

**SOS POLITICAL SCIENCE AND PUBLIC
ADMINISTRATION**

M.A.PUB.ADMN.401

**SUBJECT NAME:LOCAL ADMINISTRATION
UNIT-IV**

**TOPIC NAME:THE ROLE OF DIRECTORATE OF LOCAL
BODIES AND PANCHAYAT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

ROLE OF THE DIRECTORATE

- Directorates are found both in the Union and state governments. Literally it means the office of the director, which is analogous to the attached office of the Union government. But in state administration it is a line agency which controls the field units also. A secretariat is a staff agency while a directorate is regarded as a line agency.
- In other words a secretariat is concerned with policy making while a directorate is concerned with policy execution as an executive arms of state government. The directorates translate into action the policies which are framed by the state secretariat.

DIRECTORATE

- The secretariat is concerned with setting the boarder policies and goals of the State Government while the responsibility for achieving those policies and executing those policies rests with the heads of the executive departments. The executive agencies are as a rule of located outside the secretariat and constitute distinct organizational entities.
- Nomenclature A popular label to identity an executive agency of 'Directorate' Many examples of this could be cited—Director of Agriculture, director of Animal Husbandry, Director of College Education, Director of Social Welfare and so on. However, other nomenclatures are also used to refer to the head of the executive departments. Thus, the executive head of the department of police is known as Director General of Police; that
- of the jail department, the Inspector General of Jails; that of the forest department, the Chief Conservator of Forests; that of the cooperative department, the Register of Cooperative Societies; that of the sale-tax; that of the public works department, the Chief Engineer; that of the printing and stationery department, the Controller and so forth. In other words, although in a large number of cases the head of the executive department are
- called directors, they are also known by other names.

ORGANISATION

- Apart from state level, the executive agencies also function at the substantial levels. When this is done, lesser directorates emerge at the regional level. When this process goes further down the line, the district, block and village level field agencies of a directorate emerge. Through the creation of field agencies, the administration is able to reach the doorsteps of the people it serves. At the state level, the headship would normally be with a 'full' director who would be assisted by additional directors, joint directors, deputy directors assistant directors and other functionaries.

- formulation of Departmental budget.
- Acting as technical adviser to the Minister.
- Inspection of the execution of work of departmental district staff.
- Allocation of grants according to rules, making budget appropriation within limits.
- Making within approved rules all appointments, confirmations, postings, transfers, promotions of all subordinate officers including also sanctioning of leave and making acting arrangements.

- **THE MAJOR FUNCTIONS OF A STATE DIRECTORATE ARE:**

- (1) To provide technical advice to the ministers.
- (2) To exercise disciplinary powers over the subordinate officers as per rules.
- (3) To inspect implementation of work by the departmental district staff.
- (4) To make all appointments, confirmations, postings, transfers and promotions of officers within the prescribed limits and approved rules.

- (5) To render advise to the State Public Service Commission regarding promotions and disciplinary actions.
- (6) To allocate grants and make budget re-appropriations.
- (7) To carry out departmental research and experiment programmes to improve the efficiency of the department.
- (8) To organize in-service training programmes for departmental officers.
- (9) To accord sanction to the officers for the attendance of conferences.
- (10) To prepare the budget of the department.

LOCAL BODIES

Local bodies are institutions of the local self governance, which look after the administration of an area or small community such as villages, towns, or cities. The Local bodies in India are broadly classified into two categories. The local bodies constituted for local planning, development and administration in the rural areas are referred as Rural Local Bodies (Panchayat) and the local bodies, which are constituted for local planning, development and administration in the urban areas are referred as Urban Local Bodies (Municipalities).

- RURAL LOCAL BODIES
- constitutional (73rd amendment)Act 1992
- Panchayat • Panchayat area • Village • Gram Sabha • Village level Panchayat Intermediate level Panchayat • District level Panchayat

COMPOSITION OF PANCHAYATS:

Election, Reservation of seats ,elected representatives ,Duration of Panchayat, Powers, authority and responsibilities of Panchayat , Powers to impose taxes by, and Funds of the Panchayat, Audit of accounts of Panchayat, Extension to the Scheduled Areas, Tribal Areas under Sixth Schedule of the Constitution.

FUNCTIONS

- * Formulation, management and monitoring of projects and progress on drinking water security and total sanitation in rural areas.
- * Scrutiny and approval of the schemes submitted by the block Panchayat/ gram Panchayat and forwarding them to SLSSC where necessary
- * Selection of agencies and/ NGOS and enter into agreements for social mobilization, capacity development, communication, project management and supervision,
- * Sensitizing the public representatives, officials and the general public

- * Engaging Institutions for imparting training for capacity development of all stakeholders, and undertaking communication campaign
- * Coordination of matters relating to water and sanitation between district representatives of Health, Education, Forests, Agriculture, Rural Development, etc as well as National programmes such as SSA, NRHM, ICDS, etc; and
- * Interaction with SWSM, State Government and the Government of India.

URBAN LOCAL BODIES

- Constitutional(74th amendment) act 1992
- Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) are small local bodies that administers or governs a city or a town of specified population. Urban Local Bodies are vested with a long list of functions delegated to them by the state governments. These functions broadly relate to public health, welfare, regulatory functions, public safety, public infrastructure works, and development activities.
- There are several types of Urban Local bodies in India such as Municipal Corporation, Municipality, Notified Area Committee, Town Area Committee, Special Purpose Agency, Township, Port Trust, Cantonment Board etc.

- Over the past two decades, many countries in Asia have experienced rapid economic growth. This has led to a rapid rise in their urban population. The 74th Constitutional Amendment Act of India lays the foundation for a sustainable Urban Governance System in the Country. While the national governments pursue the goals of economic development, it is generally left for the local governments to manage the rapidly growing urban areas, and to provide the basic services to the residents. In India, Urban Local Bodies are the constitutionally provided administrative units, who provides basic infrastructure and services in urban areas i.e. cities and towns. For urban areas, administration of basic civic amenities like water supply, drainage, public health and sanitation are also essential.

THE MAIN FEATURES OF THE 74TH CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT ARE AS UNDER

- Committee
- Metropolitan area
- Municipal area
- Municipality

MAIN FUNCTIONS PERFORMED BY THE DIRECTORATE :-

- Periodical Inspections of Urban Local Bodies.
- Ensuring proper utilization of Grant-in-aid in accordance with the rules.
- Settlement of Audit, PAC and CAG pases.
- Monitoring of Utilization Certificates
- Implementation of Centrally/State Sponsored Schemes
Scrutiny of development work estimates.
- Improving service condition of the Employees of the Urban Local Bodies.
- Election matters of Municipalities
- Recommendation for amendments in Acts
- Rules/Regulations and Bye-Laws of the Urban Local Bodies.

- Regulating proceedings of the Urban Local Bodies in accordance with the Rules and Regulations
- Regulating finances of the Urban Local Bodies
- Streamline the tax structure of the municipalities to increase their finances.
- Audit of accounts of Income & Expenditure of Municipalities

ROLE OF DIRECTORATE IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT

- The Directorate level, there is the Director of Community and Rural Development who is the Head of the Directorate under the Community and Rural Development Department. He is responsible for the Planning and implementation of the Government Policies and guidelines for various development programmes. He exercises the executive control over all the subordinate offices. He is assisted by the Joint Director, Deputy Directors, Assistant Directors, the Finance and Accounts Officer, Monitoring-cum-Evaluation Officer, Research Officer and Statistical Officer and ministerial staff.