

Chapter 6

Instruments of Change in Rural Society— Panchayatiraj, Political Party, Pressure Group

Changes in rural society occur by which factors? The factors by which changes occur may also be called as instruments of change. In present chapter we shall discuss the instruments; those are in the form of institutional agencies. Therefore it should be clear that in rural society the instruments are not merely the causes or factors. Along with them there are institutional forms too. Hence, we shall discuss three significant institutional agencies which are said to be the factors of social change in Indian society.

Panchayati raj

India is a country of villages. Progress and improvement of India depend upon the progress and improvement of the villages. Gandhiji rightly said that if villages are destroyed then India would destroy. Therefore article 40 of the constitution directs to constitute the *Panchayats*. Along with that, schedule 7th (state list) appendix -5 of the constitution authorised the state to include the village *panchayats* and articulate the laws related to them. In 1993 panchayatiraj institution was recognised by 73rd constitutional amendment. Part 9 was re-added. In this part 16 new appendixes and 11th schedule were also added to make widespread provisions, related to constitution of *panchayat*, election for the members of *panchayat*, reservation for members and functions of *panchayat*.

After independence, Balvant Rai Mehta study group was constituted in 1957 to assess the success of community development programmes. One of the assigned tasks was to study that the organizational structure and the ways to perform, in view of the objectives, were appropriate up to what extent. This group apprised to the government that the basic fault of community development programme, that there was lack of help from the public. The study group suggested that the programme which is directly

related with day to day life of the people may be executed only by them. The report says that, unless, the local leaders and public are not given responsibility and authority, aims of the directive principles of the constitution may not be achieved. Mehta committee submitted its report in the end of 1957. It was recommended in the report that for the success of democratic decentralisation and community development programmes panchayatiraj institutions should be immediately initiated. The study group named it **democratic decentralisation**.

In this manner panchayatiraj was initiated to ensure public participation in democratic decentralisation and development programmes. There were some variations in its form in different states, however certain features were common.

1. There were three steps of panchayatiraj—village panchayat at village level, panchayat samittee at block level and zilaparishad at district level.

2. In panchayatiraj system there was freedom of work, for; local people and supervision was made from higher level.

3. It was not the part of administrative structure like, community development programme. Panchayatiraj institutions were elected and its workers had to function under the public representatives.

4. Enough rights were there to arrange means and to organise public involvement.

Need and Significance of Panchayatiraj—

There had been Panchayats in past also. The panchayats are also not new in respect of their enough rights, means and responsibilities. Name is old but institutions are new. Its significance and need are clear by the following points—

1. Panchayat system provides a solid base to establish clean/healthy democratic traditions in Indian society. Governance and authority goes

in the hands of public. It establishes interest towards democratic organisations among villagers.

2. These institutions prepare the leadership of the future. Provides training to the legislators, ministers and public representatives, through which they know about rural social problems in this manner panchayats have an effective contribution in creating public interest towards rural development works.
3. Panchayatiraj institutions reduce the burden of local problems for centre and state governments. Administrative powers and functions may be decentralised by them. Authority to rule reaches in the hands of panchayat workers in place of confined within limited hands.
4. Workers and officials of panchayats are a link in between local society and political system. Without these local officials it becomes very difficult to run the activities for nation building, initiated from top. Without the help of panchayats function of government officers also become difficult.
5. Panchayats provide the education to the citizens for the use of their political rights. Along with it helps in developing the civil qualities.
6. Rural society reaches very close to governing authority. Conscience is created among public and government to understand the difficulties of each other. With the result mutual cooperation is developed, which is very much desirable for rural social progress. .

In brief basic aim of panchayats is to establish coordination between the efforts for rural development and the public. In fact the future of Indian rural society depends upon the success of panchayatiraj.

New Pattern of Panchayatiraj : 73rd Constitutional Amendment—By 73rd amendment of constitution panchayatiraj institutions have been recognised constitutionally. New chapter-9 has been added in the constitution. By chapter -9 in the constitution article 16 and one schedule-11 have been added. Since April 25, 1993, 73rd

Constitutional Amendment Act 1993 was implemented. Following are the main features of it—

1. Gram Sabha—Gram Sabha (village assembly) shall exercise such powers at village level which the state assembly enacts by making law.

2. Constitution of panchayats—There is a provision of three tier system in Article 243 *Kh*. In each state panchayatiraj institutions would be constituted at village level, at block level and at district level. But in the state where the population is not more than 20 lacks, there would be no need to constitute panchayats at middle level.

3. Structure of Panchayats—All positions of panchayatiraj area would be filled by the elected persons in respective regional constituencies through direct elections. Election of all members at all levels of panchayat would be made through direct franchise. While the election of the chairman of the middle level panchayat and district level panchayat would be made indirectly.

4. Reservation in Panchayats—At all level of panchayats reservation would be provided to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe members according to ratio of their population. Such positions shall be allocated in each panchayat by rotation. One third positions (33%) of the reserved seats would be reserved for the female from scheduled caste and scheduled tribe.

5. Duration of the Panchayats—Duration of panchayatiraj institutions would be for a period of five years. Elections for a panchayat would be completed before the completion of a period of 5 years and in case of dismiss it would be made before the end of the 6 months period.

6. Finance—Governor of the state would constitute finance commission for reviewing the financial condition of panchayats. The commission shall make recommendation to suggest measures for the improvement of the financial condition of panchayats, grants for panchayats and determination of tax.

Functions of Panchayat—There are 29 subjects in 11th schedule according to which panchayat shall enact laws and shall be able to perform those tasks. For example; agriculture, water

management, land reform, animal husbandry, fish culture, forest industry, small industry, cottage industry, rural housing, drinking water, fuel, fodder, electrification, energy, poverty eradication, education, library, market and fairs, health and sanitation, family welfare, women and child development, social welfare, public distribution system and so on.

That way we may say that beginning of panchayatiraj was a historical event, whose impact could be observed in Indian rural development and in social change.

Panchayatiraj in Rajasthan—Panchayatiraj institutions proved as a mile stone in democratic decentralisation and in making success of rural development programmes from rural social perspective. Three tier system of panchayatiraj started to ensure public participation and cooperation.

In the assembly of Rajasthan, Panchayatiraj Ordinance was resolved on 2nd September 1959 and on the basis of the provisions of the rules, Panchayatiraj system was inaugurated on 2nd October 1959 in Nagaur district by the then prime minister Pdt. JawaharLal Nehru. After that Pachayatiraj Ordinance was resolved in assemblies respectively in; 1959 in Andhra Pradesh, in 1960 in Assam, Tamil-Nadu and Karnataka, in 1962 in Maharashtra, in 1963 Gujarat and in 1964 West Bengal. Its impact has been revealed through development and other activities in rural society.

In August 1997, a conference of all the Chief Ministers of the states held on the issue of handing over the rights to panchayatiraj institutions, chief minister of Rajasthan Bheron Singh Shekhawat proposed to re-think over the 73rd Constitutional amendment. Shekhawat said that Sarpanch should be the member of Panchyat Samittee and Pradhan should be member of Zila Parishad. Because of this there would be a better coordination among village Panchyat, Panchayat Samittee and ZilaParshad. According to him as an expensive system, to conduct direct elections for the membership of Panchayat Samittees and ZilaParishads, has been imposed on the state governments, hence immediate solution should be made for that.

Three Tier System of Panchayatiraj in Rajasthan

Three Tier Stucture of Panchayatiraj—

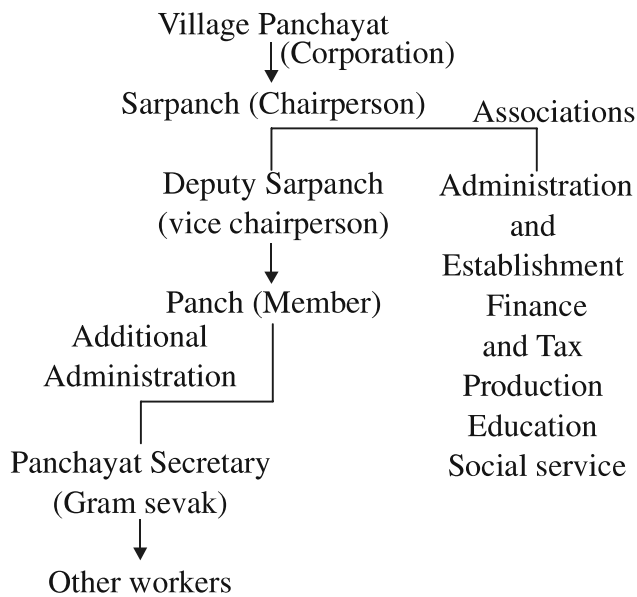
After implementation of 73rd constitutional amendment all states made amendments in their Ordinances accordingly and derived rules in accordance with the provisions of the constitution. Consequently a new structure of Panchayatiraj system emerged. In Rajasthan also old ordinances of panchayatiraj were amended in 1994 and the new Panchayatiraj Ordinance 1994 was constituted. Whereas in the new ordinance along with the basic three tier system, one more tier, that is Gramsabha (village assembly), was created. Four tiers are; (1) Zila Parishad (2) Panchayat Samittee (3) Gram Panchayat and (4) Gramsabha (village assembly)

Out of the four units presently three units are active. Chairperson of the fourth unit-Gram sabha happen to be the sarpanch and all adults of the village, whose names are there in the voter list and elected members of gram-panchayat also happen to be the members of village assembly. Nominee of the district collector also remain present during the meetings of village assembly but he does not participate in discussions. Now we shall discuss about the constitution of village panchayat and its functions.

Gram Panchayat

The ground level, of three tier panchayatiraj system of India, is known as village panchayat. In fact the practical form, of democratic decentralisation, is village panchayat. Hence it has been considered very important. Efforts have been made to bring uniformity in structure and functions of panchayats throughout the country by way of 73rd constitutional amendment. To determine the structure and function panchayat the states have made amendment in their ordinance.

Structure of Village Panchayat—In Rajasthan provisions have been made regarding Panchayatiraj ordinance 1994, further amendments were made in 1999 and 2000. At present the structure of panchayat is as under—



There is an association of elected members in the village panchayat. There is a chairperson in elected association, which is called as Sarpanch. Sarpanch is elected by the public by way of direct election. Ward members are also elected with Sarpanch by the public by way of direct elections. There is one Deputy Sarpanch also in panchayat. That is elected by the elected members. Seats are reserved as per the provisions of 73rd amendment, respectively for scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, other backward classes and female. One third of the total seats are reserved for female and for other categories the seats are reserved according to their population by rotation. In Rajasthan 50% seats were reserved for female for all categories at all level during the public election for panchayatiraj institutions in 2010. Working period for village panchayat is 5 years. There are provisions for the eligibility of the members in the ordinance.

Sarpanch happens to be the chairman of the village panchayat. He is responsible to conduct the functions of panchayat. In the absence of sarpanch deputy sarpanch exercises all powers and duties, meant for sarpanch.

Powers of Sarpanch—According to section 32 of the ordinance sarpanch executes the following functions—

1. To chair the meetings of panchayat.
2. To invite and conduct the meetings of panchayat.

3. To control the administrative system of panchayat.
4. To control and supervise the financial system of panchayat.
5. To secure the records of panchayat.
6. To control and supervise the employees of panchayat.
7. To invite the meetings of village assembly (Gram Sabha) and to chair it.
8. All functions assigned by the state/centre government through ordinance.

Functions of Village Panchayats—

Provisions have been made in the first schedule of Panchayatiraj Ordinance 1994 regarding village panchayats are as under—

1. General functions

1. Implementation of the schemes made for the development of panchayat area.
2. To prepare annual budget of the panchayat.
3. To remove illegal possessions from public properties.
4. To provide relief at the time of natural calamities.
5. Assessment of statistics related to panchayat area.

2. Administrative Functions

1. To conduct census.
2. Enumeration of residential places.
3. To make a plan for the growth of agricultural production and submit it to Zila Parishad.
4. Prepare financial estimate for the execution of programmes.
5. Control over public places.
6. To send the matters at upper level those cannot be resolved by the panchayat.
7. To secure the records of panchayat.
8. Registration of birth, death and marriage.

3. Functions Related to Agriculture

1. To encourage villagers for the development of agriculture.
2. Improvement of barren land and make it useful for agriculture.
3. Make arrangement of improved fertilizer and seeds to get more production.

4. Functions Related to Small Scale Industries

1. To encourage people for small industry like;

animal husbandry, fisheries, poultry farm, dairy and so on.

2. To organise training programmes related to small industry.

5. Functions Related to Construction

1. Construction of roads in rural area.
2. Construction of residential places.
3. Arrangement of drinking water and construction of ponds and wells.
4. To arrange water ways and other means of communication.

6. Functions Related to Education

1. Make arrangement of primary education in rural area.
2. Execution of literacy programmes.
3. To encourage informal education and adult education.

7. Functions Related to Social Development

1. Implementation of welfare programmes for weaker section and backward classes.
2. Perform for the welfare of the differently abled persons, specially needed(disabled)
3. Implementation of women and child welfare programmes.

Beside the above mentioned functions there are provisions, for the villagers in the ordinance, to organise cultural programmes, exhibitions and fairs, arrangement of irrigation, maintenance of government assets and so on.

It is clear from the structure and functions of the village panchayat that village panchayat is an important institution at the lowest level in panchayatiraj system. Because of the maximum participation of the rural public all programmes related to rural development are carried out by this institution. This institution has ensured the participation of all classes in development. Village panchayat has been proving the most empowered instrument in rural social change.

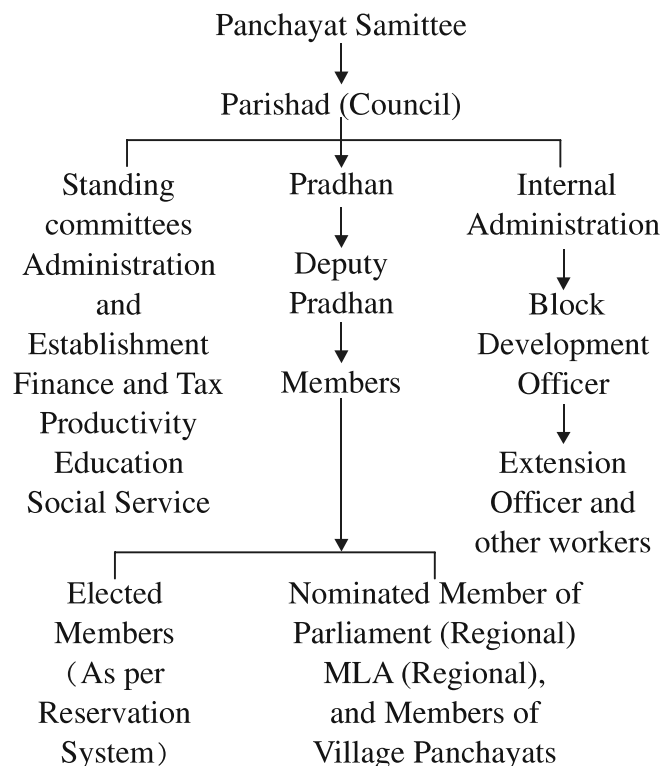
Panchayat Samittee

Panchayat samittee has been considered as the most significant stage in three tier panchayatiraj system. Panchayat samittee has been established by dividing the whole district in some blocks. There are total 237 panchayat samitees in Rajasthan. All of

these having been carrying out the schemes and programmes in their respective areas.

Structure of Panchayat Samittee—

According to new Panchayatiraj Ordinance 1994 and amendment of 1999 and 2000, structure of Panchayat Samittee is as under—



We can understand the structural system of Panchayat Samittee as follows—

1. Parishad (Council)—There is highest level of council in each panchayat samittee. Two types of members are there—

(1) Elected Member—According to the ordinance total area of panchayat samittee is divided in some parts (wards). One member is elected by the people from each part (ward) There is a provision in the ordinance that there shall be total 15 wards in the area with a population up to one lack. In case of more than one lack population two members shall be increased on every 15000 population. Reservation system has been applied for scheduled caste; scheduled tribe in ratio of their population, as well as 21% reservation for other backward classes shall be applicable by rotation. Since the year 2000 reservation for female shall be 50% for all positions.

For the functioning of panchayat samittee

chairman and deputy chairman are elected by the elected members of panchayat samittee. Chairman is named as Pradhan and Deputy Chairman is named as Deputy Pradhan (Up- Pradhan) Reservation is also applicable for these positions by rotational system. Pradhan of panchayat samittee chairs the meetings of the panchayat samittee, and also controls and supervises the administration. First meeting is invited by the district collector, while rest of the meetings, held ones in a month, are chaired by pradhan. Meeting may also be called by the written request of one third of the members. When one third of the members make their presence in the meeting the quorum is considered as complete. All decisions are taken on the basis of majority in the meeting.

There is provision of removal of pradhan, deputy pradhan and members. Any member may resign. May be removed by no confidence motion- the proposal to prove majority on the floor may also be submitted. State government has right to suspend any official or member.

(2) Nominated Member—There is a provision of some nominated members also in the ordinance. Nominated members may give suggestions while present in the meeting, but do not have voting right at the time of decision. There are following members of this category—

- (1) Members of panchayat samittee area.
- (2) Member of Legislative Assembly from panchayat samittee area.
- (3) All chairpersons/ sarpanchas of the panchayats of the panchayat samittee area.

Powers of Panchayat Samittee—Powers of panchayat samitees may be understood by two headings—

1. Powers in Normal Period—According to the provisions of the ordinance in normal conditions block development officer performs the following duties—For instance;

1. Issue the notice regarding the meetings of panchayat samitees and standing committees.
2. To put on record the proceedings of the meeting.
3. To put its own suggestion being present in the meeting during deliberation.

4. To withdraw fund from the smittee treasury as per direction of the pradhan.
5. To decide and organise the meeting of village assembly and ward assembly.
6. To approve the works of panchayat samittee.
7. To certify the documents of panchayat samittee.
8. Removal of the audit report objections.
9. To report the misuse of funds and assets of panchayat samittee to the higher authorities.
10. To motivate voluntary organisations for involvement in development programmes and seek cooperation.
11. To provide the required information to the higher authorities and the state government.
12. Control over the officials and employees of panchayat samittee.
13. Inspection of the financial condition of panchayat samittee.
14. Observation of village panchayats under the jurisdiction of panchayat samittee.
15. Any other assignments as given by centre or state government.

2. Emergency Powers—In emergency situation like; flood, fire, plague, etc. may spend money from the funds of the panchayat samittee. In this situation there is no need to take permission from zilaparishad.

Functions of Panchayat Samittee—In Rajasthan Panchayat Samittee performs as under—

1. General Report—Execution of the schemes as planned by zilaparshad, report is prepared and submitted to zilaparshad. Supervision and control the works of village panchayat.

2. Functions Related to Agriculture—Make arrangement of advanced seed, fertilizer, agriculture material, for the development of agriculture and to make arrangement for the training and tours of the farmers.

3. Functions Related to Land Reform—Soil testing of agricultural land and execution of the schemes of land reform.

4. Irrigation—Construction of ponds, wells, etc for irrigation in rural area.

5. Industrial Development—Animal husbandry, poultry farm, dairy, khadi and development

and encouragement for such small industry.

6. To provide Common Civic Facilities—

Maintenance and construction of civic facilities like; housing, drinking water, road, street, drain, water way, means of communication.

7. Social Development—Execution of various schemes for backward and weaker section of the society like; Scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, other backward classes, women, children, orphan and physically challenged.

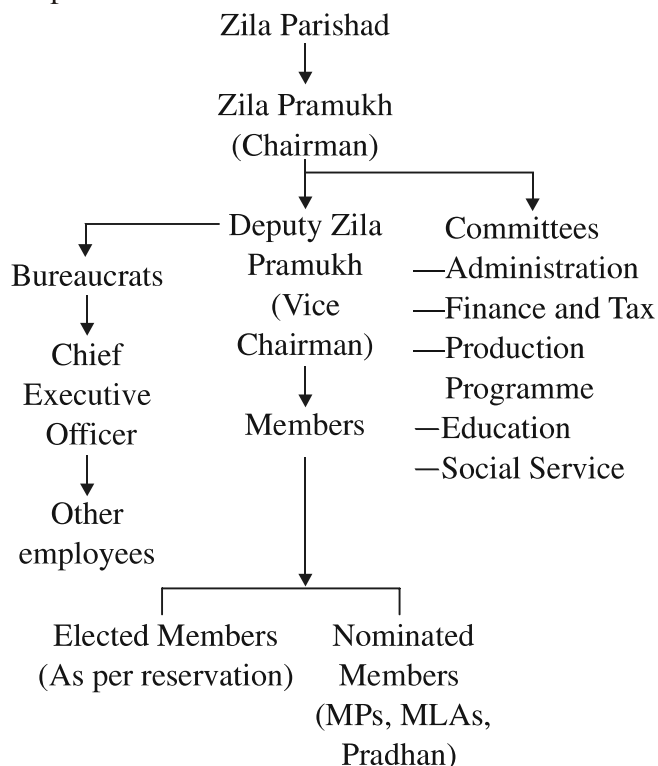
8. Functions Related to Education—

Development and management of primary education in rural areas is also the responsibility of panchayat samitees.

Beside that panchayat samittee executes functions like; cultural development, family welfare and collection of statistics.

Zila Parishad

Provisions have been made in Rajasthan Panchayatiraj Ordinance 1994 regarding zilaparishad. According to constitutional amendment zilaparishad has been considered merely as a 'policy making unit'. The responsibility of execution of policies is not assigned to zilaparishad. After 73rd constitutional amendment uniformity has been brought in organisational system of zilaparishad. These are as follows—



We can say that there is higher level council in zilaparishad that is constituted by following members-

- Elected members from electoral constituencies.
- All members of parliament and assembly represented under the jurisdiction of zilaparishad.
- All registered electoral members of Rajya Sabha under the jurisdiction of zilaparishad.
- All pradhan of panchayat samitees under the jurisdiction of zilaparishad.

State government determines the number of constituencies for zilaparishad. Generally In the area of 4 lack population 17 constituencies are determined. In case of more than 4 lacks additional arrangement of 2 members is made on every one lack population.

Reservation system is made in accordance with 43rd constitutional amendment; accordingly seats are reserved for scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, other backward classes and women. For women one third of the total seats are reserved while for other categories reservation is made on the basis of their population by rotational method. In the election of 2010, 50%seats were reserved for women in all institutions of panchayatiraj at all levels for all categories.

Working period of zilaparishad is of 5 years. According to the provisions made in the ordinance eligible members are elected by the voters through direct voting system. Elected members constitute the council. One of the elected members is elected as chairman and one vice chairman by the elected members of zilaparishad. Chairman is known as ZilaPramukh and Vice Chairman is known as Deputy-ZilaPramukh. ZilaPramukh happens to be the chief of zilaparishad. He chairs the meetings and controls the internal administration and does supervision. In absence of zilapramukh deputy zilapramukh exercises the powers of zilapramukh.

Powers of Zila Pramukh—Following provisions have been made for zilapramukh in accordance with new Panchayatiraj Ordinance 1994—

1. Control and supervision on the whole administrative system of zilaparishad.
2. To call, chair and conduct the meetings of zilaparishad.

3. To accord financial grant at the time of natural hazards.
4. To control and supervise the financial administration of zilaparishad.
5. Formulation of plans to encourage development programmes.
6. To carry out the rural development schemes in the district.
7. To control and supervise all institutions of panchayatiraj in the district.
8. Other works assigned time to time by the government.

There is a provision in the ordinance that meetings of zilaparishad would be organised at least once during every three months at zilaparishad head quarter. After election, first meeting is organised by Chief Executive Officer (CEO). Rest of the meetings are called by zilapramukh, chaired and conducted by him. In case of written demand of one third of the members zilapramukh may call special meeting, if seems proper. Presence of one third of the total members is mandatory as per ordinance. Otherwise meeting may be postponed and called back on next date. No deliberations are made in case of presence of less than one third of the total members. In absence of zilapramukh the meeting is chaired and conducted by deputy zilapramukh. In case of absence of both—zilapramukh and deputy zila Prmaukh—one of the member is elected, from among them by the all those are present in the meeting, as a chairman. Knowledge of writing and reading Hindi is mandatory for the ad hoc chairman. All decisions in the meeting are made on majority basis. Chair person is authorised to give judgemental opinion. To communicate and send the decision taken, in the meeting and complete proceedings of the meeting, to the concerned person or institution, is the duty of CEO.

Functions of ZilaParishad—As per 73rd amendment and the Rajasthan Panchayatiraj new ordinance, ZilaParishad has been considered as **an unit to formulate policy**. Means no duties have been assigned to zilaparishad regarding execution. Hence the functions of zilaparishad may be explained by the following points—

1. General Functions—Formulation of plans and to ensure their execution for economic and social development of the district.

2. Irrigation work—Formulation of policies and plans are made by zilaparishad for rural areas. Formulation of plans for the development of new and old water sources and to derive policy for their maintenance.

3. Agricultural work—In rural areas for the development of agriculture polies are to be formulated and executed regarding; agricultural production, agricultural instruments, agricultural technics, farmers' training. Land reform and land conservation.

4. Work Related to Horticulture—Time to time policies are framed to develop gardens in rural areas by zilaparishad. For this purpose coordination is established with forest department and other institutions.

5. Work Related to statistics—To collect data from panchayatiraj institutions of the district and get these published.

6. Rural Electrification—Execution and evaluation of rural electrification plan, of the department of energy of the state government, for electrification in rural area.

7. Work Regarding Land—To conduct the programmes of soil testing, soil conservation and barren land reform, in rural areas to increase agricultural production.

8. To Arrange Training Programmes—In rural areas, to make policies and to organise training programmes and provide training for the development of small and cottage industries.

9. Work Related to Construction—To prepare plans, give approval and supervision for construction and maintenance of roads and buildings.

10. Work Related to Health—Formulation of the plans and schemes to provide medical and health services in rural areas and execution of the health programmes of centre and state governments.

11. Work Related to Housing—Policy framing and execution of rural housing facilities in rural areas.

12. Work Related to Education—Supervisory

function of the educational institutions working for the development of primary education in rural area.

13. Function Related to Social Welfare—

Evaluation of the execution of programmes run by social welfare department.

14. Work Related to Social Reforms—To control the activities carried out for social reform in rural area and to provide the required facilities for their execution.

15. Direction—In case of emergency situations necessary directions be issued to panchayatiraj institutions regarding relief work. .

It is clear from the above discussion that zilaparishad is the highest unit of panchayatiraj that keeps supervision on the execution of different policies and plans of the rural administration.

Role of Panchayatiraj in Rural Development and Social Change—Since 1993 till date panchayatiraj has made several significant achievements in duration of more than two decades. And it has been playing a significant role in socio-economic development of India by presenting new dimension of democratic decentralisation. For instance—

1. Due to panchayatiraj authority and power has been decentralised and extended up to village level, consequently democracy has got strengthened.
2. Traditional rural power structure has been changed through panchayatiraj. Monopoly of upper castes has weakened. A change in the direction of equality has made possible in traditional sentiments of caste and religion. Lower castes have been challenging the dominant caste on the basis of their number power. Lower castes have been active to improve their condition.
3. Panchayatiraj has encouraged women empowerment by providing one third (33 per cent) reservation. Consequently 46 per cent women in Karnataka and 35 per cent women in West Bengal have occupied these positions.
4. New patterns have emerged in villages due to panchayatiraj, and the importance of more age, religion and upper caste have been declined in this field.

5. One of the significant achievements of panchayatiraj is that economic development and resources have been properly utilised. Group feeling of economic development has been encouraged through contribution of labour and cooperativeness.
6. There is significant contribution of panchayatiraj in creation of political awakening and making democratic decentralisation successful in rural area.
7. Maximum public participation has been ensured through panchayatiraj in development works.

In spite of many achievements panchayatiraj institutions has unsuccessful in creating new hope and belief among rural masses. In fact until the rural public is not made fully aware, these institutions may not be successful. It does not mean that panchayatiraj institutions have failed. In some states and in some special fields these institutions have done appreciable work. This work is related mainly to public facilities. But here are some problems too, those need to be resolved.

1. Decentralisation of Power—State governments should not follow that panchayatiraj institutions are their agents to obey their orders. Hence there is need to change the attitude of bureaucracy. There after panchayatiraj institutions would be powerful units of autonomous governance.

2. Problem of Illiteracy and Poverty—Because of illiteracy and poverty rural leadership could not develop. They cannot rise above the limited area.

3. Party Politics—The greatest hurdle in the success of panchayatiraj is party politics. Panchayats are becoming the wrestling ground of politics. There have been struggles on trivial issues, whereas time is lost. Hence political parties should stop their interference in panchayat election.

4. Problem of Money—No independent sources have been provided to panchayatiraj institutions. With the result institutions have to survive on merely government aids

5. Lack of Political Awareness—There is lack of political awareness among villagers. Their

maximum time is spent only in livelihood and rearing of family.

6. Negligence of Development Works—In absence of cooperation from administrative officers and public representatives developments have regularly been neglected.

Indian villages are the symbol of economic prosperity and over all development is only possible by the success of panchayatiraj institutions. For the success of panchayatiraj institutions following reformative steps should be taken—

1. To abolish factions in panchayatiraj institutions.
2. Voting be made mandatory in panchayat election.
3. Make arrangement of finance for the development works in panchayat.
4. Cooperation of administrative officers and public representatives as guide.
5. Training for the elected panchayat representatives.

Change In Rural Society by Panchayatiraj Institutions—Nobody can snatch the rights, duties and financial assets from panchayats, after becoming these as a part of Indian constitution. After 73rd constitutional amendment efforts have been made to bring uniformity in panchayatiraj institutions, its contribution in rural social change has been as under—

1. Decentralisation of power in rural perspective.
2. In social change education has contributed at large. After implementation of panchayatiraj system, education has spread extensively up to remote rural areas.
3. Participation of weaker sections of society such as; scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, has increased in panchayatiraj institutions according to their population ratio. Changes have been clearly observed because of mandatory and rotational reservation system.
4. The number of female has been increased due to one third percent reservation in panchayatiraj institution. They resolve their problems on the basis of their experience. Unprecedented change has been observed in the status of women in society.
5. Panchayatiraj has been proved as an effective instrument of democracy at lower level.

6. Diseases have been reduced because of special attention of panchayatiraj institutions towards public sanitation. Awareness towards cleanness and health has been increased in rural society. Lifesaving medicines and primary clinic are available in village. Women have been making use of primary health centres at the time of delivery. Special attention has also been paid towards vaccination for infants. Consequently infant and mother mortality rate has declined. Average age has also been increased because of health facilities.

7. Decline of the practice of un-touchability.
8. Social environment has been changing drastically because of public lighting system, providing clean potable water, *pucca* construction of streets and gutters, establishment of health centres, development programmes in agriculture, disaster management and animal protection.
9. Standard of living has been improving of the villagers because of ground water conservation, rural electrification and providing opportunities for employment.
10. Citizens of rural area have started discussing and demanding their rights, because panchayatiraj has decentralised the power.

At the end we may say that there is a significant and effective contribution of panchayatiraj institution as an instrument of social change.

Political Party

In every democratic socialist system political party is indispensable. Political parties in social system function as carrier of thoughts, opinions, and methods. Political parties are the links between society and government and voters and representative institutions. In fact, a successful democracy and social system need a healthy party system for its nourishment. Political parties are such instruments of social change through which citizens elect those representatives who form a government, and make efforts to implement their policies and decisions. Those actually affect the society.

Meanings of Political Party—Thousands of

people think, ponder and do storming upon the problems of the country. When the thoughts and views are covered by party and made systematic then political parties are shaped. Political parties connect political process, make it easy and stable.

“In a free society political party is that systematic community of citizens who wish to control governance system and involve in public consonance for them and make efforts to send some of its members at government positions.”

“Political party is that organised community of citizens whose members have common political thoughts and wish to acquire the governance in their hands while working as a political unit.”

Mankind has organised itself as group and in a big form. Political party is one of these human organisations. In modern age ideal government is run through some representative institution. Therefore for all representative institutions and governments political parties happen to be needful. Political party is an organised institution of people having unanimous principles and goals regarding country and political system of society. Main aim of political parties is to attain political power and to maintain it. The political party runs the government is called as governing party. In an union government there is a party in opposition, that function as to analyse and criticise the specific issues, functions of the government. A political party should have the following characteristics—

1. It should be an organised institution of people with formal membership.
2. It should have clear policies and programmes.
3. Its members should be in consonance with its principles, policies and programmes.
4. Its aim should be to achieve government by way of democracy.
5. It should have a clear and acceptable leadership.
6. It should focus at extensive issues and broader government fields.
7. It should desire for national interest and to increase nation's pride, in place of the interest towards some class, caste, religion and community.

Following are the bases of organising/ emergence of political parties—

1. Psychological—People with common thoughts organise in different parties with the aim to implement political agendas. That way there are people with four kinds of thinking. **First**, those who wish to return back in ancient institutions and practices are called as reactionary. **Second**, those who do not wish any change in the present. They are known as non-liberalist. **Third**, those who wish to reform the present situation. They are called as liberalist and **fourth** those who wish to eradicate the present institutions. They are called as aggressive. That way according to thinking and nature of the people the political parties shall be formed for instance; reactionary, non-liberalist, liberalist and aggressive.

2. Impact of atmosphere—A child lives in some particular atmosphere, it has its wide influence on his thinking and nature. And in future it becomes the follower of that particular political party.

3. Religious base—Objective of some people in the society is to protect the followers of their religion. On that basis they form a political party. In India ‘Muslim League, Jamat-E Islami, Akali Dal, Hindu Maha Sabha’ were constituted on these lines.

4. Economic Factor—A political party get national recognition in case it has its any economic agenda. Without economic agenda none of the political party cannot survive longer. There is a wider influence of economic policies on educated public and society.

5. Leadership—Generally political parties are the shadow of their supreme leader. The ideals which it wishes to carry forward, its followers continues to mould themselves in that particular thinking without ifs and buts.

6. Ideology—For survival of a political movement some ideology is needed. In absence of ideology the movement is misled towards darkness and uncertainty. Common consensus in social, economic and political ideology keep mutually connected people and political party remain strong.

7. Regionalism—On the basis of regional uniformity political parties have formulated at several

places. They gained support of the public by making an issue of common problems of the region, for instance Jharkhand MuktiMorchha, Telangana Rashtra Samittee, etc.

8. On Linguistic Basis—In different states linguistic basis has also been significant in the formation of political parties. Efforts have been made to obtain support of public on the basis of common language. Akali Dal, DMK, AIDMK, Trinmool Congress are some examples.

In fact above mentioned elements have been active as social base of political parties in India. But out of them caste, religion, region have become more important these days. Multi party have also created by these bases. On the basis of these social bases certain problems like; castiesm, lingualism, regionalism and communalism, have been created in India. Because of all these the path of national development has been shocked. However the other aspect is that these bases have been neglected for a long period. In all these bases have also contributed in removing the imbalance based on caste, religion and region to ensure the strength of democracy.

Functions of Political Parties—Political party is indispensable in democratic social system. The functions of political parties are very significant. According to Marium there are five main functions- (1) Selection of officials (2) Policy Decision (3) To run the Government and constructive criticism of it (4) Political campaign and training (5) To establish cordial relationship between government and individual. Following are the main functions of political parties—

1. Formulation of Public Policies—Political parties do an effective campaigning of their policies and agenda to gain public support. They introduce, different aspects related to politics, economy, and social problems, to the public. And in doubtful atmosphere they select problems and present it on the basis of priority before the public for consensus. On this basis public policies are derived.

2. To Run the Government—Political parties get majority in elections and constitute the government. And make efforts to fulfil the commitments made in election manifesto.

3. Criticism of Government—The parties fail to gain the majority in election they play their important role as opposition parties. They keep the government alert. They make constructive criticism of government and put alternate policies. Opposition parties put the weaknesses of the government before the public and create public opinion against them.

4. Convene Elections—The utility of political parties is manifested through elections. They prepare their election manifesto and make campaigning of it. They put their candidates to contest and make all efforts to win the election.

5. Formation of Public Opinion—To achieve authority with the consent of governed members. Political parties are indispensable to obtain public opinion on the policies of the government. In absence of political party public would be nothing but a directionless crowd. Therefore political parties have a big role in creating public opinion.

6. Function as a Mediator between Government and Public—Political parties put the expectations and problems of public before the government and make acquaint to public by the situation of the government. In this manner political party function as a mediator in between public and the government.

7. Social and Cultural Function—Most of the political parties function to make better the social and cultural life of the public. After independence government has initiated several welfare schemes for the rural social uplifting.

In brief we can say that political parties play active role in rural social uplifting.

Impact of social base of political parties on Indian democracy—In India the bases of political parties have influenced Indian democracy in many ways, such as—

1. Political parties constituted on economic basis have not let the democracy become puppet of capitalist classes. And ensured the involvement of the interests of the poor by uniting them and contributed positively to build a society based on equality. On the other hand it has also put challenge before national unity and democracy by way of promoting class envy and conflict.

2. On the basis of caste based politics of political parties in India there has been creation of political socialisation and creation of political awareness to motivate lower caste people for voting. Ensured the participation in government. Their interests have been included in public decisions. Traditional social inequality has been weakened and democracy has been strengthened. But on the other hand society has been divided in different caste groups. Consequently caste tensions and caste conflicts have been observed. Making use of casteism eligibility has been discouraged. Public decisions of authoritarian groups have been diverted in the interest of caste groups. Hence democracy made weak.
3. Political parties constituted on the basis of religion have pressurised the decision making process of government to balance it on basis of religion. By that, democracy got strengthened. But on the other side it has weakened the secular democratic character of India.
4. Political parties constituted on the basis of region and language have decentralised the regional and linguistic groups. Their interests have been included in public policies and made possible the balanced development. With the result unity in diversity and democracy got strengthened. But on the other hand it has also divided the country in regional and linguistic groups. The problems of regionalism and linguistic have been promoted. Parties in power have weakened the democracy by way of providing special priority in making public policies and execution of development works.

Hence it is clear that the social bases of political parties have influenced to Indian democracy positively as well as negatively. Main cause of negative impact has been the utilisation of social specialities for limited fulfilment of the vested interests by the political leaders and political parties. Presently the gap between different social base has been reduced and consensus has been increasing. For example different political parties have come closer (polarised) on the issue of political and social claim of

backward castes on new economic policy. Closeness could have been observed in the role of state parties and in place of ideology task achievement. These new changes have also limiting the negative effects social bases of political parties on democracy.

Contemporary Challenges of Indian Political Parties—Political parties happen to be the basis of democratic governance system, whose skilled activeness makes a strong democratic system and its basis make it weak. In present India political parties have been facing many challenges, for instance—

1. Because of weak internal democracy of political parties certain person has been made an autocrat.
2. With the impact of families' and dynasty in parties the importance of skill has been ignored.
3. Because of increasing importance of money in political parties, involvement of economically weak persons has become limited.
4. Slackness of honest and able people in politics has increased because of criminalisation in political parties.
5. Voters have been confused because of the situation of lack of options, means declined difference in policies and agendas, among political parties.

Many efforts have been made by the political parties to face such contemporary challenges. Say for example; due to anti defection act shifting membership from one party to another party by legislators has been checked. Effort has been made to check corruption by making it mandatory to declare the detail of personal property by the leaders. Election commission has made it mandatory for all political parties to follow the election code of conduct and file the income tax return.

But in spite of all these efforts all mandatory laws related to political parties are not much effective. Complete democracy in political parties is still lacking today. In each political party some person or group is autocrat. The shadow of dynasty has also been clearly observed in political parties. To solve these problems there are certain suggestions to be implemented-

1. Law should be formulated for the establishment of internal democracy of political parties.
2. Certain limit should be decided for election expenses and election expenditure should be made by the government.
3. There should be strict law to check criminalisation in politics.
4. It should be made compulsory for all political parties to give tickets to women in a definite ratio. Action should be taken against the parties not working in this direction and they should be de-recognised.
5. Efforts should be made to make public obstruction on political parties and right to call back after election should also be recognised.
6. Those who are willing to make reform should come forward and join political party and should make active effort.

That way presence of political parties is mandatory with all these positive and negative effects. There is a big contribution of it in social and cultural change in India. But there is a need of merely two or three political parties at all India level which are constituted on the basis of clear ideology, the members should be of clear image, have faith in democracy, and wish to provide international identity to national development and nation's pride in place of those political parties with several ideologies and vested interest.

Pressure Groups

Pressure groups have a particular importance in social change. There was a time when pressure groups and interest groups were considered as immoral. The term 'lobby' was viewed with disgrace. It was considered as a symbol of deception, corruption, and evil. But in present time pressure groups and interest groups are considered as an associate and nurture of democracy. In political system of different countries the importance and contribution of these groups have been increased too much that these have been accepted as healthy elements of political activeness and effective implementation of public policies. Pressure groups

have always been present in all types of societies and rules and helps as a social institution in social transformation and social change. Pressure groups are such voluntary groups which protects the particular interest of public in the society. They consist of public and social interest. These groups influence the policy determination process of government by their external pressure.

Pressure Group : Meaning and Definition—

Pressure has been called in different names. Different terms like; Interest group, Non-Government-Organisation, Lobby, informal group, faction, etc. have been used for pressure group. In every society/ country several interest groups are found. But when these groups become politically active with the intension to influence the authority then it becomes a pressure group.

According to Madan Gopal Gupta, "In fact pressure group is such a means by which the persons with common interest try to influence public matters. In this sense any social group who intend to influence to, decision makers to have control over government, whether administrative and parliamentary both, without making efforts would be called as pressure group. Pressure and interest group are completely organised groups. They have their social and public interests and influence the decision making process of government by creating external pressure. Membership of pressure groups is voluntary. Its function is very narrow and limited. Its character is informal, narrow and unrecognised. These pressure groups do not participate in elections like political parties but plays very significant role in the politics of country. These create pressure on government by several techniques. Because of that reason these are called as pressure groups. These are helpful in lobbying the public opinion.

Significance of Pressure Groups

1. **Pressure Group for Expression of Democratic Process—**Pressure group is considered as a means of expression of democracy. For the success of democracy to create public opinion is needful so that particular policies may be supported or opposed.

- 2. As an Organisation to Collect Information for Governance**—Pressure groups collect data, conduct research and make government to acquaint by the difficulties on the basis of conclusion. That way pressure group plays significant role as a non-governmental source of government.
- 3. As an organisation to influence government**—Pressure groups influence government machinery to protect social and public interests.
- 4. Limiting the Unruliness of Government**—In every rule when the tendency of monopoly increases then all powers are centralised in the hands of government. Hence pressure groups delimit the unruliness of government by their means.
- 5. To establish a balance in society and government**—The benefit of the existence of pressure group is that equilibrium is maintained among different social interests. No single effective authority emerges.
- 6. Means of communication between individual and Government**—Pressure groups coordinate the individual interest with the interest of nation in democratic state system. These groups act as a means of communication between citizen and government, therefore, they may be called as non-government source of communication.

Classification of Pressure Groups—As we have learned that pressure groups are found in all countries of the world. To fulfil their interests they influence the decision taken by the government. On the basis of their aims and goal they are divided in four categories as under—

1. Occupational Pressure Group—In this category those pressure groups are included, that is built by the employees of a particular profession or occupation. Those big professional lineages having affluent resources, availability of employees in the field of technology and management and those who have well acquaintance and linkages with aristocrat classes of government, media, administration and opposition parties, they possess the most organised and powerful pressure groups.

Many of the professional lineages have their influence in parliament and assemblies. They have such representatives and public relation officers, who maintain their contacts with administration and high profile bureaucrats. For example FICCI is the most effective organisation in private sector. It represents about 40,000 enterprises. A very big commercial corporate world is with it. Political parties are dependent on them to obtain funds. In return to that political party provide subsidies in trading fee, capital investment and other taxes. During the age of globalisation and liberalisation role of FICCI has become significant. Particularly on the issues of economic and commercial policies government take care of their ideas and suggestions.

There are some other professional pressure groups such as, Chamber of Commerce, Confederation of Indian Industry, Tata group of Industries, Birla, Dalmia, Godrage, Hindustan Liver and so on. All these influence the policies and laws of government.

In occupational pressure groups the Farmers' organisation, Teachers and students' organisations, trade unions, All India Medical Association, All India Postal Services organisation and labour and so on. Such kind of government organisations partly influences the policies of government.

Political parties make use of farmers and cultivators for the fulfilment of their interests. They unite together and demand their rights. They want to protect their interests in the field of agriculture, for example; proper price of their production, subsidy on fertilizers, availability of loan and fertilizer and so on. In Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Karnataka and Rajasthan there are active farmers' organisation such as, Bhartiya Kisan Union, influences the decisions taken by the government regarding agriculture. Such type of organisations provides a proper shape to national awareness and class consciousness. They have solid will power and unity for the betterment of neglected and poor class of the society but they do not have the strength of capital.

In education and other fields also there are organisation of students, teachers and non-professional employees' classes. They do lobbying

for public opinion and influence the government to secure their interests.

2. Socio-Cultural Pressure Group—There are several socio-cultural pressure groups which are concerned to community services and work to promote the interests of whole community. Beside that there are some more pressure groups also which function to publicise language and religion. For instance; Arya Samaj, Ramkrishan Mission, Jansevsa Sangh, Jamat-E-Islami, Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee, Persian Anjuman, Young Man Isai, Vishwa Hindu Parishad, Sanskrit Sahitya Academy, Punjabi Academy, Marathi Sangh, Bhartiya Adim Jati Sevak Sangh, Refugees Lok Samittee, etc.

3. Institutional Pressure Group—There are such pressure groups those are working with in the government set up. These pressure groups influence the government policies for their interests without entering into political system. Such as; Civil Service Association, Police Welfare Organisation, Gazetted Officer Union, Army Officer Organisation, Defence Personnel Association, Red-cross Society etc. These pressure groups create pressure for issues like; transfer, leave rules and dearness allowance. Generally their functions are related to public; however they remain active while in government set up.

4. Ad-hoc Pressure Group—Some pressure groups come in to existence with a particular issue for a small duration and are closed down after achieving the goal. In critical situation of hazards these pressure groups create pressure to influence the government policies in their interest. Such as; Orissa Relief Organisation, Bhoodan Anuyojana, Cauveri Water Distribution Association, Gujarat Relief Organisation, etc.

Role of Pressure Group—Activities of pressure groups are known by 'Lobby'. Lobby is an American term, but it has been used these days in European countries, Japan and other countries also. It indicates Lobbying in the house, where legislators and members discuss the proceedings related to the house.

In Indian social and political system pressure

groups play significant role. These act as a link and means of communication in between political parties and public. They sensitise to the people towards many social and economic issues and educate them politically. They create very effective leadership also, and provide a training platform for the leaders of the future. They make efforts to reduce the gap between traditional values of the society. Establishment of unity and non-division are the results of pressure groups.

That way it is clear that pressure groups influence the policies of government and administration both. Similarly foreign lobby also remain active in government system. Foreign representatives protecting interest of government and non-government are called as foreign lobby. Diplomat representatives and those who are involved in detecting task are also foreign lobby Technocrats of World Bank and representatives of foreign institution provide financial aid also do lobbying. They publicise their ideology. They provide financial aid to political parties and influence government decisions by offering high positions to the administrators in foreign companies.

Characteristics of Indian Pressure Group—'Business and Politics in India' presents a micro study of role of business pressure groups in Indian politics. Following are the characteristics of pressure group in India—

1. In Indian society traditional pressure groups say, caste, , religion, and regional faction have been playing decisive role, therefore most of the political parties organise their followers on the basis of caste and community and constitute political parties and influence the decision.
2. Most of the community based pressure groups are under the control of political parties. Their leadership is in the hands of political parties. But the fact is that trade and industry interest groups are free from party control.
3. When there are powerful governments at centre and state, then the pressure groups happen to weak. But when the rule is weak pressure groups become powerful and effect the decisions by their influence.
4. During the last few years states of Indian union

have also been organised and influencing the policy decisions of the centre.

5. Because of dependence on foreign aids and technology, foreign lobby also create pressure to influence our policies.
6. Community based and demonstration pressure groups do not hesitate to make use of illegal means like public movement, strike, hunger - strike and Satyagrah.
7. In India pressure groups mainly involve in influencing the administrators not to the policy makers. They believe that important cultural and economic programmes even the task of development and enhancement, of creative institutions art and science, are in the hands of administrators.
8. In India common notion is against the working method of pressure groups. It is not believed well that pressure groups should direct policy makers. It is assumed that once government bends before the pressure group then no decision could be taken in the interest of public.

Pressure groups should be given proper place to improve stability and total strength of our ruling system. Following suggestion may be given to provide proper space to pressure factions in the decision process of our government—

1. Maximum habit for deliberation should be developed by the government on the effected interests in policy making at different stages.
2. Members of pressure groups should be given co-opted membership in government advisory committees.
3. Representation of pressure groups should be decided in Rajya Sabha and Assemblies. Of course constitutional amendment would be needed for the purpose.
4. Representatives of pressure group should be invited in different advisory/executive committees of government departments.
5. Decisions of local administrators influence local community. Hence, local administrators should also develop a habit of taking in confidence to the members of pressure group before executing any decision.

At the end it is expected from the pressure groups that they would present themselves for the enhancement and growth of public life in consonance with the concept of public interest. To face the foreign lobby it is inevitable to develop national will power and national conscience.

After the analysis of the role of pressure groups related to different fields of Indian politics, it is clear that these have been almost successful to influence the Indian politics to fulfil the particular interest of their group. In the efforts of serving the interest of their groups they have strengthened the Indian democracy by establishing the balance in political decision making process. But their direct affiliation with political parties has been a hurdle for the success of democracy in its true role. Because the political parties have weakened it and they have been incapable to put complete organised pressure on the government. These facts could be clearly observed as the negligence towards the interest of trade unions, student unions and farmers' organisations.

Hence in India there is need to make the pressure groups more organised and fair for the working of democracy and rural social change. And that is possible only by abolishing the direct affiliation between pressure groups and political parties. Then after Indian democracy, rural development and social change may be carried to step forward.

Important Point :

- Panchayatiraj is the main instrument of change in rural society.
- In Article 40 of the constitution states have been directed to constitute Panchayats.
- In 7th schedule (state schedule) of the constitution index 5th Village Panchayats have been included and the state has been authorised to frame the law in this regard.
- In 73rd constitutional amendment, Panchayatiraj institutions have been recognised.
- In 1957 a study group was constituted to examine the success of Community Development Programmes.
- There are tiers of Panchayatiraj system. First at village level- Gram Panchayat, second at block

level- PanchayatSamittee and third at district level- ZilaParishad.

- The states with a population not more than 20 lacs in those states there is no need to constitute the Panchayats at middle level- block level.
- At all levels of Panchayats reservation has been provided for the members of scheduled caste and scheduled tribes in ratio of their population that would be allocated by rotation.
- Among the reserved positions one third (33 per cent) would be for women.
- Working period for Panchayatiraj institutions is five years.
- Then Prime Minister Pdt. JawaharLal Nehru inaugurated Panchayatiraj on 2nd October 1959 in Nagaur district.
- Authority and power have been decentralised by Panchayatiraj system.
- **Political Parties**—In a free society political party is called as that systematic community who wishes to execute the Governance and for that make efforts to send some of its members at government positions in consonance with the public.
- **Constitution of Political party**—Political parties are constituted on the basis of following—
1. Psychological 2. Atmosphere 3. Religious 4. Economic 5. Leadership 6. Ideology 7. Regionalism 8. Linguistic basis.
- Functions of political parties- 1. Formulation of public policies 2. Governance of rule 3. Criticism of government 4. Conduct elections 5. Building public opinion 6. Mediation between government and public 7. Social and cultural functions.
- Impact of political parties on Indian democracy on social basis—1. Economic base 2. Caste base 3. Religion base 4. Regional and linguistic base.
- Challenges of Indian Political Parties—1. Internal democracy 2. Family (dynasty) and lineage 3. Impact of money 4. Criminalisation 5. Lack of option
- Pressure group is such a means where the people with common interest try to influence public matters.

- Pressure groups influence by external pressure to the policy making process of government in the interest of public.
- Membership of pressure group is voluntary.
- Pressure groups are found in all kinds of society and rule.
- Pressure groups act as link in between society and government.
- Pressure groups influence political parties and administrators by lobbying.
- There are four types of pressure groups- 1. Professional pressure groups 2. Social and cultural pressure groups 3. Institutional pressure groups 4. Ad hoc pressure groups.
- When there are strong governments at centre and state, then pressure groups become weak.
- Pressure groups make use of illegal means also like; public movement, strike, violence, hunger strike and Satyagrah, while pressure groups are supposed to guide policy makers.
- Positivity of pressure groups is helpful for transparency and social change and national development.

Question for Practice

Objective Type Question

1. Which Article of the constitution directs states to constitute Panchayats?
(A) 42nd (B) 41st
(C) 40th (D) 39th
2. When did Sri Balwant Ray Mehta study group was constituted?
(A) 1953 (B) 1954
(C) 1956 (D) 1957
3. When did 73rd constitutional amendment was made?
(A) 1992 (B) 1993
(C) 1994 (D) 1995
4. How many tiers are there in Pnachayatiraj System?
(A) One (B) Two
(C) Three (D) Four
5. Which of the following is the base of constitution of political parties in India?
(A) Regionalism (B) Religion

- (B) Language (D) Above all
6. Which of the following party is based on region?
(A) Jharkhand MuktiMorchha
(B) BhartiyaJanta Party
(C) Bharti Communist Party
(D) None of these
 7. Which of the following is national party?
(A) Akali Dal
(B) National Conference
(C) BhartiyaJanta Party
(D) DMK
 8. Which pressure groups get success in fulfilling their demands?
(A) Powerful (B) Weak
(C) Liberal (D) None of these
 9. Pressure groups are
(A) Political parties
(B) Administrators
(C) Voluntary organisations
(D) Government and Authority

Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Write four characteristics of Panchayatiraj according to Balwant Ray Mehta.
2. Indian National Congress is a.....party. (Regional / national)
- 3 Write the names of two national political parties.
4. Write the names of two regional parties.
5. Clarify the Meaning and definition of pressure group.

Short Answer Type Questions

1. Panchayatiraj System in Rajasthan was started when and how?

2. What are the provisions of 73rdPanchayatiraj constitutional amendment?
3. Why there is the need of Panchayatiraj system in rural context?
4. Write any five characteristics of political parties.
5. Write any five bases of the constitution of political parties.
6. Clarify the meaning of political party.
7. Explain pressure group with example.
8. Write characteristics of Indian pressure groups.
9. What is Lobby? How does it influence the decisions of government?

Essay Type Questions

1. Analyse the role of Panchayatiraj in rural development in detail.
2. Write the problems of Panchayatiraj system of present time and suggest the remedies.
3. Write an essay on the changes in society by panchayatiraj institutions.
4. Define political party. Analyse its significant functions.
5. Discuss the impact of political parties' social basis on democracy.
6. Give your suggestions regarding the challenges of political parties in present time.
7. Analyse the functions of pressure group in the interest of public.
8. Write an essay on the need of pressure group in present politics.

Answers

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (C) | 2. (D) | 3. (B) | 4. (C) | 5. (D) |
| 6. (A) | 7. (C) | 8. (A) | 9. (C) | |