



Rural Development in gram panchayat role in Mant Tehsil of Mathura district of Uttar Pradesh: India

Rakesh Kumar¹, SS Yadav², RB Singh^{3*}

^{1,2} Department of Geography, K.R. College, Mathura, Uttar Pradesh, India

² Department of Zoology, School of Life Sciences, Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Khandari Campus, Agra, Uttar Pradesh, India

Abstract

Gram panchayats are play an important role after independence in India. The plan documents of both Central and State Governments and various committees have emphasized the importance of these bodies. Rural development in India is one of the most important factors for the growth of economy because India is primarily an agriculture based country. Rural population to participate in rural development programmes for improving their quality of life, socio-economic growth for poor people in rural areas. The development of rural areas has a bearing on improved agricultural production and related economic activities, availability of natural and financial resources and their development. The present investigation mainly deals with to study of information to policies run by gram panchayat in Mant Tehsil of Mathura district of Uttar Pradesh (India). The relevant data for the study was collected through survey. The work allocated to the rural development and Panchayat Raj Department are as under run many policy.

Keywords: Rural development, gram panchayat, Mant Tehsil, Mathura

Introduction

The gram panchayats are play an important role in the rural development in India after independence. The plan documents of both the Central and State Governments and various committees have emphasized the importance of these bodies in the policy. Five year plans are laid the emphasis on the role of panchayats in the rural developments. The rural development in India is one of the most important factors for the growth of the Indian economy. India is primarily an agriculture based country while agriculture contributes nearly one-fifth of the gross domestic products. Increase in the growth of agriculture, the Government has planned several programmes pertaining to the rural development in India. Uttar Pradesh State has 75 District, 822 Blocks, 1,07,452 Villages, 51,976 Gram panchayats and 8,135 Nyaya panchayats. There are about 1.4 million peoples who live in India out of it the populations of Uttar Pradesh is about 19,98,12,341 crore out of them about 15,53,17,278 in rural and about 4,44,95,063 in urban areas. Uttar Pradesh is first state in India who has most population. Present manuscript mainly deals with an attempts is to study the role of gram panchayats in rural development in general and villages in Mant Tehsil of Mathura district of Uttar Pradesh (India) in rural areas. Panchayat Raj is a three tier system of Administration for the development of rural areas with Gram panchayat at village level, Janpad panchayat at block level and Zila parishad at district level. It has been provide a bold and imaginative leadership for all round development of the village community. The economic uplift of the community cannot be interested to any other organization and the role of Panchayat raj Institution of rural India becomes very important.

Mathura is a city in the North-Indian State of Uttar Pradesh^[1,2] and study summarily the effect of rural

leadership on the community development programme of Uttar Pradesh in Mathura district ^[3]. The community development programme have raised a new young leadership, which is from the rural areas of the society. This leadership group has injected new values and hopes in the rural areas ^[4]. The role of gram panchayat bodies in rural development in 1959 included many castes in Towns and villages have also their own panchayats deals with business, social and religious matters. Royal commission describes the village in India as 'The typical Indian village has its central residential site with an open space for a pond and cattle stand'. In this study to present the many people still think first of economists growth, in relation to poverty reduction could fundamentally be limited to measures to promote growth. If there was low growth, it would not be possible to reduce poverty decisively. However, a number of studies should the development of growth and decline in poverty running parallel on the ther hand show that despite high economic growth, poverty is not reduced ^[5]. Appropriate information will empower in rural India and enable people to know their rights and opportunities and help the to their potential and biodiversity is an reducing available in rural India ^[6].

Materials and methods

In the present investigation mainly deals with the information to policies run by gram panchayat in Mant Tehsil of Mathura district of Uttar Pradesh (India). The relevant data for the study was collected through survey, books, research papers and internet. There are 10 Blocks i.e. Baldeo, Mant, Chhata, Chohmuha, Farah, Goverdhan. Raya. Mathura sadar, Nohjhil, Nandgaon; 5 Tehsil i.e. Mant, Mahavan, Chhata, Goverdhan, Mathura sadar; 479 Gram panchayat; 880 Villages and 25,47,184 population in Mathura district of Uttar Pradesh (India). There are 3 Blocks

i.e. Raya, Mant and Baldeo; 267 villages; 4,39,127 population and 72,571 house hold which covers 731 square Km area in Mant Tehsil of Mathura district.

Results and discussion

Role of Rural Development Department

The role of Rural Development Department of Uttar Pradesh is implementing a number of programmes and schemes in the rural areas [7] of the state. The main aim of these programmes is to reduce to the lowest income category, to reduce involuntary unemployment and under employment to negligible levels, increase access of the poor to social services and infrastructural development of the rural areas. The main objectives of various poverty alleviation and employment generation schemes are given as follows:

1. Reduction of rural poverty.
2. Employment generation in rural areas.
3. Development of rural infrastructure.
4. Rural housing for rural poor.
5. Removal of regional imbalance.
6. Community participation.

Role of Administrative Division

There are 75 Zila Panchayat, 18 Divisions, 75 District, 915 Urban Bodies, 8135 Nyaya Panchayats, 13 Municipal Corporation, 226 Municipal Boards, 59163 Gram Panchayat, 822 Development Blocks, 1,07,452 Villages and 19,98,12,341 Population i.e. 104480510 male and 9,53,31,831 female in Uttar Pradesh state. While 10 Blocks. 479 Gram panchayat, 880 Villages and 25, 47, 184 population are in Mathura district of Uttar Pradesh (India). In order to enable these panchayat raj institutions to function more independently and necessary Notification under Administrative decentralization of power have been issued and accordingly the Panchayat Raj Institutions are implementing various development programmes in rural areas of Mathura district of Uttar Pradesh. There are 4,39,127 population i.e.2,35,378 male and 2,03,749 female; 3 block; 267 villages and 72,571 house hold in Mant Tehsil of Mathura district (U.P.).

Role of Secretary to Government of Uttar Pradesh

Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department is the Head of the Department and is overall in-charge of the implementation of all the schemes and service matters of officers, staff members, formation of policy matters and also supervising the entire activities of the Rural Development Department. Further, the Secretary to the Uttar Pradesh Government, Panchayat Raj is dealing with implementation of Uttar Pradesh Panchayat Raj Act 1993 and all the matters connected with rural development. The work allocated to the Additional Chief Secretary to Government of Uttar Pradesh and the Secretary to Government (Panchayat Raj), Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department of Rural Development are as under policy.

Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)

The Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) was launched in April 1999 after restructuring the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) an allied programmes. It is the only self employment programme currently being implemented for the rural poor peoples. The main objective of the SGSY is to bring the assisted

Swarozgar is above the poverty line by providing them income generating assests through bank credit and Government subsidy. The Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana Scheme is being implemented on cost sharing basis of 75:25 between the Centre and State Government. About 2737 lakh Self Help Groups (SHGs) have been formed and 9321 Lakh Swarozgar have been assisted with a total outlay of Rs 93,340.32 crore upto December 2007.

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) was launched on 25th December, 2000 with the main objectives of the providing all weather roads with necessary culverts and cross drainage structure, which is operate throughout the year, to the eligible unconnected habitations in the rural areas. The programme was covers with connecting all habitations having population of 500 persons and above as per 2001 census in plain areas and in respect of the Hill States i.e. North East, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttarakhand. The desert areas are as identified in the desert development programme and the Tribal areas and in the selected Tribal and Backward Districts under Integrated Action Plan (IAP) as identified by Ministry of Home Affairs and Planning Commission [8], having population of 250 persons and above as per 2001 census. It also has an element of upgradation through it is not central to the programme.

Implementation of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in the Uttar Pradesh State as Physical and Financial performance are describes as follows:

1. As regards physical progress; out of total 16,487 road works measuring 42,902 Km of length road sanctioned and Uttar Pradesh State has completed 15,080 road works measuring 39,959 Km of length till August, 2012.
2. As regards financial progress; out of the total value of projects amounting to Rs. 10,663 crore sanctioned, an amount of Rs. 9,739 crore has been released and an amount of Rs. 9,491 crore has been utilised by the State of Uttar Pradesh till August, 2012.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) Scheme:

A gender analysis of the programme is necessary to make the rural assests generation an inclusive process and address the crises underlying an increasing the poverty in India. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is a job Scheme for rural Indians. The scheme was enacted by legislation on 25th August, 2005. The MGNREGA Scheme was provides a legal guarantee for at least 100 days of paid employment in every financial year to adult members of any household willing to do unskilled manual work related to Public work at the statutory minimum of Rs. 120 per day in 2009. They fail to do so the Government has pay the salary at their homes. The central Government out lay to the scheme was Rs. 4000 billion in the financial year 2010-2011. This act was introduced with the aim of improving the purchasing power of semi or unskilled rural people of India, irrespective of whether or not they full below the poverty line. Around one-third of the stipulated work force in women. The law was initially called the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) and was renamed with the prefix Mahatma Gandhi on 2nd October, 2009, Gandhi's birth anniversary day. The

MGNREGA with its guarantee of 100 days of unskilled worker for every household has been carried out as a gender sensitive scheme. It allowed for create the facilities on work site, insists that one- third of the participants are women and wages do not discriminate between male and female workers.

Conclusion

The present investigation mainly deals with the study of the information to policies run by Gram Panchayat role in rural development in Mant Tehsil of Mathura district of Uttar Pradesh (India). The work allocated to the Additional Chief Secretary to Government of Uttar Pradesh (India) and the Secretary to the Government, Panchayat Raj, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department are run under many policy. The rural development department are implementing a number of programme and schemes in the Rural areas of Uttar Pradesh state. The main aim of these programmes is to reduce the poverty, increase the assests among the families belonging to the lowest income category, reduce involuntary unemployment and under employment to negligible levels, improve access of the poor to social services and infrastructure development of the rural areas in Mant Tehsil of Mathura district of Uttar Pradesh (India). There are 10 Blocks; 479 Gram Panchayat; 880 Villages; 5 Tehsils and 25,47,184 Population in Mathura district of Uttar Pradesh while 3 Blocks; 267 Villages; 4,39,127 Population and 72,571 House hold in Mant Tehsil of Mathura district.

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