INTRODUCTION

Sangli is the 21st smallest district in terms of size in Maharashtra and it covers 8,578 Sq. Km. of area. It includes 10 tahsils with different geographical and climate situations. Sangli city is the district head quarter. Sangli district has a great cultural background.

Physiographically the district has various landforms like hills ranges mostly in Shirala, Kadegaon and Khanapur tahsils and the plateau region is at the eastern part of the district. The Krishna river basin is a most irrigated area of the district, which is categorized in plane region. Generally the climate of Sangli district is hot and dry. The western hilly regions receive more rain fall at Shirala and Walva tahsil. But most of the Eastern parts Jath, Atpadi, Khanapur, Khavate-Mahankal tahsils are remains drought prone due to lack of rainfall.

According to the census 2011, the Sangli district has population 2,820,575; out of that 74.49% rural and 25.51% is urban. Population density of Sangli district is 329 inhabitants per Sq. Kilometer. Growth rate of population over decade was 9.18% in 2001-2011. Sex ratio of district is 964 for every 1000 males and Literacy rate is 82.62%.

As there is large population in the villages and also the climate is characterized as drought prone, the agriculture is the main occupation of the people. The villages are well connected with the urban areas of the district for their needs such as education, health, administrative, industrial produces, fertilizers and pesticides and also as a market centers for the agricultural productions.

Human resources mean people can act as capital assets, which yield a stream of economic benefits over their working life. Human working develops society by their skilled and unskilled work and produces some kind of outcomes. Those outcomes converted into money. Money causes the
economy and economy affects the living standards of people. This effect shows the development of villages, towns and cities.

Human resource development can be defined as “To develop available manpower through suitable methods such as education, special trainings, work promotions, transfers and opportunities to fulfill the human needs and goals of society to developed structure”.

The development of quantity and quality of population causes the human resource evolution. Human resource has two types of investments, direct investment and indirect investment.

Direct human investment shows that people are engaged with direct work which is to be available naturally. Most of the population of the district is engaged in agricultural sector. Sugarcane, grapes and turmeric are the important cash crops. The mining activity is also observed where resources are available in the district for extraction of stones, grits and bauxite. The sand from river bed is also used for construction. Some people are working in mining occupation. As Sangli district is endowed with various river beds and many water storage tanks, dams, due to those resources some people are working in fishing occupation. Majority of farmers takes animal husbandry as an occupation, supplementary to farming. Rearing goats and sheep, Poultry are other important occupations observed in the district. It means the direct investment of human resource are farming, animal husbandry, mining, fishing and building construction are the natural sources of work in the district Sangli.

Indirect investment in human resource provides resource of intelligent people like teachers, professors, engineers, doctors, lawyers, mechanics and technical professionals. Indirect human resources development in Sangli district is provided through well network of various educational systems such as Primary, Secondary and Higher Secondary education, Industrial
training (ITI), Higher education like graduation and post gradation, technical trainings are available through diploma and Degrees in Textiles, Engineering, Pharmacy, Nursing, computer and Information technology. Medical and law institutes are also available in Sangli district.

The role of sugar factories through co-operative and private sector is much important in the development of industrial sector however, separate industrial estates are developed at Miraj, Kupwad, Palus, Vita, Jat and Kadegaon, through Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation. Besides those the dairy farms, chilling plants and hatcheries, spinning mills are also among growing industries. The Industrial development of the district is initially started with a factory at Kirloskarwadi which is known for the productions of iron implements for agriculture

Small scale industries like handlooms, garments, waving rough blankets are also established. Miraj is famous for string instruments. In addition, there are many other industries like diamond cuttings, Silver and gold ornaments, pottery making, foot wares, cement and plastic pipes. Cottage industries are making pickels, papads, bhadang etc.

Human resource studies guide us to meet the need of manpower, replacement of manpower, for meeting the challenges of technological environments.