

Role Of Gram Panchayat In Rural Development: A Study Of Mathura District, Uttar Pradesh

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Abstract: The Panchayats are expected to play an important role in rural development in India, particularly after independence. Plan documents of both the central and state governments and various committees have emphasized the importance of these bodies in the policy. Sustainable and inclusive growth of overall rural development of Panchayat Raj Institutions. Empowering rural population to participate in rural development programs for improving their quality of life. Providing rural infrastructure and socio-economic growth opportunities for the poor people in rural areas. Accountable and efficient functions of Panchayat Raj Institutions. Providing opportunity for rural livelihood. Development of rural areas has a bearing on improved agricultural production and related economic activities, availability of natural and financial resources and their development, improvement of service delivery - paving way for improved human development. The department is striving hard to improve the livelihood of the rural populace and to inculcate awareness in the economic, social and political spheres through effective implementation of decentralized administration and implementation of programmes decided particularly by the rural populace.

Keyword: Gram Panchayat, Rural development, Block, Mathura, Village, Population

INTRODUCTION

The Panchayats are expected to play an important role in rural development in India, particularly after independence. Plan documents of both the central and state governments and various committees have emphasized the importance of these bodies in the policy. Five-year plans, specially the second five-year plan, laid special emphasis on the role of Panchayats in rural developments. Rural Development in India is one of the most important factors for the growth of the Indian economy. India is primarily an agriculture-based country. Agriculture contributes nearly one-fifth of the gross domestic product in India. In order to increase the growth of agriculture, the Government has planned several programs pertaining to rural development in India [14, 16]. Uttar Pradesh has 71 districts 820 development Blocks, 107452 villages, 51976 Gram Panchayats and 8135 Nyay Panchayats. There are 1.4 million people who live in India out of it Uttar Pradesh's population is 199581477 Crore [8]. Uttar Pradesh is the first state in India who has most population on India. An attempt is made to study the role of gram Panchayats in rural development in general and village's in Mathura district is rural area. Panchayati Raj is a three-tier system of administration for the development of rural areas, with the Gram Panchayat at the village level, Janpad Panchayat at the block level and Zila Parishad at the district level. It has been introduced to provide a bold and imaginative leadership for all round development of the village community. As the economic uplift of the community cannot be entrusted to any other organization than the one represented by the village people themselves, the role of the Panchayati Raj institution in the rebuilding of rural India becomes inevitably important.

Mathura is a city in the North Indian state of Uttar Pradesh [5]. [2] study was on 'Decentralization: Mandal Panchayat System in Karnataka', stated that the Gram Sabha meetings were held somewhat regularly in the first year and, in due course, the frequency of meetings and the number of villages where meetings were held, declined and attendance also was not encouraging. [6] Studied summarily the effects of the rural leadership on the Community development programmes of Uttar-Pradesh in ETAWAH district. He clarifies that the community development programmes have raised a new young leadership, which is from the rural areas sections of the society. This leadership group has injected new values and hopes in the rural areas. [1] Study was Role of Panchayat Bodies in Rural Development since 1959. Many castes in towns and villages have also their own panchayats, which deal with business, social, and religious matters common to the caste" [10, 13]. The Royal Commission describes the village in India as under" The typical Indian village has its central residential site, with an open space for a pond and a cattle stand. . [9, 18, 15] in this book present that many people still think first of economist growth' in relation to poverty reduction, indeed, their correlation in one of the most discussed issues of combating poverty. The relationship is of great importance because if there is a clear causal dependency, reducing poverty could fundamentally be limited to measures to promote growth. However, if there was low growth or stagnation it would not be possible to reduce poverty decisively. Hardly anyone now explicitly express the view that economic development trickles down automatically to the poor practical experience has refuted this assumption dating from the early day of development policy in the 1960 s. however a number of studies show development of growth and a decline in poverty running parallel on the other hand, there are also example which show that despite high economic growth, poverty is not reduced markedly [12]. [3] Examined the functioning of Rural Employment Programmes in Anantapur district, a drought-prone and backward one in Andhra Pradesh. According to the guidelines the community works should be executed by the local village agencies such as village panchayats, parental/school committees and village development council that would ensure the full benefits of wages to the local workers and the quality of assets. This study revealed exploitation of labour by the professional contractors and the problems faced by the first generation

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contractors. [7] Study on local level planning and rural development examines the administration of rural development programmes and provides a perspective on block level planning. He concludes that the main issue involved in the successful implementation of the rural development programmes in India is the motivation of people so as to secure their full participation.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In the present study of information to policies run by gram panchayat in Mathura district (U.P.). The relevant data for the study was collected through survey, books, research paper and internet. There are 10 Block, 247 Gram Panchayat and 994788 Population in Mathura District (U.P.) in table-1.

Figure 1: Map of particular area of villages in Mathura district [17]

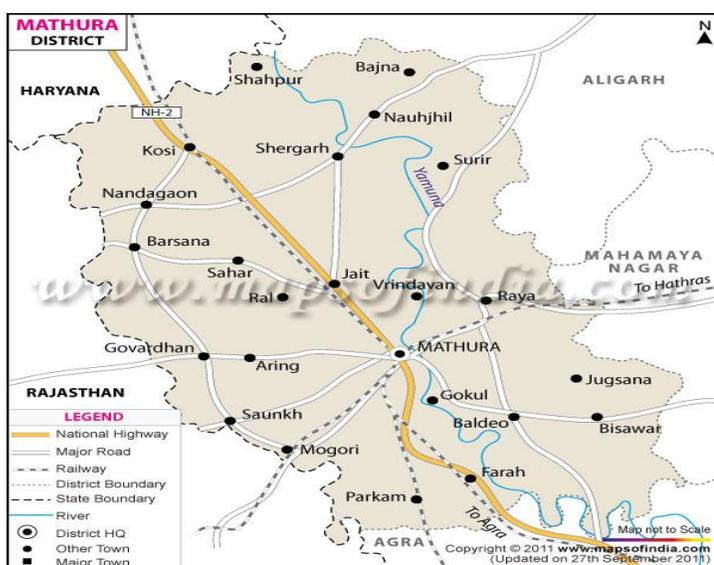


Table 1: No. of Gram Panchayats and population of villages in Mathura District (U.P.) [19]

S. No.	Name of Block	No. of Gram Panchayat	Population of Village
1.	Baldeo	29	107104
2.	Maat	19	95346
3.	Chhata	28	111806
4.	Chomuhan	20	76777
5.	Farah	20	65866
6.	Nandgaon	21	83376
7.	Goverdhan	29	132709
8.	Raja	15	46799
9.	Mathura	45	194555
10.	Nauhjhil	21	80450
Total		247	994788

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Rural development

The Rural Development Department is implementing a number of programmes/schemes in the rural areas of the State. The main goal of these programmes is to reduce poverty, increase the assets among the families belonging to the lowest income category, reduce involuntary unemployment & under employment to negligible levels,

improve access of the poor to social services and infrastructure development of rural areas. The main objectives of various poverty alleviation and employment generation schemes are given below:

- Reduction in Rural Poverty.
- Employment Generation in Rural Areas.
- Development of Rural infrastructure.
- Removal of Regional Imbalances.
- Rural Housing for Rural Poor.
- Community Participation.

Administrative Division

There are 72 Zilla Panchayats, 821 kshetra panchayats and 51914 Grama Panchayats in the Uttar Pradesh and 10 Block, 247 Gram Panchayat and 994788 Population in Mathura District (U.P.). In order to enable these Panchayat Raj Institutions to function more independently, necessary Notifications under administrative decentralization of powers, have been issued and accordingly the Panchayat Raj Institutions are implementing various developmental programmes.

Additional Chief Secretary to Government

Additional Chief Secretary to Government, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department is the Head of the Department and is overall in-charge of implementation of all the schemes and service matters of officers / staff, formulation of policy matters and also supervising the entire activities of the Department. Further, the Secretary to Government (Panchayat Raj) is dealing with implementation of Uttar Pradesh Panchayat Raj Act, 1993, and all matters connected therewith. The works allocated to the Additional Chief Secretary to Government and the Secretary to Government (Panchayat Raj), Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department are as under policy.

> N.A.B.A.R.D

NABARD is traversing the most dynamic and challenging phase of rural India's growth paradigm. One of the biggest challenges experienced by the Indian economy is enhancing viability of agriculture. In this context, capital formation "in" and "for" agriculture are of critical importance for the sustainability of agricultural growth, and accordingly, NABARD flagged capital formation in rural economy as the thrust area for the year. NABARD's refinance disbursement under investment credit touched `31,427 crore during 2014-15, marking a growth of 46.3 per cent over the previous year, facilitating acceleration of capital formation in the rural economy. A new product was introduced during the year to provide medium term refinance for 18 months to 3 years. These initiatives of NABARD have been instrumental in enabling banks to record a 47.5 per cent growth in agriculture term loan disbursement during the year, reversing a declining trend in the growth rate.

> Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojanas (SGSY)

The Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) was launched in April 1999 after restructuring the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and allied programmes. It is the only Self Employment Programme currently being implemented for the rural poor. The objective of the SGSY is to bring the assisted Swarozgaris above the poverty line by providing them income generating assets through bank credit

and government subsidy. The scheme is being implemented on cost sharing basis of 75:25 between the Centre and States. Upto December 2007, 27.37 lakh self-help groups (SHGs) have been formed and 93.21 lakh swarozgaris have been assisted with a total outlay of Rs. 19,340.32 crore [11].

➤ **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA)**

The MGNREGA, with its guarantee of 100 days of unskilled work for every household, has been envisaged as a gender sensitive scheme. It allows for crèche facilities on work sites, insists that one-third of the participants are women, and wages do not discriminate between the male and female. However, a gender analysis of the programme is necessary to make rural assets generation an inclusive process and address the crises underlying an increasing feminization of poverty in India. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is a job scheme for rural Indians. It was enacted by legislation on 25 August 2005. The scheme provides a legal guarantee for at least 100 days of paid employment in every financial year to adult members of any household willing to do unskilled manual work related to public work at the statutory minimum wage of 120 (US\$1.80) per day in 2009 prices. If they fail to do so the government has to pay the salary at their homes. The central government outlay for the scheme was 4000 billion (US\$61 billion) in financial year 2010–11. This act was introduced with the aim of improving the purchasing power of semi- or un-skilled rural people of India, irrespective of whether or not they fell below the poverty line. Around one-third of the stipulated work force is women. The law was initially called the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) and was renamed with the prefix "Mahatma Gandhi" on 2 October 2009, Gandhi's birth anniversary.

➤ **Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojane (PMGSY)**

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) was launched on 25th December, 2000 with the objective of providing All-weather roads (with necessary culverts and cross-drainage structures, which is operable throughout the year), to the eligible unconnected habitations in the rural areas. The Programme envisages connecting all habitations having population of 500 persons and above (as per 2001 census) in plain areas and in respect of the Hill States (North East, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttarakhand), Desert areas (as identified in the Desert Development Programme) the Tribal (Schedule V) areas and in the Selected Tribal and Backward Districts under Integrated Action Plan (IAP) as identified by Ministry of Home Affairs / Planning Commission [4], having population of 250 persons and above (as per 2001 census). In addition, it also has an element of up gradation, though it is not central to the Programme.

Implementation of PMGSY in the State of Uttar Pradesh: Physical & Financial Performance:

- I. As regards physical progress, out of total 16,487 road works measuring 42,902 km of length sanctioned, State has completed 15,080 road works measuring 39,959 km of length till August, 2012.
- II. As regards financial progress, out of total value of projects amounting to Rs.10,663 crore sanctioned, an amount of Rs.9,739 crore has been released and an

amount of Rs.9,491 crore has been utilized by the State till August, 2012.

➤ **Beti Bachao Beti Pdao Abhiyan (B.B.B.A)**

Kanpur: On a day when Narendra Modi launched the 'beti bachao, beti padhao' programme, a group of girls here Thursday wrote a 100-metre long letter addressed to the Prime Minister, drawing his attention on the issue of security and education of the girl child. The letter will be sent to the Prime Minister through Kanpur MP and senior BJP leader Murlu Manohar Joshi, said Manoj Sanger, the convener of 'Yug Dadhichi Beti Bachao Abhiyan'. The girls have expressed their views about their safety and education in the letter, Sanger said. This year the Government of India will launch and implement the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao programme, a flagship initiative to address issues that affect women, and also reverse the trend of an adverse and declining Child Sex Ratio. The Prime Minister will launch the programme at Panipat on 22nd January, 2015. The launch will be preceded by a two day high level workshop on themes related and relevant to the programme. Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao Yojana to spread awareness and help in improving the efficiency of delivery of welfare services meant for women.

➤ **Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)**

Earlier this month, guidelines for the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) were released by the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation. Key features of the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), as outlined in the guidelines, are detailed below. In addition, a brief overview of sanitation levels in the country is provided, along with major schemes of the central government to improve rural sanitation. The Swachh Bharat Mission, launched in October 2014, consists of two sub-missions – the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) (SBM-G), which will be implemented in rural areas, and the Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban), which will be implemented in urban areas. SBM-G seeks to eliminate open defecation in rural areas by 2019 through improving access to sanitation. It also seeks to generate awareness to motivate communities to adopt sustainable sanitation practices, and encourage the use of appropriate technologies for sanitation.

➤ **Uttar Pradesh Lohia Gramin Awas yojna 2015 UP Government Housing Scheme:**

Under this scheme of Indira Awas yojana every year government select a fixed no of beneficiary for providing Home. Indira Awas is provide through the BPL list for Poor Families of SC, ST, OBC and Un reserved category candidates. Under the scheme of Lohiya Awas yojana government provide home for all category of the people like SC, ST, OBC and Un reserved who are Poor and hold all the eligibility criteria specified in the official GO and Shashnadesh . basic difference between Indira Awas yojana and Lohiya Awas yojana is Indira Awas yojana is sponsored by central government and Lohiya Awas is funded by State government of Up. Indira Awas yojana is provided only for those candidates' people who are listed In BPL list of 2002. but Lohiya Awas yojana cover all Non BPL candidates of Rural areas of all category. Basic aim of providing the providing Lohiya housing scheme is to fulfill the best housing requirement of the beneficiaries. Important information of dr ram Manohar Lohiya Gramin avas yojana as are following All

category of the candidates like sc , st, obc and un reserved candidate are eligible for Dr Ram Manohar Lohiya scheme of Rural area . Lohiya Awas yojana is only provided for those candidates who have no residence for living. Home is provide free of cost by state government of Uttar Pradesh.

CONCLUSION

In the present study of information to policies run by gram panchayat in Mathura district (U.P.). The works allocated to the Additional Chief Secretary to Government and the Secretary to Government (Panchayat Raj), Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department are as under run many policy. The Rural Development Department is implementing a number of programmes/schemes in the rural areas of the State. The main goal of these programmes is to reduce poverty, increase the assets among the families belonging to the lowest income category, reduce involuntary unemployment & under employment to negligible levels, improve access of the poor to social services and infrastructure development of rural areas.

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