

## To Analysis Various Factors as a Conclusion for the Success and Failure of the Village Panchayats

Lokendra Kumar Singh

Associate Professor, Agricultural Extension, Janta Vedic College Baraut, Baghpat, U.P., INDIA.

Corresponding Author: [singhlokendrajvc@gmail.com](mailto:singhlokendrajvc@gmail.com)



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### ABSTRACT

The present study conducted in Baghpat district in 2014. District Baghpat is one of the district of Uttar Pradesh, to measure the opinion of respondents found Majority i.e. 89.67%, 85.00%, 70.33% and 54.00% respondents have mentioned that they are aware regarding, construction of house, toilet for poor people, construction of drainage, Panchayat Building and boundary wall of school, as a rural development work done by the Village Panchayat. As regards health and sanitation work data reveals majority i.e. 85.33%, 68.67%, 54.67% and 53.33% respondents have shown their awareness regarding work done by the Village Panchayat, vaccination for the prevention of polio, diarrhea and smallpox, de siltation of Village ponds, specially making Villagers to aware family planning and Removal of waste product respectively.

Maximum i.e. 60.67%, 54.67%, 45.67%, 40.00% and 39.33% respondents were well acquainted so far the work for economic development by the Village Panchayat is concerned with special reference to arrangement of loan and pension for the poor, to trained village people for self employment, to organized self help group, to start fish production in village ponds, and to give village land on lease. Further revealed majority i.e. 70.33%, 63.00%, 61.33% 55.33% and 54.33% respondents in case of Gram Sabha and Village Panchayat had shown unhappiness so far as the work for agriculture development is carried out by the Village Panchayat with special reference to arrangement for improved agriculture equipment for villager, to arrange meetings of block officers and K.V.K. in village, to arrange for soil testing, arrange for seeds, fertilizer on cheap rate from co-operative store for villager and to arranged for vaccination to prevent animal disease of the respondents.

**Keywords-** Village Panchayat, Gram Shabha, Construction work.

## I. INTRODUCTION

India has always attracted attention of the world as being one of the oldest civilizations with kaleidoscopic variety and rich cultural heritage.

**The Village Panchayat:** Every village shall elect by the vote of all its adults a panchayat ordinarily of five persons. In the case of bigger villages, the number may vary from seven to eleven. The panchayat shall elect unanimously its president or sarpanch. If this unanimity is not possible, all the adults of the village shall elect the president directly out of the member of the panchayats.

Under three-tier system of democratic decentralization, Zilla Parishad is the apex body at the district level followed by Kshetra Panchayat at block level as second-tier and Gram Panchayats, the third-tier.

Even a casual glimpse at the sub continent of India is sufficient to convince that ours is a land of villages. Good majorities of her people i.e. nearly 68.84 per cent lives in villages and are occupied in the agriculture. According to the latest census figures, there are only 7936 towns in India; whereas the numbers of villages are 6.41 Lac. The villages thus possess prominent position in the Indian society, since the earliest times the village has been the pivot of administration in India and it is still the keystone of national economy. Hence it is an established fact that without the prosperity of "Rural people" India cannot progress. The 'Rigveda' which is considered as the oldest book in Indian culture too, has not been devoid of mention of villages. The literature succeeding the Rigveda - The Ramayana and the Gita- in

the epic period, Buddha period, Maurya period, and Gupta period etc. are profuse in their description of village.

Gram Panchayat is the primary unit of Panchayati Raj Institutions. Each Gram Panchayat comprising some villages and is divided into mouzas. The election of Pradhan, and members are conducted according to the provisions of the U P. Panchayat Act. Or Panchayat Election Rules. Pradhan as the head of the Gram Panchayat is elected by the Gram sabha members by the vote in election. The terms of the panchayat shall ordinarily be three years. There will be nothing to prevent the same member or members of the panchayat from being re-elected for the second or third terms, but not more. If, however, a certain member of the panchayat loses the confidence of village before the expiry of his usual terms, he shall be recalled by majority –vote of seventy-five per cent.

**Functions of Village Panchayat:** Since the villages shall enjoy maximum local autonomy, the functions of the village panchayats shall be very wide and comprehensive, covering almost all aspects of social, economic and political life of the village community: They shall be:

**(1) Education:** To run a primary or lower basic school through the medium of a productive craft, thus combining cultural and technical education. (ii) To maintain a library and a reading room. Books in the library should be educative, having a direct bearing on the social, economic and political activities of the village. (iii) To run a night school for adults. (iv) Distribution of mid-day meal and scholarship for SC, ST, O.B.C. and poor students.

**(2) Recreation:** To provide for akhada, gymnasium and playgrounds. Swadeshi games and sports shall be encouraged. (ii) To arrange art and craft exhibitions from time to time. (iii) To celebrate collectively the important festivals of all communities (iv) To organise seasonal fairs. (v) To conduct Bhajan and Kirtan Mandals, and to encourage folk songs, folk dance and folk theatre.

**(3) Protection:** To maintain village guardians for general protection of the village against thieves, dacoits and wild animals. (ii) To impart regular training to all citizens in the technique of satyagraha or non-violent resistance and defense, and to maintain and protection of Religion, and Traditional Culture.

**(4) Agriculture:** To assess the rent of each agricultural plot in the village. (ii) To collect rent from the landholders. (iii) To encourage and organise consolidation of holdings and cooperative farming. (iv) To make proper arrangements for irrigation. (iv) To provide for good seeds and efficient implements through cooperative farming. (v) To see that, as far as possible, all the necessary food grains are produced in the village itself. The present system of commercial crops shall be discouraged, and to review, scrutinize and, if necessary, scale down the debts and regulate their rates of interest. Where possible, to organise cooperative credit banks. (vi) To check soil erosion and reclaim wasteland through joint effort.

**(5) Industries:** To organise the production of khadi for village consumption. (ii) To organise other village industries on cooperative lines, (iii) To run a cooperative dairy. The cow shall be encouraged in place of the buffalo. (iv) To run a village tannery using the hides of dead animals.

**(6) Trade and Commerce:** to organise cooperative marketing of agricultural and industrial products. (ii) to organise cooperative consumers' societies. (iii) to export only the surplus commodities and import only those necessities that cannot be produced in the village. (iv) to maintain cooperative god owns, and to provide cheap credit facilities to village artisans for essential purposes, **(7) Sanitation & Medical Relief:** To maintain good sanitation in the village through proper drainage system. (ii) To prevent public nuisances and check and spread of epidemics. (iv) To make adequate arrangements for healthy drinking water, and To maintain a village hospital and maternity-home providing free medical treatment. Indigenous systems of medicine, naturopathy and biochemistry shall be encouraged

**(8) Finance & Taxation:** To levy and collect village taxes for special purposes. Payments in kind and collective manual labour for village projects will be encouraged. (ii) To collect private donations on social and religious occasions and To see that project accounts of income and expenditure are maintained. These shall be open to public inspection and audit.

In short, panchayats have got to serve as nucleus coordinating all the varied activities of the locality. Being all comprehensive, the inauguration of the Fourth Conference of Bihar Panchayat Perished said, "These democratic worlds will find in them a model of composite democracy, says **U.N. Dheber**, "It is the signal that growth survives and that development activity has a fasting value of which the process involves all the aspects of human existence and work from within."

**Balwant Rai Mehta Committee (1957) :** In 1957, Balwant Rai Mehta Committee held that community development would only be deep and enduring when the community was involved in the planning, decision-making and implementation process. The suggestions were for as follows:-

An early establishment of elected local bodies and devolution to them of necessary resources, power and authority, 1-that the basic unit of democratic decentralisation was at the block samiti level since the area of jurisdiction of the local body should be neither too large nor too small 2- The block was large enough for efficiency and economy of administration, and small enough for sustaining a sense of involvement in the citizens, 3-Such body must not be constrained by too much control by the government or government agencies. 4-The body must be constituted for five years by indirect elections from the village panchayats. 5-Its functions should cover the development of agriculture in all its

aspects, the promotion of local industries and others 6- Services such as drinking water, road building, etc., and

**Importance of the Study :**

In the present study an emphasis has been laid on to study the existing structure and function of village panchayat and Gram Sabha, on the one hand and other rural development programmes framed by the central and state government and its execution by the rural people on the other hand. Further the study also highlights the positive contribution of these institutions, on over all development of rural families with special reference to socio-economic development. The study also examine to record the opinion of the village people regarding function and programme of village panchayat and gram sabha. The study also generalized the allocation of budget on different heads and its execution. The study also emphasizes to know out the possible reasons of success and failure of village panchayat, in its practical functions for example- Construction Development work, Health and Sanitation Work, Economic Development Work, Agriculture Development Work.

**Limitation of the Study :**

In the present investigation efforts are made to make this study as much as objective and systematic as possible. However limitation of time and research facilities acted as barriers for measuring the variables with fresh additional measurements tools.

## II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Raghav Gaiha. (2000) revealed that for the key role of the Village Panchayat in poverty alleviation, it is imperative that it is accountable to the village community. But above all, benefits to the poor from anti-poverty programmes depend ultimately on whether they have the collective strength to affirm their interests.

Sumathi, S. and Sudarsen, V. (2005) have examined the functioning of panchayats in India under the constitutionally guaranteed system, under which panchayat posts are reserved for the vulnerable sections of society. A case study is presented of Pappapatti village in Madurai district, Tamil Nadu, India, where the power of dalits elected as panchayat presidents is being challenged by the landed class. This case study illustrates the implementation/non-implementation of the process of transferring local governance to local dalit communities.

Durgaprasad, P. and Sivram, P. (2007) in their study have concluded that the 'putting the instruments of change into the hands of the development consumers 'is the most effective and proactive strategy of user-managed and empowerment-oriented sustainable development. The lessons learnt are outlined, and the distance to travel towards the goal of 'improved overall quality of life of (rural) people' is emphasis.

Brahmi, M. K. and Sehgal, R. N. (2008) in their study have selected four forest divisions from four selected districts of Himachal Pradesh, India to examine the factors affecting the conservation of common property

resources (CPR, i.e. forests, village common lands, panchayat lands, ponds, temple and river banks). The 12 primary factors identified were: lack of awareness and knowledge about CPRs; lack of training and visit programme; poor economic status; self interest of people; low land holding; illiteracy in aged groups; village politics; lack of interest in money contribution; prevailing perception for getting subsidy from government programmes; lack of transparency in project activities; lack of coordination with staff and local people; and improper sharing.

Malik, A. S. (2008) found that the Gram Panchayat is entrusted with the significant responsibility to perform all kinds of functions relating to the utilization, protection and preservation of these lands. But in spite of an effective constitutional arrangement, it is found that a large area of common land in the state has remained unutilized mainly because of the absence of resources and innovative ideas in this regard. Therefore, there is an urgent need to evolve a policy measure for improving the potentiality of common lands to earn more income for the village panchayats in the state.

Pramathesh Ambasta Shanker and P. S. V. Mihir Shah. (2008) found that the major reforms need to be introduced in NREGA implementation. were; (1) deployment of full-time professionals (2) building up a massive cadre of fully trained "barefoot professionals" at the gram panchayat level; (3) continuous monitoring and evaluation at every stage of the programme to ensure quality; (4) greater use of information technology to infuse more transparency, accountability and speed at all stages; (5) revision of the rates; (6) mandating civil society organizations to support panchayat raj institutions in NREGA planning, implementation and social audit. In conclusion, the NREGA programme, reformed on these lines, holds out the prospect of not only transforming livelihoods of the poorest people of India but also heralding a revolution in rural governance in India.

Babiskar, B.S. (2009) in his study had focused on functioning of three village panchayats in Maharashtra, India: one is headed by an OBC woman, the second by a scheduled caste (SC) woman, and the third by a dominant caste man. Different responses to the process of inclusion or empowerment are observed

Kumar *a.t.al* (2009) revealed that great majority 84.45 per cent of the beneficiaries of the better performing gram panchayat perceived that amount given for agricultural activities was not sufficient followed by majority 91.12 per cent of the poor performing gram panchayat perceived poor quality of the works done by the gram panchayat. Whereas beneficiaries of the better performing gram panchayat, majority 84.45 per cent of the beneficiaries suggested to encouraging industrial sector and majority 93.34 per cent of the beneficiaries of the poor performing gram panchayat suggested to avoid favoritism in selection of beneficiaries.

Allahyari, M.S. *et.al.* (2010) observed that the aim of current research was to introduce the approach of

healthy village programmes in the form of cooperative companies as a means toward rural development. Therefore, for this purpose, current research first introduces this approach using library method and then the goals and strategies of this approach are also reviewed. Finally, it provides a model to establish the programs in cooperative format by studying the overlap of this program using cooperative principles.

Sylendra, H.S. and Rajput, S.S. (2010) in their study had identified systemic and programmatic hurdles that limit an effective linkage between CSSs and PRIs. The inadequate and slow progress towards devolution by the states is the major constraints for the PRIs to make a significant contribution. The continued top down nature of CSSs is a programmatic constraint which affects the potential role of PRIs for bottom- up planning and development. Hence more strengthening provisions in the programme guidelines to include PRIs become perfunctory and can produce only limited outcomes perfunctory for decentralization.

### III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The present study conducted in district Baghpat, the district Baghpat was purposively selected as locale of the study. The district had six blocks, namely Baghpat, Baraut, Binauli, Chaprauli, Khekra and Pilana. The block of Baghpat and Baraut were again purposively selected. The criteria of being purposively selected of both the blocks were identical. The researcher happened to be living and working in Baraut and, therefore, not only had the geographical insight of the area but was also well conversant with the socio-economic and technological

profile of rural area and population, of both the blocks. Operational convenience was also a criterion for selecting the locale of the study. After the selection of two (2) blocks, ten (10) village panchayats were selected by simple random sampling technique comprising five (5) village panchayat from each block.

A complete list of the members of village panchayat and members of gram sabha was prepared. Out of the list 10 members of village panchayat and 20 members of gram sabha were selected using stratified random sampling method. In all the study was confined to 300 respondents i.e. 100 members of village panchayat and 200 members of gram sabha.

The personal interview technique was used for the collection of data for the study. The data was collected with the help of a well structured interview schedule, meticulously developed and carefully revised in light of the results of pretesting. The queries in the interview schedule were mainly related is opinion of respondents about the working of village panchayats, and development work done by panchayats.

Rural development work done by the village panchayats.

The data was analyzed and tabulated and finally inferences were drawn on the basis of frequency counts, percentages, knowledge index, attitude index and adoption index Chi-square test and ex-post facto research design mainly used.

### IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

#### A). Construction Work:

**Table 1: Showing the awareness of respondents about the rural development work done by the village panchayat.**

S. No.	Work done	Status	Respondents		Total	Remark
			Gram sabha No./%	Village panchayat No./%		
(I)	Construction of house and toilet for poor people.	Yes	181 (90.50)	88 (88.00)	269 (89.67)	X <sup>2</sup> =0.450 1 d.f. not Significant
		No	19 (9.50)	12 (12.00)	31 (10.33)	
(II)	Construction of drainage.	Yes	171 (85.50)	84 (84.00)	255 (85.00)	X <sup>2</sup> =0.118 1 d.f. not Significant
		No	29 (14.50)	16 (16.00)	45 (15.00)	
(III)	Construction of panchayat building.	Yes	146 (73.00)	65 (65.00)	211 (70.33)	X <sup>2</sup> =2.045 1 d.f. not Significant
		No	54 (27.00)	35 (35.00)	89 (29.67)	
(IV)	Construction of boundary wall of school.	Yes	121 (60.50)	41 (41.00)	162 (54.00)	X <sup>2</sup> =10.205 1 d.f. Significant
		No	79 (39.50)	59 (59.00)	138 (46.00)	



Table 1: Table reveals that majority i.e. 90.50 per cent, 85.50 per cent, 73.00 per cent and 60.50 per cent respondents of gram sabha are of the opinion that village panchayats have worked in term of construction of house toilet for poor people, construction of drainage, construction of panchayat building, and construction of boundary wall of school. In case of village panchayat, majority i.e. 88.00 per cent, 84.00 per cent, 65.00 per cent and 41.00 per cent respondents were found of the opinion that village panchayat have worked in term of construction of house, toilet for poor people, construction of drainage, construction of panchayat building and construction of boundary wall of school.

The overall table reveals that majority i.e. 89.67 per cent, 85.00 per cent 70.33 percent and 54.00 per cent respondents have mentioned the work of construction work for rural development being carried out in term of construction of house, toilet for poor people. Construction of drainage, construction of panchayat building and construction of boundary wall of school.

In the final analysis it is well seen from the table that majority of the respondents either of gram sabha or village panchayat were found aware of the rural development work done by village panchayat.

**B). Health and Sanitation Work:**

**Table 2: Showing the awareness of respondents about rural development work done by the Village Panchayat.**

S. No.	Work done	Status	Respondents		Total	Remark
			Gram sabha No./%	Village panchayat No./%		
(I)	Removal of waste product	Yes	93 (46.50)	71 (71.00)	164 (54.67)	X <sup>2</sup> =16.147 1 d.f. Significant
		No	107 (53.50)	29 (29.00)	136 (45.33)	
(II)	Desiltation of village ponds.	Yes	134 (67.50)	72 (72.00)	206 (68.67)	X <sup>2</sup> =0.775 1 d.f. not Significant
		No	66 (33.00)	28 (28.00)	94 (31.33)	
(III)	Vaccination for the prevention of polio, diarrhea and small pox.	Yes	168 (84.00)	88 (88.00)	256 (85.33)	X <sup>2</sup> =0.852 1 d.f. not Significant
		No	32 (16.00)	12 (12.00)	44 (14.67)	
(IV)	Making villagers to aware family planning.	Yes	124 (62.00)	36 (36.00)	160 (53.33)	X <sup>2</sup> =18.107 1 d.f. Significant
		No	76 (38.00)	64 (64.00)	140 (46.67)	
(V)	Fogging for mosquito control.	Yes	58 (29.00)	27 (27.00)	85 (28.33)	X <sup>2</sup> =0.131 1 d.f. not Significant
		No	142 (71.00)	73 (73.00)	215 (71.67)	

Table 2: Table reveals that majority i.e. 84.00 per cent, 67.00 per cent, and 62.00 per cent respondents have mention the reason of success of gram sabha achievement in term of vaccination for the prevention of polio, diarrhea and small pox, de siltation of village ponds and making villagers to aware about family planning. These are three major area of work done under health and sanitation in the village. Similarly majority i.e. 88.00 per cent, 72.00 per cent and 71.00 per cent respondents of village panchayat have mentioned the work done by the village panchayat as vaccination for the prevention of polio, diarrhea and small pox, desiltation of village ponds and removal of waste product. In contrast majority of the respondents i.e. 73.00 per cent and 64.00 per cent respondents have

mentioned reason of failure of village panchayat as fogging for mosquito control and do not pursue villagers to make them aware about family planning.

Overall table visualize that majority of the respondents i.e. 85.33 per cent, 68.67 per cent, 54.67 per cent, 53.33 per cent and 28.33 per cent have strongly mentioned the success of both the institution due to the facilities provided to villagers of vaccination for the prevention of polio, diarrhea and small pox, desiltation of village ponds, removal of waste product, making villagers to aware family planning and fogging for mosquito control. The x<sup>2</sup> value observed was found not significant which clearly support the above fact.

C) Work for Economic Development :

**Table 3: Showing the awareness of respondents about economic development works.**

S. No.	Work done	Status	Respondents		Total	Remark
			Gram sabha No./%	Village panchayat No./%		
(I)	To arrange loan and pension for the poor.	Yes	101 (50.50)	81 (81.00)	182 (60.67)	X <sup>2</sup> =25.989 1 d.f. Significant
		No	99 (49.50)	19 (19.00)	118 (39.33)	
(II)	To trained village people for self employment	Yes	124 (62.00)	40 (40.00)	164 (54.67)	X <sup>2</sup> =13.020 1 d.f. Significant
		No	76 (38.00)	60 (60.00)	136 (45.33)	
(III)	To start fish production in village ponds	Yes	84 (42.00)	36 (36.00)	120 (40.00)	X <sup>2</sup> =1.000 1 d.f. not Significant
		No	116 (58.00)	64 (64.00)	180 (60.00)	
(IV)	To give village land on lease	Yes	89 (44.50)	29 (29.00)	118 (39.33)	X <sup>2</sup> =6.712 1 d.f. Significant
		No	111 (55.50)	71 (71.00)	182 (60.67)	
(V)	To organized self help group	Yes	78 (39.00)	59 (59.00)	137 (45.67)	X <sup>2</sup> =10.747 1 d.f. Significant
		No	122 (61.00)	41 (41.00)	163 (54.33)	

Table 3: clearly indicates that in case of gram sabha majority that is 62.00 per cent, 50.50 per cent, 44.50 per cent, and 42.50 per cent respondents have opined that village panchayat have worked in term of making trained to village people for self-employment, arrange loan and pension for the poor, give village land on lease, start fish production in village ponds. Where as in case of village panchayat very high majority i.e. 81.00 per cent, 59.00 per cent, 40.00 per cent and 36.00 per cent respondents have mentioned regarding work done by village panchayat in term of arranging loan and pension for the poor, organized self-help group, trained village people for self-employment, and start fish production in village ponds.

The table overall reveals that majority i.e. 60.67 per cent, 54.67 per cent, 45.67 per cent and 40.00 per cent respondents have mentioned the work for economic

development being carried out in term of arranging loan and pension for the poor, trained village people for self-employment, organized self-help group and start fish production in village ponds.

Thus, from the above discussion it may be concluded that in general majority of the respondents in both the institution have categorically mentioned the successes of village panchayat in term of arrangement of lone and pension for the poor helping of village people for self-employment, self-help group, fisheries cultivation and distribution of village land on lease to other. The x<sup>2</sup>value observed clearly reveals both the institution have significantly contributed so far the economic development is concerned except fish production.

**D) Agricultural Development Work:**

**Table 4: Showing the opinion of the respondents regarding agricultural development work done by the village panchayat.**

S. No.	Work done	Status	Respondents		Total	Remark
			Gram sabha No/%	Village panchayat. No/%		
(I)	Arrange for seeds, fertilizer on cheap rate from co-operative store for villager.	Yes	105 (52.50)	29 (29.00)	134 (44.67)	X <sup>2</sup> =14.89 Significant 1% level
		No	95 (47.50)	71 (71.00)	166 (55.33)	
(II)		Yes	66	23	89	X <sup>2</sup> =3.195

	To arrange for improved Agri. equipment for villager.		(33.00)	(23.00)	(29.67)	not significant 1% level
		No	134 (67.50)	77 (77.00)	211 (70.33)	
(III)	To arrange for vaccination to prevent animal disease	Yes	73 (36.50)	64 (64.00)	137 (45.67)	X <sup>2</sup> =20.319 not significant 1% level
		No	127 (63.50)	36 (36.00)	163 (54.33)	
(IV)	To arrange for soil testing.	Yes	86 (43.00)	30 (30.00)	116 (38.67)	X <sup>2</sup> =4.751 significant 1% level
		No	114 (57.00)	70 (70.00)	184 (61.33)	
(V)	To arrange meetings of block officers and K.V.K. in village.	Yes	67 (33.50)	44 (44.00)	111 (37.00)	X <sup>2</sup> =3.153 not significant 1% level
		No	133 (66.50)	56 (56.00)	189 (63.00)	

Table 4: clearly that majority of the respondents i.e. 52.50 per cent have opined that the proper arrangements of seed and fertilizer have been arranged from co-operative store to the villager who helps them in agricultural development. In case of village panchayat majority i.e. 64.00 per cent respondents have reported regarding arrangement for vaccination to prevent animal disease which helps the villager in agriculture development programme. However, majority of the respondents in general have adverse opinion so far as the service related to the agriculture developed is concerned.

The overall table reveals that maximum 45.67 per cent, 44.67 per cent, 38.67 per cent, 37.00 per cent and 29.67 per cent of the respondents in both the institution have shown happiness and majority i.e.70.33 per cent, 63.00 per cent, 61.33 per cent, 55.33 per cent and 54.33 per cent respondents in both the institution have shown unhappiness against the term of work arrange for improved Agri. equipment for villager, arrange meetings of block officers and K.V.K. in the village, arrange for soil testing, arrange for seeds, fertilizer on cheap rate from co-operative store for villager and arrange for vaccination to prevent animal disease. So far the work for agriculture development is carried out by the Institution.

Thus, from the foregoing discussion, it may be concluded that majority of respondents in Gram sabha and Village panchayat had adverse opinion regarding the service provided to farmers (village people) for agriculture development.

In the present study an emphasis has been laid on to study the existing structure and function of village panchayat, on the one hand and other rural development programmes framed by the central and state government and its execution by the rural people on the other hand. Further the study also highlights the positive contribution of these institutions, on over all development of rural families with special reference to socio-economic development, through adoption of scientific recommended sugarcane technology. The studies also examine to record the opinion of the village people regarding function and programme of village panchayat and gram sabha. The study also generalized the allocation

of budget on different heads and its execution. The study also emphasizes to know out the possible reasons of success and failure of village panchayat, in its practical functions for example- construction development work, health and sanitation work, economic development work, agriculture development work.

## V. CONCLUSION

Majority i.e. 89.67%, 85.00%, 70.33% and 54.00% respondents have mentioned that they are aware regarding, construction of house, toilet for poor people, construction of drainage, Panchayat Building and boundary wall of school, as a rural development work done by the Village Panchayat. As regards health and sanitation work data reveals majority i.e. 85.33%, 68.67%, 54.67% and 53.33% respondents have shown their awareness regarding work done by the Village Panchayat, vaccination for the prevention of polio, diarrhea and smallpox, de siltation of Village ponds, specially making Villagers to aware family planning and Removal of waste product respectively.

Maximum i.e. 60.67%, 54.67%, 45.67%, 40.00% and 39.33% respondents were well acquainted so far the work for economic development by the Village Panchayat is concerned with special reference to arrangement of loan and pension for the poor, to trained village people for self employment, to organized self help group, to start fish production in village ponds, and to give village land on lease. Further revealed majority i.e. 70.33%, 63.00%, 61.33% 55.33% and 54.33% respondents in case of Gram Sabha and Village Panchayat had shown unhappiness so far as the work for agriculture development is carried out by the Village Panchayat with special reference to arrangement for improved agriculture equipment for villager , to arrange meetings of block officers and K.V.K. in village, to arrange for soil testing, arrange for seeds, fertilizer on cheap rate from co-operative store for villager and to arranged for vaccination to prevent animal disease of the respondents.

## SUMMARY

The profile of the members of gram sabha and members of village panchayat revealed that maximum involvement of respondents of gram sabha and village panchayat .

Discusses the factors responsible for the success and failure of village panchayat, in terms of awareness of rural development construction. Rural development was measured in terms of construction of house and toilets, drainage, panchayat building and of boundary wall of schools. It is analysed that a large majority of sampled respondents of gram sabha and village panchayat were reported aware about the construction of poor men house and toilet, and of drainage, and of panchayat buildings. As regards to construction of boundary wall overall 54.00 per cent were reported aware, this is good to see and say that overall majority of respondents observed aware of rural development work.

Awareness about the health and sanitation work done by the panchayat has been discussed as removal of waste product, cleaning ponds, work of vaccination, family planning and fogging for mosquito control. Overall majority of respondents reported aware about all work except fogging awareness was only observed by 28.33 per cent respectively.  $X^2$  value reported results significant.

To find out the success and failure of village panchayat, depicts Economic development. Awareness of the respondents. Economic development was measured in terms of, arranging loan and pension of poor, prepares villager for self employment, starting fish production, leasing the village land and organisation of self help group. Overall the table reveals that majority of respondents were observed aware about the loan, pension for poor and training people for self employment. For rest three items majority reported unawareness. As per  $x^2$  value results were found significant.

Discusses the opinion of the respondents about Agril. Work done by village panchayat. Agricultural work was measured in. five point programme. i.e. arranging seed and fertilizer for farmers, arranging improved Agril. Implements, vaccinating live stock, soil testing and arranging meetings of block officials at k.v.k. Centers. In the final analysis it is concluded that majority of

respondents of gram sabha and village panchayat had adverse opinion regarding the service provided to farmers for agricultural development.

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