

SURVEY ON FAILURES OF TRADITIONAL EDUCATION SYSTEM IN INDIA

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Abstract:

Panches brought attention on promotion of health and Sanitation, cleanness of street, drainage and bringing of good medical faculty in their villages. Some of the Panches wanted to open the school up to Higher Secondary for girls and boys. Other Panches wanted to work for women, child development and other social welfare activities in their respective villages. Sarpanches worked for electricity and water faculty. Some of Sarpanches were idle in their PRI functioning, same number of Sarpanches work for constructor & maintenance of road. Many of Panchayat Samiti Member stressed for women and child development in PRI meeting. They understood the ICDS programme and help pregnant and other women and child in their areas. All Panchayat Samiti women members liked to do construction of roads and similar number for Health and Sanitation in their constituency.

Key words: Sanitation, cleanness, street, drainage, social welfare.

INTRODUCTION

The pre-colonial period consists of the ancient and the medieval phases. During the ancient phase, village communities were administered by the general body, the Sabha, their council, Samiti and their representatives, gramins (senior persons of the village). A reference to these institutions has been made in the Vedas and other scriptures. The writings of Kautilya also contain evidence showing their existence in the ancient period. In due course of time, the village communities began to be governed by a council of five members, Panchayat. These bodies performed the functions of tension management and conflict resolution. The legitimacy of the authority of Panchayat was based on religion and custom. In addition to these Panchayats of village communities, there existed simultaneously, caste and sub-caste Panchayats to regulate the code of conduct of their members. Although Panchayats of village communities as well as of castes have been glorified as democratic institutions by those who have taken a romantic view of the rural society of the ancient era, these were dominated by the male landlords of the higher castes owing to its caste-base, patriarchal and feudal character.

Be that as it may, these institutions had complete hold over the rural people during the ancient period. The establishment of a centralized system of administration by the Mauryan dynasty, however, is reported to have reduced their significance to some degree. But their authority was fully restored as a result of decentralization of administration during the Gupta period. On the whole, the Panchayats remained autonomous institutions of local government in the ancient India.

Review of literature

Rural development which is comprehensive, multi-dimensional process. It includes the development of socio-economic conditions of people living in the rural areas and ensures their participation in the process of development for complete utilization of physical and human resources. The table given below presents the data on the devotion of time for the PRI functioning by women leaders:

Table 1 Per-Day Time Devotion in PRI Respondents

| Time Devotion per day | Gram Panchayat | | Panchayat Samiti Member | Zila Parishad Member | Total |
|-----------------------|----------------|------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------|
| | Panch | Sarpanch | | | |
| 1-3 hrs. | 45 (31.68) | 05 (33.33) | 12 (20.33) | 02 (25.00) | 64 (28.57) |
| 3-6 hrs. | 17 (11.98) | 03 (20.00) | 05 (8.48) | 01 (12.50) | 26 (11.61) |
| As & when required | 80 (56.34) | 07 (46.67) | 42 (71.19) | 05 (62.50) | 134 (59.82) |
| Total | 142(100) | 15(100) | 59(100) | 08(100) | 224(100) |

Figures in parentheses show percentage.

This table shows that majority 134 (59.82%) leaders devoted time in PRI functioning as & when it required according to issues brought or related to PRIs. The next maximum 64 (28.57%) number women leader spent 1 to 3 hours per day followed by 26 (11.61%) who usually devoted 3 to 6 hours per day for PRI functioning. Similarly at the Gram Panchayat level majority 80 (56.34%) Panches devoted their time as per issue of the day. Next majority 45 (31.68%) devoted 1 to 3 hours daily to undertake PRIs activities followed by 17 (11.98%) women Panches who devoted 3 to 6 hours per day in PRIs day. 5 (33.33)

Sarpanches devoted 1 to 3 hours, 3 (20%) Sarpanch devoted 3 to 6 hrs. daily. 7(46.77%) Sarpanch who usually devoted time as per issue (problem brought under PRI). Similarly at the Panchayat Samiti level maximum 42 (71.19) members devoted daily as per issue while 5 (8.48%) devoted 3-6 hours daily, 12

(20.33) 3 hrs. daily for PRI work. Further at the 3rd level 5 (62.5%) Zila Parishad members work as per issue daily for 2 (25%) devoted time for 1 to 3 hours and one member for 3 to 6 hours.

It is clear from the above analysis majority that of the leaders devoted time for PRIs as and when required, particularly in case of Panchayat Samiti members and members of Zila Parishad.

Usual Agenda of Meeting

After being elected PRI leader, some leaders take initiative to do according to their agenda. Some of women start new activities as per meeting of PRI. There is third type of women leader who do not do anything for upliftment of village. The husband or relatives of remaining women leaders complete whole PRI task on the behalf of women leaders. The table given below exhibits the agenda of women leaders:

Table 2 Main Agenda at PRI Meeting Reported By Respondents

| Time Devotion per day | Gram Panchayat | | Panchayat Samiti Member | Zila Parishad Member | Total |
|------------------------------------|----------------|-----------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------|
| | Panch | Sarpanch | | | |
| Construction & maintenance of Road | 29 (20.42) | 3 (20.00) | 15 (25.42) | 2 (25.00) | 49 (21.87) |
| Drinking water & electrification | 35 (24.65) | 3 (20.00) | 14 (23.74) | 2 (25.00) | 54 (24.10) |
| Sanitation & Health | 27 (19.01) | 3 (20.00) | 12 (20.34) | 1 (12.50) | 43 (19.20) |
| Education & Training | 13 (9.15) | 3 (20.00) | 10 (16.94) | 1 (12.50) | 27 (12.05) |
| Women & Child Development | 16 (11.27) | 3 (20.00) | 8 (13.56) | 2 (25.00) | 29 (12.95) |
| Do not know | 22 (15.50) | --- | --- | --- | 22 (9.83) |
| Total | 142(100) | 15(100) | 59(100) | 08(100) | 224(100) |

Figures in parentheses show percentage.

This table confirms that 54 (24.10%) respondents stressed on facility of safe-drinking water and electricity, 49 (21.87%) on construction and maintenance of roads, which get worst condition during rainyseason. 43 (19.20%) on sanitation of village, cleanliness of drainage, streets & opening and maintenance of dispensary/Primary Health Centre. To open new schools, girl school, college and vocational training centre for youth and ladies were in the agenda of 27 (12.05%) women leader. 29 (12.95%) women leaders stressed on Balwadi, Aganwadi, Stitching and Embroidery Centre for women establishment at Mahila Mandals.

Conclusion

(15.50%) Panches had no idea about work because most of work was done by their husband or family member. 35 (24.65%) Panches mainly made agenda to work on electricity and safe drinking water. Next 29 (20.42%) Panches preferred to work for construction reconstruction, maintenance and repair of roads, streets and increase the frequency of buses in their areas. Similarly, 27 (19.01%) Panches brought attention on promotion of health and Sanitation, cleanness of street, drainage and bringing of good medical faculty in their villages. Another 13 (9.15%) Panches wanted to open the school up to Higher Secondary for girls and boys. Remaining 16 (11.27%) Panches wanted to work for women, child development and other social welfare activities in their respective villages. 2 (20%) Sarpanches worked for electricity and water faculty. 3 (20%) of Sarpanches were idle in their PRI functioning, same number of Sarpanches work for constructor & maintenance of road. 8 (13.56%) Panchayat Samiti Member stressed for women and child development in PRI meeting. They understood the ICDS programme and help pregnant and other women and child in their areas. 15 (25.42%) Panchayat Samiti women members liked to do construction of roads and similar number for Health and Sanitation in their constituency.

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