E-Gram Panchyat

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ABSTRACT

Panchayat is an elected village council in India. Panchayat means "assembly" of five" panch" and raj means "rule".Invillagestheseassembliessettleddisputesbetweenindividualsandbetweenvillages.Butnowtoimprovethequalityof governanceofthesePRIshasinitiatedthee-governanceschemeknownasePanchayats.E-panchayatisafunctionaland dynamic digital platform and working station designed and created for each Pancahyat. The main objective of e- panchayat is to empower citizens of every panchayat with bottom up and top down information and content.RamchandrapuramvillagenearHyderabad,hasbecomeIndia'sfirste-panchayat,enablingvillagerstosettledisputesthroughanexpressweb-enabledsystem.Communicationtechnologiesplayanimportantroleinvillagedevelopment.So e-panchayatis a need of present scenario. The objective of this paper is to know the e-panchayat for ruraldevelopment.The paperalsodescribeswhat areactiontakenbythe government.

Keywords:E-Governance, Government-citizen relationships, E- Government, Gram Panchayat, Dakhala.

I. INTRODUCTION

The panchayat raj is a south Asian political system found mainly in India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Trinidad, Tobagoand Nepal. Panchayat literally means assembly (yat) of five (panch) wise and respected elders choosen and acceptedby the village community. The leader of the panchayat was often called mukhiya or sarpanch. Panchayats is thebackbone of the Indian villages. Mahatma Gandhi advocated panchayat raj as the foundation of Indian's politicalsystem.It'sadecentralizedformofgovernmentwhereeachvillagewouldberesponsibleforitsownaffairs.Panchayat or panchayati raj is a system of governance in which gram panchayat are the basic units of administration. It has 3levels: village,block and district levels. In the history of Panchayati raj in India ,on 24 April 1993, the constitutional(73rdamendment)Act,1992cameintoforcetoprovideconstitutionalstatustothePanchayatirajinstitutions.T hisactwasextendedinPanchayatsintribalareasofeightstates,namelyAndhraPradesh,Bihar,Gujarat,HimachalPradesh ,Maharashtra,MadhyaPradesh,OrissaandRajasthanfrom24December1996.NowPanchayatirajsystemexistsinallthestate sexceptNagaland, MeghalayaandMizoramandAlso all theUpsexceptDelhi.

II. LITERATURESURVEY

AsentimentswereexpressedbyPrimeMinisterJawaharLalNehru."IndiaispoorbecausevillagesofIndiaarepoor.Indiawillb erichifthevillagesofIndiaarerichPanchayatsshouldbegivengreaterpowers,forwewantthevillagersto have greater measure of swaraj (self-government)in their own villages[4] The Panchayats are expected to play animportant role in rural development in India, particularly after independence. Plan documents ofgovernment andvariouscommitteeshaveemphasizedtheimportanceofthesebodiesinthepolity.panchayatisresponsibleforvillagedevel opmentkeepingtransformationofsocialandeconomiclifeasitsgoalofdevelopment.theruralprogressdependsentirely on the existence of an active organization in the village which can bring all the people, in to commonprogrammes to be carried out with the assistance of administration. To achieve this objective the second Five yearPlan entailed the Panchayats to perform civic, developmental, land management and judicial functions. Subsequentplans and policy pronouncements of national leader to emphasized the role of Panchayats in village development[1]therole ofgrampanchayat are[4]–

− Implementschemesforthe developmentofagriculture.
− Establishmentofprimaryhealthcentresandprimaryschools.
− Supplyofdrinkingwater,drainage,construction/repairofroads.
− Developmentofcottageandsmall.Scaleindustriesandopeningofcooperativesocieties.
− Establishmentofyouthorganizations

III. BRIEFABOUT OF START OFPANCHAYAT

The genesis of Panchayat Raj dates back to 1958, when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru popularized the ideas after

therecommendations of the Community Development Programme (1952) and the National Extension Service (1953),were approved by the NDC (National Development Council). Nehru coined this term as an extension of Gandhiji'sbelief,thateachvillageshouldbemaderesponsibleforitsownaffairs.Theobjectivebehindestablishingsuchasyste mistotakedemocracytothevillagelevel,bydelegatingpowerstothepeopleatthegrassrootslevel.Theimplementationoftheac t(PanchayatSamitiandZilaParishadActofSeptember2,1959)cameintoeffectfromOctober2 when Panchayati raj was formally launched from Nagaur . Andhra Pradesh had launch soon after,on October 11whileAssam,Karnataka,andmadrashaditin1960.ThestateofMaharashtrahadlaunchin1964.Onebyonealltheother statesfollowthesuitlater.

IV. ROLEOFPANCHAYAT

TheroleofpanchayatsvariesfromstatetostateintheimplementationofCentrallySponsoredSchemes(CSSs),whichare administered by Central Ministries. Further, since Panchayat is a states subject, states vary in the extent to whichthey devolve role and responsibilities to Panchayats in planning, implementation and monitoring of different CSSs.Amongthemajor CSSs,Mahatma GandhiNationalRural EmploymentGuaranteeProgramme (MGNREGS), SaaksharBharatMission,IndiraAwasYojna(IAY)andNationalRuralDrinkingWaterProgramme(NRDWP),providesignif icantrolesandresponsibilitiestoPanchayats.GramPanchayatsaregivenfinancialaidsonrecommendationsofstate finance commission. SampoornaSwachchtaAbhiyan (Complete Cleanliness Mission) is a programme financedbytheIndianGovernmentwithanobjectivetoprovidetoiletstoallruralfamiliesbytheend ofyear2012.

V. E-PANCHAYAT

RamchandrapuramvillagenearHyderabad,hasbecomeIndia'sfirste-panchayat,enablingvillagerstosettledisputesthrough an express web-enabled system.The Andhra Pradesh unit of the National Informatics Centre (NIC) hasimplemented the pilot project labeled as, "The Electronic Knowledge-based Panchayat (EKPanch) project." E-panchayatisasoftwareproductconceptualized,designedanddevelopedbyNationalInformaticsCentre,Hyderabad,Andhra Pradesh , as a part of its e governance initiatives . E-Panchayat has been designed taking into considerationall the information and knowledge management requirements in a Gram Panchayat. There are approximately 250000panchayats in India mapped by NIC and ministry of Pancahyati Raj on the Ministrywebsite under the project calledE-Panchayat. However,it is difficult to find any information about single Panchayat . With this background theNational Internet Exchange of India (NIXI)and the Digital Empowerment Foundation (DEF) initiated and rolledforward the concept of Digital PanchayatProgramme across the nation .E-Panchayat means –a web based dynamicdigitalinterfacecreatedforeachandeverypanchayatinIndia,givinginformationaboutparticularPanchayatinatwo wayflowofcontent.TheobjectiveistofacilitateandimprovePanchayatfunctioningonday-to-daybasis,throughtwowayflowofinformationandcontent.

VI. DIFFERENCEBETWEENE-PANCHAYATAND PANCHAYAT

The73rdamendmentoftheconstitutionisawatersheddevelopmentthatcouldgenuinelyimpacttheroleofpanchayatirajinstit utioninself-governance.Thesoftwarefacilitatesgenerationofcertificates.Rurallocalgovernments(henceforthreferredtoasPanchayats)havebeengivenawiderangeofpowersanddutiesrelatedtoruraldevelopment,implementation of anti-poverty programs, job creation, rural marketing, social and political empowerment of weakersections of the society, and so on. Panchayats are also instrumental in mobilizing the dwellers and other agencies fordesigning and implementing rural development initiatives that are more adapted to local needs payment gateway forcitizens, E-signfacility forPanchayatfunctionariesSMSandemailalerts.Thecomputerization of all 3-tiersofPRIs i.e. Zila Praja Parishad, Mandal Praja Parishad (block) and Gram Panchayats. It creates an environment in whichpeoplefeelempowered,establishesasystem thatensurespeople can easily availtheirfundamentalrights toinformation, and broadens the scope of local government. Establishment of the e-Panchayat in every village acrossthe country is an elaborate process. ICT intervention should not be understood in isolation. ICTs function in a socio-cultural, political, and economic milieu. Their efficacy is contingent on the various forces and realities that coalescetoshapetheenvironmentintowhichtheyareintroduced.ToequipeveryPanchayatwithacomputerandtoprovideitwi thInternetconnectivitywouldnotbeaneasytask,ifwelookatthecurrentstatusofInternetconnectivityandotherprerequisites for ICT enabled system of governance in rural areas. A workable system of e-Panchayats warrantsfinancialresources, computer applications, skilled humanresource and politicalwill.

VII. PLACESWHEREE-PANCHAYATARECARRIEDOUTININDIA

Several state governments have also taken initiatives to set up the e-Panchayats to facilitate the development processandprovideeasyaccesstoinformationtocitizens.StatessuchasGujarat,AndhraPradesh,HimachalPradesh,TamilN adu, Kerala, Karnataka and Haryana have set up Panchayat portals to provide information regarding developmentschemes such as National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, organizational/departmental set up,

developmentalpolicies,annualreports,notification,evaluationreportsofdevelopmentprogrammes,statusofdevelopments chemes,revenues etc. Ramchandrapuram village near Hyderabad, has become India's first e-panchayat,enabling villagers tosettle disputes through an express webenabled system. The Andhra Pradesh unit of NIC has implemented the pilotprojects labeled as,"EKPanchproject."Now, taking the online services to the doorsteps of panchayats, the Telanganagovernment has kicked off the e-panchayat initiative. Also called PalleSamagraSevaKendram(PSSK). These servicewould be available in 100 panchayats,including 23 in Karimnagar , 13 in khammam and an 10 in Nizamabaddistricts.in an effort to take e-governance to the grass-roots level, telanganapanchayat raj department is set to launche-panchayatinitiativesooninDomakondaMandalofNizamabadDistrict.E-panchayatprogrammewillcover18grampanchayatsandallofthemwillbeconnectedwithinternet,enablingthemtoofferawi derangeofservicestotheruralpeople.

VIII. BESTE-PANCHAYATININDIA2015

Maharashtra has won the first place for the best E-Panchayat in the country, and has bagged an award of 50 lakh,followed by West Bengal at the second position who was awarded Rest. 30 lakh. The third position was shared byTamilNaduandBihar,eachwinningacashamountofRest.20lakh.TheawardsweregivenonApril24,2015,ontheoccasion of Panchayati Raj Day. 16 Gram Panchayats were awarded the RashtriyaGauravGramaSabha(RGGS)Puraskar.

IX. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

X. CONCLUSION

Lastly,IconcludethatePanchayatsaretheneedofthehouraspeopleinruralareasarestilldeprivedofbasicfacilitiesfor a decent life. They should be provided with adequate technological resources in order to be able to play ameaningfulrole inthe course ofdevelopment.

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