

Complication of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj System of Jammu and Kashmir

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Abstract: - Panchayati Raj system and rural development is a traditional institution of India. Panchayati Raj system is a main source of the rural development. It is a basic step of Indian democratic decentralization process from central government to rural government and it is the only source of rural villager which provides them the whole opportunity of political awareness, full democracy, protection of rights, development programs, democratic decision-making process, self-dependent, and political power, etc. Panchayati Raj system is a connection between rural and central government. The main focuses of this Research paper to study the rural development of Jammu and Kashmir through Panchayati Raj system and to highlight its Complications in present time. This Research paper is based on secondary data. The secondary data is collected from Journals, Magazines, Books, Articles, J&K rural development department websites, J&K Panchayati Raj websites, District Panchayat websites, Election commission of J&K website, Research papers, and J&K News Papers etc.

Keyword: - Panchayat Raj System, rural Development, Complication, Development, Jammu and Kashmir, India.

INTRODUCTION

The Panchayati Raj system (local self-government) has a long history in Indian development process. Panchayati Raj system had been introduced in the minds of the rural people as a spirit of self-help, self-reliance, self-dependence, and to obtain the experience in the art of local self-government. Panchayat Raj system is basically local self-government. In ancient time it had an effective control in the field of plan of the community facilities, administration, and allotment concerning justices to the village people.^[1] In the Sanskrit language, the word 'Panch' stands for five number, or five persons who resolved the dispute, are called Panch, 'ayat' stands for place or house. The term "Local Government" or "Local-self-government" means the management of the local affair by the people of the locality, through freely elected local bodies' carefulness and responsibility to be exercised and dismissed by them, without interference by other higher authority.^[2] V.Venkata Rao said that "Local-self-government is that part of the administration which deals with from the most part of local affairs, and administered by the authorities of supplementary to the state government but elected alone of the state authority."^[3]

BRIEF HISTORY

The origin of the Panchayati Raj system in India started during the British period and Lord Ripon was the initiator of this system in 1882. He tried to manage the local affairs through local self-government and tried to improve local interest through panchayat raj system. Actually, he wants to aware the village people toward the government system.^[4] (Charles Metcalfe) then Provincial Governor General of India described them as little republics, Sir Charles gives stress to The Royal Commission for Decentralization process and rural development. The Royal commission submitted its report in 1907 and recommended to create a village Panchayat for the main purpose to minimize the financial burden of the provincial governments.^[5] Jawaharlal Nehru said that "democracy would travel from Lok Sabha to Gram Sabha". After Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru became the biggest prominent leader for the democratic decentralization process and for rural development.^[6] During the inauguration of Panchayati Raj system in Naguru district of Rajasthan, He said that "democracy was not entirely new to India, but its roots could be found in our old Panchayati Raj system of India. He also said that village people were too village and the people were too far away from the center of political awareness and political power. In political life, everyone has a right to vote, equal freedom of speech.^[7] that is why everyone has equal opportunities in our Panchayati Raj System and rural development process also, everyone should be considered equal part of Panchayati Raj system. There should be no difference between men and women, rich and poor, black and white, high and low. We have to march ahead in a spirit of unity and brotherhood."^[8]

LITERATURE REVIEW

R.P. Joshi (1999) discuss Some important guiding principles of the Panchayati Raj system are explaining bellow (a) learn by doing and teach by showing, (b) the people participation, (c) not rule but participation and representation (d) awaken the collective consciousness of mass, (e) start with the gram sabha, (f) not a piecemeal but integrated approach, (g) gives the feeling of participation, (h) bring about transformation through real (I) devolution of power, (j) give power to the people. (J) plan with people consensus, (k) work with the people in cooperation, (l) motive people to strive for their own good, (m) approach with humility and a measure of faith, (n) lead the people to achieve their goals, (o) not a showcase but a pattern, (p) not coercion but consensus, (q) not order but participation, (r) build democracy bottom to up, (s) not relief but realizing their potential power, (t) not conform but to transform, (u) through elected representatives, which are most important still now in panchayat raj system and rural development process, these all principle are also relevant to my research paper.^[9]

Yong India, (1925) Gandhi Ji says that "Swaraj does not mean to close the door of the learning from other but it required confidence in one's own potential and decision." His idea swaraj explain his vision of true democracy, under this system people will not merely have the right to elect their representative but they will become able to check any abuse authority^[10]

H. D. Malviya (1956) He explains the ideological and historical background of Indian panchayat Raj system and development process through Panchayati Raj system. The author has focused on the process of the Panchayati raj and the rural development system that how the Panchayati Raj system developed into democratic system agreements with our old culture and traditional development. According to him the

village panchayat raj system and rural development will develop only through democratic decentralization of powers in an atmosphere of socio-economic and political equality. At the grassroots level, we should make more and more Panchayati Raj institutions which provide a great opportunity to village people of rural development with greater powers and responsibilities. He again suggests that more powers should be given to the panchayat raj system then the local level development or rural development will be success which is the basic step of Indian development process. In this lesson his concentration was on the power decentralization process at village level of Panchayats.^[11]

Bhat A. H. (2016) clearly mention in his Article "Challenges before Panchayati Raj in Jammu and Kashmir" that the mismanagement system, political influence, lack of motivation, lack of transparency, etc. due to these all challenges Panchayati raj system of Jammu and Kashmir is no properly working which have been analyzed in every panchayat of Jammu and Kashmir and rural development.

Article 40 of Indian constitution says that "state shall take steps to organize village Panchayat and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government"^[12] After long freedom struggle, the government of India launched a community development programmed at anniversary of Gandhi on 02, October (1952). Some other important committees which were established by the government for panchayat raj system promotion, like as in November 1957 Government of India appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Balwant Rai Mehta to check the function of Community Development Programme (1952) and National Extension Service in (1953). After analyzing the whole worked the committee submitted its report in November (1957) and made many recommendations few of them are following to establish the three tier panchayat Raj system, (Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti, and Zila Parishad).^[13] Finally this recommendation was accepted by National Development Council in 1958 which ultimately came to be known as Panchayat Raj institution. The scheme was inaugurated by Prime Minister of India Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru on October 2, 1959, in Nagaur District of Rajasthan state. After that many other committees for the development process of Panchayati Raj system like as, Ashok Mehta Committee (1977-1978), L.M Singhvi Committee (1986), G.V.K Rao Committee (1985), Thungon Committee (1988), Gadgil committee (1988) etc. were established.^[14] In the history of Panchayati Raj system in India April 24, was a red-letter day because this day (73rd constitutional amendment Act, 1993) came into force and provide legal status to Panchayati Raj system. Some features of this act, are: - three tier systems to Panchayati Raj system, finance commission, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes seat reservation, Gram Sabha, etc.^[15] In present era the Panchayati Raj system is promoting through 73rd constitutional amendment act in whole India except Jammu and Kashmir and some tribal administrative areas. The 11th scheduled of the Indian constitution which implements in 1992 provide 29 functional subjects for promoting the Panchayati Raj system.^[16]

OBJECTIVES OF PRESENT PAPER

The main objective of this paper is to highlight the complications of Jammu and Kashmir Panchayati Raj system and rural development in present time and to make the few recommendation and suggestions for the promoting of rural development in Jammu And Kashmir State.

RESEARCH METHODS

The present study based on secondary data. The secondary data is collected from J&K Panchayati Raj websites, District Panchayat websites, J&K rural development website, Research Papers, and Books, Journals, Articles, etc.

PANCHAYATI RAJ SYSTEM OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR

The development process of Jammu And Kashmir State is not very good. In Jammu and Kashmir 73rd constitutional amendment act is not implemented due to the special status Article 370 of Indian constitution. The main reason for the failure of the rural development process in the state is not an implementation of "73rd constitutional amendment act" in the state. That is why the challenge of Jammu and Kashmir Panchayati Raj system and rural development is much more as compare to other all the states of Indian Panchayati Raj system and rural development. Due to the lack of independent election commission body of State, the Panchayati Raj never held an election on time. State government decides for the next election of Panchayat in the state. That is why the election of Panchayati Raj system not held on time. Jammu and Kashmir panchayat raj system was introduced by Maharaja Hair Singh in 1935 by passing the Jammu and Kashmir village panchayat regulation (Act no 1)^[17] Jammu and Kashmir Panchayati Raj system is not so much power like other states of India.

Jammu and Kashmir Panchayati Raj system and rural development still suffering in a large number of complications. In ancient time if any dispute arises among the people of Jammu and Kashmir then some rational personality like Lambardar, Chokidar determined verdict and resolve the dispute. With the passage of time, this traditional system is converted in Panchayati Raj system now the dispute is resolved through Panchs and Sarpanchs.^[18]

After 1947 the government of Jammu and Kashmir State launched a programme of rural conversation for the rural and political development. For the Political liability to democratic decentralization process, reconstruction of the economy and social justice were outlined through the policy document of "Naya Kashmir".^[19] during the launching this programme in 1944, Sheikh M Abdullah said, that "All Jammu and Kashmir National Conference considers the 'Naya Kashmir' programme as a blueprint for the future political and economic set up in the state. We have formulated this programme with this objective in view. From the political angle, it aimed at achieving a responsible government based on democratic principles. All institutions of democracy from Panchayats to national assembly shall be constituted through the due process of elections. Independent judicial system shall be an important component of the system and executive shall be made accountable to the people".^[20] The Post independent period bring a many new developments schemes in the state. In March 1948 the National Conference (NC) came to power then the development process of the state was very unfavorable by economic sluggishness and backwardness in education fields.

The Jagirdars and Chokidars had set up a large portion of land through coercive power.^[21] In this situation, an abolition of landlordism became the top preferences of the state government which convert into the introduction of (Big Landed Estates Abolition Act, 1950). This Act brought new changes in the rural development environment process for a revitalization of the Panchayati Raj system and rural economy in the state. After this, through the government of J&K the Panchayat Act of 1935 was replaced (as amended in 1941). This Act was in the favor for the establishment of villages Panchayats.^[22] Through one panchayat the five to seven villages were covered and one panchayat units were generally co-existence with 17 revenue Halqas. One more interesting thing of this act was that the Members of panchayat were elected by a show of hands however, the rules also provided for the vote by ballot. (Act 1935) provided for a panchayat board with the functions and powers to draw plans for the improvement of irrigation and communication, facilities, and other development function, distribution of improved seeds, a new quality of cattle, etc.^[23] After that the (Panchayat Raj Act 1951) was to provide the provision for a

joint committee of Panchayati to performing the inter-panchayat developmental works. The main sources of revenue system during this period were fee through judicial cases, taxation, and contribution from villages, the contribution from the government and voluntary contribution from the people of Jammu and Kashmir. March 1951, there were 540 Panchayats had been established and by March 1954, total 751, Panchayats had been established which covering 4,774 villages. ^[24]

The people in Jammu and Kashmir worked under Hallashri system of labor (where peoples participate in the work, free of cost or on payment of nominal wages provide a great contribution in the way of rural development of J&K). ^[25] In 1952 reelections were held in 126 Panchayats and new establishments were put in order increased some programs and policies for rural development like irrigation improvement; nation-building programmes, grow more food programmes, raising bunds, plantation, safe drinking water government dispensaries, veterinary dispensaries, schools, local industries, medical relief, drinking water, and flood control measures. These all program undertaken by Panchayats varied from region to region in the state. The Act 1958 of Jammu and Kashmir Village panchayat provides two-tier Panchayati Raj system (Gram Panchayat) and (Block Panchayat Board). ^[26] Act 1951 talked about the prescribed authority that was to determine the number of Panchs to be elected or nominated. The number of Panchs to be fixed from time to time as determined by the competent authority which could have been less than 7 and not more than 11.

^[27] During 1962 period the entire 6956 villages was covered by the Panchayats. From 1962 the number of Gram Panchayat increased from 936 to 1483 in 1978. ^[28] Indira and Abdullah Accord of 1975 marked the beginning period of political stability in Jammu and Kashmir State through which the rural development also promote. In 1962 district level planning was introduced in Ladakh by the state government with single line system of administration. Due to this experiment for the speedy rural development, the state government in 1976 introduces a decentralized planning in the state. The Jammu and Kashmir Panchayat Raj Act, 1989 was introduced in the Jammu and Kashmir assembly in April 1988 and it passed in March 1989 and Governor gave his assent to the bill in July 1989. ^[29] For the first time an Act (The Jammu and Kashmir Panchayat Raj Act, 1989) was named a "Panchayat Raj Act" rather than a "Village Panchayat Regulation Act" This act promotes the Panchayat Raj system in the state at three levels (village, block, and district,) and also provide three tire panchayat raj system in state Halqa Panchayat, Block Development Council and District Planning, and Development Board. Latter it confined to Panchayats at the village level alone. This was the most positive process for the development of the state. ^[30] This Act also has been called as a "radical" step as it aims to, "promote and development program and Panchayat Raj system in the state as an instrument of local self- government. And it promotes the participation of rural toward the self-dependent and in the implementation of development planning their own self." ^[31]

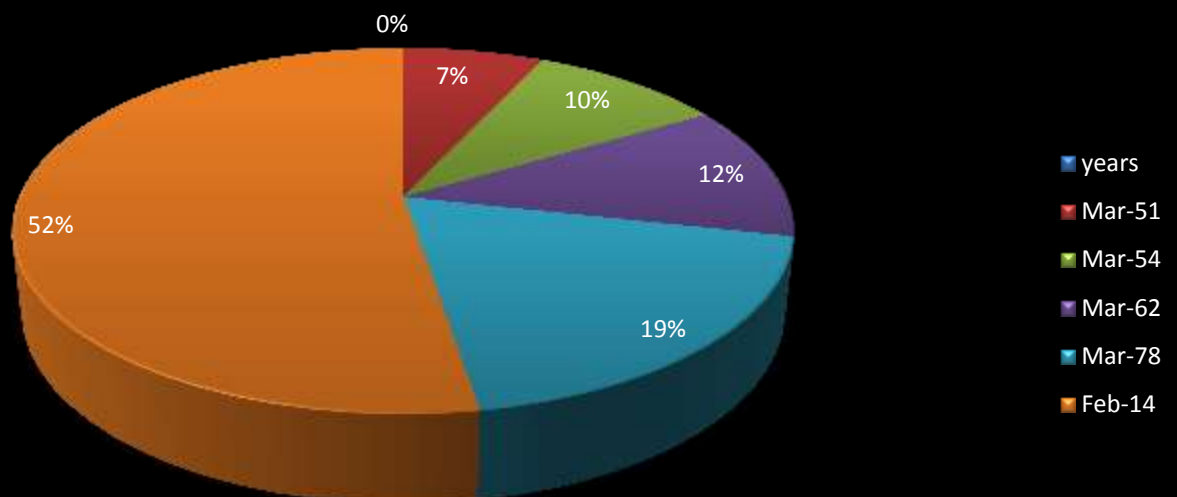
Recently Jammu and Kashmir government announced for Panchayat election (2018) in which the Sarpanchs election will be held indirectly. Congress leader Shahnawaz Choudhary said that "the indirect election of Sarpanch in Jammu and Kashmir is a joke and threat for Indian democracy and will reduce the strength the Panchayati Raj system and distort the strengthening Panchayati Raj institution. ^[32] The government of Jammu and Kashmir has disturbed the basis of the democracy. It is an undemocratic step of democracy. Now the present situation of Jammu and Kashmir Panchayati Raj system is unfavorable toward rural development process at low level. ^[33]

Establishment of panchayat raj institution in Jammu and Kashmir from 1951-2014

Years	No of Panchayats
March 1951	540
March 1954	751
March 1962	936
March 1978	1483
Feb 2014	4116

The Pie chart showed the establishment process of Jammu and Kashmir Panchayats from 1951 to 2014.

Establishment of Panchayats in Jammu and Kashmir from 1952-2014



Sources: - Directorate of rural development department of Jammu and Kashmir.

According to the (Directorate of rural development of J&K), the rural development department and panchayat raj system of Jammu and Kashmir provide many schemes for the welfare of rural people, but mass population are unaware from all program and policies some of them are mention below:

- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)
Was notified by the government of India in September 2005 and the first time it is launched in Poonch and Doda district of Jammu and Kashmir in February 2006.
- Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Grameen) PMAY(G)(IAY) has launched by the government of India in 2016 and it also implemented in Jammu and Kashmir
- Community Development and Panchayat Sector.
- 14th Financial Commission Award
It is an important source of un-tide funding, especially at Halqa panchayat level.
- Model Village Under (Prime Minister S Re-Construction Program) ^[34]

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The present study based on secondary data. The secondary data is collected from J&K Panchayati Raj websites, District Panchayat websites, J&K rural development website, Research Papers, and Books, Journals, Articles, etc.

COMPLICATIONS OF RURAL DEVELOPMENTS & PANCHAYATI RAJ SYSTEM OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Lack of the development program guidelines: - Lack of the guidelines of program and policies for the development process in Jammu and Kashmir is a great complication.

Less participation in Panchayat and rural development works: - In Jammu and Kashmir panchayat raj system is only source of rural development; if the people do not participate in panchayat election then the rural development automatically will be low. Many times the Militant organization and separatist leader posters had pasted outside mosques, governmental offices and other important places in some districts of the Valley forbidding people to not participate in the polls. ^[35] Before 2011 Panchayati election, the maximum population has not participated in any Panchayati Raj election of Jammu and Kashmir.

Delay in Panchayati Raj elections: - Jammu and Kashmir Panchayati Raj act (1989) provide a proper constitutional status to Panchayati Raj system and it is clearly mentioned that the election of Panchayat will be held after every five year but still election of Panchayati Raj system are not held on time due to the lack of self-independent election commission body. The first election held in 2001 second 2011 and third election should be held in 2016 but the state government failed to conduct Panchayati election still now. ^[36]

The Boycott of Separatists and Threat from the Militant organization: -

The Complications and challenges of Jammu and Kashmir Panchayati Raj system and rural development are much more as compared to other Indian states Panchayati Raj system and rural development. The Jammu and Kashmir state is presently suffering from militancy problem which is a major Complication to the Panchayati Raj system and rural development. From the implementation of J&K Panchayati Raj act 1989. The threat of militancy and separatist's poll boycott is a major complication of Jammu and Kashmir Panchayati Raj system. ^[37] In 2011 total 77% population of state adult franchise participate in Panchayati Raj election without any militancy threat, but unfortunately latter situation was very unfavorable the elected Sarpanch and Panch were troubled about their families, properties, and their life because many Panchs and Sarpanchs were killed by militants in different part of valley. For the threat to voter one woman was killed in Budgam district of Kashmir that the people should not participate in Panchayati Raj election.

Minister for the rural department informed in the state assembly that "in 12 districts of Kashmir, 20 Sarpanch and 128 Panch have resigned for reasons including threats from militants". The State Government of Jammu and Kashmir had recently announced for new Panchayati Raj election which would be conducted from February 15, 2018. But separatists 'call for the boycott of Panchayati Raj election' and threat issued by the militant organization through an audio clip viral on social media said that "pour strong acid-sulfuric acid or hydroelectric "into the eyes those people how to stand for the upcoming Panchayati Raj election. ^[38] In this way, the present situation of Jammu and Kashmir Panchayati Raj is facing a big complication especially from militant organizations and separatists groups.

Lack of security to an elected member of Panchayat: - Elected member of Panchayat are always remain worried about their life because the situation of the state is very wrecks, many Panchs and Sarpanchs were killed by militants in a different part of the state. To save their life all elected member demand to the state the government for security protection but government failed to provide security to an elected member of Panchayati. Due to these unfavorable conditions, many Panchs and Sarpanchs resigned that is why the rural development process is also weak. ^[39]

Not implementation of 73rd Amendment Act: - In Jammu and Kashmir 73rd act is not implemented due to the special status Article 370 of Indian constitution. Other entire Indian states the Panchayati Raj institution had implemented this act except for some state. Jammu and Kashmir Panchayati Raj systems and rural development is not so much power as compared to other states Panchayat institution and rural development. It is also an enormous Complication to J&K Panchayati Raj system and rural development. ^[40]

Lack of Awareness: - The situation of Jammu And Kashmir State is not in good. Majority of populations have not participated in any state election. Undemocratic organization and separatist leader always try to fare away from the huge population of the state from any state election. That is why the mass population of J&K is unaware towards any election of state. ^[41] Some other obstacles which are good elements to mobilize people toward election are not properly working like *lack of education, a weak economy, backwardness, less political socialization, State Dispute, lack of social media, terror threat and less welfare system, etc.* In J&K Panchs and Sarpanchs can improved villages level awareness and increase the belief of people towards the Panchayati Raj election but due to the militancy threat, they are worried about their life. Some people disinterested towards Panchayat election because the (BDOs), Panchs, and Sarpanchs, failed to provide employment to village people. ^[43]

Illiterate Panches and Sarpanchs: - Another challenge for Panchayati Raj system and rural development that illiterate Panches and Sarpanchs cannot understand properly development program and policies. They cannot represent their Panchayat body properly, neither they know talking with higher authority nor they can demand any Panchayat level scheme for village rural development due to the lack of education and knowledge it has been observed that illiterate Sarpanchs put there to seal in any page if people demand without knowing that

is why the rural development process of is low. ^[44]

The issue of the complimentary fee of Panchs and Sarpanchs: -The state government has already announced that Sarpanchs will get Rs 2000 and Panchs will get 100 per month. But still the payment has not given on time, Panchs and Sarpanch face many problems come done from the hilly area and suffer whole day but result come in negative they cannot able to get their payment on time then the interest of Panchs and Sarpanchs toward Panchayat remains weak.

Lack of funds: -The lack of funding in Panchayati Raj system and rural development of Jammu and Kashmir is a tremendous complication. In many cases, it has analyzed that the village Panchs and Sarpanchs with the consultation of Gram Sasha prepared a plan for village level development. The same plane cannot be implemented for higher authority. The Rural department officers change these whole planes with their own consent and it is directly attacked on the autonomy of village Panchayat and rural development. It is important to build capacities to all elected member of Panchayat which handles all these funds and implement it in all village level development of Halqa Panchayat.

An Indigent infrastructure of Panchayati Raj system and rural development: - Infrastructure is another complication of Jammu and Kashmir Panchayati Raj system there is no proper Panchayati building in any village if somewhere is available then the staff of Panchayat is not available there.

Corruption in Panchayat and rural development department: - Corruption in Panchayati Raj system and rural development of Jammu and Kashmir is a great barrier, as it's seen in every administrative department of Panchayat and rural development. In this contemporary period, Panchayati Raj system and rural development of Jammu and Kashmir are facing the main issue of corruption. It has been analyzes at many Halqa Panchayat and administrative level in J&K Panchayat System. If the worker finished their work in January they will get there pay next year because of corruption. It means ground level corruption is not ending. (Example) if any poor person wants to make his house through (IAY) scheme he would be able to get only half pay and another half will go in corruption that is way the people participation is less toward rural work.

Administrative and state control on functions and powers of Panchayat Raj system: -In Jammu and Kashmir Panchayati Raj system and rural development powers is mostly governed by the state government and administrative body. All function of Panchayat development is done at village level and payment system is control by administrative employees which create a great barrier between workers and village level development work. It has been observed many times that the pending system of worker payment through the administrative body is continuous till now. The relation between Panchayati Raj system and the state government is also not good even though the act 1989 provides three tire systems but state government has failed to implement it.

Winter Season: - Especially for state Jammu and Kashmir Panchayati Raj system and rural development the winter season is a terrible complication because in winter almost whole Jammu and Kashmir in grip of snow, all developing work is closed maximum people don't leave there house in winter due to the heavy snowfall and cold, either it is a time of election or any other development work. If any work is done through Panchayat in hilly areas it is also damage due to heavy avalanches and landslide.

FINDING

On the above discussion, it is clear that the Panchayati Raj system and rural development process in Jammu and Kashmir may be the promotion of village in numbering increased but development program and policies are very low, complications are so much, rural people are less aware toward the rural development program and policies. Some important point which found from examines the Study on Panchayati raj system and rural development of Jammu and Kashmir as below mention:-

- Lack of the people supports in the rural development process, non-availability of full-time staff and lack of funding.
- The landlord people dominions are almost shown in local level areas.
- The lack of political will and administrative support at the state level.
- Domination of the tradition Panchayats over weaker section.
- Lack of Information empowerment and an interface between the official and Sarpanchs.
- Local level Conflicts have been created by the politician on the basis of caste, religious, sex, and colour.
- Rural people are not at all conscious about democratic decentralization political participation and rural development polices.
- Gram panchayat may not be financial facility available, less political participation, the lake of awareness, illiteracy, less state government's trends toward Panchayati Raj system.
- The Panchayati raj election not held on time.
- Corruption in the Panchayats and rural development at all levels has become uncontrollable and Bureaucrats of every panchayat is not properly working.
- Great barrier in Jammu and Kashmir Panchayati Raj system and rural development process is not an implementation of 73rd Amendment Act.

CONCLUSION

In the present study, it is clear that the complications of Jammu and Kashmir Panchayati Raj and rural development is much more as compare to other all Indian Panchayati Raj system and rural development challenges. If the working process of Panchayati Raj system is well then the rural development will be possible which is not shown in Jammu and Kashmir. The Jammu and Kashmir Panchayat Raj system is very worst there is a temporary Panchayati Raj system; nothing is going in a systematic way. These all complications or challenges are created by some politically, socially, economically and disputed condition of Jammu and Kashmir. Every State Panchayati System and rural development has some complications and issues but the state Jammu and Kashmir is only one state of India which has so many complications. J&K Panchayati Raj system and rural development are suffering from an abundance of issues and complications as all above mention.

SUGGESTIONS

Few important suggestions and reforms which are required to a systematically promote Panchayati Raj system and rural development of Jammu and Kashmir like other all Indian states of Panchayati Raj system. If these all suggestion and reformed will systematically then the challenges and issues of Jammu and Kashmir Panchayat Raj system will promote.

- 73rd Amendment of Indian constitution in Jammu and Kashmir should be implemented like other states of India.
- An election should be held on time.
- An independent body of the election commission in the state.
- A Plan for the rural development should be implemented which is prepared by Panchayat representative member without any changing.
- The Minimum requirement for Panch and Sarpanch should be a middle pass.
- There should be new policies, programmed and culture activities for the rural development which make population interest toward Panchayat system.
- There should be separate policies for development of hilly and topographic areas population.
- Maximum power of Panchayat should be in the hand of an elected member of Panchayat.
- There should be a separate Panchayati house in every Panchayat and staff should be available.
- Panchayat fund should be directly in Sarpanch bank account and there should be separate Panchayati fund account for every Halqa Panchayat.
- Security should be provided to all members who claim.
- There should be an awareness program at the village level, and then the mass of the population can participate at the local level development process.
- The Right of recall should be implemented which is necessary for every Panchayati raj participatory process.
- At grassroots level, there should be made more and more Panchayati Raj institutions which provide a great opportunity to village people with greater powers and responsibilities for their development.
- The Gram panchayat should be responsible to gram Sabha. (b) The participation SCs, / STs, should be ensured. (c) In the working of Gram panchayat, clarity and social justices through vigilance and should be ensured. (d) The natural resources land, water, forest, should be vested in gram Sabha

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