

## CHAPTER - V

\* Summery of

Findings

And

Conclusions.

\* Respondent's Suggestions.



## FINDING AND CONCLUSION

The regional imbalance was very much realised during the pilot study as well as in the course of data collection. There was general feeling of backwardness and it was reflected whenever total picture about development of the entire state is presented in the Assembly. The backwardness is never analysed in terms of responsible factor. There were also attempts to increase the number of districts and instead of 5, 2 districts were added or newly created in Marathwada Region viz. Jalana and Latur.

The existing study focuses some highlights on the nature of community service projects or schemes.

### I. Identification Data ...

#### 1) Age and Education ...

It appears that majority of the respondents were graduates. However, a considerable percent of the respondents were S.S.C. It seems that Govt. prefers graduates or post graduates for the post of officers because of the need a proper man for proper job. However a considerable percent of the officers are simply S.S.C. possibly might have been promoted, to Officers post due to their experience and knowledge.

2) Classification of respondents as per their grade and education ...

A *great* majority of the respondents were found working in Class III category of service. 1/10th of the respondents were found in Class I category. A little more than 1/5th of the respondents were found in Class II category.

It seems that the respondents are more in Class III. It might be due to man power planning and need of the services and work load.

3) Talukawise category of respondents ... ✓

A majority of the respondents were in Class III category. It might be due to man power planning and needs of service. Moreover it is Govt. policy. Very few percent i.e. 1/10th of the total respondents were in the category of Class I. Because at tahasil level very few posts of Class I grade officers are there.

4) Education and Length of Service ...

✓ An overwhelming majority of the respondents had rendered their services upto 10 years and 1/10th of the respondents had rendered their services more than 15 years.

It shows that almost all the respondents are middle age and retained in the Govt. services. It might be due to proper placement, job satisfaction and security of service .

## **II. Service Situations ...**

### **1) Nature of Duty and Grades of the Respondents ...**

A great majority of the respondents were responsible to do inspection and survey. A little more than 1/10th of the respondents were responsible for doing survey only.

It seems that the nature of work of the respondents it self is a survey and inspection because they are working in supervisory and administrative Job.

### **2) Distribution of community services...**

A little more than 1/4th of respondents were working in community, women and child development section and 1/4th of the respondents were working in water supply to agriculture. A very few percent were working in health services sector. It seems that work load is more in women, child and community services section and agricultural water supply section and attention is given on these services because of the need of the people in this area.

## **III. Title and area of the Project ...**

### **1) Duration range of Community' Service Projects ...**

A little more than half of the respondents had told that duration of the community service project was upto 10 years and a few percent respondents had told that the duration of the some of the community service project were upto 15 years. *Table 7*

It seems that the community service projects have been implemented since a long period of time and they have been continued because they are essential services to the community.

21 Talukawise Community Service Projects ...

A little less than 1/3rd of the respondents had told that water supply to agriculture have been implemented in 5 tahasils but it has not been implemented in Bhoom taluka. A little more than 1/5th of the respondents had told that community women and child development projects have been implemented in 5 tahasils but it has not been implemented in Paranda tahasil. A negligible percent of the respondents had told that the Health and Hygiene projects have been implemented in 2 tahasils i.e. Kalamb and Paranda.

It seems that some of the community service projects have been implemented in all the tahasils and some of the community service projects have not been implemented. It might be due to lack of funds and Govt. policy and planning.

31 Villages covered under Community Service Projects ...

It appears that 702 villages have been covered from 6 tahsils for drinking water supply. 451 villages have been covered from 4 tahasils for water supply to agriculture. 351 villages have been covered from 4 tahasils

for road services. 264 villages have been covered from 3 tahasils for Health services and 167 villages have been covered from 4 tahasils for primary education services.

It seems that some of the villages have not been covered for community service projects. It might be due to policy and planning and lack of funds of th Govt. and lack of sufficient man power for their implementation.

4] Talukawise beneficeries of various Community Service Projects ...

It appears that 4,45,234 persons from 6 tahasils of Osmanabad district were benefitted of the community service projects implemented by the Govt. with maximum beneficeries in Tuljapur and minimum beneficeries were in Paranda tahasil.

It seems that the people of Paranda tahasil have been neglected by the Govt. It might be due to improper planning and unawareness of the people regarding their rights and privilages.

5] Classification of Budget approval ...

A little more than 1/3rd of the respondents had told that the funds are approved by Zilla Parishad for implementing community service projects. More than 1/4th of the respondents had told that funds for some of the projects are sanctioned by state Govt. more than 1/10th of the

respondents had told that funds for some of the projects are sanctioned by the central Govt. A little less than 1/4th of the respondents had told that funds for some of the projects are sanctioned by state and central Govt.

It seems that central Govt., state Govt. and Zilla parishad sanctioned the funds for community service projects.

#### **IV. Authority Stage of the Project and L.A.Q. ...**

##### **1) Classification of Legislative Assembly Questions ...**

A great majority of the respondents had told that there was no assembly questions about the concerned projects and their services. A little more than 1/10th of the respondents had told that there were some assembly questions about the community projects and their services.

It is crystal clear that almost all the community service projects have been implemented properly but few percent had some problems.

It might be due to some technical difficulties in implementation of the projects.

##### **Budget approving authority ...**

It was revealed that 14 projects or schemes were controlled at state level while 7 were exclusively in the jurisdiction of union Govt. It was also reported by the

respondents that in 12 cases it was a joint concern. Only 17 projects/schemes were controlled or being looked at Zilla Parishad level and out of these 17 projects or schemes, 6 were about the supply of drinking water, 3 were about the supply of water to Agriculture. In case of Primary education, Balwadi, Anganwadi and Primary School Schemes controlled by Z.P. were four.

In our study it was searched that the delay towards Projects and Schemes is both anticipated and tollerated especially supply of drinking water, handpumps and Power Pumps. Where as water supply to Agriculture is made as sensitive issue and it was revealed in personal communication by the respondents.

#### Health & Hygiene ...

It was observed that there was an apathy towards Health and hygiene schemes and there budget approval. Researcher probed the cause effect relationship about it and some interesting aspects emerged out of it. These are ...

- A1 Food habits, nutrition value of the diet to be arranged for pregnant mothers and lacting mothers were not appropriately communicated.
- B1 The role of the Anganwadi teachers and staff needs to be modified.
- C1 Extension lectures and Audio visual aids could easily be arranged.



- D] Ignorance, non initiative are some of the hidden obstacles in this regard.
- E] Social work practice towards for bringing community together for the sake of child health, child development would be desirable.
- F] Reapprochment between village and tahasil functioneries and co-ordinated efforts on their parts will focus properly towards achivement of desired goals.

In this chapter the researcher intends to present gist of findings emerged in the process of the study, pilot investigation and collection of information through personal interviews which were conducted with the help of set research schedule. The information included local self Govt. employees from Panchayat level to Zilla Parishad level.

At the end of this chapter suggestions of the respondents are recorded.

#### **V. Regulation and Budget ...**

##### **1] Taluka wise funds utilised on different Community Service Projects ...**

It appears that maximum funds were utilised by the Kalamb tahasil and minimum funds were utilised by Tuljapur tahasil. It seems that the officers of Kalamb tahasil are sincere and efficient and people are also aware for getting the funds utilised which were available from the Govt. for

community service projects. However, It is observed that beneficiaries are more in Tuljapur but minimum funds have been utilised in Tuljapur.

2] Taluka wise Classification of Budget provision retained or crossed ...

A great majority of the respondents had told that they utilised funds as per budget sanctioned. Nearly 1/10th of the respondents had told that they crossed the funds sanctioned earlier and spent more amount from different sources.

It seems that the officers who have been spent amount more than the budget are working efficiently and effectively for the community.

3] Classification of Audit Authorities ...

A majority of the respondents had told that the accounts of the community service projects are being Audited by the Accountant General and a little more than 1/3rd of the respondents had told that their accounts are being audited by Dist. Local Fund, and few percent respondents had told that their accounts are audited by the Chartered Accountant. It seems that audit of the accounts depends upon the funds and schemes released by the concerned departments.

## **VI. Evaluation and Suggestions ...**

### **1) Classification of Nature of Progress ...**

A little less than half of the respondents had told that the progress of the work is fast. However, a considerable percent of the respondents had told that the progress is slow.

It seems that on the basis of the their length of services they have expressed their opinion about progress.

### **2) Classification of Evaluation of Community Service Projects ...**

A majority of the respondents had told that the project work is being evaluated from time to time. However a little less than half of the respondents had told that project work is not evaluated. The evaluation of project work depends upon the officers and their style of functioning. The officers having modern management approach try to evaluate the work to find out the lacunas and progress, method to redesign in future.

### **3) Classification of satisfaction towards progress of Community Service Projects ...**

An overwhelming respondents were satisfied about the developmental work. One tenth of the respondents were not satisfied about developmental work

### **4) Classification of Experience and Recognition ...**

A great majority of the respondents has told that

they did not get any kind of awards or recognition for their long services. However 1/5th of the respondents has told that they got awards or recognition for their services.

It seems that few officers are efficient, sincere, honest in their services because of which they got awards or recognition.

### A summary of findings and conclusions :

#### Second category of respondents

##### Personal Data :

In this category of respondents, the aspects about personal data were collected, the Age, Sex, Occupation, Religion, etc. signify the contents of personality. In our study the opinion of elite, journalist and beneficiaries of voluntary organisations indicated free opinion about community service projects. The personal data therefore is relatively important.

##### Social composition and impression about the problem of study :

The elite category of respondents stated their suggestions and these are given in table No.5. in illustrative manner.

The respondents were practically searched as uninvolved about any activity or concern about community service project in general.

**Occupationwise classification of respondents about their awareness towards Prof. V. M. Dandekar. Committee :**

The focus on awareness was aimed --

- I) To understand impression or opinion of Public in proportion with the problem of study.
- II) In rural area or at Tahasil places, people were reported to be aware less about backwardness or slowgoing process of developmental activities than Urban citizens of the region.

**Hurdles in Providing funds and materials :**

No respondent was found as well-informed about the functioning of community service projects. Supply of material or the reason for hurdles were not exactly known to them. However they wanted to convey their impression about the sanction and performance stage.

**SUGGESTIONS OF RESPONDENTS ...**

Respondents have given their suggestions regarding community service projects, which are as follows...

- 1] Inadequate staff for hand pumps and power pumps maintaince. For this seperate service unit is required for each block.
- 2] B.D.O.'s post should be upgraded as a Class I Officer.
- 3] Staff quarters to be made available, at least for touring staff.

- 4] Skilled operators are required to handle pump sets.
- 5] Budget for community service projects is inadequate.
- 6] Due to less Budget provision, work is held up. Hence adequate budget is to be provided.
- 7] Staff is inadequate.
- 8] Enhancement to voluntary organisations in development work is to be provided.
- 9] There should not be pressure from non-official members for selection of TRYSEM \* Trainees.
- 10] Attitude of the banks are to be changed towards development work.
- 11] Bio-gas scheme should not be target oriented .
- 12] Independent Class II grade officers post for water supply is to be created.
- 13] Subsidy amount for irrigation is to be increased.
- 14] Inadequate capital for womens small vocation.
- 15] Market is not available for Mahila mandal groups.
- 16] Technical staff is inadequate.

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\* TRYSEM : Training for rural youth for self employment.

17] B.D.O. is over loaded by number of functions and duties,  
so B.D.O.'s post should be upgraded.

18] Smokeless chullas may be developed.

19] Grass root level worker may be properly trained.

20] Schemes/projects should be quality oriented and not  
target oriented.

21] People are not aware about the various schemes.

22] Community leaders and officers should motivate people to  
make aware about the various schemes.

23] Suitable authority is to be appointed for an enquiry of  
the biogas beneficiaries.

24] Estimated rates are too low, as comparatively  
environmental engineering.

25] Bank officers and MSEB personnel are not co-operating  
for self employment programmes.

26] Longivity life of chulla should be increased.

27] Technology should be need - based and related with felt  
needs of people.

- 28] Increase in budget provision in order to avoid developmental backwardness within the district.
- 29] Primary education is to be separated from Z.P. and Nagar Prishad and local bodies.
- 30] Independent and autonomous corporation is to be established for primary education.
- 31] Importance should be given to primary education as next to judiciary.
- 32] Failure of primary education is the main cause of creation of adult education.
- 33] New schemes are to be introduced for primary education for backward class children.
- 34] School dropouts are to be checked, especially for backward class children.
- 35] Single teacher schools are to be converted into multi teachers schools, irrespective of strength.
- 36] Pre - primary education facilities are to be provided in every habitation and village.
- 37] Adequate Educational aids are to be provided.



- 38] Buildings for primary schools are to be provided.
- 39] CPS Headmaster should be given one clerk.
- 40] Quarters are to be provided to primary teachers.
- 41] Every three years there should be orientation training and visits to primary teachers.
- 42] Yearly evaluation should be made.
- 43] Fees and Scholarship amount is to be increased for B.C. students.
- 44] Seperate supervision and controlling authority is to be created for IRDP,\* DWCRA,\* TRYSEM.\*
- 45] All the villages are to be covered under hand pumps and power pumps scheme, irrespective of water tap connected villages.
- 46] For 50 hand pumps, one skilled personnel is to be appointed.
- 47] Leadership training for local people is to be arranged.
- Here after in next chapter researcher's observations and suggestions are given.

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\* IRDP ... Intergrated Rural Development Programme.  
\* DWCAR ... Development of Women and Children in Rural Area.  
\* TRYSEM ... Training for Rural Youth for Self Employment.