

Panchayati Raj In Jammu And Kashmir

This book establishes a link between the Panchayati Raj and Rural Development. Panchayati Raj being people-centric institutions promotes quality of life of the people living in the rural areas. India is a home of villages where a large chunk of population lives whereas Panchayati Raj is a hearth of governance and development in rural areas. Government has assigned developmental tasks to Panchayati Raj bodies by involving people and their representatives. The goal of Panchayati Raj Institutions and Rural Development Schemes are interlined which focus on resolving issues of the people and take care of development. Government of India, through its legislations, empowers elected representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions to share their responsibilities in developmental process and promotes services to the local people. This book covers strategy and evolution of Panchayati Raj system and effectiveness of centrally sponsored schemes. This book is useful for the functionaries of Panchayati Raj and Rural Development, students of Political Science, Rural Development Management, Scholars of M.Phil., & Ph.D., Development Agents, Social Activists, Students of different competitive examinations, etc. This book comprises important themes of Panchayati Raj and Rural Development which fulfills expectation of the readers.

Jammu and Kashmir: 1990 and Beyond aims to provide a comprehensive presentation of the politics of Jammu and Kashmir from 1990 right up to the current times. The book begins with the history of the state from the time of its accession to India to the onset of separatism and militancy around 1989. It covers the upheavals experienced due to militancy and the major shifts in the state's competitive politics. The book provides complete coverage and analysis of

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each election since 1996 with extensive electoral data—across the state and region-wise. It highlights the success of democratic politics in the period 2002–2014, principally due to effective separation of the democratic sphere of ‘politics of governance’ and the separatist sphere of ‘politics of conflict resolution’. This is the second book in the SAGE Series on Politics in Indian States, which comprises volumes covering important trends in the politics of major states of India since the 1990s. The series situates the state politics in the larger socio-historical context and presents a detailed analysis of the significant patterns of competitive politics in the state in the light of the rise of new social forces and changing political economy. Study conducted in Pulwama District of Jammu & Kashmir, India.

This Volume Captures The Panchayati Raj Experience In The States Of Bihar And Maharashtra, And In The Union Territories Of Lakshadweep And Pandicherry. Taking Stock Of Devolution Of Powers, Functions And Finances On Panchayati Raj Institutions, The Contributors Analyse The Various Issues Pertaining To Rural Development, Decentralisation, Local E-Governance And Participatory Governance At Grassroots Level.

Unique in its timely scope and depth, this volume begins with a foreword by Forum President Bob Rae that reflects on the importance of the federal idea in the contemporary world and provides an excellent introduction to federalism. New comparative chapters examine the recent draft constitutional treaty in Europe and the possibility of federalism being adopted in two countries with longstanding violent conflicts - Sri Lanka and Sudan.

Jammu & Kashmir GK General Knowledge Objective Question Bank Based on Previous Papers

The Book Arises Out Of A Study Which Looked Into The Implementation And Monitoring Of Experimental Models Of Sanitation And Health Problems In The Country - Cover Central, State Governments And International Organizations Like Unicef, The World Bank And Ngo`S. Evolves A Sanitation And Health Model For Adoption In Panchayati Raj. 3 Chapters - Annexures - Index.

This volume examines the process of decentralisation in India since the 1992 legislations which devolved powers to local government bodies to ensure greater participation in local governance and planning. It studies the functioning of gram sabhas, panchayats, school development committees, water supply and sanitation committees, welfare associations, and rural development schemes like the MGNREGS, analysing their effectiveness and tracing the political, administrative and fiscal powers the local government wields. With case studies from different Indian states, the book examines the functioning of local governance mechanisms and institutions in relation to crucial issues such as citizen participation, participation of women and disadvantaged groups, fiscal decentralization, peace-building, economic development, and education among others. Comprehensive and insightful, this book will be an essential read for scholars and researchers of development studies, political science, public policy, governance studies, regional development, political economy, political sociology,

and public administration, and South Asian studies especially those focusing on India.

Development Planning Is A Dynamic Process Of Desired Change In The Historical Flows Of Men, Materials And Products. The Change May Be Slow But Steady Or Drastic. In Decentralised Planning, However, Drastic Changes In Historical Flows Are Constrained By Regional And National Priorities. The Work Marshals The Fundamentals Of Economics, Political Science And Public Administration To Develop A Conceptualisation Of De-Centralisation, Panchayati Raj Institutions And District Planning. Besides, It Examines The Experiences Of Indian States, Particularly That Of Punjab. The Issues Are Organised In Four Broad Parts : Part I, On Decentralisation, Scans Through The Theoretical Foundations And Planning Experiences In Respect Of Decentralisation. Part Ii, On Panchayati Raj Local Self-Government Institutions, Dilates On The Punjab Panchayati Raj Bill, 1994 And Panchayat Finances. Part Hi, On Agro-Climatic Regional Planning Strategy Examines The Relevance Of Agro-Climatic Regionalisation At District Level. Part Iv, On District Development Planning Strategy, Examines The District'S Strengths And Weaknessess In Terms Of Population And Workforce, Income Flows, Non-Agriculture Enterprises And Agricultural Enterprises. In The Final Round, It Develops A Development

Strategy For The District Economy. The Work Will Be Useful To Policy Makers, Planners, Students Of Development And Institutional Economics, Public Administration And Political Science, And Trainers And Trainees Of State And District Planning Institutes.

Research Paper (postgraduate) from the year 2017 in the subject Politics - International Politics - General and Theories, grade: 1, course: Political Science, language: English, abstract: This study is carried out in district Anantnag, South Province, of Kashmir during 2015. The basic purpose of the study is to analyze the role of women in Panchayati Raj system in the research area. The hypothesis is that, despite radical policy, participation of women in local governance is still constrained by social and religious structure. The data was collected from 399 respondents selected through systematic random sampling method from nine polling stations of Anantnag district. A majority of women take part in political activities only during elections. They think that casting vote is the ultimate exercise in political power. They are not aware of the reality that the elections are just an initiation of real powers. The higher level of participation is "taking part in decision making process" which they generally tend to ignore. Actually it is because of election campaigns run by contesting parties, which drives women to participate in voting and feel that their demands will be fulfilled, but after the

election is over, it all books befooling activities.

This handbook examines 25 years of decentralised governance and development in India. It provides a historical overview of developments since the introduction of decentralisation reforms (73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts) and critically assesses the measures initiated to strengthen decentralised institutions and deepen grassroots democracy. It also discusses the status of service delivery and identifies the issues and challenges involved in achieving development at the local level. The volume studies themes such as the devolution of powers in India, administrative and fiscal decentralisation, decentralised planning, Panchayats in scheduled areas, the sociological aspects of decentralisation, caste, gender and local democracy, capacity building, ICT for local governance, urban local governance, workfare and decentralisation, and decentralised natural resource management. It also looks at Panchayati Raj institutions from a Gandhian perspective. The first of its kind, this handbook will be an essential read for scholars and researchers of decentralisation and development, development studies, fiscal decentralisation, political studies, political sociology, Indian politics, Indian government, public policy and governance, political economy, South Asian studies, and South Asian politics.

The institution of Panchayati Raj is not new to India. It existed since earliest times. We get ample references about the Panchayats in the Manusmriti, the Arthashastra and the Mahabharata. During the Muslim rule also the system continued to operate unobstructed. With the assumption of power by the British and the adoption of policy of centralization, the Panchayats suffered a temporary setback. But soon the British realized the value of this institution and the Decentralization Commission recommended in its report in 1907. "In

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ignoring the village as the primary unit of local self- government, the government made the beginning with a false step. This scanty success hit her to make to introduce a system of rural self-government, is largely due to the fact that we have not built from the bottom and hence it is most desirable to constitute and develop village Panchayats for administration of certain local affairs with the villages”

Contributed articles.

Study with special reference to Dindigul District of Tamil Nadu, India.

Jammu and Kashmir is one of the top states of India which is enriched with natural beauty so rich that it attracts candidates throughout the country to work in its territory. Having a good general knowledge about this state is highly beneficial for those appearing for its Civil Services Exam and other state level exams. Know Your State – Jammu and Kashmir lets you learn about the History, Geography, Polity, Economy, Art and Culture, Center and Government Welfare Schemes, and Current Affairs of this Northernmost Indian state. It has been revised carefully to provide the invaluable source of knowledge to help in exams. It is housed with an ample amount of more than 1100 multiple choice type questions to have a solid practice for your preparation. Written in a comprehensive manner and based on the latest syllabus of Jammu and Kashmir Civil Services Exam, it is a perfect reference book to help you perform better in your exam. TOC Jammu and Kashmir: Basic Information, Ancient History of Jammu and Kashmir, Medieval History of Jammu and Kashmir, Modern History of Jammu and Kashmir, Physiography of Jammu and Kashmir, Climate of Jammu and Kashmir, Drainage System of Jammu and Kashmir, Soils and Minerals of Jammu and Kashmir, Forests of Jammu and Kashmir, National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries, Agriculture and Irrigation in Jammu and

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Kashmir, Animal Husbandry of Jammu and Kashmir, Industries of Jammu and Kashmir, Energy Sources of Jammu and Kashmir, Transport and Communication of Jammu and Kashmir, Tourism Profile of Jammu and Kashmir, Jammu and Kashmir: Constitution, Jammu and Kashmir Executive, Jammu and Kashmir Legislature, Jammu and Kashmir Judiciary, Jammu and Kashmir: Panchayati Raj, District Profile of Jammu and Kashmir, Language and Literature of Jammu and Kashmir, Art and Crafts of Jammu and Kashmir, Folk Music and Dance of Jammu and Kashmir, Fairs and Festivals of Jammu and Kashmir, Education and Health Scenario in Jammu and Kashmir, Tribes and Tribal Population of Jammu and Kashmir, Sports of Jammu and Kashmir, Awards and Honors of Jammu and Kashmir, Historical and Political Personalities of Jammu and Kashmir, Demographic Profile of Jammu and Kashmir, Current Affairs

Panchayati Raj in Jammu and Kashmir Concept Publishing Company Panchayati Raj & Municipal Administration in Jammu & Kashmir Book Bazaar Publication

Papers presented at a workshop held in New Delhi during Oct. 28- 29, 1994.

In the modern world, democracy has come to stay and it has been accepted that democratic form of government is the best instrument of governing a society. There are variations in the forms of democracy, but it is an acknowledged fact that there should be maximum involvement of masses in the decision- making process. While at the provincial and national level, elections are held at regular intervals to know the views of the people about the policies & performance of a particular party government, it is highly necessary and useful to involve people in the local problems of the society. The

onward march of democracy has been accompanied by the gradual extension of the right to participate effectively in the process of governance to the common masses who are affected by it. The essence of local- self government (home rule as is generally called) is the extent of popular participation in the process of the government. A true and sable democracy must begin at grass roots with the people managing their affairs in their own little communities. The efficiency and success of a democratic local government depends largely upon the interest the public takes in and the support it gives to its activities. Moreover, Municipal administration touches more people at more points very frequently than any other branch of public administration due to varied factors viz Municipal administration has to provide essential public amenities which are indispensable for the daily needs of the common masses, and Municipal administration in the discharge of its regulatory functions, has now and then, to take action against citizens for acts of commission or omission. The days of the old town meetings and the ancient village Panchayats have gone beyond recall. The rapidly growing exodus from the rural to the urban areas in the wake of growing industrial revolutions has greatly changed the old pattern of local government. The municipal government in the in the state of Jammu & Kashmir came into existence in 1886 A.D. when the first municipal act was passed. Under this act, two municipalities of Jammu and Srinagar were constituted. Jammu municipality was formed in March 1886 and Srinagar municipality in April 1886. These municipalities were constituted to improve the general conditions of

cities and their inhabitants. In order to improve the level of civic amenities, the Act of 1886 was amended by the Municipal Act XVI of 1889. In order to deal effectively with the day to day affairs of the municipalities, the government set up in 1893 a separate department known as the Department of Municipal Administration to ensure focused attention on municipal administration. In early years, the municipalities were treated as one of the government departments of administration. They were composed solely of members nominated by the government. It was only in 1913 that the provision of an elective element into the municipalities of Jammu & Kashmir was introduced. This was done with the enactment of Jammu and Kashmir Municipal Regulation Act 1913. Under the provisions of this act, both the municipalities in the state were re-organized. Before the enactment of Municipal Regulation Act 1913, as regards finance, the municipalities depended entirely on the state government. The funds at their disposal consisted of the budget allocation set apart for municipal purposes by the state government. The municipalities were not allowed to levy any tax. The octroi duty levied by them was collected by revenue department of the government. In the context of the national level debate on the structural reforms in the municipal sector which finally culminated in the enactment of constitution of India (Seventy Fourth Amendment) Act 1992, the state legislature enacted two legislations in November 2000, namely the Jammu and Kashmir Municipal; Act 2000, to replace the existing Municipal Act of 1951 and the Jammu and Kashmir Municipal Corporation Act 2000. The primary objective of these two

legislations is to re -organize the municipal set up so as to make the urban local bodies dynamic organs of power for better management of self governance of urban areas. Specific stipulations aimed at strengthening the financial domain of the restructured local bodies have been made in the two enactments, so as to make local bodies vibrant and self- sustaining for better management of civic affairs. Following these two enactments and n order to restore their representative character, elections to the local bodies (Notified Area Committee) now renamed as Municipal Committees, (Town Area Committees) now called as Municipal Councils and (Municipalities of Srinagar and Jammu) now upgraded to the status of so many corporations were held after a gap of twenty six years. Democratization of civic bodies was a historic event in the history of municipal government in the state of Jammu and Kashmir and Kashmir. This has given a fillip to the decision making process. Besides, it also makes the administration in the state directly responsible to the common man. The councilors representing different wards are in a best position to identify and address people's problems. Municipal government in Jammu and Kashmir covers three distinct types of urban local authorities, viz The Municipal Corporation for the cities of Jammu and Srinagar, The Municipal Council for medium town and the Municipal Committee for a small town. There are seventy one urban local bodies in the state of Jammu and Kashmir which consists of two Municipal Corporations, Six Municipal Councils and Sixty Three Municipal Committees. Local- self government in the form of Municipalities and District

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Councils have been working since long in India. In this book, an in-depth attempt has been made to trace the origin and functioning of local- self governments in Jammu & Kashmir. I am thankful of publishing house Book Bazooka Publication for guidance and support in conceptualizing this book. I am also grateful to entire team for book bazooka for their tireless and painstaking effort of shaping this book in its present form through their minute editing. Dr. M. Shafi Bhat

Study conducted in Lohit District of Arunachal Pradesh, India.

Papers presented at a national seminar held at Delhi during 26-27 October 1985.

1. JKSSB Sub-Inspector is prepared for the upcoming exam 2. The book is divided into 7 main sections 3. Separate section is allotted for Current Affairs 4. 2 practice sets for the revision of the concepts 5. We detailed answers are provided to all the questions Jammu and Kashmir Services Selection Board (JKSSB) has announced a recruitment notification for the posts of Sub - Inspector with total of 350 vacancies. In order to attain good ranking and to get recruited in the departments of JKSSB, one must have thorough preparation. Here we introduce the preparatory guide “JKSSB Assistant Compiler Recruitment Examination”. The book divides whole syllabus into 7 Main Sections as per the prescribed syllabus. A separate section is allotted to Current Affairs giving the summarized information about the events around the globe. With more than 4000 MCQs are provided for the quick revision of the chapter. Lastly, it ends with 2 practice sets for the revision of the concepts. Strictly based on the latest examination pattern in a highly simple language to facilitate the good understanding. TOC Current Affairs, General English, Mathematics, General Knowledge, GK with Special

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Reference to UT of J&K, General Science, Mental Ability Test, Computer Application, Practice Test 1&2

1. Know your state' series provides the entire description of the state 2. Present edition on Jammu and Kashmir & Ladakh has been divided into units 3. It provides chapter wise Theory for thorough learning 4. MCQs are provided for quick practice 5. Special section for current Affairs for a quick look 6. The book contains detailed information on "Jammu and Kashmir & Ladakh" along with latest current updates 7. Highly useful for JKPSC and other state-level exams. The alluring natural beauty, picture psyche sceneries and world class famous handicrafts of Jammu and Kashmir & Ladakh, attract many tourists towards these states. Aspirants who are preparing for the JKPSC other state Civil exams must have good general knowledge about the states. Enrich yourself with the revised edition of 'Know Your State – Jammu and Kashmir & Ladakh'that is a one-stop solution supported with the latest updates & figures. This book provides detailed study material of History, Geography, Economics, Politics, Art & Culture, Centre & State Government of Jammu and Kashmir & Ladakh states. Along with the Chapterwise information, there are ample MCQs provided for the revision after every chapters simultaneously. A special section is given to Current Affairs that provides a quick look over recent incidents. Housed with the best available resources, prepare yourself with the complete general knowledge of Jammu and Kashmir & Ladakh with this complete reference book. TOC Current Affairs, Basic Information, History of Jammu, History of Kashmir, History of Ladakh, Formation of the State Jammu and Kashmir, Physiography, Climate, Drainage System, Soils and Minerals, Forest Resources, National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries, Agriculture and Irrigation, Animal Husbandry, Energy Resources, The Industrial Sector,

Transport and Communication, Tourism, Constitutional Formation, Executive, Legislature, Judiciary, Panchayati Raj, District Profile, Language and Literature, Art and Crafts, Folk Music and Dances, Fairs and Festivals, Cuisines, Education and Health, Tribes and Tribal Populations, Schemes and Programmes, Sports, Awards, Famous Personalities, Demographic Profiles.

Contributed articles on socio-economic profiles, historical evolution and functions of Panchayati Raj.

For more than two centuries federalism has provided an example of how people can live together even as they maintain their diversity. While the implosion of the former Yugoslavia illustrates that federalism is not, and cannot be, a panacea, its abiding success in other countries shows that it is a system worth examining. The Handbook of Federal Countries, 2002, a project of the Forum of Federations – an international network that seeks to strengthen democratic governance by promoting dialogue on and understanding of the values, practices, principles, and possibilities of federalism – does exactly this, incorporating available information about existing federations in one place for easy, convenient reference. The Handbook of Federal Countries, 2002 includes articles on the twenty-one countries that classify themselves as federations as well as four whose systems incorporate sufficient elements of federalism that it is useful to include them. These articles – written by authors around the world – examine the development, institutions, constitutions, and dynamics of federalism and include tables containing current political/geographic and economic/social information. The Handbook also includes four comparative papers, each of which examines a theme of concern to federal countries: foreign policy in an era of globalization that increasingly

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encroaches on the jurisdiction of constituent units and demands their active participation; use of federalism to accommodate minorities; distribution of resources and power (fiscal federalism); and issues relating to regional autonomy and federalism in a European context.

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