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Role of Gram Panchayatas in Rural Development

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Abstract

Gram Panchayats are expected to play an important role in the rural development, in particular, the post-independence period. Planning documents in the central and the state governments, as well as a number of committees, in order to emphasize the importance of the body of the policy. Sustainable and inclusive the growth of the overall development of rural areas the Panchayat Raj institutions. To give the people in the rural areas, which are involved in the programme for rural development to improve their quality of life? The provision of infrastructure in rural areas, and the potential for socio-economic development in poor rural areas. Responsibility, and effectiveness of the institutions, functions, Panchayat Raj. To provide means of livelihood in the rural areas. Rural development is to improve the agricultural production is related to the economic activity of the country's natural and economic resources, and the development of better accesses the services that pave the way for the improvement of human development.

Key words- Gram Panchayat, Rural development, Socio-Economic condition,

Introduction

Panchayats are expected to play an important role in the rural development, in particular, the post-independence period. ... To provide rural infrastructure, and the capabilities of the socio-economic development in poor rural areas. The accountability and effectiveness of the institutions, functions and Panchayat Raj. Gram panchayat is the main local government body, which usually has a responsibility to community development. ... Ensuring the availability of safe and reliable water supply, sewerage and sanitation, so that during the whole year, not the first and foremost task is the gram Panchayat.

The powers and functions of the Government are divided between the two Governments. In India, the Union government and the state governments. However, with the age of 73, and 74 of the Amendments to the Constitution of India, Law (1993), and the distribution of power and information to be granted to local governments (Panchayats in rural areas, the level and of the municipalities, as well as the municipal corporations of the towns and cities, as well as in large urban areas). Thus, in India, and are now not two, but three levels of the federal structure. The ministry of Panchayati Raj, handles all matters relating to the Panchayati Raj and Panchayati Raj. It was established in May, 2004. The ministry is headed by the Minister of Health and of the council of ministers. The ministry is now headed by Narendra Singh Tomar.

The role of Panchayati Raj governance as a tool of rural rehabilitation and development, does not need special attention. They are a re-organization, more generally, to the right, and the financial resources, not only as the institutions, political participation, but also to the institutions of the socio-economic development. Panchayati Raj was associated with a two-wide images. First of all it is the government itself, and, secondly, that the body of the state administration. With such an integrated socio-economic development, planning, co-ordinating role in the current structure of one such minister of the government of the structure of the system, the elected leaders of the local population to participate in the development process. In fact, the elected representatives play a key role in the

decision-making process, managers are seen as the objects of the system. Since the attention is drawn to the policy for rural development and to ensure the participation of the population in the development of the application, and this can be done with the help of a leader. The director will be invited to take part in with a missionary in the life and development of the village, and the focus needs to be mobilized in order to be effective, the tools of the social and economic transformation.

Definition Of Rural Development

Rural development is a process that seeks to improve the well-being and self-realization people who are living outside of urban areas by means of a collective process.

Agarwala Defines (1989), rural development is a strategy that aims to improve the economic and in the social life of the rural poor.

The united nations defines- Rural development as follows: Rural development is a process of change in which it connects people in their 'public authorities, in order to improve the economic, social and cultural terms and conditions communities, in order to make it possible for you to play a full part in the implementation of the national program.

Rural development is the process of turning the rural areas, the traditional lifestyle and progressive. He also spoke about the impact of the development on the way.

Definition Of Panchayat Raj

Panchayati Raj (the Council of the Five Official) is a system of local government in rural areas of India, and is in contrast to the urban, and suburban communities. It is made up of Panchayati Raj (PRI), company driving through the rural areas of self-government. They are instructed to "economic growth, increased social equity, and the Key, and the Public Administration, the Implementation of Systems, including the 29 units that are on this list, In the list

Importance Of The Study

The Panchayat Raj system plays an important role in the development of the village. Member of Gram Panchayat in Kurani village, Belgaum district in Karnataka has taken the responsibility for the implementation of various rural development programs, which are sponsored by both the government and the central government. This study is important in order to assess the role of the panchayat and its impact on the development of the territory.

The development of the country, the main goal of the government of India since independence, to the. In the previous plans, the focus of the development was in agriculture, Industry, Transportation, Education, Health, and related fields, but it soon became clear that the comprehensive development of our country is possible only through the development of the rural areas in India. With this in mind, the Panchayati Raja institutions were imposed in accordance with the laws of the Article 73 of the Constitution of India, in 1992. This will include measures to strengthen the democratic fabric of society through the Panchayati Raja Institutions. It also includes measures to improve the infrastructure in rural areas, to increase rural household incomes and providing health care, education, and security-related services. India has taken steps to promote the rural development programmes in India,

The Rural development Department has been established under the auspices of the Ministry of Rural development. Panchayats are expected to play an important role in the rural development, in particular, the post-independence period. It's all about the planning documents of the central and state governments, as well as a number of committees, and to emphasize the importance of the body of the policy. These are the five-year plans, especially in the second special attention is paid to the role of the panchayats in the development of the village. In this paper, an attempt was made to investigate the

role of Panchayat Raj institutions in rural development in general and in the, rural, backward region, karnataka

The Objectives Of The Research

- To assess the rural areas, the development of the Member of gram Panchayat;
- The identification of the problems in the implementation of rural development programmes;
- The development of the economy, in the home, in public services and the community.
- The way to improve the production of crops, and the living conditions of the animals.
- In order to improve the health, education, and rural communities.
- The improvement, of the farmer, by his own strength.
- To improve the communication of the village.

Problems Of Rural Areas

The major problems that have been identified are, poverty, illiteracy, unemployment, homelessness and crime and violence. Poverty is the condition, when the individuals experience scarcity of resources that are necessary to sustain their living conditions appropriately.

Illiteracy

Illiteracy is a social problem that is widespread among the rural inhabitants, especially those who belong to the vulnerable, the marginalized and socio-economically disadvantaged groups in the society. This is a social problem which not only negatively affects the lives of individuals, but it also creates a barrier to the development of the society as a whole. As for the rural residents, who are illiterate and do not have even the basic reading and writing skills, in that they are not only difficult to carry out their duties and actions, but also to remain ignorant of their rights and obligations relating to it. People are able to understand the root causes of the problem, and the problems that may arise in their day to day life. They don't have the ability to get a job. As a result, the rate of illiteracy, they will remain ignorant of the policies, programs, and policies that have been implemented in order that these programs are designed to improve, enhance their well-being.

Unemployment

Unemployment is referred to as the state, when individuals are not engaged in any form of work or occupation or task, primarily to generate a source of income. When the individuals are jobless and idle, then they are stated to be unemployed. In rural communities, the problem of unemployment is severe among the individuals. When they are unemployed, they experience number of problems and challenges, which are regarded as major barriers within the course of attainment of better livelihoods opportunities. When the rural individuals are unemployed and are struggling to make ends meet, then they are continuously looking for employment opportunities or means to generate a source of income. When the individuals are looking for employment opportunities, they need to ensure that they possess adequate skills and abilities to put into practice their job duties in a well-organized manner.

Poverty

India is home to one-third of the people live below the poverty line. India's poverty is predominantly rural poverty. In the rural, landless farm workers, and temporary workers are the people who are living below the poverty line. The people must have experienced the negative effects of poverty; these are the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, families, women-headed, elderly, and children. The poverty of the rural areas are characterized by a lack of financial means, of land and assets, real estate, and other resources. Due to the lack of these resources, the people, are living with the problems of having to maintain themselves properly. The vast majority of people who are

suffering from the poverty of the people employed in agriculture, the environment, agriculture, and other activities such as animal husbandry, fishing, and etc

Homelessness

Homelessness in rural India is a relatively hidden and an unknown phenomenon. This phenomenon is comprehensive and is continuing to grow with the increase in the country's population. Homelessness is a condition, when the individuals do not have any form of shelter or housing accommodation. Homeless individuals are residing in temporary shelters, pavilions, on the roadside or within homes of friends or relatives. It is regarded as one of the major problems that individuals experience within the course of acquisition of better livelihoods opportunities. When the individuals are homeless, they experience problems and challenges in fulfilling major requirements that are considered imperative in improving the overall quality of lives. These include, education, employment opportunities, health and well-being, diet and nutrition, hygiene and sanitation and so forth.

Crime And Violence

In rural communities, there has been prevalence of criminal and violent acts. All individuals, irrespective of gender, age, caste, creed, race, religion, ethnicity and socio-economic background have been victims of crime and violence. The major cause behind the prevalence of these acts is poverty. The individuals residing within the conditions of poverty normally lack the resources, which are needed to promote better livelihoods opportunities. When they experience problems and impediments within the course of fulfillment of their daily requirements, then they get prone to crime and violence. Inability of the individuals to sustain their living conditions in an appropriate manner, usually arouse the feelings of anger and frustration among them. Due to these attitudes, they get involved in criminal and violent acts, within as well as outside the home.

Measures To Improve The Infrastructure In Rural Areas

- The rural road network: It provides the mobility and connectivity of people living in rural areas. This makes it necessary to increase the agricultural activity is to provide farmers with water, seeds and other ingredients. By improving connectivity, rural roads, to increase employment opportunities in the rural non-farm sector, thereby increasing the sources of livelihood. On rural roads, see to it that the rural areas are served by better delivery of public services, and all of the benefits that are offered by the state, is the easy-to-reach remote areas. It also provides access to education and health care.
- The rural electrification infrastructure; It is, in essence, is good, and in compliance with the requirements of the farming, and other activities, including irrigation pumping plants, small and medium-sized industrial plants, water, and industrial refrigeration and health care, and education.
- The rural water supply systems: This can lead to the sustainability of the system and types of systems, and to solve the problem of the quality of the water, which increases the health benefits.
- Country-city infrastructure, It has great potential to improve the standard of living of the population.

In general, in essence, the research, development, agriculture, energy, irrigation, water supply, sewerage, and roads, the increase in the productivity of labor, the development of savings, revenue, and tourism, which will lead to a better job, and rural health.

Programmes Of Rural Development

Different ministries of the government of India formulate various development schemes not to raise the profit but to maximize the welfare of the people. Some schemes like National Rural Livelihood Mission, MGNREGA, Bharat Nirman etc. are made by the government for rural development of India. Some important facts related to the various rural development schemes are mentioned below

Deen Dayal Upadhyay Grameen Kaushal Yojna:

This is a placement linked skill development scheme for rural poor youth. It was launched by on 25 September 2014 by Union Ministers Nitin Gadkari and Venkaiah Naidu on the occasion of 98th birth anniversary of Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya. It aims to target youth, under the age group of 15–35 years.

A total of 52000 candidates have been skilled under this programme till 2014-15.

ROSHNI: Skill Development Scheme For Tribals:

On June 7, 2013, the Ministry of Agriculture and Development, has launched a new professional development program, which aims to provide opportunities to Togo's, and youth, in each of the 24 districts that are affected by the Naxal. The system, known as Roshni is designed to provide education, training and employment to 50 000 young people aged 10 to 35 within just three years. According to the Ministry of education, 50% of the beneficiaries of this program are going to be women. This system was developed in the light of the "Project of the Himayat," was the model that is active in Jammu and Kashmir was from Sukma, Chhattisgarh and West Singhbhum, Jharkhand, which has been a pilot for over the past 18 months.

Swach Bharat Mission:

The prime minister began the task Swach Bharat anniversary of the birth of Mahatma Gandhi on 2nd of October in 2014, the same year. The concept of the Swach Bharat of the Abhiyan is to provide access to each and every person, in the field of sanitary facilities, including toilets, removal of solid and liquid waste management, housekeeping, rural areas, and a safe and adequate supply of drinking water. This program will be carried out by the Ministry of Drinking water and Sanitation. Draw up an action plan for the Swachh Bharat a reality in 2019, will be dedicated to the 150th anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi.

Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojna:

This programme was launched by the Prime Minister Narendra Modi on the birth anniversary of Lok Nayak Jai Prakash Narayan on 11 October 2014. Ministry of Rural Development will be the supervising authority for this programme. Under this programme each Member of Parliament will take the responsibility for developing physical and institutional infrastructure in three villages by 2019.

Heritage Development And Augmentation Yojna (HRIDAY):

This scheme was launched on the 21 January 2015 under the care of The Union Ministry of Urban Development. Its aim is to preserve and rejuvenate the rich cultural heritage of the country. In the initial phase of HRIDAY, 12 heritage cities have been identified which will be rejuvenated and developed. Union Government will provide 500 crore rupees to these 12 cities.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS):

National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005, was launched on the 2nd Feb.2006. Now the new name of this scheme is "Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act" (or, MGNREGA). This scheme is an Indian labour law and social security measure that aims to provide 'right to work' to the people falling Below Poverty Line. It guarantees 100 days employment in a year

to the village people. Fifty percent workers should be women. Its 90% funding is borne by the central government and 10% by the state government.

National Rural Livelihood Mission:

This scheme was restructured from the Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojna in 2011. National Rural Livelihoods Mission (Aajeevika) is aimed to empower the women's self-help group model across the country. Under this scheme govt. provides loan up to 3 lakh rupee at the rate of 7% which could be lowered to 4% on the timely repayment.

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna:

Initially it was 100% centrally funded scheme, launched on the December 25, 2000. After the recommendation of 14th finance commission report now expenditure will be shared by the centre and state at ratio of 60:40. The main aim of this scheme is to provide all weather road connectivity to the rural areas whose population is more than 500 persons and in terms of hilly areas it is 250 persons. This scheme is launched by the Ministry of Rural Development.

Training To Rural Youth For Self Employment (TRYSEM)

This centrally sponsored programme was started on August 15, 1979. The main target of this scheme was to provide technical and business expertise to rural BPL people who are in the age group of 18-35. This programme has been merged with Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojna on April 1, 1999.

Antyodaya Anna Yojna (AAY):

The scheme was launched by the Prime Minister Atal Bihari Bajpayi on the 25 December 2000. The scheme provides food grains to around 2 cr. Below Poverty Line (BPL) families at a very subsidized rate. Total 35 kgs of food grains is provided to a family. Rice is provided at the rate of Rs. 3/kg and wheat at 2 Rs.2/kg.

Conclusion

The government developed the area and a view to the adoption of strategy for comprehensive rural development, which includes the development, the environment, agriculture, infrastructure, agriculture, housing, rural areas of communication, to provide a basic the comfort, the fight against poverty, the clean the environmental and sanitary conditions. It also took note of the policy initiative for the soon to be implementation the plans for the development of rural areas, in co-operation with the PRICE, and any other stakeholders. The implementation of the MGNREGS is new, so it's going to increase the incomes of low-income families, increasing the number of the job of each and every village Panchayat, delicate the selection of jobs, land management activities, it will be of benefit to the AO and the marginal CT scans. And the farmers in the rural areas.

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