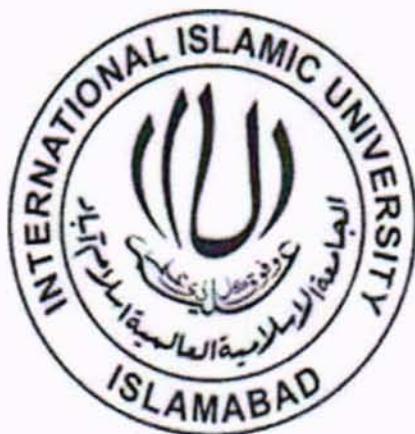


EFFECTIVENESS OF PANCHAYAT SYSTEM IN THE LOCAL COMMUNITIES OF
DISTRICT LAYYAH



RESEARCHER

MUHAMMAD TAHSEEN KHAN
197-FSS/MSCSOC/F10

SUPERVISOR

MR. IKHLAQ AHMAD

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
ISLAMABAD



Accession No. 10922

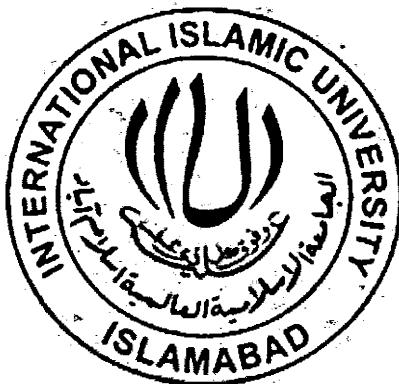
MA / MSC
301
KHE

1 - Sociology

2 - social systems

DATA ENTERED
27/7/13

EFFECTIVENESS OF PANCHAYAT SYSTEM IN THE LOCAL COMMUNITIES OF
DISTRICT LAYYAH



A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment
of the requirement of degree of
Master of Sciences
in
Sociology

RESEARCHER

MUHAMMAD TAHSEEN KHAN
197-FSS/MSCSOC/F10

SUPERVISOR

MR. IKHLAQ AHMAD

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
ISLAMABAD

2012



*In The Name of ALLAH The Most Gracious
The Most Merciful*

INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY, ISLAMABAD
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

It is certified that thesis submitted by Mr. Muhammad Tahseen Reg. No. 197-FSS/MSCSOC/F10 titled "Effectiveness of Panchayat system in the local communities of District Layyah" has been evaluated by the following viva voce committee and found that thesis has sufficient material and meets the prescribed standard for the award of Degree of MSC in the discipline of Sociology.

Viva Voce Committee

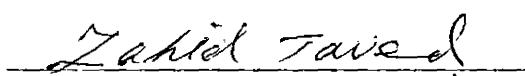
Supervisor:

Mr. Akhlaq Ahmad



External Examiner:

Dr. Zahid Javed



Internal Examiner:

Dr. Saif Abbasi



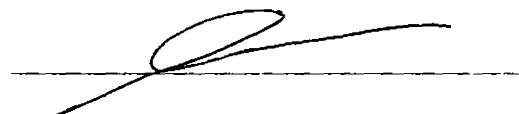
Head Department of Sociology:

Mr. Akhlaq Ahmad



Dean Faculty of Social Sciences:

Professor Dr. Nabi Bux Jumani



Dedication

To My Dearest Father Mr. M Shafi Khan My Dear Friend Mr. Moon

&

My Sweet Wife Lubna Fatima

&

My Loving Son Haseeb Khan

Acknowledgment

All the glory to Almighty ALLAH, the creator of this universe the most beneficent, the most glorious, the most merciful and sovereign whose blessing and glory flourished my thoughts and thrived my ambitions by giving me talented teachers, affectionate parents, sweet sisters, unique friends and loving wife and a very sweet son. Trembling lips and wet eyes praise for Holy Prophet Muhammad (P.B.U.H) for enlightening our conscience with the essence of faith in ALLAH, converging all his kindness and mercy upon him.

I feel much honor to express my deep regards and gratitude to my worthy supervisor Mr. Akhlaq Ahmad, who guided, helped and encourage me through every corner of difficulty that I faced. I have gained learning experience from my supervisor as he will help me a lot in my further studies. I owe my deepest gratitude to the Dr .Saif Abbasi for his pedagogic guidance, helping behaviour and keen interest throughout the course of study.

I pay my convivial thanks to my dearest ,loving and affectionate friends particularly Naeem Adil , and Moon Bhai who help me in my thesis and throughout my degree also. I also thank to all my respondents whose give me data and showed their trust on me.

I also thank to my dearest Mother in law and my wife whose always encourage me and motivation remained with me through my thesis, special thanks to my loving wife and mother in law who supporting me financially, and also special thanks to my Nani Amma who always praying for my studies .Without help and prays of these people I could have not completed my thesis so once again thank you all.

(Muhammad Tahseen Khan)

ABSTRACT

The current study was designed to investigate the effectiveness of panchayat system in district layyah. The main objectives of research was to understand and measure the effectiveness of panchayat system in the study area. The research was conducted in Punjab (layyah). In order to conduct the study three union councils were selected. The names of union council are jhakker sharista nasaib and jaman shah. Sample size of 255 respondents was drawn randomly .The data was collected through interview schedule comprising through open ended and close ended questionairs and analyzed through (SPSS) and presented in tabular form with description and interpretation. Overall results of the study showed that panchayat is playing very effective role by providing easy access, less time consuming decision implementation and above all it is very cost effective. The local communities also told that panchayat has some negative aspect and due to its composition of mostly the landlord of the area and womans were not paticipating .And some biased decision were also taken by the panchayat .On the basis of study it is suggested that panchayat has very effective role in the district layyah .Some reforms for its survival is necessary in future and these reforms demand the fair composition of the panchayat and also this system must trained the new generation for the panchayat survival and bright future.

Table of Contents

S. No	CONTENTS	Page #
	Dedication	i
	Abstract	ii
	Acknowledgement	iii
1	Chapter No. 1	1
1.0	INTRODUCTION	1
1.1	Sociological significance	4
1.2	Objective	5
2	Chapter No. 2	6
2.0	REVIEW OF LITRATURE	6
3	Chapter No. 3	15
3.0	METHODOLOGY	15
3.1	Universe	15
3.2	Justification of universe	16
3.3	The Sample and procedure	16
3.4.1	Tools of data collection	17
3.4.2	Interview schedule	17
3.4.3	Pretesting	17
3.5	Data Collection	17
3.5.1	Field experience	18

3.6	Statistical Technique	18
3.6.1	Data Analysis	18
3.6.2	Data Processing	18
3.6.3	Percentage	18
4	Chapter No 4	20
4	DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION	20
5	Chapter No 5	56
5	SUMMARY, MAJOR FINDING, CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION	56
5.1	Summary	56
5.2	Major finding	57
5.3	Conclusion	60
5.4	Suggestion	61
	REFFERENCES	62
	APPENDLX	66

LIST OF TABLES

Table #	TITLE	Page #
4.1	Distribution of respondents by their Age	20
4.2	Distribution of respondents by their marital status	21
4.3	Distribution of respondents by their education	21
4.4	Distribution of respondents by their family education	22
4.5	Distribution of respondents by their family type	23
4.6	Distribution of respondents by their family size	23
4.7	Distribution of Respondents regarding Occupation	24
4.8	Distribution of Respondents regarding Major Occupation of Household	25
4.9	Distribution of Respondents by Income	26
4.10	Distribution of Respondents by Income of Household	27
4.11	Distribution of Respondents by Income of Household	28
4.12	Number of Members in Panchayat	29
4.13	Days taken for decision	30
4.14	Indicates the right to appeal by accused.	30
4.15	Females Members in Panchayat	31
4.16	Kind of Issue Deal in Panchayat	31
4.17	Procedure of Punishment	32
4.18	Who are the Member of Panchayat	33
4.19	Implementation of Decision	33
4.20	Reaction of Panchayat	34

4.21	Frequency of Disputes	35
4.22	People Solve Dispute	36
4.23	Who Commits Crime	37
4.24	Dispute Occur Between	38
4.25	Who Compose the Panchayat	39
4.26	Panchayat is Efficient	40
4.27	Panchayat is Cost Effective	40
4.28	Panchayat is Close to Culture	41
4.29	Panchayat is convenience	41
4.30	Wittners are Authentic	42
4.31	Decision always Right	42
4.32	Freedom of Express	43
4.33	Decision According to Norms	44
4.34	People Have trust on Panchayat	45
4.35	Symbol of Solidarity	46
4.36	Decision Are Biased	47
4.37	Male Dominated System	48
4.38	Elite Class has the Power of decision	49
4.39	Panchayat Discuss non Series Issue	50
4.40	Poor Implementation of Panchayat	51
4.41	Feudal has Influence on Panchayat	52
4.42	Police Agree With Panchayat	53
4.43	Panchayat Favour	54
4.44	Panchayat Decision Involved	55

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

Panchayat literally means assembly (yet) of (Panch) wise and respected elder chosen and accepted by the village community. Traditionally these assemblies settled dispute between village and individual. (ww.http.hrw.org).

In the early societies there were different method through which those societies solved their dispute according to their values .For this they use the methods like arbitration, adjudication, mediation, and legislation. It is not necessary that all these method are performed in a society at the same time because different societies have different values and they solve their dispute according to their norms and values. The logic behind this argument is that in this world different societies are living and they have their own methods to control the social order that's why they use different methods to settle their dispute.

Some societies give punishment to the accused according to the religion rules and regulation while some other societies give punishment according to their cultural and traditional values. For this different method of solving dispute and giving punishment are very popular in different communities.

Similarly Panchayat is the south Asian political justice system .Panchayat is most popular justice system in this part of the world. In south Asia, most of the societies are traditional and they have deep believed and interest on Panchayat system. Here Panchayat justice system is more popular as compare to any other justice system. People

in this area are traditional and cultural and they prefer Panchayat system because it provides justice to these communities at home or village level and people also want to immediate solution to their problems. Panchayat is most preferred as there is no other justice system which provides justice to the people at their home.

In south Asia there are some countries in which Panchayat system has great influence like in Pakistan, Nepal, and India. In, Nepal Panchayat has deep roots and people solve their most of the disputes through Panchayat like when political crisis are occurred in Nepal, the people solve their most real problems through the Panchayat.

Similarly, in India role of Panchayat as judicial system is very important. In India most of the people are traditional and they follow Panchayat system to settle their disputes and crisis. After the independence of the India Indian government passed the laws for the Panchayat system in 1950s and 60s .Today, in India Panchayat is one of most reliable judicial system and it provides good results for the people of India.

The reason behind the success of Panchayat in India is that when Indian government are going to established laws for Panchayat it divided the seat of the member of the Panchayat at equal level among tribes and for woman also on the basis of their population. In India Panchayat has got a legal status .First legal Panchayat raj institution was made in Rajasthan, now this system is working very well and playing very effective and positive role in Indian development programs like irrigation projects, energy crisis projects and also solves the land disputes and conflicts on other matters.

Panchayat is also very popular in Pakistan. In Pakistan, most of the people are cultural traditional and religious and they want to solve the dispute through the Panchayat

system. Panchayat is very popular in tribal areas of Pakistan like Fata and known as JIRGA. Panchayat is also very popular in Baluchistan, K.P.K and in southern of Punjab.

Layyah is a land of culture and traditions and it is situated in southern Punjab and this area is also my study area. In Layyah Panchayat has a great influence on the society and people solve their dispute according to their norms and values within the Panchayat system. In this society, Panchayat is very popular and people of Layyah give prefer the Panchayat on the court system in the situation of dispute and crisis.

In this area Panchayat is working for last hundred years and this system has very deep roots in these traditional societies of district Layyah. The reason of popularity of Panchayat is that most of the people are illiterate and poor. They belong to very low income families and without Panchayat system they cannot afford other justice system, Panchayat provides them justice at their home or village level. Other reason is that people think Panchayat is more efficient system and their decisions are also according to the norms and religious values. Another positive aspect of Panchayat is that in this system people have freedom to express their opinion. Panchayat also provides justice to these communities at free of cost.

In short Panchayat system is playing a very important role in the life of the traditional people of the district Layyah. People are interested in this system that shows Panchayat is very key in these societies for any development either physical development or social development. Another positive aspect is that Panchayat performs very well in these traditional societies of Layyah and it is very success full system to settle the dispute between individuals at village community level.

1.1: Sociological significance

The judiciary is considered very important institution of Pakistan. Panchayat system is also its part and in the outer world Pakistan faced too much criticism on Panchayat decisions. The outside world thinks that this is very a bad system and it is just cruel a traditional justice system. The present study is also related with same issue and it has its own sociological importance. The research shows that Panchayat is playing very important role in the solidarity of the Pakistani society while positive or negative aspects are found in every system.

In Pakistan there has been little research on the Panchayat system .The study will fill the gaps about knowledge of Panchayat .It is a social phenomena that is affecting the society socially or physically. The study will give the information about social and cultural norms regarding Panchayat system.

1.2: Objective of study

1. To study the socio- economic characteristic of respondents
2. To explore the effectiveness of Panchayat system.
3. To study the satisfaction level of the respondents regarding panchayat system.
4. To suggest policy measures.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A survey research conducted in Gujarat on primary health care and Panchayat .The finding of research showed that Panchayat system is not doing good work in Punjab on health. Panchayat needs the process of involvement and family welfare program otherwise it is an optimal performance (Dileep, Patel, 1998).

A survey research is conducted in west Bengal and the finding showed that Panchayat system is very good data base for people for the planning and information of the policies but the problem is that the statistic data is not available. Otherwise Panchayat is well data base for people than elsewhere (Bekshi, 2008).

A survey research is conducted on the issue that water shed management and Panchayat raj institution ,the finding showed that the Panchayat raj institution plays a descent role in aspect of development guidelines to private development institutions NGOs but there is problem if political parties are not resist the Panchayat raj institution (Paro ,1998).

A research was taken out in India finding showed that Panchayat system is very good but now a days in this system the distribution of authority is on the basis of biasness like “Pani Panchayat” now a day losing its reputation in India because of involvement of political parties (Kumar, Mahapatra, 2006).

A research is conducted on Panchayat system and negotiation and findings that supporting it. This system play key role between two parties when they fail in the

procedure of negotiation and findings also showed that this system is also very important for the unity of community (Adam muz, Ponasati, 2003).

John (2004) did research on the federal Panchayat and economic performance thus result showed that the Australian economy goes downward because of issue of wages than finding showed that the economy booms because they solve their labor Panchayat wages by federal Panchayat commission.

James (1997) conducted research on Panchayat and negotiator behavior. Finding showed that Panchayat system is not able to solve every type of problems except simple ones and the Panchayat is very biased while solving disputes between two parties and it does not have accurate data and it is a strict and relation breaking system.

(Davida and matt, 1998) conducted research on Panchayat temper prove system and their results showed that Panchayat system has no exact proof finding procedure in this system both parties have right to give their witness from public, so their party who have public key it bring their witnesses and other party may fail, so the procedure is not just and pure thus chances of mistakes are there.

A survey research was conducted on the integrated Panchayat system in American Society the findings showed that in 21st century the external factors changed the Indian society but Panchayat system is still integrated in American Indian community (Malton, Stephen Lewis, 2004).

Todd Clear (2002) results showed that the community Panchayat system is very popular in providing safety to the local community and Panchayat system have broad vision in

solving the problems and achieved as remarkable success which is greater than any justice organization and it is also very popular in private sector.

(Alsob, Krishna, Disa, 1999) conducted research in the study area of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh results showed that Panchayat system is more popular in rural areas and as in India the decentralization process occurs Panchayat has got more popular at lower level governance, people are more interested in solving their problem through Panchayat.

A survey research is conducted in west of the Bengal which is the area where the Panchayat is very strong but result also shows that Panchayat system is the tool to keep the poor uneducated by the political parties because in west Bengal legal institution of Panchayat is working and the graph of primary education is on decline because of non professionalism of Panchayat administration (Poromes, 2002).

Naraya (1986) conducted research on Nepal political disorder and his findings showed that after the independence there was one of the major problem of the Nepali people was the weakness of political system because disorder was there due to authority transfer from Shah family to Rana's family then Neapolitan people designed Panchayat structure and then they get stability and economy of country increased.

Ghorpade (2002) conducted research on strengthen the Panchayat in Karnataka. His findings showed that Panchayat raj institutions play important role in development and facilitation. Findings also show that this system is very successful because of the community involvement.

Mahi (1994) conducted his research on participation of women in Panchayat in the area of Uttar Pradesh. Findings showed that the participation of women in Panchayat has

become cause of discrimination because of “Parda system” and male dominated societies also resist women to participate in Panchayat.

Ghosh (1988) finding showed that Panchayat system is contributing a lot at community and village level development and it is very good in traditional community because people to operate with this system very well. This system plays its role in irrigation and others.

Rajeswari (1999) conducted research on organizing the un organize and his findings showed that people have resources but they do not know the ways through which they come on the screen and compete the capitalistic system. The results show that Panchayat plays very important role to organize good things in different sectors like policies implementation at community level.

Tulsi (1982) conducted research and his findings showed that the Panchayat system play very important role in the crisis of Nepal and they elected prime minister through this system but the problem still exist in this system because of shot sighted policy of its leadership.

(Behar, Yameen, 2003) conducted a research on increasing women net work on Panchayat. His findings showed that women are playing very important role through Panchayat and in the development of civil society because women are mostly learned in Panchayat but problem is that leadership is elected from elite class for Panchayat.

Thorner (1954) conducted research on Panchayat and his findings showed that Panchayat system is very successful in traditional communities at village level. The results showed

that Panchayat also plays key role in solving the disputes of local communities at village level. Panchayat is successful because of elder members of its system.

In the west of the Bengal Panchayat role in rural development is very important and Panchayat is very successful at village level this system is also very successful in solving the problems of land reforms/disputes. This system may perform better if endow with power and authority (Dasgupta, 1988).

Mahi (2004) in Panchayat cast and patriarchy system does matter a lot and this tradition is being practiced from generation to generation for thousands of years even leader of the Panchayat is usually illiterate results also shows that participation of women in Panchayat could be more effective.

Pande (2002) made research in Karnataka a district where government has widely spread the Panchayat system by keeping in mind that through this system of decentralization, the poor community is empowered. Panchayat also play a role in this area to elect their representative and in this system they elect their representative through Panchayat and got easy approach to their leadership.

Pal (2004) conducted research on Panchayat and his finding showed that the policy of Indian government to empower the local community through Panchayat has worked and finding also showed that this system plays very key role in rural areas for development like launching of any project for development of community.

(Bard Han, Dalip, 2004) conducted research on the poverty alleviation efforts of Panchayat in west Bengal and the results showed that Panchayat system plays an

important role in implementation of various poverty programs in west Bengal including land reforms, delivery of credit, Panchayat also generate employment for poor people.

Robbins (1962) conducted research on Indian judicial Panchayat and his findings showed that Panchayat is very useful at local community level to solve the disputes of the people. Findings also showed that judicial Panchayat also achieves goal at local communities very well.

(Govinda, T.r, 2011) conducted a research on Panchayat and economic development. The result showed that Panchayat plays a role of capitalist in the development of the community. If government give more confidence to local Panchayat it may give much better performance but there are also some side effects of this system that people of Panchayat are usually not more literate otherwise this is very a good system.

(Shashi, Shani, 2011) described that the participation of the women in Panchayat raj institution is very important through which a woman may fulfilled the political social and economic space for women and however problem is that women member in Panchayat are not included permanently and no importance is given to their final decision and patriarchal system also affect Panchayat system very badly.

Johnson (2003) conducted research on decentralization in India and his findings showed that decentralization, most of the time in developing countries, occurred but failed. But when this process occurred in India, it discovered its distance very successfully because of Panchayat system. It has also showed that if in Panchayat where women belong to elite they do not empower the poor group in society.

P.R, Nayak (2001) conducted research in Asaam on Panchayat raj institution. Findings showed that decentralization ,is very old phenomena and it is not succeeded in most of times because in this process upper level community is involved and it does not involve the community in the implementation of decentralization process .If it is occurred through Panchayat it may succeed because of involvement of local community group.

Gosh, kishnaya (1999) conducted a survey on methodology of the planning on the gram Panchayat level and concluded that in the development of any program. Planning is very important and if this planning is made through Panchayat system it can work very well. Through Panchayat Bengal has been made more progressive. Findings also showed that the participation of the people in Panchayat is very important.

Siraj (2010) conducted research in west of the Bengal in India to ensure and effectiveness of Panchayat system. Findings of the researcher showed that Indian government give power to local bodies in the shape of decentralization through Panchayat system and this system works very well. The results also showed that if information system of Panchayat becomes good then it will perform better.

Radhu (2006) conducted research on the basis of the impact of women reservation on Panchayat. This research was conducted in south of India and findings showed that the women work equal to men if they are chosen from the Panchayat system from the bottom of local communities.

Patel (2011) research was conducted on the factors of reservations in Panchayat raj in Gujarat district. Results showed that the Panchayat system after independence under

taken by elite people and from that day this system destroyed opportunities of local communities. It is necessary for Panchayat future to endow with power and authority.

(Minan, Sudha, 2011) conducted study on grass root democracy and the Panchayat raj in India. This system played very important role to reutilizing the nation and the system. Findings also showed that after the independence Indian government developed Panchayat raj in different states and got good results. According to World Bank Indian economy performs better than any else in the world.

Deberaj (2009) conducted research on Orisa "Pani Panchayat" which is doing a project on irrigation management. Findings showed that their project is successful only due to Panchayat system because of the involvements of local people are included. Finding also supporting Panchayat system if it is based on informative structure.

A survey research is conducted on the elite class that is holding key position/authority in grama Panchayat. Findings of research showed that it is necessary for economic development that local people are involved in planning at Panchayat level but here situation is quite different. The argument of local community is not included in Panchayat decision and elite people usually hold the positions (Rajeshkar, Manjula, 2011).

(Kumar , Kumari, 2010) conducted a research on Panchayat and results showed that only Panchayat is useless until and unless it must be equipped with ICT and educated people must participate in Panchayat. Only Panchayat would perform better for development of stake holders (citizens)

A survey research was conducted on decentralization and participation on improving and empowering condition of poor and Panchayat but findings showed that Panchayat is more

purified system than decenteralization.through the grama Panchayat village level and involvement of local community than result of Panchayat (Misra, dev, 2008).

A research was conducted on court and Panchayat. The findings showed that whose economic circle belongs to court particularly advocate do not supporting the Panchayat system but in traditional societies Panchayat system is more popular because its member belongs to common people. In this system the chances of development are more than decentralization (Robert, 1982).

Madhora (1990) conducted research on Panchayat system and his findings showed that generally Panchayat is assumed to be the ideal institution for decentralization but valuable for regenerating the environment. The findings also showed that Panchayat has often become the source of increasing tension among the villagers and findingnot support this system.

B.k (1984) conducted research on Panchayat raj law in the area of Karnataka and the results showed that in Karnataka different Panchayat are working and people are having different views and perception about Panchayat system containing the positive and negative as well.

Dr sharzaman taizi (2007) conduted research on panchayat system and their finding showed that the paktun people rae more interested in panchayat system and they solve all their problems by the panchayat

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

Following chapter indicates the methodology through which present research has been conducted. The research was conducted to show the positive and negative aspect of Panchayat regarding their design in the rural communities of district layyah. The quantitative research design was used to check the relationship between different variables and data was collected from the selected samples with the help of interview schedule. Research methodology is defined as the scientific method or procedure used for the collection of data and information". (Nachemias and Nachemias 1981) research methodology is the logic of scientific procedure. Methodological technique and way of analyzing the observation are important to sociological pursuits and empirical research. It helps us to describe and explain research design and techniques of research. The validity and precision of a study may give misleading picture unless the study has not been put to rigorous and scientific methodology (Neman 2001) the purpose of following is to explain the tools techniques and conceptualization and operationalization of the key concept used in the study. Various tools and techniques engaged for data collection analyses and discussion of the data.

3.1: UNIVERSE

Any set of individuals or objects having a common observable characteristics in research constitute a universe of the study (dixon1957) universe or population is defined as the total number of people living within a territory" (neuman, 2001). The entire group from which a sample is chosen is known as the population or universe. The purpose of the

present study is to understand .The positive and negative effect of Panchayat. For this research study Panchayat of the local communities of district layyah taken. The universe for the present study was the rural areas of layyah.

3.2: JUSTIFICATION OF UNIVERSE

The area of district Layyah was selected for this study. There are 44 union councils in three Tehsils of district Layyah. For the present study, 3 union councils from rural areas were selected randomly. These union councils were the universe of the study. Almost every union council consists of around fifteen villages.

3.3: THE SAMPLE AND PROCEDURE

Sample refers to a smaller representation of a larger whole. (Googe and halt 1957) while sampling is strategy of choosing the sample from the given population. Sampling is mostly used in social research, especially in survey and non reactive research technique. It is more economical and efficient to conduct research on samples rather than to study the entire population. For the current study 3 union councils out of 44 from the rural areas were selected randomly. The researcher interviewed all the 255 respondents who were affected by the Panchayat decisions directly or indirectly through purposive sampling technique.

3.4.1: TOOLS OF DATA COLLECTION

3.4.2: INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

Detailed interviews are essential to get deep information and data. The interviews were conducted with the help of the interview schedule and questionnaire for the locals. The

data was collected in face to face situation interview schedule refers to a formal meeting b/w the dependents and interviewers. Interview schedule refers to the questions formulated according to the requirement of research objective. It is a collect the accurate data. Questionnaire prepared in English but at the time of interview the local language was also be used to ask the question from the respondents. Then data was collected to face to face situation.

3.4.3: PRE-TESTING

Pretesting is a final trial of questionnaire schedule prior to the full scale administration before the collection of real data in field; it is required to test the accuracy and information, what is got by interviewing schedule? To achieve this goal the questionnaire was over tasted on the respondents. At the earlier stage, same of the questions in questionnaire were opened by collecting.

3.5: DATA COLLECTION

The most important part of the research work is data collection because all the study is based on the data. The data was collected in 10 days by researcher himself in a face to face interview.

3.5.1: FIELD EXPERIENCE

Data was collected from the local communities of district Layyah. During the data collection most of respondent were not aware of social research and considered student to be non-government work organization (NGO) workers collecting data. The study objectives were explained to the respondent. Some respondents felt hesitation to

discuss Panchayat. The researcher had to assure them that the information would be kept confidential and their names would not be shown in the research report

3.6: STATISTICAL TECHNIQUE

3.6.1: DATA ANALYSIS

In order to find out the affect of Panchayat, an analysis has been done with the help of simple tabular analysis, based on Percentage and frequencies

3.6.2: DATA PROCESSING

After completion of data collection, the data was coded. The social science software program SPSS (statistical package for social science) was used for statistical processing.

3.6.3: PERCENTAAGE

The purpose of using percentaage is to simplify quantitative characteristic in to numerical form. Second, percentage reduces frequency distribution to a common base. Percentage were calculated with the following formula

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100$$

Where P=Percentage

N=Total Frequency

F=Frequency of Class

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS AND ANALYSIS PRESENTATION

This Chapter focuses on the analysis and presentation of data on the subject issue from study area. Since the study is located in quantitative research; therefore, Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) was used for analysis of first hand information. This data has been presented in tables with the explanation and description; keeping in view the objectivity of data, the researcher has tried to present the data without incorporating his liking and disliking.

Table 4.1: Distribution of respondents by their Age

Age of the respondents		
Age	Frequency	Percentage
Below 25	16	06.27
26 – 35	48	18.83
36 – 45	62	24.31
46 – 55	46	18.04
Above 55	83	32.55
Total	255	100

Table 4.1 indicates the age of respondents. The table reveals that 06.27% respondents were below the age of 25 years, 18.83% were in the category of "26-35", 24.31% were prevailed in category of 36 – 45, 18.04 % respondent were represent the category of 46 – 55 and 32.55% were in the category of above 55. The current table shows that the majority of the respondent 32.55% was present in the category of above 55.

Table 4.2: Distribution of respondents by their marital status

Marital Status of the Respondent		
Marital Status	Frequency	Percentage
Married	246	96.5
Unmarried	09	03.5
Total	255	100

Table 4.2 indicates the marital status of the respondents. The table shows that 96.5% Respondents were married and 3.5% respondents were unmarried. The current table shows that that majority of the respondents 96.5% were married.

4.3: Distribution of respondents by their education

Education of Respondent		
Education	Frequency	Percentage
Illiterate	112	43.92
Primary	20	7.84
Middle	34	13.33
Matriculation	62	24.32
Above Matriculation	27	10.59
Total	255	100

Table 4.3 shows the education of the respondents. Table reveals that 43.92% respondents were illiterate 7.84% were Primary 13.33% respondents were middle 24.32% respondents were matriculation and 10.59% respondents were above matriculation. The current table shows that that majority of the respondents 43.92% were illiterate.

Table 4.4: Distribution of respondents by their family education

Education of family (Other than respondent)		
Education	Frequency	Percentage
Illiterate	96	37.64
Primary	13	5.10
Middle	23	9.02
Matriculation	54	21.18
Above Matriculation	69	27.06
Total	255	100

Table 4.4 indicates the education of house hold (other than respondent). Table shows that 37.64% respondents were illiterate 5.10% were primary 9.02% were middle 21.18% were matriculation and 27.06% were above metric. The current table reveal that majority of the respondents 37.64% were illiterate.

Table 4.5: Distribution of respondents by their family type

Family type of the Respondent		
Family Type	Frequency	Percentage
Nuclear	87	34.10
Joint	168	65.90
Extended	0	0.00
Total	255	100

Table 4.5 indicates the family type of respondents. Table reveals that 34.10% respondents were exist in nuclear family type 65.90% were in nuclear family type and 0.00% respondents were living in extended family. The current table reveals that majority of the respondents 65.90% were lived in joint family.

Table 4.6: Distribution of respondents by their family size

Family Size of the Respondent		
Household Size	Frequency	Percentage
1-5	43	16.87
6-10	122	47.84
Above 10	90	35.29
Total	255	100

Table 4.6 shows the family size of the respondents. Table shows that 16.87% respondents were in the category of 1-5, 47.84% respondents were in the category of 6-10 and 35.29% respondents were in the category of above 10. The current table reveals that majority of the respondents 47.84% were in the category of 6-10.

4.7: Distribution of Respondents regarding Occupation

Occupation	Respondent Occupation	
	Frequency	Percentage
Agriculture	181	70.98
Government Job	31	12.15
Private Job	07	02.70
Business	08	03.14
Skilled Labour	06	02.40
Unskilled Labour	22	08.63
Total	255	100

Table 4.7 indicates the occupation of the respondents. Table reveals that 70.98 % respondents were belongs to agriculture 12.15 % were belongs to govt. job 02.70 % were belongs to private job 03.14 % belongs to business 02.40 % belongs to skilled labour 08.63 % belongs to unskilled labour. The current table reveals that majority of the respondents 70.98% were belongs to agriculture.

4.8: Distribution of Respondents regarding Major Occupation of Household

Occupation	Family Occupation(Other than Respondent)	
	Frequency	Percentage
Agriculture	196	76.86
Government Job	24	09.41
Private Job	09	03.53
Skilled Labour	19	07.45
Unskilled Labour	07	02.75
Total	255	100

Table 4.8 indicates the major occupation of household. The current table reveals that 76.86 % respondent related to agriculture, 09.41 % related to government job, 3.53 % were private job, 07.45 % were present in the category of Skilled Labour and rest of 02.75 % respondents were in the category of unskilled labour. The table shows that majority of the respondent 76.86% were related to the occupation of agriculture.

Table 4.9: Distribution of Respondents by Income

Income of Respondents		
Income Groups	Frequency	Percentage
Up to 10,000	161	63.13
10,001 – 15,000	47	18.43
15,001– 20,000	40	15.70
Above 20,000	07	02.74
Total	255	100

Table 4.9 indicates the distribution of the respondents on the basis of their income 63.13 % of the respondents were their income up to ten thousand while 18.43 % were in between ten to fifteen thousand .15.70 % were their income between 15 to 20 thousand while only 2.47 were their income above twenty thousand rupees. The table shows that majority of the respondent 63.13% were income up to ten thousand.

Table 4.10: Distribution of Respondents by Income of Household

Income of Household (Other than Respondents)		
Income Groups	Frequency	Percentage
Up to 10,000	153	60.00
10,001 – 15,000	49	19.22
15,001– 20,000	42	16.47
Above 20,000	11	04.31
Total	255	100

In table 4.10 the distribution of respondents is categorized on the basis of their household income. 60 % of the respondents were their house hold income up to 10,000 rupees while 19.22 % were in between 10 to 15,000.16.47 % were between 15 to 20,000 and 4.31 were above 20,000. The table shows that majority of the house hold income (other than respondents) 60.00% were up to ten thousand.

Table 4.11: Distribution of Respondents by Expenditures of Household

Expenditures of Household		
Income Groups	Frequency	Percentage
Up to 10,000	157	61.57
10,001 – 15,000	51	20.00
15,001 – 20,000	42	16.47
Above 20,000	05	01.96
Total	255	100

Table 4.11 indicates the expenditure of the house hold. Table indicates that 61.57 % respondents were expenditure up to ten thousand 20.00 % were expenditure between the category of ten to fifteen thousand 16.47 % between the category of fifteen to twenty thousand and 01.96 % were expenditure above twenty thousand. The table shows that majority of the house hold 61.57% expenditure was up to ten thousand.

Table 4.12: Number of Members in Panchayat

No. of Members in Panchayat		
No. of Members	Frequency	Percentage
1-3	29	11.37
4-6	199	78.04
7-9	24	09.41
Above 9	03	01.18
Total	255	100

Table 4.12 indicates the number of member in Panchayat .Table reveals that 11.37 % respondents says that in Panchayat one to three members are participate 78.04 % says that four to six member are participate 09.41 % says that seven to nine member are participate 01.18 % says that above nine member are participate 01.18 . The table shows that majority of the respondents 78.04% says that in Panchayat four to six member were participate.

Table4.13 Days taken for decision

Days taken For Decision		
Days	Frequency	Percentage
1-5	69	27.06
6-10	177	69.41
Above 10	09	03.53
Total	255	100

Table 4.13 indicates the days taken by Panchayat for decision. Table shows that 27.06 % Panchayat were taken one to five days for decision in Panchayat 69.41 % takes the six to ten days for decision 03.53 % takes the above ten days for decision. The table shows that majority of the Panchayat 69.41% takes the six to ten days for the decision.

Table 4.14 indicates the right to appeal by accused.

Right to Appeal by Accused		
Right to Appeal	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	21	08.20
No	234	91.80
Total	255	100

Table shows that 08.20 % were accused for appeal 91.80 % were no right for appeal. The table indicates that majority of the accused (91.80) were no right for appeal.

Table 4.15: Females Members in Panchayat

Female Members in Panchayat		
Females in Panchayat	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	35	13.70
No	220	86.30
Total	255	100

Table 4.15 indicates the participation of female in Panchayat. Table shows that 13.70 % respondent says that women are the member of Panchayat while 86.30 % say that women were not participate in Panchayat. The table shows that majority of the respondents 86.30% says that women were not participating in Panchayat.

Table 4.16: Kind of Issue Deal in Panchayat

Kind of Issue Deal in Panchayat		
Issue Deal in Panchayat	Frequency	Percentage
Murder	05	02.00
Theft	32	12.50
Rape	02	0.80
Land Conflicts	05	02.00
All	211	82.70
Total	255	100

10922
Table 4.16 indicates the kind of issue which deals in Panchayat. Table shows that 2.00 % murder issue are discuss in Panchayat 12.5 % theft issues are discuss 0.80 % rape 2.00 % land conflicts and 82.70 % all other issues were discuss and these issues were dynamics types not same type of nature. The tables shows that majority of the issues 82.70% which were discuss in Panchayat are related to all nature of crimes are discuss.

Table 4.17: Procedure of Punishment

Procedure of Punishment	Frequency	Percentage
Physical	09	03.50
Economical	219	86.00
Social	20	07.80
All	07	02.70
Total	255	100

Table 4.17 indicates Procedure of Punishment in Panchayat .Table 4.17 reveals that 03.50 % Panchayat leaders give the Physical Punishment while 85.90 % give Economical 07.80 % give Social and 02.70 % give all these punishment to the accused. The table shows that majority of the respondents 86% says that Panchayat give the Economical Punishment to the criminal,

Table 4.18: Who are the Member of Panchayat

Who are the Member of Panchayat		
Who are the Member	Frequency	Percentage
Middle Class	37	14.50
Upper	218	85.50
Lower	0	0.00
Total	255	100

Table 4.18 shows that who are the member of Panchayat. Table shows that 14.50 % member of Panchayat belong to the middle class 85.50 % belong to the upper class while 0.00 % belongs to lower class. Table shows that majority of the member 85.50% belongs to the upper class.

Table 4.19: Implementation of Decision

Implementation of Decision		
Decision Implementation	Frequency	Percentage
By Force	50	02.00
By Negotiation	215	84.30
Politics	35	13.70
Total	255	100

Table 4.19 reveals the Implementation of Decision in Panchayat system. Table shows 2.00 % Implementation of Decision is process by force 84.30 % were by negotiation while only 13.70 % Implementation of Decision were process by force. Table reveals that majority 84.30% of the Panchayat decision implementation were by Negotiation.

Table 4.20: Reaction of Panchayat

Reaction of Panchayat		
Panchayat Reaction	Frequency	Percentage
Arrange Panchayat Again	29	11.40
Refer to Court	199	78.00
Refer to Politician	27	10.60
Total	255	.100

Table 4.20 shows the reaction of Reaction of Panchayat in case of decision disobeys. Table reveals that 11.40 % respondents agree on this argument that in case of disobey Panchayat is re arrange 78.00 % says that they refer to court while 10.60 % says that they refer to politicians. Table shows that majority 78% Panchayat refer to court.

Table 4.21: Frequency of Disputes

Frequency of Disputes		
Frequency of Disputes	Frequency	Percentage
Frequently	60	02.40
Never	32	12.50
Rare	212	83.10
All	50	02.00
Total	255	100

Table 4.21 shows the Frequency of Disputes. Table reveals that 02.40 % respondents says that disputes are occur Frequently 12.50 says that disputes are not occur in dist layyah 83.10 % says disputes occur but rare while 02.00 says that all these disputes are occur. Table also shows that majority 83.10% respondents agree on that point disputes occur but rare in layyah.

Table 4.22: People Solve Dispute

People Solve Dispute		
People Solve Dispute	Frequency	Percentage
By Court	50	02.00
By Panchayat	224	87.80
By Police	17	06.70
By Politician	09	3.50
Total	255	100

Table 4.22 indicates that how People Solve their Dispute. Table shows that 02.00 % people solve their dispute by Court 87.80 % people solve their dispute by Panchayat 06.70 % people solve their dispute by police while 3.50 % people solve their dispute by Politician. Table shows that majority of the people 87.80 % people solve their dispute by Panchayat.

Table 4.23: Who Commits Crime

Who Commit Crime		
Who Commit Crime	Frequency	Percentage
Children	01	0.40
Male	235	92.20
Female	04	01.60
Old	15	05.90
Total	255	100

Table 4.23 indicates that who commit the Crime. Table shows that 0.40 % children were commit the crime 92.20 % male were commit the crime 01.60 % female are commit the crime while 05.90 % old were commit the crime. Table shows that mostly 92.20 % male are commits crime.

Table 4.24: Dispute Occur Between

Dispute Occur Between		
Dispute Occur Between	Frequency	Percentage
Community to Community	28	11.00
Feudal to Feudal	21	8.20
Feudal to community	04	01.60
Poor to Community	200	78.40
All	02	0.80
Total	255	100

Table 4.24 reveals the results of those people who mostly dispute with each another. Table shows that 11.00 % respondents says that disputes occur between Community to Community 8.20 % respondents says that disputes occur between Feudal to Feudal 01.60 % respondents says that disputes occur between Feudal to community 78.40 % respondents says that disputes occur between Poor to Community while 0.80 % says that disputes occur between all of them. Table shows that majority 78.40 % disputes occur between poor to community.

Table 4.25: Who Compose the Panchayat

Who Compose Panchayat		
Who Compose Panchayat	Frequency	Percentage
Land lard	208	81.60
Community	09	03.50
Politician	15	05.90
All	22	08.60
Community and Politics	01	0.40
Total	255	100

Table 4.25 shows that who compose Panchayat. Table shows that 81.60 % respondents says that land lard compose the Panchayat 03.50 % respondents says that Panchayat is compose by the community 05.90 % respondents says that Panchayat is compose by the politician 08.60 % respondents says that Panchayat is compose by the all these people 0.40 % respondents says that Panchayat is compose by the Community and Politician. The current table shows that majority 81.60 % respondents say that land lard compose the Panchayat.

Table 4.26: Panchayat is Efficient

Panchayat is Efficient		
Panchayat is Efficient	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	251	98.40
No	04	01.60
Total	255	100

Table 4.26 shows that Panchayat is Efficient. Table shows that 98.40 % respondents say that Panchayat is Efficient while 01.60 % respondents say that Panchayat is not efficient. The current table shows that majority 98.40% respondents say that Panchayat is Efficient.

Table 4.27: Panchayat is Cost Effective

Panchayat is Cost Effective		
Panchayat Cost Effective	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	254	99.60
No	01	0.40
Total	255	100

Table shows that 99.60 % respondents say that Panchayat is Cost Effective while 0.40 % respondents say that Panchayat is not Cost Effective. The current table shows that almost all 99.60% respondents say that Panchayat is cost Effective.

Table 4.28: Panchayat is Close to Culture

Panchayat is Close to Culture		
Close to Culture	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	254	99.60
No	01	0.40
Total	255	100

Table 4.28 shows that Panchayat is Close to Culture Table shows that 99.60 % respondents says that Panchayat is Close to Culture while 0.40 % respondents says that Panchayat is

not Close to Culture. The current table shows that majority 99.60 % respondents say that Panchayat is Close to Culture.

Table 4.29: Panchayat is convenience

Panchayat is convenience		
Panchayat is convenience	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	255	100
No	0	0.00
Total	255	100

Table 4.29 shows that Panchayat is convenience. Table shows that 100 % respondents say that Panchayat is convenience while 0.00 % respondents say that Panchayat is not convenience. The current table shows that majority 100 % respondents say that Panchayat is convenience.

Table 4.30: Wittners are Authentic

Wittners are Authentic		
Wittners are Authentic	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	253	99.20
No	02	0.80
Total	255	100

Table 4.30 shows results for witness which is use in Panchayat. Table shows that 99.20 % respondents says that in Panchayat witness is very Authentic while 0.80 %

respondents says that Panchayat witness is not Authentic. The current table shows that majority 99.20 % respondents say that Panchayat witness is very Authentic.

Table 4.31: Decision always Right

Decision always Right		
Decision always Right	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	248	97.30
No	07	02.70
Total	255	100

Table 4.31 indicates the results for Panchayat decision. Table shows that 97.30 % respondents says that Panchayat Decision is always Right while 02.70 % respondents says that Panchayat Decision is always not Right .The current table shows that majority 97.30 % respondents says that Panchayat Decision is always Right.

Table 4.32: Freedom of Express

Freedom of Express		
Freedom of Express	Frequency	Percentage
Agree	250	98.00
Dis-Agree	01	0.40
Strongly Agree	03	01.20
Strongly Dis-Agree	01	0.40
Agree To Some Extent	0	0.00
Total	255	100

Table 4.32 indicates that people have freedom to express their opinion. Table shows that 98.00 % respondents were agree that people have freedom to express their opinion in

Panchayat while 0.40 % were Dis-agree 01.20 % respondents are Strongly Agree on this argument 0.40 % respondents were Strongly Dis-Agree with this argument and 0.00 % respondents were Agree To Some Extent. The current table shows that majority 98.00 % respondents were agree on this argument that people have freedom to express their opinion.

Table 4.33: Decision According to Norms

Decision According to Norms		
According to Norms	Frequency	Percentage
Agree	243	95.30
Dis-Agree	0	0.00
Strongly Agree	0	0.00
Strongly Dis-Agree	11	04.30
Agree To Some Extent	01	0.40
Total	255	100

Table 4.33 indicates that Panchayat Decision is According to norms. Table shows that 95.30 % respondents were agree that Panchayat Decision is According to norms 0.00 % were Dis-agree 0.00 % respondents were Strongly Agree on this argument 04.30 % respondents were Strongly Dis-Agree with this argument and 0.40 % respondents were Agree To Some Extent. The current table shows that majority 95.30 % respondents were agreeing on this argument that Panchayat Decisions According to Norms.

Table 4.34: People Have trust on Panchayat

People Have trust on Panchayat		
People trust on Panchayat	Frequency	Percentage
Agree	250	98.00
Dis-Agree	0	0.00
Strongly Agree	04	01.6
Strongly Dis-Agree	01	0.40
Agree To Some Extent	0	0.00
Total	255	100

Table 4.34 indicates the people trust on Panchayat. Table shows that 98.00 % respondents were agree that people have trust on Panchayat 0.00 % were Dis-agree, 01.6 % respondents were Strongly Agree on this argument 0.40 % respondents were Strongly Dis-Agree with this argument and 0.00 % respondents were Agree To Some Extent. The current table shows that majority 98.00 % respondents were agree on this argument that people have trust on Panchayat.

Table 4.35: Symbol of Solidarity

Symbol of Solidarity		
Symbol of Solidarity	Frequency	Percentage
Agree	247	96.90
Dis-Agree	02	0.80
Strongly Agree	04	01.60
Strongly Dis-Agree	01	0.40
Agree To Some Extent	01	0.40
Total	255	100

Table 4.35 reveals that Panchayat is the Symbol of Solidarity. Table shows that 96.90 % respondents were agree that Panchayat is the Symbol of Solidarity 0.80 % were Dis-agree 01.60 % respondents were Strongly Agree on this argument 0.40 % respondents were Strongly Dis-Agree with this argument and 0.40 % respondents were Agree To Some Extent. The current table shows that majority 96.90 % respondents were agree on this argument that Panchayat is the Symbol of Solidarity.

Table 4.36: Decision Are Biased

Decision Are Biased		
Decision Are Biased	Frequency	Percentage
Agree	241	94.5
Dis-Agree	10	3.9
Strongly Agree	4	1.6
Strongly Dis-Agree	0	0.00
Agree To Some Extent	0	0.00
Total	255	100

Table 4.36 reveals that Panchayat Decision Are Biased. Table shows that 94.5% respondents were agree that Panchayat Decision Are Biased 3.9 % were Dis-agree 1.6 % respondents were Strongly Agree on this argument 0.00% respondents were Strongly Dis-Agree with this argument and 0.00 % respondents were Agree To Some Extent. The current table shows that majority 94.5 % respondents were agreeing on this argument that Panchayat Decision Are Biased.

Table 4.37: Male Dominated System

Male Dominated System		
Male Dominated System	Frequency	Percentage
Agree	247	96.9
Dis-Agree	4	1.6
Strongly Agree	4	1.6
Strongly Dis-Agree	0	0.00
Agree To Some Extent	0	0.00
Total	255	100

Table 4.37 reveals that Panchayat system is only male dominated system. Table shows that 96.9 % respondents were agree that Panchayat system is male dominated system 1.6 % were Dis-agree 1.6 % respondents are Strongly Agree on this argument 0.00 % respondents were Strongly Dis-Agree with this argument and 0.0 % respondents were Agree To Some Extent. The current table shows that majority 96.9 % respondents were agree on this argument that Panchayat system is only male dominated system.

Table 4.38: Elite Class has the Power of decision

Elite Class has the Power of decision		
Elite Class has the Power	Frequency	Percentage
Agree	231	90.60
Dis-Agree	21	08.20
Strongly Agree	03	01.20
Strongly Dis-Agree	0	0.00
Agree To Some Extent	0	0.00
Total	255	100

Table 4.38 reveals that in Panchayat system Elite Class has the Power of decision. Table shows that 90.60 % respondents were agree that in Panchayat system Elite Class has the Power of decision 08.20 % were Dis-agree 01.20 % respondents were Strongly Agree on this argument 0.00 % respondents were Strongly Dis-Agree with this argument and 0.00 % respondents were Agree to Some Extent. The current table shows that majority 90.60 % respondents were agree on this argument that in Panchayat Elite Class has the Power of decision.

Table 4.39: Panchayat Discuss non Series Issue

Panchayat Discuss non Series Issue		
Discuss non Series Issue	Frequency	Percentage
Agree	246	96.50
Dis-Agree	04	01.60
Strongly Agree	05	02.00
Strongly Dis-Agree	0	0.00
Agree To Some Extent	0	0.00
Total	255	100

Table 4.39 reveals that Panchayat always discuss non Series Issue. Table shows that 96.50 % respondents were agree that Panchayat always Discuss non Series Issue 1.60 % were Dis-agree 02.00 % respondents were Strongly Agree on this argument 0.00 % respondents were Strongly Dis-Agree with this argument and 0.00 % respondents were Agree To Some Extent. The current table shows that majority 96.50 % respondents were agree on this argument that Panchayat Discuss non Serious Issue.

Table 4.40: Poor Implementation of Panchayat

Poor Implementation of Panchayat		
Poor Implementation	Frequency	Percentage
Agree	239	93.70
Dis-Agree	13	05.10
Strongly Agree	03	01.20
Strongly Dis-Agree	0	0.00
Agree To Some Extent	0	0.00
Total	255	100

Table 4.40 indicates Poor Implementation of Panchayat. Table shows that 93.70 % respondents were agree on Poor Implementation of Panchayat 05.10 % were Dis-agree 01.20 % respondents were Strongly Agree on this argument 0.00 % respondents were Strongly Dis-Agree with this argument and 0.00 % respondents were Agree To Some Extent. The current table shows that majority 93.70 % respondents were agree on Poor Implementation of Panchayat.

Table 4.41: Feudal has Influence on Panchayat

Feudal has Influence on Panchayat		
Feudal has Influence	Frequency	Percentage
Agree	234	91.80
Dis-Agree	15	05.90
Strongly Agree	05	02.00
Strongly Dis-Agree	0	0.00
Agree To Some Extent	01	0.40
Total	255	100

Table 4.41 indicates that Feudal has Influence on Panchayat. Table shows that % 91.80 respondents were agree on this argument that Feudal has Influence on Panchayat 05.90 % were Dis-agree 02.00 % respondents were Strongly Agree on this argument 0.00 % respondents were Strongly Dis-Agree with this argument and 0.40 % respondents were Agree To Some Extent. The current table shows that majority 91.80% respondents were agree on this argument that Feudal has Influence on Panchayat.

Table 4.42: Police Agree With Panchayat

Police Agree With Panchayat		
Police Agree	Frequency	Percentage
Agree	249	97.60
Dis-Agree	04	01.60
Strongly Agree	02	0.80
Strongly Dis-Agree	0	0.00
Agree To Some Extent	0	0.00
Total	255	100

Table 4.42 indicates that police is agree with Panchayat decisions. Table shows that 97.60% respondents were agree on this argument that police is agree with Panchayat decisions 01.60 % were Dis-agree 0.80 % respondents are Strongly Agree 0.00 % respondent were Strongly Dis-Agree 0.00. % respondent were Agree to Some Extent. The current table shows that majority 97.60 % respondents were agree on this argument that police is agree with Panchayat decisions.

Table 4.43: Panchayat Favour

Panchayat Favour		
Panchayat Favour	Frequency	Percentage
Poor	02	0.80
Rich	251	98.40
Politician	01	0.40
All	01	0.40
None	02	0.80
Total	255	100

Table 4.43 indicates Panchayat Favour specific group. Table shows that 0.80 % respondents says that Panchayat favor the poor people 98.40 % respondents says that Panchayat favor rich people 0.40 % respondents says that Panchayat favor politician 0.40 % respondents says that Panchayat favor all these above peoples and 0.80 % respondents says that Panchayat favor none. The current table shows that the majority of the people 98.40% respondents favor rich.

Table 4.44: Panchayat Decision Involved

Police Agree With Panchayat		
Police Agree	Frequency	Percentage
Politics	183	71.80
Corruption	01	0.40
Feudalism	03	01.20
All	68	26.70
Total	255	100

Table 4.44 indicates that Panchayat Decision Involved deferent tool of corruption. Table shows that 71.80 % respondents says that in Panchayat decision politics is involve 0.40 says % corruptions involve 01.20 % says Feudalism involve 26.70 % says all these peoples are involve. The current table shows that majority 71.80 % respondents are agree on that argument that in Panchayat Politics Corruption Feudalism is involved.

CHAPTER FIVE

Summary, Major findings, Conclusion and Suggestion

5.1: SUMMARY

The panchayat has great influence in the lives of the traditional society of southern areas of Punjab particularly in layyah. Panchayat is playing vey important role in solving so many problems of every tribes in traditional community. Panchayat also give the socio economic benefit to these communities. The people also have trust on panchayat because panchayat have provided the justice at their home free of cost .In the traditional societies this system is very popular because of their true decisions. Panchayat has now got the legal status in some communities and it is also very good system in providing the justice to the poor people. Panchayat has very positive role in solving deputies and providing the justice to the people at a very efficient and vey cost effective way. So panchayat is playing key role for the solidarity of the society.

5.2: MAJOR FINDINGS

- The majority of the respondent 32.55% was above 55 years age.
- The majority of the respondents 96.5% were married.
- The majority of the respondents 43.92% were illiterate.
- The majority of the respondents 37.64% were illiterate.
- The majority of the respondents 65.90% were lived in joint family.
- The majority of the respondents 47.84 % have six to ten family members.
- The majority of the respondents 70.98% belong to agriculture.
- The majority of the respondent 76.86% was related to the occupation of agriculture.
- The majority of the respondent 63.13% has income up to ten thousand.
- The majority of the house holds income (other than respondents) 60.00% have up to ten thousand.
- The majority of the house hold 61.57% expenditure are up to ten thousand.
- The majority of the respondents 78.04% say that in Panchayat four to six members are participate.
- The majority of the Panchayat 69.41% take the six to ten days for the decision.
- The majority of the accused 91.80% have no right for appeal
- The majority of the respondents 86.30% say that women do not participate in Panchayat.
- The majority of the issues 82.70% which are discussing in Panchayat are related to all nature of crimes are discussing.

- The majority of the respondents 86% say that Panchayat gives the Economical Punishment to the criminal,
- The majority of the member 85.50% belongs to the upper class.
- The majority 84.30% of the Panchayat decision implementation is by Negotiation.
- The majority 78% Panchayat refer to court.
- The majority 83.10% respondents agree on the point that disputes occur but rarely in layyah.
- The majority of the people 87.80% people solve their dispute by Panchayat.
- The mostly 92.20% male are commits crime.
- The majority of 78.40% disputes occur between poor and rest of community
- The majority 81.60% respondents say that land lord compose the Panchayat.
- The majority 98.40% respondents say that Panchayat is Efficient. :
- The majority 99.60% respondents say that Panchayat is Close to Culture.
- The majority 100% respondents say that Panchayat is convenience.
- The majority 99.20 % respondents say that Panchayat witness is very Authentic.
- The majority 97.30 % respondents say that Panchayat Decision is always Right.
- The majority 98.00% respondents agree that people have freedom to express their opinion.
- The majority 95.30% respondents agree that Panchayat Decisions According to Norms.
- The majority 98.00% respondents agree that people have trust on Panchayat .
- The majority 96.90 % respondents agree that Panchayat is the Symbol of Solidarity .

- The majority 94.5% respondents agree that Panchayat Decision Are Biased.
- The majority 96.9% respondents agree that Panchayat system is only male dominated system.
- The majority 90.60% respondents agree that in Panchayat Elite Class has the Power of decision.
- The majority 96.50% respondents agree that Panchayat Discuss n-The on Serious Issue
- The majority 93.70% respondents agree on Poor Implementation of Panchayat.
- The majority 91.80% respondents agree that Feudal has Influence on Panchayat decision.
- The majority 97.60% respondents agree on this argument that police is agree Panchayat decisions.
- The majority of the people 98.40% respondents favor rich.
- The majority 71.80% respondents agree that in Panchayat Politics Corruption Feudalism is involved.

5.3: CONCLUSION

The Panchayat system is very popular in Layyah. The Panchayat is playing effective role for providing justice to the local communities'. The Panchayat is popular because majority of the peoples are very poor and in case of any dispute they are not able to solve their dispute in the courts. For this reason, Panchayat is one most suitable choice for the local communities. The Panchayat is popular among these societies because it is efficient and takes the situation of dispute very seriously and tries to give decision without delay. In Panchayat member participate and they give the decision within six to ten days. The other positive aspect about Panchayat is that in Panchayat every type of issues are discussed and people have trust on Panchayat. Panchayat is the symbol of solidarity for their societies and people have freedom to express their opinion in Panchayat. Panchayat is popular among because Panchayat witness is very true and that's why people give priority to the Panchayat on court system. Panchayat is also too close to the cultural norms and values and police also accepts the decision of Panchayat. There are some negative aspects of the Panchayat too. It is a system in which decisions are always made by the elite class and they always support the rich people instead of doing justice. This shows that Panchayat decisions are based on biases. It is also a male dominated system and women's are not participating in Panchayat. Another negative aspect of the Panchayat is that its decision implementation is very weak politics and feudal also affect Panchayat decision; this destroys the beauty of the Panchayat system in traditional communities.

5.4: SUGGESTIONS

- The member should be educated and come through election.
- Women presentation should be ensured, it may help reduce discrimination against them in rural area.
- Government should have check & balance and give the system the legal status to under the justice.
- In Panchayat accused must have right of appeal right again the Panchayat and this appeal must be listened before new member of Panchayat, not the previous one.

REFERENCES

- Dille, M .Vinubha, M, Patel. (1998) "Primary health care and Panchayat raj in gujrat"Planning institution for social change and economic change.March (1998).
- M, Govinda.and T.R, raghunandan. (2011) "Panchayat s and economic development' National institution of public finance and policy. March (2011).
- Sasi, K.and Sharadha, k. (2009) "Participation of woman in Panchayat raj institution' stud home comm. sci (2009).
- CRAIG ,Johnson.(2003) "decentralization in India poverty , politics and Panchayat raj' Overseas development institute Westminster bridge road London sei 7 j I d uk.(2011).
- P, M Bhahachjee and Purusottum, Nayak. (2001) " Panchayat raj in Assam" otkal university of bhumeswar Feb. (2001).
- A,Baruah and N,Ghosh and J,G ,Krishnayya (1999) "Methodology of planning at the gram Panchayat level" NIRD Hyderabad (1999).
- Sreeja, chatterjee. (2010) "an effort of rite and participation toward ensuring effective Panchayat system" Global media journal India edition. (2010).
- Radhu ,ban .(2006) "The impact of women's reservation on Panchayat in south India "world bank.(2006).
- PATEL, vithal. (2011) "some factor of reservation in Panchayat raj" Journal of advances in developmental research. (2011).
- Menon, Sudha, vena. (2007) "grass root democracy and empowerment of people evaluation of Panchayat raj in India" D.D base constitution of India. (2007)

- Dr shsarzaman taizi (2007) "jirga system in tribal life"University of peshawar(2007).
- R, Manjula .M, devendra baba .D, Rajeshkar. (2011)"elite and programmed capture in grama Panchayat of Karnataka" institution for social and economic change Bangalore. March (2011).
- KMAR and Kumari (2010) "a study of citizen centric Panchayat in India "Asia pacific journal of rural development. (2010).
- Misra ,Jayden .(2008) "centralization of decentralization evidence from west Bengal Panchayat" MPRA.(2008)
- Robert, m Hayden, (1984) " a note on caste Panchayat and government court in India " journal of legal pluralism.(1984).
- Aparajita, bakshi (2008) " Panchayat level data bases a west Bengal case study" international trade studies .December (2008).
- Pari, Baumann (1998)" Panchayat raj and water shed management in India " overseas development institution Portland house stung place London. December (1998).
- Sushanta, Kumar, manapatra .(2006) "pani Panchayat in Orissa principle procedure performance and prospects.(2006)
- Mercedes, adamuz .Clara, panasati. (2003) "Panchayat system and negotiation" institute of technological autonomy de Mexico and institute of annalistic economic cslc and code Universidad autonomy de Barcelona. (2003).

- Johan, burgess. (2004)" the federal Panchayat system and Australia economic performance " the journal of economic relation. (2004).
- James, dow (1997) " Panchayat negotiation behavior under and appellate system.(1997).
- George, l Davida .Brian, matt.(1998)"Panchayat in temper proof system" Springer veriag. (1998).
- Ada Pecos, melton.STEPHEN, WALL. Hayes, Levis. (2004)"integrated Panchayat system in American Indian community planning services understanding the tribal justice and law enforcement environment" American Indian development associates quarterly. (2004).
- Todd clear. (2002) "community justice as public safety" Australia institute of criminology community correction officers association. (2002).
- Naraya, khadka. (1986)" crisis in Nepal party less Panchayat system the case study for more democracy "pacific affairs university of British Columbia. (1986).
- Ruth ,j assop .Disa sjoblom.(1999)"inclusion and local elected government the Panchayat raj system in India" south Asia social development unit. (1999).
- Mahi, pal. (1998)"woman in Panchayat experience of a training camp" economic and political weakly. (1998).
- Arun , Ghosh.(1988) "Panchayat at work " economic and political
- Rajeswari,deshpande.(1999)" organizing the unorganized case study of hamal Panchayat " economic and political weakly.(1999)
- Tulsi, uprety. (1983)" Panchayat leader ship crises "Asian survey, university of California press. (1983).

- Amitabh, Bihar Yamin, after (2003) "network of Panchayat woman civil society space for political action. (2003).
- Poromes, archery (2002) "Panchayat and decentralization" economic and political weakly. (2002).
- Daniel, thornier. (1954)'the village Panchayat as a vehicle of change' economic development and cultural change university of Chicago press. (1954).
- Abhijit, Dasgupta (1988)'Panchayat and rural development in west Bengal" economic and political weakly. (1988).
- Mahi, pal. (2009)."Caste and patriarchy in Panchayat " economic and political weakly.(2009).
- D, bandy, opadhyay. (2002)"Panchayat in Karnataka two step back" economic and political weakly. (2002).
- Mahi, pal (2009)."Panchayat raj and rural governance" economic and political weakly. (2009).
- Pranab, bardhan Dalip mookherjee (2004) "poverty alleviation efforts of Panchayat in west Bengal. (2004).
- Roberts, s robins. (1962)."Judicial Panchayat in utter perdas "the American journal of comparative law (1962).

APPENDIX
INTERVIEW SHEDULE

**INFLUENCE OF PANCHAYAT SYSTEM IN THE LOCAL COMMUNITIES OF
DISTRICT LAYYAH**

Date: _____

District: _____

Union council: _____

Village: _____

SOCIAL BACKGROUND

1. What is your age?(in completed years) _____ Years

2. What is your marital status? i. Married ii. Unmarried

3. What is your qualification?

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	16+
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----

4. Can you tell me what maximum education is in your house hold?

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	16+
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----

5. What is your family type you live in? i. Nuclear ii. Joint iii. Extended

6. How many family member you have? _____

7. What is your occupation? i. Agriculture ii. Government Job iii. Private Job
iv. Self employment v. Skilled labour please justify(_____) vi. Unskilled
labour(_____) vii. Business viii. Any other(_____)

8. What is major occupation of your family? i. Agriculture ii. Government Job
iii. Private Job iv. Self employment v. Skilled labour please justify(_____)
vi. Unskilled labour vii. business viii. Any other(_____)

9. What is your income? (Rupees/Month) _____ Rupees.

10. What is your family income from all resources? (Rupees/Month) _____ Rupees.

11. What is approximate expenditure of your family? (Rupees/Month) _____ Rupees.

EXAMINING THE OVERVIEW OF PANCHAYAT IN LOCAL COMMUNITIES

12. How many members in Panchayat? (_____)

13. How many days they took to decide? (_____).

14. Do the accused have the right to appeal? i. Yes ii. No

15. Is there any female in Panchayat? i. Yes ii. No

16. What kind of issue they deal in Panchayat? i. Murder ii. Theft iii. Rape

iv. Land conflicts v. Any other (_____).

17. How they decide the procedure of punishment? i. Physical ii. Economical

iii. Social iv All v. Any other (_____).

18. Who are the members of the Panchayat? i. Lower class ii. Middle class iii. Upper class iv. All v. Any other(_____)

**19. How do they implement their decision? i. By force ii. By negotiation iii. By politics
iv. By court v. All**

**20. How do they react of someone don't obey the decision? i. Arrange Panchayat again
ii. Refer to court iii. Refer to politician iv. All v. Any other (_____).**

21. Frequency of dispute in your community: i. Frequently ii. Never iii. Rare iv All

v. Any other (_____).

22. How do people solve their disputes? i. By Court ii. By Panchayat iii. By police

iv. By politician v. Any other (_____).

23. Who commits crime mostly? i. Children ii. Male iii. Female iv. Old v. All

24. Dispute occurs between: i. Community to community ii. Feudal to feudal

iii. Feudal to community iv. Poor to community v. All

25. Who compose the Panchayat? i. Landlord ii. Community iii. Politician

iv. All v. Any other (_____).

EXAMINING THE POSITIVE IMPACT OF PANCHAYAT

26. Panchayat is very efficient system: i. Yes ii. No

27. Panchayat is very cost effective: i. Yes ii. No

28. Panchayat is very close to culture: i. Yes ii. No

29. Panchayat give convince to both parties: i. Yes ii. No

30. Witnners are always authentic in Panchayat system: i. Yes ii. No

31. Panchayat decision is always right: i. Yes ii. No

32. People have the freedom to express their opinion in Panchayat: i. Agree ii. Dis-agree iii. Strongly agree iv. Strongly disagree v. Agree to some extent

33. Panchayat commits its decision according to the norms & values of the local communities: i. Agree ii. Dis-agree iii. Strongly agree iv. Strongly disagree
v. Agree to some extent

34. People have trust on the Panchayat system: i. Agree ii. Dis-agree iii. Strongly agree iv. Strongly disagree v. Agree to some extent

35. Panchayat is the symbol of solidarity: i. Agree ii. Dis-agree iii. Strongly agree iv. Strongly disagree v. Agree to some extent

EXAMINING THE NEGATIVE IMPACT OF PANCHAYAT

36. Panchayat decisions are based on the biasness: i. Agree ii. Dis-agree iii. Strongly agree iv. Strongly disagree v. Agree to some extent

37. Panchayat is discrimination of the people: i. Agree ii. Dis-agree iii. Strongly agree iv. Strongly disagree v. Agree to some extent

38. Panchayat only male dominated system: i. Agree ii. Dis-agree iii. Strongly agree iv. Strongly disagree v. Agree to some extent

39. The only elite class has the decision power of Panchayat: i. Agree ii. Dis-agree iii. Strongly agree iv. Strongly disagree v. Agree to some extent

40. Panchayat always discusses non serious issue: i. Agree ii. Dis-agree iii. Strongly agree iv. Strongly disagree v. Agree to some extent

41. Panchayat decision implementation is poor: i. Agree ii. Dis-agree iii. Strongly agree iv. Strongly disagree v. Agree to some extent

42. Feudal have the influence on the Panchayat decisions: i. Agree ii. Dis-agree iii. Strongly agree iv. Strongly disagree v. Agree to some extent

43. Police agree with Panchayat decision: i. Agree ii. Dis-agree iii. Strongly agree iv. Strongly disagree v. Agree to some extent

44. Panchayat favour only: i. Poor people ii. Rich people iii. Politician iv. All v. None

45. Sometime Panchayat decision involved: i. Politics ii. Corruption iii. Feudalism
iv. All v. Any other (_____).

SUGGESTION OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES AND RESEARCHER ABOUT
PANCHAYAT SYSTEM

46. Suggestion for the conservation of Panchayat system in local communities.

47. Suggestion for Enumerators.

