



Rural development and panchayats' role in eradicating poverty

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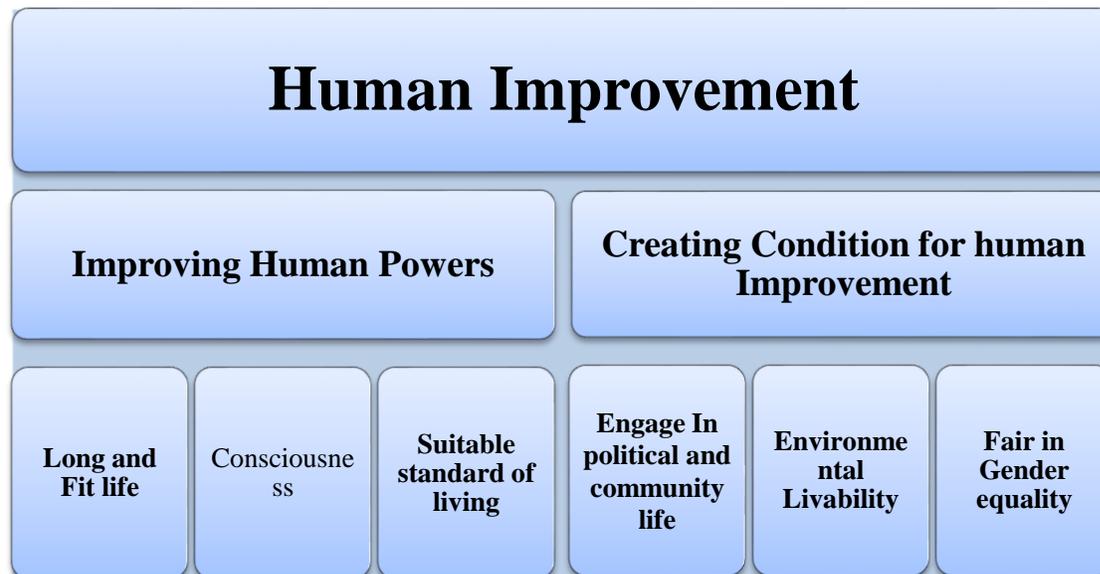
Abstract: According to the 11th Schedule of the 73rd Amendment to the Constitution of India, poverty alleviation programs, social welfare (consisting of welfare for the physically and mentally handicapped), welfare for vulnerable groups, registered castes and registered tribes. Welfare is all different²⁹. The subject covered in panchayat was transmitted. There are also many areas where panchayat can take a place and contribute to poverty eradication. Poverty has multiple dimensions Fighting poverty is one of the most difficult situations in the world Poverty is a multifaceted phenomenon There are many economic, social, gender and other deprivations that contribute to poverty Development is defined as the development of people and places within their economic and social context. It relates to key facilities such as poverty alleviation, education, health, employment, infrastructure and centres, housing, water supply and sanitation This paper describes how panchayat and rural development contribute to eradicating poverty.

Keywords: Gram Panchayat, human development, nutrition, health, education.

- 1. Introduction:** Public participation is key to consciously creating anti-poverty programs But evil desires require a very competent political attitude represents their entertainment. But as long as the poor stay bad they are It is disadvantageous in terms of ensuring a fair explanation. In this article Problems arising from this paradox of participation shows how positive Poverty reduction program by the concurrently elected government council made politics more sensitive to the poor while allowing for organization An attempt to distort implementation by the birth party of the ruling Communist Party [1] elected neighboring governments (Panchayat) has played an important role in various implementations. Anti-poverty package in West Bengal since 1978 these packages Including land reform, credit hipping, agricultural inputs, and neighborhoods An infrastructure initiative to create jobs for the lousy people. this It is widely believed that these uses effectively concentrate Involvement of panchayat in the choice of the poor their implementation Therefore West Bengalis enjoy the assumption Decentralization of anti-poverty parcel delivery could lead to discounts The number of target failures that have plagued traditional delivery mechanisms entrusted to a centralized bureaucracy. in the The 1990s introduced the human improvement paradigm. claimed so Improvement is not only about economic development, but also about people and people your technology. It is associated with healthy living, exercise and leading housing requirements. This emphasized the desire to move points Interest from national interest as the most effective indicator Enhancements that expand people's choices. so we became one Human-centered development process. in the In 1990, the United Nations Development Program added the first international Human Development Report (HDR), hence Human Development Index (HDI) Measuring

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Fig: Panchayat work Destroying poverty



2. Village panchayat and Panchayat: This is grassroots democracy in India it's political A laboratory that serves as the village's closet. Gram Sabha's paintings are Full body of Gram Panchayat. Contributors to Gram Panchayat are: Elected with the help of Ghulam Sabha. Each congregation A counselor known as a punch or parishioner. Gram member Sabha chooses parishioners through instant elections. Serpunch Or if the president of Gram Panchayat is elected through the congregation Individuals required by state law.

Sarpanch and Panch he will be elected for a five-year term. Gram Panchayat is governed by selected frameworks and management. the secretary is usually I am in charge of the administrative affairs of Gram Panchayat. or Gram Panchayat should prioritize and set regional awareness their desires, and they can develop and create an action plan A timeline to make your dreams come true. Panchayat can identify assets We help you implement your move plan. Gram Panchayats are Also, people who need personnel want to see this It will assist in the implementation of this exercise plan [2] There are many other areas where Panchayat has a role and potential. Contribute to poverty alleviation.

There are numerous other areas where Panchayats play a role and have the potential to contribute to poverty eviction.

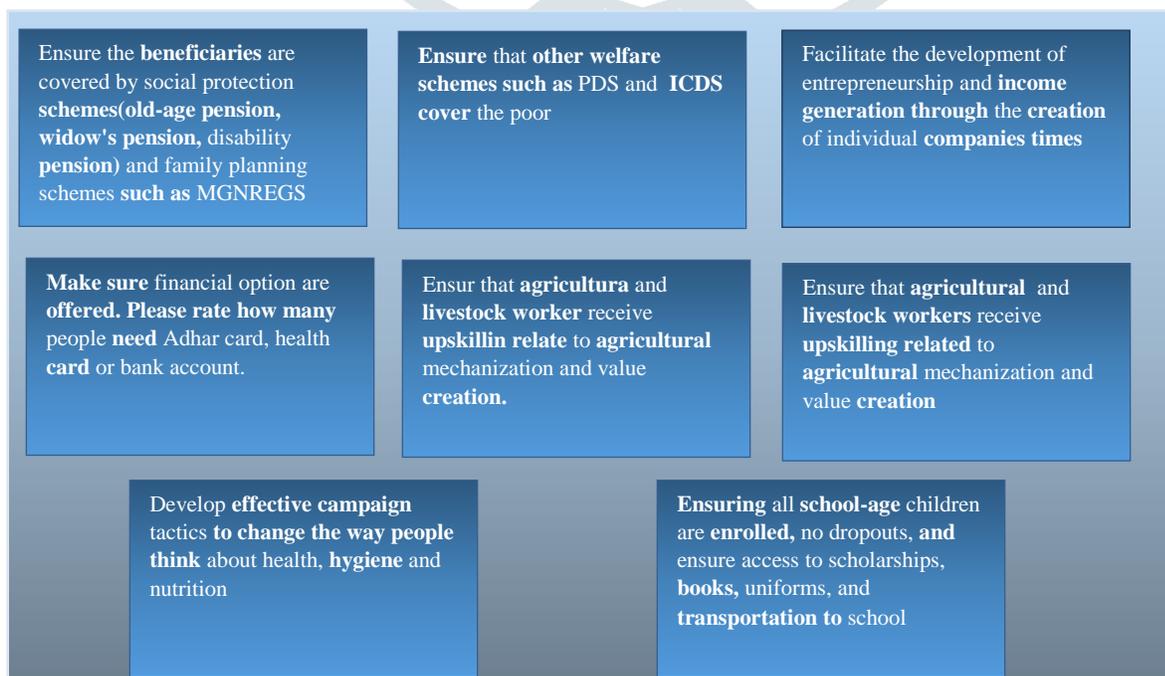
Table: Gram Panchayat's Poverty Reduction Strategy

Gram Panchayat's Poverty Reduction Strategy	
Promote	i)Promotion of Social Protection Policies and Programs ii)Implementation of MGNREGS (iii) Raising Income Standards through Self-Help Groups (iv) Development of Microfinance (v) Development of Animals Animal Husbandry (vi) Agricultural Upgrades (vii) Irrigation, Soil Fertility Improvement, Technology Upgrades, Organic Fertilizers (viii) Education, School Feeding, Sanitation, Water, Housing .
Community Participatory Development	(i)Society Improving the Quality of Services (ii) Employment and Skills Development through Tanning (iii) Identification of Vulnerable Weapons and Additional Observations (iv) Convergence GPDP Funds and Programs

1. What can the Gram Panchayat focus on in its anti-poverty strategy? Eliminate poverty?

- Reduce poverty and vulnerability by reducing people's exposure to social and economic hazards such as unemployment, malnutrition, disease and disability, and improving their ability to cope with these risks.
- Ensure that all people, especially the poor and vulnerable, have access to basic services and facilities, natural resources, economic and financial services.
- Make social welfare and social safety his net accessible to all, especially the poor and vulnerable.

2. Penury reduction Strategies:



Action Plan for poverty reduction:

- Take steps to ensure that the Panchayat committee and other community volunteers have a thorough knowledge of the term "poor."
 - Through ASHA workers, Anganwadi workers, and school teachers, disseminate information about various initiatives for the poor and disadvantaged.
 - Facilitate the creation of SHGs, as well as their mentoring and training.
 - Identify the impoverished by validating a list of those living with numerous deprivations based on census data on socioeconomic castes.
 - Create a system for identifying the impoverished, needy, and vulnerable.
 - Initiate participatory surveys to identify and analyse their needs.
 - Make sure the selection process/service is transparent.
 - Establish goals and intentions of Gram Panchayat.
 - Develop detailed plans based on needs analysis, goals and objectives.
 - Bring together various institutions, their programs and plans, and community organizations that can assist Gram Panchayat.
3. **A Hunger-Free Village:** Agriculture was accepted by mankind because it ensured the necessary food supply by carefully maintaining a balance of many environmental factors. Problems such as hunger, food security and malnutrition occur when the proper mix or balance with this environment is lost. How can we restore them, especially in the face of globalization and climate change? Environmental factors such as sunlight, wind, and humidity are difficult to control. Appropriate use of water and nutrients can greatly increase food productivity.

There are many approaches to ensuring food security and nutrition. Some of the ways to improve agriculture and food security in villages are:

- Adopt drip irrigation and precision agriculture to ensure water is used wisely. As a result, water consumption is reduced while production is increased. This means you can produce more food crops with the same amount of water.
- To keep pests at bay, create a healthy ecosystem through a variety of crops, crop rotation, organic fertilizers, and careful cultivation of good bacteria such as *Pseudomonas* and beneficial insects such as *Trichogramma*. This makes food and the environment healthier, while reducing insect infestations and lowering costs.
- Use current strategies to control sun, rain, wind, moisture, and pests such as polyhouses, greenhouses, and shade houses. As a result, you get more food from a given area with less effort!
- In order to protect workers' rights by ensuring adequate Introduce mechanization. Agricultural workers are in short supply for obvious reasons: insecurity on all fronts, low wages and self-esteem challenges. This is very important for the long-term viability of agriculture.
- Livestock (cows, goats, poultry, and other livestock) convert agricultural waste into fertilizer, control pests, and provide essential nutrients for infants, teenagers, pregnant and lactating mothers, and the elderly can be used to provide protein.

In order to meet market changes in agricultural product prices, most of the agricultural products can be consumed by residents of Gram Panchayat. This type of regional economic and agricultural system can withstand most future storms and prevent the population from starving or malnourished. Fight, improve people's access to the public distribution system (PDS), promote breastfeeding, ensure adequate nutrition for adolescents and expectant mothers to stay healthy, improve nutritional status, can be used directly. Food distribution programs to combat malnutrition among the elderly and the poor.

Gram Panchayat works to free villages from hunger	
Registration	(i) Families implemented by PDS (ii) Benefits of Integrated Child Development Program Children, Pregnant Women, Adolescent Girls (ICDS)
Focus on ensuring	(i) Under ICDS, pregnant and lactating women and adolescent women are insured under the Dietary Supplement Programme. (ii) Special Observations Under 6 Years (iii) Breastfeeding Mothers of Children Under 3 Years of Age, Home Care Facilities for Pregnant Women. (iv) Increasing product from organic farming (v) Women farmers are identified and prioritized for capacity building and benefits across multiple initiatives.
Build	(i) Nutrition education and agricultural improvement techniques (IEC) using information, education and communication strategies (IEC) (ii) Climate change analysis and solutions
Support	(i) Resilient agricultural practices such as drip sprinklers (ii) Breastfeeding newborns benefit the nutritional health of the community.

6. Health for All Villagers: Disease not only prevents people from working, it also drains resources for medical bills, hospital bills, spectator time, and unemployment. Maintaining and ensuring the health of citizens will ensure the success of all Gram Panchayat programs and will pay off in the long run.

Health is more than the absence of disease and infirmity. It is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being. The World Health Organization (WHO) provides this definition.

6.1 Maternal and Child Health in Villages: Favourable framework conditions should be created to ensure the health of women and children. As soon as possible, all pregnant women should have access to immunizations, proper nutrition and frequent check-ups. Apart from expectant mothers, all newborns and children should receive absolute and uncompromising personal care to ensure full immunization and breastfeeding. Both can cause various health problems. Another factor that worsens maternal and child health is multiple pregnancies. By taking advantage of existing programs, couples can receive both counseling and affordable family planning options.

6.2 Control of Diseases: Lifestyle problems (diabetes, hypertension, high cholesterol, and stroke) are also increasing in rural areas. Not only drug abuse, but also alcohol and tobacco abuse are on the rise. Most infectious diseases are preventable. Disease Control Requires Coordinated Efforts and Education.

6.3 Panchayat Work on diseases control:

Panchayat Working plan	
Operations and Management	Strict hygiene is essential to combat malaria, water-borne diseases and other infectious diseases.
Ensure	(i)Ensure the proper functioning of the Village Health, Sanitation and Nutrition Committee and the Rogi Kalyan Samiti. (ii)24 Hour Emergency Services (iii) Family Planning. (iv) GPDP Based on Public Health Issues (v) Mental Health Care
Promotion	(i)Health Insurance Scheme (ii)Awareness of Non Communicable Diseases (iii)vector control of communicable diseases (iv)home palliative care
support with the assistance of medical professionals	(i)The disease should be diagnosed and treated as soon as possible. (ii) Seasonal efforts to promote hygiene and sanitation. (iii) Smoke-free churhas, improved cook stoves, and adequate ventilation are desirable features. (iv) Healthy lifestyle activities are becoming increasingly popular.
Strategies	(i) Support families with babies and expectant mothers. (ii) Take action against substance abuse, especially the use of narcotic substances and the use of dangerous alcohol.

6.4 Necessary actions:

- Make efforts to enable communities and community-based institutions to participate in health-related programmes.
- Use age, reproductive, occupation, and geographic location to create a map of at-risk individuals and assess the health needs of each category.
- Gram Panchayat provides access to map schemes, resources and manpower for health services.
- Create specific plans for each category based on your goals and objectives.
- Ensure that each individual receives individualized care in line with the main plan.
- Ensure coordination and convergence of services provided by various medical institutions and extension agencies.
- ASHA, ANM, and AWW are organizations that oversee care providers. Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committee (VHSNC) and Rogi Kalyan Samiti (RKS) to ensure the proper functioning of women of childbearing age, pregnant and lactating mothers and the elderly.

7. Education: Education is important for many aspects of development, including employment, health, and sanitation and poverty reduction. You also need to learn new skills to advance your career. Pursuant to Article 21A of the Indian Constitution, India has introduced the Free and Compulsory Education of Children Act or the Right to Education Act. From 6 years old until she is 14 years old. Schools, especially basic education, need more attention.

Education, including primary and secondary schools, technical and vocational training, adult and non-formal education, and libraries are one of the 29 fields allotted to Panchayat under the 11th Schedule of the 73rd Amendment to the Constitution of India. It's one.

Gram Panchayat's Education Initiative	
Facilitation	(i) Benefits include scholarships, clothing, textbooks and lunches. (ii) Girls' toilets shall be constructed to send girls to school.
Support	(i) Raise awareness of children's rights under the Right to Education Act (RTE). (ii) Improving the basic sports school infrastructure, social environment and assessment of children are all part of an overall participatory education strategy. (iii) Improvement of Anganwadi .
Strengthen	The Total Literacy Campaign (TLC) can be achieved by maintaining the functioning of the Panchayat Lok Shiksha Committee headed by the GP President.
Monitor	(i) Further action will be driven by early dropout rates and reasons for both girls and boys. (ii) As a further measure, the irregularities in the attendance of girls and boys and their reasons.

7.1 Required steps:

- Screening of school dropouts and truant. The PTA/SMC is responsible for overseeing the quality of education.
- Improve children's access to perks such as scholarships/scholarships, free uniforms, textbooks, insurance, educational materials, stationery and lunches.
- **Table: Active scheme**

Poverty Free panchayat	Hunger free Village	Healthy village	Education for All
PDS,RSBY,SBM ,MGNREGS, DDU- GKY,SPEM,NSAP,PMAY	PDS,ICDS,NHM ,NMSA,RKVY,IWMP,PMKSY	ICDS,RSBY, NHM,JSY,NSSK	NSDP,NDLM,DDU- GKU, ICDS, SSA, DAY-NRLM

CONCLUSION: Gram Panchayat and rural development reduce people's exposure to social and economic hazards such as unemployment, malnutrition, disease and disability, and improve their ability to cope with these risks, thereby reducing poverty and poverty. Reduce vulnerability. Ensure access to basic services and

facilities, natural resources, economic and financial services for all, especially the poor and vulnerable. Ensure everyone has access to social services and social safety nets.

ABBREVIATION:

DAY-NRLM – Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana

DDU-GKY – Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana

ICDS – Integrated Child Development Scheme

IWMP – Integrated Watershed Management Programme

JSY – Janani Suraksha Yojana

MGNREGS – Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme

NHM – National Health Mission

NMSA – National Mission for Soil and Agriculture

NSAP – National Social Assistance Programme

NSDP – National Skill Development Programme

NSSK – Navjat Shisu Suraksha Karyakram

PDS – Public Distribution System

PMAY – Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana

PMKSY – Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana

RKVY – Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana

RSBY – Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana

SBM – Swachh Bharat Mission

SSA – Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

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