

Role of Tribal's in the Politics of Kashmir Valley – A Comparative Study

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ABSTRACT

Article 342 of the Constitution authorizes the President to specify, by public notification, tribes or tribal communities, which shall for the purpose of this Constitution be deemed to be Scheduled Tribe?, and also empowers Parliament to, by law, include in or exclude from the list of Scheduled Tribes? specified in the Presidential notification. In 1965, the Government of India appointed an Advisory committee on the Reservation of the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to review the lists of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes, preparatory to a revision of the lists by Parliament. According to the recommendations of the committee, the revised list for what is now the State of Himachal Pradesh would stand like this: A bill, called the scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Bill 1967, was introduced in Parliament, in the light of the recommendation of this Advisory Committee. Parliament referred the bill to a Joint Select committee. When the bill emerged from the melting pot of the Joint Select committee, it provided for the following Tribes as the Scheduled Tribes of the territories now comprised in the State of Himachal Pradesh. The Bhots, Gaddis, Gujjars, Jad or Lamba or Khampa, Lahaul, Pangwalas, Swanglas and, of course, the Kinnaura, But for the Gaddis and Gujjars who are area-define, are treated scheduled Tribe throughout the state. The tribal areas constitute 42.49 per cent of the state's geographical area but represents only 2.93 of the total population of which 69 per cent are scheduled Tribe.

Key Words : Tribal's, Politics, Kashmir Valley

INTRODUCTION

Major Tribes in India: State-wise compilation:

A tribe is a social division in a traditional society consisting of families linked by social, economic, religious, or blood ties, with a common culture and dialect. A tribe possesses certain qualities and characteristics that make it a unique cultural, social, and political entity. This post is about the major tribes in India. They are also known by the name 'Adivasis' in India.

Tribes in India:

The nature of what constitutes an Indian tribe and the very nature of tribes have changed considerably over the course of centuries. Constitution of India has recognized tribal communities in India under 'Schedule

5' of the constitution. Hence the tribes recognized by the Constitution are known as ' Scheduled Tribes'. There are around 645 distinct tribes in India.

Major Tribes in India: Arranged State-wise:

- **Andhra Pradesh:** Andh, Sadhu Andh, Bhagata, Bhil, Chenchus (Chenchawar), Gadabas, Gond, Goundu, Jatapus, Kammara, Kattunayakan, Kolawar, Kolam, Konda, Manna Dhora, Pardhan, Rona, Savaras, Dabba Yerukula, Nakkala, Dhulia, Thoti, Sugalis.
- **Arunachal Pradesh:** Apatanis, Abor, Dafla, Galong, Momba, Sherdukpen, Singpho.
- **Assam:** Chakma, Chutiya, Dimasa, Hajong, Garos, Khasis, Gange.
- **Bihar:** Asur, Baiga, Birhor, Birjia, Chero, Gond,

- Parhaiya, Santhals, Savar.
- **Chhattisgarh:** Agariya, Bhaina, Bhattra, Biar, Khond, Mawasi, Nagasia.
- **Goa:** Dhodia, Dubia, Naikda, Siddi, Varli.
- **Gujarat:** Barda, Bamcha, Bhil, Charan, Dhodia, Gamta, Paradhi, Patelia.
- **Himachal Pradesh:** Gaddis, Gujjars, Khas, Lamba, Lahaulas, Pangwala, Swangla.
- **Jammu and Kashmir:** Bakarwal, Balti, Beda, Gaddi, Garra, Mon, Purigpa, Sippi.
- **Jharkhand:** Birhors, Bhumij, Gonds, Kharia, Mundas, Santhals, Savar.
- **Karnataka:** Adiyana, Barda, Gond, Bhil, Iruliga, Koraga, Patelia, Yerava.
- **Kerala:** Adiyana, Arandan, Eravallan, Kurumbas, Malai arayan, Moplahs, Uralis.
- **Madhya Pradesh:** Baigas, Bhils, Bharia, Birhors, Gonds, Katkari, Kharia, Khond, Kol, Murias.
- **Maharashtra:** Bhaina, Bhunjia, Dhodia, Katkari, Khond, Rathawa, Warlis.
- **Manipur:** Aimol, Angami, Chiru, Kuki, Maram, Monsang, Paite, Purum, Thadou.
- **Meghalaya:** Chakma, Garos, Hajong, Jaintias, Khasis, Lakher, Pawai, Raba.
- **Mizoram:** Chakma, Dimasa, Khasi, Kuki, Lakher, Pawai, Raba, Synteng.
- **Nagaland:** Angami, Garo, Kachari, Kuki, Mikir, Nagas, Sema.
- **Odisha:** Gadaba, Ghara, Kharia, Khond, Matya, Oraons, Rajuar, Santhals.
- **Rajasthan:** Bhils, Damaria, Dhanka, Meenas(Minas), Patelia, Sahariya.
- **Sikkim:** Bhutia, Khas, Lepchas.
- **Tamil Nadu:** Adiyana, Arandan, Eravallan, Irular, Kadar, Kanikar, Kotas, Todas.
- **Telangana:** Chenchus.
- **Tripura:** Bhil, Bhutia, Chaimal, Chakma, Halam, Khasia, Lushai, Mizel, Namte.
- **Uttarakhand:** Bhotias, Buksa, Jannsari, Khas, Raji, Tharu.
- **Uttar Pradesh:** Bhotia, Buksa, Jaunsari, Kol, Raji, Tharu.
- **West Bengal:** Asur, Khond, Hajong, Ho, Parhaiya, Rabha, Santhals, Savar.
- **Andaman and Nicobar:** Oraons, Onges, Sentinelese, Shompens.
- **Little Andaman:** Jarawa.

- **North-East:** Abhors, Chang, Galaong, Mishimi, Singpho, Wancho.

Scheduled Tribes:

Article 366 (25) defined scheduled tribes as “such tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within such tribes or tribal communities as are deemed under **Article 342** to be Scheduled Tribes for the purposes of this constitution”.

Article 342 in The Constitution Of India 1949 (Scheduled Tribes):

(1) **The President** may with respect to any State or Union territory, and where it is a State, after consultation with the Governor thereof, by public notification, specify the tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within tribes or tribal communities which shall for the purposes of this Constitution be deemed to be Scheduled Tribes in relation to that State or Union territory.

(2) **Parliament** may by law include in or exclude from the list of Scheduled Tribes specified in a notification issued under clause (1) any tribe or tribal community or part of or group within any tribe or tribal community, but save as aforesaid a notification issued under the said clause shall not be varied by any subsequent notification Part XVII Official Language Chapter I Language of the Union.

Ministry of Tribal Affairs:

Ministry of Tribal Affairs is responsible for the over all development of the scheduled tribes in India. This Ministry was set up in **1999** after the bifurcation of **Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment** with the objective of providing more focused approach on the integrated socio-economic development of the **Scheduled Tribes (STs)**, the most underprivileged of the Indian Society, in a coordinated and planned manner.

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs shall be the nodal Ministry for overall policy, planning and coordination of programmes of development for the Scheduled Tribes. In regard to sectoral programmes and schemes of development of these communities policy, planning, monitoring, evaluation etc. as also their coordination will be the responsibility of the concerned Central Ministries/ Departments, State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. Each Central Ministry/Department will be the nodal Ministry or Department concerning its sector.

Before the formation of the Ministry, tribal affairs were handled by different Ministries as follows:

- As a Division of the Ministry of Home Affairs named as ‘**Tribal Division**’ since independence up to September, 1985.
- **Ministry of Welfare**: From September 1985 to May 1998.
- **Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment** from May 1998 to September 1999.

National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST):

The National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) was established by amending Article 338 and inserting a new Article 338A in the Constitution through the Constitution (89th Amendment) Act, 2003. By this amendment, the erstwhile National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was replaced by two separate Commissions namely- (i) the National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC), and (ii) the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) w.e.f. 19 February, 2004.

The Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) strategy:

The Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) strategy is a Government of India initiative aimed for the rapid socio-economic development of tribal people. The funds provided under the Tribal Sub Plan of the State have to be at least equal in proportion to the ST population of each State or UTs. Similarly Central Ministries/Departments are also required to earmark funds out of their budget for the Tribal Sub-Plan. As per guidelines issued by the Planning Commission, the Tribal Sub Plan funds are to be non-divertible and non-lapsable. The National Commission for Scheduled Tribes is vested with the duty to participate and advise in the planning process of socio-economic development of STs, and to evaluate the progress of their development under the Union and any State.

Conclusion:

- Total population of Scheduled Tribes is 84,326,240 as per the Census 2001 which accounts for **8.2% of the total population of country**. The share of the Scheduled Tribe population in urban areas is a meager 2.4%.
- Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, and Karnataka are the State having larger number of Scheduled Tribes

These states account for 83.2% of the total Scheduled Tribe population of the country. Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Jammu & Kashmir, Tripura, Mizoram, Bihar, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, and Tamil Nadu, account for another 15.3% of the total Scheduled Tribe population. The share of the remaining states / Uts is negligible.

- The scheduled Tribes in India form the largest proportion of the total population in Lakshadweep and Mizoram followed by Nagaland and Meghalaya.
- Madhya Pradesh has the largest number of scheduled Tribes followed by Bihar.
- Bastar district of Madhya Pradesh consists of largest number of Scheduled Tribes.
- There are no Scheduled Tribes in Punjab, Delhi, Chandigarh, Pondicherry, Haryana.
- In Lok Sabha there is reservation of seats for Scheduled Tribes. Here also census figures are taken into account. Allocation of seats for Scheduled Tribes in the Lok Sabha are made on the basis of proportion of Scheduled Tribes in the State concerned to that of the total population, vide provision contained in Article 330 of the Constitution of India read with Section 3 of the R. P. Act, 1950.
- For Scheduled Tribes, 47 seats are reserved in Lok Sabha. The 1st schedule to R. P. Act, 1950 as amended vide Representation of People (Amendment) Act , 2008 gives the Statewise break up

Objectives of the study:

- To study the changing patterns in the electoral politics at Grass root level in J&K
- To find out the role of media in Panchayati Raj Institutions election.
- To suggest a pertinent guideline for strengthening Panchayati Raj Institutions for tribal region.

Jammu & Kashmir - Political Constitution:

Proclamation of May 1, 1951 on J&K Constituent Assembly

Whereas it is general desire of the people of the State of Jammu and Kashmir that a Constituent Assembly should be brought into being for the purpose of framing a constitution for the State; Whereas it is commonly felt

that the convening of the Assembly can no longer be delayed without detriment to the future well-being of the State. And whereas the terms of the proclamation of the Maharaja dated 5 March, 1948 in regard to the convening of a national assembly as contained in clauses 4 to 6 of the operative part thereof do not meet the requirements of the present situation; Yuvraj Karan Singh, do hereby direct as follows :

- A Constituent Assembly consisting of representatives of the people, elected on the basis of adult franchise, shall be constituted forthwith for the purpose of framing a constitution for the State of Jammu and Kashmir;
- For the purposes of the said elections the State shall be divided into a number of territorial constituencies, each containing a population of 40,000 or as near thereto as possible, and each electing one member. A delimitation committee shall be set up by the Government to make recommendations as to the number of constituencies and the limits of each constituency;
- Elections to the Constituent Assembly shall be on the basis of adult franchise, that is to say, every person who is a State subject of any class, as defined in the notification No....., is not less than twenty-one years of age on the first day of March, has been a resident in the constituency for such period as may be prescribed by the rules, shall be entitled to register in the electoral rolls of that constituency, provided that any person who is of unsound mind or has been so declared by a competent court, shall be disqualified for registration;
- The vote at the election shall be by direct and secret ballot ;
- The Constituent Assembly shall have power to act notwithstanding any vacancy of the membership thereof ;
- The Constituent Assembly shall frame its own agenda and make rules for the governing of its procedure and the conduct of its business.
- The Government shall make such rules and issue such instructions and orders as may be necessary to give effect to the terms of this proclamation.

The Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir, 1956

- The people of the State of Jammu and Kashmir, having solemnly resolved, in pursuance of

accession of this State to India which took place on the twenty-sixth day of October, 1947, to further define the existing relationship of the State with the Union of India as an integral part thereof, and to secure to ourselves.

- JUSTICE, social, economic and political;
- LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship; EQUALITY of status and of opportunity; and to promote among us all;
- FRATERNITY, assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity of the Nation;
- IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY This seventeenth day of November, 1956 do Hereby Adopt Enact and Give to ourselves this constitution.

Assembly Constituency:

Under Section 47 read with Section 48 of the Constitution of J & K, the assembly constituency is as follows:

State Total No. ACs reserved for SC ACs reserved for ST Jammu & Kashmir

Jammu & Kashmir - Political Parties:

The heavenly paradise of Jammu and Kashmir, nestled on the lap of the Himalayas has been the bone of discontent between India and Pakistan since time immemorial. In fact India's much desired freedom came at the cost of repeater strifes in the state that shook the entire nation. In fact, the Jammu and Kashmir Political Parties play a monumental role in holding together the politically high strung state.

Amongst the political parties responsible for the jurisdiction of Jammu and Kashmir, the national parties namely the Indian National Congress and the Bharatiya Janta Party hold on to the political reigns. In fact the presently the administration of Jammu and Kashmir is spearhead by the Congress who have formed the state's government that is led by the able leadership of Ghulam Nabi Azad.

There are several state parties too that are yearning to establish a strong political foothold in the state. The notable state parties include:

One of the several State Parties of Jammu and Kashmir that are active in the state political scenario, the Jammu and Kashmir People's Democratic Party holds a prominent part. The party was founded in the year 1999. Ex Union Home Minister of India - Mr. Mufti Mohammad

Sayeed was among the leading founder members of the Jammu and Kashmir People's Democratic Party.

The high point of the party came in 2004, when it won the State Assembly Elections and formed the state government. Mufti Mohammad Sayeed became the chief minister of the state and remained in the chair till 2005. It has managed to send one member each in both - the upper and lower houses of the Parliament. When it won the state elections, the Jammu and Kashmir People's Democratic Party was a part of the coalition of United Progressive Alliance. The present president of the Jammu and Kashmir People's Democratic Party or PDP is Mrs. Mehbooba Mufti.

Jammu and Kashmir is possibly one of India's most politically disputed states that has been the bone of discontent between India and Pakistan ever since India attained independence. Amongst the various Jammu and Kashmir yearning to establish a political stronghold in the country, the Democratic Janata Dal (Jammu and Kashmir) holds a special place.

The Democratic Janata Dal (Jammu and Kashmir) is one of the eminent state parties in the state of Jammu and Kashmir. The party coalesced with the Jammu & Kashmir National Conference in the year 1998. But this alliance was to last only for a year. On 3rd February 1999 DJD emerged as a separate and independent party.

The current president of the Democratic Janata Dal (Jammu and Kashmir) is Ghulam Qadir Wani while Yograj Singh holds the elite position of the party's General Secretary.

The Democratic Janata Dal is at the moment trying its level best to ensure complete political stability and harmony in Jammu and Kashmir.

Jammu and Kashmir is an Indian state that has been at the forefront of political activity since time immemorial. Ever since India's heart wrenching following independence, India and Pakistan have been at war trying to establish control over the state. The All Jammu and Kashmir People Patriotic Peoples Front is an eminent state party of Jammu and Kashmir that is striving to keep the political unrest at check.

All Jammu & Kashmir Patriotic Peoples Front is a pro-Indian paramilitary camarilla whose sole objective is to counter the insurgency operations of the militants. The Islamic guerrilla group, the Muslim Mujahedin had stopped their terrorist operations and had thereby joined hands with the state government in the year 1995.

Looking back at the history of the Muslim

Mujahedin, it is evident that they were a faction of the Hizb-ul-Mujahedin who organized themselves into the Patriotic Peoples Front to contest the elections. The Patriotic People's Front played a key role during the 1997 elections. They actively buttressed the Jammu & Kashmir National Conference and helped the then Chief Minister Farooq Abdullah to come to power.

A couple of years later, Ghulam Nabi Mir, an All Jammu and Kashmir People Patriotic Peoples Front candidate was elected as a Lok Sabha member from the Anantnag constituency of the state only to be killed within the next two years. The Praja Parishad Jammu and Kashmir has carved a niche in the political scenario of the state. It is one of the important Jammu and Kashmir State Parties and has been the major opposition of the special status of Jammu and Kashmir under Article 370 of the constitution of India.

Although the Praja Parishad Jammu and Kashmir Party have its roots in the erstwhile Bharatiya Jana Sangha, it came into existence only in the year 2005. The Praja Parishad or commonly known as the PP, was founded by a group of politicians who broke away from the Bharatiya Janata Party. The group and the newly found party were headed by Chandermohan Sharma.

The main objective of the Praja Parishad Jammu and Kashmir is to provide autonomy for the Jammu region in the state of Jammu and Kashmir. It walks the path of other political parties following the Hindutwa line. However due to its stress on national integration, it has earned support from other communities also.

J&K Panchayat Polls:

Jammu and Kashmir has witnessed a prolonged period of violence which has obstructed the socio-political and economic development of the state. Despite the hostile environment, the recent panchayat elections witnessed a turnout of nearly 80 per cent, signalling enthusiasm among the masses for the electoral process. These elections therefore bring with them a silver lining of hope.

The overall participation in these elections is a potential indicator of future polls with a similar level of turnout. These elections, held after a prolonged gap of 10 years, beg the questions: Do the panchayati polls possess the ability to positively influence the Kashmir issue? How do the Kashmiris view this election and what is the motive behind their massive participation? Opinions differ, and are divided into three broad categories – two

within the mainstream and the third represented by the separatists.

According to first group, these elections hold the possibility of achieving a positive change in rural Kashmir. In the absence of local institutions, the socio-economic development of rural Kashmir has been severely affected. In fact prevalent corruption at the higher political levels has crippled community level development. At this juncture, the devolution of governance from the centre to the grassroots will certainly embrace community-based development, which, if properly implemented will lead to a positive transformation of the situation. Devolution of power will empower the grassroots, making it self-dependent and enabling work towards the achievement of desired changes within the community. It will also help in identifying and working on local issues such as education, health, agriculture, employment and communication more effectively. Media reports maintain that the effective functioning of local governance has brought various constructive changes at the community level in other Indian states, such as in Himachal Pradesh and Punjab, irrespective of their past state of being. The Central government's initiative to introduce Panchayati raj in the Northeastern states conveys the government's trust in the institution, and is a success story worth emulating in Kashmir.

Other assessments suggest that these polls are just an issue of local governance, and the rate of participation should not be linked to the broader context of the situation. The people participate in the election process to achieve their rights through an elected representative. The hope that a local representative can perform to fulfill their aspirations is actually enhancing the participation rate. Although few critics have pointed out that with elected representatives there is always the possibility of being inducted into the corrupt political mainstream; one can still not deny the fact that this election has the potential to breed new leaders who are a better embodiment of rural Kashmir and will be able to personally identify with the problems that beset them. That these polls have been favourably looked upon by opposition leaders also indicates its positive bearing. In an April edition of Greater Kashmir, one of Kashmir's leading newspapers, Mehbooba Mufti, president of the PDP, has expressed her satisfaction with the turnout and has mentioned the enthusiasm of Kashmiris in ascertaining their own future. According to this opinion, although the election creates a feeling of hope, it does not hold any promises toward a

resolution of the Kashmir dispute.

Conversely, the separatist view states that the election will not entail any specific change; it is just another attempt by the Indian government to deceive the Kashmiris. Past failures such as during the elections of 1987, which witnessed massive fraud and broken promises supports the views of the separatists. Adding to this is the notion that the existing corruption at administrative levels does not leave scope for any constructive socio-economic transformation. Punjab on the other hand provides a positive story, where inspite of electoral deficiencies, the state limped back to normalcy and is now fully stable.

Amidst these arguments, what remains unaddressed is the fate of Kashmiris in the aftermath of elections. In the various opinions on these elections that have been professed and recorded, one thing is certain: positive change in Jammu and Kashmir will be possible only with the effective functioning of local institutions.

Challenges and issues of Jammu and Kashmir Panchayati Raj System:

1. Threat from Militancy and Boycott of Separatists: The challenges of Jammu and Kashmir Panchayati Raj system are much more as compared to other Indian states Panchayati Raj system. The Jammu and Kashmir state is presently suffering from militancy problem which is a major challenge to the Panchayati Raj system from the implementation of J&K Panchayati Raj act 1989. The threat of militancy and separatists' poll boycott is a major challenge to the Panchayati Raj system of Jammu and Kashmir. In 2011 total 77% of valley 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.

Lack of funds: The lack of funding in Panchayati Raj system of Jammu and Kashmir is a great challenge. In many cases it has analyze that the village Panchs and Sarpanchs with consultation of Gram Sabha prepared a plan for village level development. Same plan cannot be implementing for higher authority. The development and Rural department officers change these whole planes

with their own consent, which is directly attack on autonomy of village Panchayat. It is important to build capacities to all elected member of Panchayat which handle all these funds and implement it in all village level development of Halqa Panchayat.

Administrative and state control on functions and powers of Panchayat Raj institution: -In Jammu and Kashmir Panchayati Raj system mostly the powers of Panchayat is governed by 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 works. It has been observed many time that the pending system of worker payment through administrative body is continuously till now. The relation between Panchayat Raj system and state government is also not good even though the act 1989 provides three tier systems but state government has failed to implement it.

The issue of 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 problem the come done from 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.

Corruption in Panchayat: Corruption in Panchayati Raj system of Jammu and Kashmir is a great issue, as it's seen in every administrative department of Panchayat. In this contemporary period Panchayati Raj system of Jammu and Kashmir is 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 there 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 want to made his house through (IAY) scheme he would be able to get only half pay and other half will go in corruption.

Delay in Panchayati Raj election: Jammu and Kashmir Panchayati Raj act (1989) is provide a proper constitutional status to Panchayati Raj system and it is clearly mention that the election of Panchayat will be held after every five year but still election of Panchayati Raj system are not held on time. 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. On July 2016, Legislative Council of Jammu Kashmir passed an amendment bill for Panchayati Raj election to authorized indirect elections of Sarpanchs by Panchs rather of a direct election; it is also creating a big challenge to local level democracy. After that in December 2016 state Governor (N N Vohra) alteration to issue Jammu Kashmir Panchayati Raj (amendment) Ordinance bill which authorize the State Chief Electoral Officer.⁴⁸ And again, Governor (N N Vohra) on 4, November 2017, has authorized for the proclamation of Jammu and Kashmir Panchayati Raj (amendment) law 2017, that there should be no delay and start preparations for the conduct of the pending elections 2016 “Min ister for Rural Development department Abdul Rehman Veeri and CM says after convenience all-party meeting to take decision on Panchayat elections, and finally declared that The situation of state is not good and the Panchayati Raj election cannot held on 15 February 2016.

Lack of security to elected member of Panchayat: Elected member of Panchayat are always remain worried about their life because the situation of state is very wrecks, many Panchs and Sarpanchs were killed by militants in different part of state. To save their life all elected member demand to state government for security protection but government failed to provide security to elected member of Panchayat. Due to this unfavourable conditions many Panchs and Sarpanchs resigned.

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

73rd Amendment 1993 not implemented: In Jammu and Kashmir 73rd act is not implemented due to the special status of Article 370 of Indian constitution. Other entire Indian states the Panchayati Raj institution had implemented this act except for some tribal states. ^{ibid, [46]} Jammu and Kashmir Panchayati Raj systems is not so much powerful as compared to other states Panchayat raj institution. It is also a big Challenge to

J&K Panchayati Raj system.

Suggestions:

Few important suggestions and reforms which are required to a systematically promote Panchayati Raj system 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 reduced.

- (1) 73rd Amendment act of Indian constitution should be implemented in Jammu and Kashmir should be like other states of India
- (2) Election should be held on time
- (3) Plane should be implemented which is prepared by Panchayat representative members without any changing.
- (4) Minimum qualification requirement for Panchs and Sarpanchs should be a middle pass.
- (5) There should be new policies, programmed and culture activities for local level development which make population interest ward Panchayat system.
- (6) There should be separate policies for hilly and topographic areas population and for tribal also.
- (7) Maximum power of Panchayat should be in the hand of elected members of Panchayat.
- (8) There should be a separate Panchayati house in every Panchayat and staff should be available.
- (9) Panchayat fund should be directly available in Sarpanchs bank account and there should be separate Panchayati fund account for every Panchayat.

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