

ROLE OF PANCHAYATI RAJ SYSTEM IN IMPLEMENTATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF GOVERNMENT SCHEMES IN JHARKHAND STATE

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ABSTRACT

Since India's independence, the nation as a whole has been a priority for the administration. Early development plans focused mostly on urban centers and their surrounding areas in terms of infrastructure and resources, but it has since become clear that rural India must also be improved for the nation as a whole to see any genuine progress. The 73rd Amendment Act of 1992 brought in the Panchayati Raj system in India to address this issue. As part of its mission to improve rural areas, the Panchayati Raj system aims to fortify the country's democratic foundations (PRIs). The delivery systems for education, health, and safety are all a part of this, as are initiatives to boost rural infrastructure and family income. The government of India has made many initiatives aimed at advancing rural areas, including the establishment of a dedicated Department of Rural Development, which reports to the Ministry of Rural Development. It is anticipated that the Panchayats would play a significant role in rural development in independent India. The relevance of these groups has been underlined in both federal and state plan texts, as well as by numerous committees. The Panchayati Raj system has been shown to have an important part in the growth of India and the state of Jharkhand as this study continues. The Panchayati Raj System in Jharkhand informs rural residents about the state's many programs to improve the quality of life there.

Keywords:- Panchayati Raj System, Jharkhand state, Rural areas, Development, Schemes and Programs.

INTRODUCTION

The majority of India's population (72.22%; 2001 census) still resides in rural regions, elevating the importance of rural development there. The relevance of these groups has been underlined in both federal and state plan texts, as well as by numerous committees. It was in the five-year plans, particularly the second five-year plan, that the importance of Panchayats to rural development was first emphasized. The purpose of the second five-year plan was to revolutionize the social and economic life of rural regions, and the panchayat was envisioned as the governing body accountable for this transition. The article argues that the development of rural areas is dependent

on the presence of an active organization in the village that can unite all the people, including the weaker parts, in to shared programs to be carried out with the help of administration. The second Five Year Plan mandated that the Panchayats carry out a variety of civic, developmental, land management, land reform, and judicial duties in order to accomplish this goal. National leaders' subsequent initiatives and policy statements have emphasized the importance of Panchayats in advancing rural communities.

There is no need to emphasize the importance of Panchayati Raj institutions in rural revitalization and development. They are no longer only centers for political involvement, but also for social and economic advancement, thanks to a reorganization that gives them more authority and funding. There are two common conceptions of Panchayati Raj. Apart from being an agency of the state government, it also functions as its own government. The current arrangement is a three-tier representative system of government where administrators, elected leaders, and local populace engage in the integrated exercise of planning for social and economic development, co-ordinate duties. In reality, leaders are seen as facilitators of the growth process, and elected representatives play a vital part in making decisions. Given that the focus of rural development strategies is on getting residents to take part in development programs, authoritative figures play a key role in making this a reality. These institutions are to be galvanized into effective vehicles of social and economic transformation, and the administrators are expected to engage in village life and growth with a missionary's fervor.

CONCEPT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Every change, no matter how minute, might be considered "development" because of how broadly it is applied. Generally speaking, the government runs things for the general interest by creating and enforcing laws. In contrast, "rural development" refers to the enhancement of rural areas across the board, encompassing social, economic, political, and cultural spheres, so that people there may enjoy a higher standard of living. It's a broad notion that takes into account several factors, such as the political and economic development of rural areas. These reforms improve rural infrastructure, enhance the income of rural people, and modernize the country's health care, education, and security systems, all while strengthening the country's democratic institutions through the Panchayati Raj.

Assistance with basic necessities such as food, shelter, and clothing, as well as a reduction in poverty and joblessness, are all targets of rural development initiatives. A number of initiatives, including the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), the Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY), the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), the Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), and so on, have been established to achieve this goal. These initiatives aim to reduce differences in living conditions between rural and urban areas, allowing for a more rapid rate of development and fewer social problems.

NEED OF THE STUDY

Important strides have been made in rural development thanks in large part to the Panchayati Raj System. Across the state of Jharkhand, gram panchayats have been tasked with carrying out the numerous rural development initiatives funded by the state and federal governments. The research is essential for assessing panchayat's contribution to and effect on the growth of the region under investigation. Panchayati Raj is a local system in rural regions that improves people's standard of living and helps them advance economically. The Panchayati Raj system disseminates information about federal and state government programs to the general public.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To investigate the development of Panchayati Raj system in Jharkhand state.
- To investigate the role of Panchayati Raj system in implementation of Schemes and programs in Jharkhand state.
- To investigate the physical financial progress of livelihood living in Rural areas Jharkhand state.
- To provide suggestions for better implementation of schemes through Panchayati Raj system in Jharkhand state.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The information used in this research came from secondary resources. Secondary data comes from a wide range of sources, including published works, official documents, and the like. An examination of the Panchayati Raj system's contribution to rural development in Jharkhand has been presented here.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Table 1: Physical progress under NRLP in 2016-2017

S. N.	In Numbers	Status of March, 2016	Yearly Target (2016-2017)	Achievement (2016-2017)	Cumulative achievement
1	Districts	20	4	4	24
	Blocks	80	42	13	93
2	Villages	3603	2829	1345	4948
3	SHGs assisted by SRLM	27493	18503	13558	41051
4	Families assisted by SRLM	347725	222029	164774	512499
5	Village Organisations formed	1489	1654	791	2280
6	Cluster Level Federation	31	96	14	45

Source: Progress Report NRLM (October 2016)

The National Rural Livelihoods Project (NRLP) is an initiative of NRLM implemented in certain high-density areas of rural areas. The World Bank provides funding for this aspect of the mission through a 25-year soft loan.

One of NRLP's goals is to improve the quality of NRLM's overall program management during the blocks of concentrated work. Investments are being made to expand the number of partnerships with the business sector, civic society, and other developmental organizations in order to facilitate the introduction of novel concepts, technologies, services, and delivery methods. So far, 41,051 SHGs have been mobilized via the NRLP, and this program has reached 4,948 communities.

PRADHAN MANTRI GRAM SADAK YOJNA

Table 2: Cumulative Physical progress of PMGSY in Jharkhand

Particulars	Habitation				New Construction Length (in Km)
	1000+	500+	250+	Total	
Net Aim/Target	1977	3723	5409	11109	21787
Sanctions till Phase XIV	1881	3331	3869	9081	21865
Completed till October, 2016	1685	2271	2011	5967	13607
Balance to be accomplished from sanctioned Projects	196	1060	1858	3114	8258
GOI sanctioned Baanced	96	392	1540	2028	2900

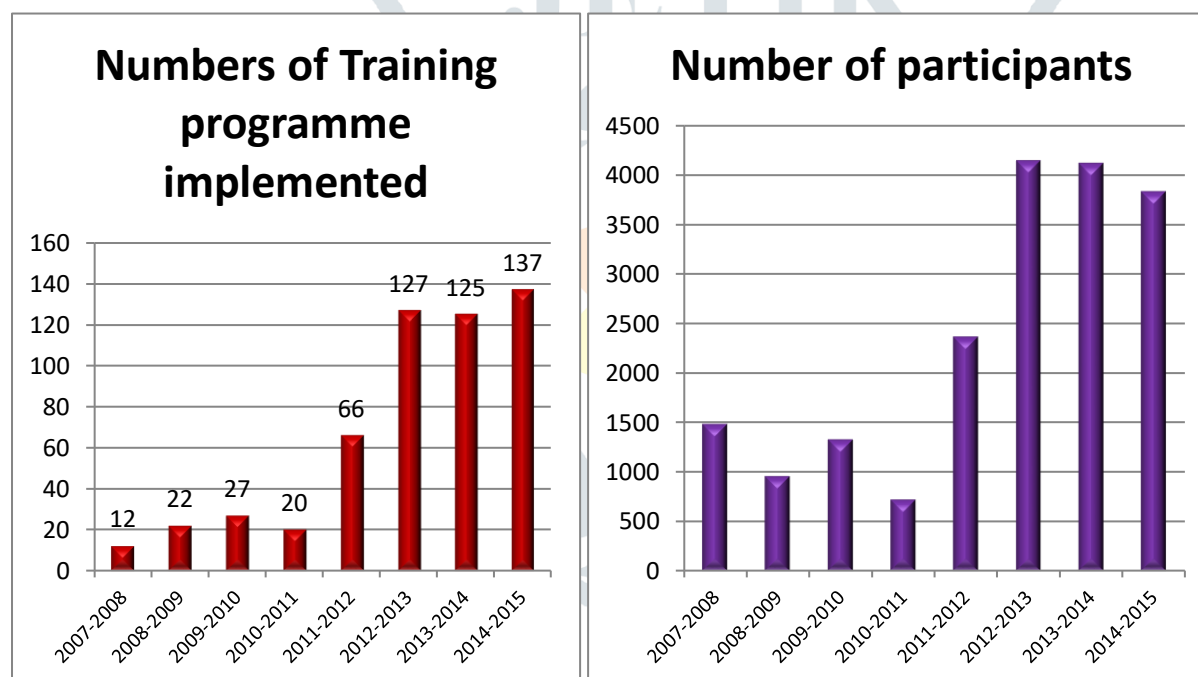
Source: Department of Rural Development, Government of Jharkhand

The major goal of the PMGSY is to link all eligible disconnected habitations in rural regions by building all-weather roads (with the appropriate culverts and cross-drainage structures, which are operational throughout the year). Communities with 1000+ residents and those with 500+ residents were to be linked in the first phase. Because of the second phase's focus on populating the region's hills and forests, unique plans were developed to link communities of 250 people or more. It was the federal government that paid for the program at first, but starting in 2015-16, the cost is being split 60-40 between Washington and the states. As a means of fair housing allocation, a block-level core network was established to make sanctioning decisions according on execution capability and historical performance. The Jharkhand State Rural Road Development Authority (JSRRDA) has been tasked with overseeing the program's smooth rollout throughout the state. This is a summary table of the tangible results achieved so far in Jharkhand as a result of this initiative.

Table 3: Details of Training conducted in SIRD

Year	Numbers of Training programme implemented	Number of participants
2007-2008	12	1492
2008-2009	22	963
2009-2010	27	1334
2010-2011	20	723
2011-2012	66	2370
2012-2013	127	4148
2013-2014	125	4120
2014-2015	137	3835

Source: Department of Rural Development, Government of Jharkhand



Institute of State Rural Affairs The State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD) conducts studies and creates strategies to improve rural areas in both quality and quantity via technological advancements in all areas of expertise.

Training the many government and non-government workers who play a role in rural development is SIRD's top priority. Specifically, the program aims to provide participants with the following skills and knowledge-

- Problems in rural areas may be better understood with knowledge of social and behavioral viewpoints.
- Providing training in the methods of planning, carrying out, assessing, and refining rural improvement projects.

- Community Mobilization Strategies should be made available to those living in rural areas.

CONCLUSION

Bringing power and resources closer to the people, particularly the poor, is a core tenet of any functioning democracy, and decentralization and local government are increasingly seen as essential to this end. Decentralized decision making helps ensure the economy grows steadily and sustainably, while participatory planning incorporates the needs of the public when developing and implementing policies.

The state's rural population is being helped along in their progress through the Department of Rural Development's many programs and initiatives. Most of the department's programs are distinguished by the fact that they are overseen and controlled by those who stand to benefit from them. So, it is clear that the initiatives have improved people's quality of life and ability to make a living. Rural Jharkhand has the potential to be the state's economic engine if the department is able to execute its program in a similar fashion and increase its grievance redressal component.

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