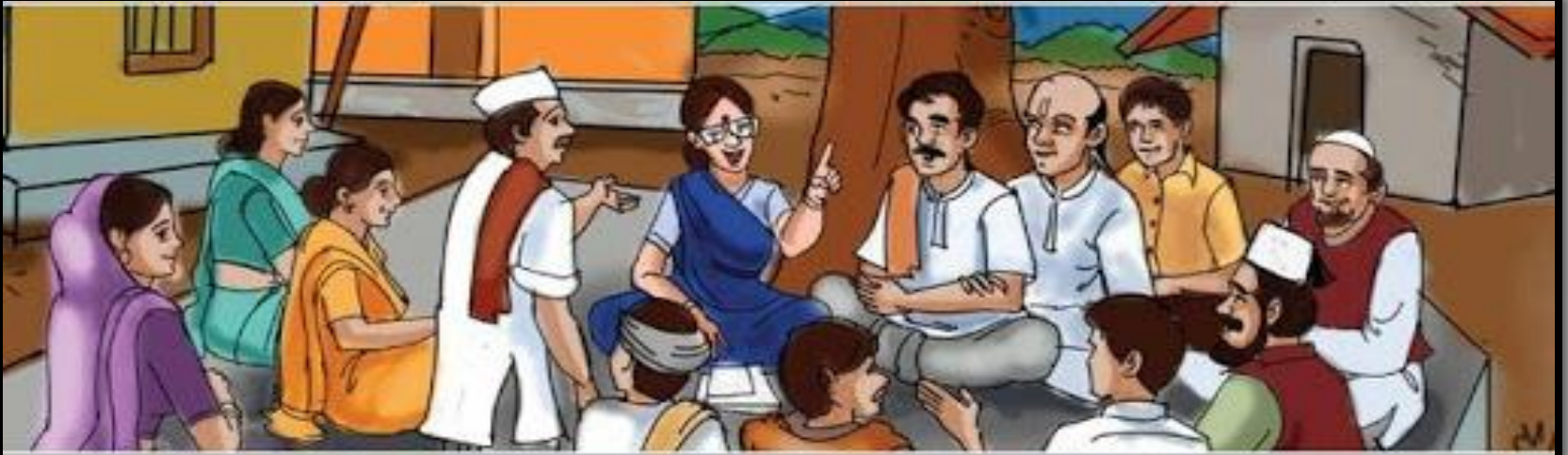
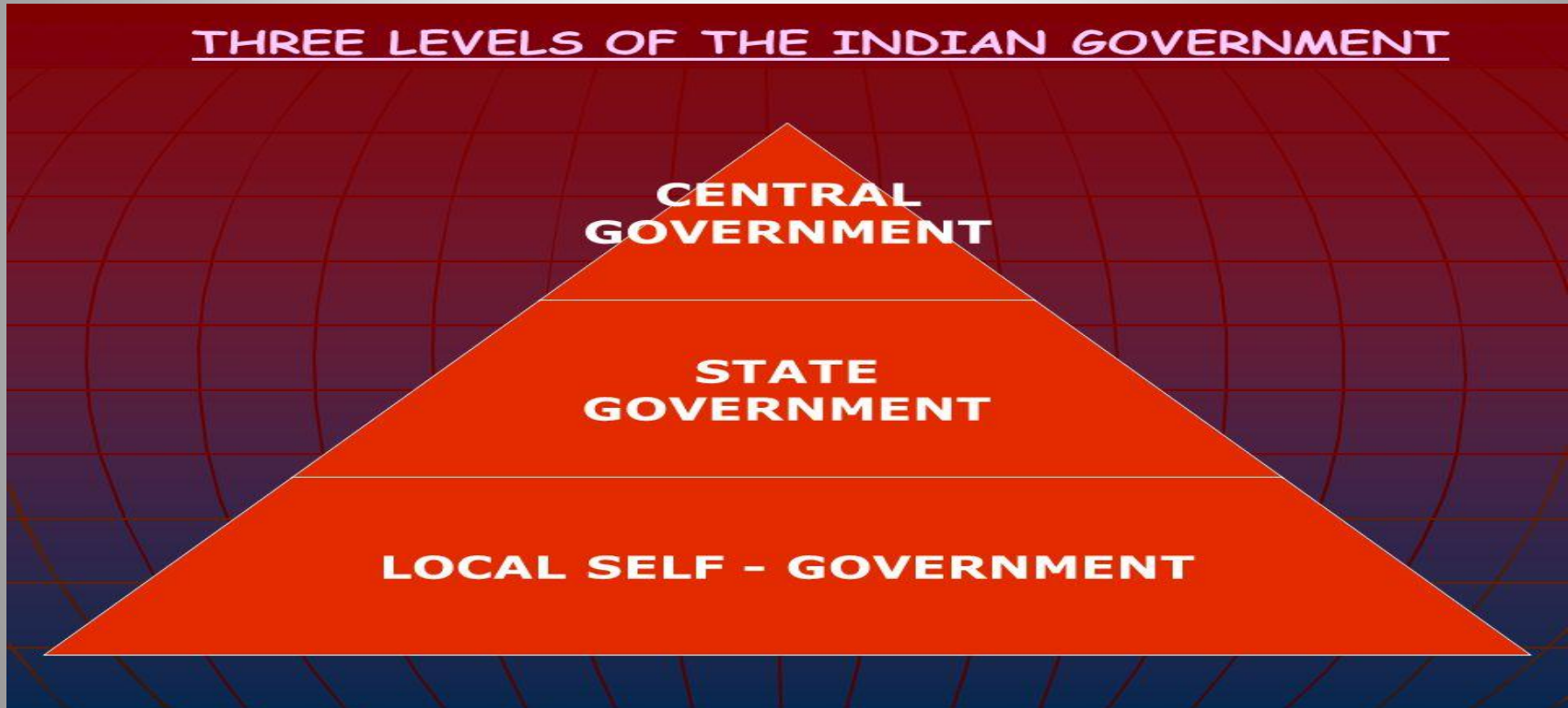


# Local Self Government

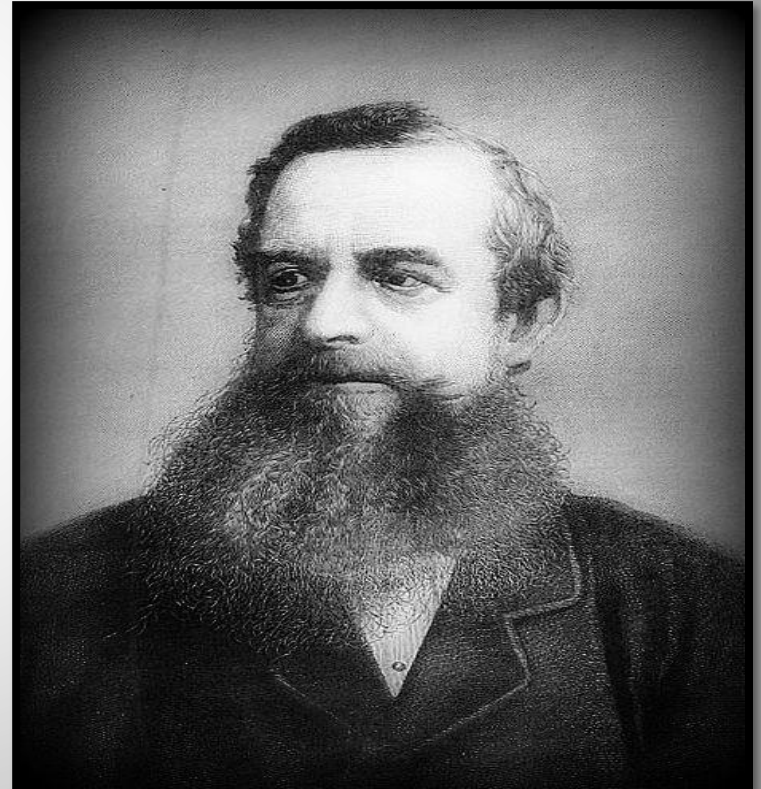
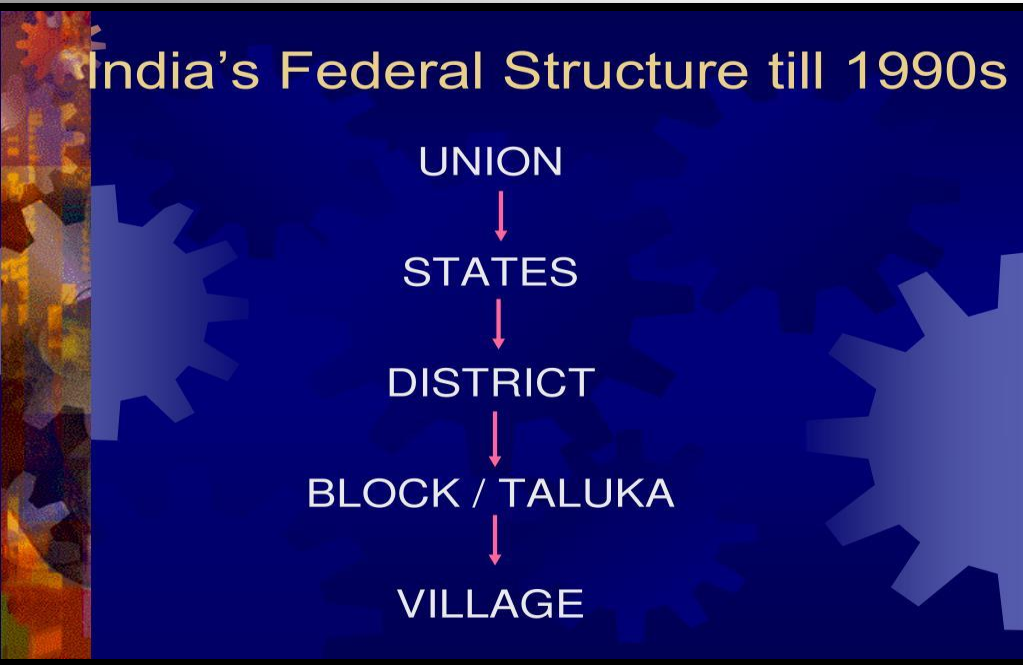


**Panchayats and Municipalities**

# Parliamentary Structure of India



- The local self government is the lowest tier of the parliamentary system of government.
- The base of the local self government is the democratic decentralization of India.
- Lord Rippon known as the father of democratic decentralization in India





# Local Self-Government

## Rural

- Panchayats
- Block Samitis
- Zila Parishads

## Urban

- Municipal Corporations
- Municipalities
- Cantonment Boards
- Port Trusts



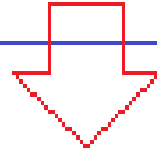


# **Panchayat Raj** **in India**

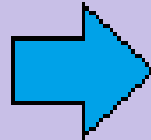
# Panchayet System In India

- **Base of Panchayet system:** Democratic Decentralization
- **Concept:** Article 40 of DPSP
- **List:** State list
- **Part:** IX
- **Article:** 243-243(0)
- **Schedule :** 11
- **Total number of subjects:** 29
- **Important Amendment act:** 73 constitutional amendment act, 1992 which was came into force on 25<sup>th</sup> April, 1993
- **Total number of tiers:** 3 tiers which was recommended by B. R .Mehta committee
- **Oldest 3 tier Panchayet System in India:** The nagur district of Rajasthan on 2<sup>nd</sup> oct 1959

# Structure of PRI in India

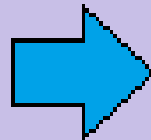


**District Level**



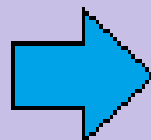
**Zila Parishad**

**Block Level**



**Panchayat Samiti**

**Village Level**



**Gram Panchayat**



# The work of the Gram Panchayat

- Maintenance and construction of water resources , roads, drainage, school buildings and CPR( common property resources).
- Levy and collect local taxes.
- Execute government schemes related to employment.





TIER	Political Head	Executive Head	Total number in WB
Zilla Parishad	Sabhadhipati	District Magistrate	20
Panchayet Samity	Sabhapati	BDO	341
Gram Panchayet	Pradhan	Secretary	3354

- **Gram Sabha/Village Assembly:**

- Consist of all adult franchise of the village.
- The Gram Panchayat is responsible to Gram sabha
- The quorum of Gram sabha is 5% of its total strength.

- **1<sup>st</sup> Tier/Lowest Tier /Gram Panchayat:**

- Grassroot level of the panchayat system.
- Consist of elected members and the Pradhan is elected by the all members of Gram Panchayat among themselves.
- The quorum of Gram Panchayat is 33% of its total strength.

- **2<sup>nd</sup> Tier/ Intermediate Tier:**

- Consist of partly elected and partly ex officio members.
- The Sabhapati is elected by the elected members of Panchayat Samiti among themselves.

- **3<sup>rd</sup> Tier/ Top Tier:**

- Consist of partly elected and partly ex officio members.
- The Sabhadhipati is elected by the elected members of Zilla Parishad among themselves.
- A zilla Parishad can be divided into sub –division. The executive head of the sub division is SDO

# Important Articles of the Panchayat System

- **Article 243A-** The provision of Gram Sabha.
- **Article 243 C-** The Structure of Panchayat System
- **Article 243 D-** Reservation of seats
  - SC/ST (Depends of the population)
  - For Woman ( At least 33%)
- **Article 243 E-** Duration of Panchayat – 5 years
- **Article 243 F-** Disqualification of membership –Determined by the laws of legislature
- **Article 243 G-** Power , Authority and responsibility of the Panchayat
- **Article 243 H-** Power to impose tax, funds
- **Article 243 K-** Election of Panchayat (conducted by the State)

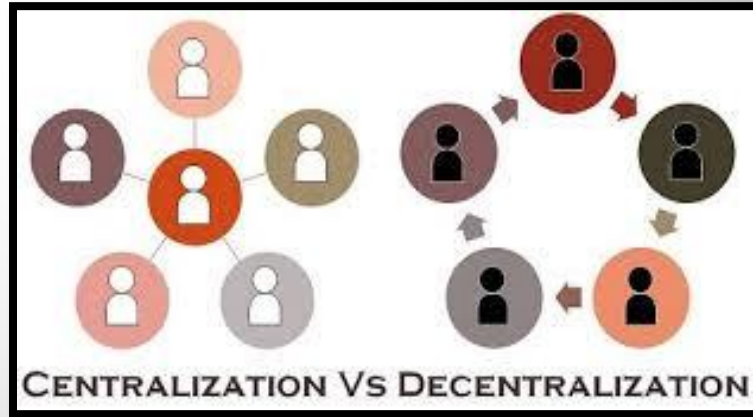
## **Present Qualification: (For WB)**

- 1) **Indian Citizenship**
- 2) **At least 21 years of age.**
- 3) **Resident of that area.**

# Important committee of Panchayat System

- **Balwant Rai Mehta Committee:**

- The committee was appointed in 1957.
- The committee suggested the establishment of democratic decentralised local government which came to be known as the Panchayati Raj.
- Three-tier Panchayati Raj system: gram panchayat, Panchayati Samiti and Zila Parishad.





- **Asoke Mehta Committee:**

- The committee was appointed in 1977.
- Recommended The three-tier system should be replaced with two-tier: Zila Parishad (district level) and the Mandal Panchayat (a group of villages).
- Zila Parishad should be the executive body and responsible for planning at the district level.
- The institutions (Zila Parishad and the Mandal Panchayat) to have compulsory taxation powers to mobilise their own financial resources.



- **G V K Rao Committee:**

- The committee was appointed by the planning commission in 1985. It recognised that development was not seen at the grassroot level due to bureaucratisation resulting in Panchayat Raj Institutions addressed as 'grass without roots'. Hence it made some key recommendations which are as follows:
- Zila Parishad to be the most important body in the scheme of democratic decentralisation. Zila Parishad to be the principal body to manage the developmental programmes at the district level.
- Post of District Development Commissioner to be created. He will be the chief executive officer of the Zila Parishad.
- Elections to the levels of Panchayati Raj systems should be held regularly.



### **Zila Parishad**

#### **Functions:**

- Provide essential services and facilities to the rural population.
- The planning and execution of the development programmes for the district.
- Supply improved seeds to farmers. Inform them of new techniques and training in Agro production.
- Set up and run schools, Primary Health Centers and hospitals in villages.
- Construct bridges, roads and take care of public properties.

- **L M Singhvi Committee:**

- The committee was appointed by the government of India in 1986.
- The committee recommended that the Panchayati Raj systems should be constitutionally recognised. It also recommended constitutional provisions to recognise free and fair elections for the Panchayati Raj systems.



*Thank  
you!*