

Issues and Challenges in Functioning of Panchayati Raj Institutions in India

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Introduction

The Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in India underwent significant strengthening with the enactment of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act. This amendment introduced a comprehensive framework for the establishment of Panchayati Raj at the village level. Article 243G of the Constitution empowered state governments to vest village panchayats with powers and responsibilities to prepare plans for economic development and social justice, as well as implement schemes to achieve these objectives.

The PRIs, along with subsequent policies of different government departments, have recognized the crucial role of village-level PRIs, such as the Gram Sabha (village assembly) and Gram Panchayat (village council), in local development. However, the ability of PRIs to effectively shoulder these responsibilities has come under scrutiny due to various governance-related issues, accountability concerns, equity challenges, gender disparities, and participation issues.

To ensure that PRIs become key drivers of development projects, it is crucial to adequately capacitate and strengthen them. This requires the development of accountable mechanisms and the need for capacity building within the entire village community. The roles of the government, NGOs, and development organizations are pivotal in this process.

This paper aims to delve into the issues and challenges faced by Panchayati Raj Institutions in India, focusing on governance, accountability, equity, gender, and participation. By analyzing these challenges, the paper seeks to identify ways to make PRIs more responsible, accountable, and effective in local governance. Additionally, it emphasizes the importance of capacity building and the need for the government, NGOs, and development organizations to collaborate in enhancing the functioning of PRIs.

Overall, strengthening PRIs is essential for promoting grassroots democracy, empowering local communities, and achieving sustainable and inclusive development in India. By addressing the challenges faced by PRIs, we can harness their full potential and ensure that they play a central role in driving development at the village level.

Evaluation of Working of Panchayati Raj Institutions

The challenges of decentralization in the functioning of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in India have been the subject of several studies conducted by various researchers. In a study by UNDP in 2000, it was highlighted that adequate devolution of resources, authority, and responsibility was one of the major challenges. The study emphasized the need to strike a balance in the local power structures and highlighted the importance of capacity building. It also mentioned the significance of utilizing IT infrastructure to improve information availability.

The Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India, in its 2008 report, discussed the role of caste

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and reservation systems in PRIs. It noted that not only female representatives, but also male representatives played important roles. However, female elected representatives often faced challenges in establishing themselves within the political setup. The report also emphasized the need for training on the rules and regulations of panchayats.

Teltybole in 2011 concluded in his work that India's PR system is influenced by caste and gender. He observed that when seats are reserved for women, they are often filled by the wife or daughter-in-law of influential male figures, who primarily sign papers without actively participating. In the case of reservations for SC/ST communities, the individuals may end up as bonded labor under the control of the powerful male leaders.

Mohanty in 2016 stated that the panchayat structure in India is plagued by various systematic problems. Women, in particular, face discrimination based on factors such as class and patriarchy.

Banerjee in 2013 claimed that the main problem in the PR system in India lies in its establishment as an autonomous body. State governments are often reluctant to devolve power to PRIs as they want to retain control. This leads to a lack of infrastructure and manpower, hindering effective governance and management of funds allocated for central sponsored schemes.

Dwivedi and Poddar in 2013 pointed out that PRIs often face challenges in running efficiently and experience a lack of people's participation. The study highlighted political and administrative decentralization, devolution of funds, clarity in functions and functionaries, audit mechanisms, and the participation of women as key challenges faced by PRIs.

Kumar, Kumar and Singh in 2018 noted in their work that while the PR system has been successful in some parts of the country, disparities exist in implementation and ground-level participation. They observed differences in the involvement of mukhiyas (village heads) in various development activities based on their education and training.

Issues and challenges in working of Panchayati Raj Institutions

- **Women Representation:** One of the significant challenges faced by Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) is ensuring adequate women representation. While the reservation of seats for women in PRIs has been implemented, there are several barriers that hinder their active participation. These barriers include social and cultural norms, lack of education and awareness, limited decision-making power, and limited access to resources. As a result, women often face difficulties in asserting their voices and making meaningful contributions to the decision-making processes within PRIs. Efforts are needed to address these challenges through awareness campaigns, capacity-building programs, and supportive measures to encourage and empower women to participate actively in PRIs.
- **Transparency and Accountability:** Transparency and accountability are crucial for the effective functioning of PRIs. However, ensuring transparency in the decision-making processes, utilization of funds, and implementation of schemes remains a challenge. There is a need to establish robust mechanisms for financial management, auditing, and monitoring to ensure that funds are utilized appropriately and for the intended purposes. Strengthening information dissemination and promoting citizen engagement can also enhance transparency and accountability within PRIs.
- **Role of Gram Sabha:** The Gram Sabha, which is the village assembly comprising all eligible voters in a village, plays a vital role in local governance. However, the effective functioning of the Gram Sabha is often hindered due to several factors. These include lack of awareness among villagers about their rights and responsibilities, low participation and engagement, and

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inadequate decision-making power. It is important to create awareness about the significance of Gram Sabha, promote active participation, and ensure that decisions made by the Gram Sabha are given due importance and implemented effectively.

- **Interference:** PRIs face challenges of interference from higher levels of government and local power structures. Political interference, bureaucratic hurdles, and the dominance of influential individuals or interest groups can undermine the autonomy and decision-making power of PRIs. This interference often leads to compromised governance and decision-making processes. Measures should be taken to minimize such interference and ensure that PRIs can function independently and effectively.
- **Lack of Finances:** Insufficient financial resources pose a significant challenge to the functioning of PRIs. While PRIs are responsible for the implementation of various development projects and delivery of essential services, they often face financial constraints. Dependency on grants from higher levels of government limits their ability to carry out their responsibilities effectively. Ensuring adequate financial devolution to PRIs, exploring alternative sources of revenue generation, and enhancing financial management capacity within PRIs are necessary steps to address this challenge.
- **Capacity and Skill Gaps:** Many PRIs face challenges related to capacity and skill gaps among elected representatives and PRIs' functionaries. Limited knowledge of governance processes, administrative skills, and technical expertise can hinder effective decision-making and implementation of development projects. Capacity-building programs focusing on leadership, governance, financial management, and project implementation are essential to address these gaps.
- **Unequal Distribution of Resources:** PRIs often face challenges in achieving equitable distribution of resources within their jurisdictions. Dominant sections of society may exert influence and divert resources away from marginalized or disadvantaged groups. This perpetuates social inequalities and hampers inclusive development. Ensuring fair and equitable resource allocation is crucial for PRIs to effectively address local development needs.
- **Infrastructure and Technology Constraints:** Many PRIs face infrastructural challenges, such as inadequate office spaces, limited access to technology, and poor connectivity. Lack of proper infrastructure hinders the smooth functioning of PRIs and affects their ability to effectively deliver services and participate in digital governance initiatives. Addressing these infrastructure gaps is important to leverage technology for efficient governance and service delivery.
- **Coordinating with Line Departments:** PRIs often struggle to coordinate and collaborate with line departments responsible for various development schemes and programs. Lack of coordination leads to delays, duplications, and inefficiencies in project implementation. Strengthening mechanisms for interdepartmental coordination and fostering partnerships between PRIs and line departments can enhance the effectiveness of local governance.
- **Awareness and Participation:** Limited awareness among citizens about the roles, functions, and processes of PRIs can hinder active participation. Many people are unaware of their rights and responsibilities, leading to low engagement in PRI meetings and decision-making processes. Promoting awareness campaigns, conducting regular Gram Sabha meetings, and involving civil society organizations can enhance awareness and citizen participation in PRIs.

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- **Socio-cultural Factors:** Deep-rooted socio-cultural factors, such as caste, religion, and gender biases, can affect the functioning of PRIs. Caste-based discrimination, patriarchal norms, and power dynamics may hinder inclusive decision-making and equal representation. Efforts to address these socio-cultural factors and promote inclusive governance are essential to ensure equitable participation and representation within PRIs.
- **Sustainability and Long-term Planning:** PRIs often face challenges in implementing sustainable and long-term development plans. Short-term political considerations and lack of continuity in leadership can hinder effective planning and implementation. Encouraging PRIs to focus on long-term sustainable development, providing training on planning and project management, and promoting institutional stability are crucial for achieving sustainable outcomes.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the functioning of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in India faces several challenges that impede their effectiveness in local governance and development. These challenges include issues of women representation, transparency and accountability, the role of Gram Sabha, interference, lack of finances, capacity and skill gaps, unequal distribution of resources, infrastructure and technology constraints, coordination with line departments, awareness and participation, socio-cultural factors, and sustainability and long-term planning.

Addressing these challenges is crucial to strengthen the functioning of PRIs and ensure inclusive and participatory local governance. Measures such as promoting women's empowerment and participation, establishing transparent and accountable mechanisms, enhancing the role of the Gram Sabha, minimizing interference, providing adequate financial resources, addressing capacity and skill gaps, promoting equitable resource distribution, improving infrastructure and technology access, fostering interdepartmental coordination, enhancing citizen awareness and participation, tackling socio-cultural biases, and encouraging sustainable planning are necessary.

By overcoming these challenges, PRIs can effectively fulfil their role as local self-governance bodies, promote grassroots democracy, empower marginalized communities, and drive sustainable and equitable development at the village level. Strengthening PRIs is essential for promoting inclusive governance, ensuring effective utilization of resources, and addressing the diverse needs and aspirations of local communities.

It is imperative for the government, NGOs, and development organizations to collaborate in addressing these challenges and supporting PRIs in their journey towards effective local governance. With concerted efforts, PRIs can emerge as vibrant and accountable institutions, fostering citizen participation, responsive decision-making, and sustainable development in India.

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