



A STUDY ON WORKING PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTION IN KARNATAKA

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Abstract

The study is crucial for evaluating the role of Panchayat and the impact of the same on the development of study area. The Panchayat Raj institutions play prominent role as instruments of rural reconstruction and development and have been organized with wide powers and financial resources not merely as institutions of political participation but institutions of social and economic development.

The “Panchayati Raj different from all other government as a whole, is not an administrative arm of this govern the final responsibilities for carrying out rural development will fall more and more on the people themselves through their elected local representatives.” The Panchayati Raj is a purpose and a means as well as a democracy at the national and state level. In order to do this, it is an unavoidable extension of democracy as a way to carry out the fulfillments of people's duties. As a democratic building, it is the foundation of the country's democratic pyramid. The entire administration is ment but part. It is in fact under the direction and oversight of the State government that its great potential lies.

Keywords: study, working, panchayati raj institution, karnataka

Introduction

The Panchayati Raj was one of the oldest and most original systems of local self-government in rural India to guarantee the people that they experience the direct democracy of today. India is one of the pioneers to take the reign of democracy to the very ordinary populace in the grassroots stage, which is called the catchments of democracy in any developing country based on government structures of federalism and republicanism in the ancient period, with its history of evolution and the establishment of local self-government.

The notion of direct democracy in Janapadas and Mahajanpadas having prospective seeds of modern day Local Self Government in rural areas is said to be the precursor of Panchayat Raj institutions in post independent India. The idea of rural Local Self Government, popularly called the Panchayati Raj system seems to be sui generis for India owing to its existence in ancient times.

The role of panchayat Raj institutions as grass roots of democracy and of the planning process is becoming more obvious today for all discerning eyes in the context of modern democracy and developmental exercise.

The Panchayat Raj institutions are unique in the area of governance & their importance has, however, increased enormously in modern times. Panchayat Raj institutions today not only undertake the age old civic or municipal functions like maintaining sanitation, public health, roads & drains & others so vital for civilizing the citizen's environment & life, but also act in the context of planned development as agents of socio-economic development & in the context of democracy as the reins over local bureaucracy outposts of self-governments & schools of democracy.'

All problems relating to men are not of national importance, but many problems are concerns of local nature for the success of democracy, therefore, it is essential that local matters of the problems should be governed and solved by the local people themselves. Such an arrangement of administration is called Local Self Government. It is a type of administration in which the elected bodies of people representing village, city etc. are responsible to meet the local needs of the people. The setting up of local self-government in rural areas is also called Panchayat Raj. In other words it is called the rural local democracy. PanchayatRaj's establishment in India is novel. The competence of the local government is restricted to a particular area and its role is to provide the community in its jurisdiction with civic facilities.

A local government operates in accordance with the state that has established it. It is subordinate to the government of the state or province that oversees and controls it. But there are no less various operations of the local government. The local Government has taken steps to either manage residents or to provide a service, for example: public transportation, building homes for the needy, energy supply, development of health centres, parks, playing areas, etc. Local government has undertaken new activities. Indeed, the local government is far more important than the state or central government today in the everyday lives of a person.

Panchayati Raj Institutions in Karnataka

Karnataka has a very long tradition of local government dating back to the Vedic times as in others in the India subcontinent. But the area has seen a steady decrease in settlement autonomy over the years. With the introduction of the British rule, this pattern was strengthened. They were mainly involved in strengthening their territorial gains during their early years as colonizers. But during the latter half of the 19th century, the idea of self-rule was re-energized by the imperial government, for administrative convenience, by attempts by Lord Mayo, Lord Ripon, and then by the Constitutional amendments of Montague-Chelmsford of 1919 following closely the Decentralization Commission report of 1875. The Mysore Village Panchayat Act, 1959 Local Board Act, and all these steps were established during and after the era of independence and affected the new legislation. In the following steps, the historical history of local autonomy in Karnataka is widely classified.

Panchayati Raj Institutions in Reorganised Karnataka State

The reorganized Karnataka State inherited Davanagere District patterns of local self-government in operation in different parts of the State. The Karnataka region was covered by the Davanagere District Local Boards Act of 1923 and Bombay Davanagere Village Panchayats Act of 1933, the Karnataka region had the Madras Boards Act of 1920 and the Village Panchayats Act of 1950, the Karnataka region was under the Davanagere District Boards Act of 1956 and the Davanagere Village Panchayats Act of 1951 and lastly Coorg was under the Coorg Panchayati Raj Act of 1956.

The immediate necessity was to consolidate these different legislations and provide a uniform pattern for the whole State. At the same time the Government of India was thinking in terms of new people's institutions at the grass roots level. The Government of India's thinking resulted in the appointment of the Committee which recommended a three-tier of organically linked panchayati raj institutions. This was indeed a major innovation and a new and bold experiment in the rural areas.

The Act of 1959 on Panchayats Village and Local Boards of Davanagere in Karnataka was passed and entered into force on 21 December 1960.⁹ The Law of 1959 established a three-tier structure for Karnataka Panchayati Raj. The village panchayat took the lead on the level of the village. The Taluk Development Board for the taluk becomes the middle rung of the three-tier Panchayati Raj institutional structure. At the apex level the District Development Council was a body with wide powers at its command. The Village Panchayats and Taluk Boards were popularly constituted keeping in view the requirements of the democratic process. They had both obligatory and discretionary powers in civic and

developmental spheres respectively. They were given powers to mobilize their resources through various kinds of taxes. They were also provided grant-in-aid facilities for various kinds of activities. The District Development Council was mainly a nominated body with the Deputy Commissioner as the Chairman.

It was dominated by bureaucratic functionaries since it was not a popularly constituted democratic body. It was in essence a supervisory and guiding body. This committee recommended for the replacement of the District Development Council with a directly elected powerful Zilla Parishad, establishment of Nyaya Panchayats and strengthening of Gram Sabha, Village Panchayats Boards. Based on the recommendations of Kondaji Basappa Committee a Bill entitled

The new Panchayati Raj Institutions were constituted through elections to these bodies in January 1987. The basic framework provided for in this Act is mainly derived from the Asoka Mehta Committee recommendations. The Act provided for popularly elected Zilla Parishads at district level with wide ranging development functions and generous funding. For each Panchayat Samithi is provided under this Act for coordinating and supervising the Mandal Panchayats within the taluk. The Mandal Panchayats are made up of a cluster of villages and is another important body in this Panchayati Raj model. This is also a popularly elected body made up of the entire rural social strata. It gives representation to various sections of the rural polity. Further it has provision to invite women in the functioning of rural institutions.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Mathew (2002) Pointed towards impaction of status federal government towards the Panchayati Raj groups. The inventor has progressed many concerns which remain to be comprehended, for instance, exportation of female, kid labour, commitment of young women as devdasi's to sanctuaries as well as the sexual abuse of theirs, wrongdoing against females during their working locations, etc.

Menon (2008) Underlined which reservation for females within Panchayati raj foundations has yielded amazing results all throughout the nation. She's detailed this in the conditions of Karnataka and Maharashtra the portrayal of theirs is much more prominent than thirty three % what about West Bengal the Self Help Groups (SHGs) have contributed a lot in the development of female's status. Be that as it might, the designer brought up absence of training within Andhra Pradesh, as well as male command of Kerala as actual preventions in the technique for female's interest in governmental problems.

Mohan (2002) Has lit the fight and pretended by female's pioneers as well as associations of the strengthening of females. The inventor commended the female's association solidarity to fight against lady and endowment of this hour consuming, deep established tendencies in segments of authorized executive, recognized guarantee of sex of embryo, killing of youthful ladies' child and many various abominations. Additionally, the reception of National commission of females Act by Parliament continues to be an amazing accomplishment for females strengthening through which females are able to enquire into violations against the sisters of theirs and make explicit ideas for the improvement of the conditions of theirs.

Sonalkar (2009) Discussed that male controlled modern society in deep India attempted to unremitting the placement progressive methods as well as the preservation of upright has risen when the premise of the performing of this particular male controlled society. As per the originator, the area of female's Reservation Bill has switched out to always be simple, as it will enable the ladies in the fight from male centric society within the political and social situation twenty nine of India.

METHODOLOGY

The purpose of the study is to examine the participation of elected women in the grassroots democracy. In the history of Indian public life, women are not given much opportunity to rule the society. In the name of democratic decentralization, women are identified to take part in the grass root democracy. The three-tier system of democratic to contest in the Gram Panchayat electoral process and participate in the decision making process.

A thorough analysis of the literature on the subject under consideration shows that a number of studies on the general participation of women in Panchayat Raj Institutions have been conducted. There are few studies relating to women (belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe based on the reservation policy) participation in Panchayat Raj Institutions. There are hardly any studies made on elected women participation in Panchayat Raj system focusing on the motivating factors, functioning, and the difficulties experienced. Further, there are no studies which deal in the comparison between the backward districts and the relatively developed district with a holistic perspective. As a result, it was agreed to conduct a research on women's involvement in Panchayati Raj Institutions in the Karnataka district of Davanagere.

Data Analysis and Interpretation

Karnataka is the eighth largest state in India in terms of geographical area and population. It was formerly known as the princely State of Mysore. The then Chief Minister of

Karnataka late D.Devaraja Urs renamed the state as Karnataka on November 1, 1973. Karnataka is also well known in the country as the cradle of literary, social and cultural transformation movement in the country. The Karnataka's Caste Census (2017) contains the latest demographics of various caste and communities in the state. The report reveals that Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes form the single biggest caste group in the state. The minority groups occupy the second position in the state in this regard. The government organizations, non-government organizations and progressive organizations have utilized the social media to achieve the goals of development in India. A new age of social media intervention for grassroots development has begun in the world. Grassroots development agencies have undertaken social media campaigns to create awareness about their activities and mobilize community action for development. This chapter delineates the profile of Karnataka State, Panchayati Raj in Karnataka State and rural development in Karnataka State.

The old Mysore State had included areas from Bombay Karnataka and Hyderabad Karnataka and Mangalore and Bellary from the Madras Presidency. The Yadavas, Hoysalas, Vijayanagara Kings, Odeyars, Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan had ruled the state and encouraged the rural people to enjoy the benefit of self-rule. The Mogul Rule also recognized the village administration and development by the Panchayats.

Modern local administrations started in 1784 by the British Government. Lord Ripon attempted to incorporate some democratic elements into the work of the local authorities in 1882. In addition, he was responsible for the Mysore Local Boards Act of 1902, which established a three-tier system of local government. In 1914 the Mysore Government formed two committees: the ShriShriBahadur C. SrinivasIyanger, which was headed by the Local Self Government Committee and the Departmental Finance Committee. These committees had suggested that district and taluk councils be established for better local governance.

Back in 1862, the Local Fund for the construction of roads and other subsidiary works in the rural areas was established in the state of Mysore. The formation of the local fund committee under the chairmanship of deputy members of each district in 1874 further strengthened this. Both official and unofficial members represented the committees. The working of these committees proved defective in many respects, "the most important of which were the more number of official members, absence of reasonable powers for the disposal of funds and the entire subordination of the committees to the government officers in the administration of the funds" (Bhat 1977:41).

In the old state of Mysore, the Law of the Mysore Local Boards of 1902 created a three-tier structure of the village panchayats, taluk boards, and district boards. Most of the members have been either elected for ex-office members or named. A minority of the members were elected directly by the people. The village panchayats were established with wide powers under the Madras Panchayat Act, 1920.

The adoption of the Panchayathi District and Mysore Village Act of 1926 provided for appropriate powers, duties and services for district councils. The Gram Panchayats did not serve women and weaker groups in society. The Maharaja in Mysore has declared the largest degree of accountability and autonomy available to local councils and prepared grounds for administrative reforms. By 1927, the State had modified its basic political structure, and all of the 8 districts chose board presidents as non-officials. The reticence policy for local committees was evident.

The Mysore government continued to overburden and underfund local councils very shamelessly. The local authorities were confronted with severe financial constraints and were underfed. District board revenues decreased generally between 1921 and 1941. (Manor, 1978:253). In 1926, in order to strengthen local government and progress, the government of Mysore enacted Mysore District Boards Act and Mysore Village Panchayats Act. The District Boards and the Panchayats village were retained as local government agencies for rural development. The Indian Statutory Commission and the Indian Government Act of 1935 was in charge of provincial autonomy. Priority was given to autonomous village administration and creation prior to independence by the Princely State of Mysore.

In the presidency of Venkatappa, the Government of Mysore nominated a committee to recommend steps to reinforce local self-government bodies. On 12 June 1950 the Committee submitted its report and recommended the formation by the Group Panchayats and District Boards of a two-tier local self-government structure. The Mysore Village Panchayats and District Boards Act was adopted by the Government in 1952. Under the chairmanship of D. Chandrashekaraya, the Local Board Committee for Investigation was set up. The Committee presented on 28 August 1954 its report and proposed a three-tier local autonomy system with apex regional boards, central taluk boards, grassroots panchayats. The Committee proposed the direct election of 2/3 of the members of the Taluk board and the reserved election of 1/3 of the members of the Taluk village panchayats and municipal councils. In addition, the committee recommended that the

Taluk councils and district councils be administrative bodies. The Committee also proposed the establishment of a special agency to conduct these bodies' public work.

The Indian Constitution gives the local authorities the status of local autonomy. Local self-government is treated in accordance with central and state administrations. These organizations will prepare their strategies for human and economic growth. Karnataka is traditionally known as a state that has championed the decentralization process. Karnataka is considered, therefore, as a progressive state in the political decentralization process. The 'Karnataka Model' of development has attracted the attention of the nation.

Political power is primarily held by dominant castes, and the rights of the poor are sacrificed in Karnataka state to the interests of the dominant leadership. The state's socioeconomic power structure prevents the benefits of the PR system from flowing to the poorer sections of society; rather, the benefits go to the ruling castes in the panchayats (Mathew, 1985:258). Real, public relations had operated for elite groups or groups of large farmers and wealthy businessmen, and the scheme had thus lost its appeal prior to the implementation of the Ashok Mehta Committee recommendations.

CONCLUSION

The District planning process must be hastened in the assistance as well as supervision of a specialized committee at the state level. It's essential to possess a periodical comment of setup of different tasks as well as schemes at the district level. The decentralized preparation as well as programming of activities is able to guarantee a much better commitment of the individuals to action. We have seen conflicts and tension between elected officials and representatives. To the task tension as well as struggle develop as they additionally belong to certain socio economic experience as well as cultural milieu. A conducive and suitable atmosphere must be produced & correct training must be imparted to both elected officials and representatives.

Ladies is subjected to a large-scale Panchayati Raj system as 50% of car seats are reserved for these individuals. As women do not know about the political process, regular education should be given at the respective district headquarters. Women have both a domestic responsibility and a further political duty. They also refuse to actively participate in politics due to their conventional background and backwardness. They need to be to drawn into the development operates as well as implementation activity to ensure that women's advancement is actually materialized to a much better degree. Many male members of TalukaPanchayat and ZillaParishads have joined the Panchayati Raj process as well. They must be prepared, modified and educated in politics. A great number of Backward Classes,

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are members. As numerous colleges and research centers are located in Karnataka, these can be used correctly for both periodic information and guidance. This should be a constant activity, since the semi-literate and analphabets make up the vast majority of the population. Various faculty departments of Political Science, Rural Development, Sociology and Economics may be used to teach Panchayati Raj in Karnataka.

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