
RURAL LOCAL BODIES IN INDIA AND MAHARASHTRA

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Abstract:

The decentralization of India and the state of Maharashtra is the subject of this article, which focuses on the state's rural local bodies. The implications of the Panchayat Raj system on rural development are investigated in this research. Our findings reveal that rural local governments in India and Maharashtra are facing this difficulty.

Keywords: Local, Panchayat, India, Maharashtra, Rural

Introduction:

Examining the socio-economic development of Village while taking into account the finances of the district's rural local bodies after 1993 will be acceptable and rational. As a result, from 1991 onwards, it will be more beneficial to investigate the influence of rural local government finances on economic development while considering the district's social justice. This element must play a critical role in the socioeconomic development of the territory under its control.

Objectives:

1. To learn more about the state of rural local governments in India and Maharashtra.
2. To describe the historical background of Maharashtra's rural local bodies.
3. To analyze the challenges faced by rural local governments
4. To suggest that rural local governments be more prudent.

Methodology:

To examine the socio-economic growth of Rural Local Bodies, the current study will use secondary data.

Profile of India:

The head of the Indian Ocean is centered in India. India is the sixth most populous country in the world. Due to the rugged terrain and its proximity to the

sea, India stands out throughout Asia. India has 28 provinces and territories for seven unions. Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orisskhan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal India's total population was 1,027,015,247 on March 1, 2001. The gender population was 933 in 2000, up from 927 in 1991 lives in rural areas even after passing their Different Laws, some provinces, such as Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Orissa, and Madhya Pradesh, have approved amendments to further strengthen their Panchayat actions.

Almost the entire country is now covered by the panchayati raj, the democratic system of state distribution. In Rajasthan, on Gandhi Jayanti Day in 1959, it started this way. The local panchayats at the district level, the panchayats Samiti at the block or Tehsil level, and the Zilla Parishad at the regional level form the current panchayati raj system in our country. The governments of the various countries are free to change their organizational structure to suit their own circumstances. There are 236350 local panchayats, 6795 Panchayat Samitis, and 531 Zillah Parishads in the country now.

Rural Local Bodies in India:

It shows the highest number of Gram Panchayat, District Panchayat, and Total Panchayats in all 35 states of Uttar Pradesh. Andhra Pradesh has many Intermediate Panchayats. In India, the average Gram Panchayat, Intermediate Panchayat, District Panchayat, and Total Panchayat are 6705,174, 15, and 6894 respectively. The region with the largest Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis, and Zilla Parishads is Uttar Pradesh, followed by Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh in terms of population. In contrast, some states and union areas, such as Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Lakshadweep, as well as Mizoram, have no Gram Panchayats at all. There is a link between the existing categories, with the upper class having the executive authority over the lower class. Although it differs from region to region, there is a limited allocation of responsibilities and responsibilities.

Maharashtra profile:

Maharashtra is the second largest region in India after Uttar Pradesh. Maharashtra is a region located in western India. It crosses Goa, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, and the Union Area of Dadra and Nagar Haveli. It was the second largest country in India in terms of population. Both rivers flowing westwards flowing into the Arabian Sea and rivers east flowing into the Bay of Bengal after passing through Andhra Pradesh and Mysore are part of the Maharashtra drainage system. The most important river in Maharashtra is Godavari. In India, the country has gained a reputation for supporting business. Mumbai, the capital of India, is the world's financial and commercial center. Maharashtra is the most powerful region in the film industry. Four agricultural universities, one health Science University, one animal science university, one technical university, and twelve non-agricultural universities.

Historical Background in Maharashtra:

The establishment of village sanitation committees in 1869 was the first attempt to improve the existing view of the village as a unit of governance. The Bombay Local Fund Act established regional fund committees in 1869, marking the beginning of local autonomy in the Bombay region. The members of the regional boards, as well as the president and vice-presidents, are directly elected under the Bombay Area Boards Act of 1923. The Bombay Village Panchayat Act, 1920, was the first to legislate for the construction of village panchayats as they were fully selected. organizations. The law establishes a clear line of authority between local regional boards and panchayats. Some of the recommendations and recommendations of the Hatch Committee were adopted in the Bombay Village Panchayats Act, 1933. When the first government of Bombay Province was formed under the Indian Government Act, 1935, it revised the 1933 act, and a new act, the Bombay Village Panchayat Act 1939, began operations, making Bombay the first country in the world to do so. Panchayat secretaries are made Panchayat workers under this modified act. After the reorganization of the provinces in 1956, the Bombay Village Panchayat Act was enacted, 1958, and the

district Panchayat was given the task of collecting land and keeping records of land. The Panchayat of the Story were also eliminated. The Maharashtra region was established on May 1, 1960, with Bombay as its capital. Members of the Panchayat Samiti were first elected by local panchayats and sarpanches. Despite these restrictions, state panchayats have overtaken local autonomous institutions in other provinces.

Rural Local Bodies in Maharashtra:

Sr. No.	Division	Area in Sq. Km.	Population	No. of Districts	Zilla Parishads	Panchayat Samitis	Village Panchayats	Total
1	Konkan	30728	24883830	7	5	45	3014	3071
2	Nashik	57440	15736784	5	5	54	4972	5036
3	Pune	57275	19997778	5	5	57	5649	5716
4	Aurangabad	64813	15629248	8	8	76	6582	6674
5	Amravati	46035	9948366	5	5	56	3910	3976
6	Nagpur	51286	10682621	6	6	63	3655	3730
Total		307577	96878627	36	34	351	27782	28203

<https://mahasec.maharashtra.gov.in>

Difficulties of rural local bodies

Training institutions are unable to train even half of the elected representatives and officials qualitatively within six months of being elected or appointed, despite receiving large training subsidies from the Ministry of Panchayati Raj and other organisations. In theory, this sounds terrific, but in practice, Panchayats are given a load of new obligations with no additional resources. Despite the fact that most of these programmes have set aside 3 to 6% of funds for administrative costs, Panchayats are expected to support their implementation without any additional functionaries being assigned at the Panchayat level. The federal and provincial governments are also providing enticing funds to panchayats. Newly elected GP members take part in training programmes that are offered through video conference and satellite connection in some states. However, information transfer during these meetings is minimal,

and elected officials leave with little comprehension of GP rules, regulations, and financing at the end of their five-year terms.

Capacity building is a requirement for local governments to function effectively. Conducting training programmes is difficult since it necessitates many sites and a well-trained team of instructors. Furthermore, it necessitates a large amount of data pertaining to local self-governance. The abilities and capability of grassroots leaders can be improved by providing training. Only via training programmes have the existing conditions and methods of administration of panchayats been discovered. Capacity-building exercises must be incorporated into the steps that must be taken to put the Panchayats on the right track.

Suggestions:

When elected leaders in Panchayats lack administrative experience, they rely heavily on their employees, which can lead to employee exploitation or collaboration between elected officials and bureaucrats. The funds for Members of Parliament Local Area Development Schemes could be put to good use. Panchayat members should be educated, which would necessitate the use of talents and resources from a range of subject-specific training institutes. When there is a need for infrastructure and the community is ready to pay for it, local communities can build Special Purpose Vehicles.

Conclusion:

Despite receiving significant training subsidies from the Ministry of Panchayati Raj and other organisations, training institutes are unable to provide high quality training to even half of elected representatives and officials within six months of their election or appointment. When elected leaders in Panchayats lack administrative abilities, they rely heavily on their employees, which can lead to employee exploitation or collaboration between elected officials and bureaucrats. The Panchayati Raj system in India, which responds to local needs and allows for responsive governance, should be strengthened. To guarantee that the Act's purposes are realised, the 73rd Amendment Act of the Constitution should be implemented as soon as possible.

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