



A CASE STUDY OF SOCIAL PERCEPTION FOR DEVELOPMENT IN THE PURANDHAR TAHSIL OF PUNE DISTRICT

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Abstract

The present study has attempted to understand the levels of human resources development at village level. The micro level study has been proved to be useful to identify the level of human resources based on demographic, social and economic parameters. This may help to design the strategy for future development based on past experiences. The study concludes that appropriate action to provide facilities in village may useful to achieve in development. The Purandhar tahsil have 108 villages and two urban centers firstly Sawed and secondly Jejuri. The geographical spread of the tahsil is 1204.18 sq.kms (120418.4 hectares). The population of the tahsil is 275706 with 145549 male and 130157 females. According to the 2001 census the working force is 69669 are engaged in agricultural sector out of 96928 main workers. The tahsil has 79998.44 hect. NSA (66.43 %) out of TGA. The tahsil has only 18.1% (21789.75 hect.) area under irrigation. The area occupied by the forest is 8441.8 hect. Cropping pattern in the tahsil shows variation due to the distribution of rainfall. In the low rainfall area in the eastern part of the tahsil the farmers cultivate jowar, bajara and pulses and in the western part due to high rainfall rice is cultivated in small patches along the streams of river Karha and Nira.

Keywords: human resources, demographic, social, economic, strategy.



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1. Introduction:

The present study deals with the levels of socio-economic developments at the village level in the Purandhar tahsil. The tahsil has pre-dominantly rural and agrarian. About 79 per cent of population lives in the rural areas of the tahsil. The regional development is depending on the inclusive growth with sustainable manner. Development is depending on basic various socio-economic indicators. Regional balance can be achieved only if the development is inclusive, so that the fruits of development will reach to all the sections of the society. Therefore, an attempt has been made to quantify the status of development at the village level. The villages have been classified according to their level of development; this should be done at the micro level, taking village as a basic unit.

2. Study area:

The absolute geographical location of the study area can be expressed as from **18° 05'55" N to 18° 26'36" N** latitude and **73° 52' 48" E to 74° 18'39" E** longitude. Purandhar tahsil is bordered by the district of *Satara* to its south, the tahsils of *Haveli* to its north, *Bhor* to its west and *Baramati* to its east. The Purandhar tahsil have 108 villages and two urban centers firstly *Saswad* and secondly *Jejuri*. The geographical spread of the tahsil is 1204.18 sq.kms (120418.4 hectares). The population of the tahsil is 275706 with 145549 male and 130157 females. According to the 2001 census the working force is 69669 are engaged in agricultural sector out of 96928 main workers. The tahsil has 79998.44 hect. NSA (66.43 %) out of TGA. The tahsil has only 18.1% (21789.75 hect.) area under irrigation. The area occupied by the forest is 8441.8 hect.

3. Objectives:

The objective of the study has been outlined with this perspective in mind.

1. To study the village level information regarding socio- economic resources and amenities.
2. To assess the level of human development of each village level on the bases socio-economical and amenities parameters.
3. Analyse the spatio-temporal changes in the levels of human resources in the study area.
4. To suggest planning strategy for improving the level of human resources development and reduce the disparities.

4. Developmental indicators:

For the present study at the micro level, the villages have been evaluated on the basis of 18 parameters. The composite score method has been employed to integrate the score values of all the parameters. The selected parameters in the analysis are: population density, population growth, sex-ratio, sex-ratio below six year age, percentage of literacy rate, percentage of working population, percentage main workers of working population, percentage cultivators of main workers, percentage agriculture labours of main workers, percentage other workers of main workers, percentage marginal workers of working population, families below poverty line, accessibility of transportation, education facilities, public health facilities, drinking water facility, the weekly and livestock market place and banking facility.

4.1 The level of development:

The developmental indicators of development have been worked out for different villages separately for socio-economic and amenities. Villages have been ranked on the basis of developmental indices. The composite indices of development along with the village’s ranks are considered. It may be seen that out of 108 villages of modified seven circles of the tahsil considered for the study. The composite indices varied from 17 to 41, village *Nira* of *Walhe* circle was ranked first and village *Thapewadi* of *Bhivadi* circle was ranked last. In case of socio-economic sector composite indices varied from 10 to 24, village *Pur* of *Bivadi* circle was ranked first and village *Jejuri Rural* of *Jejuri* circle was ranked last. In infrastructural facilities sector composite indices varied from 2 to 24, village *Nira* of *Walhe* circle was ranked first and village *Pokhar* of *Bivadi* circle was ranked last.

The developing villages will have their composite indices more than or equal to 31.47 and low backward villages will have their composite indices less than or equal to 21.54. Poor level villages will have their composite indices from 21.55 to 26.50 and moderately developing villages will have their composite indices from 26.51 to 31.46.

Table No.1 Classifications of Villages as per Human Resources Development

Score	Level of development	Number of the villages
More than 31.47	Developing	10
26.51 to 31.46	Moderately Developing	43
21.55 to 26.50	Poor	40
Less than 21.54	Backward	15

4.2 Classification of villages in different stages of development:

It will be of interest to classify the villages in different stages of development. This information will be useful for identification developed villages. Table 1 provides the information on the number of villages lying in different stages of development for human resources.

It was observed that there are 10 villages in human resources are developing villages, there are 43 villages are moderately developing villages, 40 villages are poor, and 15 villages are in human resources are backward villages in the tahsil as compared to other in the tahsil out of 108 villages in the *Purandhar* tahsil. The *Saswad* and *Jejuri* are both developing urban centers.

5. Planning strategy:

5.1.1 Planning strategy has been suggested from improve in the social characteristics of backward regions:

1. Increase in the literacy level by providing the higher education for all backward regions.
2. The sex-ratio is also change by education, the people who are living in the rural part they get knowledge through education.
3. The proportion of S.T. population is changes, they migrate. The various government schemes are available for the schedule tribes; by education they know the schemes, so provide free education to all.
4. The population below poverty line is more in the backward region it is 40.291% of the tahsil. The following are strategy for the improvement of the population below poverty line. i). Provide employment for the people. ii) Take active participation in the tourism activity which removes the backwardness in the region, as a guide and trekkers in the hilly tract of the Purandhar tahsil. Iii). Provide free agricultural equipments to all the farmers in the backward region. iv). Provide the gas or kerosene for the people due to them the cutting of forest is more and if we provide this the environment balance is maintain.

5.1.2 Planning strategy for working population of backward regions:

1. Provide Employment facilities: The field study revealed that the population is migrating from backward region to urban centre. If employment facilities are available the economy of the region improves for sustainable development.
2. The cultivators are decreases due to the work are not available for them for whole year. The Agro-base industry can give them the employment for the year.
3. The tourism is also another important thing which provides an employment to the backward region by installing the hotels, and things required to the tourist.

5.1.3 Planning strategy for Infrastructural facilities of backward regions:

1. Increase in the Transport facility: The transport facilities in the region are very weak only the state transport facility is available. Only 12 villages have ST bus facilities, the five villages from the backward villages don't have the transport facility. Increase in the transport facility, through the development is possible in the backward region.
2. Increase in the communication facilities: Only one telegraph and one post and telegraph facilities is available. The 16 villages have absence of the communication facilities, though the development of mobile phones but the problem in the communication. For the development of the region communication is an barrier in the backward region.
3. Educational facility: In the backward region the education facility is very weak only primary education is available in

all 17 villages. The higher secondary school is not available and the student have to go for education in urban centre like *Saswad*, but the main problem is the student cannot have the money to go the urban centre. The education is stop due to absence of the educational facility. The literacy in the backward region is 60.25% in the backward region. The male literacy is 36.27% and female population is very less it is 23.98%. The girls or woman not sent by the father or husband to education to outside of the village. If we want any type of development education is chief factor, the backwardness of these villages is due to the education.4. Public health center: The public health center is not available in the entire backward region. If the villages want any types of medical health they have to go urban center. The backward villages don't have any types of private or government type of hospital in the region. 5. Drinking water facilities: The water for drinking purpose in the backward regions provide by wells only. The tank and hand pump is also for drinking purpose but the medical problem is created by the water mostly in the rainy season. The development of the backward region is not possible to the water facility is not properly available in the region. Provide the good purify drinking water in the region is the key for the development. 6. Weekly market: For the regional development the market is important parameter. The backward region don't have any types of market, if they want to sell the agricultural goods they have to go to the *Saswad* for selling as well as purchasing the goods. For the sustainable development market is important to establish the market place for the development is important need of the backward region.7. Banking facilities: To improve the banking facilities in the backward region for the sustainable and inclusive development. Only 3 agricultural and 1 non agricultural facilities are available. Nationalize bank is not available in the tahsil for the development. Establish a Nationalize bank in the backward region.8. Veterinary hospital: Establish the veterinary hospital. For the rural development the livestock is necessary but in the backward region there is no single veterinary hospital.

5.2.1 Planning strategy has been suggested from improve in the social characteristics of the Poor Region:

1. The sex ratio in the poor region is less, by awareness, by poster presentation, and the government abhiyan "*lake Vachva*" increase the sex-ratio. Education of the social awareness by improves the sex-ratio.
2. Increase in the literacy level by providing the higher education and colleges for all poor regions.
3. The child population and sex-ratio will be increases

through social awareness⁴. To decrease the population below poverty line in the poor region it is 33.15% of the tahsil.

5.2.2 Planning strategy for working population in the Poor Region:

1. The agricultural laboures has been decreased; provide the annual employment to all poor regions.2. The poor villages near by the urban centre, they will provide the necessary things to the incoming population to the urban centers like hotels, residence.3. The development of the Agro-tourism in the poor regions for the inclusive and sustainable development is necessary.4. The poor village like *Ketkawale* is near to Pilgrims centre (Narayanpur, Balaji) provides the facility to the pilgrims.5. The poor villages like *Kolvihire, Shivari, Sakurde* near to the pilgrims centre *jejuri* adopt the same planning strategies of providing necessity facilities to the pilgrims.

5.2.3 Planning strategy for Infrastructural facilities of the Poor Region:

1. Increase in the Transport facility: Improve the transport facility with the two villages like *Munjvadi* and *Khanvadi*. The four poor villages along to the state highway setup the hotels and restaurants for the commuters. Increase in the mode of the transport facility, through the development is possible in the poor region.2. Increase in the communication facilities: The 18 villages have the communication facilities, and in the 16 villages have no post office. Increase the communication facility in 16 villages can achieve the development of the poor villages.3. Educational facility: The educational facility in the poor region is not satisfactory; only one higher secondary school is available. The absence of higher secondary schools in the poor region, so the literacy 66.50. The female literacy is 28.10, by providing the educational facility to all poor people can increase. To promote to all the poor people for the higher education for the economic development for that set up of colleges and higher secondary schools in the poor region.4. Public health center: The public health center is available for only 9 villages. The 28 villages has not available the public health center. Establish the new public health centers in the poor region within 28 villages. If the villages want any types of medical health in the critical cases they have to go urban center. 5. Drinking water facilities: The water for drinking purpose in the poor regions provide by wells. The purification of the water is necessary for the population which is living in the poor region provide the good purify drinking water in the region is the key of development.6. Weekly market: Establishment of new market places in the poor region. For the sustainable development market is important set up of market within 40% of villages is necessary in the

poor region.7. Banking facilities: For the self employment the establishment of the credit society is necessary.8. Veterinary hospital: 1/3 livestock in the poor region and probably the 5 Veterinary hospitals are available. Increase in the number of hospitals can sustain the livestock. To promote the people for cross breed animals, due to that dairy farming can be improve.

5.3.1 Planning strategy has been suggested from improve in the social characteristics in Moderately Developing Region:

1. The sex ratio in the poor region is less, by awareness, by poster presentation, and the government abhiyan “*lake Vachva*” increase the sex-ratio.2. Increase in the female literacy level by providing the higher education.3. To decrease the population below poverty line in the moderately developing region it is 20.89% of the tahsil. 4. The child population and sex-ratio will be increases through social awareness.

5.3.2 Planning strategy for working population in Moderately Developing Region:

1. The agricultural laboures has been decreased; provide the annual employment to all poor regions.2. Set up or establishment Agro based industries in the moderately developing region for the inclusive and sustainable development such as *rabbadi* from (Sitaphal), Tomato (Tomato catch up, soup)

5.3.3 Planning strategy for Infrastructural facilities in Moderately Developing Region:

1. Increase in the Transport facility: Improve the transport facility in a one village *Supe Kh*. Set of cold storage for vegetable near the villages close to the railway station is possible.2. Educational facility: The absence of higher secondary schools in the moderately developed villages only 4 villages has the facility. Set up of colleges and higher secondary schools in the moderately developed regions.3. Public health center: The public health center is available but a good hospital for critical care is not available. Establishment of the good infrastructure hospital is necessary in the moderately developed regions. 4. Weekly market: Establish of livestock market in the moderately developed region 5. Veterinary hospital: To promote the people for cross breed animals, due to that dairy farming can be improve.

5.4.1 Planning strategy has been suggested from improve in the social characteristics of the Developing Region:

1. The sex ratio in the poor region is less, by awareness, by poster presentation, and the government abhiyan “*lake Vachva*” increase the sex-ratio. Education of the social awareness by improves the sex ratio.2. Increase in the female literacy level by providing the

higher education.3. The child population and sex-ratio will be increases through social awareness.

5.4.2 Planning strategy for working population of the Developing Region:

1. Set up or establishment agro-based industries in the developing region for the inclusive and sustainable development such as *rabbadi* from (Sitaphal), Tomato (Tomato catch up, soup)

5.4.3 Planning strategy for Infrastructural facilities of the Developing Region:

1. Increase in the transport facility: The road construction and the linkages of the road to each other are necessary in the tashil. Improve the transport facility in villages. 2. Educational facility: The technical school is necessary in the developing region. Requirement of the more colleges of professional courses in the tahsil. 3. Public health center: The good hospital for critical care is not available. Establishment of the good infrastructure hospital is necessary in the developing regions 4. Weekly market: Establish of weekly market in the more villages for the inclusive and sustainable development.5. Veterinary hospital: To promote the people for cross breed animals, due to that dairy farming can be improve.

6. Conclusion:

The present work, within limitations has been able to suggest the strategy for rural development in the problematic areas like Purandhar tahsil on the basis of local natural resources and local population. The study useful to suggest how to achieve inclusive growth on sustainable basis, it should not be misinterpreted that the study is suggesting going back to traditional frame work of rural development. This study has logical concluded that economically self reliant villages can build better capacity to absorbs the shocks of globalization and they can be protected from the modern roots of the rural urban exploitation. Finally, the study concludes that the rural development can be achieved if inclusive approach is adopted.

1. The developing villages are facing the problems of undevelopment although they show higher level of as development among the villages in the tahsil. These villages have good potential for further development.2. The backward villages essentially need some exogenous support to achieve hence levels of development.3. The strategy for the development has been designed on the basis of present situation in terms of socio-economic status.4. The design of the strategy also based on the principle of inclusive development and hence appropriate intervention of technologist has been suggested.5. Any plan for inclusive development of the

tahsil should take into account of the probable cash flow. Therefore, it must be worth to note beneficiaries sector in any suggested development project.

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