



PANCHAYAT RAJ SYSTEM

contributed by:

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Lekha Mirza Sahani

PANCHAYAT RAJ

Local self government system prevailed in our country from a long time. It is described as the pillar of village administration . Under this system every village was self sufficient and whole administration was in the hands of panchayat, whose head was called “Sarpanch”. If the constitution is a frame work for federal structure then the power is said between two sets of government. One of the center called Union or federal Government and other State or provincial Government. So Indian constitution has the unique distinction of containing provision regarding government at three levels

- (a)Union**
- (b)State**
- (c)Local**

PANCHAYAT RAJ SYSTEM

Every village and town has there own peculiar problems. It is difficult to find solution for them unless they meet and discuss them and bring their decision into force . This work is called “Gram Rajya” or “Panchayat Raj”. In order to make the life of a village happy, people belonging to that place should take part in its activities. For this local participation, devolution or decentralization of power is necessary. Action can be taken only when power is given to local people. It is for the progress and development of the villages that both the central and state government have implemented the “Panchayat Raj System”

AIMS OF PANCHAYAT RAJ SYSTEM

- (1) To give more power to people in administration.**
- (2) Introduce decentralization of power in administration**
- (3) Work for the comprehensive progress of a village**

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION IN VILLAGE

There are two kinds of village administration institution; one is for a village and other for town. On 1st November 1959,i.e. the “rajyotsava day” Mysore gram panchayat and local self governing units act was introduced. It consisted of three tier system:

- (1)Village panchayat at village level**
- (2)Taluk development board at Taluk level**
- (3)District development council at District level**

GRAM PANCHAYAT

Under panchayat raj system, the role of gram panchayat is very important. The progress and development of village depends on it. It is called the pillar of “grama swarajaya” or “grama suraj”. Under this new act, villages with 5000-7000 population and the adjacent small villages join together to create a Gram Panchayat. Whereas in Malnad and hilly areas, villages having a population of 2500 are allowed to form a gram panchayat. Every 400 residents will have one representative and they are elected by voters, whose age is above 18 years the term of office is 5 years. It is expected to meet at least once in 2 months.

FUNCTIONS OF GRAM PANCHAYAT

- 1. Taking care of health and sanitation of the village.**
- 2. Providing pure water for drinking.**
- 3. Providing drainage and street lights**
- 4. Housing**
- 5. Establishing khadi and village industries**
- 6. Providing elementary education.**

TALUK PANCHAYAT

Every revenue Taluk will have a taluk panchayat it consists of the elected members of the taluk panchayat. For every thousand person, one representative is elected from rural areas. In addition the local member of legislative assembly, member of legislative council and member of parliament are also member. Besides 1/5th of the president of the Gram Panchayat are appointed on rotation basis for a period of one year.

FUNCTIONS OF TALUK PANCHAYAT

- 1.To prepare the annual plan and budget as suggested by the government or the zilla panchayat.**
- 2.Prepare agricultural extension programs and request for grants.**
- 3.Conservation of soil and land developments**
- 4.Promoting the use of non conventional energy resources**
- 5.Promoting primary, higher and technical education.**

ZILLA PANCHAYAT

It is one of the important units of panchayat raj system at the district level. A member for every 40000 people is elected for zilla panchayat but in case of malnad, hilly areas one member is elected for 30000 people. In addition the members of “Lok Sabha” and “Rajya Sabha” who represent the district and the member of legislature are the member of zilla panchayat. Gram panchayat presidents are also its member.

FUNCTIONS OF ZILLA PANCHAYAT

- 1. Extension plans for agriculture and horticulture.**
- 2. Use of water resources and its maintenance.**
- 3. Use of non conventional energy.**
- 4. Women and child welfare programmes .**
- 5. Social developments of the disables and mentally retarded.**
- 6. Helping reading room and library developments.**

MUNICIPAL LOCAL BODIES

These are created to look after the welfare of cities and towns. There are three kinds; “town municipality”, “city municipality”, and “corporation”.

TOWN AND CITY MUNICIPALITIES:

They are constituted for a population of 10000-50000 in towns or cities. Such city municipality council will have 15-35 elected members. In practice they are called councilors. Even there is reservation for women, SC, ST. The term of these municipality is five (5) years.

FUNCTIONS OF TOWN AND CITY **MUNICIPALITIES**

- 1. Maintenance of under ground drainage, public gardens, play grounds, and cleanliness.**
- 2. Taking care of roads, street lights, and sanitations.**
- 3. Provide relief in case of natural calamities.**
- 4. Maintenance of birth and death reports.**
- 5. Extension and beautification of city.**
- 6. Supply of drinking water.**

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OR **MAHANAGARA PALIKA**

They are created where the population is more than two lakhs and income is more than one crore rupees. The number of members is decided by the state governments. The membership may vary from 50-100. the complete city is divided into wards, and from each ward, one member is elected. The term of corporation is five years. To help administration, an administrator is appointed by the government. The administration of the Mahanagara Palika is carried on by three wings: “general body or council”, “standing committees ” and “commissioner”.

FUNCTIONS OF MUNICIPAL CORPORATION **OR MAHANAGARA PALIKA**

- 1. Construction of roads, maintaining street lights, water supply, underground drainage, gardens.**
- 2. Maternity hospitals, family welfare centers, dispensaries.**
- 3. Prevention of epidemics.**
- 4. Free and compulsory education, mid-day meals, restaurants, library and registering birth and death.**

THE SCHEDULED AND TRIBAL AREAS

Our constitution contains special provisions for administration and controls of certain areas which have been named as scheduled areas and also for scheduled tribes. Even though such areas form part of a state or union territory. It was also a step towards preserving their culture and protecting them from exploitation. As a result of this policy these tribes are even 68 years after the commencement of the constitution far away from the mainstream and have developed a vested interest on separatism. The president has the power to declare any area to be scheduled area. The union may give directions to the states in regard to the administration of such area. Each state has a tribes advisory



THANK YOU

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