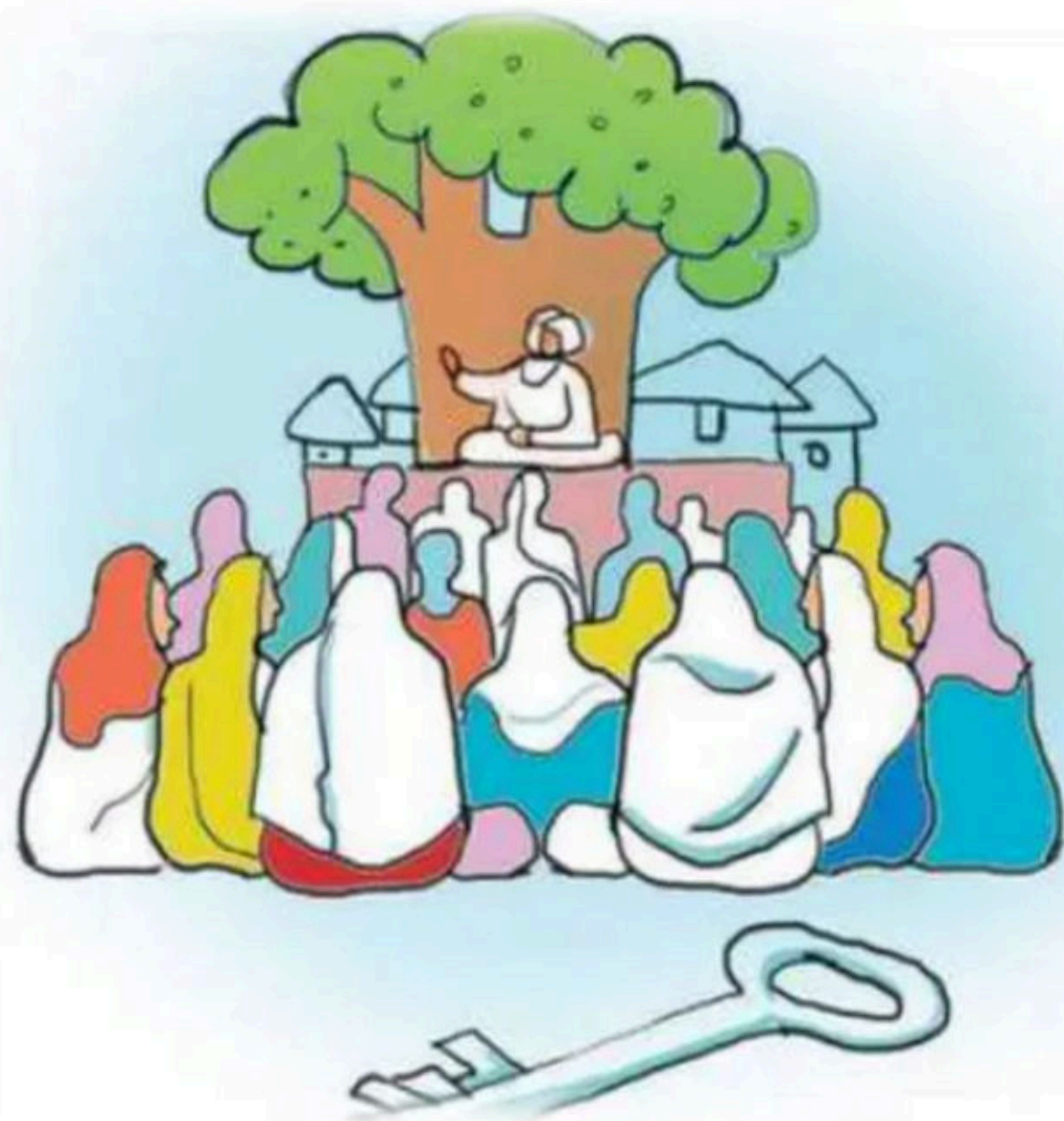




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Panchayati Raj System

Motto

- Rural development is one of the main objectives of Panchayati Raj and this has been established in all states of India except Nagaland, Meghalaya and Mizoram, in all Union Territories except Delhi. and certain other areas.

These areas include

- The scheduled areas and the tribal areas in the states
- The hill area of Manipur for which a district council exists



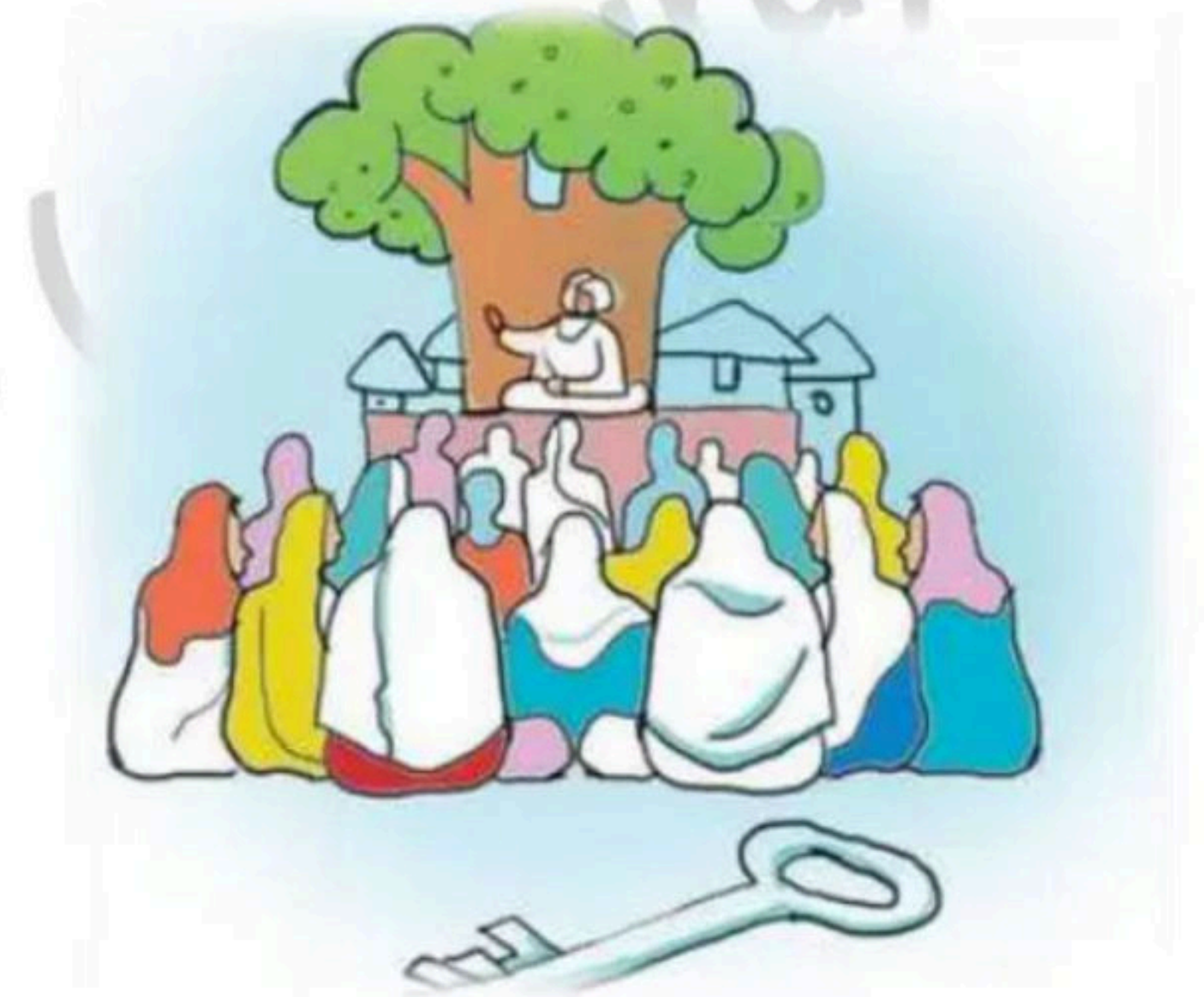
Committees

- The committees appointed are as follows:

1. **Balwant Rai Mehta Committee**
2. **Ashok Mehta Committee**
3. **G V K Rao Committee**
4. **L M Singhvi Committee**

History of Panchayati Raj System

- In 1952, there was established a Community development programme.
- But after five years in 1957, A committee is formed and named as "Balwant Rai Mehta Committee".
- This Committee reviewed Community Development Programme and the result was "Panchayati Raj System".



Balwant Rai Mehta Committee Recommendations

- Three-tier Panchayati Raj system: gram panchayat, Panchayati Samiti and Zila Parishad.
- Directly elected representatives to constitute the gram panchayat and indirectly elected representatives to constitute the Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad.
- Planning and development are the primary objectives of the Panchayati Raj system.
- Panchayat Samiti should be the executive body and Zila Parishad will act as the advisory and supervisory body.
- District collector to be made as the chairman of the Zila Parishad.
- It also requested for provisioning resources so as to help them discharge their duties and responsibilities.



73rd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992

- The act added part IX to the constitution, Part IX of the constitution contains article 243 to Article 243 O.
- The amendment act provides shape to Article 40 of the constitution, (directive principles of state policy), which directs the state to organise the village panchayats and provide them powers and authority so they can function as self-government.
- With the act, Panchayati Raj systems come under the purview of justiciable part of the constitution and mandates states to adopt the system. Further, the election process in the Panchayati Raj institutions will be held independent of state governments will.
- The act has two parts: **Compulsory and Voluntary.**



Some Facts

- It's a review process of CDP.
- Firstly Panchayati Raj System was established in Nagaur district of Rajasthan in 1959.
- In Constitution, it is named as "The Panchayat".
- Article 243 and its Sub-Parts describe about Panchayati Raj System.



Articles related to Panchayati Raj System

- Article 243 A: There shall be a Panchayati Raj System.
- Article 243 B: There shall be a three tier Panchayati Raj System in all States.
- Article 243 C: Minimum age for election is 21 years old.
- Article 243 D: 1/3% Reserved seats for Women.



Articles related to Panchayati Raj System

- Article 243 E: Office Term- 5 years
- Article 243 F: Qualifications for Elections.
- Article 243 G: Powers of Panchayat like Works and schemes for villages, Social Justice etc.
- Article 243 H: Financial Authorities like tax collection, tolls and duties.
- Article 243 I: It describes that Governor will take a review every after five years of Panchayats in financial aspects.



Articles related to Panchayati Raj System

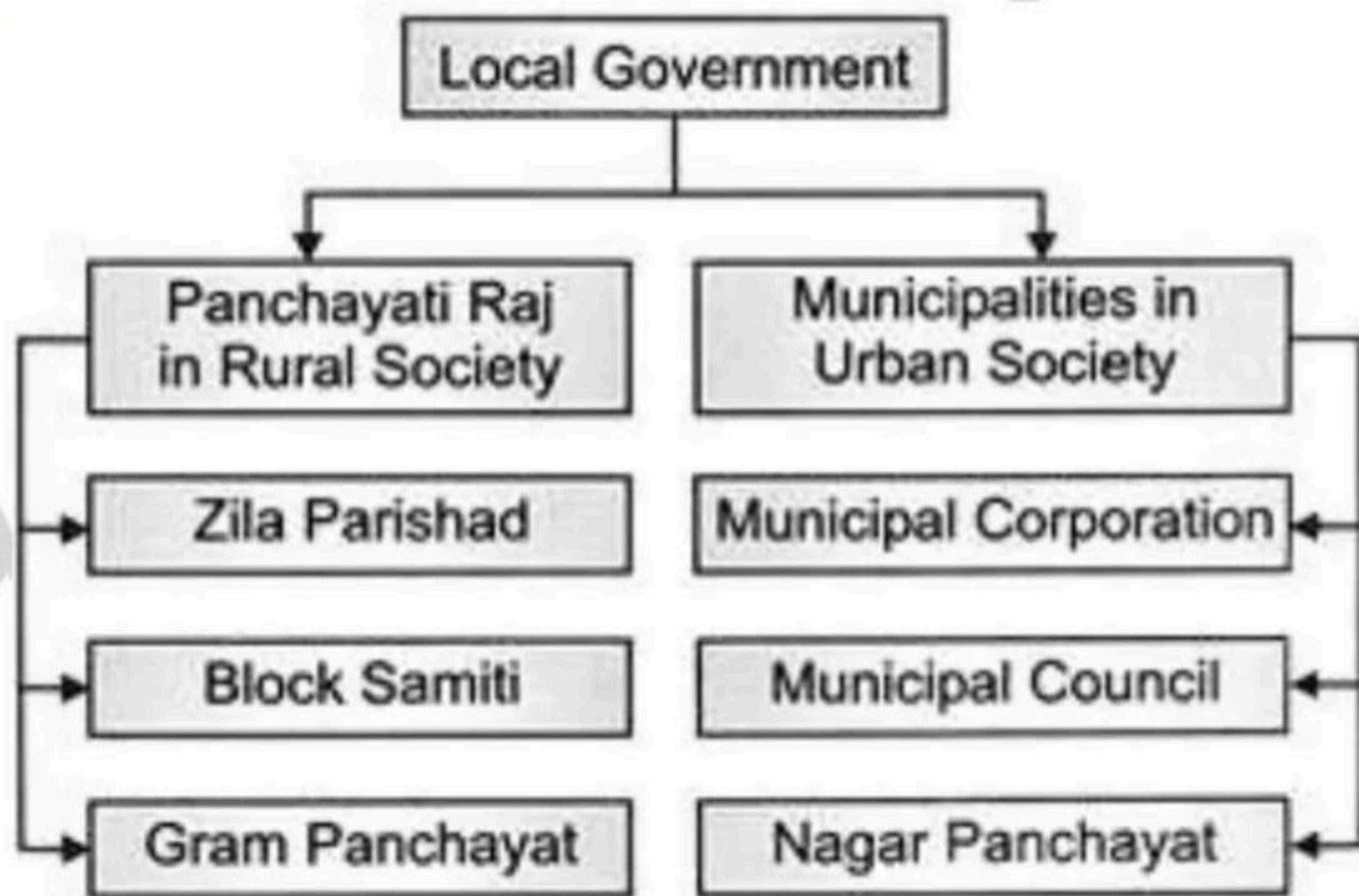
- **Article 243 J:** It gives right to Panchayat that they have to maintain and audit accounts in local levels.
- **Article 243 K:** Elections of Panchayat by State election commission.
- **Article 243 L:** Panchayats will apply in Union Territories also.
- **Article 243 M:** Panchayats will not apply in some Valley Areas of J&K, Nagaland, Sikkim, Manipur, Assam etc.



Articles related to Panchayati Raj System

- **Article 243 N: Continuance of Existing Panchayat & Laws**
- **Article 243 O: Bar to interference by courts in electoral matters**
- **Nyaya Panchayats are the judicial components of the panchayat system, which forms the lowest rung of our judiciary. They are created for the administration of justice at the local or rural level. Reasons for setting up Nyaya Panchayats.**





PESA Act of 1996

Objectives of PESA act

- To extend the provisions of part IX to the scheduled areas.
- To provide self-rule for the tribal population.
- To have village governance with participatory democracy
- To evolve participatory governance consistent with the traditional practices.
- To preserve and safeguard traditions and customs of tribal population.
- To empower panchayats with powers conducive to tribal requirements.
- To prevent panchayats at a higher level from assuming powers and authority of panchayats at a lower level.



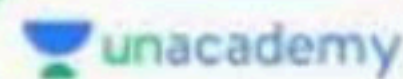
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