

Role of Panchayat Raj Institutions in Development of Primary Education

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Abstract:

As far as education is concerned, it is an important instrument for all-round development of the people. It is only an instrument which develops the society and nation at large. Education is an important tool of harmonious development of the people such as intellectual, social, economic, spiritual etc. It is only an instrument which develops the sense of humanity and sense of adjustment among the people to have better adjustment between man and environment. Education is an important process of harmonious development of the nation-social, economic, industrial and agricultural. Education trains people to face the challenges and make their lives better and luxurious etc. It develops sense of responsibility of citizenship among students and people to understand the importance of education in life. Education is an important weapon which develops the sense of responsibility as citizens towards rural development and management through Panchayatiraj system for maintaining the sustainable development. As far as Panchayatiraj institutions are concerned, they play a very significant role in development of primary education, health, agricultural developments, women and child development and women participation in local government etc.

The Panchayatiraj institutions are important systems which play a vital role in rural development and management of all spheres etc. Panchayatiraj institutions are the backbone of village/rural development which inculcate the sense of care of rural development and rural management for sustainable development. The various types of programmes for rural developments such as basic primary education, health centres, cottage industries, agriculture development, and agriculture marketing, transportations and others village developments run under Panchayatiraj system/village developments authority. Panchayatiraj institutions also work for the rural development and protect the environment. Panchayatiraj institutions play a vital role in development of primary education. Education is an important tool which cultivates the sense of responsibility and care among students and people towards rural development, how to develop the rural area and how to sustain the rural development? The

sustainable development of rural can be done only in healthy environment and through quality education. Without quality education and healthy environment, the sustainable development is impossible. Indeed, Panchayatiraj institutions can play a vital role in development of primary education and sustaining development of rural area. The primary education is the main instrument/source of all round development of the village people; it develops the various skills among the students to face the challenges of life. It is fact that Panchayatiraj institutions are the main system of village development through primary education, health service, agriculture, road transportation, women and child care and agri-business can be developed. Panchayatiraj institutions are the main source for development of primary education through its shiksha samitis and Shiksha mitras and other samitis. The Panchayatiraj institutions play an important role in implementing the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) successfully. Really, the Panchayatiraj institutions are important instrument which is playing a vital role in eradication of illiteracy and facilitating the primary education at large extent.

Key words: Panchayati Raj, Institutions, Primary Education

INTRODUCTION

Panchayats have been the backbone of the Indian villages since the beginning of recorded history. Gandhiji, the father of the nation, in 1946 had aptly remarked that the Indian Independence must begin at the bottom and every village ought to be a Republic or Panchayat having powers. Gandhiji's dream has been translated into reality with the introduction of the three-tier Panchayati Raj system to ensure people's participation in rural reconstruction. Panchayati Raj is a three-tier system of administration for the development of rural areas, with the Gram Panchayat at the village level, the Panchayat Samiti 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. The Panchayati Raj Movement was launched in the State on 2 October 1961. Education is an important process of harmonious development of the nation-social, economic, industrial and agricultural. Education trains the people to face the challenges and make their lives better and luxurious etc. It develops the sense of responsibility of citizenship among students and people to understand the importance of education in life.

Education is an important weapon which develops the sense of responsibility as citizens towards rural development and management through Panchayatiraj system for maintaining the sustainable development.

CONCEPT OF PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS

The term 'panchayat raj' is relatively new, having originated during the British administration. 'Raj' literally means governance or government. Mahatma Gandhi advocated Panchayati Raj, a decentralized form of Government where each village is responsible for its own affairs, as the foundation of India's political system. His term for such a vision was "Gram Swaraj" (Village Self-governance). It was adopted by state governments during the 1950s and 60s as laws were passed to establish Panchayats in various states. It also found backing in the Indian Constitution with the 73rd amendment in 1993 to accommodate the idea. The Amendment Act of 1993 contains provision for devolution of powers and responsibilities to the panchayats to both for preparation of plans for economic development and social justice and for implementation in relation to twenty-nine subjects listed in the eleventh schedule of the constitution, Panchayati Raj is a three-tier system of administration for the development of rural areas, with the Gram Panchayat at the village level, the Panchayat Samiti 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. The Panchayati Raj Movement was launched in the State on 2 October 1961. Three tiers of the Panchayati Raj the Gram Panchayat, the Panchayat Samiti, and the Zila Parishad are described below:

CONCEPT OF GRAM PANCHAYATS

Forming a part of Indian customs and traditions, the institution of gram panchayats in the villages is as old as Indian History. Panchayat system is well entrenched in the very mind and thinking of Indian villagers. "God lives in five" is still a well admitted doctrine of the village community especially in the Punjab. In the olden days panchayats had been wielding a great influence upon the village life economic, social and political. These were full-fledged

miniature autonomous republics. The details of the working of the panchayats in the villages of this district are not clearly known for want of records, but the panchayats in the villages of this district did exercise sufficient revenue, judicial, municipal and administrative functions. Panchayati Or Panchayat Raj is a system of governance in which gram panchayats are the basic units of administration. It has 3 levels: village, block and district.

CONCEPT OF EDUCATION

As far as education is concerned, it is an important instrument for all round development of the people. It is only an instrument which develops the society and nation at large. Education is an important tool of harmonious development of the people such as intellectual, social, economic, spiritual etc. It is only an instrument which develops the sense of humanity and sense of adjustment among the people to have better adjustment between man and environment. Education is an important process of harmonious development of the nation-social, economic industrial and agricultural. Education trains the people to face the challenges and make their lives better and luxurious etc. It develops the sense of responsibility of citizenship among students and people to understand the importance of education in life. Education is an important weapon which develops the sense of responsibility as citizens towards rural development and management through Panchayat Raj system for maintaining the sustainable development. As far as role of education is concerned, education is a process of all round development of individual personality. It is an important instrument of mental, social, and economic development of the individuals. True education must make the individual free and easy instead of making sophisticated and complex. Education is the light of life which can bring about the concept of self-rule and sovereign democracy in the lives of people. It conveys different meaning in different regions under different spheres.

DECENTRALIZATION & PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS (PRIS)

It is more than seven years since the Constitution 73rd Amendment Act 1992 came into force. Most of the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) constituted under the new Act are completing their first five year tenure. Therefore, it is an appropriate time for appraising the functioning of PRIs in different States so as to reflect on emerging trends and to identify the impediments that have emerged in the process of democratic decentralization.

VILLAGE LEVEL PANCHAYAT

It is called a Panchayat at the village level. It is a local body working for the good of the village. The number of members usually ranges from 7 to 31; occasionally, groups are larger, but they never have fewer than 7 members. The block-level institution is called the Panchayat Samiti. The district-level institution is called the Zilla Parishad.

INTERMEDIATE LEVEL PANCHAYAT

Panchayat samiti is a local government body at the tehsil or Taluka level in India. It works for the villages of the Tehsil or Taluka that together are called a Development Block. The Panchayat Samiti is the link between the Gram Panchayat and the district administration. There are a number of variations of this institution in various states. It is known as Mandal Praja Parishad in Andhra Pradesh, Taluka panchayat in Gujarat, Mandal Panchayat in Karnataka, etc. In general it's a kind of Panchayati raj at higher level.

CONSTITUTION

It is composed of ex-officio members (all sarpanchas of the panchayat samiti area, the MPs and MLAs of the area and the SDO of the subdivision), co-opted members (representatives of SC/ST and women), associate members (a farmer of the area, a representative of the cooperatives societies and one of the marketing services) and some elected members. The samiti is elected for 5 years and is headed by the chairman and the deputy chairman.

Departments

The common departments in the Samiti are as follows:-

1. General administration
2. Finance
3. Public works
4. Agriculture
5. Health
6. Education
7. Social welfare

8. Information Technology and others.

There is an officer for every department. A government appointed block development officer is the executive officer to the samiti and the chief of its administration the department of implements schemes for the development of agriculture.

FUNCTIONS OF PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS (PRIS)

Establishment of primary health centres and primary schools.

1. Supply of drinking water, drainage, construction/repair of roads.
2. Development of cottage and small-scale industries and opening of cooperative societies.
3. Establishment of youth organizations.
4. This matrix summarizes the work done by various PRI support organizations in India.
5. Organization's efforts are categorized by activity focus and by sector focus. For the most part.,
6. Organizations do not fit a specific activity focus to a particular sector but instead use a variety of.
7. Approaches across sectors. Brief descriptions of activity and sector focuses follow.

Powers and Responsibilities of Panchayati Raj (PRIS)

According to the Constitution, Panchayats shall be given powers and authority to function as institutions of self-government. The following powers and responsibilities are to be delegated to Panchayats at the appropriate level:-

- a. Preparation of Plan for economic development and social justice.
- b. Implementation of schemes for economic development and social justice in relation to 29 subjects given in Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution.
- c. To levy, collect and appropriate taxes, duties, tolls and fees.

ROLE OF PANCHAYATS IN SOCIAL MOBILIZATION AND PARTICIPATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

Panchavati Raj system has provided avenues for facilitating people's participation at the grass-root level in the following ways:

- a. Gram Sabha will provide an open forum for discussion on various village level development activities there by ensuring peoples participation.
- b. Representation of weaker sections in the decision making process.
- c. Empowering rural women through an induction of 1/3 reservation in the Panchayati Raibodies.

PANCHAYATI RAJ SYSTEM AND MICRO LEVEL PLANNING

Planned development being an essential feature of Indian economy, Panchayati Raj Institutions have to play an effective role in the preparation of planning for socio economic development of the rural areas. Each tier has got responsibilities to plan for the socio economic development of the rural people as per their felt need.

The Status of Panchayati Raj Institutions:

- i. Conduct of Panchayat Elections,
- ii. Devolution of Financial Powers;
- iii. Devolution of Functions and Functionaries:
- iv. Constitution of District Planning Committees (DPCs);
- v. Status of Gram Sabha;
- vi. Act 40 of 1996:
- vii. Checks and Balances over PRIs and Accountability

The Salient Features of the Act are:-

1. To provide 3-tier system of Panchayati Raj for all the States having population of over 20 Lakhs.
2. To hold Panchayat Elections regularly every 5 years.
3. To provide reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Women (not less than 33%).
4. To appoint State Finance Commission to make recommendations as regards the financial powers of the Panchayats.

5. To constitute District Planning Committee to prepare draft development plan for the district as a whole.

FUNCTIONING OF PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS (PRIS)

Panchayati Raj Institutions - the grass-roots units of self-government-have been proclaimed as the vehicles of socio-economic transformation in rural India. Effective and meaningful functioning of these bodies would depend on active involvement, contribution and participation of its citizens both male and female. Gandhiji's dream of every village being a republic and Panchayats having powers has been translated into reality with the introduction of the three-tier Panchayati Raj system to enlist people's participation in rural reconstruction. April 24, 1993 is a landmark day in the history of Panchayati Raj in India as on this day the Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act, 1992 came into force to provide constitutional status to the Panchayat Raj institutions.

FUNCTIONS OF PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS

Panchayati Raj institutions are main instruments of village local government which play a vital role in enhancement of primary education, health; agricultural developments, women and child development and women participation in local government etc.

The Panchayatiraj institutions are an important system which play a vital role in rural development and management of all spheres etc. Panchayatiraj institutions are the backbone of village/rural development which inculcate the sense of care of rural development and rural management for sustainable development. The various types of programmes for rural developments such as basic primary education, health centers, cottage industries, agriculture development, and agriculture marketing, transportations and other village developments run under panchayatiraj system/village developments authority.

Panchayatiraj institutions also work for the rural development and protection of environment. Panchayatiraj institutions play a vital role in development of primary education. Education is an important tool which cultivates the sense of responsibility and care among students and people towards rural development and their village surroundings, how to develop the rural area and how to sustain the rural development.

DEVELOPMENT OF VILLAGE THROUGH PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS(PRIS)

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ROLE OF EDUCATION IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Education is an important process of harmonious development of the nation-social, economic, industrial and agricultural. Education trains the people to face the challenges and make their lives better and luxurious etc. It develops the sense of responsibility of citizenship among students and people to understand the importance of education in life. Education is an important weapon which develops the sense of responsibility as citizens towards rural development and management through Panchayatiraj system for maintaining the sustainable development. As far as role of education is concerned, education is a process of all round development of individuals' personality. It is an important instrument of mental, social, and economic development of the individuals. True education must make the individual free and easy instead of making sophisticated and complex. Education is the light of life which can bring about the concept of self-rule and sovereign democracy in the lives of people. It conveys different meaning for different regions under different spheres.

ROLE OF PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS IN DEVELOPMENT OF PRIMARY EDUCATION

Panchayati Raj institutions are the main body of village/local government that play a very significant role in development of village especially primary education, health,

agricultural developments, women and child development and women participation in local government etc.

The Panchayatiraj institutions are important system which play a vital role in rural development and management of all spheres etc. Panchayatiraj institutions are the backbone of village/rural development which inculcate the sense of care of rural development and rural management for sustainable development. The various types of programmes for rural developments such as basic primary education, health centres, cottage industries, agriculture development, and agriculture marketing, transportations and others village developments run under panchayatiraj system/village developments authority. Panchayatiraj institutions also work for the rural development and protect the environment.

Panchayatiraj institutions play a vital role in development of primary education. Education is an important tool which cultivates the sense of responsibility and care among students and people towards rural development, how to develop the rural area and how to sustain the rural development? The sustainable development of rural can be done only through healthy environment and quality education. Without quality education and healthy environment the sustainable development village/rural area is impossible. The primary education is totally controlled by the Gram Panchayat/Gran Shabha. The members of gram sabha play an active role in activation and implementation of primary education. They play a very vital role in development in primary education at village level. The Panchayatiraj Institutions play a very important role in enhancement of primary education in eradication of illiteracy and fulfilment of Universalization of Primary Education (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan-SSA). It is a fact that PanchayatRaj institutions play a very vital role in enhancement of primary education.

CONCLUSION

Indeed, Panchayati Raj Institutions can play a vital role in development of primary education and sustaining development of rural area. The primary education is the main instrument/source of all round development of the village people, it develops the various skills among the student to face the challenges of life. It is a fact that panchayatiraj institutions are the main sources of all round development of village. Panchayati Raj Institutions are playing an important role in developments of primary education, health service, agriculture,

road transportation, women and child care and agri-business etc. Panchayatiraj institutions are the main source for development of primary education through its shiksha committees (Samitis) and shiksha mitras and other various committees. The Panchayatiraj Institutions play an important role in implementing the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) successfully. Really, the Panchayatiraj Institutions are an important instrument which are playing a vital role in eradication of illiteracy and facilitating the primary education to a large extent.

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