

"PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN UTTAR PRADESH"**Dr Manjusha Rani**Post Doctoral Fellow,
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ICSSR, New Delhi**ABSTRACT**

India has been a welfare state ever since her Independence and the primary objective of all governmental endeavors has been the welfare of its millions. Elimination of poverty, ignorance, diseases and inequality of opportunities and providing a better and higher quality of life were the basic premises upon which all the plans and blue-prints of development were built or Rural Development implies both the economic betterment of people as well as greater social transformation. In order to provide the rural people with better prospects for economic development, increased participation of people in the rural development programmes, decentralization of planning, better enforcement of land reforms and greater access to credit are envisaged."

INTRODUCTION

Overall development of country is the main objective of Indian government since its independence. Earlier the main thrust for development was laid on Agriculture, Industry, Communication, Education, Health and Allied sectors but soon it was realized that the all round development of the country is possible only through the development of rural India. Keeping this in view Panchayati Raj Institutions have been introduced under the 73rd Amendment Act of the Constitution of India. Rural Development includes measures to strengthen the democratic structure of society through the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). It also includes measures to improve the rural infrastructure, improve income of rural households and delivery systems pertaining to education, health & safety mechanisms. Government of India has taken many steps to develop rural India and for this Department of Rural Development has been setup under the control of Ministry of Rural Development. The department through PRIs has launched various development schemes such as Sampoorna Swachhta Abhiyan, Gram Vikas Yojna, Farmer Market & Livestock Market, and Underground Drainage System Construction Scheme and so on. Through these schemes Government of India seems to accomplish its dream of rural India's development. Although some loopholes may also be seen. Without overcoming these drawbacks Government of India won't be able to foster the growth of rural India.

Initially, main thrust for development was laid on agriculture, industry, communication, education, health and allied sectors but later on it was realized that accelerated development can be provided only if governmental efforts are adequately supplemented by direct and indirect involvement of people at the grass root level. Keeping in view the needs and aspirations of the local people, Panchayati Raj Institutions have been involved in the programme implementation and these institutions constitute the core of decentralized development of planning and its implementations. The Ministry is also vigorously pursuing with the State Governments for expeditious devolution of requisite administrative and financial powers to PRIs as envisaged under 73rd Amendment Act of the Constitution of India.

Uttar Pradesh, with a population of 16.62 crore as per 2001 Census, is the most populous State of the country. UP covers 2,40,928 sq.kms. And accounts for 7.3 percent of total area of the country which makes it the fifth largest State in the country. In the words of Ruskin Bond, "I had been to other countries - in Europe, Asia and the Middle East - but none of them had provided even half as much variety, or so much to see and experience and remember, as this one State in northern India. You can travel from one end of Australia to the other, but everywhere on that vast continent you will find that people dress in the same way, eat the same kind of food, and listen to the same music. This colorless uniformity is apparent in many other countries of the world, both East and West. But Uttar Pradesh is a world in itself." Keeping in view the population and size of the State, it is clear that Uttar Pradesh dominates the Hindi heartland and there cannot be a strong and prosperous India unless Uttar Pradesh and its residents tread on the path of development.

Uttar Pradesh has 71 districts 820 development Blocks, 107452 villages, 51976 Gram Panchayats and 8135 Nyay Panchayats.

Development of rural areas has been at the core of planning process in the country and also in the State. Rural Development is a broad, inclusive term which takes in its consideration socioeconomic and political development of the rural areas. It includes measures to strengthen the democratic structure of society through the Panchayati Raj Institutions as well as measures to improve the rural infrastructure, improve income of rural households and delivery systems pertaining to education, health and safety mechanisms. Poverty alleviation is a key component of rural development.

Government of India has taken many initiatives for rural development. For this purpose it has setup the Ministry of Rural Development. This Ministry is a nodal department for the two international organizations viz., the Centre on Integrated Rural Development of Asia and the Pacific (CIRDAP) and the Afro-Asian Rural Development Organization (AARDO).

The Ministry consists of the following three Departments:

1. Department of Rural Development
2. Department of Land Resources
3. Department of Drinking Water Supply

The Department of Rural Development implements schemes for generation of self employment and wage employment, provision of housing and minor irrigation assets to rural poor, social assistance to the destitute and Rural Roads. Apart from this, the Department provides the support services and other quality inputs such as assistance for strengthening of DRDA Administration, Panchayati Raj Institutions, training & research, human resource development, development of voluntary action etc. for the proper implementation of the programmes. The major programmes of the Department of Rural Development are Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, (PMGSY), Rural Housing (RH) Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) and Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY).

PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS

Panchayats have been the backbone of the Indian villages since the beginning of recorded history. Gandhiji, the father of the nation, in 1946 had aptly remarked that the Indian Independence must begin at the bottom and every village ought to be a Republic or Panchayat having powers. Gandhi ji's dream has been translated into reality with the introduction of the three-tier Panchayati Raj system to ensure people's participation in rural reconstruction.

"Panchayat" literally means assembly (*yat*) of five (*panch*) wise and respected elders chosen and accepted by the village community.

Panchayat or Panchayati Raj is a system of governance in which gram panchayats are the basic units of administration. It has 3 levels: village, block and district. The term "panchayat raj" is relatively new, having originated during the British administration. Raj. Literally means governance or government. Mahatma Gandhi advocated *Panchayati Raj*, a decentralized form of Government where each village is responsible for its own affairs, as the foundation of India's political system. His term for such a vision was "Gram Swaraj" (Village Self governance). It was adopted by state governments during the 1950s and 60s as laws were passed to establish Panchayats in various states.

In the history of Panchayati Raj in India, on 24 April 1993, the Constitutional (73rd Amendment) Act, 1992 came into force to provide constitutional status to the Panchayati Raj institutions. This Act was extended to Panchayats in the tribal areas of eight States, namely Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh,

Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Rajasthan from 24 December 1996. Now Panchayati Raj System exists in all the states except Nagaland, Meghalaya and Mizoram. Also all the UTs except Delhi.

The Act aims to provide 3-tier system of Panchayati Raj for all States having population of over 2 million, to hold Panchayat elections regularly every 5 years, to provide reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Women, to appoint State Finance Commission to make recommendations as regards the financial powers of the Panchayats and to constitute District Planning Committee to prepare draft development plan for the district.

PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS IN UTTAR PRADESH

Panchayats are India's ancient autonomous democratic institutions. Whose description is found in the ancient Indian text "Rigveda" in the form of "Sabhas" and "Samities". At various points of time these autonomous bodies of governance have proven their importance inspite of the political disturbances within the country.

Sanyukt Prant Panchayat Raj Act 1947 was signed by the Governor General on 7th December, 1947 and Panchayats were established in the state from 15th August 1949. After this when the constitution of the country was drafted, it had broad arrangements for the establishment of the Panchayats. During 1953-54 a committee of the members of Vidhan Sabha was appointed to coordinate various development programmes of the Panchayats. In year 1960-61 to make the villages self sufficient and prosperous various cultivation and welfare committees were established in Gram Panchayat areas. During the year 1972-73 fourth general elections successfully completed. During this period 72834 Gram Panchayats and 8792 Nyay Panchayats were in force. Sixth general elections were successfully completed in year 1988. A 30% reservation for the women representative was given during the same year. In year 1994, 72nd amendment was presented in the lok Sabha in order to streamline the workings of the Panchayats. This amendment was later implemented nationwide in the form of 73rd amendment. In year 2000, the second general elections of three-tier Panchayat successfully completed. At that time the state area had 51976 Gram Panchayats, 8135 Nyay Panchayats, 820 Panchayats and 71 Zila Panchayats established.

INCREASING TREND OF PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Panchayati Raj Department is an important department of Uttar Pradesh related to the rural development. The main objective of this department is to strengthen the Panchayati Raj System in the state according to the 73rd amendment of Indian constitution. So that panchayats can realize the dream of rural administration and rural development with complete coordination and transparency. For this purpose the department has provided a Citizen Charter. For the sake of public convenience and knowledge, this charter has been divided into 7 subjects:-

1. Financial aid to Gram Panchayats.
2. Rural Cleanliness Programmes.
3. Responsibilities of the Panchayats- (Transparency in work, rural administration & development).
4. Responsibilities of public towards Panchayat.
5. Decentralization Programme.
6. Control over the Gram Panchayats
7. Arrangement of Panchayat Help-line.

Citizen Charter is a continuous process which will change periodically according to the feelings, recommendations, experiences and reactions of the public.

1. FINANCIAL AID TO THE GRAM PANCHAYATS

Gram Panchayats are given financial aids on the recommendations of State Finance Commission. The main objectives of the financial aid given to these Panchayats are:

- a) Drinking water supply, cleaning and maintenance facilities.

- b) Maintenance of public lamp posts, roads, drainage system, cleanliness programmes, primary schools and maintenance of other public assets.
- c) Construction of Panchayat Bhawans for meeting halls and for the residence of secretary of Gram Panchayat.
- d) Construction of Gramin Kisan Bazaar and Livestock Markets.
- e) Construction of underground water drainage system for the objective of environmental cleanliness.

2. RURAL CLEANLINESS PROGRAMME

Sampoorna Swachhta Abhiyan (Complete Cleanliness Mission) is a programme financed by the Indian government with an objective to provide toilets to all rural families by the end of year 2012 and to make the public aware of the cleanliness programmes and to encourage them to learn and follow cleanliness habits.

The four main objectives of the mission are:

- a) Usage of toilets by the rural inhabitants and to change the habit of open toilets till 2012.
- b) To construct toilets in government schools and Anganwadi Centres for children in order to develop the habit of using toilets among children from their childhood.
- c) To develop the habit of washing hands before taking meals and after using toilets in rural areas.
- d) To control the diseases arising due to the usage of dirty water by practicing cleanliness in rural areas.

Under this scheme following main programmes are carried on:

- I. Personal Toilets
- II. School Toilets
- III. Anganwadi Toilets
- IV. Community (Women) Toilet Complex
- V. Rural Cleanliness Market Production Centers
- VI. Solid and Liquid Waste Management

2. RESPONSIBILITIES OF PANCHAYATS

Following are the responsibilities of Panchayats:

- a) Periodic meeting of Gram Sabha in order to communicate the functioning of Panchayats.
- b) Monthly meeting of Gram Panchayat to communicate the related information to the elected members.
- c) Monthly meetings of Samities for the completion of predetermined functions with the coordination of 6 samities.
- d) Increase in the income of Gram Panchayat through the collection of taxes and fees prescribed by the act of legislature.
- e) For transparency in work a notice board on the wall of public premises will be displayed showing all the details of usage of the funds.
- f) Rural cleanliness through environmental cleanliness and stopping usage of open toilets.
- g) Control over Government Ration Depot.
- h) To plan and pass different welfare programmes with the coordination of public upto the amount of Rs. 50000.
- i) The Gram Pradhan should inspect all the assets of Gram Samaj at least once in a quarter.

4. RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE CITIZENS

(a) Coordinating the meetings

Public should get the information regard the works and plannings of Gram Panchayat and the usage of received funds. Public should elect the deserving candidate for different schemes.

(b) Checking Cleanliness

All the families should built and use the toilets. Toilets should be built keeping in view the convenience of ladies and elders. The cleanliness of drains and surroundings should be taken care of.

(c) Security of Gram Panchayat Assets

Public should check the illegal cutting of trees, illegal possession of land of Gram Sabha and maintenance of community buildings.

(d) Increase Public Coordination

Public should share hand in development and construction works, periodic cultural activities should be promoted.

5. DECENTRALIZATION PROGRAMME

Under the programme of decentralization Gram Panchayats are given the following works:

- a) For promoting education Gram Panchayats have to open primary and secondary schools.
- b) All the present and new Hand Pumps are the asset of Gram Panchayat. Gram Panchayat is responsible for the repair and maintenance of these Handpumps.
- c) Akhadas, Gyms, Sports Ground and Sports related works are being operated by the Gram Panchayat for youth welfare.
- d) Medical, Health, Family welfare and Mother & Child welfare centres are all under the control of Gram Panchayat.
- e) For women and child development different Anganwadi programmes and other welfare programmes are being carried on by the Gram Panchayats.
- f) Livestock department has been transferred to the Gram Panchayats under this they have to maintain "Pashu Seva Kendra" and "D" Category veterinary hospitals.
- g) Agriculture related all the village level programmes will be run by the Gram Panchayats.
- h) For the rural development "Sampurna Gramin Rozgar Yojna" is being carried on by Gram Panchayat.
- i) Gram Panchayats have right to distribute all kinds of scholarships.

6. CONTROL OVER GRAM PANCHAYAT:

To stop the misuse of funds at Gram Panchayat level, there is a law of investigation against Pradhans, Deputy Pradhans and the members.

- a) The complaint along with affidavit and relevant proofs can be given to the district magistrate.
- b) The investigation of the complaint will be done by the district level officers only.
- c) A Chartered Accountant will be appointed for the completion of the accounts of Gram Panchayat.
- d) The audit of Gram Panchayats will be done by the Chief Accountant.
- e) Gram Sabha can relegate the Pradhan by passing a no confidence resolution if there is any grave charge against the Pradhan.

7. PANCHAYAT HELP-LINE

- a) A Panchayat help-line system has been implemented for the information regarding Panchayati Raj system, legislature or related rules and programmes.
- b) All the departmental officers from state to district level will be available on office telephone between 11:00 am to 1:00 pm.
- c) At district level, every Panchayat member can say his problem on the telephone of Zila Panchayat Adhikari Office.
- d) For the solution of the problems of Gram Panchayats they can also call on the telephone of state commission offices.

PLANNED AND OTHER SCHEMES OF THE DEPARTMENT (IN UP)

The Panchayati Raj Department is encouraging the aforesaid schemes practically on a wide scale. The analytical study of some of the aforesaid schemes is as follows:

1. *Central Rural Cleanliness Programme:-* Under this cleanliness programme, sponsored by the central government, financial aid is given to the families living below poverty line for the construction of toilets. The plan came into existence in 1999-2000 in four districts, which is now being run in every district. The

campaign is being executed by district cleanliness committee under the control of Zila Panchayats. Main components of this campaign are:-

- (a) *I.E.C. Programme*:-The main objective of this programme is to provide information, education and communication to the village inhabitants about the cleanliness programmes run by central government. Under this programme necessary funds are given to the village inhabitants for promoting and encouraging cleanliness in rural areas.
- (b) *Personal Toilet Construction*: - Central government provides funds for this scheme. The distribution of the amount to the individual family is shown in Table No. 01:-

Table No. – 1.1
(Amount in Rs./ Per Toilet)

	Year 2008	Year 2012	Year 2016
Centre Share	900	1500	1500
State Share	300	700	700
Beneficiary Share	400	300	400
Gram Panchayat Share	300	Nil	2340
Total	1900	2500	4940

Source: <http://panchayatiraj.up.nic.in/index4.htm>

- (c) *Community Toilet Complex*: - Community toilets are built and maintained by Gram Panchayats only where there is a market, fair or there is no land available for families to built toilets.
- (d) *Schools and Anganwadi Cleanliness*:- In order to encourage cleanliness in rural areas, primary schools have been considered as the basic unit. To motivate students for adopting clean habits a sum of Rs. 20,000/- is given for building school toilets and Rs. 5000/- is given to Anganwadis. Sampooran Swachhta Abhiyan

This campaign is being executed by the Central government since 1999-2000. A brief progress description is given underneath in Table No 02 to Table No 05.

Table No. – 1.2
Funding Pattern of Government for Sampooran Swachhta Abhiyan (SSA)

	Previous Pattern (in %)	Revised Pattern (in %)
Central Government	63	58
State Government	23	31
Beneficiary / Gram Panchayat	14	11
Total	100%	100%

Source: <http://panchayatiraj.up.nic.in/index4.htm>

Table No. – 1.3
Statement showing amount received for SSA

(Amount in Lac)

	2007-08	2015-16
Central Government	86355.00	34004.48
State Government	73784.00	29536.08
Previous Year Balance	—	8276.44
Total	160139.00	71817.00

Source: <http://panchayatiraj.up.nic.in/index4.htm>

Table No.1.4

Statement Showing utilization of amount and no. of toilets constructed

Year	Amount (in Lacs)	Total Toilets Constructed	Toilets Constructed for	
			BPL *	APL **
2007-08	119500	8984379	4471029	4513350
2015-16	28441	1539636	626346	913290

Source: <http://panchayatiraj.up.nic.in/index4.htm>

* _ BPL- Below Poverty Line Families

** - _ APL - Above Poverty Line Families

Table No. 1.5

Statement Showing no. of toilets Constructed (other than BPL and APL)

	2007-08	2015-16
Community (women) Toilet Complex	1981	1221
School Toilets	161038	59346
Anganwadis Toilets	43262	14115

Source: <http://panchayatiraj.up.nic.in/index4.htm>

Note: The figures related to year 2015-16 refer to the period till January, 2017.

- Repair & Maintenance of Handpumps:-* Since April, 2002, Gram Panchayats have been given the responsibility of maintaining the hand pumps. Keeping in view the priorities of government a campaign was run by the Gram Panchayats and 140407 hand pumps have been repaired out of 1722371 since January, 2009.
- Dr. Ambedkar Gram Vikas Yojna:-* This campaign emphasized the construction of C.C. roads and drains. Under this campaign 1438 Gram Sabhas have been covered during the first stage in year 2007-08 and 2015-16. Under this campaign the amount sanctioned is Rs. 1984.08 crore, out of which a sum of Rs. 855.84 crore has been spent till 4th February, 2009 and work of 681 Dr. Ambedkar Gram Sabhas has been completed.
- Construction and Maintenance of Farmer Market & Livestock Market:-* Under this scheme those farmer markets and livestock markets have been selected which are organized on the land of Panchayat. The details of funds are shown in Table No 06:-

Table No.1.6

	2004-05	2007-08	2011-12	2015-16
Amount Sanctioned (in lacs)	4275.00	180.00	348.00	148.61
No. of Constructed farmer Markets	696	25	52	22
No. of Constructed Livestock Market	26	05	04	02

Source : <http://panchayatiraj.up.nic.in/index4.htm>

Note : The figures related to year 2015-16 refer to the period till January, 2017.

- Construction of Underground drainage system in rural areas:-* The department started this campaign in 2006-07. Under this campaign the cost of per km. underground drains is 1.654 lakh. The share of Gram Panchayat /Beneficiary is 10%. Table No. 07 represents the statement showing the usage of fund.

Table No. 1.7

	2007-08	2015-16
Amount expected (in lacs)	4000.00	3209.64
Amount sanctioned (in lacs)	4000.00	1311.15
Amount spent (in lacs)	2246.91	946.22
Drains Constructed	701.00	973.00

Source : <http://panchayatiraj.up.nic.in/index4.htm>

Note : The figures related to year 2015-16 refers to the period till January, 2017

The above study reviews the schemes of PRIs for rural development. In spite of the powerful system maintained by the government this system is facing several challenges. It is evident from the data given that a huge amount of funds is spent on the rural development by the government but this is not properly utilized. There is a huge difference between the funds sanctioned by the government and funds utilized by the Panchayats. This can be shown by the following table:-

Table No. -6.8
Statement showing the % of unutilized funds

Schemes	2007-08	2015-16
Sampoorn Swachhta Abhiyan (SSA)	25.38%	60.40%
Underground Drainage System Scheme (UDSS)	43.83%	27.83%

The above Table No. 6.8 reveals that a huge portion of funds remains unutilized which ultimately slows down the growth of rural India. It is clear from the study of above table that 25.38% of funds remained unutilized in SSA scheme in year 2007-08 which rose to 60.40% in year 2015-16. Similarly in UDS scheme 43.83% of funds remained unutilized during the year 2007-08 which was 27.83% during 2015-16.

On the basis of the above analysis we suggest the following measures:

1. Department should collect data which help in estimating the number of toilets needed in rural areas.
2. It should further be estimated as to how much construction is possible in one year.
3. The reviews of the number of constructed toilets and allotted amount shall be done more frequently.
4. PPP model can be adopted for better utilization
5. The development programmes shall be carried out throughout the year in a phased & planned manner.
6. Involvement of local professionals or NGOs can be done to ensure better outputs.

Thus, we can say that due to the negligence of system the rural areas remain under developed. The government in spite of providing huge amount of funds remains unsuccessful in fostering the growth of rural India. There is a need to keep a strict watch over the utilization of funds by Gram Panchayats.

- Women constituting around a half of population in a country like India. Development of any country is not possible without contribution of whole population. In India still half of our population is engaged in household activities. For overall growth of the nation it is expected that women should contribute in social, economic, cultural and political wings. To improve their political participation 73rd amendment in constitution has given reservation of one third of total seats in local self-governance. Now day's women are having a 50% reservation in the Panchayati Raj Institutions (Local Self Governance). The reason behind giving this constitutional right to women is to increase their political participation in local government especially in decision making. Though constitution provided the rights to them rights are seen on study only. It is again the question that is they enjoying these constitutional rights or somebody else using the same rights. So the present study has made to know the influence of relatives in political career of women representatives and to assess the performance of women representatives in Panchayat Raj System. Present study has conducted in Meerut District in Uttar Pradesh . Primary data which was the base of study which has been collected by using interview schedule as a tool for data collection. Present study conducted on 30 samples from three tiers of Panchayati Raj i.e. Grampanchayat, Panchayat Samiti and Zilla Parishad. Stratified sampling technique was adopted to select samples from all the three tiers of the Panchayati Raj. Present study argues that still the women representatives in Panchayati Raj Institutions are influenced by the family member. The political decisions have been taken by the other family members. It is important to know the problem regarding to their performance then only we can find the remedy for the same.

- Women constitute around half of the population of any country. However their involvement in politics is insignificant compared to men. A democratic country like India cannot progress if half of population is engaged in kitchen only. The concept of empowerment of women is of recent origin. The word “empowerment” has been given currency by UN agencies during recent years. Empowerment is a imparting the power to powerless part of the society. Women contribute half of the population of the nation. As half of population is away from the main stream of the development. We kept women limited to the house and children that resulted into half of our population not contributing in nation building. Political status of women indicates amount of freedom and equality adored by women in sharing power in politics. It also indicates the importance given by the society to the role of women in political system.
- Active political participation and equality cannot be separated. Active political participation is necessary for the advancement of the women. Their Political participation does not only means to right to vote but also participation in decision making, sharing power, and participation at policy making level. Women’s equal status in every sphere is inextricably linked to country’s progress and development.
- **Constitutional Privileges:** The constitution of India not only offers equality to women but also direct the state to take the measures of positive discrimination in favour of women to minimize the socio economic, education and political disadvantages faced by them. i. Equality before law for women (Article 14), ii. There should not be the discrimination on the basis of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them (Article 15 (i)), iii. One third of the total numbers of seats are reserved for women out of total number of seats to be filled by direct election in three tiers of Panchayati Raj system.(Article 243 D(3)), iv. One third of the total numbers of offices of Chairperson are reserved for women at each level of Panchayat. (Article 243 D (4)).

Table-1.9
General Background of Women Representative in Panchayati Raj

Variable	Major Findings
Age	40% Women representatives from age group of 40-50 years.
Education	46.7% Women representatives completed their secondary education.
Caste	56.6% Women representatives are from the general category.
Occupation	86.9% Women representatives engaged in agriculture along with housework.
No. of Family Members	46.7% Respondents are having 6-9 members in family.
Annual Family income	Majority of the respondent i.e. 43.3% having more than two lac annual incomes.

Table-1.10
Influence of Relatives in Political Career of Women Representatives

Variable	Major Findings
Decision of contest Election	Majority of respondent (50%) reported that decision of contesting decision was taken by relatives, after that 33.3% reported that decision has been taken by their husbands.
Interference of Family Member in their work	53.3% Women representatives told that there is interference of family member in their work
Help of Family Member	96.7 % Respondents said that they get the help from the family member in their work.
Feeling of political Pressure	83.3% Women representatives reported that they never felt political pressure while working.
Co-operation from oppositions	Majority (70%) of the respondents reported that they get the co-operation from the opposite political party.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

- Table-6.10 speaks about general background of women representative in Panchayati Raj. Majority of the women representatives are belongs to the age group of 40-50 year. It clears that woman representatives in Panchayati Raj are at mature level of the age. When we see the education of them, around half of them are completed their secondary education. It shows that Education level is very low in this area. Education is essential to bring awareness in among respondents in context to PRI's. It also becomes a need for better performance as a member of Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti and Zilla Parishad.
- Most of the women representatives are from the general category and remaining from the reserved category. Most of the women from general category are from the Maratha caste which is dominant caste in this area. Majority of the women representatives are engaged in the agriculture work along with house work. It simply means that they are not full time engaged politics though they are representing rural community in the Panchayati Raj. Majority of the respondent's annual income is above two lac. It seems that economic condition of them is good enough. It also clears that majority of the political parties having one of the criteria of good economic condition while giving tickets for the election.
- Table-1.2 depicts about the influence of relatives in political career of women representatives. It also talks about the political empowerment of the women representatives from the rural area. Decision of contesting election of Panchayati Raj has not been taken by the women representatives. The decision has been taken by their relatives and their husband. It seems that though we have 50% reservation for the women in the local self government, decision of contesting election has taken by the relatives and in some cases by the husbands of women representatives. More than half of the women representatives reported that there is an interference of family member in their work. It seems that women don't have freedom to work in Panchayati Raj. Almost all the women representatives reported that other family members helping them in their work. It is confusing that, is that help of the family member or the interference of the family member in their work? It simply seems that there is absence of freedom in taking decisions and overall working of women representatives. When we asked women about the political pressure majority of them told that they never feel political pressure while working in Panchayati Raj. It is also interesting to know that majority i.e. 70% representatives told that they are getting the co-operation from the opposition political party.
- It is clear from above analysis that it is very impatient to say that women are politically empowered by using the tool of representativeness in Panchayati raj. Though we have constitutional provisions for political empowerment of the women, still we have the situation that women are influenced by the other family member.

Table-1.11
Performance of Women Representatives

Variable	Major Findings
Awareness about The 73rd Amendment Act	80% of the women representatives reported that they are not aware about The 73rd Amendment Act.
Attendance of regular Meetings	86.7% respondent attended meeting regularly.
Need of Training to improve the performance	86.7% women representatives felt that there should be special trainings to improve their performance.
Willingness to contest next election	66.7% respondents are willing to contest next election.

Table-1.11 describes performance of women representatives in Panchayati raj. 80% of the women representatives reported that they are not aware about The 73rd Amendment Act. It is very essential that all the representatives of local self-government should aware about the 73rd amendment for their better performance in three tiers of Panchayati raj. Majority of the respondents attending regular meetings held in respective tier of panchayati raj. Majority of the women representatives reported that there is a need of

special training for newly elected women representatives to improve the level of performance in panchayati raj. It will help them to know the powers and function of the representatives in the local self-government. Training to the representatives helps them to improve their performance. When we tried to check the willingness of the women representatives to contest the next election of panchayati raj, majority of the respondents shown their willingness to contest the election and continue in the Panchayati Raj.

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