



THE STUDY OF PARTICIPATION AND CHALLENGES IN PANCHAYATI RAJ

INSTITUTIONS

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Abstract

Panchayat Raj and decentralization witnessed tremendous popularity both in the 20th century as well as in the second decade of 21st century. Democratic decentralization is a highly concerned concept for development. Decentralization promotes local level representation, solves local issues and enhances decision making powers of the rural people. Effective decentralization provides greater choice to the people to participate in decision making and this could act as a mechanism in the development process. This paper is attempts to look into the dynamism of the process whereby women empowerment is achieved through legislation or participation and challenges in the panchayat raj institutions.

Keywords: study, participation, challenges, panchayati raj institutions

Introduction

Panchayat Raj is a governance system with the basic administrative units of gram panchayats. The village, block and district are three stories wide. The word "PanchayatRajis" is relatively new and has come from the British government. Mahatma Gandhi proposed the Panchayati Raj as a decentralized form of government in which each village was the founder of India's political system and responsible for its own affairs. Gram Swaraj was his word for such a vision (village self-governance). Panchayati Raj is a decentralized governance form that accounts for each of the villages and Gram Panchayats are the basic administrative units of each of them.

Panchayati Raj Institutions in developing countries like India can play an important role in the provision of social and economic overheads. These countries have to make rapid headway in the spheres of education, public health, communications water supply, etc., in order to keep pace with the march of world progressive race.

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well as in the second decade of 21st century. Democratic decentralization is a highly concerned concept for development. Decentralization promotes local level representation, solves local issues and enhances decision making powers of the rural people. Effective decentralization provides greater choice to the people to participate in decision making and this could act as a mechanism in the development process. It also improves efficiency in service delivery and enhances accountability.

However, effective decentralization itself requires effective participation of people and most of the so called decentralized systems do not fulfill this essential condition. Government of India initiated the Concept of PRIs after getting independence and the 73rd and 74th amendments have provided a new path for these institutions and promoted local representation.

There is a sad paucity of political representation of women in PRIs in the state. Though women and Sc, ST reservation in the Panchayati Raj Institutions was introduced in 2004, its impact could not be seen in the 2011 PRIs election. It is to be noted that in other states of the country, women reservation in the PRIs has been increased to 50 percent, whereas, Jammu and Kashmir still continues with its old 33 percent reservation scheme. This has resulted in inadequate representation of women in the society. An important factor for partial failure of the scheme is the absence of direct election for positions of office bearers in Block Development Councils. Direct election would have proved more fruitful and beneficial.

Basic Principles of Panchayati Raj

Panchayat Raj has gained a uniform national character since the 73rd amendment of the Constitution. The Constitution amendment shows an approach to the standardization of the three-stage Panchayats' powers, privileges and duties. However, we know that the previous Panchayati Raj Institutions have not done so.

What were Panchayati Raj's basic concepts? India has a big role to play in the administration of villages as a country of villages and villagers. "How much easier would it be if the local people ran the affairs of the villages rather than just some rulers from the capital?" Gandhiji always reminded us. It is the villagers who have a better understanding of the development and environmental issues of the villages themselves. Of course, they will also have appropriate solutions. Owing to the lack of technological know-how, such limitations can exist. Nevertheless, some would not be as aware of local issues as local people.

Panchayat is the traditional institution that is made up of people who are familiar with the village in order to resolve their problems through debate. The word "Panchayat" is believed to have its name because its lead is made up of five (Panch) members. Panchayat is called 'Panch' in Northern India. A panchayat can mean 'a panch committee' as well.

In the past, the Panchayats are the social structures that took care of local needs, where villages had been very far from the direct control of the formal political administration system. The working system of the Panchayat was to address and decide in an unbiased and judicious way on all the major topic of discussion. It is the fundamental principle of democracy, and this is expressed in the functioning of the Panchayat, that it must strive at maximum people participation. This mechanism has been established by the idea of a shared forum, in which everybody is involved and leads appropriate to all villagers.

The general council and its decision-making process is in line with Mahatma Gandhi's approach to 'Gram Swaraj.' Gram Swaraj's most critical feature is self-confidence in fundamental needs. This is also a reflection of self-reliance to take appropriate decisions on the issues of the village. It does not only entail decision-making, but also obligations such as ensuring the safety of villagers and maintaining existing conventions in the community.

Therefore, all of the features of a municipal government, from day to day administrative administration to legislation and authority as per local conventions, have been incorporated into the definition of Panchayat. It is to be remembered in this sense that NyayaPanchayats's are later formed in many places for the administration of justice. It can be taken as an indication of people's confidence in this democracy, that the panchayat tree, where the council met, was considered to be the most important place in a village next door.

For every citizen, the Panchayat Council becomes essential as a platform for every citizen to participate. Dr. BabasahebAmbedkar, the father of our Constitution, researched carefully how such a general Panchayat council with everyone involved becomes a forum for the village chiefs to exercise their authority. It was concerned that the Panchayats would become a platform for the ruling class in the light of the inequality centered on the caste system that exists in Indian society.

The observation of Dr B.R. Ambedkar that "the basin of regionalism, the mire of parochialism..." is a system of Panchayat is well established. Because of his opinion, Panchayati Raj was found to play a comparatively less important role in drafting the Constitution. Subsequent events demonstrated that the conclusions of Ambedkar were not entirely clear-cut. In the majority of the regions in North India and in the States of South India, many instances can be identified. So, the black chapter of the annals of the Panchayati Raj system is how this all-part democratic administrative system is become a pupil in the hands of the top castes and the rich.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Sachar (2003) Establish forth this reservation of females is not an abundance however a legitimate acknowledgment of the commitment of theirs to social development. The inventor hosting companies exhorted the political gatherings to include things like females truly with the aim that the Female's Reservation Bill spins right into a Law. Additionally, he's set out the task that females have to enjoy in making the costs a truth. It's been recommended that female's associations independent of political link must frame an ordinary stage with individual strategy. A necessity for the mass public growth continues to be provided with the aim that females portrayal of Assemblies and Parliament might be achieved and so as to attain sexual orientation correspondence.

Ghosh (2003) The inventor securely observed the race crusade of a few of the females up-and-comers within the Chennai Municipal Corporation races as well as moreover talked with these to evoke information on the social foundation of theirs, choice motivation, various concerns and requirements. It was inferred that females are actually entering the constituent pixie in their own individual with their own right, contingent in political experience as well as the thoughts. Similarly the continuing pattern of tough governmental problems has been created as a major viewpoint which must be offered a concept irons the perspective of female's reservation. Additionally, the goal of female's reservation of carrying female's issues to the motivation has to an excellent level stayed unfulfilled. Appropriately, female's interest in political process may be widened and so as to provide them thanks condition of strategy making and country developing.

Kant (2001) The study has been guided on ZilaParishad of Bilaspur location, one particular PanchayatSamiti within the ZilaParishad of Bilaspur as well as 8 Gram Panchayats. The overview was led during a purposive select instance of forty people. The inventor detailed that females which were young in age had been active in the first step of PRIs, expert of females in PRIs is actually of semiliterate sort, bigger part of the females delegates have been lower pay gatherings, commanded by 2 noteworthy ranks viz. The respondents brought up many problems, for instance, time, and family members community, bureaucratic that stay in the established interest of theirs. It was the same learned that bigger part of females respondents did not understand about arrangements of Himachal Pradesh Panchayati Raj Act. A big portion of them weren't pleased with the constant provincial growth schemes as well as powers of PRIs. They similarly opined that gathering governmental problems have been operating in the PRIs through MLAs and MPs of the apprehensive region.

METHODOLOGY

The aim of this research is to look into the effect of village council membership on women's growth. It is an important topic for discussion. This study looks at the sociocultural shifts, legal and political changes, and changes in health behavior that occur as a result of becoming a member of a village council, with a focus on elected women village council members in the Davanagere district of Karnataka. This study investigates the role of elected women village council members in village council affairs, with emphasis on the mode and purposes of power use, representation of priority issues in village council meetings, ways and means of carrying out community works, mode of disseminating village council activities and actions to the public, and problems and barriers to participation in local political affairs.

Applications to the study process are based on methodology. This chapter is devoted to a blueprinting study of study significance, scope of study, problem statement, research gap, objective, hypotheses for research, research design, universe, the methods for sampling, key variables, data collection tools, pilot studies, pre-testing, operational definitions, statistical data analysis, captisation, problems.

Data Analysis and Interpretation

The Panchayati Raj system is essential for fulfilling the aspirations of the vast cross section of the society with different levels of socio-economic development. The Karnataka ZillaParishads, TalukPanchayatSamithies, MandalPanchayats, and NyayaPanchayats Act, 1983 was modeled after the Ashok Mehta Committee's recommendations. Abdul Nazeer Sab had played a historical role in the bill's drafting. He had the backing of then-Chief Minister Ramakrishna Hegde, who believed in the idea of 'power to the people.' On July 10, 1985, the President of India gave his assent to the Act. The bill was brought into operation from April 01, 1987 on the basis of the recommendations made by Ashok Mehta Committee (Sangita, 1987:359). About 25% reservation was provided for women, SC/STs and other vulnerable sections of society. In this context, the Karnataka experiment of making administrator subservient to the elected representatives is quite a welcome measure.

With the constitution of ZillaParishads, TalukPanchayatSamithis, MandalPanchayats and GramaSabhas, in Karnataka, the stage was set for these institutions to deliver the necessary goods and services to rural masses by adapting decentralized approach. The reform to revitalize and rejuvenate these institutions was hailed as a 'bold step' in the growth of Panchayati Raj

institutions in the state (Bhargava and Sivanna, 1992:40). The elections for the Mandalpanchayats for a group of villages with populations between 8000 and 12000 were held in January 1987. These bodies were elected. The GramaSabha was designed as an organ for monitoring the operation of MandalPanchayats.

State functions were transferred to ZillaParishads such as agricultural activities, animal farming, horticulture, sericulture, rural industries, education in primary and secondary schools, rural water supply construction and maintenance of rural roads, bridges, irrigation, health and familial welfare for the planned castes, planned tribes and rear-sectoral classes, women's and children's development, provisional The Parishads of Zilla is responsible for district growth planning. The government recognized that agricultural production and other economic activities in rural areas had to be improved. Efforts have been made to encourage infrastructure development including rural connectivity, housing, water and sanitation, watershed development, and small irrigation. The roads were also built by Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department under technical supervision. The state was also developing the rural water supply. In order to ensure gainful jobs and improve rural infrastructures, rural labor programs have been introduced in rural areas.

The rural sanitation, minor irrigation, poverty alleviation and other supporting activities were implemented to increase socially and economically productive assets. These developmental activities were undertaken by the Panchayati Raj Institutions to enhance the status of rural development in the state. It was essential to promote sustainable renewable energy sources to meet the energy needs of rural households. The Panchayati Raj Law of Karnataka of 1993 promoted state democracy. 73rd constitutional amendment was adopted in the state which included an elected three-tier structure in the village, taluk and district levels (ZillaPanchayat) of the state. There are currently 5628 squabbles, 175 taluk squabbles and 30 Zilla squabbles in the province.

Nearly all accepts the strengthening of a participatory democratic culture through the Panchayati Raj. There is no doubt that in rural India there is a high degree of political knowledge, and it is the Panchaeti Raj which exists in rural India and it is the PanchaetiRaj that has made rural masses more organized. Some thoughtful people believe it was useful to communicate democracy's values to rural masses as a socializing agent. Critics might however argue that this is only seen at elections, but in a country where rural people suffer from political apathy that is no significant accomplishment.

Our discussion indicates that the performance of Panchayati Raj in terms of economic and social growth is inconsistent and not totally dismal. We saw agricultural revolution in Punjab, for example. It is recognized that a lot depends on the quality of the soil, soil system, human capital productivity, and national and state political leadership. However, Panchayati Raj can be a driving force for economic growth at the same time. The institutions of the Panchayati Raj have acquitted themselves creditfully in this regard in Maharashtra, according to the Bongirwar Committee. It was to the degree that "the programmers for agricultural development would not have achieved the extent they did without the assistance of Panchayati Raj Institutions." Similar studies have shown that these institutions have made important contributions to agricultural production in Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Gujarat. But it doesn't mean that everything is good in every country. In the past, construction success in most states was not impressive. So, the difference between objective and accomplishment seems to be clear. Here you may ask what caused the difference. Indeed, multiple reasons can be related to it. The following pages aim to illustrate and propose remedies so that these agencies can operate rather than agents of state government as self-government units. The following pages discuss the following.

Conclusion

The participation of Panchayati Raj Institutions was questioned in terms of the substance and effectiveness of representation. Local committees insufficiently represented Members. Members were rarely heads of Panchayats and needed the lower positions to advance within the system. Thus, the act has been passed to assure representation in Indian Panchayati Raj System. However members of Panchayats needed to be educated and informed about politics: their rights, the nature of Indian democracy, policies and programmes for women and the underprivileged and voting rights. Women's centre and other organizations can serve as catalysts to mobilize women and help solve political dilemmas. There are several challenges still that the women are facing in the local governance system.

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