

REVIEW OF RESEARCH

An International Multidisciplinary Peer Reviewed & Refereed Journal

Impact Factor: 5.2331

UGC Approved Journal No. 48514

Chief Editors

Dr. Ashok Yakkaldevi
Ecaterina Patrascu
Kamani Perera

Associate Editors

Dr. T. Manichander
Sanjeev Kumar Mishra



REVIEW OF RESEARCH

ISSN: 2249-894X
IMPACT FACTOR : 5.2331(UIF)
VOLUME - 7 | ISSUE - 4 | JANUARY - 2018



THE THREE-TIER PANCHAYATI RAJ SYSTEM IN KARNATAKA

Dr. Meena Gaikwad

Faculty , Department of Political Science , P.G. Center Bidar,
Gulbarga University, Kalburgi.

ABSTRACT: -

In the Karnataka Zilla Panchayats, Taluk Panchayats, Gram Panchayats, Act 1983 was brought into operation from first April 1987. It was displayed on the Ashok Mehta Committee. It was an ex-officio group of chose bodies at the town and region levels and ex-officio body at the



taluk level. Races to these bodies were held in January 1987 setting up 2,489 Gram Panchayats for a group of towns having a populace in the vicinity of 8,000 and 12,000. A group of town chose and called the Grama Sabha" was proposed to be a body to manage the working of Gram Panchayats was likewise lawfully settled as a novel

component.

KEYWORDS: System, Panchayati Raj Institutions.

INTRODUCTION :

The Zilla Parishad Act of 1983 exchanged an extensive variety of the state's capacities to Zilla Parishads, incorporated crucial regions identifying with agribusiness, creature farming, cultivation, sericulture, rustic enterprises, essential and auxiliary training, provincial water supply development and support of country streets, spans, minor water system, wellbeing and family welfare of the booked ranks, planned clans and in reverse classes, improvement of ladies and youngsters, arrangement of lodging in rustic regions and open conveyance framework. Further, the Zilla Parishads were made in charge of advancement arranging at the locale level. Aside from these capacities, particularly exchanged by the statute, the state government was additionally enabled to exchange more powers, improvement projects and works by issue of official requests. So also, an expansive number of capacities were additionally exchanged to the Gram Panchayats.

The 1993 Act establishes a three-tier Panchayati Raj System in the state with elected bodies at Grama, Taluka and District level for greater participation of the people for more effective implementation of rural development programmes.

The three tiers of Panchayati Raj Sytem are:

1. Gram Panchayat
2. Taluka Panchayat
3. Zilla Panchayat

1. Gram Panchayat:-

The area of Gram Panchayats will consist of a village or a group of villages a gram panchayats will be

constituted for a population of not less than 5000 and not more than 7000. It provides for one member for every 400 persons. It is clear that Gram Panchayat has replaced MandalPanchayat, while the MandalPanchayat covered an average population of 8000 to 12000, Gram Panchayats would cover an average population ranging from 5000 to 7000. As a result of this provision the number of Gram Panchayat would be almost double that of MandalPanchayats, the Gram Panchayats will be headed by Adhyaksha and upadhyaksha elected from among the members.

2. TalukaPanchayat:-

The Act provides that for each taluka there shall be a talukapanchayat. It consist of MLAs, MLCs of the Taluka, Members of parliament, one fifth of adhyakshas of Gram Panchayats in the Taluka by rotation for a period of one year and also elected members. The number of elected members is at rate of one member for every 10,000 population. The Act stipulates that there shall be a minimum of eleven (11) elected members even if the population of the taluka is less than one lakh. The Taluka Panchayat will have an elected adhyaksha who has the authority to convene and preside over the meetings, and exercise supervision and control over executive staff of the talukapanchayats. The talukapanchayat shall meet at least once in two months.

3. ZillaPanchayat:-

Each District will have a ZillaPanchayat having jurisdiction over entire district (except the municipal areas or corporation). The Zillapanchayats consist of elected members and ex-officio members MPs, MLAs and MLCs the Adhyakshas of taluka. Panchayats of the district. The number of members to be elected is fixed accordance with the scale of one member for every 40,000 population or part there of. The term of the office of the members is five years. The ZillaPanchayats shall meet at least once in two months.

Gram Panchayat :-

According to the Act, a gram panchayat is constituted for a population between 3000 and 5000. The area covered by a gram panchayat included group of villages. There will be one member for every 400 persons. The adyaksha and upadyaksha (president and vice president) are elected from among the elected members.

There are three Standing Committees in the grampanchayat, namely:

- Production Committee
- Social Justice Committee
- Amenities Committee

A secretary is appointed by the government as the administrative head of the gram panchayat. The main function of the gram panchayat is to promote economic and social welfare, education and health in the gram panchayat.

Taluk Panchayat :-

The next higher tier (also middle tier) is the TalukPanchayatSamiti (TPS), constituted for each taluk and consists of members directly elected through ballot by all the residents in the non-urban areas of the taluk. The strength of the TPS varies depending on the population, taluks, with population of less than one hundred thousand can have 15 members and these, having one hundred thousand and above, can elect 19 members. Seats are reserved for scheduled castes on the basis of their population and for women, the number being not more than two. Members of Legislative Assembly (MLA) whose constituencies lie within the taluk and members of the Legislative Council (MLCs) are entitled to take part in the proceedings and also vote in the meetings. The presidents and vice-presidents of TPSs would be elected from among members only. The term of all directly elected members is five years. The MLAs and MLCs hold office till the end of their tenure in the state legislature.

Profile of Karnataka:-

The state of Mysore was formed in 1956 by bringing together the erstwhile princely state of Mysore, 4 districts of Bombay, 4 districts of Hyderabad, two districts of Madras and the centrally administered territory of coorg. It was renamed Karnataka in 1973.

Karnataka is endowed with a rich cultural heritage. "Karnataka as a state was formed in its present form on November 1st, 1956. The state ranks seventh in terms of area and 8th in population. It is located in the heart of South India. Its population is 52,733,958 as per 2001 census. Agriculture is a backbone of rural economy, however it is very much imbalanced. Administratively this state was earlier divided into 19 districts with 175 taluks. However later on one more district was created looking in the number to 20".¹ Now few more districts have been created, taking in total districts to 27.

Development of Panchayati Raj Institutions in Karnataka (then Mysore) State:-

The development of panchayati raj institutions in Karnataka show different phases of development which at time was positive at time negative. It also has a phase with revolutionary developments. "It is to be noted that some of these phases of development synchronizes with the phases of development at national level while two district phases stand out as unique from all aspects".⁷

The First Phase (1956 - 1987) In Karnataka:-

The formation of the new state synchronized with the release of the Balwantrai Mehta Committee report which provided a new impetus and new rational for Panchayati Raj. Taking note of the recommendations of this committee as well as the historical evolution of local government institutions in the state, a new local self government setup was introduced covering all parts of the reorganized state. To this end the Mysore village panchayats and local boards Act, 1959 was enacted and a three tier structure was introduced directly elected bodies at the village and taluk level and indirectly constituted bodies at the district level.

The Karnataka Act of 1983., could be regarded as a landmark in the history of local government in India, "as it demonstrated for the first time the willingness of a state government to divert it self of substantial powers and functions in favour of sub-state institution. Hence this act was acclaimed as progressive or radical as revolutionary in concept and wide in its sweep".¹¹

Karnataka's Panchayati Raj System based on 1983 act., has been recognized as the most far reaching effort in democratic decentralization. The act gives status and stature to the panchayati raj bodies entrust them with all these welfare, development and civic functions and responsibilities whose ambit lies with in their respective jurisdiction, equips them with resources by way of budgetary support, staff and powers to perform these entrusted tasks satisfactorily with statutory autonomy of decision making. The act also called for full participation of the people and their deep involvement in socio-economic rural development with distributive justice. Elections under the new Act were held in Januaiy 1987. The elected Panchayati Raj Institutions started functioning from April 1987.

Each District will have a ZillaPanchayat having jurisdiction over entire district (except the municipal areas or corporation). The Zillapanchayats consist of elected members and ex-officio members MPs, MLAs and MLCs the Adhyakshas of taluka. Panchayats of the district. The number of members to be elected is fixed accordance with the scale of one member for every 40,000 population or part there of. The term of the office of the members is five years. The ZillaPanchayats shall meet at least once in two months. The elected members shall choose two members from among them to be Adhyaksha and Upadhyaksha. The ZillaPanchayats shall have five standing committees.

- A. General standing committee.
- B. Finance audit and planning committee.
- C. Social justice committee.
- D. Education and health committee.
- E. Agriculture and Industries committee.

Each standing committee should consist of not more than five (5) elected members including the chairman. No member shall be eligible to serve on more than two standing committees. The Adhyaksha of the ZillaPanchayat shall be the ex-officio member and chairman of general standing committee and finance, audit and planning committee. The other two committees shall elect the chairman from among their members.

DEVELOPMENTS AFTER SECOND PHASE IN KARNATAKA:-

There have been three major amendments arose mainly due to certain disturbing provision in the Act, particularly in the chapters XVI and XVIII dealing with inspection, supervision and miscellaneous, respectively. phase of amendments included bifurcation of backward castes into two categories category 'A' and category 'B' and reserving seats in panchayats accordingly. For category 'A' 80 percent of total OBC seats and 20 percent for category 'B' seats were reserved from among the total 1/3rd of seats allotted to Backward Classes.

Secondly, amendments were made to sections 152 and 193 to recognize adhyaksha of ZillaPanchayat and adhyaksha of TalukPanchayat as 'executive heads' of respective panchayats. The second amendment made in the Act directed towards reducing the term of adhyaksha and upadhyaksha of both ZillaPanchayat and TalukPanchayat from five years to twenty months.

The third amendment was a very comprehensive one. In an effort to strengthen Panchayats in Karnataka, the government appointed in 'expert committee' under the chairmanship of P.R. Nayak to rejuvenate and reinvigoratepanchayats. The committee submitted its report in early 1996. The committee had made significant recommendation like making elected bodies superior to the bureaucracy. Vesting dissolution and annulling powers with the next higher level institution, checks and balances to ensure accountability, making adhyaksha primarily responsible for the disposal of the business of the panchayat, enthusing panchayats to prepare perspective plans.

Functioning of PRIs in Karnataka Under the Act of 1983, and in Andhra Pradesh Under the Act of 1986.

In Karnataka the newly elected ZillaParishads and MandalPanchayats which started functioning from 1987 had some teething problems, but soon settled down to work. Evaluation studies carried out after they had worked for two to three years disclosed a positive picture of their performance as the whole, though there were dark patches here and there. It was encouraging to find that younger and well educated leadership had come to the far in the panchayati raj institutions.

The functioning of primary schools, primary health care services and housing programmes had shown improvement and there had also been a good mobilization of local resources. Differences on political party lines and caste composition had not stood in the way of implementing developmental programmes.

On the negative side, the two dominate castes, the lingayats and Vokkaligas, had secured more than their proportionate share of membership and offices. Even though the SCs, STs and women had substantial representation, their participation in discussion and decision making remained limited, due to lack of untied resources, the zillaparishads had little freedom in the determination of priorities.

FUNCTIONING OF PRIS IN A.P UNDER THE ACT OF 1986:-

The functions of the MPPs include approval of the budget of MPs, distribution of funds, coordination and consolidation of plans, execution and supervision of the schemes. The ZAPSM which is purely an advisory body headed by the chairman who is a Minister is nominated by the government.

METHODOLOGY:-

This has in a lengthy discussion pointed out the nuances with which the panchayat raj system operates in Karnataka with legal sanctions. In the following chapters, the intent is on discussing the data collected and the analytical results of the same using simple statistical techniques.

CONCLUSION:-

This chapter has discussed threadbare the organizational structures, human resources and functions of

the three-tier system of Panchayati Raj Institutions. The chapter has extensively used the legislative and other legal documents which describe the structures and functions of the gramapanchayats, Talukpanchayatsamitis and Zillapanchayats.

REFERENCES:

1. The Karnataka Panchayati Raj Act, 1993, vijayapublication, Bangalor.
2. Karnataka, Socio-Economic profile, Status of Panchayati Raj in the States and Union Territories of India, Institute of Social science, Science, concept Publishing Company, 2000.
3. Anonymous (1978), "Report the Committee on PRIs, Department of Rural Development, Government of India, New Delhi.
4. Aziz Abdul 1994: „Decentralization: MandalPanchayat system in Karnataka", NIRD, Hyderabad .
5. B.S. Khanna 1994: Panchayati Raj in India, Deep & Deep, New Delhi.