

Vol 5 Issue 5 Feb 2016

ISSN No : 2249-894X

*Monthly Multidisciplinary
Research Journal*

*Review Of
Research Journal*

Chief Editors

Ashok Yakkaldevi
A R Burla College, India

Flávio de São Pedro Filho
Federal University of Rondonia, Brazil

Ecaterina Patrascu
Spiru Haret University, Bucharest

Kamani Perera
Regional Centre For Strategic Studies,
Sri Lanka

Welcome to Review Of Research

RNI MAHMUL/2011/38595

ISSN No.2249-894X

Review Of Research Journal is a multidisciplinary research journal, published monthly in English, Hindi & Marathi Language. All research papers submitted to the journal will be double-blind peer reviewed referred by members of the editorial Board readers will include investigator in universities, research institutes government and industry with research interest in the general subjects.

Regional Editor

Manichander Thammishetty
Ph.d Research Scholar, Faculty of Education IASE, Osmania University, Hyderabad.

Advisory Board

Kamani Perera Regional Centre For Strategic Studies, Sri Lanka	Delia Serbescu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest, Romania	Mabel Miao Center for China and Globalization, China
Ecaterina Patrascu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest	Xiaohua Yang University of San Francisco, San Francisco	Ruth Wolf University Walla, Israel
Fabricio Moraes de Almeida Federal University of Rondonia, Brazil	Karina Xavier Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), USA	Jie Hao University of Sydney, Australia
Anna Maria Constantinovici AL. I. Cuza University, Romania	May Hongmei Gao Kennesaw State University, USA	Pei-Shan Kao Andrea University of Essex, United Kingdom
Romona Mihaila Spiru Haret University, Romania	Marc Fetscherin Rollins College, USA	Loredana Bosca Spiru Haret University, Romania
	Liu Chen Beijing Foreign Studies University, China	Ilie Pinte Spiru Haret University, Romania
Mahdi Moharrampour Islamic Azad University buinzahra Branch, Qazvin, Iran	Nimita Khanna Director, Isara Institute of Management, New Delhi	Govind P. Shinde Bharati Vidyapeeth School of Distance Education Center, Navi Mumbai
Titus Pop PhD, Partium Christian University, Oradea, Romania	Salve R. N. Department of Sociology, Shivaji University, Kolhapur	Sonal Singh Vikram University, Ujjain
J. K. VIJAYAKUMAR King Abdullah University of Science & Technology, Saudi Arabia.	P. Malyadri Government Degree College, Tandur, A.P.	Jayashree Patil-Dake MBA Department of Badruka College Commerce and Arts Post Graduate Centre (BCCAPGC), Kachiguda, Hyderabad
George - Calin SERITAN Postdoctoral Researcher Faculty of Philosophy and Socio-Political Sciences AL. I. Cuza University, Iasi	S. D. Sindkhedkar PSGVP Mandal's Arts, Science and Commerce College, Shahada [M.S.]	Maj. Dr. S. Bakhtiar Choudhary Director, Hyderabad AP India.
REZA KAFIPOUR Shiraz University of Medical Sciences Shiraz, Iran	Anurag Misra DBS College, Kanpur	AR. SARAVANAKUMARALAGAPPA UNIVERSITY, KARAIKUDI, TN
Rajendra Shendge Director, B.C.U.D. Solapur University, Solapur	C. D. Balaji Panimalar Engineering College, Chennai	V.MAHALAKSHMI Dean, Panimalar Engineering College
	Bhavana vivek patole PhD, Elphinstone college mumbai-32	S.KANNAN Ph.D , Annamalai University
	Awadhesh Kumar Shirotriya Secretary, Play India Play (Trust), Meerut (U.P.)	Kanwar Dinesh Singh Dept.English, Government Postgraduate College , solan

More.....

Address:-Ashok Yakkaldevi 258/34, Raviwar Peth, Solapur - 413 005 Maharashtra, India
Cell : 9595 359 435, Ph No: 02172372010 Email: ayisrj@yahoo.in Website: www.ror.isrj.org

Review of Research

International Online Multidisciplinary Journal

ISSN: 2249-894X

Impact Factor : 3.1402(UIF)

Volume - 5 | Issue - 5 | Feb - 2016



EMERGING TRENDS IN TRIBAL POLITICS IN DISTRICT OF KINNAUR: A STUDY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS



Harish Kumar Thakur¹ and Dev Kumar Negi²

¹Associate Professor, Govt. College, RKMV, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh.

²Research Scholar, Department of Political Science, Himachal Pradesh University, Summer Hill Shimla.

ABSTRACT:

The objective of the study was to investigate emerging trends in Tribal Politics in District of Kinnaur: A study of Panchayati Raj Institutions. The study specially investigated emerging trends in tribal politics in district of Kinnaur in Himachal Pradesh after 73rd Constitutional Amendment. Himachal Pradesh Panchayati Raj Act, 1994 was enacted w.e.f. 23rd April, 1994. As per the requirements of provisions of the Constitution and the State Panchayati Raj Act, 1994, the three tier Panchayati Raj

System was established in the State. Like all districts in Himachal Pradesh the elections of PRIs in district Kinnaur have some points of difference. Upto 1972, the nature of PRIs elections was quite different. The Panchayat members (Sarpanches and Panches) used to elect by the simple majority by raising the hands of voters. But in the elections after 1995, Panchayati Raj Institutions members were elected by the Gram Sabha. In Pre-amendment era the state government could not hold Panchayat elections periodically. In post-amendment era it is mandatory to hold elections of Panchayati Raj Institutions in a

period of every five year and bye elections after six months if seats are vacant. The voting turnout in Panchayati Raj Institutions elections in Himachal Pradesh on an average has been higher than in Vidhan Sabha and Parliamentary elections approximately 75 to 87 percent voters exercise their franchise. It was found that the overall percentage of females in PRIs were higher in District Kinnaur. Literacy percentage in district has increased from 31.96 % in 1971 to 80.77% in 2011. The literacy rate in District Kinnaur is higher than the nation average. Majority of leaders belonged to the age group of 21-30 and 30-40 years. This tendency was noticed in the PRIs Election in 2010. The spread of education, family planning and modern facilities are also a major contributing factor to the demise of polyandrous



marriages. Migrated employees in hydro power projects, tourism, globalization and climate change played very important role in these PRIs elections.

KEY WORDS: *Emerging Trends, Tribal Politics, Panchayati Raj Institutions*

INTRODUCTION :

India is a land of villages and her economy is mainly rural. The village is an important unit in the organization of Indian social life. More than seventy percent population still lives in the villages. The concern of the government for the life, liberty and prosperity of the rural people, soon after independence, was reflected in various measures adopted by the government to better their lot. Panchayats have been the backbone of the Indian villages since the beginning of the recorded history. As a matter of fact, the prominent leaders of freedom struggle such as Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and Jai Prakash Narayan had already indicated that the major task of rural masses in independent India is to take democracy to the grass-root level and to involve the rural masses in the task of national reconstruction. Gandhi, for example, advocated that, "True democracy cannot be worked by twenty men sitting at the centre. It has to be worked from below by the people of every village."

Democracy is rooted in the Indian villages through Panchayati Raj. People of rural areas have been given an opportunity to implement the grass roots planning as desired by them through their elected representatives. The task of selecting the leaders is in their hands now. The rural masses are involved in the rural reconstruction work. Their participation has been ensured through 73rd Constitutional Amendment. All the sections of society are involved in the democratic process.

Panchayati Raj System in Himachal Pradesh was established under the provisions of Himachal Pradesh Panchayati Raj Act, 1952 in the year 1954. Only 280 Gram Panchayats existed prior to the enactment of the Himachal Pradesh Panchayati Raj Act, 1952. Then, Himachal Pradesh Panchayati Raj Act, 1968 was enacted on 15th November, 1970 and the two tiers Panchayati Raj System were established throughout the state. Besides this the Nyaya Panchayats were also in existence in this state for discharging judicial functions, but during the year 1977 the Nyaya Panchayats were abolished and the Judicial functions were transferred to the Gram Panchayats. With a view to bring law relating to the Panchayats in conformity with the provisions of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, Himachal Pradesh Panchayati Raj Act, 1968 has repealed and the Himachal Pradesh Panchayati Raj Act, 1994 was enacted w.e.f. 23rd April, 1994. As per the requirements of provisions of the Constitution and the State Panchayati Raj Act, 1994, the three tier Panchayati Raj System was established in the State. The main focus of this empirical research is to examine the Emerging Trends in Tribal Politics in the District of Kinnaur: A study of Panchayati Raj Institutions.

Selection of Problem

Local Rural Government Institutions are essential for national growth. These institutions are integral and indispensable part of the democratic process. Grass root democracy based on small units of government, enables people to feel a sense of responsibility and to inculcate the values of democracy. At the same time it also offers a unique opportunity to participate in public affairs, including developmental works. New Panchayati Raj System has started after the implementation of 73rd Constitutional Amendment 1992. The Panchayati Raj bodies are expected to awaken political consciousness on the countryside and to engender a democratic process in rural India. Himachal Pradesh has implemented the provision of 73rd Amendment Act after enacting Himachal Pradesh

Panchayati Raj Act, 1994.

Researcher has selected Zila Parishad, Panchayat Samiti and Thirty Gram Panchayats of the district Kinnaur in H.P. The selection of the problem was purposive stratified and random. The district under study is situated in hilly areas of H.P. except few valleys; most of the people of the district are engaged in horticulture, agriculture and allied activities including animal husbandry etc.

Importance of the Study

The following points illustrate the importance of the present study. It will provide theoretically and empirically basis for a better understanding of the active involved in Panchayati Raj Institutions.

(I) This study would be window to planners, policy makers and administrators in understands political dispensation i.e. making efforts to streamline the, "Emerging Trends in tribal politics in District of Kinnaur: A study of Panchayati Raj Institutions"

(ii) This study would also help the students and researchers to better understand the complexities involvement in dynamics of democratic decentralization especially Panchayati Raj Institutions.

(iii) The study would also have an added significance from the academic point of view as not much has been done so far earlier in this direction especially in Kinnaur district of Himachal Pradesh.

Research Objectives

There are some objectives behind any study which one tries to fulfill through the research. This research study was also conducted to fulfill some objectives. The main objectives of the study are:

(I) To study the Emerging trends in Tribal politics of district Kinnaur.

(ii) To find out emerging trends in the elections during 1995-2010.

(iii) To find out the role of media in Panchayati Raj Institutions election.

(iv) To find out the various factors affecting the voting behaviour during Panchayati Raj elections.

(v) To suggest a pertinent guideline for strengthening Panchayati Raj Institutions for tribal region.

Hypotheses

To achieve the objectives of present study following hypotheses were developed:

(I) People's Participation of the PRIs election was very high.

(ii) People in the district are less aware about their political rights.

(iii) People having high social, economic and educated status have more away in the functioning of PRIs.

(iv) Awareness level of PRIs members in district Kinnaur is low.

(v) Overall percentage of women in PRIs were higher in District Kinnaur

(vi) Low Awareness of Elected member about HPPR Act.

Significance and Relevance of Study

Various factors prompt to take up this field for research. First of all Panchayati Raj has been hailed and applauded revolution by many as a might experiment in democratic process and revolutionary step in the direction of national development and reconstruction. The objective of Panchayati Raj is to make democracy real. It imparts political, education to the people and to give a valuable ground for leadership. It provides an outlet for competent and public spirited programmes of locality to render social services to the community. Further the PRIs aims at the creation of new conditions for the work of local administration and new form of co-operation between the administration and the people of rural areas. The grass root democracy is essential to ensure more participation and involvement. Majority of the people still live in the villages and their destination is to

be mauled and guided to a great extent by PRIs. This, in fact makes PRIs and its leadership very important field to research.

The study of Panchayati Raj in H.P. with special references to the study of emerging Trends in tribal politics in District of Kinnaur: A Study PRIs in district of Kinnaur is socially, politically relevant and academically significant. The problem of rural India recently has been highlighted through the Panchayati Raj leadership. Particularly in H.P the problem becomes more interesting and relevant to investigate. The present study concentrated on Zila Parishad, three Panchayat Samitis and 30 Gram Panchayats out of 65 in District Kinnaur.

Universe of Study

Local government is the government of locality by elected local bodies. These bodies have administrative and executive responsibilities to deal with the issues concerning the local people. This government is generally appreciated as it is a training ground for people to learn the basic principles of democratic administration. It is democratic in so far as it provides maximum participation to the people to solve their own problems.

It is important to remember that problem of these PRIs basically and essentially differ from the problem faced at the state or national level. The state government deals with the problems common to whole State, Health, Education, Construction of roads and buildings etc. The national government deals with matters concerning defence, foreign policy and national development. The person of a particular locality is concerned only with affairs of local administration and is not in a position to comprehend the multifarious problems faced by the state or national government. A local administration is unable to handle broader national issues, as it is required to deal with local problems and cannot succeed without co-operation and participation of local people.

Research Methodology

With a view to achieve the objective and testing of the hypothesis the present study relies both on the primary data as well as secondary data.

The Secondary data has been collected from the office records of the Department of Panchayati Raj, Government of Himachal Pradesh, Block offices and Panchayat offices of selected Gram Panchayats and the Department of Economics and Statistics, Government of Himachal Pradesh. Various books, research articles and journals having direct bearing on the research problem, have also been consulted.

The source of secondary data has been collected through a sample survey. For the collection of primary data a well prepared interview Schedules/questionnaire was administered to the respondents selected through sampling method.

Universe and Sample

Present study was conducted on emerging trends in Tribal politics in District of Kinnaur: A Study of Panchayati Raj Institutions. For the collection of data, multi stage random-cum-convenience sampling was adopted. Universe and sample of the present study has been discussed as under in Table 1 and map of surveyed Panchayats.

Sampling Size

At the first stage, out of 12 districts, one district, namely, Kinnaur was conveniently selected. Kinnaur District has one Zila Parishad, three Panchayat Samitis and 65 Gram Panchayats. For the

present study, out of total 65 Gram Panchayats, 30 Gram Panchayats have selected. In the 30 Gram Panchayats, there were 245 representatives (Pradhan, Up-Pradhan and Ward members). All these representatives were included in sample respondents. Besides this, 10 members of Zila Parishad and 45 Panchayat Samiti members were also included in the sample respondents for the present study. Besides, 180 respondents (six from each Gram Panchayat) from general public were also selected to elicit their opinion about the emerging trends in tribal politics in district of Kinnaur: A study of PRIs. In order to analyses the collected data, mathematical method like sample percentage and average is used.

Table 1
Universe and Sample size for the study

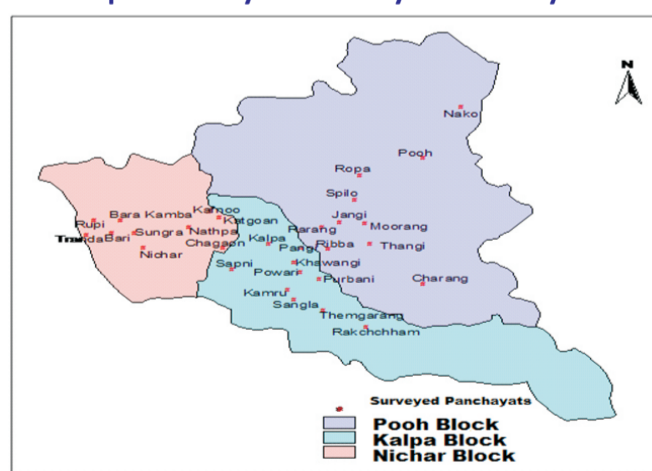
GP,PS,ZP	Total	Selected	Sample	Composition
Gram Panchayats	65	30	245	Panchayat Pradhan, Up-Pradhan and Ward Members.
Panchayat Samiti	3	3	45	Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Ward Members.
Zila Parishad	1	1	10	Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Ward Members.
General Public			180	Six from each Selected Gram Panchayat.
Total			480	

Source: Primary Probe.

Delimitation

The scope of present research covers the PRIs of H.P. for the purpose of this study, at first stage; the area is delimited from the twelve districts of Himachal Pradesh to only one district, i.e. Kinnaur according to random sampling base. Further, researcher has delimited the area to one Zila Parishad, Three Panchayat Samitis namely Nichar, Kalpa and Pooh. Lastly, delimitation the area of study to thirty Gram Panchayats, Ten Gram Panchayat each from three Panchayat Samitis namely, Kafnoo, Katgaon, Sungra, Nichar, Taranda, Bari, Chagaon, Rup, Badakamba and Nathpa in the Nichar Block. Kalpa, Khawangi, Pangi, Sapni, Sangla, Kamru, Powari, Rackham, Themgarang, Purabni in the Kalpa block and Pooh, Ribba, Jangi, Sapilo, Moorang, Rarang, Thangi, Nako, Charang, Ropa in the Pooh block. Before taking up the aspects of the sample and sampling procedure it is relevant to add some more information through maps and statistical figures given here in the study. It shows the location of study area and Gram Panchayat.

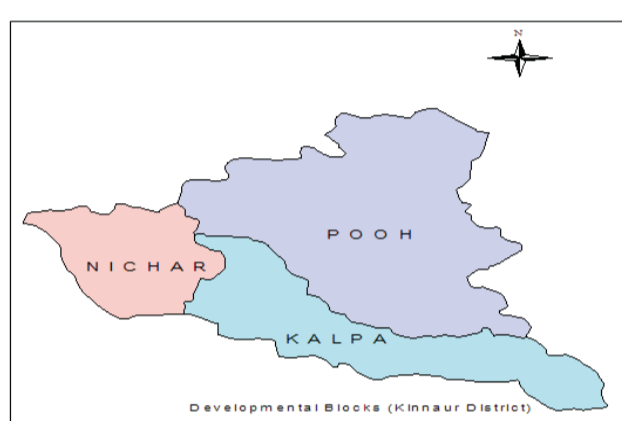
Map of Surveyed Panchayats in Study Area



Profile of Kinnaur District

The present name and spellings, that is, Kinnaur were conceived and introduced officially when the separate district was carved out on 1st may, 1960 erstwhile Mahasu district. Kinnaur then was known as "Chini" tehsil of Mahasu district. Earlier it was known by different nomenclature of 'Kanawara', 'kanaur', 'Kinauring', 'kunavar', 'Koonawar' and 'Kanauring'. Kinnaur has also taken its name after the principal community i.e. Kanauras occupying the area.

Location of Study Area



Kinnaur district is located in the North-East part of Himachal Pradesh lies on the both sides of river Satluj in higher reaches. the district is situated 77° 45' and 79° 00' 35" east long and 31° 55' 05" and 32° 05' 15" north latitude. It is about 80 kilometers in the length and nearly 65 kilometers in breadth. Kinnaur district shares its Eastern boundary with Tibet. The international border starts at a point 'Parchhu' and passes through Shipkila, the Rainso Pass, the Shimbang Pass and the Gumrng Pass and reaches a point flanking Shor Gad valley in the East. On the South and South-Eastern sides it has Uttar Kashi of Uttrakhand, on the Western side lays the Shimla district and on the North and North-West are situated Lahaul and Spiti. Kullu also touches it from the West.

An analysis has been made to present a description of different issues and patterns of voting behavior and other factors of the PRIs elections 1995-2010. 73rd Constitutional Amendment, according to Himachal Pradesh Panchayati Raj Act, 1994. This part is the study of voting behaviors and other factors of the people in the four PRIs elections held in December 1995, 2000, 2005 and 2010 and are based on personal interviews with 480 respondents i.e. Kalpa, Pooh and Nichar Subdivision Blocks in District. This part also analysis the orientations and the perceptions of voters and various factors which determine the choice of the voters.

Elections and establishment of three tier Panchayati Raj System in Himachal Pradesh:

As per the requirements of the provisions of the Constitution and the State Panchayati Raj Act, 1994, the three tiers Panchayati Raj system was established in this State during the year 1995-96.

The first general elections of Panchayati Raj bodies of this State, except in Development Block Lahaul and Development Block Pangri, were held during December, 1995 and the Panchayats started functioning w.e.f. 23rd January, 1996 and 5 years term expired on 22nd January, 2001. In development Block Lahaul and Pangri the first general elections were held during May, 1996

The second general elections of Panchayati Raj bodies of this State, except in Development Block Lahaul and Development Block Pangri, were held during December, 2005 and the Panchayats

started functioning w.e.f. 23rd January, 2001 and 5 years term expired on 22nd January, 2006. In development Block Lahaul and Development Block Pangri the second general elections were held during May, 2006.

The third elections of Panchayati Raj bodies of this State, except in Development Block Lahaul and Development Block Pangri, were held during December, 2005 and the Panchayats started functioning w.e.f. 23rd January, 2006 and the 5 years terms expired on 22nd January, 2011. In development Block Lahaul and Development Block Pangri the third general elections were held during May, 2011.

The fourth elections barring 48 Gram Panchayats i.e. 28 Gram Panchayats of sub- divisions Lahaul of District Lahaul and Spiti and 16 Gram Panchayats of Sub-Division Pangri of District Chamba and 4 Gram Panchayats of District Kullu, Two Panchayats Samiti namely Lahaul and Pangri and Zila Parishad Lahaul Spiti were held on 28th and 30th December, 2010 and 1st January, 2011. Of Panchayati Raj bodies of this State were held during December, 2010 and the presently elected office bearers started their functions w.e.f. 23rd January, 2011. The elections of remaining 44 Gram Panchayats, 2 Panchayat Samiti and 1 Zila Parishad were held during June, 2011, the Election of 4 Gram Panchayats of Kullu District has been held during February, 2012, and the 5 years terms expired on 22nd January, 2016.

Campaigning Techniques

The campaigning techniques in these four PRIs elections of 1995, 2000, 2005 and 2010 in Himachal Pradesh have been totally different techniques eloped in Assembly and Parliamentary elections to mobilize the rural masses. There were no big meetings, no lecturing and no pasting. The MP's and M.L.A's remain aloof from these elections. These elections were fought on non-party basis. But candidates of PRIs indirectly have affiliation with different political parties. Therefore political parties also play an important role in PRIs elections. Some time the people see the political affiliation of the candidate in PRIs elections. In these elections the most effective technique was door to door campaigning, through SMS and personal contact. In this all possible methods-ranging from persuasion and pressure to bribe the voters through malpractice (wine, meat, cigarette, money and gift items) were used. Caste factor also played an important role. Personality, honesty, education, kinship ties and the local factor were the most effective tools of mobilizing the voters.

The present study, thus, is an attempt to evaluate the Emerging Trends in Tribal Politics in District of Kinnaur: A study of Panchayati Raj Institutions. Here an attempt has been made to analyze the voting behaviors of the respondents after 73rd constitutional Amendment of PRIs in district Kinnaur of Himachal Pradesh in following.

Role of Globalization: Globalization is a process whereby state-centric agencies and terms of references are dissolved in favour of a structure of relations between different global actors operating in truly global rather than merely international context. The term 'globalization' is imprecise and its use often heavily laden with ideological baggage. Apart from its lack of precision, globalization needs to be placed in some kind of historical context. It also provokes crucial questions about governance. National and international economic policies shifted sharply in the 1970s and 1980s towards more reliance on the market-diminishing the role of the state. Ever-growing numbers of developing countries adopted an open trade approach, shifting away from import-substitution policies. The change have speeded up the pace of globalization and deepened the interactions among people. And they have created an era of globalization that is intensifying contacts-not just between countries but also between people. The landscape is changing in tree distinct ways:

Shrinking space People's lives- their jobs, incomes and health are affected by events on the other side of globe, often by events they do not know about.

Shrinking time Markets and technologies now change with unprecedented speed, with action at a distance in real time, with impacts on people's lives far away.

Disappearing borders National borders are breaking down, not only for trade, capital and information but also for ideas, norms, cultures and values. Borders are also breaking down in economic policy-as multilateral agreements and pressures of staying competitive in global markets constrain the option for national policy, and as multinational corporations and global crime syndicates integrate their operations globally.

In the year 1999-2000 world Development Report argues that globalization is like a giant wave that can either capsize or carry them forward. The national government will face frustration in dealing with globalization and that these will be sharper or magnified for small developing nations; at the same time, these countries would stand to gain more from international trade and finance than their larger counterparts. Grass root politics of tribal areas of Himachal Pradesh is affected by above mentioned points of globalization.

Communication: A better exposure and access to mass media such as news papers, magazines, radio, television and internet is expected to raise awareness level among people regarding various developmental programmes and such other aspects which are very vital for their mobility and growth. It is matter of great concern that tribal people do not have much exposure to the mass media.

Role of Cultural: Inhabitants of Kinnaur are found of dancing and singing. The life and outlook of Kinnauri are largely conditioned by climate, flora and fauna of Kinnaur district. In keeping with the beauty of nature, the men are handsome, generally tall, with sharp, well cut features. The women, particularly of certain areas, have a beauty and charm of their own. They have the reputation of being superior in energy, honesty and general capacity. The prices loved them for their prowess, loyalty and truthful nature. As traders they did well though they were not as astute as the Baniyas (Shop keepers) of the plains. Their love is of second to none. God-fearing and simple they reveal the creative urge of the community and disclose its aesthetic cravings. Robust of character; they exhibit its chief characteristics in the form of dignity of labour and enterprising spirit.

Life in Kinnaur is undergoing change with a bang. It is a warning signal lest it destroys what is sound and wholesome in the traditional mores and in its place inducts what is seen westernized and modern. One wish a conscious effort is made to strike a harmonious blend between the good of the old and the best of the emerging scenario.

Migrated Employees: Migration is the movement of people across regions and territories. Migration can be internal or international. In district Kinnaur many hydro power projects have been running across the Satluj River and its tributaries. Many people are getting employment in these hydro power projects. Migration plays a very significant role in changing composition and distribution of PRIs elections. Migration is an important determination of voting behavior in Panchayati Raj Institutions elections. Employees working in hydro power projects in Panchayat area do not know the problems of local area and cast franchises at their own interest. They cast their vote for money or malpractices. It has been observed during the time of interview with different respondents that 69.96% respondents

have opined that these outsiders were affecting our society culturally, economically and politically.

Tourism: Kinnaur has tremendous scope of adventure tourism. There are many trekking routes in the district. Ski slopes are available at Kalpa and rock climbing can also be started in this district. Walking has been a mean of recreation and physical fitness. Trekking is essentially waking in ancient times people walked through the dense, untouched forest and they walk across unknown passes and mountains in search of grazing grounds and game. Numerous passes connect the two valleys across the range. These passes have legends and even today they are mysterious, challenging and revealing to the world. The valley they have some of the most interesting meadows, view points, lakes and lush green pastures to add to its beauty and mystery. Majority of the people of Kinnaur district are engaging in tourism industry. They are get economically, socially and Linguistic benefit from the tourism activities.

Power Sector: Many hydro power projects have been built across the river Satluj and its tributaries. Due to hydro power projects road connectivity has been increased in district Kinnaur. Every village has been provided water and electricity. Educational and health services have been reached to every doors of district Kinnaur. But climate of district have been changed due these power projects. The people of district Kinnaur are facing different climate problems.

Industry: Himachal Pradesh has made significant achievements in the field of industrialization in the past few years. With ushering in the liberalized economy and consequent de-licensing and notification of special package of incentive for the state, the flow of investment in the Pradesh has increased manifold resulting very good response for setting up new industrial venture in the state. It is matter of great concern that tribal people do not have much exposure to the Industrialization due to non availability of raw material and market approach.

Role of Village Deity: District Kinnaur is known as the land of village Deity (Dev Bhumi). According to the census 2011 district Kinnaur have 282 villages and every village have its own village deity. The village deity plays the role of physician, master and judge in the village. Their authority is considered supreme in various village matters. The village people perform their duty according to the direction and order of village deity. In these elections village deity played crucial role. Before contesting election candidates used to toss before the village deities. If toss favored of them, only then candidates willing to contest elections used to file nomination paper for the particular post. The people also cast their votes to the candidate who won the toss before deity and do not contest election against winner of the toss.

Role of Political Party: In democracy political parties are indispensable. Political parties are playing key role in the democracy of the world. These are one of the major developments of 20th century. Now, the study of politics is the study of political parties. The development of political parties and their role are determinate of the stability of governmental set-up. Therefore, political parties are regarded as a life line of the modern politics. Political parties can be called the backbone of political system. Modern democratic system cannot work effectively in the absence of political parties. Lord Bryce has rightly said the political parties are the life blood of the democracy. Without political parties a democratic system is like a vehicle which has no wheels. They are groups organized for the purpose of achieving and exercising power within a political system. The term political party has since come to be applied to all organized group seeking political powers, whether democratic or by revolution. A political party in the most general sense of the word is body of persons who are united in opinion, as distinguished from or

opposed to the rest of the community or association. A group attempts to bring about the election on its candidates to public office, and by this means to control or influence the action of the government. These are incrementing of democratic or republic regimes in which the chief governmental official is chosen by election.

According to HPPR Act, 1994 the state election commission shall not allot any contesting candidate any symbol of recognized political parties. Although political leaders advocate that there should be no party politics in PRIs, but elections of PRIs were held in different political issues and patterns. Political leaders are irresistible and get involved. Moreover, elections to these bodies are held by and large on political considerations. In H.P. only municipal committees and municipal corporation's elections were held in political party lines. Otherwise, election to Zila Parishad, Panchayat Samiti, Panchayats and Nagar Panchayats were held on non-party basis in December, 2010 Panchayat poll. Although elections of Panchayati Raj Institutions in Himachal Pradesh was not held on the basis of political party but in these PRIs elections political party has been played very active role. During The field survey it was found that majority of respondents were admitted that the political parties were played an important role in the Panchayat elections.

Literacy: Literacy and education becomes an important tool for the economic growth, for the effective decision making and empowerment of the women. Quality of life and human development attainments invariably are high in the countries, which have invested heavily on education. In a country, which is in transition phase and is increasingly recognized as knowledge economy in the global market, education to women becomes of paramount importance, not to speak of basic right to access to education and determinant of worth of society by the literacy rate of women. The growth rate for female have shown better attainment than their male counterparts, yet in absolute terms, females are less literate than males. Traditionally, literacy and leadership were not associated. But with the spread of education, more and more people have started realizing the importance of education and its role in the life of a man. For leaders in Panchayati Raj Institutions, it is more important because it is only having sufficient level of education; they can better understand the objectives of Panchayati Raj and appreciate their role into its functioning. Experience suggests that a leader, suitably educated proves more capable of taking rational decisions, whenever situations call for. Education has become an important qualification or acquiring leadership in modern society generally, in the villages, an educated person is highly regarded. The complex problems of Panchayati Raj and rural society demand educated leadership. Education is the major instrument of social change. Human Development is viewed as composite of indices, namely economic empowerment, health and educational status. Women economic empowerment, their participation in the work is an important component towards measuring the Gender equality or inequality. Since per capita income continues to be important indicator of economic well being, the data constraints make it unable to estimate the per capita income of women in the State, another data gap if looked at from the gender perspective. Further a large number of women work in the farms, agricultural lands and their own orchards, where their wages are not measurable in absence of time use surveys or economic estimations in the state. Nevertheless the workforce numbers indicate the increasing healthy trend of increased female participation in the workforce. There has been gradual increase in the proportion of women to the total workforce and gender disparity has reduced over the decades. While in 1981, females made up the 37.07% total work force, in 1991 and 2001 this proportion has increased to 40.15% & 43.66%, respectively. Literacy percentage in district has been increased from 31.96 % in 1971 to 42.48% in 1981, 58.36% in 1991, and 75.20% in 2001 census and has now reached the level of 80.77% in 2011. The literacy rate in District

Kinnaur is higher than the nation average. The march of education continued ahead through concerted efforts of spread of educational institutions, providing incentives for retention especially to SCs/STs and OBCs category children and to enlarge enrolment.

Health, Sanitation and Urban Facilities: Besides the general facilities available for health, new Ayurveda/Unani/Siddha/Naturopathy clinics have been opened in District Kinnaur. Under Rural water supply, SCP budget is being used for provision of drinking water in district Kinnaur. All 282 villages have been provided electricity and drinking water.

Leadership: the leadership of PRIs mainly belongs to the relatively Young strata. The earlier strong hold of elder leaders in the PRIs has been eroded to a greater extent. It is evident that during the period of field study when the age of PRIs leaders in the three development blocks was recorded, it appears that the participation and involvement of young leaders have increased to greater extent due to education and awareness at all three levels. In all the (three) levels majority leaders belonged to the age group of 21-30 and 30-40 years. This tendency was noticed in the PRIs Election 2010. It indicates that people from all the age group, especially, '30-40 Years', participate in the process of democratic decentralization in District Kinnaur. The analysis of educational status of sample respondents reveals that the concentration of respondents was found between Middle and Matriculation level. It indicated that people with higher educational standard had showed their indifference and did not participate in Panchayati Raj Institutions.

The index of their political empowerment can be judged from the single fact that most of the time their representatives have been part of either the council of Ministers or held equally influential offices of Assembly Speaker or Deputy Speaker, Chief Secretary, director General of Police, I.A.S and I.P.S. and Himachal Pradesh Administrative services at present the M.L.A. from Kinnaur is in the office as deputy Speaker.

Role of Caste Factor: The percentage of Scheduled Tribe category was highest followed by Scheduled Caste respondents. This trend was followed in all three tiers of PRIs. Only 8.22% representatives of S.Cs category was elected due to reservation of seats to them in the grass root institutions. It appears that the percentage of S.Cs is still very low. It may be due to less population of these groups. It was observed during the field study that there are two dimension castes in district Kinnaur i.e. upper caste (Kanet) and lower caste (Koli, Ironsmith, Goldsmiths, Carpenter) etc. It is so because majority of population of Kinnaur district belong to Scheduled Tribe.

Role of Lama (Buddhist Monks): There are three sub-divisions in district Kinnaur viz. Pooh, Kalpa and Nichar. Pooh and Kalpa sub-divisions come under the stronghold of Buddhism. Lamaism has a very significant impact in society of district Kinnaur. Lama (Buddhist Monks) plays very important role in social, cultural and political matters. Before pre-amendment era of Panchayati Raj Institutions, Lamas had played crucial role in those elections. Voting behavior was affected by Buddhism. During the field study it is found that there was strong holding of Lamaism in Pooh and Kalpa Block. Whereas there was no strong hold of Lamaism in Nichar Block in the Panchayat Elections. But in post-amendment era the role of Lamaism is falling day by day.

Role of Women in PRIs: Ever since the advent of women's suffrage, women activities are considered with increasing their participation in political life. Women all over the world now vote in near equal

participation to men, but nowhere do they serve in equal number in political life.

Over the years, more women have exercised their right to vote and choose the government of their choice for the governance. In the current elections, female voter's turnout was more than their male counterparts. It is significant indicator to judge the women awareness and desire to be a part of decision making process. However, number of women candidates is abysmally low, and even lower. According Himachal Pradesh Panchayati Raj Act, 2005 has been amended to give way for 50% reservation to women in PRIs.

The pattern of traditional leadership in the grass root institutions have changed considerably. Earlier the PRIs were the monopoly of male members. Since the very concept of Panchayati Raj was based upon the Panch Parameshwar only the aged male people were at the helms of affairs. Before 73rd Constitutional Amendment women joined PRIs in many States only as co-opted members. In rural areas when a woman enters into politics, she is taken as exception after the enactment of 73rd Constitutional Act, the provision of 33% reservation for women was made in the three tier of PRIs. HP Also followed the amendment. One of the remarkable features of the HPPR Act of 2005 is that women were given 50% representation at three tiers of PRIs. With the result that women have come to occupy more than 50% seats all the three level of PRIs. In our study the number of women exceed in Gram Panchayat comparison of Zila Parish and Panchayat Samiti. The fact shows that the women have for reputation beyond their due share in the elections of PRIs held in December, 2010. It was found that the overall percentage of females in PRIs were higher than as per the requirement of HPPR Act, in District Kinnaur. Now women have become politically more powerful. Their educational standard is rising day by day.

Status of Women in Kinnaur: A woman in Kinnaur enjoys a unique position. She is not only the keeper of her hearth but contribute equally, if not more, to outside work. She is an equal partner in dances and takes leading part folk songs. In practice women are very hard worker and from constant exposure to the strain of physical work and weather, soon look much older in appearance than men. They do all the laborious work, such as carrying loads, weeding, harvesting the crops, washing clothes and cooking food etc. In fact, in agriculture operations they do all the work except ploughing. They also take part in the social and economic activities.

Role of Women in Polyandry System: In Kinnaur district polyandrous marriages had been very popular. Polyandry is a form of polygamy in which a woman is married to multiple husbands. Fraternal polyandry, in which brothers all share one wife, is the common form of marriage. Men in polyandrous marriages also take on domestic responsibilities, such as cooking and childcare, contrary to most men in monogamous marriages. Polyandrous relationships are beneficial to our societies' functionality because families are organized on a joint system, living and working together to cultivate land. One main reason polyandry remains popular in the Himalayan region are the economic benefits. Land is scarce, therefore if each brother married a different wife they would have to split their small piece of inherited land and needs for sustenance would be hard to meet (from Multiple Husbands). Polyandry also functions as a form of population control, a woman can have multiple husbands yet she can only get pregnant every so often. If each woman has children with more than one husband, it limits the birth rate in the population. On the other hand, if each woman bares children with only one man, the population could skyrocket (from Multiple Husbands). Until recently, isolation preserved the way of life in these Himalayan societies. Technological and cross-cultural inputs are making polyandrous marriages more obscure. Roads connecting isolated areas to cities increase the spread of media. As

these societies enter the modern world, contemporary lifestyles and monogamous marriage seem more appealing to younger generation. The spread of education, family planning and modern facilities are also a major contributing factor to the demise of polyandrous marriages.

Role of Women in Property Right: Tribal women had no rights in ancestor's property. Women in district Kinnaur had been excluded from the ancestor's property. In customary Law women had no right of ancestor's property. An order passed by District judge Chamba in 2002 to grant legal rights to the women in the family property. In a landmark judgment, which will bring a new resolution in the tribal's society to grant equal rights to the girls, Himachal Pradesh High Court ruled that daughters are entitled to equal share in the family property, and cannot be discriminated on basis of their gender. It is made clear by way of abandoned precaution that the observations made above only pertain to right to inherit the property by the daughters under the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 and not any other privileges enjoined by the tribals in the tribal areas of H.P.

Concluding remarks

The present study is an attempt to investigate the Emerging Trends in Tribal politics in District Kinnaur and the nature and extent of change that has taken place during the elections held between 1995-2010. The study has revealed that the number of members have been increased in recent elections at the levels of Zila Parishad, Panchayat Samiti and Panchayat whole in Himachal Pradesh and study area. Their educational qualifications and age group has been changed. Participation of male and female section has changed during these elections. Maximum representatives are belonging to scheduled Tribe categories. One particular thing in these elections shows that there were only three female Up-Pradhan came elected in the District Kinnaur. Majority of PRIs members were matriculate and plus two. It has been seen that many members of PRIs were graduate and post graduate. It also has been observed that the participation of female section was more than male. Migrated employees, Lambardar, village head and village deity in the Panchayat area played active role in these elections. It suggests that the representative should be well qualified and female representation also be promoted. It is dire need to aware the innocent villagers about the importance of Panchayati Raj so that the aim of Panchayati Raj System may be achieved.

NOTES AND REFERENCES

1. Mahatma Gandhi, Harijan, (A Journal of Applied Gandhism 1933-1955), Vol. XI, No.51, January 18, 1948, Garland Publishing Inc., New York & London, 1973, p.519.
2. Annual Administrative Report, Panchayati Raj Department, Himachal Pradesh, Shimla, 2012-13, p. 1.
3. M.D.Mamgai, Himachal Pradesh District Gazetteers, Kinnaur, Ambala Cants; 1971, p. 1.
4. Jagmohan Balokhara, the Wonderland of Himachal Pradesh, H.G. Publication, 1997, p. 335.
5. Jag Mohan Balokhara, 1997, op. cit., p. 110.
6. S.C.Bhjpai, Kinnaur, A Remote Land in the Western Himalaya, 1991, p. 13.
7. S.C.Bhjpai, Kinnaur, (1991), op. cit., pp. 13-14.
8. Statistics office Kinnaur, Statistical Abstract 2010-11, Kinnaur District, Reckong Peo, Kinnaur, 2011, p. 4.
9. Statistical Outline of Himachal Pradesh, Economic and Statistical Department of H.P. 2010-11.
10. <http://hpkinnaur.gov.in/Tourism.htm>

Publish Research Article International Level Multidisciplinary Research Journal For All Subjects

Dear Sir/Mam,

We invite unpublished Research Paper, Summary of Research Project, Theses, Books and Books Review for publication, you will be pleased to know that our journals are

Associated and Indexed, India

- ★ Directory Of Research Journal Indexing
- ★ International Scientific Journal Consortium Scientific
- ★ OPEN J-GATE

Associated and Indexed, USA

- DOAJ
- EBSCO
- Crossref DOI
- Index Copernicus
- Publication Index
- Academic Journal Database
- Contemporary Research Index
- Academic Paper Database
- Digital Journals Database
- Current Index to Scholarly Journals
- Elite Scientific Journal Archive
- Directory Of Academic Resources
- Scholar Journal Index
- Recent Science Index
- Scientific Resources Database

Review Of Research Journal
258/34 Raviwar Peth Solapur-413005, Maharashtra
Contact-9595359435
E-Mail-ayisrj@yahoo.in/ayisrj2011@gmail.com
Website : www.ror.isrj.org