



Gramsabha : A Medium Of Development Of Village

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Abstract:

It is said that India can become super power by 2020, but efforts are not like that. Basically India is a nation of villages. More than ¾ of the population of India lives in villages. He knew that India cant develop unless the villages are developed. After independence committees like Balvantray Mehata, Ashok Mehata studied the situation and suggested the dividation of democratic power. The consequence was that even Grampanchayats got power and Gramsabha controls Grampanchayat like Parliament controls the entire nation. To give power to Grampanchayat 73th amendment was brought in. But it is not serving its purpose. No one is taking these things seriously. The time has come to see the approach of a Sarpanch as the head of Gramsabha and Grampanchayat, because it is just through the Gramsabhas that India can become super power.

INTRODUCTION :-

India is said to be the nation of villages. In the early days villages were self sufficient. In ancient literature it was mentioned that in vedic age Grampanchayats existed and there were also committees to watch the proceedings of Grampanchayat. The head of the village “Gramini” was either elected by the subject or nominated by the king later it became hereditary. In Panchayat there used to be include five old and experience people.

In the age of “Maurya” there Gramsabhas were well-developed. From carved stones in the age of Chol it was clear that development took place in Maharashtra, Gujrat, Andharpradesh etc. In “The Economics” by Kautilya, the later mentioned the importance of Gramsabha. It will not be wrong to say that Britishers founded the base of Indian local Administration. After 1858 Lord Meyo had proposed the motion of economic dividation. But it was because of the motion proposed by Lord Ripan in 1882 that local administration developed and thats why he was called as the father of local administration.

POST INDEPENDENCE SITUATION :-

In India collective development programme of local administration started from 2nd Oct. 1952. Expansion Policy started from 2nd Oct, 1953, but both policies failed. On 16 Jan 1957 a committee was

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formed under the presidency of Balvantroy Mehata. He suggested three layers of local administration. In 1978 Ashok Mehata suggested two layered administration.

73rd Amendment (1993)

Under 73rd amendment Panchayat Raj got constitutional status. In 243 article of 14 (from A to O) founding of Panchayat Raj, its structure, election rights, responsibilities etc. are described. According 243-A- Gramsabha was specially mentioned. Gramsabha is the Parliament of village. Govt. regulation of Mumbai Grampanchayat 70 of 1956 Gramsabha was stressed.

GRAMSABHA :-

According to the survey of 2002 there are 2,65,000 Grampanchayat in India. They work just as Parliament. According 243 K Gramsabha got constitutional rights. In the 6th article of Mumbai Grampanchayat of 1958, Gramsabha is mentioned. Gramsabha consists of all the voters in the village.

ORGANIZATION OF GRAMSABHA :-

Gramsabha has a special importance in the local administration of a village. All the voters of the village come together, discuss about various problems of the village. Gramsabha is organized with a prior notice by Sarpanch and Gramsevak implements it. This notice is issued two days before the meeting. Sarpanch, with the help of a person also reminds the people about meeting 8 days before and also one day before the meetings. In this reminder he has also to tell the people the issue to be discussed in Gramsabha. If any person wants to keep proposal or to give notice about something he has to give to the president of the Gramsabha in written form. Then the president gives due response.

FREQUENCY OF MEETING OF GRAMSABHA :-

Earlier these used to be two meeting of Gramsabha in a year but central govt. has suggested to organize four meetings in a year. The suggested dates are 26 January (Republic Day), 1 May (Labour day), 15 August (Independence Day) and 2 October (Birth Anniverssary of Mahatma Gandhi). Now a days six meetings in a year are recommended and remaining two should be organized according to the convenience of Grampanchayat. According to Mumbai Grampanchayat rule, article -7, Sarpanch is given the responsibility of Gramsabha. In his absence vice-Sarpanch can conduct the meeting. In case of failing to organize such meetings Sarpanch and vice sarpanch may be proved to be disqualified for their posts. Among these meetings the first meeting within the two months after commencement of economic year i.e. before June is mandetory. In this first meeting yearly audit report, programmes of development should be discussed. In the absence of Sarpanch or vice-Sarpanch the member of Grampanchayat is the president of Gramsabha. Voter can take part in Gramsabha and can ask questions to the members of Grampahchayat, Sarpanch and vice-sarpanch. Before one day of each Gramsabha women of the village should organize their Gramsabha meeting but failing in quorum it is not mandatory to organize meeting again. But there should be at least two meetings in a year.

QUORUM FOR GRAMSABHA MEETING :-

Either 100 voters or 15% of the total voters, the less number among these is called as quorum. Failing the quorum the meeting should be adjourned after 30 minutes of the scheduled time of the meeting. At that meeting the date of the scheduled time of the meeting. At that meeting the date and time of the next meeting is decided. The next meeting after the adjournment, quorum is not mandatory.

RIGHT AND FUNCTION OF GRAMSABHA :-

- 1)To give suggestions of guidelines to Grampanchayat
- 2)To fulfil function, responsibilities assigned by state govt.
- 3)To keep watch on Grampanchayat regarding discipline.
- 4)To submit report to BDO regarding illegal things of workers of Grampanchayat.
- 5)To prepare a list for schemes of central and state government.
- 6)To approve schemes and developmental programmes of Grampanchayat.
- 7)To real and confirm the minutes of the previous meeting.

8)To approve the budget and to collect information about developmental schemes.

9)To pay attention on the works of the present year and to prepare a planning for programme for next year.

GRAMSABHA AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT :-

As per the census of 2001, 72.2 % of the population i.e. 6,38,000, live in villages. These villages are governed by 2,65,000 Gram Panchayat. In these villages, Gramsabha works as a parliament and it has lions share in the development of village. The theory of divination of the power rests on the same thing that the power should be divided. Today these are numerous schemes for rural development but they need to be implemented honestly. For the implementation Gramsabha has been given many rights so that it can keep a keen watch on development programmes. If Gramsabha are used properly villages and thereby rural area can be best developed. The development of villages like Hiware Bazar, Ralegaon Sindhi, Maharashtra has proved that if the fund of government is used properly with the help of Gramsabha and the assistance of people.

Gramsabha is a manifestation of direct democracy and the last institution of divination of democracy. If it is used properly, village development can get impetus that's why on the occasion of completion of 50 years to Panchayatraj the period from 2 Oct 2009 to 2 Oct 2010 was celebrated as a Gramsabha year.

IMPORTANCE OF STUDY :-

Dividing the democratic power even the last layer of administration i.e. Grampanchayat has also got administrative power. The administration of Grampanchayat is controlled by Gramsabha. Until Gramsabha doesn't work properly the development of village is not possible. Due to negligence of Gramsabha many villages are on backfoot and where Gramsabha works with efficiency the villages are on front foot. The reasons should be sought and then measures are possible.

OBJECTIONS OF RESEARCH PAPER: _

- 1)To find the role of Gramsabha in village development.
- 2)To find out the obstacles in Gramsabha's developmental programmes.
- 3)To find out the obstacles in meeting of Gramsabha

HYPOTHESIS :-

- 1)The meeting of Gramsabha are not held as per the instructions of central govt.
- 2)Villages don't get the prior notice of the meetings of Gramsabha.
- 3)Village developments is easily possible through Gramsabha

SAMPLING AND DATA COLLECTION

Primary and secondary collection method used in present paper. Primary data collected from interview schedule, observation and secondary from internate, government documents, books etc.

For this research papers opinion of Sarpanch related to 50 Grampanchayat in Morshi Tahasil, Amravati District, Maharashtra are studied. Researcher selected 50 Grampanchayat with the help of stratified random method in Morshi Tahasil. Grampanchayat's Sarpanch is the respondents of research study.

DIFFICULTIES IN SUCCESS OF GRAMSABHA:-

- 1)There is indifference about Gramsabha among Sarpanch, members of Grampanchayat and Gramsevak.
- 2)Most of the meetings of Gramsabha are shown to be arranged only on pages.
- 3)Only few people are given advantages of the schemes for mass and poor people.
- 4)Recommendation by Gramsabha don't reach upto the people and the illiteracy makes this problem worse.
- 5)The time of the meetings of the Gramsabha is not decided according to the convenient time to the people of the village so they are unable to attend the meeting due to their woks of cultivation.

These are the reasons that there are many obstacles in the fulfilment of objectives of Gramsabha thereby village development is obstructed.

CONCLUSION :-

- 1)Near about all the Sarpanch arrange the Gramsabha as a formality.
- 2)The percentage of Grampanchayat arranging 6 Gramsabha in a year is 76.66%
- 3)More than 65.5% Sarpanch opined that people of the village don't give response to the Gramsabha.
- 4)Near about only 25% of the villages get good response of the people for Gramsabha and 75% of the villages don't get good response.
- 5)These villages are developed that get good response for the Gramsabha. This statement stated 89% of Sarpanch
- 6)70.5% Sarpach stated that only four Gramsabha essential in a year.
- 7)90.05 % Sarpancha opined that govt. should arrange training for Grampanchayat's members.
- 8)95.00% Sarpancha stated that Gramsabha is a medium of development of village.
- 9)Absence member is worst problem of Gramsabha.

SUGGESTION :-

- 1)Gramsabha should arrange on holiday at evening.
- 2)Propoganda is most essential like banners, wall papers, news etc.

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