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FRASCHENTRUM

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Rural Development Problems and Challenges in Maharashtra (References Gunj (Bk.) Tahsil Ghansawangi District Jalna)

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Abstract :- India is an agricultural country. Today, urbanization is taking place in India, and cities are on the rise. The rural part is looking to be deprived, not left. What kind of development is taking place in the name of development? What are the consequences? This is unthinkable, so today the rural areas seem to be backward. Otherwise, the problems and challenges of rural development will increase.

Keywords :- Rural, Development, Sustainable development, Problem challenge, Agrarian, Enlightenment, Population, Rural life, Caste, Indian village, Agriculture, Farming society, Water literate, Economically literate, literate etc.

Introduction :- This study of Indian villages seems to have started in the post-independence period. During this period, independence from British rule led to the creation of an independent republic. In the 1950's, rural sociologists and anthropologists began conducting empirical research. During this period, along with industrialization and modernization, new states were formed. (Jodhaka S. 2000)

The study of Indian villages can be understood from the historical continuity and stable way of life in the villages. The study of Indian villages is a study of the way of life of the farmers. Yes, the study of Indian villages analyzes from the point of view of people's uprising. This study is conducted using participatory research methodology which not only describes the lives of rural elites, but also analyzes the real life of agriculture and farming communities. Diversity and unity in real life is studied in Indian villages. What is the nature of the problem and challenge in rural areas? This can be understood as the beginning of the study of Indian villages in the nineteenth century. In this study, the problem of

the village and the area of challenge is studied in a conscious way using the method of field study.

Brief History of the District¹ :- The town Jalna, the headquarters of this district traceable as far back as the time of Lord Rama, the hero of Ramayana, whose consort Sita is supposed to have resided here. The local people still point out the place where Rama's palace stood. It was then known as Janakpur. Subsequently at the desire of a wealthy Mohammedan merchant, who is said to have been a great benefactor of the place, the name was changed to Jalna from his occupation of Jalaha or weaver. Archaeological excavations made in the neighbouring district suggest that this region was occupied in the early stone age. The earliest period known from excavations is the Chalcolithic or early bronze age. According to the literary tradition when the Aryans penetrated to the Deccan, the whole region was covered by thick jungle. Agastya was the first Aryan who crossed the Vindhyas and fixed his residence on the bank of the Godavari. From the Ramayana, we learn that Lord Rama accompanied by his brother Lakshman and wife Sita met Agastya near the Godavari. It is said that Buddhism was first introduced in Maharashtra in the reign of Ashoka. This led to the excavation of caves in the different parts of Maharashtra. After the death of Ashoka, the Satavahanas rose to power in the Deccan and they made Prastishthana (Modern Paithan) as their capital. They received support from local rulers called Maharathis. Their Kingdom extended up to Pune, Nashik, Ahmadnagar, Aurangabad and Jalna districts. During the period of Satavahanas, the Jalna district must have attained a high level of prosperity. In the sixth century, the Chalukyas took over this region. Badami (Bijapur district) was their capital. Their kingdom extended up to the Narmada in the north. The Chinese pilgrim Hiuen Tsang calls about

King Pulakeshi from Chalukya dynasty as the Lord of Maharashtra. From the early thirteenth century onwards, Muslim rulers started invading this region. They conquered many small forts. The prominent being the Devgiri fort. Jalna was held in 'Jagir' by one of the generals of Akbar, Abul Fazl who had made it his residence for a short period. It was under Marathas after 1728, till extinction of the Maratha power and subsequently reverted to the Nizams of Hyderabad. The Nizams ruled this region till 1948.

After Independence, the Hyderabad state acceded to the Indian union after a brief but brilliant police action that put an end to the Nizams rule consequent upon the integration of Jagirs and Sarf-e-Khas, all the taluka boundaries were reconstituted in April 1950 and a new mahal (Tahsil) with headquarters at Jafferabad was created. In 1956, following the reorganization of States, the Marathwada region was transferred to Bombay State. Since 1st May 1960, it forms a part of Maharashtra. For administrative purpose, the Aurangabad district was divided in 1981 and a new district Jalna was created.²

Among the various problems in Indian rural society, various thinkers have come up with different views on the prevailing issues of rural development problems and challenges in Maharashtra. A review of the available and more relevant topics is given in the present essay. The present study has selected GunjBudruk village in Ghansawangi taluka of Jalna district of Maharashtra. The purpose of the presented dissertation is as follows.

1. To study the role of government in the context of rural development and objectively as a component of society.

The assumptions adopted in the study for the purpose of research are as follows.

1. Globalization has affected rural society.
2. The role of government in terms of rural development seems to be superficial or temporary.
3. Rural development should be a sustainable

development.

4. Rural development should be given a boost to curb urbanization.
5. The development of villages is the development of cities, of course, the development of India.

Importance of Research Dissertation :- The main objective of the dissertation is to study the role of government in the context of rural development and objective study as a component of society. To implement the problems and challenges in the context of rural development in post-modernity and the solutions to them. The problems and challenges in rural society are noticed through the studies of various researchers. This study can be used by general practitioners, government agencies, administration, rural development practitioners, etc.

Research Methods :- A descriptive research plan has been used for the presented dissertation. In addition to the use of secondary sources in research papers, journals, government articles, newspapers, ideological articles, websites, etc., the sociological study of the concepts of rural development problems and challenges through the secondary content method has tried to explain from a scientific point of view. The field of study presented is deliberately selected as a model and this is the whole world of study. Qualitative method has been used in the study. Although the concepts of rural development, problems and challenges are being studied in various disciplines, it is an interdisciplinary concept. The objective analysis of the presented dissertation is as follows.

India is known all over the world as an agricultural country. In it, the state of Maharashtra is considered as an advanced state in all areas across the country. In the past, agriculture was referred to as higher agriculture, medium occupation, and junior employment. Today, unfortunately, there is a breakdown on all fronts. Currently, the problem of farmers committing suicide is causing extreme anxiety in the rural community. Everyone from the common people to

the intelligentsia is restless and restless as Bali raja, the breadwinner of the whole world, is found in a vicious cycle. Why is the whole family orphaning itself while feeding the whole world? This is a Yaksha question and another Yaksha question is that self-destruction or suicide takes place in villages, wadis, tandas and settlements. But the answer is not found in the village but elsewhere (in the city). Of course, this is sad. Dr. Narendra Jadhav's report as a student of sociology and as a farmer's son in this place. I.e. government report and Looking at P. Sainath's writings, what is the objective nature of the incident? Today, the role of governance is important, so the rural community is looking at them with great hope. Unfortunately, the administration is so determined that it seems to have nothing to do with farmers' suicides and development plans.

In order to understand the coherence of any society, it is necessary to study the structure of that society. In fact, rural India has a population of five and a half lakh villages and plays an important role in the fabric of society. There are a total of three types of Indian society. Rural society, urban society and tribal society together form the entire Indian society. In the present dissertation, Rural Development: Problems and Challenges - A sociological study (GunjBudruk taluka on the banks of Godavari river, Ghansawangi district, Jalna) has been deliberately selected for study.

Since the pre-independence period, Western and Indian sociologists have worked hard to study rural society or agrarian Indian society. "While studying rural areas, many sociologists began to emphasize the role of caste-based social structures and the politics of power struggles; But since rural life was completely different from urban life, emphasis was placed on the study of rural areas on the basis of way of life after independence. Dr. M. N. Srinivas (1959) studied the village of Rampura in terms of dominant caste. Dr. S. C. Dubey (1955) studied the village of Shamir Peth socially, economically, religiously, family and collectively. Dr. Andre Betai studied the village of Sripuram. Doctor K. Ishwaran made a comparative study of Shivpurvillage and shed special light on rural life. Dr. D. N. Mujumdar, Dr. G.

Chattopadhyaya, Dr. S. A. Rao, A.M. Shah, Anand Chakraborty tried to explain the reality of rural society life."³

Jalna district is included in Aurangabad division. Thus for 2011 Census the state has 35 districts spread over 6 divisions in Maharashtra Jalna district Presently has 04 towns & 967 villages spread over 08 tahsils viz., Ghansawangi tahsil has included 117 villages. The population of Ghansawangi Tahsil is 211108. The number of male is 108705 & female is 102403. The age group of (0-6) zero to six population is 499 including 251 males & 248 females.⁴

The total population of GunjBudruk is 3845 include 1963 males & 1882 females. Literacy rate is 53% include 1205 males & 834 females. & Illiteracy rate is 46.97% includes 758 males & 1048 females. In GunjBudruk village peoples have done main business of agriculture. Some peoples are doing agriculture workers, some peoples are cultivator. The total cultivators are 1106 persons include 647 males & 459 females. The total agriculture labour is 780 persons include 363 males & 417 females. The total population in GunjBudruk village, schedule castes & schedule tribes are respectively 435, 81.⁵

Useful information in the field of study is collected on the basis of direct observation intelligence and experience accuracy based on the questionnaire in line with the research objectives and assumptions for the presented study area. In this study area, information has been collected on the basis of 100 questionnaires. The population of GunjBudruk village is 3845. The number of houses is 820. There are 1963 males and 1882 females.

The number of latrines in the research sector is about 40 per cent. There is no facility of Grampanchayat latrines. There is also no pure water system. There is a plumbing scheme, there is a light connection system and its number is 50 percent. Primary health center facility is not available. Government school is only up to seventh standrd. The internal roads of the village are arranged; But the roads are getting narrower. There is a public water tank, but it dates back to 1985. There is a big difference between the population of that time and the population of

today. The Government of Maharashtra has a transport system; But the condition of rural roads is deteriorating. Graduate education should be run by the government. Because the rural economy is weak. In this research, the desire for material happiness has also reached the rural people. The world is currently in the grip of a complete virus (COVID- 19). India is no exception. Today, India's health condition is critical. Politicians have been taking advantage of the increasing number of temples and community temples in rural areas. India today is in dire need of healthcare, not temples or community temples. So let's learn some new good things from this and focus on how India can become self-reliant.

What are the social problems and challenges in terms of rural development? To study it. From the point of view of society, social problems are problems that arise in the process of rural development. Problems that arise in the process of rural development are problems that arise from the process of development. The process of development is unstoppable. So the rural problem is a problem created by the development process. Rural development is a sociological concept in the context of rural development education, health, transportation, social health, drinking water problem, drainage, sanitation, light scheme, food storage scheme, bank, hospital, water tank, post, small factory, rural garden, rural mondha etc.

Summary :- From the direct participatory observation of the present Case study, we can say that the earlier village structure was very simple and easily sparsely populated. There was no provision of physical facilities. Simple living was like living a high life. At present, rural life has undergone major changes, including the design of the house, the use of living materials. The population of the villagers also appears to have increased greatly. Despite these changes, the lack of basic amenities has been found in the change of amenities. In which roads, water, electricity, sewage disposal facilities, garbage disposal issue, lack of public as well as personal hygiene is felt by Prakash. Although the basic needs of education,

health, and transportation seem to be met, the privatization of education has made education more expensive. It is not conducive to the rural economy. Education will be affordable only when agriculture is fully horticultural and agriculture itself is not evaluated. Although the present village is on the banks of Godavari river, it has to face the above problems. Rural society cannot be run by mere literacy. So, in its place, water literate, economically literate, electricity literate, newcomer, who can be called e-literate. Although Univa appears in the Indian villages as a whole in terms of food storage schemes, banks, primary education, health centers, water tanks according to population, post offices, rural business supplementary small factories, rural gardens, mondhas, etc., the above problems are felt by Prakash. To solve such problems, higher education should be a complement to the problem. Otherwise many such problems are arising from the development process. For example, e-waste in which all the waste related to electronic devices is found on the coals today. The former Ukirda used to look full of cow, ox, buffalo dung or man. In which man used to have a piece of cloth and a piece of glass, an iron sheet somewhere. At present there is a lot of plastic waste, pieces of glass, electronic literature. Therefore, in the context of Indian society, the company presenting e-waste and its disposal should have the facility to pay its bills as it exits the company's palaces or in the future new developmental problems will be seen in rural as well as urban and tribal areas.

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