



# WELCOME TO STUDYSHIP WITH KRATI

- This is KRATI SAHU
- Educational Content Creator
- University of Delhi

Indian Constitution  
at Work



Textbook In Political Science for Class XI



# LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

**STUDYSHIP WITH KRATI**



# 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 repetition 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 2,50,000 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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