



STUDY ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF THE RESPONDENTS GRAM PANCHAYAT IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN DISTRICT KANPUR DEHAT (UTTAR PRADESH), INDIA

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Abstract

The study was carried out during the year 2013-2014 the blocks Akbarpur, Derapur and Maitha district Kanpur dehat. The Village Panchayats very often occur in efficiency wrong working procedure and in effectiveness rampant in the village. In the course of rural development, it was considered to select active village Panchayats and then generalize for their evaluation for this purpose frequent visit the village and block level officers and District Panchayati Raj officer were made and finally fifteen Village Panchayats were selected randomly. The majority of age group of 25-50 year participated more in functioning of Village Panchayats as compared to age group of upto 25 and above 50 years whose level of participation was 50.00 per cent, (30.00 per cent) and 20.00 per cent, respectively. The majority (43.33 per cent) of the respondent's belonged to backward caste took more interest in the activities of Village Panchayats as compared to higher caste (33.33 per cent) and schedule caste 23.34 percentages that still needed motivation. It was also confirmed from the study that majority (43.33 per cent) of respondents were having mixed houses as compared to Kachcha (26.67 per cent) and Pucca (30.00 per cent) houses. The majority nuclear family 56.67 percentage respondent and joint families in 43.33% were respectively in family.

Key words : Socio-economic profile, Villages Panchayats and Rural development.

Introduction

Gram Panchayats as units of local self government, have existed in India since olden days. Keeping in view the importance of Panchayats in the rural administration India, the framers of Indian Constitution have provided, as a directive principle of State Policy, Article 40 which makes provisions for establishing Panchayats as well as endowing them with adequate powers. Through, the 73rd amendment to the Constitution, provisions have been made for the three tier Panchayat System ensuring elections to various Panchayats at a fixed interval and adequate powers to the Panchayats for discharge of their duties, Gram Panchayat at the level of a village or at the level of a group of villages, Zilla Panchayat at the level of a district and block (Janpad). Panchayat at the intermediate level have also been provided. At the same time regular elections to these three tier Panchayats at five year intervals have been ensured. The history of village Panchayats as corporate unit dates from Vedic times. The old village administration used in discharge

certain judicial functions as well functions concerning internal defence and security, public works and collection of state taxes. According to old records the Panchayat literally means a council of five elders' chosen to look after the welfare of the village or for deciding an issue, whatever its significance in the past. While, it has now lost its implications, old village in idea was more or less a self supporting miniature village Republics. It managed its own affairs and noted out justices to the satisfaction to the villagers. The Panchayat was responsible for all round rural development. The British gave a serious jerk to these village respondents and thus lost its power and prestige. Administration and justice become highly centralized. Panchayat slowly become defunct and absolute. By the middle of nineteenth century, this ancient village council's had practically disappeared.

The gram sabha is a concept intending to represent ordinary people's need and wishes which appeals to the general to the mass of population of class, caste gender distinction and political partnership. The gram panchayat enable each and every of the village to participate in

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decision making at the local level. It is a constitutional body consisting all person registered in the elected person a village panchayat. It's provided a political issue forum to people in the village to meet and discuss their common problem conceptually, understand the need and appraisal the community. Like the Panchayats in rural areas, Municipal Corporations, Municipal Councils and Nagar Panchayats, in urban areas have been provided in the Constitution by the 74th Constitutional amendment, for the self-governance in urban areas. Provision has also been made for regular and compulsory elections at a fixed interval to these urban bodies. The transfer of political power on August, 15, 1947 from British to Indian hands, had meant, in effect, the handling over key of administration to the people representative at the central and state levels. The fruits of democracy, however, could not immediately travel to level below that of the state. The Planning Commission appointed a committee in the year 1958 known as 'Commission on Plan Projects'. The committee was to study the industrial scheme of the It is expected that villagers, who know their limitation, resources and capabilities through their process may be mobilized into a mightily movement that will not only increases food production, but also help in changing the face of the country. In order to have regular elections to Gram Panchayats and urban bodies after a fixed period of time provisions have been made by Articles 243-K and 243-ZA, for the establishment of a State.

Research Methodology

The study was carried out the blocks Akbarpur, Derapur and Maitha District Kanpur dehat. The Village Panchayats very often occur in efficiency wrong working procedure and in effectiveness rampant in the village. In the course of rural development, it was considered to select active village Panchayats and then generalize for their evaluation for this purpose frequent visit the village and block level officers and District Panchayati Raj officer were made and finally fifteen Village Panchayats were selected randomly. During to limitation of time, finds the 150 respondents were selected from eight Village Panchayats area under the area of study jurisdiction of development blocks. Rank order is the priority expressed by the farmers about the constraints and remedial measures of the functioning of Village Panchayats.

The percentage was used in this study to find the socio-economic condition of respondents. The formula is given below.

$$\text{Percentage} = \frac{\text{Number of respondents belonging to the particular category}}{\text{Total number of respondents}}$$

Results and Discussion

The respondents of age group of 25-50 participated more in functioning of Village Panchayats as compared to age group of up to 25 and above 50 years whose level of participation was 50.00%, 30.00% and 20.00 per cent, respectively. The majority (43.33%) of the respondent's belonged to backward caste took more interest in the activities of Village Panchayats as compared to higher caste (33.33%) and schedule caste 23.34 percentages that still needed motivation. Most of the respondents (36.00%) belonged to illiterate group while 10.67 percent respondents had graduate level. It is less than all of these categories. It was also confirmed from the study that majority (510.33%) of the respondents were having upto 1 hectare size of holding followed by the respondents were having land holding as 1-2 ha and above 2 ha, respectively. Further the study made it clear that majority of 46.67% respondents belonged to family size of above 8 members compared to 6-8 members and 1-5 member's family size. The majority nuclear family 56.67 percentage respondent and joint family in 43.33% was respectively in family. The majority 44.00% of the respondents engaged in farming. Compared to farming + A.H. and farming with miscellaneous sources of income engaged as 29.33% and 26.67%, respectively. It was also confirmed from the study that majority (43.33%) of respondents were having mixed houses as compared to Kachcha (26.67%) and Pucca (30.00%) houses. It was analysed that the 60.00% of the respondents depended on Tubewell irrigation as compared to canal (30.67%) and ponds (9.33%) irrigation. The majority (46.67%) of the respondents were having no participation in any organization as compared to member of one organization (31.33%) and members of more than one organization (22.00%). The majority (49.33%) of the respondents where having Medium economic status as compared to Higher 26.67% and lower (24.00%) economic status. Similarly the items of sources of credit availability of the respondents availed credit facilities from the Bank 51.33% and compared to informal sources of credit, paying higher rate of interest.

Conclusion

It is concluded from above study that most of respondents of age group of 25-50 participated more in functioning of Village Panchayats as compared to age group of upto 25 and above 50 years whose level of

Table 1 : Profile-psychological profile of the Gram Panchayat respondents: N = 150.

Profile contents of respondents	No. of respondents	Percentage
Age group		
Up to 25 years (Younger)	45	30.00
25-50 years (Middle)	75	50.00
Above 50 years (Old)	30	20.00
Caste		
Upper caste	50	33.33
Backward caste	65	43.33
Scheduled caste	35	23.34
Level of education		
Up to Primary School	54	36.00
Junior High School	45	30.00
High School & Intermediate	35	23.33
Graduate	16	10.67
Land holdings		
Marginal land holding (upto1)	77	51.33
Small land holding (1-2)	50	33.33
Big land holding (Above 2)	23	15.34
Size of family		
1-5 members	35	23.33
6-8 members	45	30.00
Above 8 members	70	46.67
Type of family		
Joint Family	65	43.33
Nuclear Family	85	56.67
Occupation		
Farming	66	44.00
Farming + A.H.	44	29.33
Farming + miscellaneous sources of income	40	26.67
Housing pattern		
Kachcha house	40	26.67
Mixed house	65	43.33
Pucca house	45	30.00
Sources of irrigation		
Canal	46	30.67
Tube well	90	60.00
Ponds	14	9.33

Table 1 continued....

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Social participation		
No affiliation in any organization	70	46.67
Member of one organization only	47	31.33
Member of more than one organization	33	22.00
Annual income		
Lower (Rs.15000-20000)	36	24.00
Medium(Rs.20000-35000)	74	49.33
Higher (Above Rs.35000)	40	26.67
Sources of credit		
A.	Formal Sources of Credit :	
	1. Bank	77
	2. Land development Bank	27
B.	Informal sources of credit :	
	1. Village money lenders	32
	2. Miscellaneous sources	14

participation was respectively. The majority of the respondent's belonged to backward caste took more interest in the activities of Village Panchayats and followed by most of the respondents' belonged to illiterate group, that most of respondents belonged to family size of above 8 members compared. It is also evident, that farmers were interested about to rural development, rural health education, animal husbandry and village administration. About the village problem illiteracy, primary education for boys and girls and medical facilities for villager's are top most constraints as expressed by Gram panchayats. It can be improved by the village's must be motivated for the participation in the meeting of rural development.

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