

Panchayati Raj System of Odisha

Complete Odisha GK for All Competitive Examination - Part II

Local self government is an important component of urban and rural administration of a state. The state of Odisha is divided into 3 regions which are further divided into districts and blocks.

The **Odisha Gram Panchayat Act, 1948** is the first legislation prescribing the **Constitution, power and functioning of Gram Panchayat** in the state.

THE ORISSA ANCHAL SASAN ACT, 1955

[Received the assent of the Governor on the 3rd March 1956, first published in an Extraordinary issue of the Orissa Gazette, dated the 12th March 1956]

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR DECENTRALISED ADMINISTRATION OF LOCAL AREAS BY CONSTITUTING ANCHALS AND ANCHAL SASANS THEREFOR IN THE STATE OF ORISSA

Regional Administration

For the purpose of **efficient administration**, the state of **Odisha is divided into three regions or revenue divisions**. These divisions are as follows

Central Division The headquarters of Central division is in Cuttack. This division comprises of Cuttack, Puri, Balasore, Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, Khurda, Nayagarh, Bhadrak, Jajpur, Kendrapara and Jagatsinghpur districts.

Northern Division The headquarters of this division is Sambalpur and it comprises the districts of Sambalpur, Sundergarh, Balangir, Dhenkanal, Angul, Bargarh, Nuapada, Subarnapur, Jharsuguda and Deogarh.

Southern Division The headquarters of the southern division lies in Berhampur and comprises the districts of Ganjam, Kandhamal, Kalahandi, Koraput, Gajapati, Rayagada, Malkangiri, Nabarangpur and Boudh.

Panchayati Raj System in Odisha

The Constitutional Amendment, made as per the recommendations of **Balwant Rai Mehta Committee, 1958**, mandates to have Panchayati Raj Institutions. In the year 1961, **three-tier system of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)** was established in the state covering all the villages.

In Odisha, the State Assembly passed the required conformity Acts in **1994, 1995 and 1997** to set up the present form of the three tier system of Panchayati Raj.

The system constituted Zila Parishad at the top or district level, Panchayat Samiti at the middle or block level and Gram Panchayat at the village or base level.

Panchayati Raj System in Odisha

Odisha Panchayat laws were amended in consistence with provisions of the **73rd amendment and Provisions of Panchayats (Extensions to Scheduled Areas) Act 1996**. Odisha is the first state to conduct election according to PESA thereby ensuring social justice to Scheduled Tribe communities.

A distinguished feature of the **Panchayati Raj System** in Odisha is that either the Chairperson or the Vice-Chairperson must be a woman.

In March, 1991, the Odisha Assembly passed three Panchayat Raj Bills i.e. Odisha Zila Parishad Bill, 1991, Odisha Panchayat Samiti Bill, 1991 and Odisha Gram Panchayat Bill, 1991. The Assembly provide 33% reservation for women including SC and ST women in Panchayats. The State Legislative of Odisha passed Odisha Panchayat Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2011 and increased the quota for women from 33% to 50%. This provision came into force on 31st May, 2011

Gram Panchayat

A **Gram Panchayat** is a local self government institution at the village or small town level in India and has a Sarpanch as its elected head. The Gram Panchayat is at the base level of the Panchayati Raj System.

Gram Panchayats are elected **for 5 years**. A Gram Panchayat consists between **11 and 25 members**, elected from the wards of the village and they are called panch. As per Panchayati Raj & Drinking Water Department, there are 6798 Gram Panchayats in Odisha.

Panchayat Samiti

The **Panchayat Samiti also known as Block Samiti** is the intermediary in the three-tier system. It is the centre of developmental work. The Panchayat Samiti consists of

- about **20 members** elected by all the Panchayats in the block.
- two woman members-one member from **Scheduled Caste (SC) and one from**
- Scheduled Tribe (ST).**

Panchayat Samiti is headed by a Chairman elected by the members of the Samiti.

The **Block Development Officer (BDO) is the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the Samiti.** As per Panchayati Raj & Drinking Water Department, there are **314 Panchayat Samitis in Odisha.**

Zila Parishad

The top level of Panchayati Raj system or rural local self government is Zila Parishad. Zila Parishad is an elected body.

Odisha Zila Parishad Act was enacted in the year 1959 but Zila Parishads were not constituted immediately.

Subsequently Zila Parishads were amended by the Orissa Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad Act, 1959 in the year 1961 (Orissa Act 24 of 1961). Chairpersons or Block Pramukhs of Block Samitis are also represented in Zila Parishad. In Odisha there are 30 Zila Parishads.

Tribal Blocks

In Odisha, there are **12 districts** that have a considerable tribal population.

Therefore the state has tribal blocks that look after the tribal communities living there.

The districts of **Kandhamal, Mayurbhanj, Sundergarh, Nabarangpur, Koraput, Malkangiri and Rayagada are fully covered under tribal block.** Partly covered districts under tribal blocks are Balasore, Keonjhar, Sambalpur, Gajapati and Kalahandi.

Gram Sabha

It includes all the voters of the village. It is empowered to support or drop down the Gram Panchayat body. This Gram Sabha can contribute to the number of decisions taken by the Gram Panchayat and can facilitate to modify weak decisions whenever they feel.

The Gram Panchayat can be established for a village having a population more than 750 to 25,000. The villages having less population are grouped under group Gram Sabha.

Urban Local Bodies in Odisha

Like the rest of the country, urban bodies have to look after the urban areas in Odisha are Municipal Corporations, Municipalities and Notified Area Council.

Municipal Corporations

Municipal Corporations are found in big cities. It is a much larger body than any other local government body. As per Panchayati Raj and Drinking Water Department, there are 5 Municipal Corporations in Odisha. They are **Berhampur, Cuttack, Bhubaneswar, Rourkela and Sambalpur** Municipal Corporation.

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A Municipal Corporation consists of a Mayor who is directly elected. A Deputy Mayor is also elected from among the Councillors. The Councillors are generally elected for a period of 5 years and are responsible for their wards. The Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation is known as **Municipal Commissioner**.

They are members of the **Indian Administrative Services (IAS)** who are appointed by the government. Deputy Commissioner, Chief Engineer and Secretary are other high officials appointed by the Corporation.

Functions of Municipal Corporations

The Corporation has both obligatory and optional functions.

The obligatory functions are public health, water supply, hospitals, market, slaughter house, lighting the streets, roads and buildings, primary education, prevention of dangerous diseases, control of offensive or dangerous trades, registration of births and deaths and maintenance of municipal offices and other properties vested in the Corporation.

Municipalities

Municipalities are established subject to the provisions of the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act. In Odisha, **they are formed on the basis of Odisha Municipal Act, 1950**. Urban areas are classified under municipalities.

As per Panchayati Raj & Drinking Water Department, there are **35 Municipalities or Nagar Palika** in Odisha. Some of them are Angul, Balasore, Jajpur, Paradip, Talcher, Bhawanipatna, Deogarh, Phulbani etc.

In **Municipalities, Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Councillors** are decided by the law of State Legislature. Councillors are directly elected by the people for 5 years. One-third posts are reserved for women. There is an Executive Officer who acts as a cooperative officer between the Government and the Municipality.

Notified Area Council (NAC)

A Nagar Panchayat or Notified Area Council (NAC) or City Council in Odisha is an area/region/township that is in transition from rural to urban. As per Panchayati Raj and Drinking Water Department, Odisha has 66 Notified Area Council.

They are part of urban local self government. They are legitimised and constituted under 74th Constitutional Amendment Act. Some of the NAC are Pipili, Sunabeda, Nayagarh, Konark, Hirakud, Athagad etc.

Initiatives Taken by Odisha Government to Strengthen Panchayati Raj Institutions

Odisha Government is committed to strengthen PRIs as institutions of Self Government.

The following initiatives are taken by the State Government:

In the year 2003, twenty one subjects of Eleven Departments were transferred to Panchayati Raj Institutions. District Level Officers, Block Level Officers and Village Level functionaries of 11 Departments have been made accountable to Zila Parishad, Panchayat Samiti and Gram Panchayat respectively for implementation of subjects/schemes transferred to PRIs.

Gram Panchayats of the state have been reorganised and 595 numbers of new Gram Panchayats have been created thereby reaching total Gram Panchayats to 6798.

In collaboration with the Law Department, Panchayati Raj Department have launched a new scheme i.e. **Madhubabu Aain Sahayata Kendra** which is operational from 2016 in all the Gram Panchayats of the state in order to provide free legal aid service to the poorest of the poor people of the rural areas of the state. It is named after great Odia lawyer Madhu Babu.

Minimum auction price of the minor forest produces have been enhanced in order to augment the own source of revenue of Gram Panchayats.

RMC (Recycling Markets Center) market operated in Gram Panchayat area have been brought under control of the concerned Gram Panchayat and income derived from the RMCs will be divided in equal share to RMCs and Gram Panchayats.

Necessary steps have been taken in collaboration with Housing and Urban Development Department for formation of new NACs at Dhamnagar and Chandabali in Bhadrak district and **Odagaon and Raj Sunakhala in Nayagarh district.**

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The Odisha Gram Panchayats (Administration of functions in Scheduled Areas) Rules, 2016 have been framed.

BIJU KBK Plan This plan was implemented in 2007-08 in the tribal districts of Kalahandi, Balangir and Koraput. It undertakes developmental projects of water, electricity and road transport facilities. This is now spread to other districts of Nuapada, Subarnapur, Malkangiri, Nabarangpur and Rayagada.

Panchayati Raj Institution (PRI) is a system of **rural local self-government** in India. Local Self Government is the management of local affairs by such local bodies who have been **elected by the local people**.

Balwant Rai Mehta committee 1957.

To examine the working of the **Community Development Programme (1952)** and the **National Extension Service (1953)**.

Establishment of an organically linked **three-tier panchayati raj** system through a device of indirect elections.

This led to the establishment of a **three-tier Panchayati Raj system: Gram Panchayat at the village level, Panchayat Samiti at the block level, and Zila Parishad at the district level.**

The list of committees related to Panchayati Raj

1. Balwant Rai Mehta committee
2. LM Singhvi committee
3. GVK Rao committee
4. Gadgil committee
5. Ashok Mehta committee

Which part of the Indian Constitution has provision about Panchayats ?

- A. Part - 2
- B. Part - 3
- C. Part - 9
- D. Part - 5

BIBHUTI BHUSAN SWAIN

Panchayati Raj System is based on the principle of _____ ?

- A. Centralisation of Power
- B. Democratic Centralism
- C. Decentralisation of Power
- D. None of these

BIBHUTI BHUSAN SWAIN

Panchayati Raj System is based on the principle of _____ ?

- Panchayati Raj system is based on the principle of **Decentralisation of power**.
- Panchayati Raj is an important feature of Indian polity ensuring direct participation of common people (**Article 243 G – 243 H**) in decision making.

BIBHUTI BHUSAN SWAIN

 Which Article of the Indian Constitution talks about the organization of village panchayats?

- (A) Article 36
- (B) Article 40
- (C) Article 38
- (D) Article 42

BIBHUTI BHUSAN SWAIN

Which Article of the Indian Constitution talks about the organization of village panchayats?

Article 40: Organisation of village panchayats - Constitution of India.

BIBHUTI BHUSAN SWAIN

Which date in India is celebrated as the Panchayati Raj Diwas every year?

- (A) 18 July
- (B) 22 August
- (C) 24 April
- (D) 12 March

BIBHUTI BHUSAN SWAIN

Which date in odisha is celebrated as the Panchayati Raj Diwas every year?

- (A) 18 July
- (B) 22 August
- (C) 5 March
- (D) 12 March

BIBHUTI BHUSAN SWAIN

Which of the following Article is related to Panchayati Raj?

- (a) Article 243
- (b) Article 324
- (c) Article 124
- (d) Article 73

BIBHUTI BHUSAN SWAIN

Which among the following is the first state in India to have the Panchayati Raj system?

- A. Madhya Pradesh
- B. Rajasthan
- C. West Bengal
- D. Uttar Pradesh

BIBHUTI BHUSAN SWAIN

Which of the following Amendments to Constitution of India grants a Constitutional status to 'Panchayati Raj System'?

- A. 71st Amendment
- B. 72nd Amendment
- C. 73rd Amendment
- D. 75th Amendment

BIBHUTI BHUSAN SWAIN

Which of the following Amendments to Constitution of India grants a Constitutional status to 'Panchayati Raj System'?

- The Parliament passed the **73rd Constitutional Amendment Act** to grant the **Panchayati Raj Institutions in India** a legislative status by adding **Article 243 and Part IX** of the Indian Constitution.

BIBHUTI BHUSAN SWAIN

Which of the following is NOT a function of Gram Panchayats?

- A. Establishment & Maintenance of local markets
- B. Transport facilities
- C. Prevention of contagious diseases
- D. Lighting of village streets

BIBHUTI BHUSAN SWAIN

 In which year did the Government of India appoint the Balwant Rai Mehta Committee?

- (A) 1947
- (B) 1950
- (C) 1954
- (D) 1957

BIBHUTI BHUSAN SWAIN

 In which district was the Panchayati Raj Scheme initiated first on 2nd October 1959?

- (A) Ajmer
- (B) Nagaur
- (C) Jaisalmer
- (D) Bharatpur

BIBHUTI BHUSAN SWAIN

Which Committee on Panchayati Raj was appointed by the Janata Party in 1977?

- (A) Thungon Committee
- (B) LM Singhvi Committee
- (C) Ashok Mehta Committee
- (D) Gadgil Committee

BIBHUTI BHUSAN SWAIN

Which Committee on Panchayati Raj was appointed by the Janata Party in 1977?

In December 1977, the Janata Government appointed a committee on Panchayati Raj institutions under the chairmanship of Ashoka Mehta.

BIBHUTI BHUSAN SWAIN

How many tiers are in the Panchayati Raj system of India?

- (a) One-tier
- (b) Two-tier
- (c) Three-tier
- (d) Four-tier

BIBHUTI BHUSAN SWAIN

How many tiers are in the Panchayati Raj system of India?

Three-tier system is arranged i.e. Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti, and Zila Parishad.

BIBHUTI BHUSAN SWAIN

Which of the following committee recommended for Panchayati Raj System in India?

- (a) Punchhi Samiti**
- (b) Balwantrai Mehta Committee**
- (c) Singhvi Committee**
- (d) None of the following**

BIBHUTI BHUSAN SWAIN

Which of the following committee recommended for Panchayati Raj System in India?

Balwant Rai Mehta Committee was made for the Panchayati Raj system in India; which submitted its report in 1957.

BIBHUTI BHUSAN SWAIN

 The three-tier system of local government does NOT include the _____.

- A. Panchayat Samiti
- B. Village Committee
- C. Gram Panchayat
- D. Zila Parishad

BIBHUTI BHUSAN SWAIN

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When was the Ministry of Panchayati Raj created in India?

- (A) 2002
- (B) 2004
- (C) 2006
- (D) 2008

BIBHUTI BHUSAN SWAIN

 **When was the Ministry of Panchayati Raj created in India?**

It was created in May 2004. The ministry is headed by a minister of cabinet rank. The ministry is now headed by Shri Giriraj Singh.

BIBHUTI BHUSAN SWAIN

Name the committee appointed in 1986 by Rajiv Gandhi on “Revitalisation of Panchayati Raj Institution for Democracy & development” ?

- A) Ashok Mehta Committee.
- B) L.M. Singhvi Committee.
- C) G.V.K Rao Committee.
- D) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee.

BIBHUTI BHUSAN SWAIN

**L.M Singhvi
Committee**

1986

Constitutional recognition of local self-government.
committee appointed in 1986 by Rajiv Gandhi on “Revitalisation of Panchayati Raj Institution for Democracy & development”

Which of the following statements is not correct?

- (a) Panchayati Raj was established in India by Jawahar Lal Nehru
- (b) Madhya Pradesh was the first state which implemented The Panchayati Raj system in India
- (c) 73rd Constitutional amendment was implemented in 1992
- (d) Tamil Nadu has adopted the bicameral method

BIBHUTI BHUSAN SWAIN

What was the main purpose behind bringing the Panchayati Raj system to India?

- (a) To Prevent criminalization of politics
- (b) Development of villages
- (c) Decentralisation of the political power to the general peoples
- (d) To reduce election expenses

BIBHUTI BHUSAN SINHA

How many posts are reserved for women at all levels in the Panchayati raj system ?

- (a) $1/3$
- (b) $1/2$
- (c) $2/3$
- (d) $1/4$

BIBHUTI BHUSAN SWAIN

 Who was the Prime Minister of India during the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992?

- (A) Vishwanath Pratap Singh
- (B) P.V. Narasimha Rao
- (C) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
- (D) Inder Kumar Gujral

BIBHUTI BHUSAN SWAIN

Who was the Prime Minister of India during the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992?

73rd and 74th amendment implemented in 1993 under period of **PV Narsimha Rao(1991–1996)**, 9th Prime minister of India.

BIBHUTI BHUSAN SWAIN

Which is the first state in the country who established the system of Gram Swaraj?

- A. Uttar Pradesh
- B. Madhya Pradesh
- C. Maharashtra
- D. Rajasthan

BIBHUTI BHUSAN SWAIN

Which is the first state in the country who established the system of Gram Swaraj?

• **Madhya Pradesh** is the **first state** in the country who established the system of **Gram Swaraj** on **26th January 2001**.

BIBHUTI BHUSAN SWAIN

 Which Article of the Indian Constitution talks about the Reservation of Seats in the Panchayats?

- (A) Article 243B
- (B) Article 243G
- (C) Article 243D
- (D) Article 243A

BIBHUTI BHUSAN SWAIN

[Tupaa Academy](#)
Which Article of the Indian Constitution talks about the Reservation of Seats in the Panchayats?

Article 243D: Reservation of seats - Constitution of India.

BIBHUTI BHUSAN SWAIN

 [ambikaacademy.com](https://www.ambikaacademy.com) Which Article of the Indian Constitution talks about the audit of accounts of Panchayats?

- (A) Article 243B
- (B) Article 243H
- (C) Article 243J
- (D) Article 243L

BIBHUTI BHUSAN SWAIN

Which Article of the Indian Constitution talks about the audit of accounts of Panchayats?

243J. The Legislature of a State may, by law, make provisions with respect to the maintenance of accounts by the Panchayats and the auditing of such accounts. Audit of accounts of Panchayats.

BIBHUTI BHUSAN SWAIN

The first legislation of the Odisha Gram Panchayat Act prescribing Constitution, Power and Functioning of Gram Panchayats in Odisha was passed in

- (a) 1947
- (b) 1948
- (c) 1950
- (d) 1952

For the purpose of efficient administration, Odisha is divided into how many revenue divisions?

- (a) Five
- (b) Three
- (c) Thirty
- (d) Fourteen

Sambalpur is the headquarters of which division in Odisha?

- (a) Northern
- (b) Central
- (c) Southern
- (d) Eastern

Sambalpur is the headquarters of which division in Odisha?

The Headquarter of Revenue Divisional Commissioner, Northern Division, Sambalpur has been fixed at Sambalpur.

The district of Jagatsinghpur falls in which division of Odisha?

- (a) Southern
- (b) Northern
- (c) Central
- (d) None of these

The headquarter of Southern division of Odisha is _____ ?

- (a) Gajapati
- (b) Berhampur
- (c) Ganjam
- (d) Koraput

The Panchayats in Odisha are

- (a) Two-tier
- (b) Three-tier
- (c) Four-tier
- (d) None of these

In which year the Panchayat (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act or PESA was passed in the Parliament?

- (a) 1993
- (b) 1996
- (c) 1999
- (d) 2000

1996

Panchayat (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act (or PESA), 1996

this amendment. Since the laws do not automatically cover the scheduled areas, the PESA Act was in acted on 24 December 1996 to enable Tribal Self Rule in these areas.

The normal duration of the Panchayats in Odisha is

- (a) Four years
- (b) Five years
- (c) Six years
- (d) No limit

Which of the following is at the top of the three tier Panchayat System in Odisha?

- (a) Zila Parishad
- (b) Panchayat Samiti
- (c) Gram Panchayat
- (d) Gram Sabha

Which is the intermediate level of the Panchayati Raj System in Odisha?

- (a) Panchayat Samiti
- (b) Gram Panchayat
- (c) Gram Sabha
- (d) None of the above

Which of the following districts in Odisha has tribal blocks?

- (a) Malkangiri
- (b) Ganjam
- (c) Gajapati
- (d) A and C

The number of Municipal Coporations in Odisha is

- (a) Two
- (b) Three
- (c) Four
- (d) Five

Which among the following is a Municipal Corporation in Odisha?

- (a) Pipli
- (b) Berhampur
- (c) Nayagarh
- (d) Deogarh

The city of Cuttack in Odisha is a

- (a) Municipality
- (b) Notified Area Council
- (c) Gram Sabha
- (d) Municipal Corporation

Panchayati Raj Institution is a system of rural local self-government in India. Panchayats were functional institutions of grassroots governance in almost every village.

Local Self Government is the management of local affairs by such local bodies who have been elected by the local people.

Panchayati Raj Institution was constitutionalized through the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 to build democracy at the grass roots level and was entrusted with the task of rural development in the country.



Evolution of Panchayati Raj

There were a number of committees appointed by the government of India to study the implementation of self-government at the rural level and also recommend steps in achieving this goal.

The committees appointed are as follows:

Balwant Rai Mehta Committee
Ashok Mehta Committee
G V K Rao Committee
L M Singhvi Committee

Balwant Rai Mehta Committee

The committee was appointed in 1957, to examine and suggest measures for better working of the Community Development Programme and the National Extension Service.

The committee suggested the establishment of democratic decentralised local government which came to be known as the Panchayati Raj.



Recommendations by the committee:

Three-tier Panchayati Raj system: gram panchayat, Panchayati Samiti and Zila Parishad.

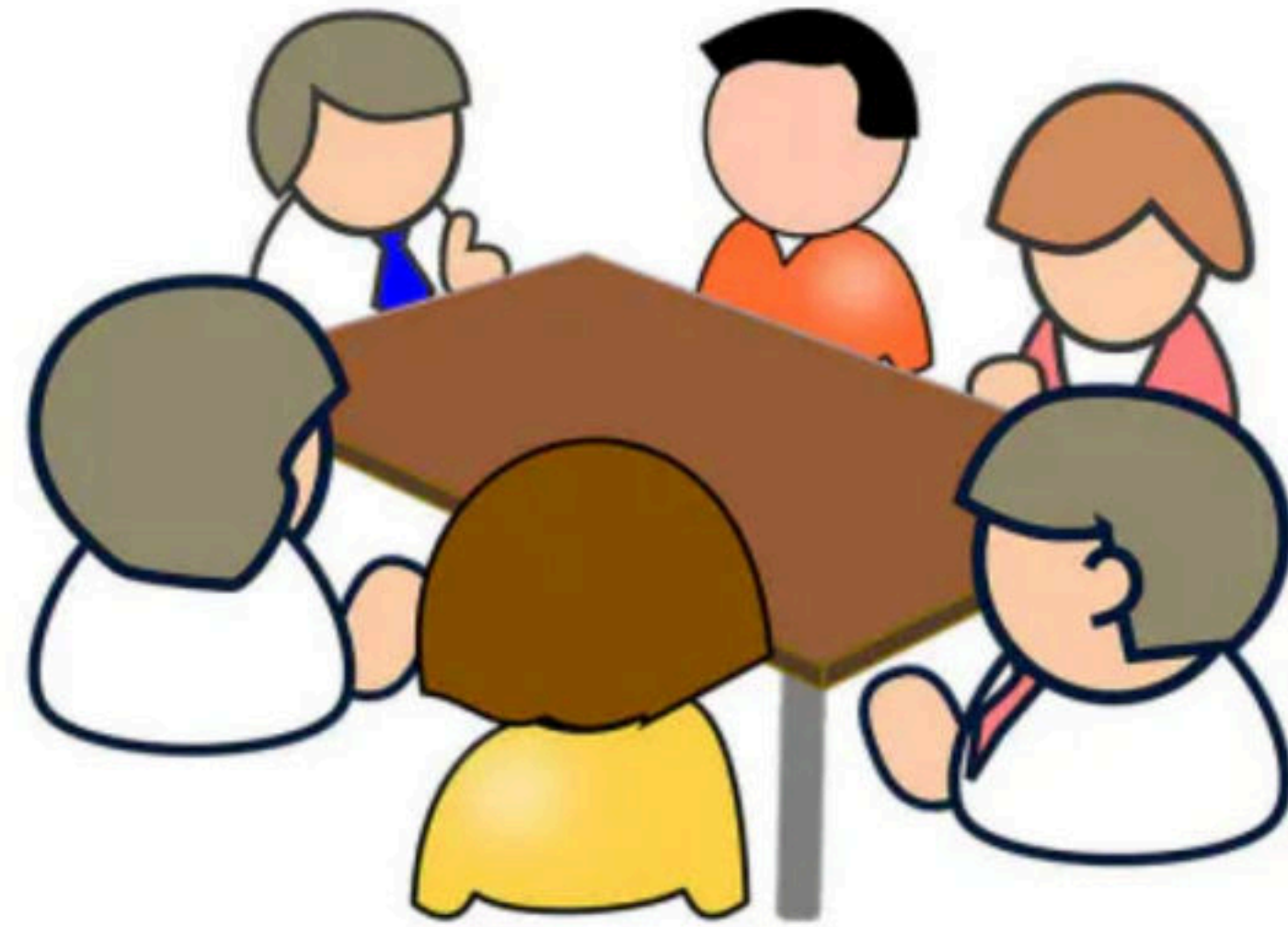
Directly elected representatives to constitute the gram panchayat and indirectly elected representatives to constitute the Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad.

Planning and development are the primary objectives of the Panchayati Raj system.

Panchayat Samiti should be 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.

The committee was appointed in 1977 to suggest measures to revive and strengthen the declining Panchayati Raj system in India.





Recommendations by the committee:

Three-tier system should be replaced with two-tier: Zila Parishad (district level) and the Mandal Panchayat (group of villages).

Zila Parishad should be the executive body and responsible for planning at the district level.

The institutions (Zila Parishad and the Mandal Panchayat) to have compulsory taxation powers to mobilise their own financial resources.

The committee was appointed by the planning commission in 1985.

the committee concluded that the developmental procedures were gradually being taken away from the local self-government institutions, resulting in a system comparable to 'grass without roots'.



The key recommendations are:

Zila Parishad to be given prime importance and all developmental programs at that level to be handed to it.

Post of DDC (District Development Commissioner) to be created acting as the chief executive officer of the Zila Parishad.

Regular elections to be held.

L M Singhvi Commitee (1986)

Constituted by the Rajiv Gandhi government on 'Revitalisation of Panchayati Raj institutions for Democracy and Development'.



The key recommendations are:

The committee recommended that the Panchayati Raj systems should be constitutionally recognised. It also recommended constitutional provisions to recognise free and fair elections for the Panchayati Raj systems.

It recommended that village panchayats should have more finances for its activities.

Though the 64th Constitutional Amendment bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha in 1989 itself, Rajya Sabha opposed it.

It was only during the Narasimha Rao government's term that the idea finally became a reality in the form of the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment acts, 1992.



The act added part IX to the constitution, “The Panchayats” and also added the eleventh schedule which consists of the 29 functional items of the panchayats.

Part IX of the constitution contains article 243 to Article 243 O.

With the act, Panchayati Raj systems come under the purview of justiciable part of the constitution and mandates states to adopt the system.

The act is a very significant step in creating democratic institutions at the grassroots level in the country.

Salient Features of the Act:

Three tier Structure –

Gram Panchayat, Intermediate Panchayat and Zilla Parishad .

A three-tier structure provides uniformity in structure.

Panchayats at the village level, intermediate level and district level.

States with population less than 20 lakhs may not constitute the intermediate level.

Election of members and chairperson:

The members to all the levels of the Panchayati Raj is elected directly and the chairperson to the intermediate and the district level is elected indirectly from the elected members and at the village level the Chairperson is elected as determined by the state government.

Reservation of seats:

For SC and ST: Reservation to be provided at all the three tiers in accordance with their population percentage.

For Women: Not less than one-third of the total number of seats to be reserved for women, further not less than one-third of the total number of offices for chairperson at all levels of the panchayat to be reserved for women

Demographic Profile

1	Total Area (Sq. Kms.)	1,55,707
2	Total Population(till 2018)	4,59,89,232
	(a) Total Male(till 2011)	2,12,12,136
	(b) Total Female(till 2011)	2,07,62,082
3	Total Number of Villages	53845
4	Number of Districts	30
5	Number of Subdivisions	58
6	Number of Tahasils	317
7	Number of Gram Panchayats	6798
8	Number of Blocks	314
9	Number of Tribal Blocks	118

Election of members and chairperson:

The state legislatures are also given the provision to decide on the reservation of seats in any level of panchayat or office of chairperson in favour of backward classes.

Duration of Panchayat: The act provides for a five-year term of office to all the levels of the panchayat.

Under any law made by the state legislature.

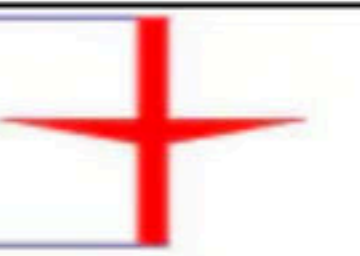
However, no person shall be disqualified on the ground that he is less than 25 years of age if he has attained the age of 21 years.



State election commission: The commission is responsible for super-intendence, direction and control of the preparation of electoral rolls and conducting elections for panchayat.

Powers and Functions: The state legislature may endow the Panchayats with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as institutions of self-government.

Finance Commission: The state finance commission reviews the financial position of the panchayats and provides recommendation for the necessary steps to be taken to supplement resources to the panchayat.

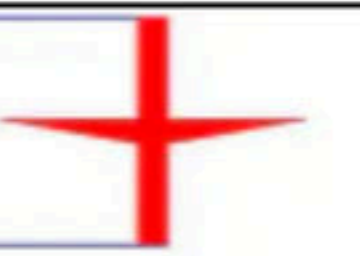


The term urban local government in India signifies the governance of an urban area by the People through their elected representatives.

74th Amendment Act, 1992

This Amendment Act has inserted a new Part IX an into the Constitution which deals with the administration of the Municipalities and Nagar Palikas. It Consists of Articles 243P to 243ZG.

In addition the act also added a new twelfth Schedule to the Constitution. The act gave Constitutional Status to the municipalities.



Constitution of Municipalities (243Q)

Article 243Q provides for establishment of 3 kinds of Municipalities of every state.

1. Nagar Panchayat, for a transitional area, i.e., an area which is being transformed from a rural area to an urban area.
2. Municipal Council for a Smaller Urban area.
3. Municipal Corporation for a larger urban area.





Nagar panchayat

A Nagar Panchayat or Notified Area Council or City Council in India is a settlement in transition from rural to urban and therefore a form of an urban political unit comparable to a municipality.

An urban centre with more than 11,000 and less than 25,000 inhabitants is classified as a "**Nagar Panchayat**".





Municipal Council: A Municipal council is for smaller urban area.

Municipal Corporation: A municipal Corporation for Larger urban Areas.

All the members of a Municipality are to be directly elected by the people of the Municipal area and for the purpose of making the electorate; the municipal area will be divided into territorial constituencies known as Wards.





Municipal Corporation: Besides the seats filled by direct elections, some seats may be filled by nomination of persons having special knowledge and experience in municipal administration.

Persons so nominated shall not have the right to vote in the meetings of the municipality.





Duration of Municipalities

Every Municipality has a term of five years.

An election to Constitute a Municipality Should be Completed Well before the expiry of the duration of five years and in case of dissolution before years term, within six months of date of dissolution.

Qualification for Membership

The Qualification is the same as is required for being Chosen as a member of State Legislature. The Only difference is that Where as the minimum age for Contesting election here is 21 years.



Powers, authority and responsibilities of Municipalities (243W)

Legislatures of States have been Conferred the Power to Confer on the Municipalities all Such Powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as institutions of self-government.

1. Preparation of plans for economic development and Social Justice.
2. implementation of Schemes as may be entrusted to them, and
3. in regard to matters listed in the 12th Schedule.

This Schedule Contains 18 items, e.g., Urban Planning, Regulation of Land Use, Roads and Bridges, Water Supply, Public Health, Fire Services Urban Forestry, Slums etc.





Powers, authority and responsibilities of Municipalities (243W)

A State Legislature may by law authorize a Municipality to levy, Collect and appropriate taxes, duties, tolls etc.

State Finance Commission (243Y)

The Finance Commission Constituted under Article 243-I shall also review the financial position of the Municipalities and make recommendations as to:-

1. The taxes, duties, tolls and fees may be assigned to the Municipalities.
2. Grant-in-aid to the Municipalities.

3. The measures needed to improve the financial position of the Municipalities
 4. Any other matter that may be referred to it by the Governor.
- Article 243Z provides for the audit of accounts of Municipalities.

Elections of Municipalities

The State Election Commission appointed under Art 243K shall have the power of Superintendence, direction and Control of (i) the preparation of electoral rolls for, and (ii) the Conduct of all elections to the Municipalities.



Apart from giving Constitutional recognition to Municipalities the 74th Amendment lays down that in every State two Committees Shall be Constituted.

1. At the district level a District Planning Committee
2. In every metropolitan area a Metropolitan Planning Committee

Metropolitan area

Metropolitan area in the country is an area where population is above 10 Lakh.