

EMERGING PATTERNS OF LEADERSHIP IN HARYANA PANCHAYATI RAJ:

A CASE STUDY OF DISTRICT PANIPAT

An

ABSTRACT

of the thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the

Degree of:

DOCTORATE OF PHILOSOPHY

IN

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Regn.No-Res-2/A/1602546/4382



SUPERVISER

Dr. Jai Kumar Saroha Associate Professor

Department of Political Science

Shambhu Dyal (P.G.) College

Ghaziabad , Uttar Pradesh

RESEARCHER

Mr. RAMPAL

CHAUDHARY CHARAN SINGH UNIVERSITY MEERUT, UTTAR PRADESH

INDIA- 2020

ABSTRACT

1. Title of Thesis "Emerging Patterns of Leadership in Haryana Panchayati Raj: A Case Study of District Panipat "
2. Full Name of the degree Holder RAMPAL
3. Admission No Regn.No-Res-2/A/1602546/4382
4. Title of the degree DOCTORATE OF PHILOSOPHY
5. Name and address of Advisor Dr.J.K.Saroha,Associate Professor,Department of Political Science, Sambhu Dyal P.G. College, Gaziabad,U.P.
6. Degree Awarding University : Chaudhary Charan Singh University, Meerut, Utttar Pradesh.
7. Year of Award of degree 2020
8. Major subject Political Science
9. Total No of pages in Thesis 293+xxiii+ix
10. No. of words in Abstract Approx.800

Abstract

Key Words: Panchayati Raj Institutions, Leadership, Grassroots, Sarpanch, Gram Sabha Gram Panchayat, Women Sarpanch, Haryana Panchayati Raj Act-1994, Haryana Panchayati Raj Amendment Act-2015, 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act-1993.

The success of every institution depends upon the quality of leaders who govern it. Leadership plays an important role in leading the masses and Nation building. PRIs are the nursery of leadership in our democratic setup. The present study was carried out on 108 Sarpanches of 54 selected villages of elected Sarpanches in 2010 and 2016 from district Panipat, Haryana was conducted for obtaining the information regarding their social, economic & political background and impact of their background on the awareness level about Central Sponsored Schemes of government of India and welfare programme of state government of Haryana of elected Sarpanches in 2016. To explore the 'Emerging Patterns of Leadership in Haryana Panchayati Raj: A case study of district Panipat', the researcher tried to compare panchayats election 2016 with panchayats election 2010. Researcher selected 54 Village Panchayats on the basis of Stratified, Scientific and Purposive Sampling method. Out of 54 villages there were 14 female sarpanches from General Category, 04 Scheduled Castes female sarpanches, 7 Scheduled Castes male sarpanches and the remaining from male General Category. Information collected through face to face interview with the help of personally administered questionnaire schedule and an analysis revealed that,

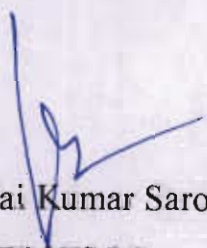
Younger leadership (57.4%) has emerged in Panchayati Raj Haryana and the older leadership (age above 60 years) have almost vanished since 2016 panchayat elections. There has been fourfold increase in the number of Graduate and Post

Graduate Sarpanches in 2016 elections vis-à-vis in 2010 elections. The share of BCs has declined due to 5.7 percent females of general category winning from unreserved seats. It was the result of the prescription of minimum educational qualifications. Panchayats continues to be a privilege of the married respondents as their percentage was 96.3 percent and interestingly unmarried girl students (such as Sarpanch Babli of Untla Village, Matlouda block) have also registered their presence in the 2016 elections because (though only she was educated in her family. The representation of Muslim's has declined 8 percent to 3.7 percent. The study indicates that there is a positive correlation between agriculture land holding and local leadership. The share of large land holders (above 15 acres agriculture land) has increased 27 percent which was 18 percent in 2010. The share of Sarpanches having affiliations with political party share has increased from 32 percent to 44.6 percent. In spite of availability of special grants/incentives for unanimous election, only 4.4 percent sarpanches in Haryana have been unanimously elected in 2016 elections. All respondents have been elected for the first time. A total of 72.2% respondents claimed that they contested election for the development of the village and motivated by the villagers.

A majority of them was not aware about the main features of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act -1993, but were aware regarding the Haryana Panchayati Raj Act-1994. Ninety Eight percent were aware about the Haryana Panchayati Raj Amendment Act-2015 and have full knowledge. Forty percent of them were not satisfied with 33 percent reservation for women rather they want to be increased to 50 percent. Most of them knew about the sub-committees of the Gram Panchayat and functions & importance of Gram Sabha. Majority (51.9 percent) of the sarpanches elected in 2016 elections played very impressive role in comparison with their counterparts elected in 2010 panchayat elections. It may be because of them being young and educated. Majority of women sarpanches have

minimal role in decision making and this trend continue at 2010 panchayat elections. However, a small but significant increase from 60% to 68.5% in role played by Scheduled Castes sarpanches in decision making is revealed by the present study. Eighty percent of sarpanches have knowledge of Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Social Welfare Programme of Haryana Government has increased in compression with 2010 elections. Surprisingly, only a few Sarpanches have knowledge about the employment to each household for at least 100 days in a year.

Most of them have been known about their duties for promoting '*Beti Bachao Beti Padhao*' and '*Swachhta Abhiyan*' in their respective villages. Likewise, larger numbers of Sarpanches have agreed for Women reservation and uphold reservation for Scheduled Castes in Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies, have increased significantly. Eighty percent respondents think that Haryana Panchayati Raj Amendment Act-2015 has made possible transparency and good-governance has also increased marginally but efficacy on control the corruption remained unchanged. It is noted that 88% of them believe that Graduation should be the minimum qualification for getting elected as M.L.A. and M.P.



Dr. Jai Kumar Saroha
SUPERVISOR



Rampal
RESEARCHER