



IMPACT OF RURAL LOCAL SELF-GOVERNANCE AND SOCIAL WORK ACTIVITIES AT ALGUNDA PANCHAYAT OF GIRIDIH DISTRICT, JHARKHAND

Parvez Shahid Ali

Research Scholar Department of Political Science Ranchi University Ranchi, Jharkhand

ABSTRACT This is not a new idea of local self-government; it dates back to the period before the Mauryan emperors. This paper traces the evolution of local self-government from prehistoric times to the twenty-first century. This paper explores the wide processes that allow the impact of local self-government and social work activities at the Algunda panchayat of giridih Jharkhand. The situation of the local economy looks promising, the powers and resources of local self-government are limited. Direct economic involvement is strongly related to a municipal sector that was strongly reduced after 1989. Participation in selected physical development projects documents the second main approach indirect economic involvement. Activities in planning and regulation are studied as main factors of indirect involvement. This paper focuses on the Algunda region's local self-government and social work activities. The objective of this paper is to find the analysis of social activity at the Algunda panchayat and to study the role of social government at Algunda panchayat.

KEYWORDS : local self-government, Algunda panchayat, social work, economic activity, government.

INTRODUCTION

In India's government structure, democratization takes place at the margins of local self-governance. It aims for people's engagement and participation at all levels. This type of government architecture is referred to as "by the people, for the people," and it involves the power's devolution, duties, and roles, resulting in the world's largest democracy. Since rural Indians make up two-thirds of the population, their presence and participation in all facets of governance are more important. In the sense of rural and urban areas, India supports a bottom-up approach to governance, where the main units of government are the village panchayat and the ward. At the village level, there is a Gram panchayat, a Panchayat Samiti or Taluk panchayat at the block level, and a Zila Parishad or Zila panchayat at the district level which has been formulated as part of the 73rd constitutional amendment for rural local self-governance (PRIs). Because each PRIs tier has assets, roles, and [5] associated functionaries with it, and because of poor literacy rate about urban areas, they must be carefully handled. Various e-governance applications for rural development and PRI management have been created. with the advent of Information and Communication Technology (ICT). These applications cover various aspects such as budgets, accounts, land records, procurement, marketing related to agriculture, and so on. In this regard, numerous projects of the pilot have been launched across the country to meet a variety of needs, with effective e-governance projects being scaled up for the entire population. This paper examines some ground-breaking initiatives and sheds light on the current state of e-governance in rural areas, as well as major roadblocks to implementation.[1]

1 Algunda

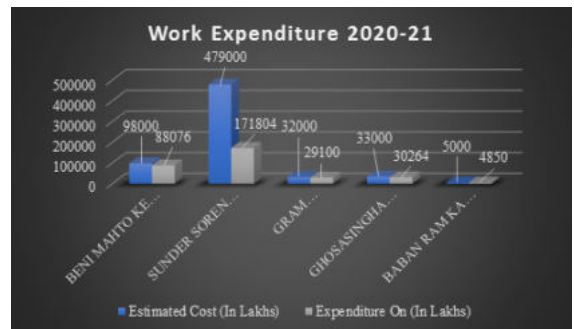
Algunda village's location code or village code is 352131, according to Census 2011 data. Algunda village is in the Giridih Tehsil of the Giridih district in the Indian state of Jharkhand. It is 18 kilometers from Giridih, the district and sub-district headquarters of Algunda village. Algunda village is also a gram panchayat, according to 2009 statistics. The village covers a total area of 128 hectares. The population of Algunda is 974 inhabitants. In Algunda village, there are approximately 156 homes. The town of Pachamba is the closest to Algunda. This village has a long and illustrious history. This village's main occupation is agriculture. This village is also waiting for industrialization. This village's key concerns are education, drinking water, roads, and electricity. These days, the younger generation is more interested in a smartphone, laptop, and computer technology. This village will see real growth if banks and financial institutions provide loans and other financial assistance to the villagers. It is essential to strengthening medical and health care.[2]

2 Local Self-Government and Social Work Activities at Algunda Panchayat

Village panchayats are playing a very important role in providing social welfare facilities to the village people. Involvement in solving the caste conflict, transport facilities, drinking water and drainage, street light, etc are the various forms of social welfare activities of the village panchayats.

S No	Work Name	Estimated Cost (In Lakhs)	Expenditure On (In Lakhs)	Work Status
1	Beni mahto ke jameen par 40x50 dobha nirman	0.98	0.88076	Completed
2	Sunder soren ke jamin par talab nirman	4.79	1.71804	On-Going
3	Gram govindpur me mangra marandi ke jamin par tcb nirman	0.32	0.291	Completed
4	Ghosasingha me saryu pd verma ka tcb nirman	0.33	0.30264	Completed
5	Baban ram ka vermicompost nirman	0.05	0.0485	On-Going

Table 1: Work Expenditure 2020-21



Graph 1: Graphical representation of Work Expenditure 2020-21

The Panchayati Raj system was very weak in Jharkhand. People did not understand what Panchayati Raj—or local self-governance—meant nor know much about the role of the gram panchayat. Gram sabha and panchayat meetings were not held regularly, and many rules and regulations were not being followed. When people needed help from the gram panchayat, they simply went to the *mukhiya's* house to get their work done.

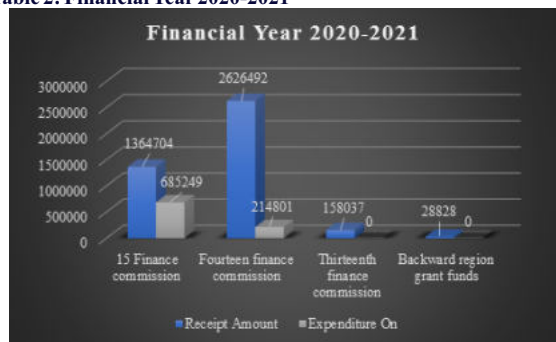
The estimated cost for BENI MAHTO KE JAMEEN PAR 40X50 DOBHA NIRMAN was 0.98 lakh, the total expenditure was 0.88076 and this work is completed. In SUNDER SOREN KE JAMIN PAR TALAB NIRMAN estimated cost was 4.79 and the total expenditure incurred was 1.71804 lakhs and this work was not completed. The estimated cost for GRAM GOVINDPUR ME MANGA MARANDI KE JAMIN PAR TCB NIRMAN was 0.32, the total expenditure incurred was 0.291 and this work was completed. For GHOSASINGHA ME SARYU PD VERMA KA TCB NIRMAN

estimated cost was 0.33, the expenditure cost was 0.30264, and work was completed. The estimated cost for BABAN RAM KA VERMICOMPOST NIRMAN was 0.05, the total expenditure was 0.0485 and this was not completed.

3 The Financial Year 2020-2021

S No.	Scheme Name	Receipt Amount	Expenditure On
1.	15 th Finance commission	13,64,704.00	6,85,249.00
2.	14 th finance commission	26,26,492.00	21,4,801.00
3.	13 th finance commission	1,58,037.00	0
4.	Backward region grants funds	28,828.00	0

Table 2: Financial Year 2020-2021



Graph 2: Graphical representation of Financial Year 2020-2021

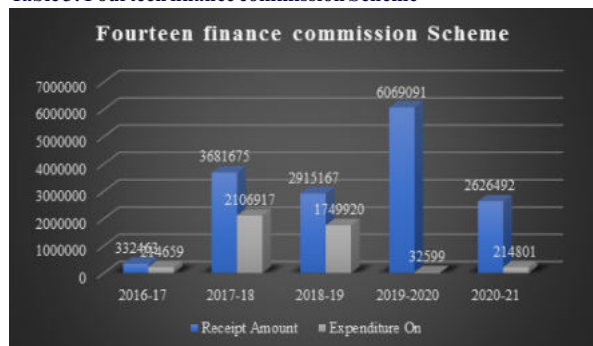
In 15 Finance commission scheme amounts given by the government was 13,64,704.00 and expenditure incurred was 6,85,249.00. For the Fourteen finance commission scheme receipt amount was 26,26,492.00 and the expenditure incurred was 21,4,801.00. Then for the Thirteenth finance commission scheme receipt amount was 1,58,037.00 and the expenditure incurred was 0 and lastly, for the Backward region grant funds receipt amount given by the government side was 28,828.00 and the expenditure incurred was 0.

4 Fourteen Finance Commission Schemes

Tax devolution, according to the fourteenth finance commission, should be the main source of resources for governments. For the years 2015 to 2020, the commission proposes increasing the divisible pool tax devolution to states to 42 percent. This is 10% higher than the 13th Financial Commission's goal of 32 percent. The fourteenth finance commission for 5 years are as follows:

S No.	Years	Receipt Amount	Expenditure On
1.	2016-17	33,2,463.00	21,46,59.00
2.	2017-18	36,81,675.00	21,06,917.00
3.	2018-19	29,15,167.00	17,49,920.00
4.	2019-2020	60,69,091.00	3,2,599.00
5.	2020-21	26,26,492.00	21,4,801.00

Table 3: Fourteen finance commission Scheme



Graph 3: Graphical representation of Fourteen finance commission Scheme

Yojana for 2019-2020 are as follows:

1. Algunda mukhya Path se Rajendra singh ghar tak pcc nirman
2. Pakki sadak nishar miyan ghar se usman ghar tk pcc nirman
3. Gram baghmara me Rajendra rana ghar ke pass LED street light
4. Gram algunda mai masjid ke paas led bulb street light

5. Chengarbasa me dinesh ram ghar ke pass kup marammati
6. Dangra me suraj ray ghar se talab tak pcc nirman
7. Algunda me paryag mahto ghar ke pas jalminar nirman
8. Madanpur talab ke purab me puliya nirman

1.2 The Objective Of The Study

1. To find the analysis of social activity at algunda panchayat
2. to study the role of social government at algunda panchayat

1.3 Methodology Of Study

This research is based on secondary data in which we used Mgnrega, e-gram swaraj reports, related to Impact local self-government and social work activities at algunda panchayat of giridih Jharkhand

1.4 Literature Review

Ajit Kumar (2019) Apart from its position in an area that is underdeveloped, Gram Panchayat's effectiveness was facilitated by several broad processes. The successful work of Ahana Gram Panchayat, despite political inconsistencies, is examined using a case study that should be qualitative which draws on observations interviews, and secondary data. The importance of establishing organic ties between a community and community economy, making effective grassroots level leadership, and expressing the needs of a community within the dynamic process of development are three practice implications emerging from this case study. The findings may be useful for local development in both developed and developing countries in similar circumstances.[3]**Parwez, Sazzad (2013)** This article is focused on both primary and secondary sources of information. and discusses the fact that poverty in Jharkhand has formed its social structure and subsystems for exploitation of the poor, especially women. The current overarching focus on microfinance in the context of rural finance, as well as its celebration as the latest "magic wand" in the battle against poverty, provides additional background for this paper. The current study's methodology included visits to selected sites in India to observe SHGs and microfinance status were conducted using primary data, books, web-based research, a study of print literature, and visits to selected sites in India to observe SHGs and microfinance status. The paper concludes that SHGs are essential for community development and livelihood.[4]

Katarzyna Maj-Wa'sniowska (2020) Until now, questions concerning the impact related to aging have mostly been discussed from the standpoint of domestic policy and foreign studies. The analysis fills a void in the literature by concentrating on the effect of demographic trends on local government policy (LGUs). A Research Review of Literature that has been done so far has been performed in the first section. The analytical section presents the findings of a study conducted on a sample of 131 municipalities in the Maopolska Voivodeship. The most significant social challenges reported by municipalities include demographic processes which are indicated as significant by 71 percent of municipalities, population migrations which are 76 percent, unemployment 88 percent, alcoholism which is 93 percent, and poverty which is 93 percent. (75 percent). The following issues, on the other hand, are viewed to a lesser extent: educational deficit which is 15 percent and social capital which is 36 percent as well as engagement in public which is 31 percent and cultural which is 34 percent in existence. However, only a few municipalities, mostly those that are more urbanized and larger, recognize the critical significance of the process related to aging strength under which 33 percent of cities with powiat rights, 14 percent of urban municipalities, and only 4 percent of rural municipalities are present. According to studies, the most significant challenges related to the population which is aging are related to a lack of sufficient financial services, a reduction in the income of the municipalities, a declining situation in the market of local level, decreased family care capacity, increased costs of health care, and social assistance. It was also stated that, from the perspective of municipalities, the implications of the population which his aging would not only have a financial dimension but will also necessitate a redefinition of the list of tasks to be completed.[5]

Putta V. V. Satyanarayana (2014) In India, the structure of local self-government has made significant progress in ensuring a life of dignity and respect for citizens at the village level. In a formal sense, all Indian states have complied with the constitutional provision of ensuring the representation of previously excluded communities in local self-governments through a reservation scheme. This institutionalization of local self-governments since the 1990s, which has given the

decentralization process more traction, has also had some deeper consequences for India's human rights situation. Changes in traditional culture have caused controversy, even as the democratic process has been expanded. On the other hand, human rights abuses at all levels have not decreased since India took bold measures to improve decentralization and local self-governance. Elections in India have been an occasion for serious human rights abuses, which is ironic. While violence occurs during state and national elections, it is more prevalent in local elections because the polling percentage is higher at this stage. Furthermore, as political power is the most powerful tool available at the local level, and everyone wants to wield it, violence has risen at the village level. According to this paper, the new local government system can only help weave the village into the broader social fabric because villages' isolation is forever broken by inroads of media, technology, and spatial mobility.[6]

1.5 Conclusion

The idea of self-governance which is local is not new, but it dates back to before the Mauryan period. Despite the lack of a statutory framework, it was practical and used a variety of terminologies. Local self-governance, especially in villages, has received the recognition of the Constitution in the form of an Act following independence, which relies on the recommendations of the Balwant Rai Mehta committee. However, in a developing country like India, where 70 percent of the population lives in villages, factors such as rural connectivity, geographical isolation, and so on have become major impediments to achieving the desired objectives of decentralized governance. In this research secondary data analysis for Algunda panchayat shows several social welfare schemes which were initiated by the government. In this article, we analyze the significant positive impact on social government policies and social activities on Algunda panchayat.

REFERENCES

- [1]. JÁN BUČEK, "The role of local self-government in local development during post-socialist period: the case study of Bratislava",2002
- [2]. Puneet Kumar, Dharminder Kumar, Narendra Kumar, "ICT in Local Self Governance: A Study of Rural India",2017
- [3]. Ajit Kumar, "Effective Local Self Governance Through Gram Panchayats: A Case Study from Rural India",2019
- [4]. Parwez, Sazzad, "Impact Assessment of Self Help Group towards Rural Development: A Case Study of Jharkhand, India",2013
- [5]. Katarzyna Maj-Wa'sniowska and Tomasz Jedynak, "The Issues and Challenges of Local Government Units in the Era of Population Ageing",2020
- [6]. PUTTA V. V. SATYANARAYANA, "Local Self-Governments and Human Rights in India",2014