Panchayati Raj Kendra

Gram Swaraj Ki Bhawana



Presented by:
Prof. Sunil Jaglan,
Professor of Practice
In-Charge Panchayati Raj Kendra



1. An Overview of Panchayati Raj Institutions in Haryana

The 73rd Constitutional (Amendment) Act, 1992 (Article 243) conferred Constitutional status to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and recognised them as the third tier of Government to ensure a more participative Government structure in the country. The amendment provided for devolution of powers and responsibilities with respect to preparation of plans and programmes for economic development and social justice. It also provided for transfer of 29 subjects (*Appendix-1.1*) listed in XIth Schedule of the Constitution of India to PRIs. Accordingly, the State was required to entrust PRIs with respective functions and functionaries, so as to enable them to function as Institutions of Local Self Government (LSGIs). The Constitutional Amendment provided for establishment of a uniform system within States, conduct of regular elections, regular flow of funds, *etc.* The legislative framework for conduct of business of the PRIs in Haryana are based on:

- i) Haryana Panchayati Raj Act, 1994
- ii) Haryana Panchayati Raj Rules, 1995
- iii) Haryana Panchayati Raj (Finance, Budget, Accounts, Audit, Taxation and Works) Rules 1996

Following these provisions, a three tier Panchayati Raj System was established in each district of Haryana. It has three vital elements-gram panchayat, panchayat samiti and zila panchayat. The tenure of these institutions is five years. After every five years, these LSGIs elect members for themselves under the watchful eye of the Election Commission of the state. The self- governing institutions of villages and cities make plans for the economic development of the residents and social justice to the masses. LSGIs have the rights to impose some taxes and fees on the citizens. The state Government also gives grants to such institutes. Every village has a village panchayat, called gram panchayat. The voters of each village elect the members of their gram panchayat through direct elections. There are provisions (73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments) to include women, STs and SCs in the gram panchayat of each village:

- i. Elections shall be held for all the seats of the panchayat.
- ii. One-third of the seats shall be reserved for SCs and STs.
- iii. One-third of the seats shall be reserved for women.
- iv. Out of the seats reserved for SCs and STs, one-third of the seats shall be reserved for women of these very categories.
- v. There shall be reservation of seats for the SCs and STs for the post of the chairperson (Sarpanch) of the panchayat.
- vi. There shall be reservation of seats for women for the post of the chairperson of the panchayat.
- vii. SCs and STs shall not be debarred from contesting elections for such seats as are not reserved.
- viii. Women shall not be debarred from contesting elections for such seats as are not reserved.

Every gram panchayat makes plans for the social and economic development of the villagers whom it represents. It has the right to levy some taxes or fees on the villagers. The state Government also gives grants to gram panchayats. Some issues or areas of operation of gram panchayats are: land reforms; small canals; khadi and village industries; fuels; roads, ghats; education; health; elimination of poverty; chakbandi (land demarcation); animal husbandry; potable water; cattle feed; bridge; rural electrification; local fairs; family welfare; and public distribution system.

Important Statistics of the State of Haryana

Sl. No.	Indicators	Unit	Value
1.	Total Population (2011 Census)	Crore	2.54
2.	Rural Population	Crore	1.65
3.	Urban	Crore 0.89	
4.	Scheduled Castes	Crore	0.51
5.	Sex Ratio (Females per 1000 Males)	Numbers	879
6.	Population Density	Per Sq.km 573	
7.	Literacy rate (age7 &above)	Percent 75.55	
8.	Per Capita Income in Rs. (2021-22)	At constant price	172657
9.	Districts	Number	22
10.	Blocks (2011 Census)	Number	143
11.	Villages (2011 Census)	Number	6841

Source:

Statistical Abstract of Haryana 2021-22

2. Main Provisions of Haryana Panchayati Raj Act, 1994

The Haryana Panchayati Raj Act 1994 incorporated all the essential features of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act.

Gram Sabha, Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad

The Act has made the Gram Sabha a soul of the panchayati raj system. It provides a platform for the direct participation of the people themselves. It is mandatory to hold at least two gram sabha meetings annually in the month of May and November. The Act provides for a quorum to convene the meetings of gram sabha, which is fixed at one-tenth of the total voters of villages. In order to ensure that gram sabha becomes a true democratic institution, the Act confers a number of powers and functions on the gram sabha. It is mandatory for the Block Development and Panchayat Officer (BDPO) and the Gram Sachiv (Panchayat Secretary) to attend every general meetings of panchayat samiti and gram panchayats respectively. Several functions have been entrusted to the gram sabha. such as review of annual statement of accounts and the report on administrative activities, and developmental affairs of the panchayat like the location of schemes and other works, including consideration of the budget prepared by the gram panchayat and the execution of future development programmes and the plans. Infact, the gram sabha is to develop a system of internal checks and balances to ensure larger involvement of people in developing programmes, enhance political and administrative awareness, inculcate community spirit to facilitate direct communication between the people and the elected leaders and finally to create in the gram sabha a reservoir of power, authority, ownership by empowering it to play the role of a parent body. The Act provides for direct election of members to the panchayati raj institutions at all the three levels on the basis of wards for the gram panchayat and territorial constituencies in the case of panchayat samitis and zila parishads.

3. Panchayati Raj Kendra (PRK) at SGT University

PRK at SGT University will be a centre for learning and promotion of participation and democratic governance. It aims to promote people centred development initiatives within the perspective of participatory development. The rationale for this intervention is to enhance the potential for community participation and capacity building of the PRIs to ensure speedier allocation of resources and their utilisation for the larger community welfare. Under the existing circumstances, we feel, the community participation can be enhanced (and therefore PRIs can be strengthened) by:

Strengthening the Gram Sabha

Developing strong leadership of women and Dalits

Enabling Panchayats to have control over their own resources

Establishing linkages between Community Groups and PRIs

The PRK shall co-ordinate and organise various training programmes for the members of the Gram Sabhas, Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti and Zilla Parishads in the state of Haryana.

Capacity building and awareness programmes with the aim to empower the representatives of PRIs by enhancing their decision-making capabilities at local government level. It will also focus on constitutional and legal provisions that protect and promote the rights and welfare of the rural population. The programme will ensure greater participation of SC, ST and Women representatives in planning, execution and monitoring of government policies and programmes. The capacity building of PRI representatives, who directly participate in the development initiatives at local government level, can be of great help in bridging the development gaps among communities and regions. This will help in effective and better implementation of various developmental and welfare programmes and substantially improve the expected outcomes in line with the Public Policy.





Bibipur Model:

Empowering Women & Village Development







Introduction

Bibipur, a village in Jind district, Haryana, pioneered remarkable initiatives under the leadership of Sunil Jaglan, transforming the village and setting a national example.

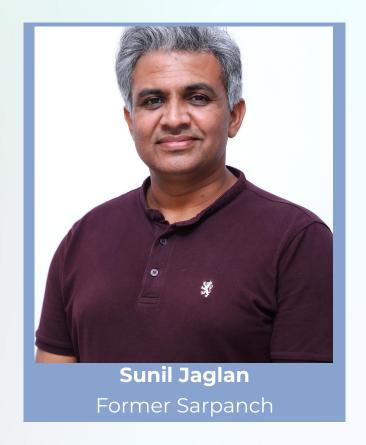








Agriculture-focused with wheat, rice, sugarcane, and bajra cultivation











भारतीय गुणवत्ता परिषद् QUALITY COUNCIL[®] —— OF INDIA ——

Creating an Ecosystem for Quality

Tech-Driven Panchayat
Transformation
Campaigns











Portal for RTI queries which answers in 2 days



Village documents on the portal









Sex ratio increased to 977 from 871 in 2011*



Vigil Panels Against Sex
Determination Tests

Anganwadi Workers:
Tracking Early Pregnancy
for Preventive Care

First
women-friendl
y village



Pioneered Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Campaign



Flag Hoisting to Empower Daughters



Houses & streets named after daughters to fight gender bias







भारतीय गुणवत्ता परिषद् QUALITY COUNCIL — OF INDIA Creating an Ecosystem for Quality

Establishment of a women's library



In Mahila Chaupal village by Bibipur Village

Literature on influential women



Like Indira Gandhi, Kiran Bedi, Sarojini Naidu, Rani Laxmi Bai

Contribution by the Government



Ministry of Panchayati Raj, New Delhi, contributed ₹5 lakh for the library's establishment.

Women empowerment through knowledge



Village Sarpanch Sunil Jaglan emphasized the library's role in empowering girls through knowledge.

1800+ books on Feminism



The library holds over 1800 books focused on feminism.

Consultation Process



Consultation with university professors, women activists, and khap leaders







Community Development



Impact





Digitisation

In 2015, the government initiated the digitisation of all panchayats nationwide. Today, over 2.5 lakh panchayats possess their individual websites.

Library Initiative

Haryana
government's
commitment to
establish a library in
every panchayat.

Sex Ratio

Significantly increased the sex ratio to 977 (NFHS-5, 2019-21) from 871 in 2011 (Census 2011), with Modi endorsing and urging its widespread adoption.

Beti Bachao Beti Padhao

Jaglan's 2012
campaign was
officially embraced
by the Modi
Government in 2015.

Presidential Adoption

In 2017, President
Pranab Mukherjee
implemented Jaglan's
Bibipur Model of Women
Empowerment and
Village Development,
extending it to 100
villages in Haryana.

Daughters' Name Plate Campaign

Due to the constant efforts of people in Bibipur village, people have started adopting it across Haryana.

















sex ratio in 2011 (Census



sex ratio (NFHS-5, 2019-21)





Awards & Recognition



National award of Rs

O1 Crore



Rashtriya Gaurav Gram Sabha Puruskar of Rs Lakhs

in 2013



Sashaktikaran Jawaabdehi Abhiyaan Puruskar of Rs

15 Lakhs

राष्ट्रीय पंचायत पुरस्कार-2023 के लिए प्रश्नावली (मूल्यांकन वर्ष 2021-22 अर्थात01.04.2021 से 31.03.022) महिला-हितैषी पंचायत विषय-9

कुल अंक: 100

•	कुल अक: 100				
क्र.सं.	Т श				
1.	मूल्यांकन वर्ष के दौरान ग्राम पंचायत द्वारा कितनी महिला सभाओं का आयोजन किया गया? <i>(प्रश्नावली को आंतिम</i>				
	से जमा करने के समय सहायक दस्तावेज अपलोड किया जाएगा)				
	○ एक				
	ं दो और अधिक				
	कोई नहीं				
2.					
۷.	मूल्यांकन वर्ष के दौरान ग्राम पंचायत में कितनी बालिकाएं (6-18 <i>वर्ष</i>) स्कूल से बाहर थीं?				
	मूल्यांकन वर्ष के दौरान ग्राम पंचायत में इनमें से, मूल्यांकन वर्ष के दौरान स्कूल से बाहर रहने				
	कुल बालिकाएं (6-18 वर्ष) वाली बालिकाओं (6-18 वर्ष) की संख्या				
3.	मूल्यांकन वर्ष के दौरान ग्राम पंचायत में कम वजन वाली बालिकाओं (0-5 वर्ष) का कितना प्रतिशत दर्ज किया गया?				
	मूल्यांकन वर्ष के दौरान ग्राम पंचायत में कुल इनमें से, मूल्यांकन वर्ष के दौरान कम वजन दर्ज की गई				
	बालिकाएं (0-5 वर्ष) बालिकाओं की संख्या				
4.	मूल्यांकन वर्ष के दौरान ग्राम पंचायत में अविकसित बालिकाओं (0-5 वर्ष) का कितना प्रतिशत दर्ज किया गया?				
	मूल्यांकन वर्ष के दौरान जीपी में कुल बालिकाएं इनमें से मूल्यांकन वर्ष के दौरान अविकसित दर्ज की गई				
	(0-5 वर्ष) बालिकाओं की संख्या				
5.	मूल्यांकन वर्ष के दौरान कितने प्रतिशत बालिकाएं (०-18 वर्ष) ग्राम पंचायत में एनीमिक दर्ज की गईं?				
	मूल्यांकन वर्ष के दौरान ग्राम पंचायत में कुल इनमें से, मूल्यांकन वर्ष के दौरान एनीमिक दर्ज किए जाने				
	बालिकाएं (0-18 वर्ष) वाली बालिकाओं की संख्या				

6.	मूल्यांकन वर्ष के दौरान ग्राम पंचायत में कितने प्रतिशत गर्भवती और स्तनपान कराने वा एनीमिक थीं? — मूल्यांकन वर्ष के दौरान ग्राम पंचायत में कुल गर्भवती और — इनमें से, मूल्यांकन वर्ष के स्तनपान कराने वाली महिलाएं (15-49 वर्ष)	300 07 07				
7.	मूल्यांकन वर्ष के दौरान आयुष्मान भारत/प्रधानमंत्री जन आरोग्य योजना (पीएमजेएवाई)/इसी तरह की राज्य सरकार की स्वास्थ्य योजना/स्वास्थ्य बीमा के तहत महिला नेतृत्व वाले परिवारों का कितना अनुपात कवर किया गया था? (प्रश्नावली को अंतिम रूप देने के समय सहायक दस्तावेज अपलोड किए जाएंगे) [मूल्यांकन वर्ष के दौरान ग्राम पंचायत में पीएमजेएवाई/ इनमें से, मूल्यांकन वर्ष के दौरान आयुष्मान					
	मूल्यांकन वर्ष के दौरान ग्राम पंचायत में पीएमजेएवाई/ समान राज्य सरकार की स्वास्थ्य योजना के तहत पंजीकृत और पात्र कुल महिला मुखिया परिवारों की संख्या परिवारों की संख्य	न राज्य सरकार की				
8.	मूल्यांकन वर्ष के दौरान प्रधान मंत्री मातृ वंदना योजना (पीएमएमवीवाई) / समान राज्य योजन महिलाओं को नकद लाभ प्राप्त हुआ?	दौरान प्रधानमंत्री राज्य योजना के				
9.	मूल्यांकन वर्ष के दौरान कितनी बीपीएल महिलाएं (सामाजिक-आर्थिक जाति जनगणना 2011 में स्वयं सहायता समूहों (एसएचजी) की सदस्य थीं? मूल्यांकन वर्ष के दौरान ग्राम पंचायत में इनमें से बीपीएल महिलाओं व मूल्यांकन वर्ष के दौरान ग्राम पंचायत में मूल्यांकन वर्ष के दौरान एसएचजी व	ही संख्या जो				

0.	मूल्यांकन वर्ष के दौरान महिला विकास संबंधी गतिविधियों के लिए ग्राम पंचायत विकास योजना (जीपीडीपी) के तहत ग्राम पंचायत के कुल बजट का कितना प्रतिशत बजट निर्धारित किया गया था? (प्रश्नावली को अंतिम रूप देने के समय							
	सहायक दस्तावेज अपलोड किए जाएंगे)							
	मूल्यांकन वर्ष के दौरान जीपी कुल बजट आवंटन (रुपये वा			न वर्ष के दौरान महिला विकास संबंधी ए आवंटित कुल बजट (रुपये वास्तव में)				
	पुरत बजट जायटन (रुपय पा	K((4 H)	नाताबायमा के रायर जापाटत कुल बजट (रुपय पास्तव म)					
1.	मूल्यांकन वर्ष के दौरान ग्राम पंचायत में महिला विकास को लागू करने के लिए ग्राम पंचायत ने अपने संसाधनों या स्वेच्छा से कितना वित्तीय योगदान दिया?							
	ग्राम पंचायत का कुल स्वयं का कोष (स्वयं का राजस्वस्रोत, स्वैच्छिक योगदान आदि)	सेक्टर		ग्राम पंचायत द्वारा अपने स्वयं के कोष से किया गया व्यय (स्वयं के राजस्वस्रोत, स्वैच्छिक योगदान आदि) (रुपये वास्तव में)				
	(a)	(ख) आईईसी गतिवि	Your i	(1)				
		गोदभराई कार्य महिलाओं आर्श	क्रम (गर्भवती					
		परंपरा) पात्र बालिकाओ सेनेटरी पैड विव	तरण					
		लड़िकयों और आत्मरक्षा का प्र	ाशिक्षण					
		सुविधा	ानुकूल परिवहन					
		कुशल एसएचज् मान्यता	नी सदस्यों की					
		अन्य		कुल =				

Thank you