

Demographic Study of Grampanchayats (CICs) in Marathwada Region**Mr. Subhash G. Landge**

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Abstract

The study focuses on role and activities of grampanchayats as community information centers(CICs) to provide information community services to village peoples in Marathwada region of Maharashtra. Total 8 districts, 76 talukas and 6779 grampanchayats are in Marathwada region from which, total 380 grampanchayats (total talukas in district × 5 grampanchayats) are randomly selected as sample. Total 2080 respondents in which, males and females are each 1140 respondents, farmers, labours, and others are each 760 respondents. The study also focuses on grampanchayats in Marathwada region, objective of the study, scope and limitation of the study, research methodology, review of literature, community of Marathwada region in districts and population ratio, districts and their talukas, grampanchayats wise, gender wise, and major findings.

Key Words: Grampanchayats, CICs, Marathwada

Introduction

Grampanchayat is playing vital role for developing the village community as promoting economic, political and social development in the villages and is the prime institute to integrate village development. Gramsevak (secretary), Sarpanch and its members is the key persons to develop rural community and to aware their duties, rights, and responsibilities so that community information services rendered by Grampanchayat (CICs) will be used by peoples in community. Grampanchayat is the three-tier system of Panchayat-Raj. Grampanchayat and its members acts the role of advisor to provide information about various governments schemes to the people in village. Grampanchayats /Community information centers (CICs) is also playing important role for organizing, storing and dissemination of community related information. Community information center/service is known with other various names like community resource center, community based information center, citizens' information center, citizens' information bureau, community information support service, citizens' information service, community information and referral service, community information services and center, community resource and information service, citizens' information board, and center for information and community services.

Objective of the Study

Objectives of the study as

1. To find the districts in Marathwada region;
2. To find out the talukas in each district in Marathwada region;
3. To identify the grampanchayats (CICs) in each talukas in Marathwada region; and
4. To study the gender wise categories of people in each grampanchayat in Marathwada region.

Scope and Limitations of the study

1. The study is confined to the marathwada region in Maharashtra; and
2. The study is also limited to community information centre as community service provider through grampanchayat in marathwada region.

Research Methodology

The data is collected from the divisional office of Marathwada region and their official websites.

Collected data has been analyzed and presented data using graphical form i.e. bar charts, pie charts to come to the conclusions.

Review of Literature

A. L. Khare and A. L. Kadam (2018) In their study, reported that the study of the Parbhani and Nanded district of the Marathwada region in Maharashtra during the period of 2016-2017. There are randomly selected two district four tehsils (two tahsils from each district) and information regarding Grampanchayats and its

members of each tehsil was collected. 20 villages from each tehsil were selected randomly for which making a sample of 80 villages i.e. (20×4=80) in the 1st phase. Arranging villages list in descending order of top five villages with highest scores as progressive villages and lowest five villages with lowest scores as less-progressive villages were selected from four talukas in the 2nd phase.⁸

M. I. Khalge, R. R. Chole and P. B. Bhosale (2010) In their study, discussed the role performance of grampanchayat members in Latur and AUSA blocks of Latur district and Ambejogai and Dahrur blocks of Beed district in the Marathwada region. Data were collected with the sample of 120 Gram Panchayat members from 20 villages. In the context of relational analysis, it was found that the characteristics of grampanchayat members namely education, occupation, annual income, social participation, achievement motivation, mass media exposure, cosmo-politeness, leadership background and leadership experience were positively and significantly related with role performance of grampanchayat members.⁷

S. Biradar, V. B. Kamble and D. D. Suradkar (2018) In this investigation, presented the status of role performance of grampanchayat members in three talukas of Osmanabad district Marathwada region in Maharashtra. 120 respondents as sample was selected randomly for data collection using survey method. Ex-post facto research design was used for the study. It was found that nearly 29.17% of grampanchayat had high role performance in administrative activities, followed by health care function, educational functional and cultural activities.³

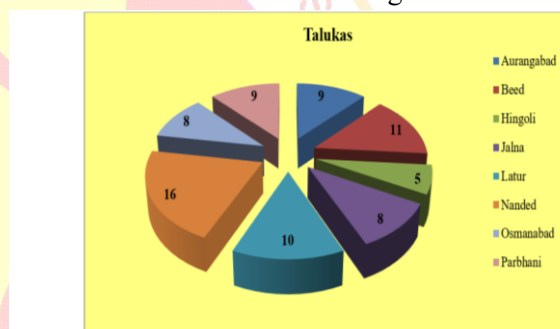
Table no. 1 : Districts and population ratio in Marathwada region

Sr. No.	Districts in Marathwada region	Population	Sex ratio: females for every 1000 males
1	Aurangabad	37,01,282	917
2	Beed	25,85,049	912
3	Hingoli	11,77,345	942
4	Jalna	19,59,046	929
5	Latur	24,54,196	924
6	Nanded	33,61,292	937

7	Osmanabad	16,57,576	920
8	Parbhani	18,36,086	940

From the above table, as per 2011 census in Marathwada region, Aurangabad district has highest population (37,01,282), followed by Nanded district whereas Hingoli district has lowest population (11,77,345), followed by Osmanabad district. In the context of sex ratio, Hingoli district has low sex ratio difference i.e. 942 females for every 1000 males, followed by Parbhani district and Nanded district whereas Beed district has high sex ratio difference i.e. 912 females for every 1000 males, followed by Aurangabad district.

Figure no. 1 : Districts and their talukas in Marathwada region



From the above, there are total 76 talukas in Marathwada region in which, most of talukas are found in Nanded district i.e. 16 talukas, followed by Beed district, and Latur district whereas least talukas are found in Hingoli district i.e. 5 talukas, followed by Jalna and Osmanabad.

Table no. 2 : Districts and population ratio in Marathwada region

Sr. No.	Districts in Marathwada region	Talukas	Grampanchayats (CICs)
1	Aurangabad	9	861
2	Beed	11	1023
3	Hingoli	5	563
4	Jalna	8	780
5	Latur	10	785
6	Nanded	16	1309
7	Osmanabad	8	754
8	Parbhani	9	704
Total	8 Districts	76 Talukas	6,779 GPs (CICs)

From the above, 8 districts comprises 76 talukas and 6779 grampanchayats as Community Information Centers are in Marathwada region in which, most of

grampanchayats are found in Nanded district with 16 talukas, followed by Beed district with 1023 grampanchayats.

Table no. 3 : Population Sample for Grampanchayats (CICs) in Marathwada region

Sr. No.	Districts	Talukas (Randomly Selected 5 Grampanchayats)	Total Grampanchayats
1	Aurangabad	9	45
2	Beed	11	55
3	Hingoli	5	25
4	Jalna	8	40
5	Latur	10	50
6	Nanded	16	80
7	Osmanabad	8	40
8	Parbhani	9	45
Total	8 Districts	76 Talukas	380 GPs

From the above table, total 380 grampanchayats are randomly selected from 76 talukas (8 districts). 5 grampanchayats are randomly selected from each talukas in Marathwada region.

Table no. 4 : Randomly Sample: Gender wise categories of people in Marathwada region

Gender	Farmer	Labour	Other	Total
Male	380	380	380	1140
Female	380	380	380	1140
Total	760	760	760	2280

From the above, total 2080 respondents in which, males and females are each 1140 respondents, farmers, labours, and others are each 760 respondents.

Major Findings

1. Total 8 districts, 76 talukas and 6779 grampanchayats are in Marathwada region.
2. In the context of districts and population ratio in Marathwada region, Aurangabad district has highest population (37,01,282), followed by Nanded district.

3. In the context of sex ratio, Hingoli district has low sex ratio difference i.e. 942 females for every 1000 males, followed by Parbhani district and Nanded district.
4. In the context of talukas in Marathwada region, most of talukas are found in Nanded district i.e. 16 talukas, followed by Beed district, and Latur district.
5. In the context of randomsampling respondents, total 2080 respondents in which, males and females are each 1140 respondents, farmers, labours, and others are each 760 respondents.

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