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Chapter 1
Introduction

1.1 Introduction

During the early years, there was enough land to support the limited population but today population explosion has remarkably reduced the man-land ratio. Geographers and other scholars have realized the importance of intensive and proper use of land and start to pay serious attention to the problem.

The success of national planning depends upon the proper utilization of our socio-economic components. Every economy whether underdeveloped, developing or developed should aim at the welfare of man, only capital formation is not enough, what is the use of wealth accumulation or capital formation if it does not benefits the human beings. But at the same time capital is necessary. Man is more important than money but money is also important because it fulfills the needs of man. In other words human labor, human skill, human mind and human energy should be involved, engaged and employed at optimum levels to form capital which may further be used as a means, for the development of human resources and not only for capital formation.

Capital formation process also should continue but not so fast as the process of the development of human resources should. In other words, we may say that in a developing economy, production based capital formation is a just means and not an end in itself. It’s end is and should be the utilization of human labor and energy which should further lead to the welfare of man in the society. The laudable objective behind this change was to help to improve the socio-economic status of people in the country. Under the present pretext of socio-economic improvement to the deprived and under privileged section of society.

Agriculture and industry are the two sides of the same coin of our economy. Now, both are equally important, despite the fact that India is basically an agricultural country. If we give higher priority to agriculture sector, it will make us self-sufficient in the sphere of food grains and also improve our export potential.

Today increasing population and changing needs of time requires development of land utilization. The revision is done by trial and error method, which leaves its
trace of source and failure. The study of socio-economic makes it imperative to present an excellent opportunity to rectify past errors and to over rule further error through scientific methods. The success of national planning is dependent upon the proper vital role of socio-economic condition.

In modern era man has advanced to new heights reaching out into outer space and the population explosion. Thus, there is a great need to study man in relation to this technological advancement and his social processes. Therefore, this is important to study the socio-economic components in the urban and rural population in Shrigonda tahsil. This was followed by works, which studied man-environment relationship. Here again the emphasis is on the man’s comfort in the environment surrounding him.

Man-environment relationship has several components; some of them are physical, economical, demographic and cultural.

1.2 The Purpose of the Present Study:

The present work is undertaken to assess the potential of human resource and socio-economic condition in Shrigonda tahsil of Ahmednagar district. The study area comes under the drought prone zone of Maharashtra state. An attempt has been made in the present study to find out the relationship between different demographic properties. Therefore detailed knowledge about the population characteristics from the data collected from Secondary data as well as field observations. Extensive fieldworks have been carried out frequently in socio-economic progress for overall distribution of the same in the study area. The Physical and Cultural condition plays a very important role in the evolutions of the study area, which subsequently which is responsible for development of human resource is focused in this study.

1.3 The Selection of the Topic:

Man-environment relationship has several aspects like physical, economical and cultural. All these along with many other aspects influence socio-economic characteristics such as distribution, growth, density, literacy, occupation structure, sex ratio and use of land. In this study, five types are selected. One representing physical aspect, i.e. physiography, second is demographic aspect, called as structure third representing economic aspect, namely land use and forth is electrification and lastly
human resource and environment. Impact of these five aspects are studied on the above-mentioned socio-economic elements at the village level.

As a nation of villages, India has its own features. Development of any nation depends upon the rural economic system, for those central government implements of different policies to develop human resources. e.g. Sanjay Gandhi niradhar plan, Five year plans, Employment Guarantee Scheme (EGS), Special economic plans etc. All plans and policies are for the development of rural and urban areas. Rural and urban plans are two sides of the same coin. If we want to achieve balanced development, we must pay equal attention to rural and urban areas. Compared to urban areas, rural people need greater guidelines and direction for the future action.

Working on above mentioned subject I wish to express the reasons- the rural people wanted more, as the miserable condition is more and the agriculture is neither much advanced nor much mechanized. It is still in a state of stagnation. The poor farmers are still miserable depend on monsoon.

It is necessary to consult with rural people, getting information about their daily bread and butter, their working process, to understand their requirement. It is necessary to encourage rural people for the improvement of production. All this will take place when we study about the premieres and consult the people by meeting them.

Industrial growth is the backbone of national prosperity. At present, the market forces are changing fast. “Overall objectives are to suggest essential changes for improvement, which constructed by observation.”

1.4 Importance of the Study Area:

To fulfill the criteria of study and observation, it is necessary to understand the social and economic factors belonging to the region. The land able objectives behind this move are to help and improve the socio-economic status of people in particular area.

To study importance of the subject following points are considerable.
1) The distribution and nature of physical and cultural factors over the surface of the earth forms the core of this subject, on the surface of earth, man being the most important factors, the studies related to distribution of people and their characteristics become very important of study area.

2) Recently, in subject various aspects of environment are studied in relation to man. Naturally, while studying environment of various regions, it is necessary to take people, their characteristics and number, into consideration.

3) Geographical factors also play important role in molding the characteristics of human groups. E.g. British people have become sea-ferers because of island location of the country.

4) In this subject not only the natural and distribution of physical and cultural factors are studied, but also why in a particular region, particular type of physical and cultural environment prevails is focused.

5) Similarly, while studying the differences in cultural landscapes in different parts of the world, it is essential to know the attitudes, efficiency and characteristics of the people in those regions.

The physical, historical and socio-economic background has been analyzed so it plays vital role. We cannot keep pace with the rest of the world, which is changing and progressing fast now a day. However, both agriculture and industry are supplementary to each other and they should be given proportionately balanced priorities.

1.5 The Human Resources:

People can make the best use of nature to create more resources when they have the knowledge, skills and the technology to do so. That is why human beings are a special resource. People are human resources. Education and health helps in making people a valuable resource. Improving the quality of people's skills so that they are able to create more resources is known as human resource development.

Human Resource refers to the number (quantity) and abilities (mental and physical) of the people. Though, there are differing views regarding treatment of
human as a resource, one cannot deny the fact that it is skills of human that help in transferring the physical material into a valuable resource.

Peoples are a nation's greatest resource. People use natural resources to make buildings, bridges, roads, machinery and vehicles, which are known as human made resources. Technology is also a human made resource. Nature's bounty becomes significant only when people find it useful. It is people with their demands and abilities that turn them into resources. Hence Human Resource is the ultimate resource. Healthy, educated and motivated people develop resources as per their requirements. Human Resources like other resources are not equally distributed over the world. They differ in their educational levels, age and sex. Their numbers and characteristics also keep changing. i.e. distribution of population, density of population, population change, patterns of population change, population composition etc.

The government of India has a ministry of Human Resource Development. The ministry was created in 1985 with an aim to improve people's skills. This shows how important are people as a resource for the country.

1.6 The Concept of Socio-Economic Development:

The Socio-economic development of any area depends upon the natural and cultural setting of the area and their optimum utilization. Hence, socio-economic characteristics of the study area have been studied at village level. These characteristics are related to available human resources and present status of economic activity. It includes population structure, literacy, S.T. population, type of worker, i.e. main, marginal and non-workers. The data about proportion of workers engaged in various activities like cultivators, agriculture labores, household industry etc. have been analysed. Heberlein and Shelby (1977) have mentioned that carrying capacity has been applied to land use planning and growth management and other aspects of human activity, as planners have enlarged the definition of carrying capacity to include the many variables inherent in manmade systems.

Hudson (1995) also has focused on the importance of socio-economic study by stating that the grave dangers in examining possible changes to more ecologically sustainable forms of production without full consideration of either the social
conditions that the presupposes or the implications of this for economic and social sustainability. Thus, the study has been focused on various socio-economic aspects of the study area.

The interest in the concept of development, its goals and strategies has grown rapidly in the post-war period. The development process was basically launched to promote the welfare of the poor. On the basis of this trend, three different phase may be identified in the development process. In each phase different methods and policies were designed to reach the poor man and to solve his problems.

Having argued that development and change are not to be seen in either isolation from one another or as interdependently from all parts of the system it would follow that the solution would lie in the area of integrated and comprehensive plans for development (Prakashrao, V.L.S. and Others, 1974).

As foreseen by Marx in comparison to the society of his time it is inductive of social development, that a considerably higher part of the social product would be, "intended for the communal satisfaction of needs such as schools, health-services etc." The extra must be taken to include values and other cultural intangible variable that determine the quality of life.

Social development is when redefined as "greater capacity of the spatial system, social structure, institutions and policy to utilize resource to generate favorable change in level of living integrated in the broad sense as related to accepted social values, and a better distribution of income, wealth and opportunities (Pieris Relph, 1976)."

1.7 The Review of Literature:

A researcher should acquire the proper understanding, which is above the knowledge, in order to get most correct and authentic results of the research analysis. It is commonly proved that knowledge is a power and at the same time little knowledge is a most dangerous thing. Taking into consideration this fact, it is most appropriate and suitable at the very outset to consider the review of the literature of the concern research problem, before we discuss in depth, the various aspects of socio-economic development and human resource progress of the region under a study.
It is here necessary to examine the parallel work done earlier in concerned field of human development. This will enable researcher to include most recent and advanced techniques of analysis, which will improve quality of the present research work.

A brief survey of literature related to the present work has been made. Several such studies have been undertaken in the past. Some of them deal with socio-economic characteristics of a region, some have studied relationship between some aspect either physical or economic or social with socio-economic components some others have studied variations in individual socio-economic and human resource elements.

The study of socio-economic condition is not only important in one dominated regions but also throughout the world because of its relationship with different human phenomena. Its significance has multiplied during recent years due to scientific innovations and increased pressure on land.

The available literature, especially in India indicates that the work brought out so far have various themes like integrated area development, micro level planning community development, district, taluka or block level development, dealing with the problem of spatial organization of social facilities.

While tracing the development of population studies, it has been pointed out that the founding father of this discipline, John Grant (1620 to 1674) termed his empirical observations. The historical development of population studies also suggests that scholars from different disciplines that contributed towards its development. Davis has referred to the areas of study which require a combination of demographic treat population as one of the nine principles, “elements of sociological analysis”, for the discussion of six special topics.

Chandrasekhar has pointed out the population laws may be defined as “that body of law which relates directly or indirectly to the three basic demographic variables of fertility, mortality and migration and their various components, which in turn affect the more general problems of the size growth and distribution of the population.” Frank W. Notestein firsts used the term ‘demographic transition’; Libestein has proposed a theory decline with economic aspect of population.
Demography was further helped by the theories put forward by Malthus and Marx. In 1953 G. T. Trewartha gave population geography the status of an independent discipline. This discipline was enriched by several geographers such as Clarke, J. I. (1975) Beaujea Garnier (1966), George Demko (1970), Harlod Rose (1970), Peters and Larkin (1979), who wrote books throwing light on several aspects of population geography.

As stated by Ghosh (1985), Chandana (1994), Baghel (1995) etc. population geography has evolved as the branch of human geography. Tiwari (1988) has stated that population geography is one of the important branch of geography as well as human geography. Baghel (1995) has described importance of population as a recent sprout of the science of geography.

The difficulties regarding the assessment of human resources and planning for their development have been found in the literature of demography, management, Industrial Sector etc. The demographers understand human resources through the parameters like level of literacy, age-sex distribution, growth of population, density, sex ratio etc.

Some scholars have stated the importance of human resources. e.g. Gosal (1995) has stated that, the human resources are most important than the natural resources. Dixit (1996) has also considered human resource as the vital part of overall development. Mali (1999) opined that regional development is based on natural resources as well as human resources.

In the recent period, after development the branch of human geography, many geographers have emphasized the study of various aspects of human resource development. Many, experts like Tripathi (1986), Gosal (1995), Beghel (1995), Arya (1991), Dixit (1996), Saptarshi (1996), and Mali (1999) have adopted indicator's approach to study human resource development and to understand importance in the regional development. Thus, it may be remarked that any regional development depends upon the quality and quantity of the population of that region.

Barun, K. and Others (2010) studies rural health services of Sundarban by means of three key criteria. Primary school, Health care centre and socio-economic
environment. She concludes that no positive association exists either between population, or density of villages and number of central places in the area.

In 1970, George E. Demko, Harold M. Rose and George A. Schnell jointly edited a book population geography. A redder when in the introductory chapter on "The Geographic Study of population" was written by the editors themselves. According to them geography occupies an important place among many disciplines which also include a formal study of population because its emphasis upon spatial distribution and subsequence questions of spatial interaction make population geography a unique discipline among social sciences. Population geography according to them is that branch of geography which treats the spatial variations in demographic and non-demographic qualities of human population and the economic and social consequences stemming from the interaction associated with a particular set of conditions existing in a given areal unit.

Bhat, L.S. (1976), proposed a three-tire regional scheme of 5 macro and 52 micro regions, by taking into account the natural resources, physical conditions, cropping pattern, industries and urban concentration while using the district faute de mieure as basic unit for study.

Clark (1972) in his book Population Geography mentioned that the human characteristics that from the content of population geography seem to fall in to three groups 1) absolute numbers, 2) Physical, such as age, sex, race, intelligence etc. Social such as material status family household, residence, literacy, education, language, religion, nationality, ethnic group etc. and economic characteristic such as industry occupation, income etc. 3) Population dynamic, such as fertility, mortality, migration, etc.

Planning Commission, India (1961-66 to 1979-84), in the third, fourth, fifth and sixth five year plans made concrete suggestions for the preparation of micro level development plan for towns and backward regions keeping in view the rural development. It indicates the provision of socio-economic facilities and services and development plans and processes from the gross root level.

Billimoria, R.P. and Singh, N.K. (1985), in their book on book deliberations of this 3 day workshop and features the paper presented by aviation experts, resource
personnel and each of the participating airlines. It also features the findings of a research study on Human Resource Development together with a synopsis of the recommendations made by various task groups. i.e. Regional co-operation in Human Resource Development. Technological Change and its impact on Human Resource.

Ghosh, B.N. (1987), in his book makes a humble effort to provide the most of the problem of population. The interaction between population growth and economic development. The problems of population growth and resource use patterns have been explicated by many while the perspective on population goes on changing; certain socio-economic problems relating to population remain entrenched as the fundamental problems. The basic aim of the present book is to unfold these fundamental problems of population dynamics with particular reference.

Aiyappan, A. and Mahadevan, K. (1988), The focus of the study include major demographic, economic, social, public health and family planning dimensions of development in a historically importance. A unique and rare feature is the rapid economic and social development of study area (Madras city). The successful experience in total development of this village will be a feasible model for future development of Indian villages. In the present study we have devoted some space to the socio-economic profile of the village. It is socio-economic change and demographic profile.

Dala, Ajit. K. and Singh, Anup. K. (1989), has opined that dynamic aspect of the study of Human Resources are the most important inputs for high productivity. Success of organizations like in skill, competence, motivation and hard work of their people. (Psychological perspectives)

Nagabhushanam, N. (1989), in his work on "Growth centers and integrated area development" explained how the agricultural, industrial, social and infrastructural facilities are important aspects for the integrated area development of an area.

Kohil, Uddesh. and Sinha, Dharni. P. (1994), has studied by the turn of this century, the world is likely to witness many political, economic, social and environmental changes which could cast an indelible influence on organizations, work culture, inter-relations and Human resources. This field of human activity to
understand the rapid and unprecedented changes that human society and social structure will witness in the very near future.

Singh, Bhawdeep. and Kumar, Prem. (1995), has stressed the Human Resource as one of the most vital resources of a country. The development of Human Resource is of paramount significance for economic development and also for improving the quality of life of the people. Changes in market conditions, rising expectations of the employers, developments in technology and changes in management practices have necessitated increased emphasis on human resource development. This study have very analytical manner and adds new dimensions in the changing scenario of the concept of Human resource development like sustainability, computerization, environmental etc.

Rao, T. V., Verma, K. K., Khandelwal, Anil K. and E. Abraham S J. (1997), has put forward the Human beings are most valuable resource and the development of business and people go hand in hand.

Taori, Kamal. (2000), stated that the industrial development in India accompanied by urbanization and expansion of commerce, large towns and cities have grown, isolation of the village have been broken and the country has now considerable experience in the field of modern business, industry and finance. The development which has taken place is partial and limited in terms of country's needs and potentialities. But for the community as a whole, the economic development has brought no significant improvement in standard of living and opportunities for employment and has to some extent accentuated the inequalities of income and wealth.

Kohil, Uaddesh. and Gautam, Vinayshil. (2001), has stressed the Human Resource Development which is an important concomitant of economic planning. There is growing awareness of the close inter-relationship between population, human resources and development planning. Manpower has a key role in improvement and overall economic progress. Human Resources as broadly define; cover both quantitative and qualitative aspects. Human Resource Development received the required emphasis for the first time in the 7th 5 year plan. Human Resource Development is the key to development in all sectors of the economy. Specific problems of HRD in individual sectors in rural development.
Human Development Report of Government of Maharashtra (2002), It is detailed analyses of the situation of different aspects of human welfare, in the state. In particular, the progress has been very uneven in the field of education, health and nutrition. Progress in these areas is very important to ensure sustained development of the sections of the population who are lagging behind. On the basis of latest indicator of human development, Maharashtra seems to be falling behind in comparison with a number of other states which apparently are less developed. The government is, therefore, making strenuous efforts to provide basic minimum services to the people, including drinking water, health, education, employment opportunities etc. The issues like securing people's participation, poverty alleviation, social protection to the poor, removal of regional imbalances, good governance are also high on the agenda of the government. We are committed to the cause of human development.

The preparation of the Maharashtra Human Development Resource (MHDR), which provides objectives, in depth analysis of the present status of various aspects of human welfare. It provides a realistic assessment of the current status of human development in M.S. It will serve as a guide for future planning in various fields to achieve socio-economic well being of our people. It is a new dimension to the concept of Human Development and evaluation.

Rose, David and Pevalin, David. J. (2003), tried to explain in the UK two socio-economic classification have been widely used in both official statistics and academic research, social class based on occupation and socio-economic groups (SEG). In 1994 the office for population censuses and surveys commissioned the economic and social classifications. As a result of this Review. ESRC recommended a new SEC-subsequently named by ONS as the National Statistics Socio-economic classification (NS-SEC).

In 1994 the economic and social research council was commissioned by the office for population censuses and surveys to undertake a review of government social classification.

Rangacharyulu, S. V. (2006), identifies rural services, this annual issue, 18th in the series is a compilation providing key data on various socio-economic and demographic aspects of people living in the rural areas. Besides, data reflecting the progress of Rural Development anti-poverty programmes implemented by the
ministry of rural development are included. This volume consists of 340 tables spread over 13 sections. The data relating to different socio-economic aspects of rural people have been covered in this section.

Vora, Rajendra. (2005), in his work in four volume series of socio-economic profile of rural India is based on the village study reports of IAS trainees. The present volume on North central and Western India, having study reports on the states of H.P., Haryana, Gujarat and MS. addresses issues like demographic features, socio-cultural aspects, health, gender inequality, land reforms, occupational pattern, local government etc. These states are varied in terms of their socio-economic profile and present interesting differences in their development scenarios. The present volume makes a departure from the earlier studies in many ways. It brings together case studies of 170 villages from five states and a socio-economic survey of a village.

Upadhyay, G. P. (1998), in his work on education is viewed as a potent tool to bring about the desired social change. Social institutions need to be modernized in order to be in harmony with growing scientific and technological change. The present volume express the shift in the thinking of rural people, regarding various social institutions (amenities), expected to occur with the increased level of education, caste, religion, marriage, family, status of women and village leadership are some of the aspects discussed here.

Prasad. R. R. and Rajanikanth, G. (2006), has introduced Rural Development and dynamics of socio-economic change a study of Indian states in recent decades. As a result of all these, the rural India is still identified as backward area. Although awareness towards improved quality of life has started giving signals in recent period particularly after the wave of globalization and internal economic liberalization. Infrastructure, agriculture, education health etc.

Nair, Padmanabhan. (2006), has tried to explain first take a look at the Human Development Index and conclude that, while it is a great improvement on the use of GDP or GDP per capita to measure human development, it has still many lancunae. The Human Development Index basically consists of 3 parts

1. Health Index
2. Wealth Index
3. Education Index

The Human Development Index has been looked on as an adequate indicator to measure the macro-health of a society. The book tries to look at the micro and macro aspects of human developments especially-Latin America and Africa.

Ehsanul, Haq and Singh, Sudhir Kumar. (2006), The overriding objective of our socio-economic development is to improve the quality of life. To achieve this objective our basic problems have to be solved. The adequate and faster speed of social development along with stabilization of population growth is an essential requirement.

Ehsanul Haq in his paper on sustainable population and sustainable socio-economic development in India. Some methodological issues, raises the question whether population is an issue or not an issue. This issue is directly and indirectly related to some of the important viewpoint on population and development. The population growth is either caused by its own inherent tendency to multiply faster than the subsistence or by the external economic and the socio cultural factors. The economic rationality of population growth tends to be actually economically unsustainable, although culturally sustainable.

To alter the existing social organization to improve the social condition to counteract the problem of population is not an easy task. Therefore, the only alternative would be to arrest population growth to accelerate economic development and to promote desirable changes in attitude, values and population trends.

The papers of this book touch upon almost every aspect of these two interlinked problems. The aspects covered in this volume the cultural sustainability and overpopulation, the environmental problems of population, interlinkages between population, natural resources, living standards and technology, demographic changes and sustainable development, proper use of vast natural and human resources, population planning, sustainable development and environment. These aspects are discussed in the volume.

Mandal, R. B., Joseph, U. Yanga, and Prasad, Hanuman. (2007), has put forward the Human made resources - Sometimes, natural substances become resources only when their original form has been changed. Iron was not a resource
until people learnt to extract iron from it. People use natural resources to make buildings, brings, roads, machinery and vehicles, which are known as human made resources. Technology is also a human made resource.

Human Resources, has introduced people how one can make the best use of nature to create more resources when they have the knowledge, skill and the technology to do so. That is why human beings are a special resource. People are human resources. Education and health help in making people a valuable resource. Improving the quality of people's skills so that they are able to create more resources is known as human resource development.

Vasudeva Rao, B. S. and Rajani Kanth. G. (2007), explain in their book the development is change in a context of time. As the time passes on the existing sources for development either may decline or maintained in tandem to support sustainable development. It also involves around measures or initiatives to improve resources so as to maintain consistent source for development. It all depends on approaches to these resources were so, in the context of natural resources (HR) especially in the context of rural development assumes greatest importance since they are the principle source for development of all activities.

Yadav, H. R. (2009), Describing the geographical location and religio-historical importance of the district, it takes a close look at the natural and human resources of the district as well as its economic and infrastructural indicators. It also makes a comprehensive study of the village level planning in Mangaura block. Finally, it analyses the impact of various rural development programmes being implemented at village and block levels.

Nirmala, V. and Devasenadhipathi, U. (2006), in his paper based on secondary data, the paper examined the impact of socio-economic changes on rural development. The study revealed growth rates of agriculture, mining and quarrying, education etc. The study recommends the strengthening of the rural sector institutions in terms of social and economic overheads in order to overcome poverty and generate employment for rural development. It highlights the significance of an enhancement of human capabilities.
Mulani, A. (2010), in the Ph.D. thesis entitled 'Regional Planning for Socio-Economic Development in Solapur District' is a very significant contribution in the field of regional planning. Starting from concepts, Mulani analysed the socio-economic facilities with reference to health, education, transport, markets, bank and post office facilities. His work is based on secondary source of data.

Bagchi, K. K. (2006), the analysis made of above reveal that the percentage of agricultural labour households in rural H.H. The question is how far the socio-economic condition of agricultural laborers has changed over the last fifty years. Lots of changes have taken place in different spheres of socio-economic and cultural life of people in India.

Ravishankar, S., Mishra, R. K., and Sharma, Motilal. (2006), the main focus of this volume is on developing human resources in the context of changing environments. Once Human resources are developed, they become resourceful to increase organizational effectiveness and can play a vital role. Developing people into being more resourceful and energetic.

Banerjee, G. B. and Banerji, Srijeeet. (2012), the socio-economic profile of sample borrowers in terms of their distribution according to age, level of education, social group, gender, family size, occupational pattern, land holding size, income level is discussed.

This book on rural entrepreneurship development programme in India is based on study report of Rural Entrepreneurship Development Programme of seven states i.e. A.P., U.P., Chhattisgarh, H.P., Odisha and West Bengal. The studies were originally conducted by Agricultural economists or district development managers. Primary data were collected through designed questionnaire.

Ferroni, Marco. (2013), India's recent performance in agriculture has been favorable, with agricultural production growing over the past 30 years. Yet there is widespread consensus that, relative to the rest of the economy, agriculture is lagging and that it can and must do much better to support India's overall social and economic growth.

The recommendation are as make public programmes much more focused and effective, recognize water as a critical long term constraint to India's agricultural
growth and give top priority to significantly improving the efficiency of water use, promote new high yield seeds and related technologies, including mechanization, to improve yields and productivity, improve the effectiveness of agricultural research and extension.

The vision of what India's economy in 2040 would and can look like, with an affluent and modern agricultural sector, will require fundamental changes in both the demand and supply sides of Indian agriculture. The vision is based not on projections but on how India's agricultural sector needs to adapt to match the economy's progress as a whole.

Human resource development has been measured with the help of some parameters (Das, 1989, Mahato, 1982, Saptarshi 1993 and 1996, Baghel 1995, Gosal 1995, 96, Basu 1963, Mali 1999, Ramchandran 2000, HRD Report 2000 has chosen the parameters like density of population, Growth rates, literacy as proxy indicators of the quality of human resources Gosal (1995) has described that, population growth rates, and literacy, education, technical education and health care facilities are important indicator for the quantifying the human resources. He has also stated that, all the parameters of human resource development are interrelated among themselves directly or indirectly and should therefore, constitute an integrated unit in the total development process. Mahato (1982) has given the importance to the per capita income. Life expectancy, education per capita consumption of electricity and health facilities for the human resources.

The different scholars have adopted the study indicator's approach to study human resource development and to understand importance in the regional development. Thus, it may be remarked that any regional development depends upon the quality and quantity of the population of that region. Some scholars have stated the importance of human resources. The difficulties regarding the assessment of human resources and planning for their development have been found in the literature of demography, management, industrial sectors etc. The demographers understand human resources through the parameters like level of literacy, age-sex distribution, growth of population density, sex ratio, occupation structure, etc.

Several such studies have been undertaken in the past. Some of them dealt with socio-economic characteristics of a region, some have studied relationship
between some aspect physical, economic and social with socio-economic component. Some others have studied variations in individual socio-economic elements. Some of the people who worked on socio-economic characteristics of a region include Kamir Mohammed who in 1985 published an article entitled “Population size, distribution growth, in Iran.” Fielding A.J. wrote an article on, “Population redistribution, trends and persistence of organized capitalism” in 1988. Another person who worked on population redistribution was Taeuber I.B. who wrote a book entitled, “Population Redistribution And Economic Growth.”

Many Indian scholars have also worked on socio-economic component of various regions, first to come up with such a study was Chatterjee S.P. who published “Physical features and population distribution in West Bengal” in 1961. Kamal Gupta in 1982 wrote an article, “Historical distribution and growth of population in the Ganga-Yamuna doab prior to twentieth century.” This was followed by Goyal R.S. in 1988 wrote, “Regional diversity in some aspects of Indian demography.” “Spatial distribution and types of rural settlement in Fathepur district”, was published by Roy K. in 1989.

The popularity and need of such studies have been responsible for improving the scope of the subject so much that it has attained a status of a major branch of geography. Although it includes many demographic studies it is different from the subject demography, Ghosh (1985), Agarwal (1977), Hans Raj (2007), Shrivastri (2010), Chandana (2012) and Kulkarni (2013) have stated that the demography has been devoted to and not depended heavily upon statistical methods. The studies in population geography correlate to area and rely on mapping.

Stamp pioneered the land use study in Britan. In year 1930, he established an independent search organization called,”Land Utilization survey of Britan.” Certainly most of them have followed the guideline of Stamp; in fact Indian geographers got inspiration from him when he attended the 25th session of the Indian Science Congress held at Calcutta in the year 1938.

In the population study, distribution is one of the important aspects. The scholars like Mehta (1970), Saptarshi (1993), Sawant (1994), Kadam and Saptarshi (1999), Jagdale, U.G. (2002), Khan and Gavakare (2010) and Dhanawate (2013) have described and given the distribution of population in the different regions. These
studied have mainly aimed at explaining spatial has been useful to identify the factors affecting distribution of population in a macro or micro regions.


Shafi M. (1966) in his paper entitled, “Techniques of rural land use planning with reference to India.” His view focuses the study shifting towards the application of quantitative technique in the analysis of various land use components. E. Ahmed has analyzed land use type in relation to physical elements. Different Government agencies have also contributed to the knowledge of social and economic studies. E.g. the “Agriculture Atlas of India”, The National Atlas, and the ‘Census’ etc.

The above mentioned work by different experts in the socio-economic study and human resources will help us in understanding various problems and issues related with the study region, to analyse various problems and thereby suggestion for the upliftment. Since the ultimate goal of socio-economic study is to suggest the planning for better utilization for available land of the society with land use planning.

1.8 The Objectives of the Research:

The purpose of research work is to find out the human resource progress and socio, economic development in Shrigonda tahsil of Ahmednagar district. Man-environment relationship has several aspects like physical, economic and cultural. All these along with many other aspects influence socio-economic development. Such as distribution, growth, density, literacy, occupation structure, sex ratio, social amenities, and use of land. To study changes in the nature and relationship five decades are selected for which village level data is available.

The tahsil is small unit in district, where maximum population lives in rural areas. In rural area the base of economy is agriculture, which depends on monsoon, irrigation system and various techniques in agriculture. The geographical situation is suitable for maximum productivity, considering these situations the following objectives are considered.
The main objective of the present study is to find out that ways and means to solve the problems related to overall development of the tahsil, particularly the development of socio-economic condition. This makes researcher to carry out the detailed survey of population and major economic activities.

The specific objectives of the present study are as follows:

1. To know the progress of human resource at circle wise in Shrigonda tahsil.
2. To examine the development of social amenities in Shrigonda tahsil.
3. To identify the demographic characteristics in Shrigonda tahsil.
4. To analyze the land use and cropping pattern of study area.
5. To study the geographical situation and development of irrigation in Shrigonda tahsil.
6. To obtain information about socio-economic development through the selected sample villages.
7. To prepare suggestions for worthwhile developments of the study region.

1.9 Hypothesis:

This research work has taken the following hypothesis regarding the socio-economic development. There are different factors related to rural development, out of them irrigation, electricity, agriculture and social amenities are considered.

1) The irrigation is responsible for development in rural area.

2) The electricity helps to increase irrigated area in tahsil

3) Social amenities are responsible to change social progress.

4) The impact on socio-economic development changes from land use and cropping pattern.

5) The human resource progress makes impact on social and economical status of Society.
1.10 Methodology:

The present investigation aims at understanding the problems and prospects of study region. For this, it is necessary to quantify, and analyse variety of aspects related to physiography, population and socio-economic setup of the tahsil. Thus, the data and information collected from different sources have been processed and finally the proportion and percentage have been calculated as per requirement. In the present study, various methods and techniques have been used. The details regarding the database, methodology and techniques have been presented as the relevant part of the present report. The data analysis includes both the empirical and theoretical approaches. Various simple statistical techniques have been used to analyze different aspects of relevant subject. However, brief idea of the methodology adopted in the study is given in the following points.

1) Since the study area is large enough for detailed human resource and socio-economic survey and analysis it has not been possible to study on village level data. Primarily the study is based on block level published and unpublished data and detailed study of revenue villages has been made on the sample survey of villages. Therefore primary survey has been conducted to collect data for the parameters like occupation, agriculture, family size, structure of housing, social amenities, level of income, development of rural area as for expectations in people etc. The stratified random sampling method has been used for selecting 10 percent i.e. 15 villages from the total 114 villages. The study is dependent upon data collected in the primary surveys. The Stratified random sampling technique has been used to selected 15 villages i.e. 10 percent of these villages.

2) In the selection of sample villages (groups) circle has been taken because the selection of sample villages is considered an important factor determining the accuracy and usefulness of the results. The objectives of sampling are to select a small number of individual’s cases, which will present a reasonably true picture of the entire area.

3) Normally sample survey is done on the basis of certain percentage of the total number of the units in the area but only six groups have been selected from different areas. All six villages (groups) represents all the problems and prospects of
social and economic operations and land utilization for the entire area have been taken for the study on the basis of several varying physical and socio-economic condition.

4) While selection of seven villages for case study the consideration of the history of region, location, physiography, potentialities of the land, sources of irrigation, communication and socio-economic condition of the people. First of all it is decided to select one group from each block. Then selecting one village in each group the consideration of physiography, population structure, irrigation facility, agriculture land utilization, electricity, occupation structure, social amenities.

5) Cartographic Analysis: Usual cartographic techniques have been used for presentation of the data. Some of the distributional maps have also been prepared using cartographic techniques. Further all sorts of published and unpublished data were processed and then suitable maps and diagrams use the GIS and Remote sensing techniques, represented data, several choropleth maps, graphs, pie charts has been constructed and interpreted. Prepared a base map of tahsil for analysis of the subject matter. We are studying the methods necessary to subject. e.g. population density, growth, sex ratio, literacy, social amenities, occupation structure, land utilization etc.

The vector based GIS technique like Arc GIS, Arc-view, has been used for analysis of information and presentation of maps, for this the village boundary map of the tahsil has been digitized using rasterised maps obtained from the census. The contour map has also been prepared with the help of raster image of toposheet.

6) Statistical Analysis: Simple quantitative technique like mean, SD, Coefficient value, Density, Sex ratio, Literacy, Population growth, Sampling techniques, Percentage, Ratio, Proportion, Crop combination etc. have been used in the comparative approach. Composite score method has been used to identify levels of human resource development. Crop combination method has been found to be suitable to understand village and district level cropping pattern.

7) Computer Techniques: As the study has adopted parametric approach it has become necessary to use computer technique. The data will be processing of which requires computer techniques. Some computer based cartographic techniques have also been used to the data.
1.11 Source of Data:

Materials have collected from numerous sources and it includes both published and unpublished maps and literature, project, census data, unpublished data from official sources and personal field investigation. The district population reports enabled minute statistics. For the source of the present work the investigator visited the area several times and done personal observations.

Several maps are collected for the present studies. The base (location) map of sample villages are based upon the village map. The following literatures are taken into consideration.

1) Surveys with questionnaire. (Field Work - Primary Data)
2) Census Handbook (Secondary data)
3) Population Registers
4) Socio-Economic Abstract (Ahmednagar district)
5) Topic related books and journals.

The study of this nature require -

1) Field work component.
2) Laboratory component.

1.12 A Tentative Chapter Scheme:

1) The First Chapter gives introduction to the topic, purpose of present study, selection of topic and importance of study area, conceptual framework of human resources and socio-economic development, review of literature, objectives, hypothesis, and methodology adapted in the study, source of data and chapterization of the work.

2) The Second Chapter covers physical situation of the study region which includes introduction, history of the region, location, position of the tahsil, ranking of the tahsil in the district, physiography, topography, drainage, climate, soil, natural vegetation and water resources in the study area.

3) The Third Chapter deals with the Human Resource Development in Demographic Perspective consisting of the socio-economic facilities, population
growth, population density, literacy, sex ratio, educational institutes, student enrollment, health facilities, drinking water facilities, and transport-communication facilities distributed among villages according to the availability of different amenities and population served by study area.

4) **Fourth Chapter** covers the analysis of human resource and socio-economic development in rural sector at micro level study of villages in the study area, which includes population size of villages, group-wise study of the villages, population according to size of villages, rural villages analysed with the help of growth, density, literacy, sex ratio, work participation rate, distribution of social amenities with the level of development in these villages, occupation structure, identification of co-efficient index of human resource development with the help of score method which is potential of the village group. Distribution of human resources has been based on density of population, economic density, nutritional density, caloric density and marginal resource density at micro level.

5) The **Fifth Chapter** is devoted to the economic analysis with the help of agricultural development, land use, cropping pattern, irrigation facilities, area under different crops, land utilization, irrigated area, progress of rural electrification, electricity used for agriculture, livestock and identification of crops in crop combination method which is a comparative study of study area and district.

6) **Sixth Chapter** includes human resource investments and rural development in study area with the help of case study of fifteen sample villages. This chapter discusses the analytical study of sample villages. It includes the problems and development of sample villages. The selected sample villages for each group to examine in the socio-economic elements and parameter. We selected fifteen sample villages and ten percent household samples and analysed the data. The data have collected from field survey from filling questionnaire.

7) **Seventh Chapter** gives total essence of thesis in brief as well as important observations, conclusion, problems and suggestions for the study region. Cartographic work is neatly presented through colored maps using Arc GIS 9.3 software, diagrams and graphs which enhance the value of study. Natural Break Method has been used for the analysis.