

# WELCOME TO STUDYSHIP WITH KRATI

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#### Indian Constitution at Work

GOVERNMENTS

LOCAL

## **STUDYSHIP WITH KRATI**

Textbook in Political Science for Class XI



## GROWTH OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN INDIA

- Local Government of India refers to the Government of the 29 states and the 7 union territories.
- There are total 2,67,428 local Government bodies according to 2017.
- Elected local government bodies were created after 1882. Lord Ripon who was the viceroy of India took the initiative in creating these bodies called the local bodies.
- After this Government of India act 1919, village panchayat were established in a number of provinces.
- Mahatma Gandhi had strongly pleaded for decentralization of economic and political power.
- However local government did not receive advocate importance in the constitution.
- Turmoil due to partition resulted in a strong unitary inclination in the constitution



## LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN INDEPENDENT INDIA

- A three tier panchayati Raj system of local government was recommended for the rural areas.
- States like Gujarat, Maharashtra adopted the system of elected local bodies around 1960.
- ✤But in some States local bodies did not have enough powers and functions.
- Where is in many states election to the local bodies were postpone from time to time.
- In 1989 the PK Thungan committee, Recommended constitutional recognition for the local government bodies.
- A Constitutional amendment to provide for periodic elections to local government institutions and enlistment of appropriate functions to them along with funds was recommended.



## 73rd And 74th Amendment

- 1989 the central government introduced to constitutional amendments.
- In 1992 the 73rd and 74th constitutional amendments was passed by the parliament.
- The 73rd amendment is about rural local government (panchayati Raj institution, PRI)
- The 74th amendment made the provisions relating to urban local government (nagarpalika).
- The 73rd and 74th amendment came into force in 1993.



## **73rd Amendment**

Changes brought about the 73rd amendment in panchayati Raj institutions :-

#### **1. Three tier structure**

- The amendment made a provision for the mandatory creation of the gram sabha.
- The gram sabha would comprise of all the adult members registered as voters in the panchayat area.
- ✤Its role and functions are decided by State legislators.



#### 2. Elections

- Three levels of panchayati Raj institutions are elected directly by the people.
- The term of each Panchayat body is 5 years.
- In case state government dissolves the panchayat before the end of its five-year terms, fresh elections must be held within of such dissolution.



#### **3. Reservations**

- \*One third seats in all panchayat institutions are reserved for women along with reservation for SC and ST are also provided for at all the three levels.
- States can also provide reservation for the OBCs.
- Reservation apply not merely to ordinary members in Panchayat but also to the positions of chairperson (adhyaksh) at all three levels.



### 4. Transfer of subjects

- \$29 subjects were earlier in the state list of subjects are identified and listed in 11th schedule of the constitution. These subjects to be transferred to panchayati Raj institutions.
- These subjects were mostly linked to development and welfare functions of the local levels.
- ✤In 1996, a separate act was passed extending the provisions of the panchayati system to the areas inhabited by the adivasi population.



#### **5. State Election Commissioners**

State election commissioner appointed by State Government would be responsible for conducting elections to the panchayati Raj institutions.
Election commissioner is autonomous and independent officer.



### 6. State finance commission

- State government is responsible to appoint state finance commission once in five years.
- This commission would examine the financial position of the local government in the state.
- Review the distribution of revenues the state and local government in between rural and urban local government.



## 74TH AMENDMENT

- This amendment dealt with urban local bodies or Nagar Palika.
- The census of India defines an urban area as having :
  - 1. A minimum population of 5000.
  - 2. At least 75% of male working population engaged in non agricultural occupations.
  - 3. A density of population of at least 400 persons per square kilometre.

The 74th amendment is a repitition of the 73rd amendment except that it up applies to urban areas.



## IMPLEMENTATION OF 73RD AND 74TH AMENDMENTS

- State legislation of all states can implement the provisions of the 73rd and 74th amendments.
- Nearly 500 zila Panchayat, about 6,672 block, and 2,50000 gram panchayats in rural India.( Added as per latest data, however you can consider as per NCERT if you wish)
- And over 200 City corporations, 1400 town municipalities, and 2000 nagar panchayats in urban India.
- +32,00,000 are elected to these bodies every five year.



- There are at least 200 women adhyakshaa in zila Panchayat , 2000 women at president of the block or taluka and more than 80000 women surpanchas in gram panchayats.
- More than 30 women Mayors in corporations, over 500 women adhyaksh of town municipality and nearly 650 Nagar Panchayat headed by women.
- ✤16.2 % SC and 8.2% ST of Indian population about 6.6 lakh elected members in the urban local bodies hail from these two communities.



- This ensures their representation and significantly altered the social profile of local bodies.
- But somewhere local bodies do not enjoying much powers of choosing welfare program or allocation of resources.
- Rural bodies raise 0.24 % of the total revenue collected, their account for 4% of the total expenditure made by the government.
- Thus makes them dependent on those who gave them grants.

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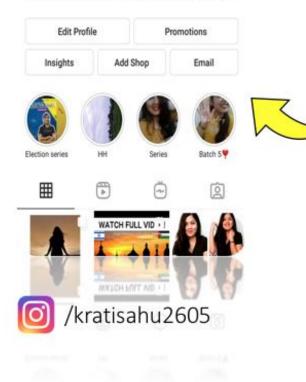
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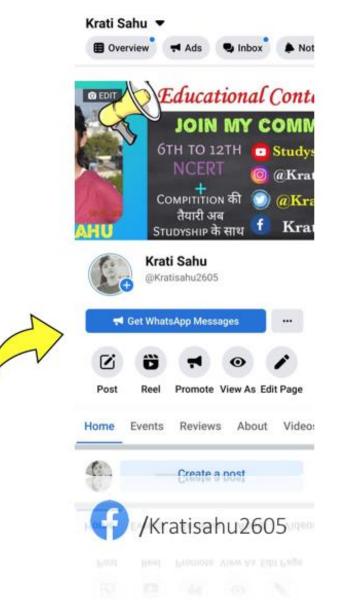
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