

Panchayati Raj In Jammu And Kashmir

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 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"

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.

The Himalaya, a global biodiversity hotspot, sustains about one-fifth of the humankind. Nestled within the north-western mountain ranges of the Himalaya, the Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) State harbours more than half of the biodiversity found in the Indian Himalaya. The wide expanse of State, spread across the subtropical Jammu, through the temperate Kashmir valley, to the cold arid Ladakh, is typical representative of the extensive elevational and topographical diversity encountered in the entire Himalaya. This book, the most comprehensive and updated synthesis ever made available on biodiversity of the J&K State, is a valuable addition to the biodiversity literature with global and regional relevance. The book, arranged into 7 parts, comprises of 42 chapters contributed by 87 researchers, each of whom is an expert in his/her own field of research. The precious baseline data contained in the book would form the foundation for assessing current status of knowledge about the bioresources, identify the knowledge gaps, and help prioritization of conservation strategies to steer the sustainable use of biodiversity in this Himalayan region. Given the breadth of topics covered under the banner of biodiversity in this book, it can surely serve as a model for documentation of biodiversity in other regions of the world. The book will be of immense value to all those who, directly or indirectly, have to deal with biodiversity, including students, teachers, researchers, naturalists, environmentalists, resource managers, planners, government agencies, NGOs and the general public at large.

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 JKPS 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 JKPS 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.

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

On the performance of the rural local government (panchayati raj) institutions in the Kangra District, Himachal Pradesh, formerly in Punjab; a study.

Both India and China have experienced economic changes and growing social consciousness which have generated new challenges for local institutions. This volume closely studies the resultant grass-roots political experiences in these countries from an interdisciplinary perspective. It examines the process of democratisation and highlights the growing demands for participation and the complex power structures interjecting them. The contributors to this volume discuss issues relating to institutional structures and the dynamics of local governance in a changing socio-economic environment that panchayati raj in India and village committee system in China represent. In addition to the political economy of rural areas, they also focus on the role of gender, caste, class, ethnicity and religion in local political processes.

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

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.

Since Independence Internal Dissent Has Increasingly Manifested In Violence, Conflict And Terrorism. Conflicts In The North East And The Proxy War In Jammu & Kashmir On Our Frontiers Pose A Serious Challenge To India'S Security. The Core Of The Problems R

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 f 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 Forth 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 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.

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

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 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

This Volume Captures The Panchayati Raj Experience In The States Of Bihar And Maharashtra, And In The Union Territories Of Lakshadweep And Pondicherry. 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.

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 looks like fooling activities.

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

Study conducted in Pulwama District of Jammu & Kashmir, India.

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

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