

# Digital Gram Panchayat Services

Guide Name: Prof. S.R. Patil

Author Name: Vijay Ravsaheb Bade, Author Name: Prasad Gautam Bansode

Author Name: Akshay Mahendra Kankriya, Author Name: Pranay Rajendra Awchat

Computer Science

Sinhgad Institute Of Technology, Lonavala

Email: principal\_sit@sinhgad.edu

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## Abstract:

The main objective of this application is for better delivery of Citizen Services in the village through computerization of application for the services of the gram Panchayat. Gram panchayat is a decentralized institution managing the application and providing the information about services in the gram Panchayat. The proposed system will be the provide an application for various services and track the application status. E-Services for gram Panchayat aim is to provide the information about the services or schemes and application for each services of gram Panchayat and it also view and update by the staff of gram Panchayat.

*Keywords* — Put your keywords here, keywords are separated by comma.

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## I. INTRODUCTION

A Gram Panchayat is the cornerstone of a local self-government organization in India of the Panchayat raj system at the village or small town level, and has a Sarpanch as its elected head. Gram Panchayats are Panchayats at Base Level in Panchayat Raj Institutions (or PRIs), governed by the 73rd Amendment, which is concerned with Rural Local Governments.

- Panchayat at District(or apex) Level
- Panchayat at Intermediate Level
- Panchayat at Base Level

The Sarpanch, Members and Gram Sevak represent the voice and opinion of the village people on behalf of the Gram Panchayat to the Taluk and Zillah level by attending the meetings or sending the official records and Panchayat and Rural Development Minister of the state is the minister who controls all the Gram panchayat Department of the state.

### Regulatory and Administrative Functions:

1. This institute solving the disputes of village people as individual or groups.
2. They control the behavior of people of people. Collect their opinion about various programs

### Service or Development Functions:

1. Collection of taxes like house etc.
2. Promotion of educational, health, agriculture and communication facilities.
3. Providing health and drinking water facilities whenever the village people need.
4. Produce authentic documents regarding birth, death or property details of village people.
5. Looks after general welfare and immediate development of village e.g. road, fight, bazaar, community facilities etc.

It is basic, first formal democratic institution at the village level. The chairperson of this unit is called as Sarpanch. It is primary unit of local self-government. Gram panchayat is a cabinet of the village elders, directly elected by the adult citizens of the village. There are 8 to 10 ward punches, two or three coopted members, who constitute the body of Gram Panchayat; they are consists of 8 to 10 villages. There are three functional sub committees which meet four times every month to decide agricultural production programmer, cottage industry programmer, finance and budget and social amenities in Gram panchayat area.

## 1.1 Objectives

E-Services for gram panchayat aim is to provide the information about the services or schemes and application for each services of gram panchayat and it also view and update by the staff of gram panchayat.

## 1.2 System Specifications

Hardware Requirements:-

- Windows OS

Software Requirements: -

Front End: HTML5, CSS3, Bootstrap

Back End: PHP 7.4, MYSQL

Control End: Angular Java Script

Tools:

Xampp-win64-7.4

## CHAPTER 2 – LITERATURE REVIEW

The institution of Gram Sabha has been in vogue in most states in India for long. With the passing of the 73rd amendment to the constitution, the body has become an integral part of Panchayat Raj, the third stratum of Government. The record of Gram Sabha as an assembly of village adults has not been enviable anywhere in the country. However, the amendment has made the Gram Sabha a mechanism of direct democracy, one in which the villagers exercise voice in the affairs of their locality. The extent to which the powers have been devolved to the Panchayats will have a direct bearing on the extent of matters over which the Gram Sabha can exercise some control. With the declaration of 1999-2000 as the year of the Gram Sabha by the Union Minis by of Rural Development, the importance of the body has been publicly affixed. However, the status of village assembly of all voters in our representative democracy is yet to be defined and established on a fan footing. One reason for this lies in the traditional neglect of popular bodies in liberal democracy as part of systems of local governance although direct democratic devices based on citizen's initiatives find some treatment within it.

Unlike other states in India, Kerala has been lagging behind in the field of Panchayat Raj and decentralization of powers. The very concept of a Gram Sabha was seemingly inconceivable in the state until recently. Reforms related to Panchayat

Raj undertaken in the pre- amendment phase had not envisaged Gram Sabhas. Because of the mandatory nature of the amendment, the Kerala Panchayat Raj Act 1994 included Gram Sabha as an integral component of the Panchayat system. However the way the body is fading its due place with the Panchayat system, without hangovers of the past, is worthy of study and examination. While the absence of the hang over of the past may enable the body, at least theoretically, to take off with a bang, the absence of past practice also adds to confusion regarding its legitimate role within the Panchayat set up. The Gram Sabha seeks to actualize the concept of participation both in the developmental and instrumental aspects. These two aspects fade off into each another making them indistinguishable in practice. In its developmental sense, it is seen as an end in itself, as fulfilling the ideal of democracy, as leading to empowerment of the people at the grassroots.

Strengthening local government is generally positively related to enhancing participation. However, it depends much on the nature of decentralization effected and the attitudes of the public to the institutions that come into being. Instrumentally conceived, it is expected to mould development in tune with the desire of the people for whom it is meant and at the same time ensure efficiency and resource availability through participation and co-operation. Often scholars talk about generating social capital as long-term investment in development. Participation is also seen as essential for sustainable development, equity and social justice. The latter being a cardinal purpose underlying the constitutional amendment, can be ensured through participation of the people in bodies like the Gram Sabha.

The enactment of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act and the subsequent Kerala Panchayat Raj Act has brought to frontline significance the study of grass root democratic process. This change in the Indian political system is the result of a growing conviction that centralized government cannot achieve growth and development in a society marked by an absence of space for expression of people's initiative. The significance of the study lies also in the fact that the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act has made it obligatory to hold regular meetings of Gram Sabha the periodicity of which is determined by each state. This enables the rural people to be in touch

with their representatives in the village Panchayat. It is true that voters cannot participate fully in the decision-making process as in direct democracy. Gram Sabha is the only body, which at least symbolically conveys the idea that political sovereignty rests with the people. The number of persons attending the Gram Sabha, the nature of the topics discussed, the quality of discussions and the intensity of participation are important factors contributing to the success of Panchayat Raj Institutions. As this is the only body with a direct bearing on civil society, the functioning of this body and the strategies for strengthening it should be explored in detail.

The Gram Sabha invested with statutory authority to suggest action and seek explanation from the elected representatives of the Gram Panchayat, is a new experience in Kerala. With the introduction of participatory decentralized planning popularly known as "People's Planning", Gram Sabha secured an opportunity to formulate plans on the basis of the realities of the village economy, ecology and socio-economic conditions of the population. This turn of events in the state polity, administration and society need an in depth probe? The experience of the past three years at grass root level indicates that there are several problems and hurdles ahead in the evolution of the Gram Sabha as a vibrant institution.

#### **Existing Solution:**

In the present scenario, various government services are published in print media and advertised by the respective departments. It is often difficult for people to get the relevant information and approach the officials for availing the services. Due to lack of proper communication among various departments and officials, often the purpose of the schemes is not achieved. People do not get to know about the schemes and do not benefit from them. Application process is doing manual and people do not getting the proper application status.

#### **Proposed Solution:**

The Gram Panchayat will have so many functions like introducing different kinds of services and provide the information about the services or schemes and application for each services of gram panchayat and it also view and

update by the staff of gram panchayat. so the people can know about services without entering into the Gram Panchayat office.

## **CHAPTER 3 OVERALL DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED SYSTEM**

### **3.1 Module Description**

Here user can register with their own Adhar Id and they can post their application to gram panchayat. These applications are receive by Staff. After once complete their verification process that application pass to Officer. Office only can give approval for User request. If all attached document are maintain correct manner they can approve for this application otherwise its will be rejected.

### **3.2 System Features**

In the life of the software development, problem analysis provides a base for design and development phase. The problem is analyzed so that sufficient matter is provided to design a new system. Large problems are sub-divided into smaller once to make them understandable and easy for finding solutions. Same in this project all the task are sub-divided and categorized.

#### **System Modules:**

- User
- Staff
- Officer

#### **Module List:**

- Officer/Admin
  - Login
  - Create Services
  - Update/Delete services
  - Update application status
  - Logout
- User
  - Register
  - Login
  - Search services
  - Apply Services
  - My application status
  - My profile
  - Logout
- Staff
  - Login
  - View services
  - Update Application status

## Module Description:

### User:

Users are the people of gram panchayat they view services and apply application for services they provide by gram panchayat and they can view application status.

### Gram panchayat staff:

Gram panchayat staff adds and removes the services of gram panchayat and the staff maintains the reports of application of each services and they will send application to chief officer of gram panchayat and they will add application status

### Gram panchayat officer:

Gram panchayat officer adds and removes the services of gram panchayat, they view and send back application, approve and select applications.

## CHAPTER 4 – DESIGN

Design is the first step in the development phase for any techniques and principles for the purpose of defining a device, a process or system in sufficient detail to permit its physical realization.

Once the software requirements have been analyzed and specified the software design involves three technical activities - design, coding, implementation and testing that are required to build and verify the software.

The design activities are of main importance in this phase, because in this activity, decisions ultimately affecting the success of the software implementation and its ease of maintenance are made. These decisions have the final bearing upon reliability and maintainability of the system. Design is the only way to accurately translate the customer's requirements into finished software or a system.

Design is the place where quality is fostered in development. Software design is a process through which requirements are translated into a representation of software. Software design is conducted in two steps. Preliminary design is concerned with the transformation of requirements into data.

### 4.1 UML Diagrams:

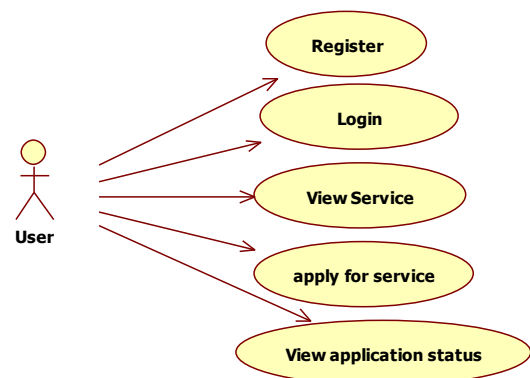
UML stands for Unified Modeling Language. UML is a language for specifying, visualizing and documenting the system. This is the step while developing any product after analysis. The goal from this is to produce a model of the entities involved in the project which later need to be built. The representation of the entities that are to be used in the product being developed need to be designed.

There are various kinds of methods in software design:

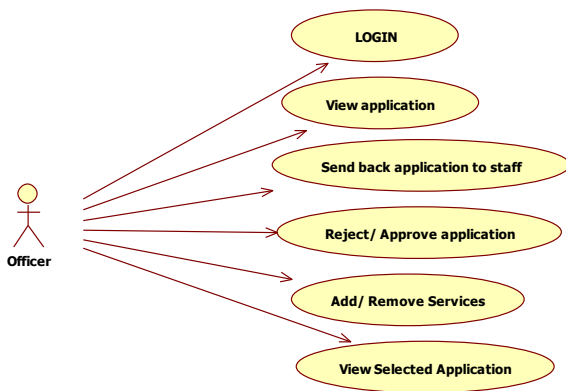
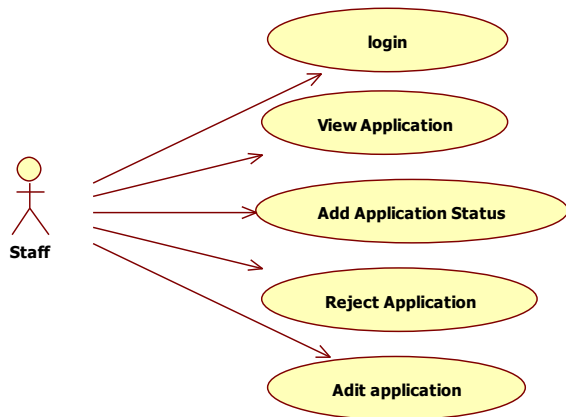
- Use case Diagram
- Sequence Diagram
- Collaboration Diagram

#### 4.1.1 Usecase Diagrams:

Use case diagrams model behavior within a system and helps the developers understand of what the user require. The stick man represents what's called an actor. Use case diagram can be useful for getting an overall view of the system and clarifying who can do and more importantly what they can't do.



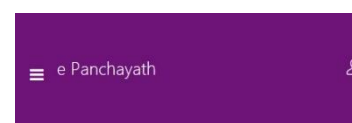
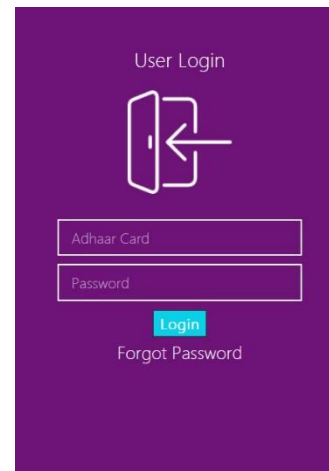
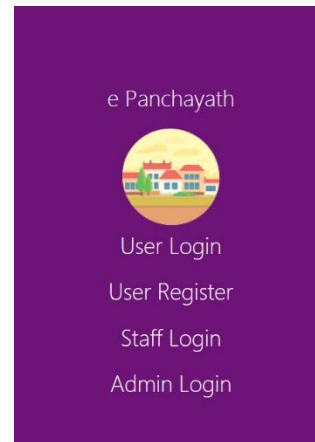
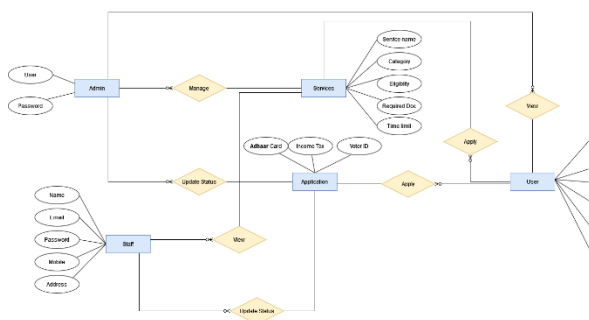
## CHAPTER 5 - OUTPUT SCREENSHOTS



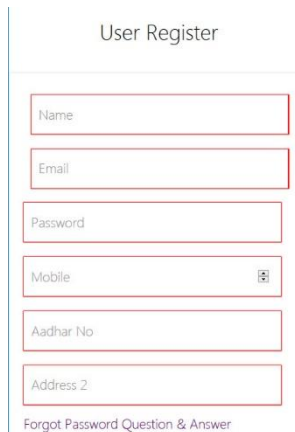
Use case diagram consists of use cases and actors and shows the interaction between the use case and actors.

- The purpose is to show the interactions between the use case and actor.
- To represent the system requirements from user's perspective.
- An actor could be the end-user of the system or an external system

### 4.1.2 ER Diagrams







User Register

Name

Email

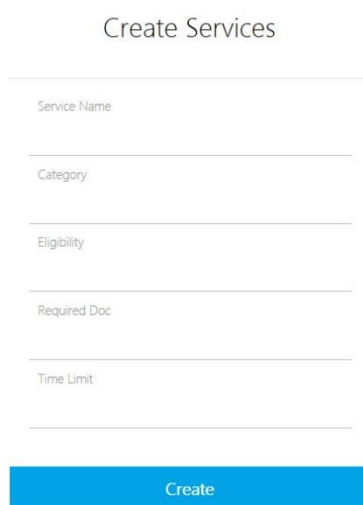
Password

Mobile

Aadhar No

Address 2

Forgot Password Question & Answer



Create Services

Service Name

Category

Eligibility

Required Doc

Time Limit

Create

## CHAPTER 6- CONCLUSIONS

Gram Panchayats app are the most appropriate to address last mile governance and service delivery issues. Many people believe in fact that this is the first mile governance issue to be addressed, since the distance between the citizen and the state is the shortest in local bodies, both rural and urban. An effective GP enables people's representatives to take the lead in development planning and implementation, in the true spirit of decentralization.

Application for the Gram Panchayat Level, maintained by the Gram Panchayat in village can be easily managed across various departments and different service scheme thereby provide the government scheme to the village people will made easier.

Effective progress by involving the Gram Panchayats to collect application of people data and maintain their own resources database. This would result incapacity building of Gram Panchayats

schemes as well as empowering them in making the correct choices and also help in monitoring the scheme projects.

## Future enhancement

The project has a very vast scope in future. The project can be implemented on android and web in future. Project can be updated in near future as and when requirement for the same arises, as it is very flexible in terms of expansion. With the proposed software of database Space Manager ready and fully functional the client is now able to manage and hence run the entire work in a much better, accurate and error free manner. The following are the future scope for the project.

- All works will be done in online
- No manual process
- Complete online database management

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