CHAPTER-I

INTRODUCTION
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1.1 Introduction:-

Rajasthan was the first state to take democratic decentralization or Panchayati Raj, when it was inaugurated on 2nd October, 1959 at Nagaur. It was established under a special Act of the legislature (Rajasthan Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads Act, 1959). After passing 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act 1992, these institutions have been given legal status and more powers by the Constitution of India. Now these institutions are constitutional bodies, democratically elected and decentralized unit of rural self-government. It enables participation of people, particularly weaker sections of the society in the decision making process and local self-management. It is a people’s institutions embedded in the social, economic and cultural milieu. It has three tier structure Zila Parishads at the district, Panchayat Samitis at block and Gram Panchayats at Village level. It is an institutional framework to promote people’s participation in accelerating development efforts at lowest level of implementation. It acts as a medium of social and economic change. It also generates local capacity to take initiatives in dealing with local problems and resource mobilisation. It facilitates proper channelizing and utilization of their resources and potential. Therefore it is a suitable institutional apparatus for sustainable rural development in the country.

Though Panchayats have been in existence for a long period of time in Rajasthan but the present set-up after 73rd Amendment Act 1992 clearly marks itself off from the past in respect of powers, function and financial resources. The some aspects of the present system are: Constitutional status the Gram Sabha (article 243 A), three-tier structure at district, block and village level (article 243 B), reservation of seats (article 243D). The Article 243-G of the Constitution of India provides that the States/ UTs may bestow Panchayats with such powers and functions to enable them to prepare plans for economic development and social justice and to implement them. Further, the Constitution empowers Panchayats to levy, collect appropriate taxes, duties, tolls and fees (article 243-H). In order to strengthen their financial base a State Finance Commission (SFC) has to be constituted every fifth year to recommend the distribution of the State resources to Panchayats. Article 243ZD provided the set up of a District Planning Committees (DPCs) to consolidate the plans
prepared by the Panchayats and the Municipalities in the district and to prepare a draft
development plan for the district as a whole\(^1\).

But after 73\(^{rd}\) Amendment some issues are far away from the reality such as
devolution of financial powers, planning, implementation and equitable resources
mobilization. Without proper financial resources Panchayati Raj Institutions cannot
do functions which entrusted to them. However, finance of Panchayati Raj Institutions
(PRIs) is important for two reasons. Firstly, national government is increasing shifting
functions to Panchayati Raj Institutions in the assumption that additional local
resources can be mobilized. Secondly, Panchayati Raj Institutions play an important
role in the provision and utilization of resources and local public services. The
financing of local services has serious implications for national development patterns
as well as for political accountability and administrative efficiency. Interestingly,
many local services are still to be financed to a considerable extent by transfers of
resources from Central or State Governments.

The optimum role and structure of local government resources for any country
depends upon the actual and potential role to be played by alternative modes of
providing local services. Geographical Information System (GIS) is more suitable for
this work as an alternative mode for decision making process in Panchayati Raj
Institutions. To enhance the decision making power of PRIs needs availability of local
level data on local resources and information on various aspect or activities related to
Panchayats. Available of this type of information will be helpful in taking decisions
which are rationale and based on local needs. Further, the element of cost and time
overrun and ease of use and interactive process necessitate GIS which has proven
track record of data storage, analysis, retrieval, decision alternatives and
presentations, by integration of both spatial and attribute parameters that reflect the
true representation of field situation. GIS can be effectively used to identify resource,
assets the existing level of its use, plan for its future use, create a 3D surface, decide
on area/location, problems etc. GIS can chart out the progress of citizen’s
participation and community input so as to develop a vision for community that
enhances the quality of life for all the citizens. Analysis of these databases helps

decision support system with decision alternatives and its probable decision outcomes on maximum utilization of financial and other resources at local level\(^2\).

The prosperity of village in rural India is linked to availability of adequate funds for the purpose of sustainable development to bridge the rural-urban development gap for which the Central and State Governments initiated several schemes for creation of productive infrastructure and gainful rural employment as primary goal. The study is taken up to understand the people’s participation in Gram Sabha meetings attendance register and muster rolls of MGNREGA, pattern of flow and utilization of fund by PRIs. This becomes one of the issues of rationalizing multi-level public finance with multi-level planning in the Indian federal system.

The real people’s participation in Panchayati Raj Institutions as well as in planning and implementing programmes pointed to the gradual development of the faith of the people in their own potential and cooperative action in solving their local problems. A structure of democratic participation necessarily involves changing the structure of the state. This involves a change in power relationships between the Centre, the States and lower down. Without such change, Indian democracy is bound to run into a deadlock and sooner or later flounder. Decentralization is the only way of ensuring radical change through the democratic process and not in violation of it. Instead of conceiving Panchayati Raj as an agent of development, we have to conceive development as an agent of Panchayati Raj Institutions i.e., people’s power.

The main objective of Panchayati Raj Institutions is to provide basic infrastructure and employment by mobilizing or utilizing the local resources to the local people; for that these institutions have been given more powers by the Constitution of India in 1992. Now Panchayati Raj bodies have enjoyed delegated powers and functions. But the resources which have been given them are inadequate to meet the responsibilities. Panchayati Raj bodies could be instruments of rural developments only they are provided with adequate financial resources. If they get the adequate resources; they will help to facilitate the rural poverty and infrastructure development at the grassroot level.

1.2 Statement of the Problem:-

After 73rd Amendment Act there have been given more powers and functions to Panchayati Raj Institutions by the Constitutions of India to evoke people's participation in the process of social and economic advancement of the countryside. Now half and a decade period has been passed after 73rd Amendment Act, but PRIs could not achieve their goals. All the powers and functions given to PRIs are on the papers and still they are far away from the reality. PRIs are facing many problems in functioning. Adequate funds and financial resources have not been given to PRIs. Allocation and disbursement of funds of PRIs are not rational or logical. Infrastructure and resources are not developed adequately in all the areas. Planning and implementation has not done properly. Consequently, inequitable resources allocation has been created. As the result of that imbalance or inequality in the various sections of society, poor is becoming poor and rich is becoming richer in the society.

So there is a need to study the functioning of PRIs with special reference to people’s participation in Gram Sabha attendance register and muster rolls of MGNREGA, allocation and disbursement of funds, assessment of social and physical infrastructure by making use of geo-spatial technologies. And to suggest possible solutions for functioning of PRIs so that benefits of the programmes of PRIs can reach to the bottom layers of the society.

1.3 Objectives:-

The objectives of the present study are as follows:

1. To study the participation of various social groups in Panchayati Raj Institutions in Rajasthan.
2. To analyse the allocation and disbursement of funds to Panchayati Raj Institutions in Rajasthan.
3. To assess the social and physical infrastructure at Panchayat level.
4. To examine the policy implications in Panchayati Raj Institutions in Rajasthan.
1.4 Research Questions:-

The research questions are as follows:

1. How much representation of different social groups in Panchayati Raj Institutions in Rajasthan

2. How much members attend the meetings of Gram Sabha?

3. What is level of participation of local people in muster rolls of MGNREGA?

4. What are the Bases or the Criteria’s of Allocation and Disbursement of Funds of Panchayati Raj Institutions in Rajasthan?

5. How is the distribution of social and physical infrastructure at Panchayat level in Rajasthan?

6. Are the rural development schemes or policies resonance with local need?

The study will focus on the Panchayati Raj Institutions in Rajasthan in general and two sample districts Alwar and Nagaur in particular. Historically, Panchayati Raj System was introduced for the first time in India on 2nd October, 1959 at Nagaur, Rajasthan. From the inception these institutions have been working as an instrument of development at grassroot level in Rajasthan and now after passing 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act 1992 they have been working more effectively. Thus, the Panchayati Raj System has historical links with Rajasthan is worth studying.

1.5 Data Bases:-

The study is based on secondary as well as primary data. The lists of elected members have been collected from the State Election Commission, Rajasthan, Jaipur. These lists include the number of elected representatives of PRIs at all level in Rajasthan with all the categories indicated as General, Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), Other Backward Classes (OBCs) & Women. The data cover the period of 15 years i.e. from 1995 up to 2010.

An attempt has been made to collect the materials regarding rural development programmes, Finances and infrastructure facilities in Rajasthan at all Panchayat level as well. These data have been obtained from the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur and Department of Panchayati Raj and Rural Development, Government of Rajasthan. The sources of data are as follows:
1.5.1 Secondary Data Sources

➢ For people’s participation in Panchayati Raj Institutions

➢ For Finances, Funds and Infrastructure Facilities at Panchayat Level
  • Annual Report of Department of Panchayati Raj and Rural Development (1995-2008), Government of Rajasthan
  • Statistical Abstracts (1995-2008), Rajasthan
  • District Statistics of Alwar and Nagaur (1995-2008)

➢ For spatial or GIS database for Panchayati Raj Institutions
  • Census of India, 1991, 2001
  • District Planning Map, NATMO
  • District Planning Map, Survey of India
  • Toposheets, Survey of India

Limitations of data: - (1) The Ward Panchas data are not available category wise at each district level for 2010 Panchayat election. (2) The District Outlines of Alwar and Nagaur have not been published after 2007. (2) Classified and regular time series data is not available for rural development schemes or infrastructure in Rajasthan.

1.5.2 Primary Data Bases and Sampling Methods

Primary data collection has been done through sample survey of Gram Panchayat and interview with the Gram Panchayat heads (Sarpanchas). Primary Survey has been conducted at two levels; one at heads of Gram Panchayats
(Sarpanchas) and other is at household level. The both surveys have been based on a questionnaire. Sarpanchas questionnaire includes the questions related with the allocation and disbursement of funds to the Gram Panchayats for rural development schemes and utilisation of funds at the Gram Panchayats level as well as attendance of members at Gram Sabha level. Whereas household questionnaire includes the questions related with individual households who participate in the Gram Sabha and other Panchayat activities and benefitted from the rural development schemes provided by the Panchayati Raj Institutions at Gram Panchayat level.

1.5.2.1 Sampling

The selection of sample districts will be done on the basis of three criteria’s:

Table No. 1.1: Characteristics of Sample Districts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alwar</th>
<th>Nagaur</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical Features</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North-East part of Rajasthan and to the East of Aravali Range</td>
<td>Central part of the State and to the West of Aravali Range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historical Features</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Near NCR/ Delhi Metropolitan City</td>
<td>PRIs introduced for the first time in India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Development Index</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6th Rank in Rajasthan</td>
<td>17th Rank in Rajasthan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Two districts namely Alwar and Nagaur have been selected for the purpose of the study with consideration in mind that the districts should be different from each other in physical, socio-cultural as well as economic aspects so that a more specific picture of the status of PRIs may come out.

Alwar district is situated in the north-eastern part of Rajasthan and to the east of Aravali range while Nagaur is situated almost in the Central part of the State and to the west of Aravali range. Agriculturally and industrially Alwar is more developed than Nagaur. At the same time, Alwar is considered to be better than Nagaur in socio-economic terms. Apart from this Culturally, Alwar is the part of Matsya region whereas Nagaur is the part of Marwar region.

At first an attempt was made to put the HDI index (2007) of 32 districts in ascending order. After it, Quartiles were marked and the district have been chosen Alwar from Quartile one and Nagaur from Quartile three. No district was selected
from Quartile two and Quartile four. *Purposive Sampling* is used to select the two Panchayat Samitis (blocks) from two districts; Rajgarh in Alwar and Kuchaman in Nagaur district for the purpose of the study at the second stage on the basis of the two criteria

- they are relatively more accessible by public transport and familiarity with the area
- their headquarters are closer to the district headquarters

*Purposive Sampling* is used to select the Gram Panchayats for the purpose of sample survey on the basis of following criteria:-

- Four Gram Panchayats in each district, two having male and the other two having Women Sarpanchas
- The Sarpanchas of all the eight Gram Panchayats in two districts represent the different categories i.e. General, Other Backward Classes (OBCs), Scheduled Castes (SCs), and Scheduled Tribes (STs).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL No.</th>
<th>Alwar</th>
<th>Nagaur</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Name of Gram Panchayat</td>
<td>Category of Sarpanch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Talab</td>
<td>Gen (Women)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Thana Rajaji</td>
<td>SC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Gola Ka Bas</td>
<td>ST (Women)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Mallana</td>
<td>OBC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.6 Methodology:-

The present study attempts to present a historical account of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and also to find out the functioning of PRIs as an instrument of grass root level democratic practice for development in Rajasthan. The study also attempts to analyse the various factors that are responsible for the present state of Panchayati Raj system and its functioning in Rajasthan. Initially, different time series data were put in the tabular form. The spatial data were classified under various categories viz. General, Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), Other Backward Classes (OBCs) and Women. For the purpose of data interpretation, the percentage under various categories has been calculated and tabulated. The percentage method has been used in order to make data of the relevant districts comparable. In the other case, it is very essential to get a higher value of each component for a district with larger population and the data would have lost its meaning, that’s why it has been used. The formula used for determining the percentage value is as:
Percentage of ‘a’ out of the total ‘A’ = a / A × 100

At times, the statistical method of Average has been used in order to make data manageable and handle it properly in a processed way. The formula for Average is as:

Average of X₁, X₂,………..Xₙ

\[
\frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i / n}
\]

Further, data have been shown cartographically. The spatial analysis of elected members of Panchayati Raj Institutions in Rajasthan covered many aspects. First, representation of all the sections of society in the three tiers of PRIs has been done. Second, variation of elected women members of PRIs and their role in decision-making process has been taken into consideration. The third aspect is the role of PRIs in rural infrastructure development at both state and district level.

To measure the disparity among two districts namely, Alwar and Nagaur, we use the Principal component method. The composite index obtained by this method is characterized as having the maximum sum of squares of correlation with the selected variables. Because of this property it may be considered as the the best representative of all the selected variables. The first principal component is a linear combination (weighted sum) of the standard scores of the given variables. The weights used in this case are the elements of the eigen vector corresponding to the highest eigen value of the correlation matrix \( R \) of the selected variables. The eigen vector used here is also normalized to the highest eigen value used. The efficiency with which the first principal component reflects the combined picture of given n variable is measured by the ratio of the highest eigen value of \( R \) to \( n^3 \). To draw a composite index of infrastructure facilities (physical and social) and social indicators at district level the following indicators have been used. For infrastructure facilities (physical and social) the indicators are as: education, medical & health, recreational and cultural facilities (Social infrastructure); postal, telecom, power, bank and paved road (Physical infrastructure). Household size, literacy rate, SCs/STs population, population 0-6 age

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group, and occupation/work participation rate are the main variables for social indicators index for both districts.

1.7 A Brief Account of the Study Area:-

1.7.1 Rajasthan:-

Rajasthan is located in the northwestern part of the subcontinent. It covers 3, 42,239 sq. kms, Rajasthan lies between latitude 23 degree 3’ and 30 degree 12’, North and longitude 69 degree 30’ and 78 degree 17’, East. It is bounded the International boundary of Pakistan in the west and northwest, on the north and northeast by the states of Punjab and Haryana, on the east and south- east by the states of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, and on the south-west by the state of Gujarat. The Tropic of Cancer passes through its southern tip in the Banswara district.

Rajasthan, meaning “The Abode of the Kings”, was formerly called Rajputana. When India achieved independence from British rule, it comprised 18 Princely states, two chief ships (Ajmer-Merwara) and a few pockets of territory outside the main boundaries. After 1947 the Princely states and chiefships were integrated into India in stages, and the state took the name of Rajasthan. It assumed its present form on November 1st, 1956, when the recommendations of the States Reorganization Commission came into force. The Aravalli ranges, the world’s oldest mountain range, that run from Delhi to Idar (in Gujarat) divide the state into two parts. The north–west region, covering two-thirds of the state consists mostly of a series of sand dunes, is known as the Thar Desert. Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Barmer, Nagaur and part of the Jhunjhnu, Churu and Sikar districts form part of this region. The rest of the state located in the eastern and southeastern region has large fertile tracts.

There is a wide range of climate varying from extremely arid to sub-humid climate. The mercury touches 49 degree centigrade at some places during summers and drops below freezing point during winters. The Thar Desert gets little rain, but in the southeast rainfall is higher. Around 90% rainfall is received from the southwest (summer) monsoon winds. The main floral feature is scrubs and khejri tree. Tigers, black buck, nilgai, chinkara are found in hills and forests. The Ghana Bird Sanctuary,

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5 Encyclopaedia Britannica (India), vol.4, 2000, p. 243
Figure No. 1.2: Location of Rajasthan in India
Figure No. 1.3: Location of the Study Area in Rajasthan
Bharatpur, Sariska Tiger project, Sariska, Ranthumbhor Tiger Projects, Ranthambhor are located with the state of Rajasthan.

According to the 2011 census, the state has the population of 68,621,012 persons of which 35,620,086 are males and 33,000,926 are females. Rajasthan accounts for 5.67% of India’s population and holds the 8th rank amongst States and Union Territories in 2011 census. Further, the rural population accounts for about 76.60%. The proportion of Scheduled Caste population has declined slightly from 17.30% in 1991 to 17.20% in 2001, whereas Scheduled Tribe population has increased from 12.40% to 12.60%. A significant increase in the Sex Ratio from 921 in the 2001 to 926 in 2001 as well as improvement in literacy rate of 67.06% in 2011 has been recorded as against of 60.41% in 2001. Rajasthan is a predominantly agrarian state where agriculture contributes about one third of the state income and about 70% of the population is engaged in agriculture and allied activities. The main crops are food grains (bajra, jowar, maize, wheat and barley), pulse and oilseeds.

Administratively, Rajasthan is divided into 33 districts / Zila Parishads, which are further, divided into 244 Tehsils, 185 Municipalities, 248 Panchayat Samitis, and 9,166 Gram Panchayats covering 44,672 villages, according to 2011 census. The two districts of Rajasthan selected for sample study, namely, Alwar and Nagaur represent two districts of different cultural region. The geographical profile of these two sample districts has been discussed below.

1.7.1.1 Alwar District:

The district is situated in the north-easterly part of Rajasthan between 27 degree 4’ and 28 degree 4’ North latitudes and 76 degree 7’ and 77 degree 13’ East longitudes. It is bounded on the north and northeast by Gurgaon district of Haryana State and Bharatpur district and on the northwest by Mahendragarh district of Haryana, on the southwest by Jaipur district, on the south by Dausa and on the southeast by Karauli district. Total area of the district is 8,380 sq. kms. The district headquarters is located at Alwar, which was made the capital of the princely states of Alwar in 1775 A.D. The conspicuous feature of the region is the Aravalli range. Ridges and precipitous hills, for the most part parallel, are observable features.

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6 Rajasthan District Gazetteers, Alwar, 1968, p.1
throughout the whole district, which, however, is generally open to the north and east. They enclose fertile valleys and high table lands, which have provided sanctuary to the wild life such as the Reserve forest of Sariska. The drainage belonging to the Ruparel, Sota, Sahibi and Barah network is inland and ephemeral. The average annual rainfall is over 50 cm.. Alwar is an agricultural market. Among kharif crops are mainly bajra, jowar, maize, tur and other pulses while rabi crops includes wheat, barley, gram etc. Its major industries include cloth weaving, oilseeds, and flour milling, and the manufacture of paint, varnish, and pottery especially in Alwar, Behror, Bhiwadi and Khairthal.

Total population of the district according to 2001 census is 29,92,592 persons, comprising 15,86,752 males and 14,05,840 females. Rural and Urban population of the district is around 85.46% and 14.54% to the total population respectively. The Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) population of the district are 18.01% and 8.02% respectively. The overall Literacy rate is 61.70%, the SC and ST literacy rate is 56.00% and 54.00%. The sex ratio is 886. Hindi and Rajasthani are the main languages. Rajawati, Mewati, Ahirawati, Rath and wal are the main bilingualisms. This district is divided into 12 tehsils, 14 Panchayat Samitis and 472 Gram Panchayats.

There is a wide range of climate varying from extremely arid to sub-humid climate. The mercury touches 49 degree centigrade at some places during summers and drops below freezing point during winters. The Thar Desert gets little rain, but in the southeast rainfall is higher. Around 90% rainfall is received from the southwest (summer) monsoon winds. The main floral feature is scrubs and khejri tree. Tigers, black buck, nilgai, chinkara are found in hills and forests. The Ghana Bird Sanctuary, Bharatpur, Sariska Tiger project, Sariska, Ranthambhor Tiger Projects, Ranthambhore are located with the state of Rajasthan.

1.7.1.2 Nagaur District:

Nagaur district is located between 26 degree 25’ & 27 degree 40’ North latitude and 73 degree 10’ & 75 degree 15’ East longitude. It finds a place in the heart of Rajasthan. Nagaur is the fifth largest district in Rajasthan with a vast terrain spreading over 17,718 sq. kms. Its geographical spread is a good combine of plains, hills, sand mounds and as such it is a part of the great Indian Thar Desert. Before the merger of the states, Nagaur was the part of the erstwhile Jodhpur state.
Figure No. 1.4: Location of the Study area in Alwar and Nagaur districts
It accommodates total population of 27,75,058 (82.80% rural & 17.20% urban), which is 4.91% to the total population of the state. The density of population is 157, according to 2001 census. The overall literacy rate is 57.28 percent, (74.10% male and 39.67% female literacy). Population of Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) accounts for 19.60% and 0.20% of the total population of the state. The climate is dry with hot summer. Sandstorms are common in summer. The average rainfall in the district is 36.16 cm. The forest resources are 1.20% of total geographical area of the district. Khejri trees are common which play an important role in checking soil erosion. An excellent breed of oxen is reared. Marbles (at Makrana), gypsum and tungsten deposits are found. Hindi and Rajasthani are main languages. Marwari is the main dialect.

After Independence, Nagaur had the honour of being selected as the place in the country from where the Democratic Decentralization Process was launched by the late shri Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India on the 2nd October 1959. Administratively, the district is divided into 10 Tehsils, 11 Panchayat Samitis and 461 Gram Panchayats.

1.8 Outline of the Study:-

The study has been divided into six chapters. Chapter one is introductory in nature. This chapter contains the statement of problem and the specific objectives of the study, along with the sources of data. The sampling and methodology are also discussed here. An account has been provided for the study area as well.

A brief review of literature on various aspects of Panchayati Raj Institutions has been included in second chapter. The chapter is broadly divided into three sections. The section one is discussed about the literature available on Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in India in general and Rajasthan in particular. The section two is discussed about the literature on Participatory Governance. The literature available on spatial aspect of Governance is discussed in the third section.

The third chapter traces the historical background and the evolution of Panchayati Raj Institutions in Rajasthan from the ancient period till 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act (1992). The first part of the chapter gives the brief overview on the evolution of Panchayats in India. The second part elaborates the
evolution of Panchayati Raj Institutions in Rajasthan periodically i.e. ancient, medieval and modern period.

The detail study and progress of Panchayati Raj Institutions in Rajasthan after 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act has been incorporated in the fourth chapter. The chapter emphasizes on the structural pattern of Panchayati Raj Institutions and participation of weaker sections of the society including women in Rajasthan with special reference to two districts, i.e. Alwar and Nagaur. The role of women in decision-making process in Panchayati Raj Institutions is also discussed in the chapter.

The fifth chapter focuses on the devolution of financial powers and functions to Panchayati Raj Institutions in Rajasthan. The role of Panchayati Raj institutions in rural development and infrastructure development is also discussed here. For that the detail study of the progress of rural development schemes in Rajasthan has been discussed. The Swaranjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY), Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) wise progress have been discussed at district level in Alwar and Nagaur. Further, the assessment of social and physical infrastructure at Panchayat level in Alwar and Nagaur has been discussed. The analysis has been support by tables, bar diagrams and maps.

The sixth chapter discussed about the functioning of Panchayati Raj Institutions in Alwar and Nagaur. In this chapter, the detail study of the eight Gram Panchayats in both districts has been discussed. The chapter broadly divided into two parts. The first part discusses about activities of the heads or the leaders of Panchayati Raj Institutions at Gram Panchayat level i.e. Sarpanchas and the second part discusses about the household participation in the Panchayati Raj Institutions’ activities at village level.

The seventh or last chapter discusses conclusion and policy implications to improve the financial resources, functioning and existing work process of Panchayati Raj Institutions in Alwar and Nagaur followed by bibliography and appendix.