is people's education, skill, knowledge effects on agricultural production, use of agricultural amenities and urbanization are positive factors of economic development in peoples and positive elements of human and nation development [1, 2, 3, 25].

STUDY AREA

Pathardi Tehsil is selected for current study area this study area covered there are 135 villages. The tehsil location is in the eastern part of the Nagar tehsil and Beed District in which is location to East direction. Newasa, Shevgaon tehsils located in the North-West direction to study area. Nagar tehsil is the West and the South of Pathardi tehsil enclosed by Ashti tehsil of Beed District. Pathardi tehsil lies in between 18º 54' to 19º 12' North latitude and 74º 54' to 75º 24' East longitude. The geographical area of the tehsil is 133725 hectare according to the 2011 census periods with them population was 2, 58,109 and population density was 193 persons per Sq. km. respectively and study area major features is drought-prone area.

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Map no 01: Location map

AMIS AND OBJECTIVES

The present study of paper is temporal study of HRD in the Pathardi tehsil. As well as the study of population characteristics.

METHODOLOGY

The researcher has been to use secondary data for related human resources development. The used various research articles and various reference books. The used the census data period from 1951 to 2011 and used cartographic techniques. This research is based on temporal analysis of HRD parameters.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Human resources development studied in temporal analysis have including the factors population growth rate, density, sex ratio and literacy.   Population is an asset because of both the numerical and the qualitative are hidden the population. So while studding HRD it is importance to study these characteristics of the population. The distribution of the population depends on the geographical, economic, social and cultural factors [5, 6].

Population distribution is an ongoing process that changes over time and this leads to spatio-temporal progress of any region. The population distribution, density, growth rate, sex ratio etc. is the main objective of the study of population geography. As a result of population distribution there is a continuous effect on agricultural sectors, land use, communication education and markets faculties.

Table no 1: Population (1981 to 2011 Census periods)

Census Periods	Population	Male	Female
1981	1,47,837	74,150	73,687
1991	1,66,313	84,663	81,650
2001	2,14,872	1,10,116	1,04,756
2011	2,58,109	1,34,041	1,24,068

Source: Census Year

The table no 1 show the growth of population in Pathardi tehsil between 1981to 2011 census periods. From 1981 to 2011, the each census periods' population seems to be growing steadily. According to 1981 census year has 1, 47,837 population it will get 74,150 male and 73,687 females.   At the same time the population seems to be growing in 2011 census year but the proportion of males is higher than that of women. It is clear from this that the population of Pathardi tehsil is increasing but the proportion of women is decreasing. From this it is clear that the social condition in study area is not stable and not good.

Growth rate of Population

The population distribution and population growth rate are closely related because of the factors that affect population distribution are the factors that affected on population growth rate. Population growth rate is the difference between the two periods and it changes over time. The population growth rate is generally calculated in percentages but this percentages can sometimes be positive or negative. A positive parentage means that the population has increased in some areas while a negative parentage means that the population in some area has decreased. There are three main factors that affect population growth that is Birth rate, Death rate and Migration. But both the birth rate and the mortality rate are considered importance in natural population growth. Population growth is positive in terms for HRD but overpopulation is considered negative. This is because of it mainly affects the pull and push factors [5,6]. So that it is clears that the areas where the population is low have the highest number of medical facilities and vice versa where the population growth is high is the low level of medical and literacy rate.

Table no 02: Growth rate of Population (1951to 2011 census Years)

Census periods	Growth rate of Population in%
1951	-
1961	+ 11.74
1971	+19.74
1981	+6.25
1991	+11.1
2001	+22.59
2011	+ 16.75

Source: Calculated by Researcher

Table no 02 show population growth from 1951 to 2011 census years. According to 1961 census years has seen an increases population it is positive change of about 11. 75 percentages. But population growth in 1971 has been a more positive change than in 1961 census. This may be due to the fact that a large number of births have taken place during this periods. In since 1981 census year population growth is 6.25 % higher than in 1981. This means that the population group in 1981 is smaller than in 1971. The birth rate may have been greatly reduced during this periods or the population migration from this Pathardi tehsil may have been largely diverted. However the population growth rate has increased again in 1991 census year than in 1981 census and in 2001 it has increased. According to the 2011 census year population growth rate seems to have slowed down again.   The most importance reason for the decline in the population growth, increasing literacy, medical facilities and changing government policy related to population.

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Density of Population

The population density is a human resources parameters as it represent the relation of population to land. This indicates which areas gave higher or lower population pressure. The population density also determines the learning social, economic and infrastructure in an area. Population density studied show or guide how measures should be in an area. It also studied the distribution of propulsion due to population density studied. Population density is the ratio between total populations to the total geographical area given particular area and population density is calculated in per sq.km [5, 6] .

Table no 03: Density op population per sq.km

Census Years	Density op population per sq.km
1981	111
1991	124
2001	161
2011	193

Source: Census Year

The study of population density hives an idea of the population pressure in an area during particular periods. Table no 03 show the population density from 1981 to 2011 census periods. It is observed that population density is 111 per sq k.m in 1981 census and 1991 census year density is 124 and current census 2011 year population density given study area is 193 111 per sq k.m. from the study of population density it is clear that the population load in study area is increasing every census periods. it is clear from this that in future a large number of infrastructure , transport and road, medical, education, drinking water and other facilities will have to be progressive in this study area.

Sex Ratio

The sex ratio is importance key for human resources development because of the socio-economic status of the area. It also reveals the population structure of an area. The effects of sex ratio on married and unmarried person are direct and indirect. The study of sex ratio also reveals the female birth and death rate in a particular area. The higher sex ratio in an area means higher male migration in that area or higher birth rate of girls in that area. The high birth rate of girls in some areas means high level of socio-economic and education status and cultural behavior of society.

The sex ratio affects the population growth of an area, marriage and occupation structure [5,6] . The sex ratio means ratio between male to female per 1000 male. The sex ratio study allows for on planning in a variety of area including the status of demographic characteristics, marriage, economic and migration of peoples. Also study sex ratio due to the balance between men and women. Sex ratio are measured in different in different countries but in India the number of females is measured per one thousand males.

Table no 04: sex ratio in 1951 to 2011 census periods

Census Years	Sex ratio
1951	983
1961	973
1971	968
1981	994
1991	957
2001	951
2011	926

Source: Census Year

Table no 04 show the sex ratio from 1951 to 2011 census periods. According to 1951 census the sex ratio was 983 in the study area. Although a sensitive period for sex ratio in 1951 to 2011 census periods. The sex ratio intercourse is seen to be decaling between 1951 to 2011 census years, but 1981 has the highest sex ratio about 994.

The main reason for the declining number of sex ratio in study area is due to various factors such as increasing medical facilities and inclination towards children. At the same time it is importance to note that the sex ratio is decaling because of decaling number of male migrants.

lITERACY RATE

Human literacy is the most importance elements in human resources development. Education facilities is leads to increases or progress in human development [28] . Literacy therefore improves human qualities. Not an economic progress and family planning due to low literacy [39].

Literacy therefore benefits population control and the economic development of any nation depends on rate of literacy [33] . Literacy is continuous process and it is the first steps in building ones education and knowledge. There for literacy is the most important thing in HRD parameters. Although literacy is a factor for human development it also plays an importance role in various factors such as marriage, economic growth and national income.

Table no 06 show the literacy rate of the population, in 1981 census year 37 % population is literate out of total population during the same period's male literacy 52 percentage and female literacy was 22 parentages. In1991census the literacy rate was 42 percentage which means that the literacy rate increased. In according to 2001 and 2011 census period literacy rate were 60 and 65percent. But in the same period it is more rate of literacy compare to female literacy. The low literacy rate of women in study area means that the social status of women is not good. This means that the attitude towards girls has not change about education. Although literacy rate is increasing in pathardi tehsil but female literacy it is not increasing.

Table no 05: Population Literacy (1981 to 2011 Census)

Census years	Literacy of Population	Male	Female
1981	5,52,22	3,88,50	16,3,72
1991	7,06,08	4,79,33	22,6,75
2001	1,28,495	7,74,56	51,039
2011	1,68,841	9,89,30	69,9,11

Source: Census Year

Table no 06: Literacy of Population in percentage

Census years	literacy in %	Male in %	Female in %
1981	37	52	22
1991	42	57	28
2001	60	70	49
2011	65	74	56

CONCLUSION

Some positive and some negative parameters effect on Human resource development. The main positive parameters are literacy rate, density of population, Sex ratio, Main workers, and Negative parameters are illiteracy, Marginal workers, Death rate, S.C, and S.T Population, Migration and Unemployment etc. The various types of amenities and facilities, agricultural development effect on socio-economic development in peoples. The population growth rate is the highest in the 2001 census about + 22.59 percentages. That is the lowest population growth is in the 1981 census. During these study areas the sex ratio decreasing very census periods, but the 1981 census period highest sex ratio found about 994. But the literacy rate is increasing every census period, but the literacy rate of the female is lower than that of males. The human resources development has become more common and unsatisfied in the Pathardi Tehsil of Ahmednagar District.

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