

## CHAPTER - VI

- \* Researcher's Observations and Suggestions.
  
- \* Scope for Further Social Work Research.

#### A. RESEARCHER'S OBSERVATIONS

In view of aims and objectives of the research study and observations of the researcher, the existing chapter is being designed.

The profile of the district indicating demographic features indicating tahasil wise population of male, female, literate and weaker section is being presented initially as to have certain perspective about 1991 census, and observations made by the researcher.

Also the researcher intends to explore and open a gateway to have scope for further research in the area and subject of existing study under taken.

In view of available source and resource, community service project and various other Community development programmes are planned by the Govt. Our countries population is shooting up like anything. Hence whatever services are planned and made available to the people are proving inadequate it self. Osmanabad district is not far away from the above said situation.

#### The Researcher's Observations ...

- 1] Osmanabad district's total population, as per 1991 provisional census is 12,71,870.
- 2] Sex ratio is 943.
- 3] Growth rate is 23.52.

- 4] Total literate population [above 7 years] is 5,64,270.  
Out of which male are 3,69,121 and female are 1,95,149.
- 5] (In 1992) At present National Highway total 79 Km. are there in Osmanabad district.
- 6] Total Railway line is only 30 Km.
- 7] Below poverty line families are 52,929.
- 8] Total roads are 4,075 Km.
- 9] Total Geographical area 7,48,000 Hector.
- 10] Total irrigated area 74,000 Hector.
- 11] Area under crops 6,13,000 Hector.
- 12] Total dissert land 89,000 Hector.
- 13] Water tap connected villages 53 villages.
- 14] Hand pumps and power pumps 145 villages.
- 15] 18 villages are having wells.
- 16] Permanent water supply 688 villages.

Regarding Community Service Projects ...

- 1] The agriculture production in Osmanabad as compared to some other districts in Marathwada is still low.
- 2] The benefits of the community service projects went to the large farmers and rich persons, while poor and small farmers marginal farmers and land less workers didnot get much benefits from it.
- 3] Inspite of the introduction of the Panchayati Raj since 1958 the village leaders didnot under stand their full responsibility towards the community.

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4] There is lack of integrated area programme connecting small villages with large villages (Providing some special services) or growth centres and cities having increasing employment potentials.

5] The rural community development programme is taken up on uniform basis in all areas and no consideration was given to the regional and local peculiarities of soil, climate, mineral and other resources.

Some efforts have been made to remove these defects by Z.P. and Panchyat Samiti officers of Osmanabad district but some deficiencies still remain to be tackled.

6] The area specific sectoral programme approach has not been a total success and has posed many problems which are receiving the attention of the concerned department.

#### Confrontation ...

Dispite our efforts over the years to help the rural poor through general as well as special programmes the number of rural poor is on increase in Osmanabad district. There is massive unemployment and under employment in the rural as well as urban sector of Osmanabad dist. Majority of the people have not been able to derive real benefits out of different schemes. As indicated above, the system is such that people will not be able to take full advantage of the programme and services.

From the voting pattern at the last general election (1991), one can make it out that rural poor, who are in majority will not allow status - quo to continue. They are getting impatient and unless those who are in a position to help them take necessary initiative and steps in the right direction, there might be confrontation between the rural poor on the one side and the elite and the governmental agencies on the other. It is in the interest of the country that the planners, administrators and politicians realise the gravity of the situation and take adequate steps that this confrontation does not come up and the rural poor are given their due share.

A mere buearucratic approach to the big task of rural reconstruction is not going to achieve either growth or social justice of the required order. The rural problems are multi-dimensional in nature and, therefore require a multi-agency approach. For another reason, given the unfavourable power structure, in rural areas, the present delivery system is of little help to the rural poor. There are many missing links in the long chain of rural reconstruction. If the voluntary agencies are allowed to provide these missing links, it is possible to raise the socio - economic status of the rural poor.

The present development administration is quite inappropriate and in effective to face the challenging tasks

on the rural and community development front.

The approach of community development was to reach the change agents and the areas of quick response, so that it may have a radiant effect on the other members of the community. This, however, did not materialise and as a result the community development programme helped only the rural rich and the elite to become richer and the weaker sections are really left high and dry, although special programmes are directed towards the needs of the weaker sections.

### Panchayati Raj ...

Though the creation of statutory Panchayati Raj institutions was a step in providing peoples backing to the programme, yet because of many ills and maladies of the Panchayati Raj institutions these could not deliver the goods. Factionalism, casteism, groupism and vested interests of the elite in Panchayats are some of the weaknesses observed in these institutions during data collection. Jealousy of higher level political institutions and reluctance on the part of the bureaucrats to share power with peoples representatives are other aspects, the researcher could observe Panchayati Raj system as denied to Panchayats adequate responsibilities, power and finances.

However, voluntary organisations should come forward and to make realise to the Govt. with joint efforts to modify the Panchayati Raj system is to suit to the rural poor and masses.

### Researcher's Suggestions ...

- 1] Retired but able, and fit; Class I and Class II as well as Class III officers are to be appointed on adhoc basis to complete the pending community service projects. This is how human resource can be utilised to the nation building and growth and development of the country.
- 2] Corruption in developmental sector is to be stopped by reorganising anti corruption department.
- 3] Development officers are to be placed for training in rural and tribal areas.
- 4] There should be more emphasis on primary and adult education.
- 5] Below poverty line projects are to be handed over to voluntary organisations.
- 6] Full time seperate gramsevak is to be appointed at each Grampanchayat.
- 7] Officers are to be asked to have spot inspections at every projects and not to make their decisions from their offices.
- 8] There should be people's control over planning and implementing, any community service project.
- 9] Young educated unemployed men and women of tahasil and village level are to be engaged in different community service projects.

- 10] Voluntary Agencies on local level should be organised to undertake the developmental work.
- 11] People's participation in community development projects is to be enhanced.

#### **B. Scope for further Social Work Research ...**

The researcher would like to put certain areas and issues for further research.

- 1] Regional imbalance cause of facts.
- 2] Rural poor is far away from the existing developmental programmes.
- 3] Stagnation of Panchayati Raj System - Ways and means.
- 4] Priorities of the community development programmes.
- 5] A review of various community development programmes.
- 6] Voluntary organisations, problems and drawbacks.
- 7] Co - ordination of Human resource potentials.
- 8] Administration of social welfare Agencies.
- 9] Comparative study of Panchayati Raj System and Revenue units.
- 10] Evaluation of Social Welfare Departments Schemes.
- 11] Background of Regional Development in India.
- 12] Limitations of Schemes, Planned through Planning Commission.
- 13] Nature of Community Problems that was deprived from development.



- 14] Limitations of developmental process during 3 decades in Post Independence Period.
- 15] Importance seriousness and solutions in view of social work research.
- 16] Community Service Projects [Small states - Big states].
- 17] Politicization of planning process.
- 18] Regional and sub - regional bias and hatred, it's creation and spread.

**Consequences ...**

- 1] Backwardness.
- 2] Groupism.
- 3] Funds in Leadership.
- 4] Dependency on bureaucracy.
- 5] Ill effects on peoples aspiration.
- 6] Increase in budget and cost.
- 7] Shortage of funds.
- 8] Hurdle in planning process and economic development.
- 9] Lost towards nation.
- 10] Evaporation of democratic spirit.
- 11] Disintegration in community life.
- 12] Attraction towards dictetorship.
- 13] Uncontrolled bureaucracy.
- 14] Stagnation of economic development.