

Panchayati Raj and its Domain in India

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ABSTRACT

Panchayati Raj system in India goes to Shri Balwantrai Mehta Committee. Based on the report given by the Balwantrai Mehta Committee, in 1959, it was decided to establish a Panchayati Raj in the first country. In addition to the Balwantrai Mehta Committee for the support of the Panchayati Raj. Gram Panchayat has been entrusted with the responsibility of doing works at village level. Taluka Panchayat is a middle level panchayat in panchayati raj business. Taluka panchayats play a role as a high level organization in the context of the village panchayats in most states and in the context of the district panchayat. District Panchayat is the headquarter and municipal institution of the Panchayati Raj system. District panchayat is an important institution to touch the development of the entire district. The structure of the Panchayati Raj and its scope has affected and influenced Indian democracy.

1. Panchayati Raj in India

The initiation of Panchayati Raj in India is considered to be an important and historic variation. In Indian society, Mahatma Gandhi spoke of Panchayati Raj as the foundation of political system. In which he told every village to be able and responsible to do his own work. For this, he used the term "Gram Swaraj". In his village, his session was its main essence. Over the years, the Indians who became enslaved to the British became independent on 15 August 1947. Thereafter, many efforts have been made to make Indian society socially, financially and politically.

The credibility of establishing Panchayati Raj system in India goes to Shri Balwantrai Mehta Committee. Based on the report given by the Balwantrai Mehta Committee, in 1959, it was decided to establish a Panchayati Raj in the first country. But the national committee or the Balwantrai Mehta Committee did not even have the opinion that the Panchayati Raj structure remains the same in keeping with the diversity and vastness of your country. In the section 36 to 51 of the Constitution of India, in part four, the guidelines of political principles have been made. According to this provision, compulsory compliance of Panchayati Raj's implementation is not necessary. As well as being in the subject of state, its formation was left over to the states' own will. As a result, on 2nd October 1959, the first panchayati raj was established in Nagore district of Rajasthan. Thus, Shri Ganesh of Panchayati Raj from Nagor, Rajasthan.

The idea of the three-panchayati raj has been adopted in the report of Balwantrai Mehta Committee for the purpose of panchayati raj system in good and orderly manner in India. According to the first phase, village panchayat, taluka panchayat at second level and district panchayat at the third level. District Panchayat is the highest level. In India, the states have accepted the structure of Panchayati Raj according to their convenience. Some states accept some recommendations of the Balwantrai Mehta Committee on Panchayati Raj and some others do not accept it and because of this there is no uniformity in Panchayati Raj all over India. As

a result, in some places, three-level panchayats have been formed in some places and in some places, two-layer panchayats are formed. Based on the recommendations of the Balwantrai Mehta Committee, the Gujarat Panchayat Act 1961 has been implemented in the state from 01/04/1963. The Gujarat Panchayat Act-1993 has been implemented by the Government of India by 15/04/1994, by canceling the Gujarat Panchayat Act 1961 to make panchayats more benign. It takes policy decisions on matters related to Panchayat, Rural Housing and Rural Development and provides directions in the form of Guidelines and Orders. In this way Panchayat, Rural Housing and Rural Development Department works, advises, supervises and supervises the notification.

2. Panchayati Raj's various committees

In addition to the Balwantrai Mehta Committee for the support of the Panchayati Raj, other other committees were also formed from time to time, and on the basis of their reports, several important reform measures have been taken so far in the structure of Panchayati Raj. Various policies have been framed as well. Some of the committees that have succeeded in Panchayati Raj system are as follows.

- Balwantrai Mehta Committee - 1957
- VPCrishnamachari committee -1960
- Takhmal Jain Study Group - 1966
- Ashok Mehta Committee - 1977
- GVK Rao Committee-1985
- Dr. L.M. Singhvi Committee – 1986

3. Domain of Panchayati Raj

Panchayati Raj system is organized at three levels in India. The first level of this three-level corporation is that of Gram Panchayat second level taluka panchayat and third level district panchayat. The field of all three levels is the area of Panchayati Raj.

4. Functions of the village Panchayat

The Gram Panchayat has to do the same with the works done by the taluka panchayat and the district panchayat. Gram

panchayat is the main work of civil works, functions of village development, works related to social welfare, employment and production oriented work for economic development, controller work, disaster relief and import related work, planning and administrative work.

5. Functions of taluka panchayat

Taluka panchayat plays a link to make citizen life facilities of rural areas through the co-ordination of Panchayats. Without its role, taluka The Panchayat has to perform the following functions. Primary health centers, hospitals, hospitals, maternity and run medical stores, rural water supply schemes, prevention of water pollution, family planning, construction of roads and maintenance of various villages of talukas, establishment and management of primary schools, informal education, adult education And running societies centers, farming improvement, construction of irrigation works, farm land To make credit, arrange credit for farming, work for water treatment, conducting veterinary treatment, running production centers, running production co-operative centers, development of Khadi, Village and Cottage Industry, running technical and vocational training centers, co-operative credit, Planning of village residences, flood, fire, epidemic and other natural disasters, relief, untouchability, Management of the schemes of upliftment of the weaker sections of society, Promotion of non-conventional energy sources.

There are many types of tasks to be done.

6. Functions of District Panchayat

District Panchayat is the headquarter and municipal institution of the Panchayati Raj system. District panchayat is an important institution to touch the development of the entire district. Gram Panchayat and Taluka Panchayats perform development work on the basis of the guidance of the district panchayat. District panchayat has to do some work. Some of these functions are as follows. Establishment of primary health canthers and hospitals, training of nurses, family planning, district level roads and constructing and maintaining the bridge and nullah, evaluating the education work, making recommendations to the government on the study, the selection of textbooks, the primary schools. Examination, establishment of Ashram Schools, Informal Education, Adult Education and Social Education Canthers And to bring it promotes, to plan land reforms, minor irrigation and maintaining it, Dairy Development, Rural giving workers a professional training, flood, fire,

Functions such as pandemic and relief on the occasion of natural disasters, coordination between subordinate organizations, etc. are done by the district panchayat. In India, the Panchayati Raj woman-level structure has been effective in the development of Indian rural areas.

Due to the breakdown of works at Panchayataraja's tertiary level, development works have started to be inert and effective. The structure of the Panchayati Raj and its scope has affected and influenced Indian democracy.

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