

A Study on the Role of Panchayat Raj Systems in the Rural Development

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Abstract – Panchayati Raj Institutions are the third tier of the Indian government's decentralized system, after the Central and State governments. Panchayati Raj is one of the most impressive social and political changes since independence as the third stage of the decentralized government. But Panchayat bodies confront several difficult problems nowadays. The Panchayati Raj Institutions, in which a research focused on rural development, and Panchayat Raj, have a lack of real transfer of funding, functions, and officials throughout the States. Panchayati Raj system in India's exemplary tales, PRIs is changing, Rural growth, Evolution and operation of the institutions of Panchayat raj, rural development and perspective rural development Before independence, rural development, After independence, rural development efforts, roles in rural development planning for Panchayati Raj Institutions, Rural Development Strategies.

Key Word – Role of Panchayati Raj, Panchayati Raj Institutions, Rural Development

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INTRODUCTION

Panchayati Raj, which mostly operates in India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Nepal, is a democratic framework in South Asia. Mahatma Gandhi's 'gramme of Swaraj' ideal and 'power for people' mottages are vital to real democracy in the Indian subcontinent, the oldest form of local governance. This large amount of Panchayat has a huge difficulty to enhance its power. Accordingly, Panchayati Raj Ministerial assessment was not carried out just in the 73rd Constitutional Act, but in the context of the empowerment of the Panchayat, which is laid out in the 73rd Constitutional Act (amendment) in 1992, after the 20 year implementation of the Act. Andhra Pradesh State implemented this plan the same year. Soon, many states created Panchayati Raj (PRIs) institutions, however, which could not sustain the excitement that these organizations were set up. By the late 1960, almost all local administrations in New Delhi, Union Government INC, established an Integrated Rural Development Policy (IRDP). Global programmes have been developed to solve the agricultural issue, such as SMAFDA, Drought Prone Areas (DPAP) and ITDA. In this setting, in the midst of a new agricultural crisis, national programmes are being undertaken. The concept of local planning has been progressively eliminated from the official agenda. Instead, bureaucracy has implemented employment and poverty eradication programmes across the globe. Due to a rising tendency towards centralization in state and federal administrations,

the organizations of Panchayati Raj are not involved in development efforts and a lack of financing from local government. State politicians lacked the political strength to pass over authorities and money to these groups. In addition, the continued postponement of these organizations' elections has led to the inefficiency and inefficiency of the Panchayati Raj system in the first century. The Janata Government formed Ahsoka Mehta Committee in 1977 to look at possibilities for Panchayati Raj to be consolidated in 1978.

The Panchayati Raj institutions constitute the third stratum of the Indian Government, two of which are the central government and the government. Since Independence, Panchayati Raj is the third stage of decent rated governance, one of the most remarkable social and political transformations. But Panchayati's organizations now face a number of tough issues. All the States have no actual money transfers, duties and officials in the Panchayati raj institutions. In addition, social issues are challenging the development of leadership from disadvantaged sectors like as the Dalits, women and tribes. Furthermore, the role of the three systems bodies of Panchayat is unclear. After the Panchayati Raj system implementation, the expected social-political changes are not long in progress. More importantly, Panchayati Raj's main objectives, for example social equality, gender equality and the change in grassroots

leadership levels, are not being realized. In this context it was noted that disadvantaged groups, such as women and others backward, still face many barriers and find it hard to participate in a grassroots development process.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYAT RAJ

The Rural Development Ministry is a key component of the country's overall development plan, as Nodal Ministry for most rural development and health programmes. A multi-pronged plan to eradicate poverty through increased economic possibilities, a social security network and an increased infrastructure development is being created by the Indian Ministry of Rural Affairs. This aims at improving the quality of life and reparation in rural India to the most disadvantaged segments of society.

Two departments are the Rural Development Ministry, namely.

- i. Rural Development Department,
- ii. Land Resources Department.

EXEMPLARY STORIES OF PANCHAYATI RAJ SYSTEM IN INDIA

After the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, all nations of India began the trend of extreme democratic decentralization. Some States are ahead of others while implementing the Panchayati Raj Institutes. The traditional power structure of the local bureaucratic elite network was crucially modified in certain nations. The system has strengthened previously disadvantaged sections of society, including women, SCs, STs and other governing groups in some nations.

Kerala, for instance, has a decontrol planning system with the participation of people and an innovative method to provide money to Raj Panchayati's institutions. Higher-level municipalities have no effect on lower ones. Panchayati's Presidents in Kerala are explicit in their role in the delivery, execution and development of Panchayat Plans. They participate actively in the efficient administration of childcare, primary and medical centers. The Panchayati Raj Institutions in Kerala have begun participatory management of natural resources, management of water shields and adult literacy programmes. The development process was largely supported by women and underprivileged groups throughout society.

But Kerala is not exempt from the takeover of political power by the grassroots elite. The polarization and participation of the local leaders of the political parties sometimes affected and reduced

Panchayati raj institutions to an impartial and partisan level.

Madhya Pradesh is another activist state of Panchayati Raj institutions. The District Planning provisions of the 73rd Amendment Act were adopted in order to devolve the decision-making power to the districts of Madhya Pradesh. Gram Sabha was also able via many Gram Swaraj committees to accomplish Gram Panchayati's tasks. The Madhya Pradesh Panchayati Raj model features the form of a local committee controlled by the members of Gram Sabah.

PRIS EVOLVE

The development of rural areas in India was mostly supported by government rather than individuals. A suitable institutional framework is needed to design and execute rural development initiatives. The Panchayat Raj Institution (PRIs) was set up in India to satisfy this requirement. Moreover, the PRIs also provide the chance to participate in the creation and execution of rural development programmes as local self-governing organizations. Thus, in India, the PRIs encourage rural development. Since independence, we have been focused more on developing enough rural, economic and social infrastructures and on supporting general development in our national social, economic and planning policies. Agriculture and rural development have been given the utmost priority in our county planning policies. The suggested initiatives had a significant impact on rural economy development in the first five-year plan. The first five years plan states that "the growth of agriculture is based on rural labour and the full utilization of local resources."

As stated in the Committee on Projects, till the creation or construction of a representative and democratic organization providing local interest, monitoring and assistance to guarantee that local objects are spent in ways that satisfy local requirements and wishes (Committee on Plan Projects Report 1957. For a long period, Panchayati was around. In terms of authority, purpose and financial resources, the current organization is substantially different from the past. There are four major components to the current regime: (I) The ubiquitous creation of democracy and Panchayat. (ii) the transferring on these bodies of new state authorities (iii) the development, transfer to Panchayat, and (iv) the enhancement of resources of the bodies concerned, and furthermore agriculture and assigned responsibilities, health, welfare and education.

Rural development mostly involves the construction or upgrading of overhead social infrastructure or facilities such as schools, clinics, roads, communications, water services and

markets. Rural development is well known for its multi-sectoral operations. Rural development is primarily aimed at improving the quality of the rural population, particularly the weaker and poorer areas. The Panchayat Raj institutions (PRIs) offered a chance for the local initiative and involvement in development operations in order to foster democratic decentralization.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Every aspect of a human life is covered by the concept of development. It is essentially a public activity involving government policy formulation and execution for society. On the other hand, rural development in the social, economic, political and cultural spheres requires comprehensive rural development, so that people may live happily. It is an extensive, comprehensive term that takes into consideration rural socio-economic and political development. It includes initiatives to strengthen Panchayati Raj institutions' democratic structures, measures for improving rural infrastructure, family rural income and education, health and security systems, and education. Rural development initiatives, such as food, housing or clothing, are intended to reduce poverty and unemployment, improve health and education and meet basic needs. The Indian Government has established a number of development plans like the Mahatma Gandhi National Employment Guarantee, Indira Awas Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, Integrated Child Development (ICDS, Dwcra) etc. The Indian Government has implemented several development initiatives. To that aim, India has created a number of programmes for development. For instance, the Incorporated Child Development, In order to relieve imbalances and speed up growth, the distance is reduced between urban and rural regions.

The term 'rural development' is extremely significant and well-known in established and industrialized nations worldwide. However, the concept of rural development is not generally acknowledged and is used differently under quite diverse conditions. This refers to the full development of rural regions with the aim of improving rural people's quality of life. A broad, multi-dimensional notion of agricultural activities, including related activities – city, cottage and crafts, socio-economic facilities, community services and rural facilities, and human resources in particular. As a consequence, numerous physical, technical, economic, social and cultural variables interact with one another, as well as institutional ones. It is intended to improve a rural, poorer population's economic and social well-being. Combining agricultural, social, behavioral, engineering and management in a multidisciplinary manner,

EVOLUTION AND FUNCTIONING OF PANCHAYAT RAJ INSTITUTIONS

Panchayat are India's previous autonomous democratic institutions. A description of the Panchayat is provided by the ancient Indian text "Rig-Veda," in the form of Sabha and Samities. The Panchayat is literally a reunion of learned, respected, five (Panch) elders who have been chosen by the town's citizens and accepted. The concept of Panchayat Raj has deep roots in rural Indian history and culture. This isn't at all a new concept. A framework of autonomy gave Panchayat Raj to the community. The independent grassroots organization Panchayat Raj institutions is. A means of socio-economic transformation was declared in rural India. The successful and meaningful work of both the male and the female would be the active involvement and participation of their people.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND PERSPECTIVE

Rural design is a relative word that systematically and beneficially enhances the physical quality of life of people in a country or area. This positive change includes economic as well as social aspects. Development thus not only needs economic growth, but also a fair share of gains from economic growth. In other words, development is progress with justice. Development also covers social and material welfare and equitable income and distribution of opportunities. People suffering from poverty, illiteracy and poor health are improving their quality of life. The word development refers to the overall improvement of living standards, decreasing and constantly overcoming economic differences and capacities. The process of development includes the receivers themselves activating their own local finances to advance in the aid and assistance of external agencies, as needed by the destined recipients, to reduce the function of their connected agencies. The Western concept of development emphasizes economic expansion. This leads to development, he says. In tradition, economic development is defined as a sufficient per capita growth rate and, as far as economic development is concerned, a corresponding improvement is expected to occur in the living conditions of everyone. The concept of socio-economic well-being is sustainable development. The Gandhi ideology, on the other hand, promotes the transfer of greater authority to the local community

RURAL DEVELOPMENT BEFORE INDEPENDENCE

The roots of the rural modern effort in India may be traced back many centuries. According to a knowledgeable British Agricultural Officer the idea of agricultural development has been developed in

the 14th century. Ancient and mediaeval monarchs have been engaged in an irrigation organization in India in order to increase output. By the 14th century, the State was operated by the building of transportation infrastructure for expanding markets and industries. However, as Moreland observed, political and social situations in the pre-British period were not conducive to modern development goals], since political and military obstacles blocked investment in agriculture, industry and the financial sector, while pillage and plunder fueled destructive armies. Though its agenda was motivated more by worries for law and order, the stability of the State and the government's permission and the supply of inexpensive raw materials and cash crops to British businesses, rural development under the UK Colonial administration got additional impulses. Rapid exploitation of the countryside in line to colonial economic concerns during the colonial time led, in the course of the modernization of the enclave economy and the imposition of new land ownership links, to the destruction of much of the rural infrastructure and of the institutional structure and their replacement. In contrast, in Western Europe and America, railways have played a major role in industrial growth, while in India; they have mostly helped lead to colonialism. To alter the farming sector via a new tenure of land, the colonial leaders sought to commercialize agriculture and extend the political and legal framework. The main objective of this project was to enhance the agricultural production (as raw material) used in the industrialization of the city and to provide patronage to people trusting in return for political and financial advantages.

The commercialization of farming and the colonial government's increased revenue on land had a fissile effect on rural society and established the seeds of dualism in agriculture. In order to get subsistence farmers into debt, more working capital sources were needed. As a consequence of the increasing income crops, preferred over food crops, and the need from growing population, extreme poverty and repeated famines in inappropriately dumped and watered areas have become a feature of the British age.

Although tempered by a commitment for social justice via planned, state-led growth, the post-independence governments seek to overcome collateral harm to colonial exploitation-based economy and society. While several nationalist governments in India tried to rectify the iniquitous agricultural system they created through land reform during the colonial era, their efforts were mostly thwarted by national feudal and semi-feudal forces. Its importance has been further enhanced by the need to finance industrial growth plans, expedite expansion of the agricultural sector and transform large farmers' marketable surplus into exports. In most of the countries in South Asia, the early stage role of rural regions was regarded mainly to provide

surpluses for physical and financial resources (including human resources) to reinforce the 12 processes of industrialization, which were centered in a number of cities. Nationalist politicians in India, however, recognized it was necessary to eradicate widespread rural poverty and implement comprehensive initiatives. Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, the first Indian Prime Minister, talked at one of his earliest addresses to the ruling Congress Party shortly after his independence: while poverty is wide in India, it is essentially rural, primarily because of pressure on land and a lack of alternative income generating professions. India was progressively under British supervision, many of its ways of working and working were barred and an over-extended population was cast on the ground by continued fragmentation until a large number of holdings had become non-economic. Agriculture must be scientifically developed, and the various kinds of industry must be established in order to absorb not only the production of money but also the absorption of people. Planning must lead to maximum jobs and indeed to the employment of every eligible individual.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES AFTER INDEPENDENCE

Since the 1950, our policy planners have taken great interest in rural development. The Community Development Program (CDP) was initiated in 1952. It was a multifunctional, open rural rehabilitation project. The idea was that rural life was organic and that it could not be improved in any area until simultaneous attacks were carried out against all sections

In the absence of people's initiative and involvement, the CDP has not been able to accomplish the intended outcome. The Balwanth Rai Mehta Committee considered it necessary to establish democratic institutions, known as Panchayat, at the grassroots level to guarantee involvement in implementing rural development initiatives.

The nation has for a very short time been witness to a range of laws and much excitement. In the opinion of Jain, because of the lack of political determination and bureaucratic negligence, "the institutions were destroyed before they really had boomed," The Ashok Mehta Committee stated that the institutions only began to stagnate after 1965 and functioned effectively from 1959 to 1964. Actually, after a short time of their miserable life there is no dispute regarding Panchayati's languishment. To quote from the report of the L.M. Singhvi Committee there was an atmosphere of hope and revival, but Panchayat institutions started to fall, stagnate and decrease within the few years after the new period began.

ROLE OF PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

In order to accelerate development, the Panchayat Raj institutions have a key responsibility to fulfill the requirements recognized and their aspirations to advance, including all those involved in the process. The decentralized plan is a multi-level planning process. It must commence at the lower, middle, and upper levels (Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti and Zilla Parishad).

Panchayati Raj institutions are expected to play an important role in the planning and execution of various development programmes. One may recall that, since independence, India has continuously implemented 17 development programmes with a view to bettering the social and economic conditions of people. One of the most significant development initiatives was the Community Development Program (CDP), started in 1952. Because the programme does not participate, The programme pursued many projects, but there was still a question of people's participation. The programming, In the meanwhile, the central government continued to undertake various measures to encourage rural development. In the 1970 the target group approach programmes, including SFDA, job creation programmes of the 1970s, TRDP programmes, etc. and the community and related programmes of the 1980 were included. The politicians moved consciously to the system of Panchayati Raj after these efforts had failed. Previously, several committees, including the Balwantha Rai Mehta Committee in 1957, Ashok Mehta Committee in 1977 and so on, also emphasized the importance of the Panchayati Raj system as a means of effectively participating people in the debate held by the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act in 1993, and so on.

STRATEGIES OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

All the strategies for rural development are based on various approaches. A review of several rural development programmes and policies after independence in India reveals many ways of development. Below you're going to talk: The multilateral strategy The multifunctional rural development strategy in India started. The CDP, which started in 1952, aims to fully develop the area's material and human resources via the collaborative efforts of the population and active support of the State. The primary reason for this was that the whole aspect of rural life was linked closely with one another, as it concerned the changing attitudes and behaviors that prevent social and economic growth. CDP activities include agriculture, animal husbandry, irrigation, co-operation, local and small industries, health services, education, communications, household, etc. The complete strategy, aimed at converging on human development as a whole, was thus designed as a human being. After a time, CD programmes were

seen to be too wider to have visible impacts and a multi-pronged attack was not possible because of its restrictive financing.

CONCLUSION

in which study they spoke about The Panchayati Raj is a democratic organization functioning mainly in India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Nepal in South Asia. Mahatma Gandhi's 'Gram Swaraj' ideal, 'Power for People' and mottos, which is the ancient local government in the Netherlands, the institutions of Panchayati Raj are essential to genuine democracy, are a third stratum in India's decentralized administration. Panchayati Raj is the third stage in decentralized government and is one of the most important social and political transformation ever since independence. However, nowadays Panchayati's organizations face many tough difficulties, as the Nodal Ministry is responsible for the majority in rural development and health programmes, the Ministry of Rural Development is a critical component of the national overall development plan. The Rural India Ministry is committed to a multidimensional approach to eradicate poverty via better livelihoods, a network of social security and increased development of infrastructure. Rural development in India was supported mainly not by the people but by the government. A suitable institutional framework is required to design and execute rural development initiatives. The Panchayat Raj Institution (PRIs), a comprehensive notion of development that covers all aspects of human existence, has fulfilled this requirement. It is basically a governmental activity that involves the development and implementation of government policies for the benefit of society. On the other side, social, economic, political and cultural rural development implies complete rural growth to make people happy. It means full rural development. The rural design is a relative term that improves the quality of life in a nation or area consistently and favorably. The positive shift involves economic and social considerations; it may be traced back many decades to the origins of the modernizing drive for rural development in India. The concept of agricultural growth was established in the 14th century earlier, according to an experienced British agriculture official. It is shown that ancient and mediaeval kings invested in irrigation to improve production, in India. It was active in creating marketplaces and industries with all rural development plans based on a number of methods centered on the construction of transportation structures by the 14th century. A study of a number of programmes and strategies for rural development after independence in India shows various forms of development. You must speak below: Below: India has started a multipurpose rural development plan. The CDP was founded by the people and actively assists

the state, in 1952, with the aim of improving the material and human resources in the region.

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