



PANCHAYATI RAJ SYSTEM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract:

It has been declared that the Panchayati Raj Institutions, which are the grassroots units of self-government, are the vehicles through which rural India's socioeconomic landscape would be transformed. The active involvement, contributions, and participation of its people, both male and female, is necessary for these entities to function in a manner that is both meaningful and effective. With the implementation of the three-tier Panchayati Raj system to enlist people's participation in rural rebuilding, Gandhiji's ideal of every village being a republic and Panchayats possessing powers has been turned into a reality. In 1957, a committee by the name of Balwant Rai Mehta was established to investigate self-governing organisations at the level of the village. In 1958, the report of the Committee included a recommendation for Panchayati Raj. Local self-government, both rural and urban, has been given constitutional identification in our country thanks to the passage of the Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act 1992 and the Constitution (74th Amendment) Act 1992. This means that local self-government is the third layer of government, with the first two layers being the Central government and the State government, respectively. The Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act, 1992 came into effect on April 24, 1993, making it an important date in the history of the Panchayati Raj in India. This act gave the institutions of the Panchayati Raj constitutional status. This day is considered a landmark in the history of the Panchayati Raj in India.

keywords: *Panchayats Raj, Rural*

INTRODUCTION:

People living in rural regions of India have taken it upon themselves to assume responsibility for their country's socioeconomic and cultural advancement thanks to the Panchayati Raj system of local self-government. In its most fundamental form, it may be seen as an arrangement for populace engagement in the management of local concerns. In India, there has always been some form of regional or community-based institution, such as the *otter*. After the country gained its independence, our prior knowledge and experience with local autonomy, together with an emphasis on decentralization and a dedication to the socialist and Gandhi an principles, led to the foundation of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PURLs). Since that time, there have been ongoing efforts made to revitalize PRIs, and the governments have periodically restated their stance on more decentralization. PRIs have been a focus of these efforts. However, the PRIS has been experiencing a large number of issues, all of which need to be resolved as soon as possible. This unit would attempt to focus on all of these issues in order to bring forth the policies that the government has regarding PRIs in order to strengthen them.

What is Rural Development?

Improvement is a wide idea which includes each part of human existence. It is basically a movement done by state including strategy detailing and execution with respect to the public authority to help society. Rural turn of events, then again, implies a general advancement of provincial regions in friendly, monetary, political and social circles so that individuals could have a charming existence. It is an expansive, comprehensive term which takes in its thought the financial and political improvement of the country regions. It incorporates measures to reinforce the vote based design of society through the Panchayati Raj Institutions as well as measures to work on the Rural foundation, further develop pay of country families and conveyance frameworks relating to schooling, wellbeing and security systems. The country advancement programs propose to decrease the neediness and joblessness, to work on the wellbeing and instructive status and to satisfy the essential necessities like food, sanctuary and dress of the rural populace (. For this to understand, Government of India sent off a few formative plans like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana(PMGSY), Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), and so on. This multitude of plans are planned to diminish the hole among provincial and metropolitan people which would assist with facilitating lopsided characteristics and accelerate the improvement interaction. The term 'Provincial Development' is of central interest and is generally acclaimed in both the created and the agricultural nations of the world. There is anyway no generally adequate meaning of Rural turn of events and the term is utilized in various ways and in incomprehensibly dissimilar settings. As an idea, it suggests generally speaking advancement of rural regions so as to work on the personal satisfaction of provincial individuals. In this sense, it is an exhaustive and multi-layered idea and incorporates the advancement of agribusiness and associated exercises - town and cabin ventures and specialties, financial framework, local area administrations and offices, or more all, the human asset in provincial regions. As a peculiarity, it is the aftereffect of associations between different physical, mechanical, financial, socio-social, and institutional elements. As a system, it is intended to further develop the monetary and social prosperity of a particular gathering, the Rural poor. As a discipline, it is multidisciplinary in nature addressing a crossing point of horticultural, social, conduct, designing and the executive's sciences.

OBJECTIVES

1. To identify problems of panchayat in implementing rural development programmes; and
2. The community's cohesiveness and its capacity for cooperative self-help.
3. . Development of cooperative institutions.

Gram Panchayat

Gram Panchayats are the kind of local governance that is present in rural areas and smaller towns. In actuality, the Gram Panchayat serves as India's Panchayati system's foundational institution. Gram Panchayats can be formed in a community that has a population of at least 300 people, or they can be formed by combining the populations of two or more villages. A Gram Panchayat is presided over by a Sarpanch.

The functions of Gram Panchayat includes

- ensuring that there is an adequate supply of water
- Repair and upkeep of the village's roadways.
- Organizing the placement of lights on the highways of the community.
- Sanitation, cleanliness, and public health are all important.
- The cultivation of various agricultural endeavours, among other things.

Panchayat Samiti

Each district is subdivided into a certain number of Blocks, each of which is comprised of several neighbouring villages. There will be one Panchayat Samiti for each Block, and the Block Development Officer (BOD) will serve in the capacity of ex-officio Executive Officer for that organisation.

Zilla Parishad

The Zilla Parishad of a district is responsible for the administration of the district's rural regions. The headquarters of the district is where the official in charge of the Zilla Parishad is stationed. The provision of essential services to the people living in rural areas and the initiation of development initiatives within the community are the two primary responsibilities of the governing body in question.

SALIENT FEATURES OF THE PANCHAYATI RAJ SYSTEM

- To implement a three-tiered Panchayati Raj system throughout all of the states.
- To organise elections for the Panchayat on a regular basis once every five years.
- To ensure that at least 33 percent of available seats are reserved for members of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and women.
- To appoint a State Finance Commission with the responsibility of providing recommendations about the financial authority granted to Panchayats.
- To establish a District Planning Committee with the responsibility of drafting a development plan for the entirety of the district.

POWERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

In order for panchayats to fulfil their role as institutions of self-government, the Constitution stipulates that they must be granted the capacity and authority to do so. Panchayats are to be given the proper amount of authority and responsibility, which will allow them to take on the following powers and tasks.

- Formulation of a strategy for the promotion of social equity and economic growth.
- The execution of plans for the promotion of economic growth and social justice in regard to the 29 topics listed in the eleventh schedule of the Constitution.
- for the purpose of imposing and collecting the necessary taxes, charges, tolls, and fees.

SIGNIFICANCE OF PANCHAYATI RAJ SYSTEM

Reservations for Women

In the year 1992, the 73rd Amendment to the Constitution provided a reservation of 33% of the seats in the Panchayats for women. This provision is a significant step towards enhancing the position of rural women in society. The participation of women in the new Panchayat, particularly in sizeable numbers, has the

potential to bring about fundamental shifts in the way that these institutions at the grassroots level operate. It is anticipated that the participation of women in the institutions of the Panchayati Raj would bring about a qualitative shift in the issues linked to health, nutrition, children's welfare, family care, drinking water, and other related topics.

Reservations for SC/ST

As of the 24th of December in 1996, the Panchayat network was expanded to include the tribal parts of the country. Panchayats have been extended to the tribal regions of the states of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, and Rajasthan as a result of the terms of the Panchayats (extension to the schedule areas) Act of 1996. The reservation for SC/ST is another important factor for the growth of underprivileged populations in rural regions, particularly in terms of employment opportunities.

Human Resource Development

The Panchayati Raj Institution is responsible for ensuring the development of human resources by ensuring that weak and underprivileged people have access to opportunities like as education, training, and basic health care that are important for growth and development. In addition to this, it guarantees that all segments of society, particularly the more vulnerable segments such as women and girl children, are provided with sufficient opportunities to grow their potential as human resources. By spreading information about specific development programmes aimed at disadvantaged groups, the panchayat has the potential to play a significant part in the growth of human resources in those groups. The successful execution of human resource development programmes should be fostered by public sector institutions (PRIs), particularly voluntary groups and municipal authorities.

Social Mobilization

Panchayati Raj system has provided avenues for facilitating people's participation at the grass-root level in the following ways:

- Gram Sabha will serve as a platform for open discourse on a variety of village-level development efforts, enabling the engagement of the local populace in these endeavours.
- The participation of individuals or groups with less influence in the decision-making process.
- granting rural women a reservation of one-third of the available seats in the entities that make up the Panchayati Raj.

Role of Gram Sabha

Gram Sabha is defined as "a body consisting of persons registered in the electoral rolls of a village within the area of Gram Panchayat" in Article 234 B of the Constitution. According to Article 243 A of the Constitution, a Gram Sabha has the ability to exercise the same powers and carry out the same functions at the village level as the legislature of a state does in accordance with the law. As a consequence, any villager who is at least 18 years old has the inalienable freedom to choose their own path in life. Even a lowly villager has the opportunity to make his voice heard in this discussion platform. Gram Sabha plays a very significant part in the operation of the Gram Panchayats. This helps to ensure openness in the

workings of the Gram Panchayats, equal distribution of benefits in the creation of communal assets, and social engagement in the process of development.

Implementation of Different schemes

Gram Panchayats are responsible for the distribution of MGNREGS activities as well as the auditing of the job that is performed. The rural population may now breathe a sigh of relief thanks to MGNREGS. when rural areas began to suffer the effects of high unemployment. MGNREGS has evolved into an important gear in the machine that drives growth and development. Gram Sabha is an important rural entity that plays a role in the construction of rural infrastructure as well as the provision of jobs for rural residents. These entities have been responsible for the day-to-day implementation of a great number of state and federal government programmes at the local level. Schemes for rural housing (Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, Gramin), rural electricity (Gramin Vidyut Abhiyantas), health and sanitation (ICDS and the Swachh Bharat Mission), and physical infrastructure (Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, etc.) have all made a noticeable effect in rural regions.

Agricultural Reforms

These organisations have made significant advancements in the realm of agricultural research. Gram Sabha has been instrumental in the dissemination of information on organic farming and the creation of a card-based system to track soil health. In a similar vein, these groups have been responsible for the completion of a great number of infrastructural projects, as well as operations involving animal husbandry and fisheries. At these levels, the idea for cooperatives such as AMUL was created. Therefore, combining their efforts and resources has become one of their defining characteristics. In a same vein, the principles of social forestry and agro-forestry have been supported and promoted by panchayats.

Growth of Small Scale Industry

Panchayats have mandate to make plans and implement them in areas of small scale industries, food processing industries, khadi and cottage industries. These industries require proper planning and financing. With coordination among Central, State and Panchayat level bodies it will help in realising the full potential.

EVOLUTION AND FUNCTIONING OF PANCHAYAT RAJ INSTITUTIONS

Panchayats are India's historic independent democratic institutions. The ancient Indian scripture known as the Rigveda has a description of panchayats. This description is given in the form of "Sabhas" and "Samities." The term "panchayat" comes from the Sanskrit word "yat," which refers to an assembly, and "panch," which refers to five respected seniors who are elected by the village community. Panchayat Raj is a political and social concept that is strongly rooted in the history and culture of rural India. This is not even close to being an original thought. At the level of the village, self-governance was achieved through the institution of Panchayat Raj. The Panchayat Raj Institutions function as the primary governing body at the local level. It has been hailed as the means by which rural India's socioeconomic landscape may be transformed, and it is being implemented there. The active involvement, contribution, and participation of its people, both male and female, is necessary for these entities to function in an effective and meaningful manner.

MAIN FUNCTIONS OF VILLAGE PANCHAYATS

1. The creation of annual plans for the improvement of the area covered by the village Panchayat.
2. The preparation of the annual budget for the Panchayat of the Village.
3. The organisation of relief efforts in the event of natural disasters
4. The elimination of encroachments on public land and buildings.
5. the coordination of contributions and volunteer labour for community improvement projects
6. The collection and presentation of fundamental village statistics
7. Any other works related to development that may be delegated.
8. A role of service or development, such as the advancement of education, health, agriculture, or other fields of endeavour
9. Representative function, in which the primary role is to voice and reflect the view;
10. Regulatory and administrative function, in which the primary responsibility is to regulate the behaviour of persons and institutions as well as the collection of taxes;

RURAL DEVELOPMENT – CONCEPTUAL DIMENSIONS

The term "rural development" refers to the general development of rural regions with the goal of enhancing the standard of living of those who live in rural areas. It is a comprehensive and multi-dimensional concept that encompasses the development of Agriculture and Allied Activities, Village and Cottage Industries and Crafts, Socio-Economic Infrastructure, Community Services and Facilities, and Human Resource Development in Rural Areas. In other words, it aims to improve rural life in all aspects. Rural development is a phenomena that is the ultimate consequence of interactions between numerous physical, technical, economic, socio-cultural, and institutional elements. These interactions may be broken down into five categories: physical, technological, economic, and socio-cultural. The rural poor are the target population for rural development, and the strategy's goal is to enhance their economic and social wellbeing. Rural development is a multi-disciplinary field that represents an intersection of the agricultural, social and behavioural, engineering, and management sciences. As a subject, rural development is multi-disciplinary in nature.

NEED FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The country's national economy is predominately rural, and a very high percentage of India's population lives in rural regions. This is a reflection of India's rural character. In 1901, it was 89 percent, in 1951 it was 83 percent, in 1971 it was 80 percent, in 1991 it was 74 percent, and in 2001 it was 72.22 percent. Because more than 740 million of India's population lives in rural areas and because the rural sector contributes approximately 30 percent of India's gross domestic product, there is no successful strategy for India's socioeconomic development that ignores the people who live in rural areas and the rural areas themselves. Therefore, the development of India's rural areas is an unavoidable and pressing requirement in the country.

GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The government of India has launched a wide variety of programmes to promote rural advancement. The Ministry of Rural Development has been established as a result of this. This Ministry serves as a nodal department for the two international organisations known as the centre for Integrated Rural Development

of Asia and the Pacific (IRDAP) and the Afro-Asian Rural Development Organization (Afro-Asian Rural Development Organization) (AARDO).

Rural Development through Panchayat Raj Institutions

Panchayat Raj Institutions are actively involved in fulfilling the most cherished goal of development with social justice, which brings the aspirations of the Indian people for their participation in the development process of the country. This is because the Panchayat Raj Institutions are actively involved in fulfilling this goal. Following the adoption of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment, there is now the possibility of all Panchayat Raj Institutions playing a distinct part in the process of rural development. Panchayat Raj Institutions have been receiving an increasing number of requests for help from the governments of India and its individual states in the context of the execution of a variety of poverty alleviation programmes and other initiatives. Out of these, the following government development programmes in India and its individual states have generally sought a significant engagement of the Panchayat Raj Institutions. Within the framework of the eleventh schedule and the Five Year Plans, they have been assigned a certain function that must be fulfilled. The following programmes are carried out by the institutions that fall within the purview of the Panchayat Raj. Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY), Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), Samagra Awas Yojana (SAY), Trial Area Development Programme (TADP), Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY), Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) and many others. Panchayat Raj Institutions are actively contributing to rural development by taking part in village-level planning and project implementation. Gram Sabha, which is an essential component of the Panchayat system and is being given the authority to participate in decentralised planning on behalf of the whole populace. Even while there is a possibility that money and the ability to sanction them will continue to be on separate levels, when it comes to the matter of the implementation of programmes, there is no way around including everyone. At the level of the villages, the institutions of the Panchayat Raj. When it comes to catering to the requirements of the resident population, there is no alternative to local administration. The 73rd and 74th amendments to the Constitution both acknowledged the need of addressing this issue. The Gram Panchayat, which is the lowest level of the local administration, is in direct touch with the citizens of the area and may be held accountable for their actions in the Gram Sabha as well as by other ways. It is responsible for a multitude of duties ranging from basic civic functions to intricate planning for future growth. However, in order for it to carry out these responsibilities, it will need to be granted the necessary authority and resources first.

CONCLUSION:

As a result, the Panchayat System in India plays a very important role in the country. This method should be further reinforced and supported since it is extremely sensible, realistic, and in perfect line with the spirit of democracy. It ought to be made economically viable and self-sufficient by the provision of appropriate resources, cash, and grants of a liberal kind. It is a step in the right direction to reserve seats in panchayats for members of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, as well as for women. Doing so would help to make the Panchayat institution more democratic, balanced, and representational. The Election Commission is in charge of running and supervising the Panchayat elections to guarantee that they are conducted in a fair and open manner. All of these steps will guarantee that the Panchayat System in India will have a prosperous and enduring future.

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