

# An Analysis of Panchayati Raj in Jammu and Kashmir

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**Abstract:** *The fundamental unit where rules and regulations are important is the home of the average man. Anarchy develops on its own when the leader of the family is not present in the home. Every family member's fundamental rights should be prioritized, and everything else should fall into harmony. Mahatma Gandhi, the founder of the country, said in his magazine "Harijan" that independence must start at the grassroots level so that every little village may have complete republican powers. Each village must also be supported on a personal basis so that it can manage its own affairs. In the Indian constitution, Art. 40 was included to honor the founding fathers' philosophy. It states that the state must "take steps to organize village panchayats, enabling it with such powers and authority enabling the villagers to perform functions as unit of self govt." Today, the whole globe is seen to be a one community, and the significance of having high-quality democracy as its foundation is emphasized. According to decentralization, the process of giving the people more authority is known as panchayati raj and is the fundamental tenet of democracy, allowing the average person to stay involved in national planning, decision-making, and development. The originator of local self-government is regarded as Lord Rippon. India's adoption of the panchayati raj system dates back to 1959, when it was implemented in Rajasthan's Nagor district. The 73rd constitutional amendment act of 1992 granted the Panchayati Raj institution constitutional standing. Even after Indira Gandhi and Sheikh Abdullah reached a deal in 1975, J&K's panchayats are still dormant. However, the state government introduced a new, comprehensive law known as the "J&K Panchayati Raj Act 1989" in response to developments in other states throughout the country.*

**Keywords:** Panchayati Raj ACT 1989, 73RD constitutional amendment act

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