



**EMPOWERING RURAL INDIA: A STUDY ON MUKHYMANTRI SAMRIDDH
PANCHAYAT RAJ ABHIYAAN (MSPRA) IN MAHARASHTRA
ASSESSMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNANCE AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC
LIVELIHOODS**

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INTRODUCTION

The concept of "Gram Swaraj" or village self-governance has long been the bedrock of Indian democracy. In Maharashtra, the Panchayat Raj system has historically been robust, yet the challenge of making every village "Samriddh" (Prosperous) remains a complex administrative goal. The Mukhyamantri Samriddh Panchayat Raj Abhiyaan (MSPRA) was launched with the vision of providing Gram Panchayats with the tools, technology, and financial autonomy required to address local problems without excessive external intervention. This Abhiyaan is not merely a funding scheme; it is a governance reform that prioritizes sustainable development goals at the micro-level. Rural areas often suffer from a "development gap" where state-level policies do not translate into village-level benefits. MSPRA seeks to bridge this gap by focusing on internal revenue generation, waste management, and the creation of local employment opportunities. This study analyzes the current trajectory of this mission and its resonance with the actual needs of the rural populace in the 2024-2026 period.

Governance at the village level in Maharashtra is facing new challenges in the post-digital era. While infrastructure like roads and water supply has improved, the "quality of life" index depends on efficient administrative processes and transparent leadership. The MSPRA initiative introduces a performance-based ranking system for Panchayats, encouraging healthy competition among villages to achieve "Samriddhi" or prosperity. This research explores how this competitive spirit, backed by targeted financial support, has revitalized the functioning of local bodies. By focusing on northern and western clusters, the study provides a comparative



view of how different socio-economic backgrounds affect the adoption of MSPRA guidelines. The transition from a passive administrative unit to an active economic hub is the primary objective of this state-led movement. Through this assessment, we aim to document the shifts in institutional behavior and public perception toward local self-governance.

KEYWORD: Gram Swaraj, Indian democracy, the Panchayat Raj system, Mukhyamantri Samriddhi Panchayat Raj Abhiyaan, revenue generation.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Desai, V. (2015) studied the historical evolution of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment in India, emphasizing that while legislative power was granted, financial autonomy remained elusive for decades. The researcher observed that in Maharashtra, the "Gram Vikas" (Village Development) model succeeded only in pockets where cooperative societies were strong. Desai argued that a comprehensive state-led program like MSPRA is necessary to standardize development across regions that lack cooperative strength. The study suggested that institutionalizing "Self-Reliance" is the only way to ensure the longevity of rural infrastructure. Mane, S. B. (2021) explored the link between local governance and livelihood security in drought-prone regions of Marathwada. The study highlighted that Gram Panchayats often focus on physical construction (roads and gutters) while neglecting livelihood programs like Self-Help Group (SHG) integration. Mane argued that the next phase of Panchayat Raj must prioritize "economic governance" over "civil governance." This insight is particularly relevant to the current study, as MSPRA specifically includes livelihood enhancement as a core performance metric for Gram Panchayats.

Patil, A. H. (2017) analyzed the impact of performance-based grants on rural sanitation in Maharashtra. The researcher found that incentive-based models, similar to the MSPRA ranking system, lead to faster goal achievement compared to flat-rate funding. However, Patil warned that such systems might marginalize smaller, resource-poor Panchayats. The study recommended that the "baseline" for Samriddhi should be adjusted according to the initial socio-economic status of the village to ensure equity in competition.

Zade, N. (2022) studied the role of renewable energy in rural self-sufficiency. The findings showed that villages that invested in community solar projects reduced their electricity



bills by 60%, allowing them to divert funds toward education and healthcare. Zade's research underscores the "Infrastructure" objective of MSPRA, which encourages Panchayats to adopt sustainable energy solutions to achieve long-term financial freedom.

These scholarly works collectively suggest that while Maharashtra has a strong foundation in local governance, the missing link has been a unified, performance-driven framework that integrates livelihoods with physical infrastructure. The MSPRA fills this vacuum by providing a clear roadmap for what a "Prosperous Panchayat" should look like in modern India. The current research builds upon these theories by evaluating the actual implementation outcomes of the Abhiyaan in 2025.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Rural areas in Maharashtra face a persistent challenge where infrastructure growth does not always lead to improved livelihoods for the residents. Despite various central and state schemes, many Gram Panchayats remain dependent on external grants, leading to a cycle of maintenance failure and stagnated economic growth. The problem lies in the lack of a structured approach to "Institutional Self-Reliance" at the village level. This study addresses the urgent need to evaluate whether the Mukhyamantri Samriddh Panchayat Raj Abhiyaan (MSPRA) has effectively shifted the focus from mere administrative maintenance to active socio-economic empowerment. There is a lack of empirical data on how MSPRA's integrated approach affects the poorest households and the overall governance quality of the Panchayats.

SCOPE OF THE RESEARCH STUDY

The research is geographically confined to selected Gram Panchayats in the districts of Jalgaon (North Maharashtra), Beed (Marathwada), and Satara (Western Maharashtra). This diverse selection allows for an analysis of how different agro-climatic and economic zones respond to the MSPRA guidelines. The study focuses on the specific outputs of the Abhiyaan between 2024 and 2026, specifically looking at the indicators of local employment, digital governance, and community infrastructure. The investigation involves 185 participants, including Sarpanches, Gram Sevaks, and members of local Self-Help Groups, to provide a multi-stakeholder perspective on the program's success.



SIGNIFICANCE OF THE RESEARCH STUDY

This research is significant because it provides a critical appraisal of a flagship state initiative during its peak implementation phase. For policymakers, the study offers a data-driven look at which aspects of MSPRA are working and where administrative friction is occurring. By highlighting the link between governance quality and livelihood outcomes, the research reinforces the importance of decentralized decision-making. Furthermore, the significance of this study extends to the rural communities themselves; by documenting "best practices" from successful Samriddh Panchayats, this research can serve as a guide for other villages striving for self-reliance. It contributes to the broader academic discourse on rural development by moving beyond "top-down" analysis and focusing on the "village as a firm" model of development.

RELEVANCE OF THE RESEARCH STUDY

The study is highly relevant to the national goal of "Gram Uday Se Bharat Uday" (Village Rise to India Rise). It aligns with the 15th Finance Commission's emphasis on strengthening the third tier of government. In a state like Maharashtra, which is a leader in industrialization, the study ensures that the rural hinterlands are not left behind. It supports the development of "Atmanirbhar" (Self-Reliant) local bodies that can withstand economic shocks and provide a stable environment for rural citizens.

OBJECTIVES OF THE RESEARCH STUDY

1. To study the impact of Mukhyamantri Samriddh Panchayat Raj Abhiyan on livelihoods in rural areas.
2. To assess the impact of Mukhyamantri Samriddh Panchayat Raj Abhiyan on governance or infrastructure development.

HYPOTHESIS OF THE RESEARCH STUDY

Null Hypothesis (H0): There is no significant impact of the Mukhyamantri Samriddh Panchayat Raj Abhiyan (MSPRA) on the socio-economic livelihoods and governance infrastructure of rural Maharashtra.



Alternative Hypothesis (H1): The MSPRA has a significant positive impact on improving both the livelihood opportunities and the quality of governance infrastructure in the targeted Gram Panchayats.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research employs a descriptive and analytical research design to evaluate the MSPRA. The methodology is structured to provide a comprehensive look at both the "process" (governance) and the "outcome" (livelihoods). By using a mixed-methods approach, the study captures statistical trends as well as qualitative insights into the village-level transformations.

Sample Selection: The study utilized a stratified random sampling technique to select 185 respondents from 15 Gram Panchayats across three districts. The sample was divided into three categories: Elected Officials (Sarpanches/Members - 45), Administrative Staff (Gram Sevaks/Data Operators - 40), and Primary Beneficiaries (SHG heads/Villagers - 100). This ensures that the data reflects both the implementation side and the reception side of the Abhiyaan.

Data Collection Tools: The primary tool used was a "Panchayat Samriddhi Questionnaire" consisting of 25 items measured on a 5-point Likert scale. Additionally, official "Village Profile" data from the 2024-25 fiscal year was used to cross-verify the claims made by respondents regarding infrastructure. Focus group discussions were held in each district to understand the unique geographical barriers to implementation.

Data Analysis: Quantitative data was processed using descriptive statistics, including frequency distribution and mean scores. For hypothesis testing, a Chi-square test was applied to determine the independence of the Abhiyaan's success from the district-level variables. The goal was to see if MSPRA works uniformly or is dependent on pre-existing district wealth.

DATA ANALYSIS & INTERPRETATION

Table 1: Impact of MSPRA on Livelihood Indicators (N=185)

Indicator of Livelihood	Pre-MSPRA (High)	Post-MSPRA (High)	% Improvement
SHG Financial Linkages	32%	78%	143.7%



Local Employment Opportunities	24%	51%	112.5%
Skill Development Participation	15%	44%	193.3%
Household Income Stability	41%	62%	51.2%

The analysis in Table 1 shows a remarkable surge in Self-Help Group (SHG) financial linkages and skill development participation. This indicates that MSPRA's focus on "livelihood clusters" is yielding results. However, the relatively lower improvement in "Household Income Stability" suggests that while the foundation is being laid, the actual financial impact at the family level takes longer to manifest. The high percentage of improvement in skill development shows a readiness among rural youth to adopt new trades when local governance facilitates the process. This directly supports Objective 1 of the study.

Table 2: Assessment of Governance and Infrastructure Scores

Infrastructure/Governance Metric	Mean Score (1-5)	Interpretation
Transparency in Fund Utilization	4.32	Very High
Quality of Village Internal Roads	3.85	High
Digital Literacy of GP Staff	4.10	Very High
Community Solar & Water Lighting	3.45	Moderate
Gram Sabha Participation Rate	4.55	Very High

Table 2 highlights that "Gram Sabha Participation" and "Transparency" are the strongest governance outputs of the MSPRA. This suggests that the Abhiyaan has successfully democratized the decision-making process. The moderate score for "Community Solar" indicates that while the policy exists, the technical implementation and maintenance of renewable energy assets remain a challenge for many Panchayats. The high score in "Digital Literacy" reflects the state's push for "Digital Gram Panchayats," which is a key pillar of modern governance.

Table 3: Chi-Square Test for Hypothesis (H1: MSPRA vs Rural Development)



Degrees of Freedom (df)	Calculated Value (χ^2)	Critical Value (0.05)	Result
4	21.84	9.49	Significant

The statistical analysis using the Chi-square test shows that the calculated value (21.84) is significantly higher than the critical value (9.49) at a 0.05 significance level. This leads to the conclusive rejection of the Null Hypothesis. The data provides robust evidence that the MSPRA is a significant factor in driving rural development in Maharashtra. The result confirms that the success of the program is not random but is linked to the structured interventions provided by the state.

FINDINGS

The research findings indicate that the Mukhyamantri Samriddh Panchayat Raj Abhiyaan has been highly effective in activating the "dormant" governance systems in rural Maharashtra. One major finding is that the Abhiyaan has reduced the "administrative delay" in village works by 40% through the use of digital tracking. Regarding livelihoods, the study found that 7 out of 10 SHGs surveyed reported better access to micro-credit due to the certification of their Gram Panchayats as "Samriddh." On the infrastructure front, the study identified that "Water Conservation" and "Village Sanitation" have become top priorities for Sarpanches, moving away from just road construction. **Therefore, the null hypothesis (H0) is rejected**, and the study concludes that MSPRA has successfully integrated livelihood growth with institutional governance. The findings confirm that the Abhiyaan's "ranking system" has created a positive psychological impact on village leadership, driving them to outperform their peers.

CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS SOCIETY AND STAKEHOLDERS

For Gram Panchayats: This study contributes a standardized "Impact Assessment Framework" that local bodies can use to self-evaluate their progress. It encourages a shift from "expenditure-based" thinking to "outcome-based" governance, empowering Sarpanches to lead with vision.



For Rural Entrepreneurs: By highlighting the success of SHG linkages, the study provides a roadmap for rural youth to leverage their local Panchayats for starting small businesses. It reinforces the idea that the village is a viable site for economic innovation.

For the State Government: The research identifies the "Solar Maintenance Gap" and recommends a district-level technical support cell. This contribution helps in fine-tuning the Abhiyaan to ensure that the infrastructure created remains functional for decades.

CONCLUSIONS

The study on "Empowering Rural India through Mukhyamantri Samriddh Panchayat Raj Abhiyaan" reveals that Maharashtra is on a definitive path toward transforming its rural governance landscape. The program has successfully moved beyond the "one-size-fits-all" approach and has empowered Gram Panchayats to prioritize their own unique livelihood and infrastructure needs. The data shows that when financial support is tied to performance and transparency, the efficiency of rural development increases exponentially. **The null hypothesis is rejected** because the empirical evidence gathered from the Western and Northern clusters confirms that the MSPRA is a significant driver of socio-economic change.

In conclusion, while the MSPRA has laid a solid foundation for "Samriddh" villages, the sustainability of these gains depends on continuous capacity building. The study recommends that the next phase of the Abhiyaan should focus on "Digital Revenue Generation" (e.g., local property tax through apps) to make Panchayats truly independent of state grants. The success of Jalgaon and Satara districts in water management serves as a proof of concept that localized leadership, when backed by a structured state mission, can achieve what centralized planning cannot. The MSPRA is not just a scheme; it is the rebirth of rural democracy in the 21st century.

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