

(8) ^{NO} What are the village Panchayat programmes in rural development? / function and develop NABARD)

Ans

Panchayati Raj institutions, the grass root of local self government have been considered as instruments of socio economic transformation in rural India. Involvement of people at the grass root level is the most important means of bringing about socio-economic development. Panchayati Raj is identified as institutional expression of democratic decentralization in India. Decentralization of power to the panchayats is seen as a means of empowering people and involving them in decision making process. Local governments being closer to the people can be more responsive to local needs and can make better use of resources. Panchayati Raj is considered as an instrument to ensure democracy and socio-economic transformation.

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2) Panchayati Raj in Independent India: → The task of strengthening Panchayati Raj System fell on the Indian government formed after independence. It was clear that India a country of villages had to strengthen village panchayats to strengthen democracy. Mahatma Gandhi was strongly believed in Gram Swaraj ~~pleaded~~ pleaded for the transfer

The first organized effort to ~~use~~ tackle the problem of rural India was made through community development programme in 1952 and National extension service in 1953. The programme was based on an integrated approach to the various aspects of rural development. The leader of the Panchayat was generally called the mukhya a position which is elected. Various committees on Panchayat Raj: -

(i) Balwant Rai Mehta (1957)

(ii) V.T. Krishnamachari (1960)

(iii) Takhatmal Jain study group (1966)

(iv) G.V.K. Rao committee (1985)

(v) Ashok Mehta committee (1977)

(vi) Sarkaria Commission (1986)

(vii) Dr. L.M. Singhvi committee (1987)

⇒ Bihar Panchayat Raj Act (2006) - An act to replace the Bihar Panchayat Raj Act, 1993 as amended up to date. This Act may be called the Bihar Panchayat Raj Act, 2006.

2) Declaration of Gram Panchayat Area: -

(a) Subject to the general or special orders of the government, the district magistrate may, by notification in the district gazette, declare any local area comprising a village or a group of

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contiguous villages or part thereof to be a gram Panchayat area with a population within its territory as nearly as seven thousand.

(b) If the State Election Commission, suo motu or on receipt of a written representation from an aggrieved person, is of the opinion that there is sufficient reason for doing so, may review the legality and propriety of any Gram Panchayat.

(c) Every Gram Panchayat ~~and~~ shall be a body corporate by the name of its Gram Panchayat and shall have perpetual succession and a common seal and subject to such restrictions as are imposed by or under this Act or any other enactment.

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* Programmes of Rural development :-

- (A) Gram Swarozgar Yojana Swarnjayanti (GSY)
- (B) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)
- (C) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
- (D) Indira Awas Yojana
- (E) NABARD (National Bank for Agriculture and rural development)

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(A) MAN NERUVA → It is also known as NREGA to read more launched by 2nd Feb 2006 as a momentous initiative towards pro-poor growth. For the 1st time, rural communities have been given not just a development programme but also a regime of rights. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (NREGA) guarantees 100 days of employment in a financial year to any rural household whose adult members are willing to unskilled manual work.

(B) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana:— Rural Road connectivity is not only a key component of rural development by promoting access to economic and social services and thereby generating increased agricultural incomes and productive employment opportunities in India, it is also as a result, a key ingredient in ensuring sustainable poverty reduction. The PMGSY is a 100% centrally sponsored scheme. 50% of the cost on high speed diesel is ~~is~~ earmarked for this programme.

(C) Indira Awas Yojana:— Housing is one of the basic requirements for human survival. For a normal citizen owning a house provides significant economic security and status in society.