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## Decentralization and Dilemmas in Development: A Debate

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**Keywords : Decentralization of power, Rural Development, People, Government**

### INTRODUCTION

Villages in India still remained as the important institutions of Democracy at the grass root level of the administrative system. These local bodies are playing an important role in rejuvenating the social, political and economical life of villages. This type of societal, geographical area has been considered as a stage of administration which has been formed naturally. Not only The Vedas, The Ramayana and The Mahabharatha, Jathaka Stories of Jaina and Buddhism have given enough information about rural (local) administration in 4th and 6th C.A.D. We can see the literal use of the word "Rural" in different ways in that period. We may notice that are the available information about the rural areas have given importance to the information of village administration. It is remarkable today to give developmental work as responsibilities to this decentralised body which has been existing since ancient time.

So, Development means change which occur in social, economical and political and it includes happy days in the life of human beings.

As a soul of India, this rural area has nearly 67% population and according to Mantek Singh Ahaluvaliya, we have to reserve 40% of income for the development of this community for the growth of Nation (See table 1.).

**Table – 1: According 2001 census the population of Karnataka is**

Total	52,733,988	26,856,343	25,877,615
Rural	34,814,100	17,618,593	17,195,507
Urban	17,919,858	9,237,750	8,682,108

### Conceptual Problems of Rural Development:

There were various parts of administration between District and Village, and they had brought changes in various ways according to the time sequence. All most are this type of Rural Panchayats have autonomous administrative system. And they did not have any obstacles from the time of kings. These bodies had served as a part of democratic system and had been responsible for the development of their administrative area. The men who were working in these bodies were called as "Panchas" and who were compared to Lord Shiva and were served by the people. The people also considered the decision of these bodies as sacred one and had found the justice through these institutions. This can be found through the writings about these institutions. Not only this body and the people working in the body following justice but also they did not allow injustice for any reason.

Rural development is one of the important aims of in diversified countries like India. To find out rural development it is necessary to make some re-adjustment in political, economical and cultural system and to change the societal preferences through step by step. J.S. Mill defined this type of system as "An administrative institution represented by local people

themselves in a particular region". This type of definitions can be see in the followings.

According to W.E. Jacson "Local Governments who empower the activities of people and work under the supervision of Central Government, are represented by a particular region without representing the whole nation".

Rural (local) Governments are elected bodies formed under the law of State Government, which works in their jurisdiction without making any disturbance for the real objectives of the Government.

### Dilemmas in the debate of development:

G.J. Clerk has explained these governments which work under the law of State Government as "Local Governments are the division of State and Central Governments which look after the administration of particular region and work to satisfy the demands of the citizens of that area".

According to Downen Lacard "Local Governments which are in the bottom of Peramidical form of Government and which are the division of State and Central Government have the power to decide the policies of the public in a limited area".

According to Sri Ram Maheshwari "Local Governments are formed through laws. The works which are managed by them are related to the daily life of people who come under the jurisdiction of it. They have got autonomy within the framework of laws. They manage their affairs from the income which comes through revenues in their jurisdiction".

Considering this, the democratic system is giving more strength in its efforts by making rural area as its working area. By this type of efforts – Panchayat Raj System has become a more powerful body and it is admirable that article forty in the Constitution is moving towards the amendment of 73 and 74.

Today in the Democratic administration system decentralization of power, management and responsibilities are more needed and pertinent. Because today countries which have the largest area are not able to understand the situation and problems of regions and 'Central Government may not take rightful decisions for the needs of the local. Therefore, Decentralization is being used as a tool of administration to bring efficiency in administration and management.

We may see this type of decentralization units in Districts, Taluks and Villages. To satisfy the needs of local, power has been given in various stages to these local or regional units. So in this way Decentralization system where the local people satisfy their problems and demands has been found as local governments.

From the above definitions of local governments were come

to know that local governments came into exist through state government laws. And they manage their business and activities in their jurisdiction related to local communities. This system which manages these important works has been given importance to the development known to all in 20th century. This debate certainly is related to the natural growth and development between state and man. The countries which got independence after second world war had to face many challenges in the frame work of "Development debate". Having been found only through economic factor this concept has adopted the "Political-development Concept" before.

In that situation the original aim of this debate was the stability of state and unity of the nation. And UNO also had paid its attention to this developmental debate.

As said by Eve T.H.Bran, the whole world itself was indulged in this developmental debate and even in debate of United Nation's developmental administration which also had this type of debatable matter. There was a force on the governments on how to attain "Development" were can understand the primary importance about the concept of developmental debate if we notice the force is that situation to bring institutional changes.

Edward Sheels work "Political Development in Modern Countries" which discusses about the social and economical development and moulded it as the reflection of modernity has become new inspiration for this debate. During to the World Bank Report of 1992 which depicted development as neither old nor new but it made Edward Shil's "Modernity" factor as alive by stating development as changing concept according to the period of time.

Elli Brondat who was the head of Brondat Commission has opined about developmental mode and concept in his independent community study, that it is difficult to define development as "Globalised Satisfaction" in any period. Norman Uphaf and Elchman also opined the same.

This type of developmental conceptual study frame-work has diversity from national level to the international level. We can also find this developmental concept at the one side has supported the debate of National economy and on the other side it has succeeded about social reformation and changes in the political institutions. Because of this we come to know that this developmental debate has become the reason to the complex debate. Therefore any root concept of development establishes dilemma without restraint.

The change in the 2003's Karnataka Panchayat Act which argues that nearly 3300 crore rupees must be given to the

control of this Panchayat system and after the decision of Smt. Soniya Gandhi towards Beluru, this Panchayat System has been given more power and autonomous which helps the panchayat system to direct the developmental works to succeed and to solve the dilemmas to development. We have to move forward in the point of view of thoughts and ideas of Kolm and Geegar and Edward Veedon's concept and Rig's definitions as the background of this debate. If development means change and growth for Kolm and Geegar. For Veedon it is an economic growth and exposes modernity.

For Fredrighs it is an increasing autonomous in taking decision independently an opportunity in choosing decisions and an essence of thought which is against of dependent in modernity. We must notice here that besides being supplementary to the Panchayat System this change is helpful in solving dilemmas of development.

This research paper focuses to bring developmental works and nature of work and it has been found in the backdrop of leadership in the light of developmental debate and to its works. It is an article which has been found in the public administration and governments at the village level and its way of work. In that Kolm and Geegar's "Country Programming" and "Development Administration in Asia" of Seedon and "The Idea of development" of Reegar are the important debates.

#### CONCLUSION

In this way this (article) paper has discussed the basis of influences on the nature of work and an ideological debate which comes mainly in the debate of rural development.

So when we take of Rural development the original concept comes on the background of change itself. So it is natural to have datum's thought which is based at the level of rural in today's situation. If we begin our debate from population's discussion we come to know that nearly 72% people are in villages. The factors which must be discussed with this are average living age, age of marriage, illiteracy, blind beliefs of religions and its effects, poverty and other social problems. To change this situation, we have only one way that debate about development. This type of debate which complains the changes and development at the level of rural has been brought to the notice of scholars and political thinkers. If the changes which are supported by decentralization institutions and developmental debate comes in the shadow of ideology, there is no doubt for India to reach its aim of development.

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