



Rural Awareness from the Community Development Program of East Vidarbha: A Sociological Analysis

¹Dr. Mangala D Tambekar and ²Dinesh D Petkar

¹Retired Professor, Department of Sociology, Arts, Commerce and Science College, Kiran Nagar, Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati, Maharashtra, India.

²Research Scholar, Department of Sociology, Arts, Commerce and Science College, Kiran Nagar, Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati, Maharashtra, India.

Abstract

Community Development Programmes (CDPs) are designed to improve the social and economic conditions of communities by fostering participation and self-help. They aim to empower individuals and groups, address inequalities, and bring about positive change at the local level. CDPs often focus on building sustainable communities through initiatives like skills development, cooperative efforts, and access to resources. Community development refers to the continuous process of social action which describes change from the traditional way of living of rural communities to progressive ways of living; as a method by which people can be assisted to develop themselves on their own capacity and resources; as a programme for accomplishing.

A Community Development Program (CDP) aims to improve the social, economic, and environmental well-being of a specific community. It involves a coordinated effort to address local needs, empower community members, and promote sustainable development. CDPs often focus on areas like education, healthcare, infrastructure, and economic opportunities.

Keywords: Empowerment, social change, economic development, environmental sustainability, capacity building.

Introduction

The concept of the community development block was first suggested by Grow More Food (GMF) Enquiry Committee in 1952 to address the challenge of multiple rural development agencies working without a sense of common objectives. Based on the committee's recommendations, the community development programme was launched on a pilot basis in 1952 to provide for a substantial increase in the country's agricultural programme, and for improvements in systems of communication, in rural health and hygiene, and in rural education and also to initiate and direct a process of integrated culture change aimed at transforming the social and economic life of villagers. The community development programme was rapidly implemented. In 1956, by the end of the first five-year plan period, there were 248 blocks, covering around a fifth of the population in the country. By the end the second five-year plan period, there were 3,000 blocks covering 70 per cent of the rural population. By 1964, the entire country was covered.

The research presented was adopted to find the awareness created by the Community Development Program. The new festival of women's awareness was 1975, which became an international women's year, with the participation of women in power by amending the 76th Constitution for reserved

seats. The government has announced the second policy of women empowerment in the 2001, which is also the government and non -governmental efforts for the empowerment of women, emphasizing the participation of women's economic, political and various business sectors.

"The progress of the country is determined by the progress of the woman"

French critic Simm: The Boa says in his literature, "Women's battle is human rights, no opposition to the men." Therefore, the participation of women is important for women's empowerment.

On October 2, 1952, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru started a new festival of social awareness by launching the "Community Development Program" for the rural areas of the Indian society. Under this program, agricultural sector, animal husbandry, rural industry, health facilities, treatment systems and child welfare etc. Increasing the lives of individuals in the area, increasing social facilities, etc.

Considering the review of the Community Development Program as above, it is clear that the change in the rural system will take place, as well as the belief that the development program is coming through this development program.

Review of Literature

Yatindra (2005) Under the aim of examining the awareness of the villagers in the context of the villagers in the context of the villagers, the participation of the villagers in the Gram Sabha, the level of information that the people's representatives in the Panchayat Raj organizations and the view of the Gram Sabha.

Chavan (2006) conducted research on the topic of special reference to the state -of -the -art studies of women's leadership in local self -government organizations. According to him, the financial position of the women representatives who have given the opportunity to leadership due to reservation is generally in general and mainly their financial source of agriculture. Most of the women representatives have come into politics at the request of this husband.

Basley and Co-operative (2007) ^[1] studying villages in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala states, showed that Gram Panchayats are experimenting with these democratic decentralizations. Public services are available immediately and many schemes are being implemented effectively.

Kolte (2009) in the research "Women's participation in the Panchayat Solutions in Aurangabad district", he used the historic background of the Panchayat Raj system and the number of women in Aurangabad district.

Sutar (2010) also researched the place of women in the Panchayat Raj system and the masculine power of the social system. In it, they found that ignorance of women, illiteracy about politics, lack of decision -making freedom, etc. Due to this, there is still no active participation of women in the panchayat.

Dasgupta and Sudarshan (2011) have provided information related to the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. The National Rural Employment Program was named Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Program in October 2009. The program was implemented by the UPA government to improve the status of rural area, agricultural sector workers in India.

Palneshwari and Shashikala (2012) ^[7], the main purpose of the research work of was to study the influence of empowerment on self -employment of rural women. Research results indicate that self -employment helps most women to get extra income and have become self -sufficient. The ability to decide the women involved in self -employment has been developed and their social, economic status has improved.

Methodology

The research presented is six district of East Vidarbha

- i). Wardha
- ii). Nagpur
- iii). Chandrapur
- iv). Gadchiroli
- v). Bhandara
- vi). Gondia

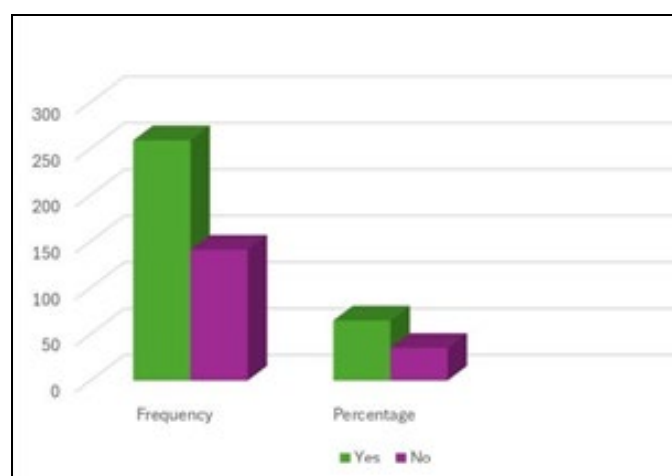
The main purpose of the research was to find awareness among the rural areas of East Vidarbha. A descriptive research plan has been adopted in the research presented as a research plan and a survey method has been adopted for the facts collecting. All rural women in East Vidarbha have been considered as a study world. Rural women were selected randomly as a sample for research (400). Both the primary

and secondary resources for the facts are used for the data collection compilation, as well as the use of various statistical tests to analyze the facts, in which frequency, percentage, qui square test etc. has been done and the significance level is kept 0.05

Findings

Table 1: Community Development Program Scheme

Scheme	Frequency	Percentage	π^2 - Value
Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Scheme Support of Elderly People			
a) Yes	259	64.75	118.18
b) No	141	35.25	P=0.0001 Significant
Total	400	100	



Graph 1: Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Scheme Support Viewer graph for seniors

According to the above table number (1), Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Yojana is the backbone of the elderly (259) YES, (64.75%), but No (141) reactions (35.25%) were found (35.25%). It has π^2 -value (118.18). It also shows that this information is also shown by graphs, from this it is clear that the scheme is the basis for the elderly.

Table 2: Community Development Program Scheme

Scheme	Frequency	Percentage	π^2 -Value
Savings Group for the empowerment of women's			
a) Yes	309	77.25	118.81
b) No	91	22.75	P=0.0001 Significant
Total	400	100	

According to the above table number (2), the savings groups for women's empowerment is established (309) YES reaction (77.25%) appears. If (91) NO reaction (22.75%) is seen. The π^2 value of these facts (118.81), it also has a significant level (0.05) this shows that a savings group is set up for women's empowerment.

Table 3: Community Development Program Scheme

Scheme	Frequency	Percentage	π^2 -Value
Schemes in Women and Child Welfare Development Department			
Nutrition Diet Plan for Pregnant Mother	181	45.25 %	112.04 P=0.0001 Significant
Sukanya scheme if the girl is a child	109	27.25 %	
Nourishment diet for children	71	17.75 %	
Other	39	9.75 %	
Total	400	100	

According to the above table, it is clear that various schemes are implemented for women through the Women and Child Welfare Development Department. 181 Reactions Nutrition Diet Scheme for pregnant mothers have been received 45.25%. 109 reactions have received 27.25% of the Sukanya scheme in case of girl children. 71 Reactions Nutrition Diet Scheme for Children 17.75% Received. So, 39 reactions have received of the other 9.75%.

The above number analysis is π^2 -value is 112.04 and it is the significant value.

Conclusion

Community development programs, while facing challenges, ultimately strive for holistic and sustainable growth by empowering individuals and communities. They aim to improve living standards, promote social cohesion, and foster economic opportunities. While facing hurdles like resource limitations and resistance, the core principles of community development remain valuable for fostering local participation and development.

The above research shows that the Community Development Program is very important to create rural awareness. Various schemes of the government appear to have been properly implemented to reach every rural citizens. As a part of this, various schemes are implemented in the rural areas and the rural citizens also take full advantage of it, as the awareness created among the citizens will have to be called.

Women also appear to have created awareness of the community development programs in every field of social, economic, political, educational, by implementing various schemes and their proper implementation for their empowerment.

Positive Impacts

- Empowerment and Self-Reliance
- Social Cohesion
- Economic Growth
- Improved Infrastructure and Services
- Addressing Inequalities

Challenges and Considerations

- Lack of Resources
- Resistance to Change
- Inadequate Community Participation
- Sustainability

In conclusion, community development programs are a valuable tool for fostering positive change in communities. While challenges exist, the core principles of empowerment, participation, and sustainable development remain essential for creating thriving and resilient communities.

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