

Panchayati Raj Reforms And Rural Development

Decentralization has been reviewed as an instrument for meeting aspirations of local people in all over world In pre-independence period of India Lord Mayo was the pioneer who incorporated decentralization formula in British Raj India has embarked on decentralization process after independence So many experiences were made for the decentralization after 1950 to 1993 The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments in 1992-93 have ushered in the present phase where panchayats are described as institutions of local self-government and are expected to prepare plans for economic development and social justice Though the Constitution Amendment is considered a landmark of all sorts for strengthening the Panchayati Raj Institutions yet as reflected from the point of view of people's participation nor from the perspective of capacity of Panchayati Raj institutions to deliver in the rural areas does the Act prove to be effective Under the given state of socio-economic and political disparities and the poor capacity of the panchayats to deliver reforms are very critically required It requires initiatives for reducing inequalities making basic services available to people and enhancing the access for opportunities Reforms should be focused on fundamentals like mobilizing people responsiveness to the aspiration of various weaker sections of the society ie SC ST and females etc and provide them good quality of life This book emphasizes hiatus in legislations and their implementation at different levels Though necessary amendments are required in socio-economic and institutional reform areas for meaningful people's participation in democratic and development process and improving efficiency of panchayats to deliver

The book consistently supported by tables, figures and statistical data identifies the key factors influencing democratic decentralization. It ascertains the opinion and reasons of farmers, people's representatives and Government officials on the selected provisions of 1983 and 1993 Acts. It also identifies the perceived problems and elicits suggestions from them to make Panchayati Raj Institutions function effectively.

The Ten Papers In This Volume Form A Good Idea Of What The Rural Development Issues Are And What The Pris Can Do To Address Rural Development Concerns.

Panchayati Raj Institutions

Report, 1968

Power to the People at the Grassroots

Panchayati Raj in West Bengal

Rural Development

Policies, Methods And Strategies In Rural Development

Jayaprakash Narayan Was A Legendry Figure Of Our Time. His Life Is A Remarkable Story Of An Individual Dedicated To The Service Of Nation With Unparalleled Courage And Conviction. A Revolutionary At Heart, He Acquired A High Stature In Public Life Without Occupying Any Office. He Was A Strong Advocate Of Socialism And Sarvodaya And A Firm Believer In Democracy. His Call For

Total Revolution, The Movement To Save Democracy Against Authoritarianism, Ushered A New Era In Indian Politics. A Prominent Political Thinker And Social Reformer, He Added A New Dimension To Indian Polity And Society. This Volume Is A Tribute To His Memory. The Papers Focus On Some Of The Important Areas Of Jp S Thought And Action Such As His Concern For Democracy And Freedom, Rural Development, Panchayati Raj, Land Reforms As Well As His Relevance To The Problems Of The Present India. It Embodies The Contributions Of Many Scholars, Which Were Presented At A Seminar Held At The A.N. Sinha Institute Of Social Studies Of Which J.P. Was The Founder Chairman For First Ten Years.

Study with special reference to Dindigul District of Tamil Nadu, India.

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Debate in a Developing Country

Explorations in JP's Thought

A Public Policy Approach

Parallel Governance in Contemporary South India

Decentralisation, Need for Reforms

Dynamics of New Panchayati Raj System in India: Select states

Papers In The Volume Address Issues Like-Assessment Of Current Situation In Panchayats Participation Of Women In Local Governance, Implementation And Deviations Of Seventy Third Amendment. Self-Help Groups In Rural Development, Appropriation Of Power By Legislations, Officials Etc. Has Seven Papers By Senior Officers And Well-Known Persons.

Rural Development Is Backbone Of Total Development Of A Nation-State. Amidst The Plenty Of Literature, The Present Book Is Unique. The Salient Features Of The Present Book Are: Rural Development: Conceptual Framework; Approach, Strategic Issues, Historical Background, Concepts And Methods, Historical Analysis; Agriculture And Rural Development In The Asia-Pacific Region; Monitoring And Evaluation Mechanism Of Agrarian Reform And Rural Development; Strategies For Democratic Decentralisation, Agricultural Development And Panchayati Raj In India; Rural Development And Agriculture; Animal Husbandry, Dairy Development And Fishery; Land Reforms And Rural Development; Minimum Wages For Agricultural Labour; Indian Agriculture And Rural Development At Crossroads; The Experience Of Agrarian Change And Its Implications; Ploughman And The Moneylender; Spatio-Temporal Variations And Determinants Of Rice Cultivation In Bihar; Adoption Status Of Innovations For Paddy Production; Labour Use And Estimation Of Rice Production; And Extension Methods, Etc.No Doubt, Administrators, Policy Planners And Officials, Executing The Development Programmes At The Grass Root Level Will Be Benefited Immensely By This Book. Students, Researchers And Academics In The Field Will Also Find This Book Most Useful And Informative.

Refers to Bardhaman District, West Bengal.

Insights from India, Ghana, and Ethiopia

Concept, Approach and Strategy

Democratic Decentralisation Or Democratic Centralism

An Annotated Bibliography on Rural Development Administration and Agricultural Change in Developing Countries

Equality and Sustainable Human Development - Issues and Policy Implications

Role of Panchayati Raj Institutions for Rural Development

Focusing on Karnataka in India, this study examines the implications

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of the model of development sought to be introduced in the entire country through the governance reforms of the post-1991 period – a model that bypasses Panchayat Raj institutions (PRIs), resulting in a majority of the population being left outside the purview of development. These changes in governance resulted in, among other things, the prolific growth of NGOs in the country, particularly in Karnataka. Explaining how community-based organizations (CBOs) set up by these NGOs have made their way into rural Karnataka, this book expresses concern over how they now perform functions that rightly belong to PRIs following the 73rd Amendment to the Constitution which devolves 29 functions to local self-government, passing on the funds they receive from the centre to their district and village branches, though these should actually go to PRIs. The book argues that elected representatives have been put in place by the people at all levels, and it is they who should take decisions regarding the development of this country. In the post-liberalisation period, governance through institutions that eschew political decentralisation is fraught with hazards. Not only will avenues for the expression of people's wishes be lacking in such a scenario, but there will also be increasing inequality, resulting in a skewed development. The inclusiveness which the present government seeks will elude them unless they restore and strengthen Panchayat Raj institutions.

Institutional models, fiscal arrangements, and politics of decentralization -- Future directions

'Gender and Governance in Rural Services' provides policy-relevant knowledge on strategies to improve agricultural and rural service delivery with a focus on providing more equitable access to these services, especially for women. It focuses India, Ethiopia, and Ghana, and focuses on two public services: agricultural extension, as an example of an agricultural service, and on drinking water, as an example of rural service that is not directly related to agriculture but is of high relevance for rural women. It provides empirical microlevel evidence on how different accountability mechanisms for agricultural advisory services and drinking water provision work in practice, and analyzes factors that influence the suitability of different governance reform strategies that aim at making service provision more gender responsive. It presents major findings from the quantitative and qualitative research conducted under the project in the three countries, which are analyzed in a qualitative way to identify major patterns of accountability routes in agricultural and rural service provision and to assess their gender dimension. The book is intended for use by a wide audience interested in agricultural and rural service provision, including researchers, members of the public administration, policy makers, and staff from nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and international development agencies who are involved in the design and management of reform efforts, projects, and programs dealing with rural service provision.

Financing of Panchayati Raj Institutions in India

Panchayati Raj and the Decentralisation of Development Planning in West Bengal

Reform of Panchayati Raj in West Bengal

Panchayati Raj Reforms and Rural Development

Panchayati Raj & Rural Development: Policy, Practice & Implication

Democratic Decentralization and Panchayati Raj in Contemporary India

Contributed articles.

Papers presented at the National Conference on Role of Panchayati Raj Institutions After 60 Years of Independent India : a Vision of the Future, held at Tirupati during 19-20 August 2007.

In this updated and enlarged edition of his classic study, S R Maheshwari discusses the conceptual, historical and constitutional background of rural development, placing it within an holistic framework. He then evaluates the major rural development programmes implemented since independence and examines their strategies and impact. Issues examined include: rural credit, land reform, rural unrest and rural technology. The author concludes with suggestions for future policy options.

Undermining Local Democracy

India's Rural Development

The Inner Chamber And The Inner Life

Vision of the Future

Gender and Governance in Rural Services

Decentralised Planning and Panchayati Raj Institutions

The Worldwide Trend Towards Democratic Decentralization And

Empowering The Grass-Root Level Institutions Has Led Reshaping The Rural Development Programmes And Administrative Reforms. Effective

Decentralization Requires Political, Fiscal And Administrative Reforms To

Implement Decisions And Initiatives So That Efficiency In The Delivery Of

Public Services May Be Ensured. With The Change In Policy Regime, Socio-

Economic Environment And Development Paradigms, There Is Need For

Special Focus On Rural India For Empowering Rural Poor And Ensuring

People S Participation In Democratic Decentralized Governance. As We

Know That Decentralization In Most Of The States In India Is Characterized

By Overlapping Of Functions And Proliferation Of Schemes. The Overlap Of

Expenditure And Responsibilities Between Different Levels Of Government

Has Implications On Administration And Governance. Thus, In This

Scenario, Resource Mobilization, And Management Of Panchayat Finances

Need Special Emphasis. Present Book Highlights The Status Of Democratic

Decentralization, Panchayat Financing, Fiscal Decentralization Devolution

Of Functions And Finances To Panchayati Raj Institutions And Review Of

Various State Finance Commission Reports. It Is Hoped That The Book Will

Be Useful For The Policy Makers, Administrators, Economists, Researchers

And Those Who Are Interested In This Field.

The present study tries to identify and measure the level of women

participation in the grassroots democratic institutions. We try to make an

objective assessment of the kind, nature and extent of participation in

these grassroots democratic institutions, particularly that of women so that

a generalization could be drawn as to the operational aspect of the

'Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)' and as to the feasibility of this novel

institution to become a model to be to be replicated.

With reference to District Udaipur, Rajasthan.

Panchayati Raj Reforms in India

Dynamics of Rural Development in India

Panchayats, Rural Development, and Local Autonomy

Grass-Roots Democracy in India and China

Energising Rural Development Through "panchayats"

Journal of Rural Development

This book presents a critical analysis on the important emerging issues on rural development. It contains twenty one chapters mostly contributed by educators belonging to different disciplines. It covers a wide range of important issues concerning rural development such as Rural Marketing, Land acquisition frame work, Land Reforms, Role of NGOs in marketing self employment, micro-finance, Food insecurity, Panchayati Raj, Rural Development Planning, NREGA and Essentials of Social work techniques in community development, Globalization, global economic crisis and rural development, Politics of rural development etc. It is hoped that the present book New Directions in Rural Development will help the readers to understand better the issues involved in the process of rural development.

Both India and China have experienced economic changes and growing social consciousness which have generated new challenges for local institutions. This volume closely studies the resultant grass-roots political experiences in these countries from an interdisciplinary perspective. It examines the process of democratisation and highlights the growing demands for participation and the complex power structures interjecting them. The contributors to this volume discuss issues relating to institutional structures and the dynamics of local governance in a changing socio-economic environment that panchayati raj in India and village committee system in China represent. In addition to the political economy of rural areas, they also focus on the role of gender, caste, class, ethnicity and religion in local political processes.

The institution of Panchayati Raj is not new to India. It existed since earliest times. We get ample references about the Panchayats in the Manusmriti, the Arthsastra and the Mahabharata. During the Muslim rule also the system continued to operate unobstructed. With the assumption of power by the British and the adoption of policy of centralization, the Panchayats suffered a temporary setback. But soon the British realized the value of this institution and the Decentralization Commission recommended in its report in 1907. "In ignoring the village as the primary unit of local self- government, the government made the beginning with a false step. This scanty success hit her to make to introduce a system of rural self- government, is largely due to the fact that we have not built from the bottom and hence it is most desirable to constitute and develop village Panchayats for administration of certain local affairs with the villages"

Fiscal Decentralisation

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Annual Report for ... of the National Institute of Rural Development
Democratic Decentralization in Panchayati Raj System
The West Bengal Experience
Panchayati Raj, an Annotated Resource Guide
Rural Development in India

With special reference to India.

This book establishes a link between the Panchayati Raj and Rural Development. Panchayati Raj being people-centric institutions promotes quality of life of the people living in the rural areas. India is a home of villages where a large chunk of population lives whereas Panchayati Raj is a hearth of governance and development in rural areas. Government has assigned developmental tasks to Panchayati Raj bodies by involving people and their representatives. The goal of Panchayati Raj Institutions and Rural Development Schemes are interlined which focus on resolving issues of the people and take care of development. Government of India, through its legislations, empowers elected representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions to share their responsibilities in developmental process and promotes services to the local people. This book covers strategy and evolution of Panchayati Raj system and effectiveness of centrally sponsored schemes. This book is useful for the functionaries of Panchayati Raj and Rural Development, students of Political Science, Rural Development Management, Scholars of M.Phil., & Ph.D., Development Agents, Social Activists, Students of different competitive examinations, etc. This book comprises important themes of Panchayati Raj and Rural Development which fulfills expectation of the readers.

With special reference to Bīrbhūm and Jalpaiguri districts of West Bengal.

Freedom, Democracy and Revolution
New Directions in Rural Development
An Assessment of Alternatives
Participatory Decentralised Governance and Women Empowerment
Village Government in India
Institutions and Politics in Rural India