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SECTION - I

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The present chapter is composed in view of aims and objectives set at the time of preparation of research design. The details are being reflected in research methodology in section III of this chapter.

Following sections are devoted towards -

Section I. Community Organisation and Development in India : A Review

Section II. Marathwada and its inclusion in the state of Maharashtra - Historical Resume.

Section III. Research Methodology.

Community Organisation and Development in India : A Review

The Organisation of Community life in India was reflected for the first time when Indian National Congress has organised body of Indian people started formal gathering of people in the form of session to consider repercussions of British Regime in India. The incidence occurred during the middle of 1885 at Bombay. Untill then Indian people, as community were not recognised. Instead they were known from the area of their habitation such as Bengali, Madhrasi, Telegu, Punjabi, Sindhi, etc. The people of India attained the name "Indian people" due to the contribution of eminent leaders of Indian National *Personality* such as Shri Dadabhai Nawaraji, Phiroj Shaha Mehta, G.K. Gokhale, Lokmanya Tilak and finally Mahatma Gandhi and Motilal Neheru.

However, the work regarding the region which was a part of Nizam's Dominion and which did not receive either recognition or even an attention from the National leadership till two decades prior to 1960. It was part of ex-Hyderabad state namely Marathwada. We will discuss the related aspects in this Chapter.

However before that we intend to record the views and opinions significant in relation to Community Organisation and Community Development at this stage.

Meaning of Community Organisation ...

Community Organisation is one of the important methods of Social Work. It is a process that by which the capacity of the community to function as an integrated unit grows as it deals with one or more community problems.

According to Mr. Murry G. Ross (1955) "Community Organisation is a process by which a community identifies its needs or objectives, orders (or ranks) these needs or objectives, develops the confidence and will to work at these needs or objectives, finds the resources (internal and/or external) to deal with these needs or objectives takes action in respect to them, and in so doing extends and develops co-operative and collaborative attitudes and practices in the community". 1.

1. Mr. Murry G. Ross (1955). "Community Organisation - Theory, Principles and Practice". P.40

Dr. H.M.Marulasiddaiah (1987) explains, that "Community Organisation is the effective adjustment of social services to social welfare needs and to develop relationships so that people may be able to lead a better and enriched social and economic life as individuals and groups". 1

Further Marulasiddaiah (1987) says about Community Organisation, in his book "Community Area and Regional Development as " Community Organisation as an approach and method of social work is the least expensive and most effective method to deal with the needs and problems of large group of people. The community centre in each neighbourhood can be a place for recreational, cultural and other special needs of different groups. But this also requires a team of devoted workers in each locality to shoulder responsibility for organising these programmes. Local leaders and the people must be able to shoulder the responsibility and carry out the programmes with the aid of a small numbers of paid persons if necessary. How to create the spirit of social service in others is a problem".2.

1,2. Dr.H.M.Marulasiddaiah (1987). "Community Area and Regional Development in India". P.88.75

Community Development ...

The term "Community Development" designates the utilisation under one single programme of approaches and techniques which rely upon local communities as units of action and which attempt to combine outside assistance with organised local self determination and effort and which correspondingly seek to stimulate local initiative and leadership as the primary instrument of change. 1.

Inter Resource Approach ...

Here stress is laid on the need to encourage communities of people to identify their own wants and needs and to work co-operatively at satisfying them. Projects are not predetermined but develop as discussion in communities is encouraged, proceeds and focuses the real concerns of the people. As wants and needs are defined and solutions sought, aid may be provided by national governments or international organisations. But the emphasis is on communities of people working at their own problems. In such an approach technical change follows social movement and not vice-versa. Change comes as a community sees the need for change it feels desirable. Direction is established internally, rather than

1. Mr. Murry G. Ross (1955), "Community Organisation Theory Principles and Practice".P.8

externally. Development of a specific project (such as an industry or school) is less important than development of the capacity of a people to establish that project. 1.

Community Organisation has been defined as the process of bringing about and maintaining a progressively more effective adjustment between social welfare resources and social welfare needs within a geographic area or functional field. It's goals are consistent with all social work goals in that its primary focus is upon needs of people and provision of means of meeting these needs in a manner consistent with the precepts of democratic living. 2.

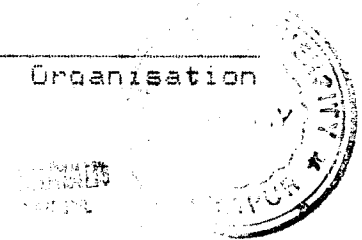
Community Services ...

Method of improving the position of an organisation in the community and/or helping the community to develop is the provision of services to (or for) groups in the community, or to the community as a whole.3.

OBJECTIVES OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ...

The objectives of community development in India have been expressed by different writers in different ways, though ultimate objectives in all cases are the same, i.e. to change the Socio-economic life of the villagers, to attain social justice and to create responsible leadership.

1,2,3. Mr. Murry G. Ross (1955), "Community Organisation Theory, Principles and Practice". P. 15,17,25.



The first five years plan points out, "Community Development is the method and rural extension the agency through which the five years plan seeks to initiate a process of transformation of the social and economic life of the villagers". 1.

According to programme evaluation organisation, the Chief objective of the community development programme is, "to carry out the physical reconstruction of an area and the development of its economic life and at the same time achieve the social reconstruction of the community". 2.

In Douglas Ensmingers's opinion, the broad objective of community development and national extension programmes in India, "is to assist each village in planning and carrying out an integrated, multionased family and village plan directed toward increasing agriculture productions; improving existing village crafts and industries and organising new ones; providing minimum essential health services and improving health practices; providing required educational facilities for children and an adult educative programme; providing recreational facilities and programmes, improving housing and family living conditions and providing programmes for village women and youth".3

1. First Five Year Plan, 1952. P.223.

2. Programme Education Organisation, Community Projects Draft Handbook (1954). P.74.

3. Douglas Enslinger - The guide of Community development (1961) P.22-23

Among the specific objectives he mentions -

- 1) To change the out look of all village people
- 2) To develop responsible and responsive village leadership and village organisations and institutions.
- 3) To develop the village people to become self reliant, responsive citizen-s capable and willing to participate effectively and with knowledge and understanding in the building of the new India.
- 4) To help the village people to increase their income through improved agricultural practices and by improving existing village crafts and industries and by organising new one.
- 5) To train village youth to assume citizenship responsibilities through early and continuous involvement in youth programmes and activities and alround village development
- 6) To give organised assistance to village women and village families in effectively converting their increased income into better living.
- 7) To bring about a closer interrelation of the village school and the village teacher with all phases of village development, and to upgrade the socio-economic status of the village teacher.
- 8) To help the villagers to konw the causes of illness and

to make available simple facilities necessary to practice clean habits and to prevent illness and early deaths.¹

The objectives of the community development programme are synonymous with those of the five year plans.

"The Five Years Plan aim at bringing about an all round development of the country in a planned democratic manner.

The community development programme is to take care of rural sector development. The same basic objectives and policies

govern both the Five Year Plans, and the Community Development Programmes. These very broadly described, are

economic development, social justice and democratic growth.

The attempt is to obtain as good a balance as possible between these objectives and inter-relate them in a manner

that they would support one another".²

1. H.M.Marulasiddaiah (1987), "Community. Area and Regional Development in India". P.27.

2. Mukerjee B. (1961), "Community Development in India". P.22-23.

MAIN ACTIVITIES IN A COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK ...

From 1st - 6th 5 year plan the main lines of activities in a community development block as mentioned in the first 5 years plan are -

1. Agriculture and related matters.
2. Irrigation.
3. Communication.
4. Education.
5. Health.
6. Supplementary Employment.
7. Housing.
8. Social Welfare &
9. Training.

1. Agriculture and related matters ...

Under this head comes intensive development of agriculture which includes activities like reclamation of waste land, provision of good seeds and supply of manure through the village co-operative society, improvement of live stock and intensive cultivation through the promotion of fruits and vegetables.

2. Irrigation ...

This includes provision of water by minor irrigation works i.e. tube wells, tanks, canals, etc. Atleast 50 % of cultivable land is to be irrigated.

3. Communication ...

The road system on the country side is to be developed as to link every village through feeder roads with the main roads and no village is to be more than half a mile away from the main road.

4. Education ...

The programme includes social education for adults; expansion and improvement of primary and secondary education; and the gradual conversion of primary and secondary schools into those of basic pattern.

5. Health ...

One primary health unit in each development block and a secondary health unit with a hospital and a mobile dispensary at the project headquarters are to be set up. Health measures include provision and protection of water supply, control of epidemics like malaria, cholera, etc. and education of people in hygienic living.

6. Supplementary Employment ...

Under employed and un — employed are to be provided with gainful employment by the development of cottage and small scale industries, construction of brick, kilns, saw mills, etc. More employment opportunities in the tertiary sectors are to be created.¹

1. H.M.Marulasiddaiah (1987).Community Area and Regional Development" P.28.

7. Housing ...

Demonstration and training in improved techniques and designs for rural housing and assistance in the supply of building materials are to be given. In congested village action in the direction of development of new sites, opening of village parks and playgrounds is to be taken.

8. Social Welfare ...

There will be provision for audiovisual aid for instruction and recreation, for organisation of community entertainments, sports, activities and meals.

9. Training ...

Training will be given to the village level workers and other personnel who are to be employed in these programmes. In addition, steps will be taken to train agriculturists, panchas and village leaders.1.

There have been three important developments during the second plan in the community development programme which have brought about changes in the i) Organisation, ii) Administrative structure and iii) Unit of planning and development. 2.

1.,2. H.M.Marulasiddaian (1987). " Community. Area and Regional Development in India " P.28-29.

(a) During the third plan period with the normalisation of blocks and cessation of Govt. of India grants, some of the state Governments introduced changes in the pattern of organisation as the states were to bear the full financial burden. Then area of the block was increased to lessen the recurring expenditure on administration.

(b) The Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) during the 4th plan envisaged two - fold measures viz research into improved dry farming technology and application of such technology to dry farming areas. The fifth five year plan had given the emphasis on the development of such areas due to 3 main considerations. Firstly, the drought prone areas represent nearly 19 % of the total areas of the country and account for nearly 12 % of the population". Secondly these areas are a major factor contributing to regional imbalances. Thirdly these areas are a continuing source of strain on the financial resources of the nation. 1

(c) The sixth five year plan points out. "The integrated rural development envisaged specially focused on the target group comprising of small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and artisans, whose economic improvement is the concern of rural development.

(d) It is included to bring this about by developing the primary, secondary, and the tertiary sectors". 2

1. H.M.Marulasiddaiah (1987), " Community Area and Regional Development in India". P.30,40,41.

2. Draft Five Year Plan 1978-83 (1978) P.154.

Fifth five year plan contains, "The basic concept behind establishment panchayati Raj was to create rural local self governing agencies responsible for discharging certain selected functioning of these agencies in various states during the fourth plan period, it could be said that by and large states 940 had been maintained with regard to their functioning. In some of the states the powers concerning the control over the junior staff of the panchayat samiti, ceiling on expenditure and execution of minor programmes, etc. which were given to Panchayati Raj bodies have been withdrawn. Only in some states like Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan, the trend is encouraging as considerable funds are placed at the disposal of the Panchayat Samitis and the quantum has increased from year to year. States like Gujrat, Orissa and Maharashtra are also routing considerable funds through Panchayat Samitis but the amount has shown a decrease from year to year during the Fourth Plan Period. The position in other states could not be said to be satisfactory".1.

Social Services ...

There has been sufficient progress in educational facilities in rural areas. Practically every big village has atleast a primary school, although many bigger villages have high school and in some areas even colleges.

1. Draft Fifth Five Year Plan (1974) P.86.

Every block has now a primary health centre with sub-centres covering 10 to 20 villages. Block level veterinary dispensaries and sub - dispensaries have also been established.

Infrastructure Development ...

There has also been sufficient progress in development of infrastructure facilities. Though in some states all villages have been connected with link roads and given electric connections many other villages have electricity, water supply, roads, markets, school buildings, panchayat ghars, etc. substantial provision has been made in the plan for link roads and drinking water supply.

Credit facilities ...

With a view to helping the poorer sections of the rural community who could not get a living out of their holdings because of lack of financial resources, arrangements have been made through various special schemes and credit institutions to give them necessary inputs. This has helped in improving the economic conditions of a large number of farmers and those working in allied fields.

Special Schemes ...

A good beginning has already been made through special programmes suited to the special needs and problems



of the weaker sections such as small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers artisans, scheduled castes and tribes and special areas such as hilly, tribal, coastal desert and drought prone areas. Thus it is hoped these special schemes will fill up the gaps, which have arisen because of policy of helping the change agents and work only in areas of quick response. 1.

Organisation ...

One of the most important contributions of the community development programme has been the establishment of extension machinery from village to the national level. This is the only agency for implementing programmes of rural development.

The institution of multi - purpose village level worker is a unique feature of the organisation. Peoples participation is sought through women's and youth organisations followed by a three tier Panchayati Raj set up consisting of elected representatives of the people despite the diversity of patterns the fact remains that there is a fairly well organised set up at the village and block levels though Maharashtra and Gujrat have strong Zilla Parishads.²

There is mounting evidence that the national scene is advancing towards mobilising governmental and non - governmental efforts for rural development.

1,2. D.Paul Chowdhry (1978), "New Partnership in Rural Development". P. 22-23.

The objectives of planned development as envisaged by the new government emphasise eradication of unemployment problems, accelerated growth of agricultural production and reduction of disparities in income especially of those below the poverty line. These objectives require that there should not only be rapid and integral development but it should also be based on effective local level planning and implementation in the countryside. These guide lines, therefore, comprise totality of the programme in rural areas towards the desired socio-economic goals.¹

A beginning has already been made to achieve the target of 50 % of outlays for rural sector during eighth plan. Share of rural sector in central plan has already gone up from 44 % in 1989-90 to 49 % in 1990-91. This is in pursuance of Government commitment that, an outlay of 50 % of investible resources in agricultural and rural sectors of economy will be ensured during eighth plan. Like wise share of rural component in public sector outlays of states would also require further set-up. State Governments have been approached to make an assessment of rural component in their plan outlays. In raising this component attention in particular is focused on agriculture, irrigation, and watershed management, rural roads, rural health and education.

1. Mahinder Singh, R.N.Sharma. (1978) "Rural Development" (from preface).

The increase in resource flow to these sectors would also be in line with other major objectives of the plan i.e., making more food available, generating more employment and incomes and contributing to development of human resources at a faster pace.

Alongwith plan outlays, Non-plan expenditure would also be examined as maintenance of a large number of activities particularly in social sectors such as health and education services and direct subsidies specially on fertilisers and power, involving flow of budgetary resources in significant proportions. 1.

INTRODUCTION OF PANCHAYATI RAJ ...

Under the chairmanship of Balawant Roy Mehata, a committee was appointed in the year 1957. This committee is known as Balawant Roy Mehata Committee. The report of the committee is known as "Report of the team for the study of community projects and National Extension Service, committee on plan projects, Govt. of India 1957.

The Mehata committee to the conclusion that, "so long as we do not discover or create a representative and democratic institution which will supply the local interest, supervision and care necessary to ensure that expenditure of money upon local objects confirms with the needs and wishes

1. India (1990) a Reference Annual - compiled and edited by research and reference Div., Ministry of information and broad casting Govt. of India. Sept. 1990. P.448

of the locality, invest it with adequate power and assign to it appropriate finances.

We will never be able to evoke local interest and excite local initiative in the field of development". It also recommended that, "such a body, if created, has to be statutory, elective, comprehensive in its duties and functions, equipped with the necessary executive machinery and in possession of adequate resources. It must not be cramped by too much control by the Govt. or Governmental Agencies".1.

With the introduction of Panchayati Raj a new era in rural development has started in the country. Under this programme, important powers and functions in the sphere of development are being transferred from the bureaucratic administration to the elected representatives of the people. One of the most important and difficult tasks faced by the institutions is that maintaining good working relationships.2

PRIMARY EDUCATION ...

Education is an integral part of countries development process and thus has been accorded a high

1. Report of the team for the study of community projects and National Extension Service, committee on plan projects, Govt. of India 1957. P.5

2. Panchayati Raj and Bureaucracy - V.R.Gaikwad (1969) P.2,3

priority. Concerted efforts during the last 43 years have the number of schools has also more than doubled with more than four time rise in the number of pupils. Universities also went up by more than 5 times. With quantitative expansion of educational facilities, there is now a greater emphasis on qualitative improvement. Before 1976, education was exclusively the responsibility of state, the central Govt. was only concerned with certain areas like co-ordination and determination of standards in technical and higher education etc. In 1976, through a constitutional amendment, Education became the joint responsibility.

The overall aim is to eradicate illiteracy and spread universal elementary education in the age group of 15-35 by 1995. For this meticulously formulated strategies based on micro-planning are being applied at grass root levels. A major strategy to overcome various obstacles in achiving this goal, focuses on detailed block and school level planning with community participation and effective linkages with local environment and development activities. A programme named operation black board is already in operation to provide basic amenities in education in primary school and a second teacher in single teacher schools. In particular, efforts were initiated during 7th plan to raise standards of science and mathematics teaching at all levels.

Non formal education (NFE) programme which caters to the need of drop-outs, working children and out of school children, has been expanded. 1.

Open learning systems are being encouraged at all levels. Education of scheduled caste and tribes and people of hill areas is being specially promoted besides women's education, which is an area of special importance. Necessary reforms will be initiated to make vocational education more attractive.

Achievements of different levels in education :

Year (Period)	No. of Pupils in class I V (Lakh)	% of Trained Teacher in Primary school	% of total population in age group 6-11	No. of Primary Jr. Basic school	No. of Teachers in primary schools
1950-51	191.5	58.8	42.6	209671	537918
1960-61	349.9	64.1	62.4	330399	741515
1968-69	543.7	76.9	78.1	400621	1005282
1978-79	689.6	87.1	81.6	472519	1296639
1979-80	715.58	86.8	82.7	482476	1328700
1982-83	795.07	86.9	86.8	511106	1423639
1984-85	856.6	85.8	93.6	521048	1465305
1986-87	899.9	87.26	95.96	537399	1522108
1987-88	929.4	88.41	97.86	543677	1616685

1. India (1990), reference annual -compiled and edited by research and reference div., Ministry of information and broadcasting. Govt. of India. Sept. 1990. P.77

Elementary Education ...

Programme of universalisation of elementary education has been accorded the highest priority to fulfill the constitutional directive of providing universal, free and compulsory education to all children upto the age of 14. National policy on education resolved that all children who attain the age of 11 years by 1990 will have had 5 years of schooling or its equivalent through non formal stream. Likewise by 1995 all children will be provided free and compulsory education upto 14 years. Various centrally sponsored schemes in the elementary education sector have been initiated to supplement the efforts of state for achieving this target. Operation black board was started to provide every primary school in the country with an acceptable level of physical facilities.¹

Rural Water Supply Programme ...

Supply of drinking water is primarily the responsibility of state Govt. It constitutes an important part of Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) in the state plan. Centre supports the programme with fully centrally sponsored, accelerated rural water supply programme (ARWSP). Besides, a Nation Mission on Drinking Water (NMDW) in villages has been launched. All the three programmes aim at

1. India (1990), reference annual -compiled and edited by research and reference div.. Ministry of information and broadcasting, Govt. of India. Sept. 1990. P.81

achieving the goal of international drinking water supply and sanitation decade by providing cent percent rural water supply by 1990. NMDW has a clear goal of covering residual problem villages (1.62 lakh at the beginning of 7th plan) by 1990. It would provide low cost solutions to identify problems associated with supply of safe drinking water through the application of scientific and technological inputs. Some 55 pilot projects as minimission areas has covering various states and union territories and five sub-missions were taken up during 7th plan. Priority has been given to hard-core problem villages spilled over from 6th plan followed by those which were subsequently identified and then partially covered villages. A problem village has no source of safe drinking water within a distance of 1.6 Km. or within a depth of 15 mtrs. Other problem villages are those where available water has excessive salinity, iron, fluoride or other toxic elements or where diseases like cholera, guineaworm, etc. are epidemic.

After covering problem villages, water supply facilities are proposed to be extended to villages as per liberalised norms i.e. within a distance of 0.5 km., enhance present norm of water supply from 40 liters to 50 liters per capita per day and provide one source (tube well with hand pump or stand post) for a population of 150 against the existing norm of 250-300 persons. Priority is being accorded

for coverage of SC/ST habitations.

States have been directed to allocate funds from ARWSP in the same proportion as earmarked under special component plan and tribal sub-plan the commencement of the 7th plan. 1,61,722 problem villages remained to be covered with safe drinking water facilities. 1,48,958 villages have already been covered so far. 12,754 villages were left. Remaining 6,358 villages are likely to spill over the eighth plan of 16,628 villages 3,252 had been covered upto September 1989.

Seventh plan outlay for central assistance to states and union territories under ARWSP and other schemes was Rs. 1,207.32 crores. Of this Rs. 75 crore was earmarked out of RLEGP for water harvesting structures/water conservation schemes MNP was Rs. 2,253.25 crore. In 1989-90, Rs. 410 crore were allocated for NMDW i.e. ARWSP, mini-missions and sub-missions and Rs. 596.85 crore under MNP. Against Rs. 410 crore allocation Rs. 280.85 crore had been released upto Sept. 1989 and Rs. 91 crore reportedly spent upto this period. Out of MNP provision, Rs. 181.06 crore were spent upto the same period.

Through NMDW Science and Technology inputs have been harnessed in a big way including remote sensing and satellite imagery, geophysical investigations, etc., to effect scientific source finding, steps have also been initiated to transfer technologies of water purification

from laboratories to factory floor and then on to the field for removing salinity, excess iron and fluoride. 1.

Rural Roads ...

Development of rural roads form part of minimum needs programme in state sector. Outlays for it are provided in the plans of states/union territories. In 6th plan provision was made under MNP to connect by 1990 all villages with population over 1,500 and 50 % of villages with population between 1,000 - 1,500. Cluster approach adopted for difficult terrains like hilly, tribal, desert and coastal areas during 6th plan was revised in 7th plan as -

(a) Hill Areas : (1) Cent percent linkage during 10 years time frame to villages with a population over 500. (2) 50 % linkage to villages with a population between 200-500 during the same period and (b) Tribal Coastal and Desert Areas.

(1) Cent percent linkage during 10 years time frame to villages with a population over 1,000 and (2) 50 % linkage to villages with a population between 500-1000 during the same period. In seventh plan an outlay of Rs. 1,729,40 crore had been made in state plans for the programme. Outlays under NREP and RLGP (now JRY) would also be used as supplementary funds for construction of rural roads in tribal area was also being implemented since sixth plan.

Against the provision of Rs. 14 crore during seventh plan

1. India (1990), reference annual -compiled and edited by research and reference div., Ministry of information and broadcasting, Govt. of India. Sept. 1990. P.456

period, Rs.10.32 crore had been released during first four years of the plan. Considering the fact that tribal roads should be the responsibility of state governments, Government discontinued the scheme from 1987-88. Accordingly, funds were to be provided during the rest of the seventh plan period only for meeting the committed liabilities.

Besides this, a scheme for road construction in special problem areas (dacoit infested districts) of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan is also being implemented from 1985-86. Expenditure on works is shared between centre and states on 50-50 basis. No reference was made of this scheme in seventh plan document and such funds are being provided on year to year basis. Works costing over Rs. 101.52 crore have been sanctioned so far under the scheme and Rs.28.36 crore released during last four years by Govt. as its share. Outlay for 1988-90 was Rs.13 crore.

Rural roads are constructed under MNP rural landless employment guarantee programme (RLEGP), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Command Area Development (CAD). Recently, Govt. has set up a committee to examine different aspects of integrating various rural road programmes. MNP envisages linking of all villages with a population of 1,500 and above and 50 % of villages with a population between 1,000 to 1,500. 1.

1. India (1990) A Reference Annual compiled & edited by Research & Ref.Div. Ministry of Info.& Broadcasting, Govt. of India, Sept. 1990. P.457,458,615.

Health and Hygiene ...

Health and Human development from integral components of over all Socio-economic development of any Nation. Under the constitution, public health and sanitation and Hospitals and dispensaries fall in the state list.

Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare plays a vital role in the national efforts to help citizens lead a healthy and happy life. The Ministry is responsible for implementing programmes of national importance like family welfare, primary health care services, prevention and control of diseases etc. which form the main plank of our development efforts. Also our National Commitment is to attain the goal of health for all by the year 2000 A.D. in accordance with the Almaata Declaration of Sept. 1978.

The broad objectives of the health programmes so far have been control and eradicate communicable diseases and to provide curative and preventive health services in rural areas. through the establishment of a primary health centre in each community development block and to augment programmes for the training of medical and para-medical personnel. In the overall health development programmes, emphasis is being laid on preventive and efficient health services - special health scheme for setting up new hospitals/dispensaries in rural areas.

Primary health care is being provided to rural population in the country through a network of 19,640/- primary health centres, 1,21,874 sub-centres and 1,666 community health centres by 5.81 lakh trained dais and 4.10 lakh health guides besides a large number of rural dispensaries working under state Govt./union territory administration. 1

V.

1. India (1990). A Reference Annual.compiled & edited by Research & Reference Division. Govt. of India. Sept.1990. P.200.

CHAPTER - I I

SECTION - I I

MARATHWADA

AND

IT'S INCLUSION IN THE STATE OF MAHARASHTRA -
HISTORICAL RESUME

MAHARASTRA HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY ...

Like other state Maharashtra too has a past steeped in legends, stories and myths. A clearer picture, however is available with the historic times. First prominent ruling dynasty was the satvahanas, Vakatakes were another ruling family. This region came to be ruled by various powers like the Chalukyas, Yadavas, Khiljis of Delhi and Bahamanis after which the whole principality broke into smaller sultanates.

It was only in 17th century, Shivaji Maharaj united the * hitherto scattered forces and made a noble and glorious power which challenged the Mughal advances beyond the Deccan Plateau. After Shivaji's death came the disintegration of Marathas. After the failure of descendants, the peshwas seized power, which was only a brief respite. Final nail in the Maratha confederacy was driven at the third battle of panipat in 1761.

It once again flared into prominence with NanaSaheb Peshwe leading his soliders in the revolt of 1857. But it too was quashed and the British took over even the last * remanants of power. Freedom struggle once again united people who under the leadership of tilak and later Gandhi produced a Maratha confederacy of a different sort. Maharashtra stood in the forefront of freedom struggle till 1947 and after that it is engaged in the task of nation

* Hitherto = upto now.

* remanants = Small Part that remains.

building. Reorganisation of states brought for the first time all Marathi speaking regions in one state of Maharashtra first by breaking up of old central provinces and Hyderabad and finally the bilingual Bombay state. 1.

Arabian sea guards western boundary of Maharashtra while Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh are its neighbours on northern side. Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh are on its southern side.

Agriculture ...

About 70 % of population in the state depends on agriculture. Net irrigated area (1988-89) was 23.43 lakh hectare. Gross irrigated area, however, increased by surface irrigation. Principal crops grown in the state are rice, jowar, wheat, bajara and variety of pulses. The state is an important producer of oilseeds, groundnut, safflower are major oilseed crops. Important cash crops are cotton, sugarcane, tobacco, turmeric and a variety of vegetables. The state is also producing fruits and has a substantial area of orchards of orange, banana, mango, grape, chashewnut, sweet lime etc.

Irrigation and Power ...

During the plan years i.e. 1951 to 1980, nine major, 90 medium, 1,091 state sector minor irrigation and

1. India 1990. A Reference Annual. compiled and edited by research and reference div. ministry of information and broad casting, Govt. of India Sept. 1990. P.786

340 lift irrigation projects were completed. During sixth plan (1980-85) six major, 35 medium, 274 state sector minor irrigation and 15 lift irrigation projects had been completed. Cumulative potential created at the beginning of sixth plan was 17.20 lakh hectare (including pre-plan potential of 2.74 lakh hectare). Additional irrigation potential created during sixth plan was 5.50 lakh hectare. Thus cumulative irrigation potential created till June 1988 was 24.64 lakh hectare.

Derated capacity of hydro, thermal, nuclear and gas turbine power stations in the state was 7,496 mw during 1987-88. In all 39,413 towns and villages were electrified and 13.34 lakh pumpsets energised as at the end of March 1989. 1

TRANSPORT ...

Roads ...

Total length of roads as on 1st April, 1989 was 1,69,921 - 1,21,207 surfaced and 48,714 km. unsurfaced including 2,916 km of national highway.

Railways ...

Maharashtra has approximately 5,440 km. of railway route of which about 3,318 km is broad gauge. Main railway junctions are Bombay, Nagpur, Manmad, Akola, Pune, Solapur.

1. India 1990. A Reference Annual. compiled and edited by research and reference div. ministry of information and broad casting. Govt. of India Sept. 1990. P.788

In Osmanabad district there is only 30 km. Railway track. Not a single km. new railway line is constructed since independence in Marathwada. Only Manmad to Aurangabad-JALANA railway meter gauge track is recently converted into broad gauge (1992).

We will throw more light confined to the main problem of research at proper time.

We are experiencing since Nehru era that railways play an important and crucial role towards the development of industrial activity as a whole. The contention that Marathwada is a backward region is based upon the experience of the people that Broad gauge rail line in Marathwada is still being pending and that is how Marathwada is being looked upon by national leadership in different way.

Therefore we would like to know more about existing Maharashtra (including Marathwada) hereafter.

The state of Maharashtra came into existence as a state within the Indian union. on the 1st May, 1960 by an Act of parliament. The statehood of Maharashtra is thus younger than the statehood of India and is a consequence of india gaining statehood. Maharashtra internally is faced with the same type of problems that India has to face.

Within the limits of Maharashtra, people speak one language which is understandable among all caste groups.

status groups economic and regional groups. Various regions of Maharashtra were under different dynastic rules and had different histories. There was rivalry and mistrust and these historical divisions which run parallel to the regional divisions form a certain barrier in the path of the feeling of the unity of Maharashtra.

The greatest single factor towards unification is a feeling of linguistic patriotism which is revealed in the formation of a big state where power is dependent on unity, regional extent and the numerical strength of its population. The factors leading to division are many. Chief among them are mutual distrust of the different regions, a distrust which is expressed in various ways. The eleven districts of Western Maharashtra which formed part of the old Bombay presidency aroused feelings of Jealousy in the two new parts (Marathwada and Vidarbha) which have been joined to it. The 5 districts of Marathwada then, (now 7 districts) feel that as the most neglected part of Maharashtra they should receive special consideration in the new set up. 1.

The state of Maharashtra comprises a large part of western India. It extends between 22.1 and 16.4 degrees north latitude and 72.6 and 80.9 degrees east longitude. So far the surroundings of the state are concerned it consists, the Arabian Sea towards its west Greater Bombay and Konkan

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1. Maharashtra Land and its people - Dr.Mrs. I.Karve (1968). P. 19
 2. Dr. Mrs.I.Karve (1968) - Maharashtra Land it's people. P.1

Coasts. on the north west, north south and south east lie Gujrat. Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka (erst while Mysore) and Andhra Pradesh. (The Telangana, Medieval Andhra, Rayal Seema and Coastal Andhra) respectively.

Maharashtra state represents about 1/10th of the area of India i.e. (area of India is 1228435 square miles and the state of Maharashtra's area is 11,8280 square miles).

According to Dr. H.D.Sankalia "Maharashtra Culture is comaratively homogenous".

Maharashtra is the land of Marathi speaking people. But the cosmopliation growth of cities and towns allows no region to remain unilingual. On the contrary, Multi-lingual societies have been the order of the day. Yet Maharashtra remains the land of the largely marathi speaking people.

Maharashtra has an area of 3,06,345 square km which is a little more than a tenth of that of the India Union. Both in area and population, Maharashtra occupies the third place in the list of states of the union.

MARATHWADA ...

The term Marathwada is given to the region where in Marathi was the principle spoken language of the people. Secondly the region included the districts Aurangabad, Nanded, Parbhani, Beed, Osmanabad (Osmanabad divided in latur and it is an independent district of Maharashtra).

Before independence state leadership was in a way regional leadership and the late freedom fighter Swami Ramanand Tirth (who organised social workers and social organisations in Marathwada) was very close to National Leadership including first Prime Minister due to his national perspective and love towards the down trodden. he was unique as a leader. **

Priority towards understanding, the fact finding position about Community Service Projects in Osmanabad Dist. through Social work Research ...

In Indian context rural development programme in India has under gone through changes since Nehru era. These include explorations about region and area selection for rural Community development. In this connection we will record relevant references hereafter.

Since freedom movement, there was the need to organise farmers. Agricultural labourers and marginal farmers became the centre of attention for minimising rural poverty. In this situation, it was presumed by the then Govt. that if farmer and farm labourers are given facilities and concessions, rural development will be automatic. This

** It was the sympathy towards the untouchables and weaker sections in the mind of late Mahatmaji, Panditji and Swamiji that offered them the honour and recognition as leader of the masses and the sensitive problem of Hindus were looked upon as complicated by the followers of these leaders since independence the loss of earlier privileges enjoyed by hindus and muslims became either cause or effect for retaining Marathwada as stagnant and backward, however prone for development.

assumption was partly true during 1930-60 period as poverty and it's removal was not election issue then.

However after independence in 1953 SRC (State reorganisation Committee) was appointed. Pandit Rhadaynath Kunzaru (who was associated with servant of India Society) was it's member. Besides him justice Murtuza Fazalali and seasoned diplomat sardar K.M.Fanniker was third member. The commission went round through out the country and framed it's report. It included strong recommendations for reorganisation of Indian states on the basis of linguistic features and as such Hydrabad state was bifurcated into subregions, and Telegu speaking districts of the Hydrabad state were included into Andhra Pradesh.

However Marathi speaking area was constituted under the name of Marathwada subregion and it's inclusion was recommended into the state of Maharastra. Since the formation of Maharastra state in MAY 1960. Marathwada is being looked upon as a backward region in terms of education, facilities for technical and higher education. economic and industrial progress, irrigation power projects and practically all the aspects of sustained economic devoloment. During the course of first 20 years after re-organisation other sub-regions of Maharastra namely Konkan and Vidarbha were also deprived from economic devoloment.



However backwardness within the Konkan and Vidarbha was different than Marathwada. There were arguments and counter arguments, which advocated for studying comparative backwardness within all the sub-regions and on this background an independent committee under the chairmanship of the distinguished economist Prof.V.M.Dandekar was appointed after the debate in Maharashtra state legislature in July 1983.

Marathwada and it's inclusion in the state of Maharashtra ...

Marathwada is a sub-region of Maharashtra state. Marathwada is now practically the major region of Maharashtra state. It's historical background together with society and religion needs to be understood at this juncture.

The British in mid nineteenth century, annexed Berar from the Nizam of Hyderabad and joined it to Nagpur. The region from the Aurangabad to the district of Nanded remained under the Nizam till the merger of Hyderabad in 1948. This was called Marathwada. 1

Now Marathwada contains following districts (1992)

Aurangabad, Jalana, Parbhani, Beed, Nanded, Osmanabad and Latur. For administrative sake it is known as Aurangabad division, comprising above districts.

Speciality of district of Marathwada region is

1. Dr. Mrs. I.Karve, "Maharashtra Land and its People (1988).
P.59.

that all districts without exception have shown substantial increases in decadal growth rates population in 1991 as compared to earlier decade of 1917-81. However, Osmanabad district is the only district in this region, with comparatively low decadal growth rate of 23.52 in 1991, but it has jumped from 10.93 from the earlier decade. Aurangabad, Beed, Jalana, Nanded and Latur districts show, population growth rate more than 30 % growth rate during 1981-1990. 1

1. Provisional Sensus of 1991. (yet not published).

CHAPTER - I I

SECTION - I I I

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY ...

Background of Research Study and Statment ...

We intend to mention at this juncture the background of the research study.

Community Service Projects : Designing execution and critical estimation :

The end of second world war saw total shift in the sociological and economic priorities as regards to need of community organisation extension or expansion there in as well as the sponsorship or planning Agency/Organisation especially in the third world.

Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru during 1940 - 1950 created new hopes and vision in the world. The Gandhian philosophy, approach to social and economic issues was unique in the then existing world. The quit India movement laid by Gandhiji provided opportunity to Indian people an awareness towards socio-economic problems of the country as well as it offered an opportunity to Nehru and other leaders to think over towards economic independence, self reliance as well as mass co-operation for organisation and devolpment of village community. Infact the first cabinet after independence created an independent port-folio for such cherished task and challenge.

The purpose or prornety for selecting a theme rallying around stagnation, devolpment/upliftment within the Indian society needs to be explained. Therefore aims to

adjudicate two ends namely bureaucratic machine and allocated targets, through the medium of human intelligence, skill towards people's participation and combination or mobilization of money and resources.

During freedom movement health, social reforms, prohibition and self sufficiency were considered as key, towards the solution of social problems and in removing poverty and illiteracy. Infact all activities and movements towards organisation or devolpment of villade and tribal community used to begin with some slogan as inspired by Gandhiji. Panchayati Raj, which became the mottow of the then Government in the first decade after independence: infact it was used for execution of community service projects in next two decades and the researcher being interested in understanding the pros and cons of community service projects within backward region of a forward state decided to select a theme confined to evaluation of community service projects.

The title was decided as —

"A study of community service projects in Osmanbad district of Marathwada region of Maharastra state".

*Isht anand Dalvi
Completed on 11/11/71
11/11/71*

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 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.

HYPOTHESES ...✓

Researcher has formulated some of the hypotheses for Research study, undertaken.

- 1) There is regional imbalance in the process of planning and devolpment.
- 2) There is a lot of stress and strain reflected at National, State and regional level, about the backlog.
- 3) Political aspirations (with vested interest) of the leaders and unawareness of Govt. employees are the main causes of regional imbalance in the process of devolpment.
- 4) Lack of proper understanding and uncompromising nature of politicians and Bureaucrats hamper, the progress of the project.
- 5) There is a lot of social disintegration in village life which is full of conflicting interests.
- 6) There are inadequate educational facilities.
- 7) There is an inadequate communication infrastructure.
- 8) The health, hygiene² and environmental and sanitary conditions are far from satisfactory.
- 9) Medical personnel and required paraphernalia is inadequate and ineffective.
- 10) Resources are inadequate and there is a need for enlarged social welfare services.

- 11) The planning and execution of C.D. Schemes and projects are percolated from centre to state and state to region and region to blocklevel.
- 12) The policy planning and fund allocation are retained or directly changed due to political consideration / interference and without anticipating overall output and resume.
- 13) The involvement of public participation in most of the projects is symbolic and temporal.

Methods and Techniques of Data Collection ...

For the study, the social interviewing method as well as case study method techniques were applied.

A. Primary Sources of Data ...

The primary sources of the current study include, data and reference compiled by union and state government. Besides the researcher's material in the form of field research schedules prepared for two sets of respondents:

B. Secondary Sources of Data ...

The reports, recommendations of the commission or committee appointed by Govt. of Maharashtra viz. The Dandekar Committee and various Govt. publications.

Framing of Research ^cSchedule ...

The researcher had prepared two separate sets of schedules (which are enclosed in the annexure of this dissertation). One for concerned employees of Zilla - Parishad Osmanabad and all Panchayat Samitis of Osmanabad District and heads of the voluntary organisations concerned with community service projects.

Another set of ^cschedule was prepared for academicians, press reporters, advocates, community leaders etc.

Duration of Data Collection ...

The researcher had collected data for ensuing study from August 1991 to end of December 1991 including pilot study. In these 5 months the researcher had collected data through research ^eschedules and also made certain observations.

Universe and Coverage ...

Universe - The universe for the study is to be imagined as community service projects in the planning process throughout the country and especially within the backward state or region.

The relation between universe and coverage needs to be explained. The universe may be different categories of community cluster in the form of settled or scattered

population, groups besides urban population. However in the present context the universe is treated as community in backward region viz. Marathwada.

Coverage - For the sake of data collection the coverage is restricted as the geographical limits of Osmanabad Dist. So far community service projects are concerned. However the concentration and comparison is being done as per the Dandekar Committee report.

Methods & Techniques of Sampling ...

The selection of respondents was held as primary task. In this the government employees belonging to three classes working at Tahasil as well as District level were counted as primary respondents in order to decide total sample of respondents. In all Government employees working at district as well as tahasil level belonging to three classes namely Class I, Class II, and Class III, were considered as a respondents. The ratio between total officials comprising three categories and those interviewed was almost above 50 percent.

Sampling involves selection of the place, selection of Panchayat Samitis and Selection of the respondents.

Significance for selection of Osmanabad Dist. from Marathwada - The reasons for its selection are as follows..

1. Osmanabad district is one of the backward district in Marathwada region.
2. It is a neighbouring district of Solapur district.
3. The Community Service Projects have been implemented in all the Tahasils of Osmanabad district.
4. The researcher is well acquainted with the district and he has association with the people of the area.

Secondly, all the Panchayat Samitis are selected from all the Tahasils of selected place i.e. Osmanabad district.

Thirdly, the respondents were selected from the selected place and selected Panchayat Samitis.

The names of the officers belonging to Class-I, II and III working in Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samitis in Osmanabad district were collected from the concerned officers for preparation of sampling frames. To prepare sampling frame the names of the officers were written alphabetically for random selection. The sampling frames were prepared separately for different class officers i.e. Class - I, Class - II and Class - III. And the respondents were selected from the sampling frame by systematic random sampling method. It was felt that 50 % respondents were

enough for statistical validity. Accordingly every second officer (respondent) was sampled out from the sampling frames i. e. 2nd, 4th, 6th, 8th, etc.

Thus, 5 respondents from Class - I, 15 respondents from Class - II, and 30 respondents from Class - III, were sampled out for the purpose. The total respondents selected were 50.

Analysis and interpretation of data ...

Analysis and interpretation was undertaken thereafter. Relevant data is being described and where ever necessary, it is being presented in tabular form. Besides our own data, and the data compiled and presented by Dandekar Committee is also being presented for comparison.

The contents of the dissertation are as follows ...

* Chapter - I

Section I ... Introduction to the Theme.

Section II... Key concepts used in the study.

* Chapter - II

Section I ... Community Organisation and development in India : A Review

Section II... Marathwada & it's inclusion in the state of Maharashtra - Historical resume.

Section III.. Research Methodology.

* Chapter - III

Profiles of Osmanabad District.

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OSMANABAD DISTRICT, NASHIK

* Chapter - IV

Analysis and Interpretations of data.

* Chapter - V

Summary of Findings, Conclusions.

* Chapter - VI

A. Researcher's observations and suggestions.

B. Scope for further, social work Research.

1. Bibliography.
2. Appendix.
3. Schedule.
4. Maps.
5. Graphs.
6. Master Table.
7. Corrections.

Limitations of the Study ...

The composition of the study right from theme selection stage till design phase was anticipated that, it could be exploratory study. Later on it was revealed that such work was already done (though not in academic form) due to state governments motivation ^{and} help. It was practically the report prepared and submitted by an eminent economist Prof. V.M.Dandekar, " the fact finding committee on regional imbalance in Maharashtra ".

Thereafter the selection of specific sub - region within the backward region was only the determinant factor.

Accordingly after selecting Osmanabad district for this study we were able to utilise the data as revealed by Prof. V.M.Dandekar.

Secondly the "M.Phil Dissertation being time bound assignment. There were additional limitations on our energy, time and prolong. In consultation with the research guide the finalization of the research schedule was done. At one stage we desired the inclusion of cent percent sample i.e. interviewing all officials concerned with Community Service Projects but later on for want of time and availability of officials, it was not possible.

Thirdly, inter linking the findings & drawing confirmed conclusions was rather challenging task.

Some of the respondents were hesitant in responding real facts about the progress stage or stagnation stages of the Community Service Projects. However we could do the best to collect factual information and we succeeded in it.