MARGINAL GROUPS AND FUND SPONSORED TO BACKWARD AREA OF MAHARASHTRA

Dharamdas V. Ghodeswar

Chitamani College, Pomburna Dist- Chandrapur

INTRODUCTION

Since 4 decades Maharashtra has been developed in all sectors. The development would not reach to all classes of society in Maharashtra. There is inequality in education health and diet matter. Also Maharashtra is a victim of economic differences even 40% income is available with GDP and poverty. Developmental human index of Maharashtra is less than other states. Maharashtra is progressive state having different parameters. There is a scope in various field of social work with context to Maharashtra. Still marginal groups are excited from real development in Maharashtra. Special provision required to SC/ST in the planning of district planning vision. Fund should be making available by State Govt. with context the population.

Regional disparity is used to describe the variations seen in various indicators of development i.e. per capita income, literacy rates health and education services, levels of industrialization etc. between different regions. This variation is of great significance because it heavily affects social issues like mass migration regionalism, wealth inequality availability of basic facilities and infrastructure. India's regional disparity can generally be seen in the north-south divide when it comes to economic and health indicators where southern states tend to fare better as compared to their counter parts from the north. Another important but less prominent divide can be seen in the east-west divide where western states tends to do better than eastern states of the country.

Regional disparities arise from regional variations. While some variations like geography and natural resources distribution are natural and sometimes even beneficial, widespread disparities seen in India, even in the lifestyles and livelihoods of the people, stand in contrast to constitutional guarantee of 'equality' granted to every citizens of our country.

The lack of employment, abnormal health and education options are what force people to leave their homes in search for better future. These fundamental services should not be just concentrated in a few prosperous regions, but should be a basic standard across the country.

'Development' is the key to reduce these disparities, and to unlock the true potential of our people, but if not utilized properly, can exacerbate these disparities and worsen the lives of millions. Ultimately, the challenge lies in the planning and implementation, for in it lies that fote of our nation.

Unemployment occurs when a person who is actively searching for employments is unable to find work. Unemployment is often used as a measure of health of the economy. The most frequent measure of unemployment is unemployment rate. The number of unemployed people divided by the no. of unemployed people in the labour force as counting.

Since employment is a key source of identity and an organizational frame for daily life in our cultures, unemployed individuals suffer psychological and social distress. It is well researched that unemployment is connected with negative health consequences. Unemployment leads to stress related illness and a lowered self-esteem as a result of unmet psychological and social need in such contexts. Thus, human has to adopt every way to eradicate the disease named unemployment which might eat up human itself after all.

Today, we have forgotten the value of human life. The problems of overpopulation are not just bound human society and are far from being limited to humans. Even other species sharing this planet with have to face the repercussions of human overpopulation as they can't help but see humans disrupting the fine ecological balance.Thus overpopulation is a real threat to human existence as it undermines the very cause of its existence. In this project we have sincerely tried to explain the cause, effects and plausible solutions to it.

Preference should be given such villages where the proportion of SC/SC is large in quantity, Aganwad, PHC are required for them to get certain facilities. Gram Panchayat should take consideration

economical challenges, exploited and poor communities. Particular involved from such executed community participate in Gram Sabha and work activities.

Government had to try for development of poor after independence. Therefore plenty of yojana schemes and plans executed by government i.e. state and central governments. After British Kingdom there was hope to public of India from our own government for development. Even priority also has been given to eradicate economical problems from country. 1951 planning commission had been executed for suitable existing of planning in India. 82.07% population of India living in 6 lakhs in villages. India will be developing with the progress of rural India. Community development of programme and others plans started in India.

Govt. of India started so many plans for rural development. Development concept is not new in India. Even British Government also started some initiative of for society development. Local needs, regionalism and availability of resources, managers came for the future development in India.

After independence, rigorously development shown is India. India is well-known example of development of the British Kingdom. It's a difficult in India to have a development. Extension of agriculture, education, medical faculties etc. are the main requirements in India. We can see the difference between rural and urban society of India.

The earth can only produce a limited amount of water and food, which is falling short of the current needs. Most of the environmental damage being seen in the last fifty odd years is because of the growing number of people on the planet. They are cutting down forest, hunting wildlife in a reckless manner, causing pollution and creating a host of problems. Those engaged in taking about over population have noticed that acts of violence and aggression outside of a war zone have increased tremendously while competing for resources.

Fund allotment programs for undeveloped sector for eradication of regional imbalance and inequality fund for undeveloped sector created in India. First prime of India, started this program in Barpeta of Assam state in 19th Feb 2007. Combination of development fund and effective planning are required for the development in India. This programme has been executed in 250 districts along with Ahmed Nagar, Navi Mumbai, Dhuley, Gadchiroli, Aurangabad, Gondia, Chandrapur, Bhandara, Amravati, Yavatmal, Hingoli and Nanded, 12 district of Maharashtra.

Following objective are of this program
1) To balance between human resources and fund alloyed for the same.
2) People participation, planning and role of Grampanchyat and Nagarpalika.
3) Work at local level with collaboration Grampanchayat effectively.

CONCLUSION
Every district can develop itself with professional expertise and institutional support with help of survey throughout the district help for holistic development. This will be for role model for other. In the year 2000-07 and 11th plan, research design as per article 243, 2 and w for Grampanchyat and Nagarparishad.

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