

Sos political science & Public administration
M.A Public administration IV Sem
Rural Local Administration: With due
Reference to m. P (404)

Topic Name-State Control over Panchayati Raj in m. P.

UNIT-V



Introduction

- ▶ 73rd Amendment Act has provided enhance power to the rural local bodies but it does not mean the they have unlimited authority and freedom some measures of control over panchyati raj institutions (PRIS) are not only desirable but also necessary. There for PRIS are keep under the control of state government state control over these institutions is necessary because in rural areas the authority is visited in local people. Most of them are generally illiterate and incompetent to make use of authority. Do there are always possibilities of committing mistakes while exercising the authority in such a situation, state control is needed for proper direction. Unification and coordination of the civic services and for security consistency and Confinuty both in the formulation and plemenation of national policies.



- Relationship between state government & Panchayaton raj

The revitalization of P.R.Is has opened new vistas of relationship between the state government and the PRIs. For the effective functioning of PRIs, sound relationship between the state government and the PRIs, has become yet more important and It is expected of both, state government and the PRIs to recognize each other's position and develop a healthy understanding and mutual cooperation to discharge their respective responsibilities



Panchayati Raj institutions in Madhya Pradesh

The new state of Madhya Pradesh, constituted on 1st November, 1956, inherited a diverse legislation with regard to constitution, functions, powers and finances of panchayats, created in former regions merged in the new state. The Mahakoshal region which formed a part of the former Madhya Pradesh before re-organisation of states, and earlier to that a part of C.P. and Berar Province of the British regime, had well and long established traditions in the field of municipal government,

While developments in erstwhile states of Bhopal, Vindhya Pradesh and Madhyabharat, had not taken place in any well-conceived manner. The PRIs did not follow common and introduced legislation in their respective areas, but little progress was recorded in the direction of democratic decentralisation in the feudal institutional framework.



Control Over PRIs

- ▶ **Institutional Control** : This control is exercised through the constitutional provisions and enactments of the concerned state legislature. The acts of the legislature determine the size and territorial jurisdiction of the PRIs, their composition and electoral procedures, their functions, the methods of settlement of disputes in the PRIs, control over the staff and control over the property and documents of the PRIs.
- ▶ **Administrative Control** : This implies the control exercised by the state government to check and regulate the day-to-day working and administration of the PRIs. The government can review, modify or reject the proposals put forth by the PRIs, remove their members under certain circumstances through prescribed procedures, conduct periodic inspections, execute the no-confidence motions passed by the PR bodies and even supersede and dissolve these bodies. However, all these powers will now have to be exercised within the provisions of the Indian Constitution.



Control Over PRIs

- **Financial Control :** The Act setting up or governing the PR bodies in a state determines to a great extent, the sources of their revenue in terms of taxes, fees, loans and grants. As already indicated, the state government determines the general principles governing the framing of their budgets and lays down rules regarding the nature and forms of accounts to be maintained. Through the office of the Examiner of Local Funds Audit, the accounts of the PRIs are audited and reports submitted to the government.
- **Technical Control:** All plans and schemes prepared by the PR bodies have to be technically approved by the government. The state government officials provide technical guidance to these bodies. Various meetings of the PRIs are attended by technical, officers who articulate the approach and desire of the government.



What role does the state government play in the Panchayati Raj?

- The **state government plays** the following **role** in the **panchayati raj**: 1. It provides the **local government** with the funds. ... It gives the various powers to the **government**. The main **function** of the Zila Parishad is to coordinate all the activities of the **Panchayati Raj**. It gives advice to the State government on the work of the Panchayats and the Samitis. It prepares a plan for its district development.



Ministry of Panchayati Raj

- In a federation the powers and functions of the government are divided among two governments. In India it is the Union Government and the various State Governments. However, with the passage of 73rd and 74th amendment act of the Constitution of India, in 1993 the division of powers and functions have been further trickled down to Local Self Governments (Panchayat at Village levels and Municipalities and Municipal Corporations in towns and large cities). As such India now has not two but three tier of Governments in its federal setup.
- Ministry of Panchayati Raj looks into all matters relating to the Panchayati Raj and Panchayati Raj Institutions. It was created in May 2004. The ministry is headed by a minister of cabinet rank.



How state government can exercise control over panchayats?

- ▶ The provisions with respect to the organisation and functions of Panchayats are formulated by the State government through the acts of state legislatures. A substantial portion of Panchayat's financial resources comes in the form of grants made by State governments. Thus, Gram Panchayats depend on State Governments for their financial resources. The District Collector is given power for monitoring the Gram Panchayats. In some States, District Panchayati Raj officers have been appointed for monitoring and supervision over Panchayats. State Legislatures have the legislative power, to confer on the Panchayats such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as institutions of self-government. They may be entrusted with the responsibility of (a) preparing plans for economic development and social justice, (b) implementation of schemes for economic development and social justice, and (c) in regard to matters listed in the Eleventh Schedule (inserted by the 73rd Amendment). Besides these Panchayat elections are conducted by State Election Commission in cooperation with the State Government. These are different ways through which the State Government exercises control over panchayat.



The Panchayats receive funds from three sources:

- ▶ Local body grants, as recommended by the Central Finance Commission
 - ▶ Funds for implementation of centrally sponsored schemes
 - ▶ Funds released by the state governments on the recommendations of the State Finance Commissions
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Funds

- ▶ Rural Local Bodies have the duties of providing basic amenities and civic services to around 3.6 Crore rural population. The Rural Local bodies are empowered to collect taxes to raise their own resources to perform their duties. However, the funds collected through their own revenues do not suffice. Therefore, the Government (Central and State) devolves part of their own tax revenues to the rural local bodies to meet their needs.
- ▶ Article 243(I) and 243(Y) of the Constitution of India incorporated by 73rd and 74th Amendment Acts heralded a new era in the history of the Local Bodies by providing for the constitution of a State Finance Commission in all the States within one year from the commencement of the Constitution 73rd Amendment Act, 1992 initially and thereafter at the expiry of every five years to recommend devolution of funds to the Local Bodies.
- ▶ The Central Government also asked the Central Finance Commissions to recommend the quantum of Central Government funds to be devolved to the local bodies from Tenth Central Finance Commission onwards.
- ▶ The Assigned/Shared revenues are one which are collected by State Government but transferred/shared to/with local bodies. The major sources of assigned/shared revenues to the rural local bodies are Local Cess, Local Cess Surcharge, Surcharge on Stamp duty, Entertainment tax, seigniorage fees and lease amount of mines and minerals, and sale proceeds of Social Forestry plantations.



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