



# **PRESENTATION**

## **On**

### **Local Self Government**

#### **For B.Tech (Vth Semester)**



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# THREE LEVELS OF THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT



**CENTRAL  
GOVERNMENT**

**STATE  
GOVERNMENT**

**LOCAL SELF - GOVERNMENT**

# Introduction

## Local Self-Government

- The rural local government in India seeks to look after the needs and welfare of village people.
- The local government directly falls under the control of State Governments.

## Meaning- Local Self Government

- Local self-government is an institution comprising of *locally elected representatives managing the affairs of the locality* and *providing them with basic amenities*.
- In rural area such an institution is called as **Gram Panchayat** and in urban areas it is known as **Municipal Corporation** or **Municipality**.
- Panchayati Raj System was first inaugurated at Nagaur in Rajasthan on October 2, 1959. Then it was started in Andhra Pradesh. But the real breakthrough came on 24<sup>th</sup> April 1993 when the Constitution (**73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment**) Act, **1992** came into force.



# 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment Act

- The Constitution of India was amended through the Constitution (Seventy-third Amendment) Act, 1992.
- It provides the third stratum of government (i.e., below the Central Government and the State Government) for the rural areas of the country.
- The Amendment took effect from the 24th April 1993 and the same provides for the basic institutional framework of the Panchayats in the country state.
- It added a new part –IX to the constitution.
- It has also added a new 11<sup>th</sup> schedule to the constitution





# Local Self - Government

- **Bottom** of the administrative pyramid
- Functions at the **grass - roots level**
- **Formed** by the **people of a certain locality**
- **Local people** – elect own representatives – **local government of an area**
- **Function** – **local problems, basic needs of the local people**





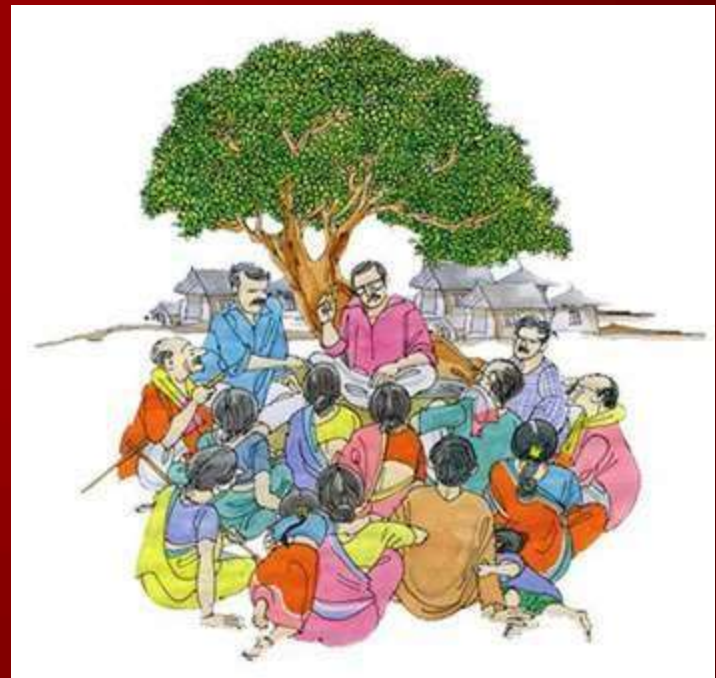
## **Village Panchayat**

Each village in India has a village or **Gram Panchayat** which looks after the needs of the people. The gram panchayat is divided into wards and each ward is represented by a **Ward Member**, also referred to as a **Panch**, who is directly elected by the villagers. The Panchayat is chaired by the president of the village, known as a **Sarpanch**. The term of the elected representatives is **five years**.



# FUNCTIONS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

- Promote the economic, social and environmental wellbeing of people
- Education
- Culture and Sports
- Agriculture
- Health Care
- Social Welfare
- Housing and Utilities
- Maintenance of Infrastructure
- Environmental Protection
- Maintenance of Law & Order





# E-Governance in Panchayats

- The Panchayats need to augment its capacity to deliver, maintain accountability in all decision making as well as to make its functioning more transparent.
- All the processes in some states like West Bengal are taken care of through e-Governance.
- The software developed for the GP is known as the Gram Panchayat Management System (GPMS) .
- The same takes care of delivery of some of the services like issuing Birth & Death certificates, Trade licenses, management of Property Tax etc. apart from maintaining accounts.



# Local self governments (Urban)

- Big cities have –City Corporations.
- Cities have –City Municipal Committees.
- Towns have- Town Municipal Committees.
- All these are elected bodies. Administration is carried out by an appointed Chief Executive who is answerable to the elected bodies.
- Their main role is to provide civic amenities to the citizens.

Their main source of revenue is local tax, and funds received from the State Government.

# Urban Local Self - Government



**URBAN  
LOCAL  
SELF-  
GOVERNMENT**



**MUNICIPAL  
CORPORATIONS**

**MUNICIPALITIES**



# MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE WORKS



## 74<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act

This act added a new part IX-A to the Constitution entitled as 'The Municipalities' and a new Twelfth Schedule containing 18 functional items for municipalities. The main provisions of this Act can be grouped under two categories—compulsory and voluntary. Some of the compulsory provisions which are binding on all States are:

- 1. Constitution of Nagar panchayats, municipal councils and municipal corporations** in transitional areas (areas in transition from a rural area to urban area), smaller urban areas and larger urban areas respectively;
- 2. Reservation of seats in urban local bodies for Scheduled Castes / Scheduled Tribes** roughly in proportion to their population;
- 3. Reservation of seats for women up to one-third seats;**
4. The **State Election Commission**, constituted in order to conduct elections in the panchayati raj bodies (see 73rd Amendment) will also conduct elections to the urban local self- governing bodies;
5. The **State Finance Commission**, constituted to deal with financial affairs of the Panchayati Raj bodies will also look into the financial affairs of the local urban self governing bodies;
- 6. Tenure of urban local self-governing bodies is fixed** at five years and in case of earlier dissolution fresh elections are to be held within six months;

# Conclusion

In accordance with the 74th Amendment, municipal corporations and municipalities (municipal boards or municipal committees) are now regulated in a fairly uniform manner in all the States. However, one must remember that local self-government continues to be a subject in the State List.

Thus, the 73rd and 74th amendments provide a framework for the States in respect of local government. Thus, each State has its own Election Commission which conducts elections to all local bodies after regular intervals of five years.

