

**ROLE OF PANCHAYATI RAJ IN DEVELOPMENT:**

A Study of Allahabad district, Uttar Pradesh

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**INTRODUCTION**

India is predominantly an agrarian Country, majority of population (about 65 per cent) live in more than 5 lacs villages. Rural development is a sine qua non of National Development, Rural development implies all round development of villages. It is development of several factors including Natural resources, Capital, Technology, Institution and Management. Out of these factors, Institution is one of the important factor which play major role in the development of rural India. For example, Panchayats as a political institution are functioning in rural India at different levels.

**Number of Panchayat Bodies in the State & union Territories (U.Ts.)**

Sl. No.	States/U.T.	Gram Panchayat	Panchayats Samitis	Zila Parishad	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21,943	1,098	22	23,063
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2,012	79	12	2,103
3.	Assam	2,489	202	21	2,712
4.	Bihar	12,181	725	55	12,961
5.	Goa	183	---	2	185
6.	Gujrat	3,316	184	19	13,519
7.	Haryana	5,958	110	16	13,519
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2,922	72	12	3,006

9.	Jammu & Kashmir	Not Ratified U/A 370			
10.	Karnatka	5,675	175	20	5,870
11.	Kerla	991	152	14	157
12.	Madhya Pradesh	30,922	459	45	31,426
13.	Maharstra	27,619	319	29	27,967
14.	Manipur	166	---	3	169
15.	Meghalaya	Traditional Council			
16.	Mizoram				
17.	Nagaland				
18.	Orrisa	5,261	314	30	5,605
19.	Punjab	11,591	138	17	11,746
20.	Rajasthan	9,185	237	31	9,453
21.	Sikkim	148	---	4	152
22.	Tamilnadu	12,584	384	28	12,996
23.	Tripura	525	16	3	544
24.	Uttar Padesh	58,620	904	83	59,607
25.	West Bengal	3,314	341	17	3,672
26.	And & Niko. Lce	67	---	1	68
27.	Chandigarh	---	---	---	---
28.	Dadri & N. Haweli	11	---	1	12
29.	Damon & Diu	10	---	2	12
30.	NCT. Delhi	---	---	---	---
31.	Lakshadweep	10	---	1	11
32.	Pandicherry	10	---	1	11
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,27,713</b>	<b>5,909</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>2,34,111</b>

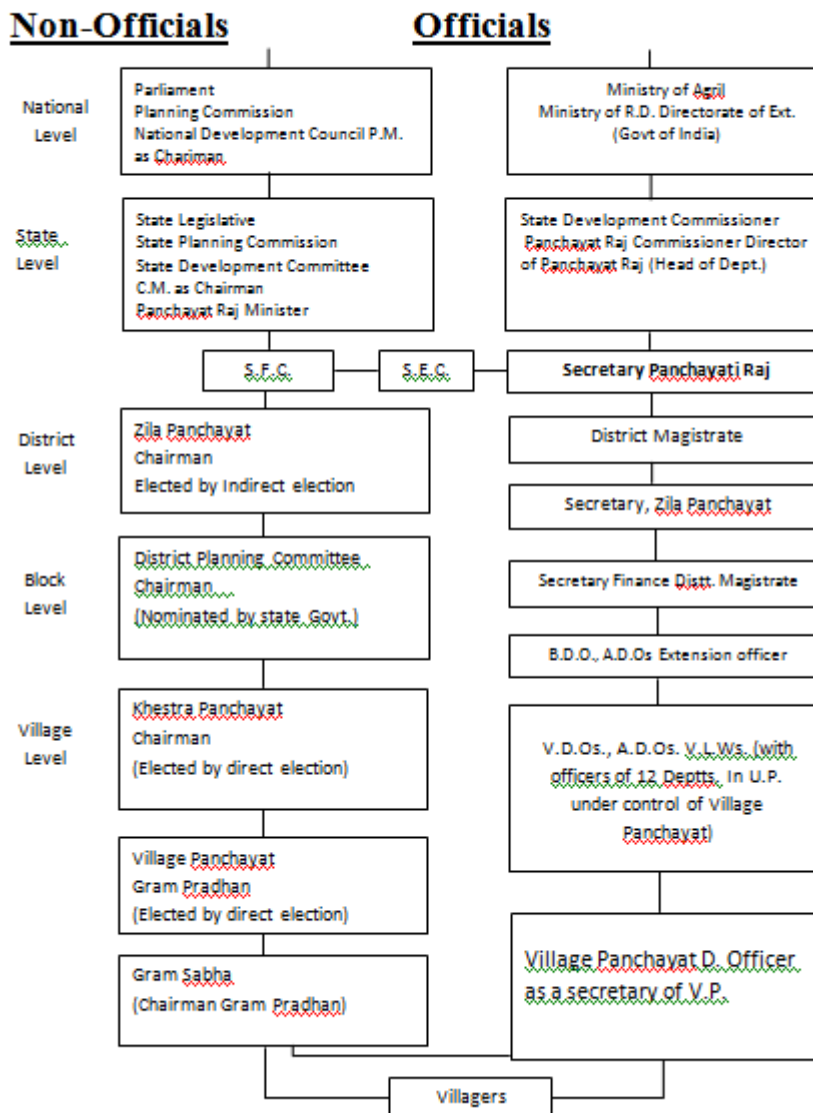
Besides the finance allocation in the Act, there has been instructed for some such type of suggestions out of them from eleventh scheduled of

constitution, which can be handed over to the Panchayats. These suggestions will be above from planning that the government of state wants to consign them for the economic development and social justice.

This act is very important from many points of view. Its some regulations as-for the seat of chairman of gram panchayat, there is reserved places for schedule casts and schedule tribes, and it is also revolutionary the reservation of women for one third places. In our rural society these classes are the biggest victims of injustice. Still, the people of these classes do not reach gram panchayat, and if they reach any way to the panchayat, they do not get justice, there is no voice of these people. By the rotation of appointment has done a very good work. Thus the feeling of equality will be established and the work of developments will proceed rapidly.

**Organization Setup of Panchayati Raj System**

(Under 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment from 24<sup>th</sup> April, 1993 to onward)



During the Ninth Five year plan period there were as many as many as 58,620 village Panchayats, 904 kshetra Panchayats and 83 Zila Panchayats functioning in Uttar Pradesh. Uttar Pradesh has been also a prominent state in India to implement the recommendations of state finance commission on Panchayati Raj as envisaged in the 73<sup>rd</sup> constitution Amendment Act.

So finally on, 1<sup>st</sup> July, 1990 the U.P Govt. had issued an order to transfer 12 Govt. Departments for their activities under the hand of Panchayat Bodies – mainly under village panchayats at village level, with their officials. Table given below showing the 12 Govt. Deptts. and their officials whose activities has been transferred in the hand of village Panchayats.

S. No.	Name of Department	Government Officials
1.	Rural Development	Village Development Officer
2.	Panchayati Raj	Village Panchayat Development Officer
3.	Agriculture	Kishan Sahayak
4.	Irrigation	Tubewell Officer
5.	Land Development and Water management	Rural Level Worker/Inspector
6.	Cane Department	Cane Supervisor
7.	Social Welfare	V.D.O. (Social Welfare)
8.	Health & Family Welfare	ANM/Dai*
9.	Medical Department	Male Health Worker*
10.	Women Welfare	Agenwadi Worker*
11.	Animal/Cattle Department	Pasudhan Prasar Adhikari
12.	Basic/Primary Education	Baisc/Primary School Teacher*

**Objective of the Study:**

The following objectives were be setup under present study-

1. To study the Socio-personal characteristics of the Govt. officials and elected representatives at three levels of Panchayat Bodies.
2. To find out the level of awareness about Panchayati Raj system among the Govt. officials and elected representatives at three levels of Panchayat Bodies.
3. To study the working pattern of govt. officials and elected representatives at three levels of Panchayat Bodies.

Khare (2001) observed that, 37.01 per cent sarpanchs were found to be member in one organization, 27.92 per cent were member in more than one organization, 23.28 per cent were not member in any organization and 11.69 per cent were found to be office bearer in organization. Majority of sarpanchs, actively participating in social organization as member and/or office bearers and social participation of sarpanches were significantly associated with their role performance towards agricultural development, that led to better performance of the sarpanches.

Panwar (2001) observed that the women sarpanches of Gram Panchayat had low level of education but are able to do their work in much better way than the illiterate sarpanches, mainly because they are not depended on their husbands or any other family member. They also very well aware of the needs and problems of their village.

### **Level of Awareness**

Maru (1968) observed that, the political leadership at the block and village levels has not sown enough awareness and capacity to give development work priority.

Reddy and Reddy (1974) found that, the officials and non-officials have a better idea and image of the C.D. and P.R. programmes than the villagers; similar difference exists between villagers of the nearest village to block headquarters and those of the farthest villages from block headquarters, as well as between men and women with in the same village.

The purpose of this Chapter is to deal with various methods and procedures used with respect to the selection of area and the locale of study. Sampling designs and collection variables under study, their empirical measurements and statistical methods employed for the analysis of the data. The present investigation was centered to find out the personal and socio-economic characteristics, level of awareness working pattern, area and its extents of development, job satisfaction,

constraints faced of respondents. The chapter has been discussed under various heads as follows:

- 2.1. Selection of Locale.
- 2.2. Selection of Respondents.
- 2.3. Selection of variables and their operationalization.
- 2.4. Preparation of tools and Data gathering procedure.
- 2.5. Tabulation and statistical analysis of Data.

**Showing the Variables and their empirical Measurement**

S. No.	Selected Variables	Empirical Measurement
<b>A. Independent Variable</b>		
1.	Socio-Personal Characteristics	
	(i) Age	Chronological age of respondents in terms of year only
	(ii) Socio-economic Status (Education, Caste, occupation, House, Family Type & Size, Land, Farm Power, Social Participation and Material Possession)	Measured by SES scale/index developed by Pareek and Trivedi (1964) and Shripurkar (1967)
<b>B. Dependent Variables</b>		
1.	Working Pattern	Index was developed on the basis of scale developed by Singh (2004)
2.	Areas and Extent of Development	Agricultural Progressiveness Index was developed
3.	Level of Awareness	Scale developed by Sinha (1970) and Chauhan (1976)
4.	Job Satisfaction	Scale was developed on the basis of Five point Summated rating scale
5.	Constraints	Developed by Rathore (1973). Index was developed

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

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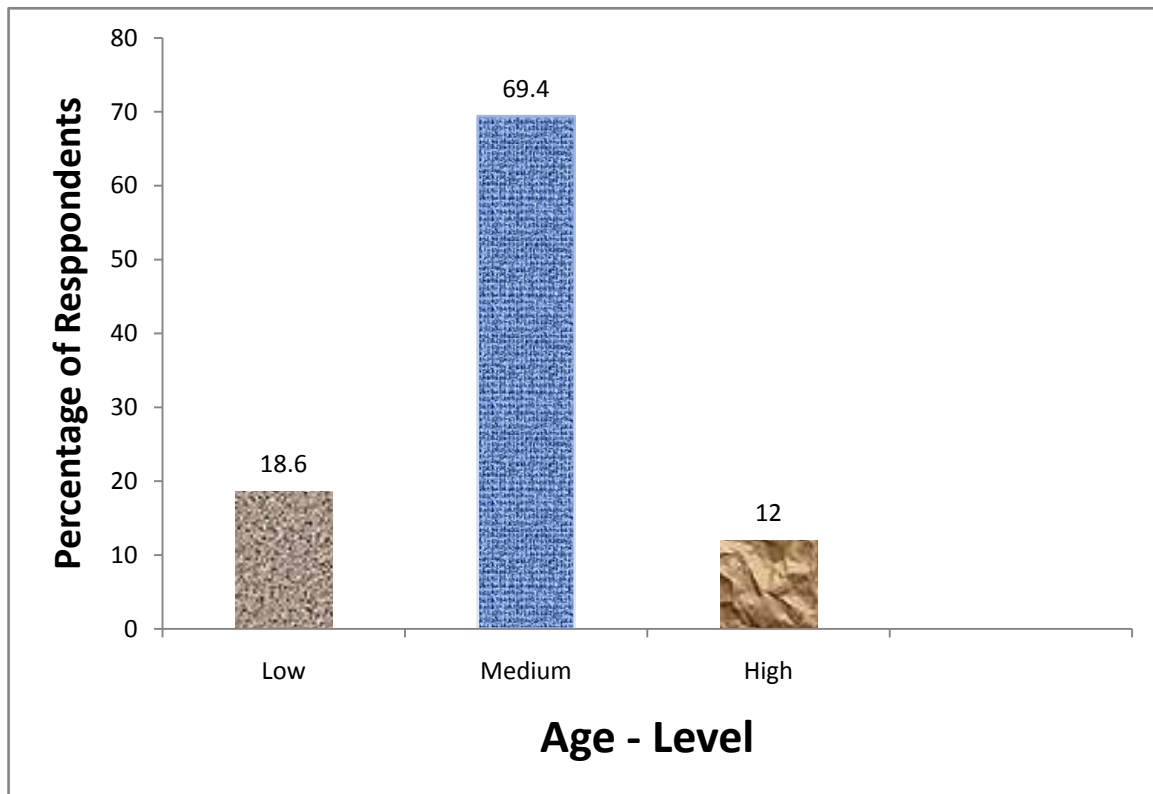
Once data is collected, it requires processing the data by classification, tabulation and statistical analysis in view of objectives of the study to arrive at any conclusion. This help to present the results systematically along with interpretation of the results and justification substantiating with past scripts.

Present chapter of the thesis is devoted to present the results of the study along with discussion. To provide the clear understanding and comprehension this part of the thesis has been presented scientifically and systematically in the light of objectives of the study. Therefore the chapter has been presented in the following sub-heads:

- 4.1. Socio-personal characteristics of the Govt. Officials and elected representatives.
- 4.2. Level of awareness about panchayati raj system.
- 4.3. Working pattern of Govt. Officials and elected representatives.
- 4.4. Areas and its extent of development undertaken under panchayati raj system.
- 4.5. Job satisfaction among the Govt. Officials and elected representatives.
- 4.6. Constraints faced by Govt. Officials and elected representatives.



Fig. 1. Distribution of respondents (G.O.) on the basis of their chronological age.



## **SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION**

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In view of 73<sup>rd</sup> Constitution Amendment Act of Panchayati Raj, it is found important to study the actual relation between Panchayati Raj and Rural Development. By which it may be assessed of provision under Panchayati Raj whether really serve the rural society or not.

Therefore, the present study was planned entitled as "Role of Panchayati Raj in Development : A Study of Allahabad District of Uttar Pradesh."

The present study was conducted at three levels - on village Panchayat, Kshetra Panchayat and Zila Panchayat. The respondents of present study were of two categories – Govt. officials and Elected representatives at three levels of Panchayati Raj system.

### **Objective of the Study:**

The following objectives were set up under present study-

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### **CONCLUSION**

On an average a majority of government officials were found between age group of 37-52 years and most of the elected representatives lie between 32-48 years. All government officials were observed to be literate whereas about 13 per cent of the elected respondents were completely illiterate, so as because education is not essential criteria for the second category of respondents. Majority of both categories of respondents were belonging from lower caste. Most of the government officials were engaged in service and cultivation together while majority of elected

representatives were engaged in cultivation alone. Both categories of respondents were obtained mostly from joint families with more than 5 members in their families. Government officials possessed more pucca house in comparison with elected respondents. They hold approximately same material possessions. Both categories of the respondents had have small land holding size on an average. A majority of both categories of respondents did not posses any farm power. Among them who possessed farm power, government officials had more advance farm powers than that of elected representatives. Social participation was less among government officials than that of elected representatives, so the wide public leaders were recognized mostly from the second group of respondents.

Working pattern of respondents clearly reveals that work output decreases with increasing age of both categories of respondents social participation seems to reduce physical efficiency of government officials in contradiction with increased work output of elected representatives.

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