



## **RURAL DEVELOPMENT: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY OF VANJARWADI VILLAGE OVER THE ISSUES AND PROBLEMS OF VILLAGERS**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*As foreseen by Mahatma Gandhi in his seminal work, 'Hind Swaraj', the western developmental paradigm, based on centralized technologies and urbanization, has given rise to serious problems like increasing inequity leading to crime and violence, and climate change due to rapid ecological degradation. To ameliorate these problems, it is necessary to promote development of rural areas in tune with Gandhian vision of self-sufficient 'village republics', based on local resources and using decentralized, eco-friendly technologies so that the basic needs of food, clothing, shelter, sanitation, health care, energy, livelihood, transportation, and education are locally met. This should be the vision of holistic development of villages. Presently, 70% of the population in India lives in rural areas engaged in agrarian economy with agriculture and allied sector employing 51% of the total work-force but accounting for only 17% of the country's GDP. Present Research Paper is a outcome of the empirical study of the village Vanjarwadi where the researcher conducted a baseline survey of 106 households.*

**Key words:** Development, globalization, sustainable scarcity, peoples participation, issues

### **INTRODUCTION**

There are huge developmental disconnects between the rural and urban sectors such as inequity in health, education, incomes and basic amenities as well as employment opportunities - all causing great discontent and large-scale migration to urban areas. The

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imperatives of sustainable development which are being felt more and more acutely all over the world also demand eco-friendly development of the villages and creation of appropriate employment opportunities locally. Increasing urbanization is neither sustainable nor desirable. Development is a term used for the prosperity and well being of the people. But there is disparity in relevance with the development. Comparatively the Urban people are getting more and more facilities and infrastructure development where as the Rural population is being deprived for getting such facilities and infrastructure.

### **Objective of the study:**

To know and focus on the rural issues and problems by direct involvement of the villagers in relevance with concept of the development

### **Demography of the Vanjarwadi village :**

Wanjarwadi is a Village Locality nearby Aurangabad City and Daulatabad village and fort in Maharashtra State, India. It belongs to Marathwada region . It belongs to Aurangabad Revenue Division . Total population of Wanjarwadi is 530 .Males are 277 and Females are 253 living in 106 Houses. Total area of Wanjarwadi is 481 hectares. Wanjarwadi village has lower literacy rate compared to Maharashtra. In 2011, literacy rate of Wanjarwadi village was 60.47 % compared to 82.34 % of Maharashtra. In Wanajrwadi Male literacy stands at 59.33 % while female literacy rate is 40.66 %.

Wanjarwadi village comes under Aurangabad Parliamentary constituency and as per constitution of India and Panchyati Raaj Act, Wanjarwadi village is administrated by a Lady Sarpanch (Head of Village) who is elected representative of village named Mrs.Devkabai Kisan Manore, constituting single Gram panchayat with three wards and one hamlet known as Telang wada. It comes under Aurangabad Parliamentary Constituency. Literacy rate of the village is 60.47%,male contributes 59.33 whereas female constitutes 40.66%. It is nearabout 14/15 Kms from District Head quarter. The village constitute 10 acres of village land in radius and 600 acres of agriculture land holding with 100 acres of forest land. The housing area of village is 10 acres consisting one acre of common village land. The area of water under water bodies is 3 gunthas( adjusted wells). In summer water is supplied by water tanker. It comes under drought prone area. The average per capita land holding is 3 to 5 acres of land. The waste land of the village is 5 to 10 acres. The ground level water consistency is 200 feet down through bore and 70-80 by natural well.

**Statement Showing the distribution of household and category/occupation wise distribution of Total population**

| Particulars         | Total      | Male    | Female   |
|---------------------|------------|---------|----------|
| Total No. of Houses | <b>106</b> | -       | -        |
| Population          | <b>530</b> | 277     | 253      |
| Child (0-6)         | <b>70</b>  | 45      | 25       |
| Nomadic Tribe       | 71         | -----   | -----    |
| Scheduled Tribe(ST) | 04         | -----   | -----    |
| OBC                 | <b>17</b>  | ----    | -----    |
| General             | <b>04</b>  | -----   | -----    |
| Total Workers       | <b>500</b> | 250     | 250      |
| Main Worker         | <b>450</b> | -----   | -----    |
| Marginal Worker     | <b>100</b> | 50      | 50       |
| Literacy Rate       | 60.47 %    | 59.33 % | 40.66 %. |

Wanjarwadi village of Aurangabad has substantial population of Nomadic tribe. Nomadic Tribe (NT) constitutes 78 while Other Backward Class (OBC) are 17 of total population in Wanjarwadi village. In Wanjarwadi village out of total population, 500 are engaged in work activities. 88.05 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 10.95 % are involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 500 workers engaged in Main Work, 100 are cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 315 are Agricultural labors.

### Sample Size for the baseline Survey:

As per the Census Report of 2011 the total population of the village is 530 out of which women constitutes 253 in number. There are near about 106 households in the village and few reside in their farms and hamlet itself. For this baseline household survey all i.e.106 households were selected and directly Interviewed ( for baseline survey format was provided) in all 106 households/head of household were interviewed.

### Analysis and Interpretation of the Data :

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For the present Research baseline Household Village Survey 106 households were selected and Directly Interviewed. Analysis and the interpretation of the data is as follows:

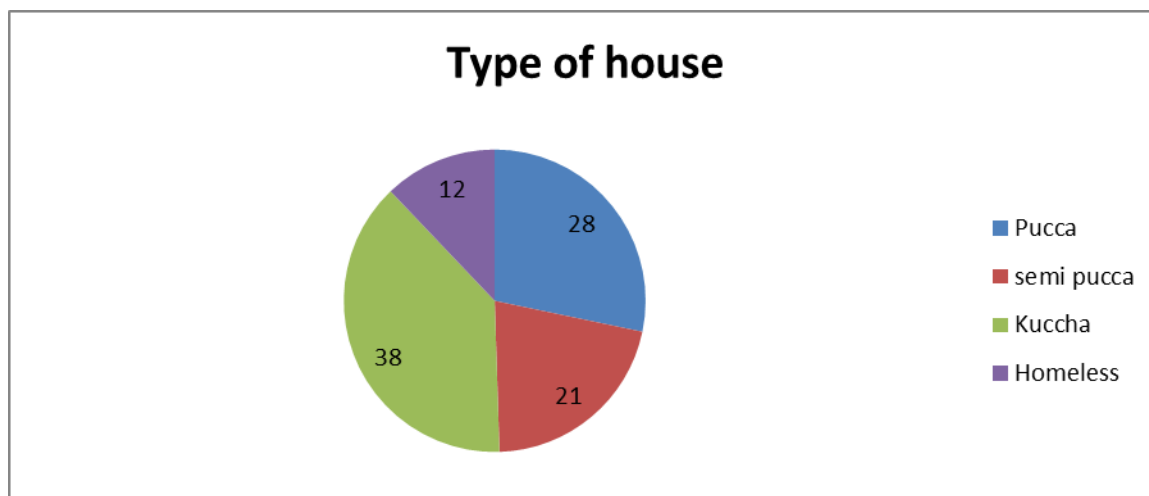
The Total number of households selected were 106 out of which 26 women respondent were interviewed. The average age of the villagers comprises at 40 years (according to the respondent the average age of their family members is from 0-85 years). All the villagers holds the Aadhar Card and PM Jan dhan Bank Account. Most of the villagers holds the BPL status. All the villagers holds the ownership of their houses. Mostly there are semi-pucca and kucccha type of houses having 50% own toilet. The average income of the villagers is in between 10-100000 lac. The educational status of the villagers is low (hardly upto 10<sup>th</sup> standard). The Computer literacy rate is also very low. No one avails any social Security Pension. There is non-availability of PHC, the villagers face health problems. Often they visit the near by city hospitals or clinics. Yet no major illness is reported till date. All villagers are engaged with Farm occupation and there is very few incidences of migration. There is a piped water supply, Community Water tap, hand pump and open well for community water supply. Generally villagers store water in plastic water tank. 24 hours Electricity supply is available to the village. There is one aanganwadi in the village, where 10 children are registered, whom they provide nutritious food on daily basis.

#### **Land holding:**

In all the village holds 600 acres of cultivable agriculture land. Generally on an average each villager holds 03 to 05 acres of land, which signifies that most of the villagers are marginal land owners and cultivators, marginal land holders belonging to small income group and some to large holding of land. Though most of the village population belongs to backward class still economically there is variation in their income generation due to the holding of land and agriculture as a main occupation.

#### **Type of house:**

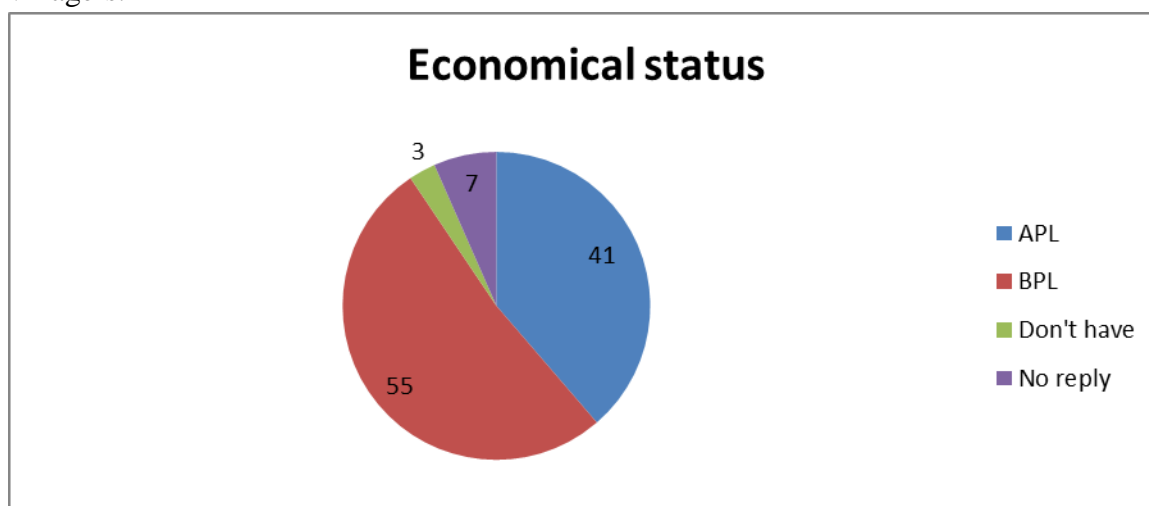
Generally village households constitute the mix type of houses



Thus from the above we say that Wanjarwadi village consists of 28 Pucca house, 21 semi pucca house, 38 kuccha house and 12 villagers are homeless.

### Economical Status of the village:

The annual income generation signifies the standard of living of the people, economical status is an important aspect of development. Follow graph shows the distribution of economical status of the villagers.



Thus from the above we can say that most of the villagers are holding the Below Poverty Line (BPL) (55) Status, they own the BPL cards, whereas 41 villagers belong to the Above Poverty Line Status, 03 villagers don't have it and remaining 07 didn't reply on it. Thus we can conclude that most of the villagers yield the poor income generation they are dependent on agriculture and related work.

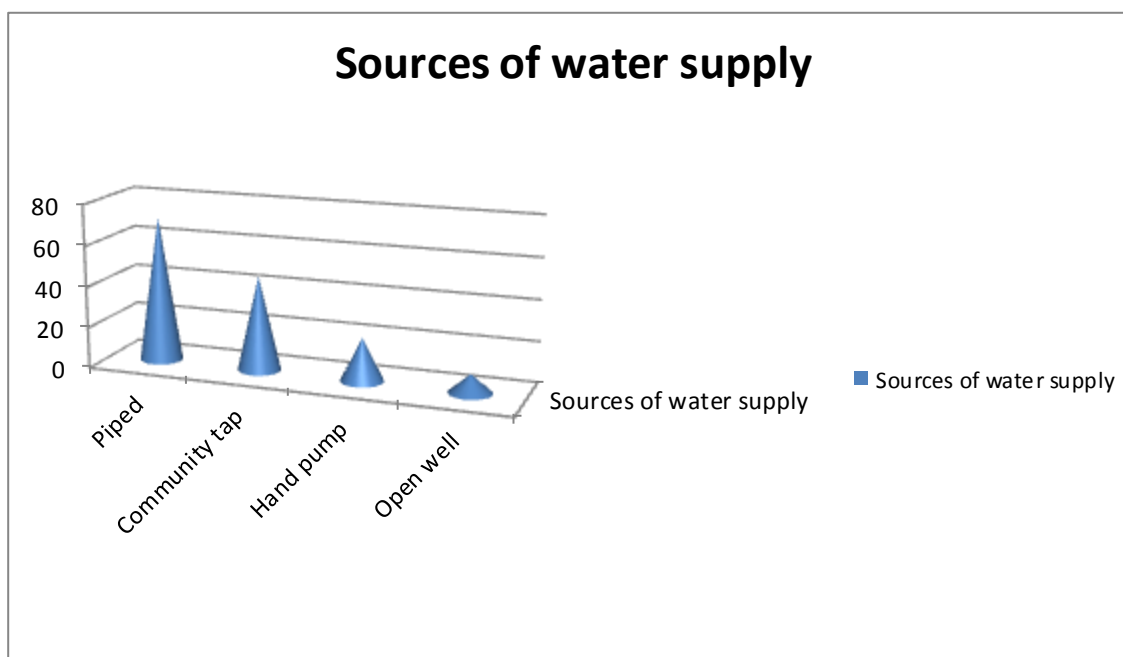
### Water Supply:

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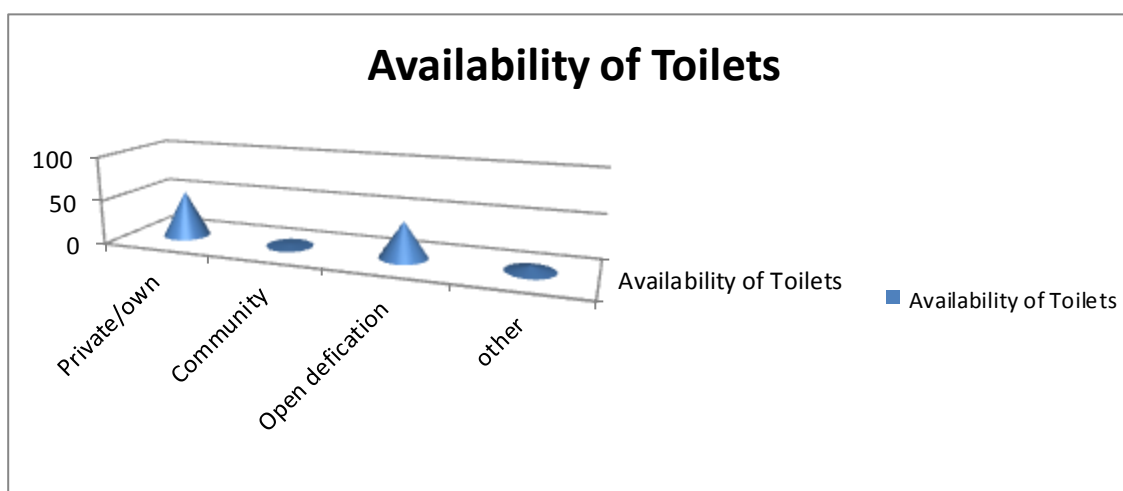
Water is one of the important resource which is used for every essentials-individual to industry to agriculture. It is termed as Life. The following Graph shows the source of availability of water supply for villagers.



Thus the from the above graph we can say that the villagers are provided water through various sources such as piped water supply, community tap, hand pump and open well

#### Availability of Toilets:

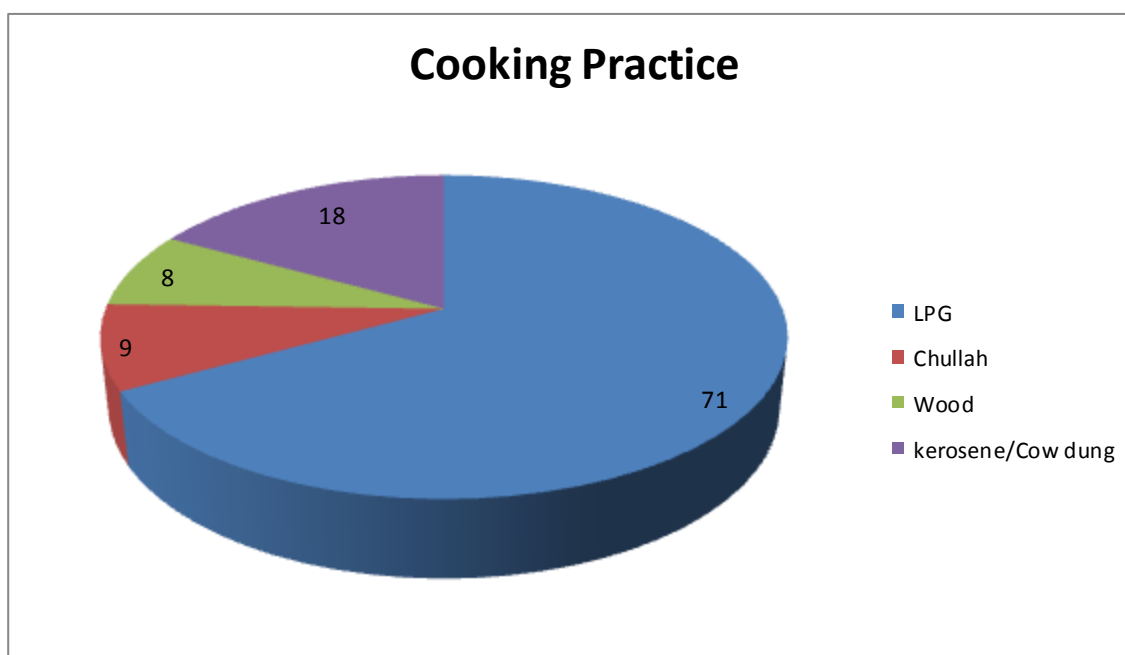
The following graph shows the availability of Toilets for the villagers



Thus from the above graph we can say that out of total population 53 owns the private toilets, 02 are community toilets, 41 villagers opt for open defecation, whereas 04 opt for other source. Thus the village constitute only 50% of toilets.

## Cooking Practice:

The following graph shows the cooking practice of the villagers as follows:

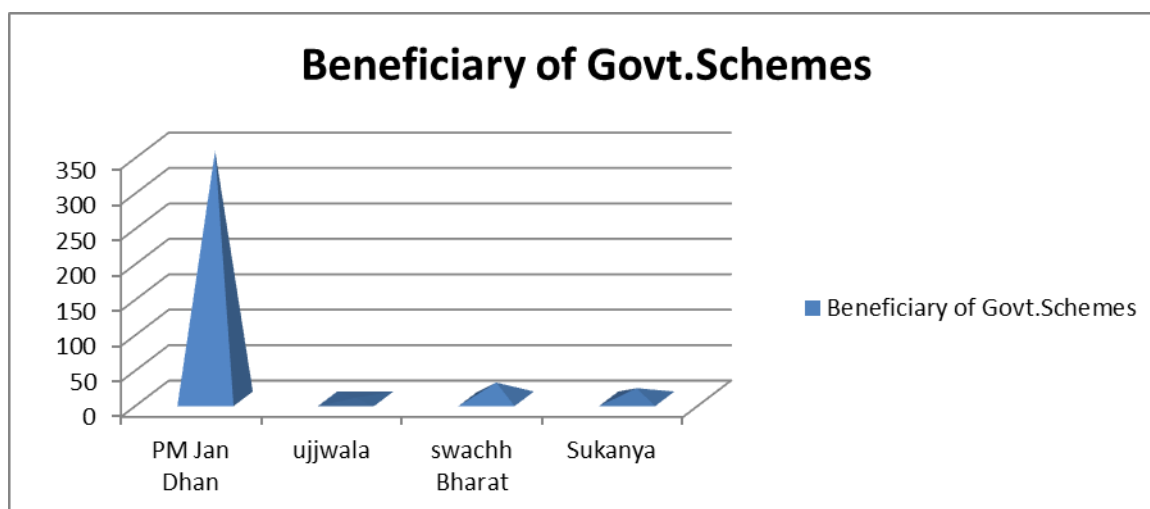


Thus from the above graph we can say that most of the villagers owns the LPG (71), 09 out of total population use chullah, 08 villagers use wood as a substitute for cooking whereas 18 villagers use kerosene and cow dung for cooking the food. Thus we can conclude that most of the villagers use traditional way of cooking food.

## *Beneficiaries of Government Schemes :*

The following graph shows the information about the beneficiary of the government schemes as:

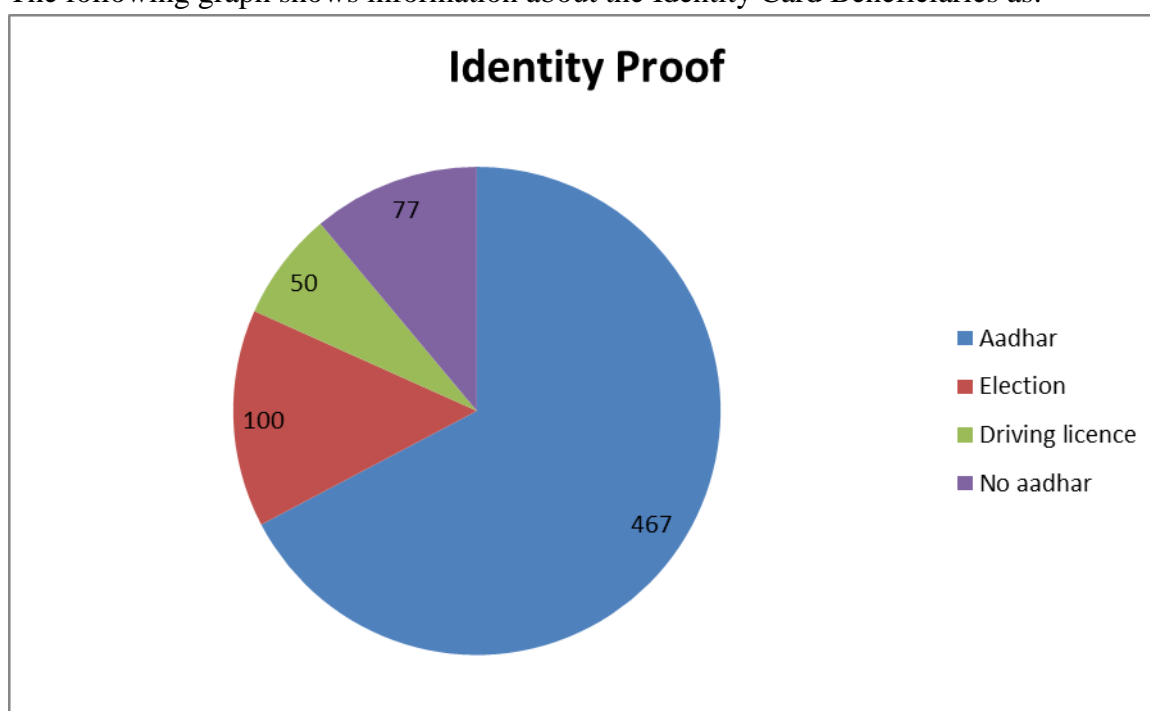




Thus from the above we can say that most i.e.350 villagers are benefitted by PM Jan Dhan Yojna,02 are benefitted with ujjwala Yojna ,sukanya yojna respectively, whereas 23 villagers are benefitted by swachh bharaat yojna

### Identity Card Beneficiaries:

The following graph shows information about the Identity Card Beneficiaries as:



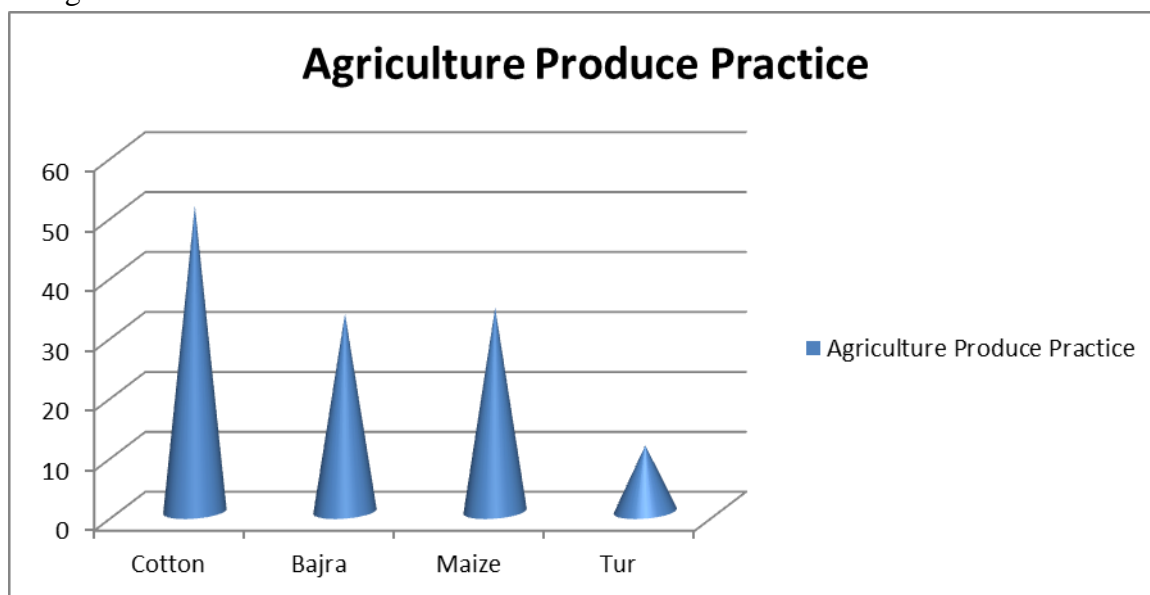
Thus from the above we can say that out of total population of the village 467 villagers owns the Aadhar card as their identity,100% villagers owns the Election Card as their Identity,50 villagers owns the Driving License whereas 77 villagers still don't have the Aadhar card.



Thus we can conclude that many of the villagers are waiting to get the Aadhar as their identity.

### **Agricultural Produce of the villagers:**

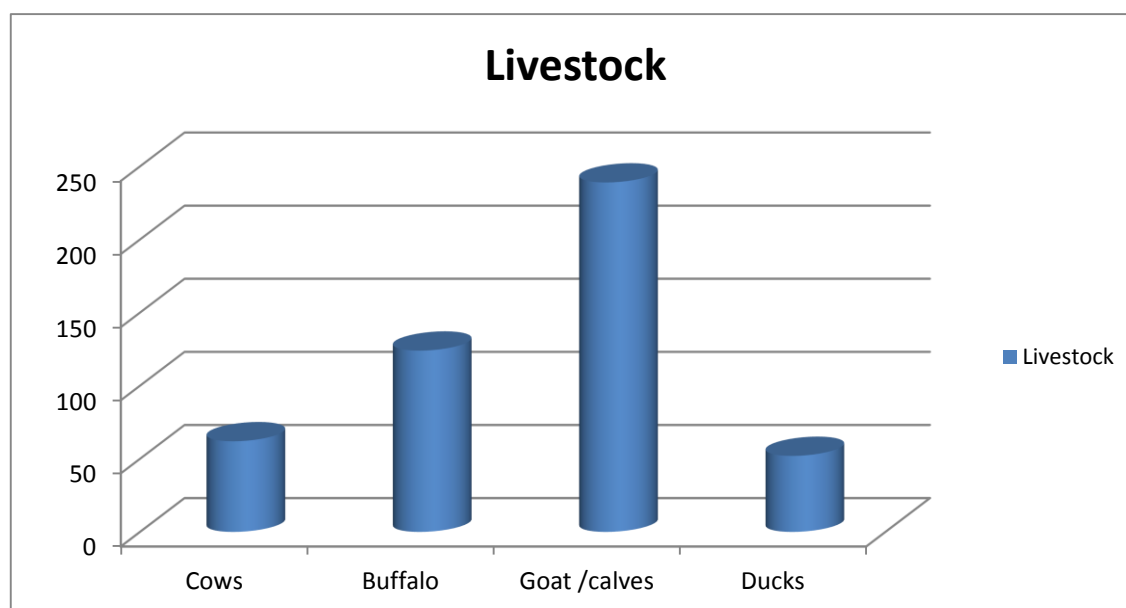
The following graphical chart shows the information of the Agricultural produce practice of the villagers



Thus from the above we can say that the villagers have the practice of agriculture produces, mainly they prefer for cotton followed by bajra, maize and tur .

### **Information about Village Live stock :**

Live stock is important factor in relation with agriculture and human lives in various terms. The information related with the live stock is shown with the help of following Graph



Thus from the above graph we can say that the live stock available with the village is as: cows amounts to 62, buffalo amounts to 124, goat amounts to 196, calves amounts to 43 (together 239) and ducks amounts to 52 in number.

### Village Infrastructure and Basic Amenities :

| Sr.No. | Village Infrastructure and Basic Amenities | Distance from Village           |
|--------|--|---------------------------------|
| 1      | Govt. primary school                       | Village itself                  |
| 2      | Private primary school                     | 2 kms                           |
| 3      | Private middle school                      | 2 kms                           |
| 4      | Govt. secondary school                     | 2 kms                           |
| 5      | Govt college                               | 6 kms                           |
| 6      | Private college                            | 6 kms                           |
| 7      | Bank/ATM                                   | 4 kms                           |
| 8      | PHC  | 5 kms (Daulatabad)              |
| 9      | Civil hospital                             | 15 kms (Govt. Medical Hospital) |
| 10     | Post office                                | 3 kms (Ashegaon)                |
| 11     | Gas Agency                                 | 6 kms (waluj)                   |
| 12     | Electricity office                         | 5 kms                           |
| 13     | Petrol Pump (Renuka Petrol pump)           | 3 kms                           |
| 14     | Kisan Seva Kendra                          | 4 kms                           |
| 15     | Krishi mandi                               | 17-18 kms (Jadhavmandi)         |
| 16     | co-operative milk collection centre        | Village itself                  |

|    |                                |                |
|----|--------------------------------|----------------|
| 17 | Railway station (Daulatabad)   | 1 to 2 kms     |
| 18 | Bus stop(Daulatabad)           | 2 to 3 kms     |
| 19 | Veterinary Centre (Daulatabad) | 4 kms.         |
| 20 | SHG (01)                       | Village itself |
| 21 | Aanganwadi Kendra (01)         | Village itself |
| 22 | Fare price Shop (01)           | Village itself |

Thus the above table clearly shows the availability of basic infrastructure and amenities for the villagers

### ***Problems and the measures:***

**Water scarcity:** Though the village is connected with piped and community water tap for water supply still the villagers face scarcity of water due to the lack of water storage facility and less rainfall. **Measure:** Construction of the water tank or a pond in nearby village area and/or water supply through MIDC water supply connection

**Primary Health Centre:** The villagers demand for PHC as there is no PHC or any private clinic in the village. **Measure:** The Gram panchayat in initiation with the ZP health department need to construct PHC and /or need to establish emergency/mobile health facility/service in order to get the health facilities to the villagers

**PDS:** The villagers demand for proper supply of food grains and pulses through PDS, they complain that it is not working in a proper way. **Measure:** Through social audit and village committee there is need to monitor the whole process and supply of PDS.

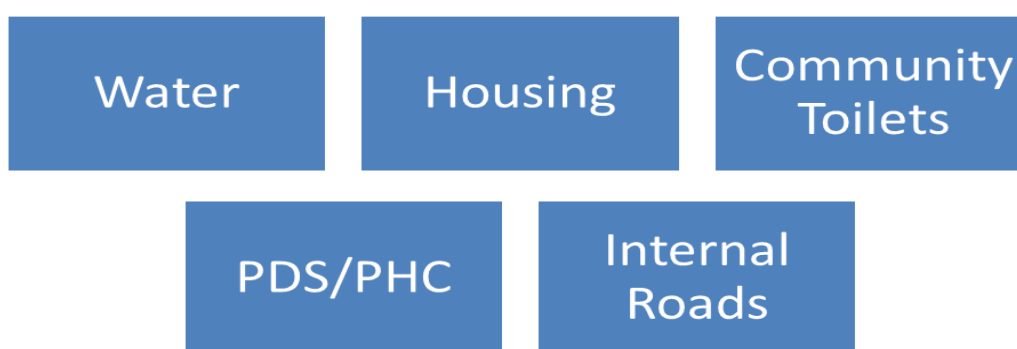
**Housing/shelter:** Most of the villagers are labors who don't own houses, they are living on rent basis. They demand for own houses. The Gram panchayat need to provide 12 houses for homeless villagers through PM Awas Yojna. **Measure:** In order to provide more houses the gram panchayat need to take proper action, plan and execution in order to provide housing to the villagers. They may initiate the help from any GO/NGO villagers. from any GO/NGO.

**Community Toilets/Drainage line/sanitation:** Out of total population 53 owns the private toilets, 02 community toilets, 41 villagers opt for open defecation, whereas 04 opt for other source. The village constitute only 50% of toilets. There is also problem of improper drainage line and nullahs for open sanitation. **Measure:** The Gram Panchayat must create an awareness program on the ill-effects of open defecation and must encourage for constructing their own toilets through swachh bharat mission. The Gram panchayat must take initiation on

constructing internal nullahs and community toilets through swachh bharat mission and other welfare programs.

**Internal Roads/Paths:** The village don't have any connectivity of internal roads or pathways, hence there is need to construct internal road or pathways. . **Measure** The Gram panchayat may seek assistance from MP fund

*\*Chart Showing the Preferential views of the villagers over their problem\*:*



Thus from the preferential chart it is clear that the villagers are facing various problems, but they are giving more importance to Water scarcity followed by Housing, community toilets, PDS/PHC and Internal road connectivity. There are various development programs for rural development, the Gram panchayat in association with ZP and other Government departments/organization and NGO's may take initiation to resolve the issues and problems of the villagers. People's Initiation and active participation and proper Leadership will lead to the development of the village.

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