

CHAPTER - I

SECTION - I

* Introduction to the Theme.

A. Society & Community.

Meaning of Community.

Community : Habitation, Regionalisation &

Contents of development.

B. Nature & Scope of Study.

C. Integrated rural development.

Introduction to the Theme ...

The theme selected for the dissertation is entitled as "A Study of Community Service Projects in Osmanabad district of Marathwada region of Maharashtra State". In this relation the researcher intends to record the inherent meaning of community service projects as well as the propriety for selecting this theme in a brief manner. The concept "Community Service Project" implies the wellknown planing at central Govt.level.However the usage of the word that is community service project is used to show the specifically designed extension projects aiming to provide service to the community at large and to rural and rurban community scattered in a backward district that too in a backward sub-region.Here the nention of the backward for a district or region implies both socio-economic and education stagnation or deprivation.

The need to focus the backwardness of the sub regions or backward districts in any Indian State was felt by teaching community in this country and also scholars from abroad started taking interest in such studies.Since completion of 1st Five Year Plans such studies were designed and persuaded by the research programme committee of the planning commission.Since 1971-72 economic development in the country was considered as an election issue in a more or less



manner. This was realised since 5th or 6th general election both in north and south India. The reason to understand real issues responsible for development, sanction of funds and the process erradicating backwardness was confined to policy planning as well as it's implementation. However in India these issues were mixed with party politics and the apathy of the bureaucracy and Red Tapism were further contributory factors promoting certain backwardness.

Hence the researcher felt it better to understand the reality with Social work research persepective. The real and so called backwardness in different regions of the country and as such the theme connected with backwardness in Marathwada region was intentionally selected for understanding the reality with the help of Social work research methodology.

The present chapter deals with the theorotical background and key concepts of community development.

A> Society and Community - Interaction and Interrelation ...

In sociological literature the concept of community is used to denote settled population on groups of people having settlement from remote time. The term community as referred by socialogist such as, Devis, MacIver and Harijonson indicates the typological difference as well as phases of settlement and organisation.

The purpose of settlement of any community could be tressed out in relation to it's size occupied area, means of livelihood and interaction of such population of groups with other people or communities.

Meaning of Community ...

Historically considered the interpretation of term community has evolved from simple to complex conception. As originally used in the literature of the Social Sciences Community disgnated a geographical area with definite legal boundaries, occupied by residents engaged in inter-related economic activities and constituting a politically self governing unit.

Shri Barun DE. who ^{was} able to study regionalism in India. "In regions and regionalism in South Asian Studies: an exploratory study", has extended perspective on theories of regionalism in India in 1967. 1.

The formation of maharashtra as a state was announced by the first Prime Minister Of India on 1st may, 1960. Nizam 's Territory, before indipendence experienced many upheavals, especially during August 1947 to 1960.

1. Barun DE. "In region and Regionalism in South Asian Studies exploratory study (1967) P48-88.

The propriety of selecting the topic confined to "Community Development "with Social work perspective lies in the fact that the region was historically and culturally different than the state, in which it was emerged.

We would discuss these aspect in details in IIInd chapter.

According to Marulasiddaiah (1987) "Community in urban areas , Community welfare or Social Welfare Planing are the terms synonymously used ".1

Community : Habitation, Regionalisation and Contents of Development.

We will discuss the concepts and definitions of community, it's organisation, means and modes of development, principles and philosophy behind it: similarly the connection between social work principles and methods in order to bring the participation of tribal or rural community in development schemes and programmes at appropriate stages during the composition of existing study.

Community Habitation :

The term habitation refers to actual occupation of an area or space by group of people or section of population which seeks shelter temporarily, provisional or seasonal resort, else relief from displacement.

1. Marulasiddaiah H.M. (1987) "Community Area and Regional Development in India". P.4

So far displacement in India is concerned we may trace factors responsible for displacement of grove of people in this century atleast.

The first decade of 20th century saw forceful solit in the community life due to Lord Curzon's decision of soliting Bengal into two parts : namely East and West Bengal. The partition of Bengal resulted in isolation of developed and undeveloped regions into two parts. Thus bringing difficulties and displacement for Agricultural community from 2nd decade of 20th century the process of artificial division within rural and urban community was further widened as a result of starting of First World War.

During the period between two world wars, the process of industrialisation started in Bengal, Bombay and Madras presidencies. Thereafter during the period between two world wars, there was further expansion in Indian Textile Industries as well as in the jute, silk woollen leqther, mining, plantation, heavy engineering, chemicals and fertilisers invited and or attracted an unengaged army of jobless, aimless, illiterate but physically strong army of rural and tribal land labourers and artizans towards industrial centres. This was the third large scale displacement of rural and tribal communities through out the continent.

The urban community comprises of original inhabitants of towns and migrants from village communities such as elites aristocrats belonging to hindu and muslim communities. In this again both were partially landlords and marginal land owners. However they were interested to maintain, tilling and sowing operations. But their tenants were from weaker sections of communities and under privillages. Marathwada was dominated and ruled by the Nizam of Hyderabad and fudal landlords loval to Nizam were considered as exploiters by the rural and tribal communities. Hereafter we intend to deal with the aspects of social organisations and backwardness of population as a region which remained backward than other parts of the state.

We will discuss regional imbalance in Maharastra, after key-concepts in section second of this chapter.

Before II World War, there was no isolation of community from society as massive distruction and displacement of population was not held on large scale. Nature or natural forces were alone responsible for migration, which was a forceful forces to face the natural calamities like, earth quakes, thunder storms and avalanches. Secondly the countries in the Afro Asian continent were over powered by Anglo Americans. In simple

term it was a Colonization either motivated by East India Company. Dutch Voyagers. Thirdly the life and fate of people was very much in darkness in Asia-Africa continent.

Mr. Murry G. Ross (1955), quotes, Mr. Ralph Linton while referring some conceptions of community work. Linton had observed, "Modernization of the unmechanized cultures, with their unexampled opportunities for individuals with intelligence and initiative, can not fail to weaken or even destroy joint family patterns. This in turn will entail a whole series of problems for the societies in question. They must develop new mechanisms to provide for the economic and Psychological needs now taken care of by family organisation". 1

Like Mr. Linton, Charles E. Hendry, Wm. Biddle and Loureide J. Biddle Edward H. Spicer, B.F. Hoselitz and many others have written different books and articles which were quoted by Mr. M.G. Ross.

We wish to record hereafter the terms and concepts related with Community Organisation, Community Development and/or welfare planning. For present study we may call them key-concepts or phrases confined to Social Welfare Administration as well as developmental planning aimed at rehabilitation, co-hesion and integration within the community itself.

1. Mr. Murry G. Ross (1955) "Community Organisation Theory Principles and Practice". P.6

B> The Nature and Scope of Study ...

The existing study is an outcome of continuation of Social Research with the objective of presenting research project for M. Phil. degree in Social work of the Shivaji University Kolhapur.

In Indian Society regional development Co-incided with the planning process which streamlined the need for Community Development and it's Organisation.

The research has dealt with the concepts used in the study in this chapter and details about Research Methodology are given in IInd Chapter. However the Scope of the study needs to be elaborated here.

Selection of the Theme ...

The theme aims to bring to the notice the fact finding report about regional imbalances in different regions in the state of Maharashtra. It was an act of state Legislature and hence warrants to conduct social work Research enquiry. The theme is entitled as, "A study of Community Service Projects in Osmanabad Dist. of Marathwada region of Maharashtra State."

The title was framed with two assumptions
(I) Marathwada region was considered as backward region when it was merged in Maharashtra from erstwhile Nizam's Hyderabad State in 1960.



(II) The Govt. of Maharashtra appointed the committee under the chairmanship of an eminent scholar Prof. V.M.Dandekar (an economist) for ascertaining the regional imbalance if any and presented the report in affirmative manner, thus stressing the need for furthering the process of community development at regional and district level.

Inter relation between poverty, backwardness and social problems ...

The Social work philosophy in India rests round with the assumption that poverty was an out come of illiteracy and lack of resources etc.

In Indian setting poverty and economic backwardness was an age old phenomenon. When "Social work" as an independent discipline was instituted on the eve of II world war. There was British Supremacy in administration and every sphere of national life. Prof. A.R. Wadia and others were inspired by the model of British outlook in terms of social work training. The necessity was realised and accepted through the establishment of Sir Dorabji Tata School of Social work in 1936. Later on in next 3 decades the philosophy of social work education was framed and social work research methodology was developed through the expansion of social work training in different parts of India Viz. Delhi, Lakhnow, Baroda, Madras, etc.

On this background the existing study is being designed to understand the interrelationship between regional and community problems.

C> Integrated Rural Development Programme ...

Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) is a major instrument of Govt. strategy to alleviate rural poverty. Main objectives of IRDP are to raise families of the identified target group above poverty line and create substantial additional opportunities of self employment in rural sector.

IRDP is a centrally sponsored scheme with funds shared on 50:50 basis between centre and states. The programme is being implemented through District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) and block level functionaries at the grass roots. At the state level a co-ordination committee headed by Chief Secretary monitors its overall implementation.

In department of rural development, a central committee on IRDP and allied programmes of training of rural youth for self employment (TRYSEM) and development of women and children in rural areas (DWCRRA) is headed by secretary. It's main functions include framing and revision of guidelines ensuring their effective implementation.



Impact of the programme has been evaluated through research conducted by independent institutions and also through concurrent evaluation studies (CES). ?

During seventh plan 18 lakhs families were to be assisted with a total investment of Rs. 8,852.35 crore as against 165 lakh families with an investment of Rs. 4,762.78 Crore in sixth plan. Over 45 percent went to SC/ST families as against the target of 30 percent. Coverage of women had increased from nine percent in 1985-86 to 25 percent under IRDP in 1988-89. Major impact of the programme was that it benefited the poorest and the most deprived sections of society, as also women in such a large number. Subsidy available to SC families under IRDP has now been raised to 50% and monetary ceiling to Rs. 5,000/-. This will benefit about 8.5 lakhs more SC families in 1990-91. 1

The feeling about economic backwardness in any region is reflected through census data. (Unless it is supported and viced by journalist or discussed in state legislature, no backwardness is realised.) Then what are the real criterians of economic backwardness ?

In order to understand criterians of backwardness one should know different concepts in social sciences and social work. These are being presented here after. (in section II of I chapter).

1. India 1990. Reference Annual. Compiled and edited by research reference div. Ministry of information and broadcasting, Govt. of India. P. 449.

CHAPTER - I

SECTION - I I

* Key Concepts.

Meaning of Project.

Meaning of Community Project.

Rurban, Rurbanization, Community Organisation,

Community Development & Community Organisation.

Condition of Development.

Aims of Rural Community Development.

Concept & Approach of Rural Community Development.

Community Integration.

Qualitative Social Development.

KEY - CONCEPTS

Meaning of Project ...

"According to, "The concise Oxford Dictionary"
Project means plan, Contrive (Scheme, Course of Action etc.)
Scheme, planned under taking for presentation of results at
specified time. 1

Meaning of Community Project ...

The term 'Community Project' which is of American origin came to be used in India only a decade back since 1952, when the first set of such projects was started. The planning commission, in the first plan described Community development as the method and rural extension as the agency through which the transformation of the social and economic life of villages was proposed to be initiated. It was intended to develop the areas through people's own democratic organisation such as Panchyats and Co-operatives. It was intended that the programme would be planned and implemented by villagers themselves and the government would provide technical advice supplies and credit.

In the early twenties of the present century, attempts were made to undertake rural development programmes in different parts of the country. These programmes were initiated either by individuals or by certain institutions.

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1. Oxford Dictionary VII (Edition 1982). P.823
 2. M.B Desai and R.S. Mehta (1967) "Community Development and Change ".P.37

Rurban ...

A contraction of rural and urban designed to describe the community relations of country and village or small city . 1

Rurbanization ...

Interaction of rural and urban an intermediary process of r^upp^ochement. 2

Community organization ...

A process where by people living in a continuous geographic area build up common centres of interest and activities and function together in the chief concerns of life. It is a basic way in which groups of persons become integrated in making collective adjustments directed toward common ends. In a technical and administrative sense as used by social workers^s, it is a method of coordinating institution, agencies, groups^s and individual persons of an area to make collective adjustments to social needs and resources. to create and maintain facilities and services, and integrate activities for common welfare.3

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1. Dictionary of Sociology and related Sciences. Henry Pratt Fairchild. (1962) P.263.
 2. Dictionary of Sociology and related Sciences. Henry Pratt Fairchild. (1962) P.263.
 3. Dictionary of Sociology and related Sciences. Henry Pratt Fairchild. (1962) P.52.

The study of community at macro and micro level were started in India through the university system. Economics and Sociology were the subjects taught at Bombay University prior to II world war. Dr.G.S.Gurhe developed the design and model of studying tribes and caste in India. The Community in south India were studied by A.K.Iyer and tribes in Hyderabad were studied by Prof. Helmendorf. There was lot of migration of tribal and rural people from sub-regions towards urban centres. The process of industrialization and urbanization started first in western Maharashtra, later it was developed in Vidarbha and Marathwada. The Cultivators, farm labourers, fisher folk, the toddy tappers and original inhabitants do constitute urban and rural population. However there was third stream comprising nomadic semi-nomadic tribal population. At the beginning of 20th Century the percentage of Agricultural population in western Maharashtra was in the range of 55 to 72 in western Maharashtra, while it was in the range of 69 to 79 percent in Marathwada and for Berar (Wardha) it was above 70 percent, to the extent of 79 percent and in central provinces that was Nagpur division it was between 58 (Nagpur) and 75 % Wardha.

Thus it will be seen that at the beginning of the 20th century the percentage of agricultural population to the total population was above 55 and the communities mostly include other than urban. The percentage of rainfall and facilities towards industry were very much meagre and the castes and subcastes which constituted rural and urban population were dependent mainly on agriculture and artisanship.¹

The reason for selecting Marathwada region towards finding out the aftermath of community service projects lies in the trend of backwardness.

One of the objective of community development programmes in India as stated by Prof. ~~Mars~~^{Mars}~~idish~~^{idish} needs to be mention here. (Though we have mentioned the full aims here after)

1. Area development with minimum allround development and progress.
2. Development of the whole community with special emphasis on the weaker sections and weaker/social areas utilising methods of community organisations.

Community Development and Community Organisation..

The United Nations Bureau of affairs observes "Community Development has been defined at different times

1. Proportion of population supported by agriculture in 1901. "Maharashtra Land and its people " I.Karve. (1975) P.74

as a movement, an instrument, an approach and finally as a process and or a method ". The term "Community Development" is currently used mainly in relation to the rural areas of development countries, where major emphasis is placed upon activities for the improvement of the basic living conditions of community, including the satisfaction of some of its non material needs. The complementary terms "Community Organisation" is more often used in areas in which levels of living are relatively high and social services relatively well developed, but in which greater degree of integration and community initiative is recognised as desirable. Both terms as well as the combined form "Community Organisation and Development " refer to similar concepts of progress through local action, have been defined in some countries in other words like, Reconstruction, village uplift or betterment, mass education and generally used terms community organisation or community development".1.

Condition of Development...

When we consider the conditions of development in general terms we must begin with the reservation that no condition will act alone. To proceed methodically we must distinguish, but we must never forget that distinction in thought is not separation in actuality.

1. Dr. H.M.Marulasiddaiah (1987) " Community, Area and Regional Development in India" .P.4

The life of every community must be affected in greater or less degree by its physical environment, by the biological laws to which man as ^{an} animal is subject, by the psychological equipment of its component individuals, and finally by their interaction with one another, and of the community as a whole with its neighbours. Thus the conditions of development are Environmental, Biological, Psychological and more distinctively Sociological. 1

Aims of Rural Community Development...

Through rural development programme in India has passed through several experiment in approaches and evolutionary stages, yet its concept of allround development of rural population with people's participation as basic approach has not undergone changes. Thus the aim of this programme now is:

1. Area development with minimum allround development & progress.
2. Self help and local effort through development of people's institutions.
3. Fullest development of the material & human resources.
4. Integrated extension service to replace departmental or fragment approach.

1. L.T. Hobhouse (1967) "Social Development, it's Nature and Conditions". P.95-96

5. Development of the whole community with special emphasis weaker section and weaker/social areas utilising method of community organisation.
6. High priority to development of agriculture and employment generating programmes as part of integrated approach to raising higher levels of living of rural population.
7. Input of science and technology in rural life. 1 ?

CONCEPT AND APPROACH OF RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Though the terms 'Rural Development' and community development are different concepts and approaches, yet these are still being used synonymously in India. In India, the programme of community development, which was started in 1952, was changed to rural development in 1974. By whatever nomenclature, we may call it, this programme has considerable importance in agrarian societies such as India.

Since three fourth of our population lives in rural areas who produce our food and the raw materials for our industries, it is necessary that we devote our attention on their well being. It is in this context that the Govt. of India have given utmost priority to rural development programme.

1. D. Paul Chowdhry (1978) "New Partnership in Rural Development" P. 6

In this proces of bringing new partners to rural development, voluntary organisations engaged in rural development are being encouraged through income tax concession, grants in aid and other measures to prepare block plans and implement rural development projects. Thus there has to be close collaboration between the different partners of rural development such as official extension agency, Panchyati Raj institutions, industrial houses, banking institutions and voluntary organisations, programmes, motivation strengths^{and} weaknesses of the other partners, if they are to work together in order to supplenent the efforts^{of} the other so as to aim at integrated rural development. 1

COMMUNITY INTEGRATION...

There is no single factor which .by itself makes for community integration. The community is a complex whole, all parts of which are related, interact and influence one another. To select one part of this whole and identity it as the primary course of integration or disintergration is not possible. Just as we have come to recognize the fact that there are multiole causes of discrimination, delinquency, crime, or economic progress, we are led by the

1. D.Paul Chowdhry (1978) "New Partnership in Rural Development "P.III

weight of logic and evidence to recognise that we can not pluck out a single force or circumstance and attribute the attainment of "maturity" in the individual or community to that single factor. It is difficult to identify the group of forces which produces community integration. 1

QUALITATIVE SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT...

More quantitative growth taken by itself hardly amounts to development, but taken in connection with efficiency of organisation. It has material importance. Increase of scale gives more scope for differentiation, and renders the task of integration more difficult.

It is not its members as they would be in isolation or indifferent relations. Still less is it something other than its inter members. The social is a relation of man to man, not man apart from the relation, nor the relation apart from the man, and social development is the development of men in their mutual relations.

Community Develops as it advances in

1. **SCALE** : By scale is meant number of population.
2. **EFFICIENCY** : By efficiency is meant, the adequate apportionment and co-ordination of functions in service of an end, whatever the end may be and whatever it be or be not understood by those who contribute to it.

1. Mr. Murry G. Ross (1955) "Community Organisation". P.105

3. **FREEDOM** : By freedom is meant, scope for thought, character and initiative on the part of members of the community.

4. **MUTUALITY OF SERVICE** : By mutuality of an end in which each who serves participates.

Communit^{is}_{is} differ greatly in all these respect, they are of all sizes.

A community might grow in population while in other respects its organization remained rudimentary. It might sufficiently organised, e.g. by a powerful class for the purpose for maintaining and augmenting the offer considerable scope to individuals because its organisation is loose and inefficient and reversely it may require exact performance of service to the common safety, or originality of conduct. 1.

If on the other hand, the social system calls only for services to common good which all enjoy, if such service is rendered of free good, if it is apportioned according to capacity and co-ordinated as success requires, and if such a system is extended as far as possible to all who come into contact, we have the development of the community carried forward as a whole.

1. L.T.Hobhouse, (1967) "Social Development its nature and conditions". P.96

In actual fact development is usually one sided and partial. 1.

Thus freedom that scope for thought, initiative and character is not in itself service. Still less is it organisation. Indeed, organisation might leave room for a certain kind of freedom merely because it is loose and ineffective, and the common life accordingly ill-developed. Again there may be systems of society very efficiently organised for certain purposes, e.g. for the attainment of community by some of its members than springing from the will of its members generally.

CONCEPT OF DEVELOPMENT AND POLITICS OF DEVELOPMENT ...

The concept of development has proved elusive. There is no agreed definition of development except in the general sense of a change in a desired direction. Yet it is one of the most widely used terms not only among scholars but also among politicians, administrators and policy makers, from the local to the global level.

There is a dynamic relationship, between development and politics. No development can occur in a vacuum. The existing political structure and the given distribution of power within it, influence the course of development. The development process invariably creates new

1. L.T.Hobhouse, (1967) "Social Development its nature and conditions". P.96

opportunities and resources which in turn bring about a change in the existing political structure and the given distribution of power.

Rural development, in the sense of a sustained improvement in the levels of living of the people in rural areas, is largely dependent on the betterment of the material conditions of those involved in agricultural activities. The objectives of such a development are mainly two fold -

- 1) To increase productivity and profitability of agriculture and
- (2) To reduce inequalities and exploitative relationships in the agricultural sector by helping the small and the weak. 1.

In the II Section of the current chapter, we have tried to present key concepts used in this study. The meaning of community Project and condition of development were reviewed. Aims of rural community Development and an approach towards - community Development depends on both programme planning and an execution.

The Drought prone areas programme was designed about two decades ago in India and we intend to record some outline about it here after.

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1. "The Politics of Development Sugar Co-operative in Maharashtra". Dr.B.S.Baviskar (1980) p.1,2.

DROUGHT PRONE AREAS PROGRAMME ...

Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) was started as an integrated area development programme in 1973 which was a long term measure for restoration ecological balance and optimum utilisation of land, water, live stock and human resources and to mitigate effects of drought. It aims at (a) promoting a more productive dryland agriculture on the basis of soil and water resources and agro-climatic conditions of areas with suitable cropping pattern. (b) development and productive use of water resources. (c) Soil moisture conservation including promotion of proper land use practices and water harvesting. (d) afforestation including farm forestry and pasture development and (e) live stock development including pasture and fodder resources. DPAP is being implemented in 615 blocks in 91 districts of 13 states from 1985-86 covering about 5.36 lakh square km area which is about 19 percent of the Geographical area of the concerned states. It covered about 7 to 7.5 crore people which is about 12 percent of the population in such states.

DPAP continues to be centrally sponsored scheme and allocation is shared equally by centre and states. During sixth plan an expenditure of Rs. 337.41 crore was incurred on this programme as against the allocation of

subcultures are very much vivid as well as diverse. Similarly no region in this country since the time of Mouryas, was ruled under single or exclusive political dynasty.

The region is primarily ~~in~~ geographical territory containing flora, fauna as well as such other elements viz. water source of stream, barran and or cultivable soil, natural deposits as well as places or site of religions, cultural or historical importance.

Some times such importance attains historical as well as commercial significance. In ancient times it was the total migration on the part of population groups living in those times. Such migrations were studied by social scientists as per their disciplinary perspectives. In medieval times migration were either forceful or motivated due to specific goals. In the process of migration it is ultimately the social movements within community life. Since the emergence of modern organisations very viable factor came into force through the organisation of politically aimed mechanism i.e. modern government. (Since industrialisation in Europe moved from tribal and rural areas towards communication centres or urban centres.)

In Indian sub continent particularly in coastal regions, industrialism and urbanism were interdependent

processes. where as in eastern, north eastern, north western as well as in central provinces, urbanism or urban colonisation around factory belts was very much different.

The myth and reality towards urbanisation and industrialisation will not be cleared unless and untill we apply scientific data in order to understand the truth about development or backwardness.

There was general criticism and popular demands as regards to the policies and priorities towards economic development of various administrative as well as sub-divisions. In this context we wish to deal towards regional imbalances in democratic society.

MEANING OF REGION ...

The term Region is used in geography, economics, political science, social work and sociology to indicate portion of land having specific area and which also includes vast territory including cultivable and non-cultivable land. water stream or source, some times rider of mountain, river or confluence of sacred and dirty water. Some times such confluence is considered as holy viz Alahabad. During the past few decades the study of urban life in some of its aspects, has been enriched by extensive data collected by geographers. Similarly economist

sociologist and social workers and to some extent political scientist, also concentrate upon sensitive problems including uneven growth in a region which is termed generally as forward or backward by politicians or political scientist.

According to K.Chandrasekhariah, "Between 1961-1971, four new cities in the million range were added to the existing million cities, giving rise to eleven million cities in 1971". He further observes that, "A study of the growth of Indian cities over a period of time reveals significant issues for a more systematic issues for a more systematic investigation. There are cities which have been growing at a rapid pace even in spite of the fact that such growth is not accompanied by industrialisation".¹.

In Maharashtra, there was no city as such when it was merged in 1960 in the state of Maharashtra . except the dist. headquarter of Aurangabad.

During last 3 decades in Marathwada the population at all dist. headquarters was enlarged but the process of industrialisation was negligible. The case of Osmanabad dist. was very much peculiar in this regard. (More discussion is being attempted in the chapter III).

1. K.Chandrasekhariah (1982) Urban Sociology of India : Perspective and Research Need"
Edited by F.K.B.Nayar - an article in "Sociology in India" B.R.Publisher's Corporation. Delhi.

The case of Maharashtra state resembles in this context we will hereafter deal towards the issues such as problems of people in rural or urban region with or without economic planning, political consideration and a comprehensive social work perspective will suffice the need to set right the problems emerging out of regional imbalances in state or within the sub-region.

REGIONAL IMBALANCE IN MAHARASTRA ...

The Govt. of Maharashtra had been appointed: The fact finding committee on regional imbalance in Maharashtra to find out the fact about regional imbalance and measures to it.

The decision of the Govt. of Maharashtra to appoint the above committee has announced in both the houses of state legislature on 29th July 1983.

The preamble to the Govt. resolution reads as follows -

There is a feeling among the people that the development of the different regions of the state has not occurred in a balanced manner and there is a demand voiced in the state legislature and other media that this should be achieved.

The process of economic development depends on the historical background and tradition, natural resources.

economic infrastructure and several such factors. Govt. of Maharashtra had decided to appoint four regional committees for

Vidarbha,

Marathwada,

Konkan &

Rest of Maharashtra

to suggest remedial action and concrete programmes based on the report of the fact finding committee to remove imbalance between districts within their respective regions.

Fact finding committee's term of reference were as follow :

- 1> To decide on indicators for assessing imbalance in
✓ development.
- 2a> On the basis of above and inrelation to the average
development in Maharashtra to determine districtwise
✓ imbalance in 1960 and in the latest year for which
information is available.
- 2b> With this in view to obtain information on the
development programme.

- 2c> To take into account the assistance given by the state and central governments and by institutions under their jurisdiction.
- 3> To determine what action the Govt. could take in relation to which of the indicators and the limits there of.
- 4> To suggest remedial action to remove the existing imbalance as determined and long term measures to prevent recurrence of such imbalance. *

* The constitution of the fact finding committee was as under Prof. V.M.Dandekar. Chairman; Dr. Neelkanth Rath Member (died on 23.4.84); Dr.Narottam Shah; Shri P.D.Kasbekar; Shri Bhujangrao Kulkarni; Shri B.G. Dave; Dr.V.V.Borker; Dr.S.A.Deshpande; Dr. V.N.Rao (Expert on Public Health); Shri M.A.Chitale; Shri R.T.Atre (Expert on Roads); Shri S.M. Vidwans (Expert on Economics); Shri B.N.Bhadwat Managing Director (SICOM) (Expert on Industries) Secretary Finance Department; Secretary Planning; Deputy Secretary Planning Department - Member Secretary, Govt. of Maharashtra asked these members to submit the said report, before 31st December 1983. With the request of members period was extended first upto Feb. 29, 1984 then upto 31st March 1984 and again extended upto April 30, 1984. (Details of the members and Schedule of the meetings with the DPDC please see Appendix).

OBSERVATIONS OF PROF. V.M.DANDEKAR COMMITTEE ...

Disparities in Levels of Development ... /

Disparities in the development of different parts or regions of a country exist in almost all countries of the world, developing as well as developed, and it is increasingly recognised that these must be narrowed down. In the context of India, the National Committee on the Development of backward areas in its report on general issues relating to backward area development (NOV. 1981) notes, "In large country like India, development of different parts are inevitable. Regions differ in their history, their resource endowment and environment, the level of infrastructural development and the attitude of the inhabitants to development opportunities". (Dandekar Committee Para 2.1) and "In our country a very large number of people believe that the area they live and work in is in some more or less general way economically backward. Many of them also feel that their requirements have been neglected in the processes of planning. This belief has found expression in the political system and manifests itself in a large number claims for special treatment put forward by official and non official organisation". (Dandekar Committee Para 4.1).

This is also true of Maharashtra state. Feeling of being neglected and left behind prevailing in some regions of the state. (Please see Appendix).

RECOMMENDATIONS OF DANDEKAR COMMITTEE ...

The problem of Regional feeling in Maharashtra goes back to the reorganisation of the states. It was given concrete expression in the Nagpur Agreement signed in Sept. 1953. Purported to constitute the basis for bringing together the three Marathi speaking areas in one single state.

In 1960 Shri. Y.B.Chavan the Chief Minister of Bombay, made a statment in the house giving certain assurance to Bombay city, Vidarbha, and Marathwada. On August 20, 1969 Shri V.P.Naik, the then Chief Minister made a statement before the state assembly to the following effect, "At the time of the formation of Maharashtra in 1960, the view was accepted that Vicarbha, Marathwada and Konkan which were less developed relative to the rest of the state should be given maximum asistance for their development. Except one or two districts, the rest of the state is largely uder developed; we should now reject the view that a certain region is under developed and should be given additional assistance. Instead, we should direct our efforts to secure a balanced development of all the regions of the state, the whole of which is more or less under developed. Taking into account this fact and objective the Govt. has now decided to treat the district as the primary unit of planning". This

almost amounted to an abrogation of the Nagpur Agreement. No member in the house seems to have protested.

In chapter I of sixth plan document of Govt. of Maharashtra appears, "All the important policy pronouncements made by the Chief Minister regarding removal of development imbalance of identifiable under developed areas in the state like Vidarbha, Marathwada and Konkan".

In fact the sixth plan does not contain any such specific time bound scheme. The reference to the important announcement made by Chief Minister relates to 14 points programme for Vidarbha, 35 point programme for Marathwada and 17 points programme for Konkan. *

The scope and significance of the study undertaken will be cleared now and details about research methodology are being presented in third section of next chapter. However we wish to record in short aims and objectives of the study hereafter.

Aims and Objectives ...

- I.i) To study the regional imbalance in the planning and development process, comparing with other regions of the Maharashtra state.
- I.ii) To understand and compare the process of minimizing backlog at district level. Particularly in Osmanabad district.

- II) To understand the study repercussions of the backlog resulted in state's planning process as revealed by Prof. V.M. Dandekar Committee (appointed by the Govt. of Maharashtra. Vide the decision of the Govt. of Maharashtra of 29th July 1983.
- III) To probe and study regional and sub - regional imbalance if any. in the view of growth in population, community expansion and to ascertain it's implications.
- IV) To evaluate various community service projects of Osmanabad district (from undeveloped region of Maharashtra state namely Marathwada).
- V) To prepare and present the dissertation based on factual investigation with social work perspectives for M.Phil. Degree in social work of the Shivaji University, Kolhapur.
- VI) To record suggestions in view of the set aims and objectives in order to further the cause and case of social work research.

