

Role of Zilla Parishad Schemes and Socio-Economic Development in Rural Maharashtra.

Prakash Rambhau Bhalerao

Research Scholar

Department of commerce and management

DR. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad -431001, Maharashtra, India.

[e-mail: prakashbhalerao229@gmail.com](mailto:prakashbhalerao229@gmail.com)

Abstract:

Social welfare schemes are playing a vital role in improving the social and economic condition of the rural peoples. Through this schemes government's main attempt is to provide basic social needs and economic facilities to the weaker section of the rural society. It also helpful in economic growth in the rural areas. Overall development of the country is the ultimate goal of the government, for that both government offer various social welfare schemes for rural poor. Because without rural development overall development of the country is impossible. Therefore rural peoples participate is very important in rural development process. Government of state and central offers many numbers of the social welfare schemes by the Zilla parishad. Zilla parishad brings various schemes of the government and it implemented in rural areas for rural development. Role of Zilla parishad role is very important in the rural development process.

Keywords: - social welfare, schemes, rural development, Zilla parishad, economic, implementation, improve.

Introduction :

Rural development is an integrated process, which includes social, economical, political and spiritual development of the poorest section of the society. Ultimate goal of rural development must be improve the quality of rural life of rural peoples. This makes is essential to go beyond the income related factors such as prices, production and productivity to a range of non-income factor that influence quality of life and hence inclusiveness of rural development. The problem of rural people is major national problem of India. Because rural India is the real India. A social and economic condition of rural society is not satisfied as urban people. Rural people facing various difficulties in India. Social background of rural people's is most neglected by the government; therefore rural society is more backward.

India lives in its villages. And while a cities have grown immensely over the last 20 years. Rural areas have not seen that kind of development. For India's economy to be strong, the rural economy needs to grow. Rural area still plagued by problems of malnourishment ,illiteracy, unemployment and lack of basis infrastructure like school, colleges, hospital, sanitation, etc. this is left to youth moving out villages to work in cities. This could be compared to the brain drain from India to US. Our villages need to grow in tandem with cities and standard of life has to improve their for inclusive growth to happen. If rural India is poor, India is poor.

India lives in many generations and visiting rural areas very easily shows that they lag behind cities behind cities by decades. While we have latest services and products available in our cities now. Village are still coping with age old products. It is easy to see the rising disconnect between cities and villages.

Basically what we need is to empower the rural people by providing them education and proper health

care. They need to have to infrastructure like electricity and water so that they can free the cycle of drought and floods. We need to give them self employment so that they want to stay in villages. Instead of migration in cities. There is need to empower the villager and not just supporting them by food subsidies, loan waivers which end up crippling them. India will grow only when rural India marches hand in hand with cities in twenty first century.

A society or community can be classified as rural based on the criteria of lower population density, less social differentiation, less social and spatial mobility, slow rate of social changes etc. Agriculture would be the major occupation of rural people.

Maharashtra is one of the economically developed states in India, which has 36 districts, hundreds of Tehsil and villages are thousands. But we found wide disparity in rural development across the states, region and districts within the states. The Marathwada region is comparatively more backward region in general, and the districts like Beed, Parbhani, Osmanabad and Hingoli in particular as a result it is of special importance and essential to review the role of rural local bodies in rural development with justice by taking into consideration their socio-economic with reference to backward districts in general and Beed district in particular in era of 73rd constitutional amendment. As Beed is one of the most backward district in Marathwada region Maharashtra state. At village maximum people live in rural areas. Rural people face different problems due to illiteracy, poverty, mismanagement it resulted poverty moreover. Due to underutilization of available resources alleviation of rural poverty has been prime consideration of Indian planning. For alleviation of poverty government of India launched specific programme and is trying to improve one quality of rural people. Rural development involves raising one social and economical status of one rural population on a sustainable basis through optimum utilizing of local resources.

Objectives of the study:

1. To know the social welfare scheme of the government toward rural development.
2. To study impact of social welfare schemes on rural social economic development.

Need and significance of the study:

The rural community is one of the largest population group in Maharashtra. It is calculated nearly 60 % in the total population of Maharashtra. This has a big role in working population. Most of rural population is economically backward. Near about 30% population of rural area is in below poverty line. Most of rural families have not their own asset, home, land, factories and properties therefore they facing the poverty and backwardness. Many rural uneducated and poor families can't get information and benefit of various social welfare schemes. My effort through this study to provide necessary and useful information to get benefit and opportunities of improvement of life to the rural peoples.

Research methodology:-

The research methodology adopted for this study as following:-

Most of the rural development schemes introduced and offered by government of the state and central both, through zilla parishad, other organizations and NGOs. For this research study primary and secondary data sources to be used. For the purpose of this study has multistage simple random sampling method is used.

Collection of data:

For the completion of this study through collecting information for study primary data also secondary data sources are used through direct interaction with the selected respondent in the selected area for the study.



1) Primary data -

- **Questionnaire for rural beneficiaries.**

2) Secondary data-

- Government published books about rural development.
- Zilla parishad published data.
- Zilla parishad annual reports.
- Various books and magazines of rural development schemes.

Review of Literature -

Robert chambers (1983) : "Rural Development" Putting the last first", Longman, London , Page-147.

Has emphasized that rural development as a strategy which enables a specific group of people, poor rural women and men to gain for themselves and their children more of what they want need, in rural areas. V.Gopal krishna Asari (1985), on the other hand, has attempted at studying the factors interacting with science and Technology and Society within a policy perspective. He further analyzed the horizontal transfer of technology change in rural development in an Indian setting.

Saxena A.P. (1980) has opined that the development efforts should be directed towards the poor, to the extent that development plans must reflect the realities concerned for the eradication of poverty in rural areas. Norman T. Uphoff (1982) has stated that "the modernizers" favored central policy and planning as the best solution for India's under development. Further, he has remarked that :it has been administrative rather than political" Shivalinga Prasad (1989), on the other, has quoted that the development is not merely the provision of opportunities but also their actual utilization by the people for whom they are intended and involves the creation of facilities necessary for such utilization.

The United Nations report :- Rural Development had viewed that efforts of the people of emphasized to improve the economic, social and cultural condition in the life of nation. it mean that this change would bring about a change in their socio-economic status, and improve their living condition.

World Bank (1975):-"The Assault on World Poverty: problems of Rural Development , Educational And Health", Baltimore, md, jons hapkins University Press.

Rural Development is the strategy designed to improve the economic and social life of specific group of people, the rural poor. it involves extending the benefit of development to the process among those who seeks livelihood in rural area. The group include small scale farmers, tenants and landless. the world bank and other international agencies and institution placed emphasis increasing production, raising productivity increasing employment and mobilizing whatever land, labor and capital factor of production were available.

At the same time, rural poverty and inequalities had to be reduced by development involving values and quality of life issues and participation of the poor people in development activities and in decision making. central government has empowered panchayat raj institution and other local self government to initiate and participate in development activities. International agencies just concluded 'world sammit-2002' on sustainable development at Johan burg, South Africa, which has taken the decision to continue the fight against poverty in the world. Dube S. C. (1956) says that the development programmes have not been an easy task in a heterogeneous society like ours. They have required a highly trained and a sensitive bureaucracy to enable people in evolving a common minimum programme, in keeping with their diverse needs as the basis of the programs of the local community have remained merely a slogan as the officials have not even been familiar with the methods of ascertaining these needs. L. M. Singhvi (1987) has stated that his panchyati raj institutions of rural development programmes, at the lower levels.



Sr.No.	Schemes	Scheme offered by	Main objectives of the scheme
1	Stitching machine	State Government	To provide self-employment to the rural unemployed women in the state.
2	Agriculture Tools	State Government	To provide income source permanently to SC/ST family.
3	Land distribution	Central Government	To Provide mean's of earning to the SC/ST community and empower them.
4	Supply of Goals	State Government	To Provide free education and foods to poor rural student
5	Rural Youth Training	State Government	To Train Rural Youth for self employment
6	Residential School	State Government	To provide free education and foods to poor Rural student.
7	Pradhan mantri Awas Yojna	Central Government	To provide Permanent House To Rural Economically Backward people.
8	Toilet Assistance	Central Government	To Achieving The aim of S wachha Bharat mission
9	Ramai Awas Yojna	State Central	To provide Permanent House To SC/ST families.
10	Employment Guarantee schemes	Central /State	To Provide minimum employ for fulfilling minimum need of Rural labors.
11	Tanda Sudhar Yojna	State Government	To provide basic infrastructure to the concerned area people.
12	Dalit Vasti Sudhar Yojna	State and Government	To provide basic infrastructure to the concerned rural people.

C Table no.02 Agricultural schemes

Sr.No.	Schemes	Total beneficiaries (2017-18)	Nature of assistance	Total amount
1)	Land distribution	618	2 acre irrigated or 4 acre non-irrigated	16 lack to 20 lack
2)	Agricultural tools	6,915	Mini tractor, sprinkler, Agri spray	5000 to 2 lack
3)	Goat distribution	4,755	10 female +1 male goat	78,000
4)	Stitching machine	8462	1 stitching machine	7000

Table no.03 Housing schemes

Sr. No.	Schemes	Total beneficiaries	Nature of assistance	Amount
1)	Pradhanmantri Awas Yojna	6,15000	2 room+1toilet(1,26,000+12 000)	1,38,000
2)	Ramai Awas Yojna	10,230	2room+1toilet(1,26,000+1 2,000)	1,38,000
3)	Rural Toilet	657000	1 toilet	12000

Table No 4 - Other rural development schemes

Sr. No.	Schemes	Total beneficiaries	Nature of assistance	Amount
1)	Dalit vasti sudhar yojna	3260	Cultural hall, road ,electricity	10 lack to 20 lack
2)	Tanda sudhar yojna	940	Road, electricity, water facility	6 lack to 15 lack
3)	Rural youth training	-	3 months training	-
4)	Residential school	32350	Std.5 th to Std.10 th	-
5)	Employment Guarantee Schemes	270360	100 days employment	1,80,000

ALL TABLES Source: (Zilla Parishad field survey (2017-18)).

Following schemes are Important to Improving socio-economic Condition of Rural people in Maharashtra : Above table no.1, 2 and 3 give the detail information about the implementation of social welfare schemes in Maharashtra state. Schemes are very helpful in improving socio-economic condition of the rural people. Major Conclusion's:

Social welfare schemes of the governments are most importance for changing rural people life standard as urban area, specially for social and economically backward peoples in rural area.

Most of rural people are largely depends on such social welfare schemes and also they gives well response to the schemes.

Social welfare section and economically backward rural people are the main beneficiaries of the schemes and both government offers various development opportunity to the rural peoples through this scheme.

More effort are needed to promote social welfare schemes, so as to tap its maximum potential. There is need to develop awareness among the people by wider publicity through villages in this vast country.

References

- 1) S. Satyanarayana, (2012): Rural Development and Poverty alleviation in India.
- 2) Gopal Lal Jain, (1997): Rural Development, mangle deep publication, Jaipur.
- 3) Social welfare department of zilla parishad in Marathwada.
- 4) <http://maharashtragovernment.org.in>
- 5) <http://www.indiastat.com>.
- 6) <http://sjsa.maharashtra.gov.in>
- 7) Maharashtra Government records and Gazette
- 8) Vaatchal : Social Justice dept., Magazine, Government of Maharashtra.
- 9) Yojna: Magazine, Govt of India.
- 10) Robert Chamber 1983 :-Rural development putting the last first.(long man, London) p-147.
- 11) The United Nations report.
- 12) World Bank (1975).

