SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY, KOLHAPUR

Adult and Continuing Education & Extension Work

- Name of the Course Ceritficate Course in Panchayati Raj
- The department of Adult and Continuing Education Introduction -2. is starting a certificate course in Panchayati Raj in order to enable college students to get some information about decentralization of power and the idea of Rural Development
- Aims and objectives a) To study development of Panchayati Raj System in India.
 - b) To know basic ideas, values and principles of Indian Constitution.
 - c) To imbibe and practice some aspects of constructive programme of Rural Development.
- Duration 4.
- Six Months (100 lectures)
- Qualification
- Higher Secondary (XIIth Std. any stream)
- 6. Intake capacity
- Minimum 40 Maximum 50
- 7. Course Fees
- Admission 25/-
- Alumni
- 25/-
- Examination 150/-
- Tuition
- 750/-

- 8. Subjects
- 1. Rural Development
- Development of Panchayati Raj System in 2. India.
 - Panchayati Raj Institutions in Maharashtra. 3.
- 4. Project Work
- Examination System- The total examination of the course is of 400 marks & each paper will carry 100 marks.
- 10. Grade System:
- a) Above 60% First Class
- b) 45% to 59% Second Class
- c) 35% to 45% Pass Class
- * For passing minimum % required is 35%.

* Note: If a candidate fails to appear for the examination or fails in the examination, he/she will be given one more chance to complete the course. If he/she fails in the examination in this attempt also, he/she will have to join the course afresh, complete it and appear for examination.

Syllabus of the Course Subject - 1. Rural Development

I. Concept of rural development : Different aspects : social,

economics, political & cultural.

II. Rural social structure : Religion, class, caste, gender,

education.

III. Nature of rural economy : Agriculture, natural resource

irrigation, electricity, drinking

water, roads.

IV. Nature of rural politics and

- a) Co-operatives, milk dairies, agro-industries, credit societies and co-operative banks, nationalized banks.
- b) Rural development and NGO's
- c) Foreign funding & rural development
- d) Local development fund -From Member of Parliament and Member of State Legislature.

Subject - 2. Development of Panchayati Raj System in India

- 2.1 History of Grampachayats in India and their features.
- 2.2 Development of Panchayati Raj System after independence up to 73rd amendment.
 - 2.2.1 Community development programmes & five year plans.
 - 2.2.2 Balawant Rai Mehta Samiti 1957.
 - 2.2.3 Ashok Mehta Samiti
 - 2.2.4 Mumbai Grampanchyat Act of 1958.
 - 2.2.5 Vasantrao Naik Samiti 1960.
 - 2.2.6 Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samiti, Act 1961.

2.2.7 Bongirwar Samiti - 1970.

2.2.8 P. B. Patil Samiti - 1984.

3. 73rd amendment and Panchayati Raj System - Features.

Subject - 3. Panchayati Raj Institutions in Maharashtra

I. Zilla Parishad : organization, election, committees,

functions, resources, chief executive

officers and chief officers of various

departments.

II. Panchayat Samiti : organization, election, Sarpanch Samiti,

functions, resources, block development officer and chief officers of various

departments.

III. A. Grampanchayat: organization, election committees,

functions, resources, health committee at P.H.C. level or gram shikshan samiti, village development officer, gramsevak and

talathi.

B. Gramsabha : Nature and functions - An experiment in

direct democracy.

IV. A. Developmental Schemes of Central govt., State govt., Zilla

schemes : Parishad, Panchayat Samiti, Grampanchayat and NGO's for community

development & individual development.

District rural : a) Nature, scope and objectives, Funds & development schemes.

administration b) Panchayat Samiti Office - Their

representatives and functions.

V. Problems of : a) Lack of popular partticipation,

Panchayati Raj b) Financial constraints, resource

System. mobilization.

c) Relations between officials and non-

officials.

d) Implementation of reservation policy.

Subject - 4. Project Work

Students will have to undertake a project work related so working of Panchayati Raj Institutions and submit the same for assessment.

- a) Survey of his own village.
- b) Reports regarding Gramsabha (which he has attended).
- c) Working of Grampanchayat (monthly meeting, which he has attended).
- d) Common visit to any developed village