

PANCHAYATI RAJ AT A GLANCE

STATUS OF PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS IN INDIA 1989-90



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
Ministry of Agriculture
Department of Rural Development
Administrative Intelligence Division
Krishi Bhavan
New Delhi
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P R E F A C E

This publication entitled "Panchayati Raj at a Glance" presents information and data on various facets of panchayati raj institutions in the country. These include legislation, structure, taxes, elections, annual incomes, the number of institutions for dispensing justice etc.

2. The present volume gives the latest available information on these institutions.

3. We hope that readers will find this volume useful.

4. We request that errors and mistakes may be pointed out to us alongwith corrections. We also request that interesting experiments in the use of panchayati raj institutions for development may also be brought to our notice so that progressively this publication becomes a useful instrument for exchange of inter-state information.

June, 1990

S.R. Sankaran
Secretary to the Govt. of India
Department of Rural Development

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PANCHAYATI RAJ REVIEW (ALL INDIA)

Legislation

The Panchayati Raj System in the country is generally a three-tier arrangement, the first at the village level, the second at the block level and the third at the district level. The first tier at the village level is commonly known as Gram or Gaon Panchayat. The tier at block level is generally known as Panchayat Samiti except in some States and UTs. It is called Mandal Panchayat in Andhra Pradesh, Taluka Panchayat in Gujarat, Taluk Panchayat Samiti in Karnataka, Janapad Panchayat in Madhya Pradesh, Panchayat Union in Tamil Nadu, Kshetra Samiti in Uttar Pradesh and Anchal Samiti in Arunachal Pradesh. The tier at the district level is designated generally as Zilla Parishad or District Panchayat. In Assam it is known as Mohkuma Parishad at Sub-divisional level and District Development Council in State of Tamil Nadu and Tripura, at development district level.

2. In 14 States/UTs three-tier system is in existence, while 4 States have 2-tier and 10 States/UTs one tier. Panchayati Raj Institutions exist in the hill States of Nagaland, Meghalaya, Mizoram, a large part of Manipur and UT of Lakshadweep, but in different forms. A description of such traditional bodies as functioning in Nagaland is given at Annexure I. The distribution of States/UTs according to the existence of various tiers of Panchayati Raj System is given below:—

States/UTs having Traditional Council of Village elders	States/UTs having only One-tier System	States/UTs having Two-tier System	States/UTs having Three-tier System
1	2	3	4
1. Meghalaya	1. Goa	1. Assam	1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Mizoram	2. Jammu & Kashmir	2. Haryana	2. Arunachal Pradesh
3. Nagaland	3. Kerala	3. Manipur	3. Bihar
4. Lakshadweep	4. Sikkim	4. Orissa	4. Gujarat
	5. Tripura		5. Himachal Pradesh
	6. Andaman & Nicobar Islands		6. Karnataka
	7. Dadra & Nagar Haveli		7. Madhya Pradesh
	8. Daman & Diu		8. Maharashtra
	9. Delhi		9. Punjab
	10. Pondicherry (only at Block level)		10. Rajasthan
			11. Tamil Nadu
			12. Uttar Pradesh
			13. West Bengal
			14. Chandigarh

3. The States and the UTs which have one tier system of Panchayati Raj at village level, are Goa, J & K, Kerala, Sikkim, Tripura, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Delhi, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu. In Pondicherry there exists Panchayati Raj System at the block level which is called the Commune Panchayat. The Panchayats at village level in Pondicherry have not yet been constituted though there is a provision for the same in the Act. In Delhi, the Panchayat Samitis at block level are created under the executive orders of Lt. Governor of Delhi, but they are non-statutory bodies.

4. The two-tier system consisting of Gram/Gaon Panchayats at village level and Panchayat Samitis at Block level is in existence in the States of Assam, Haryana, Manipur and Orissa. In Assam, the two-tier system consists of Gaon Panchayat at village level and Mohkuma Parishad at sub-divisional level. In the other States having two-tier system the institutions are at village and block levels.

5. The three-tier system of Panchayati Raj, i.e., Gram Panchayats at village level, Panchayat Samiti at block level and Zila Parishad at district level is in existence in Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, and Chandigarh. In Andhra Pradesh the three-tiers are at village, mandal and district levels, while in Karnataka they are at mandal, taluka and district levels. In Gujarat, Karnataka and Maharashtra, the second or the middle tier is at taluka level instead of block level, the taluka and block being coterminous, whereas in Tamil Nadu, the third tier is at development district level instead of administrative district level, which is known as District Development Council.

6. Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) in different States and UTs have been set up under different legislations as indicated in Table I. The important amendments in the Acts which took place in some of the States/UTs are given below:-

States/UTs	Amendments
1. Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh Mandal Praja Parishads, Zilla Praja Parishads and Zilla Abhivrudhi Sameeksha Mandals Acts 1986. (Act 31 of 1986)
2. Himachal Pradesh	Sections 4, 9, 10, 14, 15, 47, 54, 55, 63, 64, 68, 69, 70, 73, 74, 75, 79, 85, 114, 139, 142, 152 and 153 of the Himachal Pradesh Panchayati Raj Act, 1968, have been amended.
3. Karnataka	The Karnataka Zila Parishads, Taluka Panchayat Samitis, Mandal Panchayats and Nyaya Panchayats (Amendment) Act, 1987
4. Madhya Pradesh	The Madhya Pradesh Panchayats (Sanshodhan) Adhiniyam, 1988 & the Madhya Pradesh Panchayat (Sanshodhan & Vidhimanyakaran) Adhyadesh, 1989
5. Manipur	Manipur Panchayati Raj (IV Amendment) Bill, 1984

Power of Panchayati Raj Institutions to Levy Taxes

7. The PRIs functioning at district level in the States/UTs of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, are not empowered to levy taxes on any items. However, the States/UTs of Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh and Chandigarh have not furnished the information about the PRIs at district level functioning in these States/UTs levying taxes or not.

8. The PRIs at block level are empowered to levy taxes on specified items in the States of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Punjab, Rajasthan and West Bengal. However, the States/UTs of Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh and Chandigarh have not furnished the information about the PRIs at middle level functioning in these States/UTs levying taxes or not. In Tamil Nadu, PRIs at middle level are not levying any taxes, but they are empowered to levy local cess surcharges on land revenue.

9. Generally, the PRIs at village level in all the States/UTs are authorised to levy taxes on some items, but the States/UTs of Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Delhi have not indicated the details of taxation items. For the remaining States/UTs, the details of specified items on which the PRIs at lower level have been empowered to levy taxes are given below:

States/UTs	Name of Compulsory Taxation Items
1. Andhra Pradesh	House, Profession, Trade or Callings
2. Assam	Private Hat or market places, shops, Pharmacies, tailoring, laundry, hair cutting saloon, Carpentry works, automobile workshop, supply of water, sale of firewood, thatch or bamboo, conservancy, lighting and slaughter houses, cultivable land lying fallow for two consecutive years without any valid reason, minor irrigation water, registration fee for cattle sold, fee on fishing.

States/UTs	Name of Compulsory Taxation Items
2. Assam (Contd.)	Licence fee on tea stall, hotel, restaurants, sweet-meat shops, collection of hives and bones, cart, carriages, cycles, boats, elephants, circus, professional variety shows, fairs, confectionary/bakery, private fishers' weed for commercial purpose.
3. Goa	Building, vehicle, lighting, drainage, pilgrim, profession, trades, callings and employment, entertainment, dogs, advertisements other than published in the newspapers, octroi.
4. Gujarat	House, pilgrim, fair festival, vehicle, toll, pet dogs, trade, sanitary cess, market fee, cart stand fee.
5. Haryana	House, profession, duty on transfer of property, fees on Teh Bazar, service registration of animals, water rate, special tax on adult males of the panchayat for construction of public works of general utility.
6. Himachal Pradesh	House tax, profession tax, duty on transfer of property, Tah Bazar from shopkeepers in fairs, service fee including fee on cleaning of streets, lighting of streets and sanitation, fees for registration of animal sold in Sabha area, water rate where water is supplied by Gram Panchayat.
7. Karnataka	Property, trade, building, lands which are not subject to agricultural assessment, vehicles, fairs, festivals & entertainment, fees on Bus Stands, markets, supply of water from panchayat water works and cart stands.
8. Kerala	Building, service, profession, vehicles, show entertainment, income from markets, Licence fees etc. duty on transfer of property.
9. Madhya Pradesh	Building, cleaning of private latrines, lighting, profession, cart playing for hire, bicycles, rickshaws. Fee on registration of animals sold, market fees for the stalls, toll on vehicles & pack animals used for riding, driving drought or burden or on dogs or pigs. Sarais, Dharamshalas, Rest House, slaughter house & encamping grounds, fee from persons practising the calling of buyers, broker, weighters, measures, water rate, drainage fees, sanitary cess, cart stand, grazing grounds, erection on public street or place.
10. Maharashtra	Lands, building and betterment levy.
11. Manipur	House, daily, biweekly or weekly markets. Carriage carts, bicycles, rickshaws, boats and pack animals. Octroi or terminal tax, conservancy tax, water rate, lighting rate, fee on cattle ponds, fee for registration of animals sold, use of Dharamshalas, Slaughter houses and grazing grounds vested in the Panchayat.
12. Orissa	Vehicle, tolls, income from tanks, markets fisheries, cattle ponds, village orchards; cart stand, slaughter house fee, licence fees, Ferry Ghats.
13. Punjab	House
14. Rajasthan	Building, pilgrim, vehicle except used in cultivation, on arranging the supply of drinking water, octroi on animals and goods, special tax on adult members for the construction for any public work.
15. Sikkim	On houses, fairs, melas, hats and other entertainment, fee for temporary erections, temporary occupation of private latrines, premises or compound cleaned by Gram Panchayat agency, grazing cattle on grazing lands vested in Gram Panchayat, use of Dharamshalas & encamping grounds, drainage where system of drainage is introduced by the Gram Panchayat and market fees.
16. Tamil Nadu	House, profession and vehicle.
17. Tripura	Lands, and buildings, transfer of immovable properties, entertainment and a duty in the shape of additional stamp duty on all properties.

18. Uttar Pradesh On land revenue
19. West Bengal- On lands and buildings, on professions, trades and callings and employment, entertainments, registration fees for vehicles, additional stamp duty on transfer of immovable properties, water and lighting rates, conservancy rates, sanitary rates in fairs.

10. In addition, the Govt. waste lands are vested in the PRIs constituted at lower level only in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and Union Territory of Delhi. However, the information on this point is not available for the States/UTs of Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Dadar & Nagar Haveli & Pondicherry.

PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTION AT UPPER LEVEL

11. Existence at District Level Zila Parishads exist in the following states :
- Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Nagaland.
- N.B. 1. Andhra Pradesh: The district level body is known as Zila Praja Parishad.
2. Assam: It is at Sub-divisional level and is known as Mohkuma Parishad.
3. Nagaland: Although it is not functioning on the general pattern, there is a District Planning Board, some of whose members are Chairman of the Middle level Panchayat body.
4. Tamil Nadu: It is known as district development council, constituted at the development district level.
- 12(a) States where some members are directly elected Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra and West Bengal
- 12(b) States where no member is directly elected All the other States where Zila Parishads exists. In these States, bulk of the members are ex-officio, by virtue of being Presiding Officers of Panchayat Samitis.
- 12(c) Mode of Election of the Head of the Institution
- Direct : Andhra Pradesh
- Indirect: In all the other States (except Andhra Pradesh)
- N.B. 1. Arunachal Pradesh: Chairman is nominated
2. In Tamil Nadu and Nagaland, Collector becomes the Chairman of the council Board.
- 12(d) Designation of the Head In most of the State it is called chairman while it is known as Chief Executive Councillor in Assam, President in Arunachal Pradesh, Haryana and Maharashtra, Zila Pramukh in Rajasthan, Sabhadhipati in West Bengal and Adhyaksha in Karnataka.
- 13(a) States where seats are reserved for SC/ST
- a) On population basis - Gujarat, Maharashtra
- b) Where minimum number is specified - Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.
- 13(b) Reservation for SC/ST for the post of Chairman In none of the State/UT except Andhra Pradesh, where the office of Chairman, Zila Praja Parishad is reserved for SC (15%), ST (6%) Women (9%) and backward classes (20%)

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 14. Membership of MLA/MP | In all State/UT except Maharashtra. |
| 15. Reservation for women member | In all the States except Nagaland, Punjab, Tamil Nadu. There is no information for Arunachal Pradesh and Chandigarh |
| 16. Role of Collector | a) Member, Ex-officio-Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab
b) Associate Member - Gujarat
c) Ex-officio Chairman - Nagaland & Tamil Nadu
d) Executive Officer in West Bengal |
| 17. Term of Office | Generally Conterminous with the terms of PRI at middle level. |

PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTION AT MIDDLE LEVEL

- | | |
|---|--|
| 18(a) Existence at Middle level | In all the States except:
State: Assam, Goa, J & K Kerala, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Sikkim, Tripura, and
UTs: A & N Island, D&N Haveli, Daman & diu, Delhi, Lakshadweep. In Pondicherry it exists only at block level which is known as Commune Panchayat, while in Delhi it is non statutory in nature. |
| 18(b) Name of the Institution | Commonly it is known as Panchayat Samiti. However, it is known as Mandal Praja Parishad in Andhra Pradesh, Taluka Panchayat in Gujarat, Taluka Panchayat Samiti in Karnataka, Janpad Panchayat in M.P. Panchayat union in Tamil Nadu, Kshetra Samiti in U.P., Anchal Samiti in Arunachal Pradesh and Commune Panchayat in Pondicherry. |
| 19(a) States where some members are directly elected | Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Maharashtra, Arunachal Pradesh and West Bengal. In West Bengal, upto three members are directly elected from each Gram Panchayat. In these States the directly elected members are in majority. |
| 19(b) States where no member is directly elected | All States except the above. In these States, the bulk of members are ex-officio, by virtue of their being Sarpanches/Pradhans |
| 19(c) Mode of Election of the Head of the Institution | Direct : Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.
Indirect: In all the States except the above two States. |
| 19(d) Designation of the Head | Generally known as Chairmen. It is known as President in Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh & Gujarat, Adhyaksha in Karnataka, Pramukh in Bihar, Manipur and U.P. and Sabhapati in West Bengal. |
| 20(a) States where seats are reserved for SC/ST | (i) On the basis of population : Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra.
(ii) Minimum number specified : Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh. However, in Andhra Pradesh, there is uniform reservation for SC (15 %), ST (6%) including cent per cent reservation for STs in scheduled areas. |
| 20(b) Reservation for SC/ST for the post of Chairman | None of the States/UTs except Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. In Andhra Pradesh, the Office of President, Mandal Praja Parishad is reserved for SC(15%), ST(6%), Women (9%) & B.C. (20%) |
| 21. Membership for MLA/MP | In all the States except Maharashtra. In Orissa MPs. are not members. MLAs are members but without voting rights. |
| 22. Reservation for women | In all the States/UTs |

22. **Members** In Orissa, minimum number is specified. In most of the states if atleast two women are not elected in the normal course then either one or two are appointed on the recommendation of the concerned tier.
23. **Role of Block Development Officer** "Executive Officer": Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat (also ex-officio Secretary), Arunachal Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab and West Bengal. In Andhra Pradesh, the designation of B.D.O. is changed as Mandal Development Officer (MDO), under the new Act.
 "Secretary": Bihar, Maharashtra and Karnataka
 "Commissioner": Tamil Nadu, "Khand Vikas Adhikari": Uttar Pradesh
 "Member - Secretary" : Delhi
24. **Term of Office** Corresponds to the term of PRI at lower level except in Maharashtra, where it is 6 years as compared to 5 years of the PRI at lower level

PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTION AT LOWER LEVEL

25. **Existence at lower level (Village level)** In all States/UTs, except States: Meghalaya and Mizoram.
 UTs: Pondicherry.
 In Nagaland, there are two bodies at village level (i) Village Council and (ii) Village Development Board appointed by the Village Council.
 In Karnataka, the lower level is that of a mandal comprising a village or group of villages having a population of not less than eight thousand and not more than twelve thousand.
- 26.(a) **States where some members are directly elected** In all the States where Panchayati Raj Institutions are in operation, all the members are directly elected except Bihar. In Bihar four members are directly elected and four are appointed by the Mukhia, who is himself directly elected.
- 26.(b) **States where no member is directly elected** No State
- 26.(c) **Mode of Election of the Head of the Institution** **Direct:** In all the States/UTs except those mentioned below.
Indirect: J & K, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and A&N Island UT.
- 26.(d) **Designation of the Head** In almost all the states it is known as Sarpanch except Assam, Kerala and Tamil Nadu where it is known as President; In H.P., Karnataka, Manipur, Tripura, U.P., West Bengal, A&N Island, & Delhi as Pradhan and in Bihar as Mukhia.
- 27(a) **States where seats are reserved for SC/ST** All the States except West Bengal, In West Bengal State Govt. have powers to nominate.
 (i) On population basis : Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi Union Territory.
 (ii) Minimum numbers specified: Assam, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal.
- 27.(b) **Reservation for SC/ST for the post of Chairman** In no State except Andhra Pradesh post of the Chairman is reserved for SC/ST. In Andhra Pradesh, the office of Sarpanch is reserved for SC (15%) and ST (6%) including cent per cent reservation for ST in Scheduled areas.
28. **Reservation for Woman member** In all the States except Punjab. In Orissa, minimum number is specified instead of reservation.
29. **Term of Office** It is 3 years in Arunachal Pradesh, Rajasthan & Delhi; 4 years in Assam, Goa, A&N Island and Dadra & Nagar Haveli and 5 years in others States having PRI.

TABLE NO. 1
1. Panchayati Raj Legislation existing in States/UTs.

S. No.	State	Name of Act(s) under which Panchayati Raj Institutions Constituted at different levels.	Levels of Panchayati Raj Tiers	
			As provided in the initial Act(s)	As per latest amendment of Act(s)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Andhra Pradesh Gram Panchayat Act, 1964 (Act 2 of 1964) 2. Andhra Pradesh Mandal Praja Parishads, Zila Praja Parishad and Zila Abhivrudhi Samceksha Mandals Act, 1986 (Act 31 of 1986)	Village Mandal and District	Village Mandal and District
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	NEFA Panchayati Raj Regulation 1947, (No. 3 of 1967) (Substituted for NEFA by NEFA (Reorg.) (AP) ALO 1972)	Village Block and District	Village Block and District
3.	Assam XI of 1973).	The Assam Panchayati Raj Act, 1972 (Assam Act XI of 1973)	Village, Anchalik Sub-division.	Village and Sub-division.
4.	Bihar	1. Bihar Panchayati Raj Act, 1947 (Bihar Act, VI/1948) 2. Bihar Panchayat Samiti & Zila Parishad Act. 1961 (Bihar Act VI, 1962)	Village Block and District	Village Block and District
5.	Goa	Goa, Daman & Diu V.P. Regulation, 1962	Village	Village
6.	Gujarat	Gujarat Panchayats Acts, 1961	Village, Taluka and District.	Village Taluka and District.
7.	Haryana	1. Punjab Gram Panchayat Act, 1952. 2. Punjab Panchayat, Samiti Zila Parishad Act, 1961	Village Block and District	Village and Block
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh Panchayati Raj Act, 1968 (Act No. 19 of 1970)	Village, Block and District	Village, Block and District
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu and Kashmir Village Panchayat Act, 1958. Mandal Panchayats and Nyaya Panchayat Act, 1983	Village,	Village and Block
10.	Karnataka	The Karnataka Zila Parishad, Taluk Panchayat Samities, Act, 1983	Mandal, Taluka and District.	Mandal, Taluka and District.
11.	Kerala	1. Kerala Panchayats Acts, 1960 2. District Administration Act, 1979	Village	Village and* District.
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh Panchayat Act, 1981	Village, Block and District	Village, Block and District
13.	Maharashtra	1. Bombay Village Panchayat Act, 1961 2. Maharashtra Zila Parishad and Panchayat Samitis Act, 1961	Village, Taluka and District.	Village, Taluka and District.
14.	Manipur	Manipur Panchayati Raj Act, 1975.	Village, Block and District.	Village, Block and District
15.	Meghalaya	Information not available		
16.	Mizoram	Lushai Hills District (Village Councils) Act, 1953	Village	Village
17.	Nagaland	1. Village and area Councils Act, 1978 2. Village Development Boards Model Rules 1980	Village and Area Council	Village and Area Council
18.	Orissa	1. Orissa Gram panchayat Act, 1964 2. orissa Panchayat Samiti Act, 1959.	Village, Block and District	Village and Block

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
19. Punjab	1. Punjab Gram Panchayat Act, 1952. 2. Punjab Panchayat Samities & Zila Parishad Act, 1961	Village, Block and District.	Village, Block and District.	
20. Rajasthan	1. Rajasthan Panchayat Act, 1953. 2. Rajasthan panchayat Samities and Zila Parishads Act, 1959.	Village, Block and District.	Village Block and District.	
21. Sikkim	The Sikkim Panchayat Act, 1982.	Village and District	Village* and District	
22. Tamil Nadu	1. Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1958. 2. Tamil Nadu District Development Council Act, 1958	Village Block & Dev. District.	Village Block & Dev. District.	
23. Tripura	Tripura Panchayat act, 1983.	Village	Village	
24. Uttar Pradesh	1. Uttar Pradesh Panchayat Raj Act, 1947. 2. U.P. Kshetra Samities & Zila Parishads Act, 1961.	Village Block and District.	Village Block and District.	
25. West Bengal	The Panchayat Act. 1973.	Village, Block and District.	Village, Block and District.	
26. A & N Islands	A & N Gram Panchayat Regulation, 1961.	Village	Village	
27. Chandigarh	1. Punjab Gram Panchayat Act, 1952. 2. Punjab Panchayat Samiti & Zila Parishad Act, 1961	Village, Block and District.	Village, Block and District.	
28. D & N Haveli	D & N Haveli Village Panchayat Regulation, 1965	Village and Block	Village* and Block	
29. Delhi	1. Delhi Panchayati Raj Act, 1954. 2. Delhi Land Reform Act, 1954	Village/ circle	Village/ Circle	
30. Daman & Diu	Goa, Daman and Diu, V.P. Regulation, 1962.	Village	Village	
31. Lakshdweep	Information not available			
32. Pondicherry	Pondicherry Village and Commune Panchayat, 1973.	Village and Block	Village and Block*	

*In Kerala, Sikkim, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, there is one tier which exists at village level, while in Pondicherry one tier at block level exists.

TABLE-2A
2. Composition of Panchayati Raj Institutions at Lower Level (Village Level)

States/ UTs	Institution		Mode of Election of Members	Designation of Head of Institution	Mode of Election of Head of Insti.	Representation of			Term of the Institution (Yrs)
	Name	Size (No)				SCs (No)	STs (No)	Women (No)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Andhra Pr.	G.P.	5-19	Direct	Sarpanch	Direct	See Annexure II			5
2. Arunachal Pr.	G.P.	5	Direct	NR	Indirect	—	—	—	3
3. Assam	G.P.	1-15	Direct	President	Direct	1	12	2	4
4. Bihar	G.P.	9	**	Mukhiya	Direct	1	1	1	5
5. Goa	(Information not available)								
6. Gujarat	G.P.	7-15	Direct	Sarpanch	Direct	1	1	2-4	5
7. Haryana	G.P.	5-9	Direct	Sarpanch	Direct	1-2	—	1	5
8. Himachal Pr.	G.P.	7-11	Direct	Pradhan	Direct	1	—	—	5
9. J & K	G.P.	7-11	Direct	Sarpanch	Indirect	1	—	—	5
10. Karnataka	Mandal Panchayat	11-19	Direct	Pradhan	Indirect	See Annexure III			5
11. Kerala	Panchayat	8-15	Direct	President	Indirect	1	—	2	5
12. Madhya Pr.	G.P.	10-20	Direct	Sarpanch	Direct	*	*	2	5
13. Maharashtra	G.P.	7-15	Direct	Sarpanch	Direct	*	*	2	5
14. Manipur	G.P.	6-9	Direct	Pradhan	Direct	—	—	1	5
15. Meghalaya	(Traditional System exists)								
16. Mizoram	Village Council	*	Direct	President	Indirect	—	All	—	3
17. Nagaland	Village Council	N.F.		Chairman	Indirect	—	—	—	5
18. Orissa	G.P.	11-25	Direct	Sarpanch	Direct	*	*	—	5
19. Punjab	G.P.	4-11	Direct	Sarpanch	Direct	1-2	—	2	5
20. Rajasthan	G.P.	5-20	Direct	Sarpanch	Direct	1	1	2	3
21. Sikkim &	G.P.	5-9	Direct	Sabhapati	Indirect	1+	—	1+	5
22. Tamil Nadu	Panchayat	6-15	Direct	President	Direct	1-3		1	5
23. Tripura	G.P.	7-15	Direct	Pradhan	Indirect	*	*	—	4
24. Uttar Pr.	G.P.	7-15	Direct	Pradhan	Direct	*	*	1	5
25. West Bengal	G.P.	7-25	Direct	Pradhan	Indirect	2@	—	2	5
UTs.									
26. A&N Islands	G.P.	9-15	Direct	Pradhan	Indirect	—	—	2	4
27. Chandigarh	G.P.	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	5
28. D&N Haveli	(Information not available)								
29. Delhi	G.P.	4-10	Direct	Pradhan	Direct	*	*	—	3
30. Daman & Diu	(Information not available)								
31. Lakshadweep	Island Committees under formation								
32. Pondicherry	(Information not available)								

* As per their Population

G.P.—Gram/Goan Panchayat
 NR—Not Received

**—4 members elected directly and 4 appointed by Mukhia.
 @—Two members of SC or ST

N.F. : Not fixed. Varies from tribe to tribe, according to customs & traditions. See Annexure I

—Nominated

£—one or two members of minority community nominated as per populations

TABLE-2B
2. Composition of Panchayati Raj institutions at Middle Level (Block Level)

States/UTs.	Institution		Mode of Election of Members	Designation of Head of Institution	Mode of Election of Head of Insti.	Representation of			Term of the Institution (Yrs)
	Name	Size (No)				SCs (No)	STs (No)	Women (No)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Andhra Pr.	Mandala Praja Parishad	NA	S	President	Direct	See	Annexure II		5
2. Arunachal Pr.	Anchal Samiti	14	Direct	President	Indirect	—	—	—	3
3. Assam		Does not exist.							
4. Bihar	panchayat Samiti	33	\$	Pramukh	Indirect	3	3	3	5
5. Goa		Does not exist.							
6. Gujarat	Taluka Panchayat	15-31	Direct	President	Indirect	*	*	2-3	5
7. Haryana	Panchayat Samiti	19-26	Direct	Chairman	Indirect	4	1£	2	5
8. Himachal Pr.	Planchayat Samiti	45	Direct	Chairman	Indirect	—	—	—	5
9. J & K		Does not exist.							
10. Karnataka	T.P.S.	NA		Chairman	Indirect	See	Annexure III		5
11. Kerala		Does not exist.							
12. Madhya Pr.	Janpad Panchayat	15-30	Direct	Chairman	Indirect	*	*	2	5
13. Maharashtra	Panchayat Samiti	NA	Direct	Chairman	Indirect	*	*	1	6
14. Manipur	Panchayat Samiti	NA	Direct	Parmukh	Indirect	1	1	2	5
15. Meghalaya		(Traditional System exists)							
16. Mizoram		(Traditional System exists)							
17. Nagland	Area Council	See Annexure I							
18. Orissa	Panchayat Samiti	6-29	Direct	Chairman	Indirect	1	1	1	5
19. Punjab	Panchayat Samiti	16-19	Indirect	Chairman	Indirect	4	1£	2	5
20. Rajasthan	Panchayat Samiti	NA	Indirect	Pradhan	Indirect	2	2	2	3
21. Sikkim		Does not exist.							
22. Tamil Nadu	Panchayat Union	10-18	Direct	Chairman	Direct	1-3	1-3	1-3	5
23. Tripura		Does not exist.							
24. Uttar Pr.	Kshetra Samiti	NA	\$	Pramukh	Indirect	8	—	5	5
25. West Bengal	Panchayat Samiti	NA	\$	Sabhapati	Indirect	2	2	2	4
Uta.									
26. A&N Islands		Does not exist.							
27. Chandigarh	Panchayat Samiti	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5
28. D & N Haveli		Does not exist.							
29. Delhi		Does not exist.							
30. Daman & Diu		Does not exist.							
31. Lakshadweep		(Traditional System exists)							
32. Pondicherry	Commune Panchayat	NA	Indirect	Chairman	Direct	20%	—	15%	5

TPS—Taluka Panchayat Samiti
 S—Direct, Nominated, Coopted and ex-officio

*—In Proportion to their population in the total population.
 NA—Not Available. £—Backward Classes.
 % A Percentage of Population

TABLE-2C
2. Composition of Panchayati Raj Institution to District Level

States/UTs.	Institution		Mode of Election of Members	Designation of Head of Institution	Mode of Election of Head of Insti.	Representation of			Term of the Institution (Yrs)
	Name	Size(No)				SCs (No)	STs (No)	Women (No)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	Andhra Pr.	Zila Praja Parishad	NA	\$	Chairman	Direct	See Annexure II		5
2.	Arunachal Pr.	Zila Parishad	10	Direct	President	Nominated	—	—	3
3.	Assam	Mohkuma Parishad	NA	Indirect	C.E.O.	Indirect	1	1	4
4.	Bihar	Zila Parishad	46	\$	Adhyaksha	Indirect	Y	Y	5
5.	Goa		Does not exist.						
6.	Gujarat	District Panchayat	31-51	Direct	President	Indirect	*	*	3-5
7.	Haryana		Abolished in 1973						
8.	Himachal Pr.	Zila Parishad	7	\$	Chairman	Indirect	—	—	5
9.	J & K		Does not exist.						
10.	Karnataka	Zila Parishad	NA	\$	Adhyaksha	Indirect	See Annexure III		5
11.	Kerala		Does not exist.						
12.	Madhya Pr.	Zila Panchayat	NA	\$	Sabhapati	Indirect	*	*	5
13.	Maharashtra	Zila Parishad	40-60	\$	President	Indirect	*	*	6
14.	Manipur	Zila Parishad	NA	\$	President	Indirect	1	1	5
15.	Meghalaya		(Traditional System exists)						
16.	Mizoram		(Traditional System exists)						
17.	Nagaland	District Planning Board	See Annexure I						
18.	Orissa		Abolished since 1968						
19.	Punjab	Zila Parishad	NA	Indirect	Chairman	Indirect	2	2££	5
20.	Rajasthan	Zila Parishad	NA	Indirect	Zila Parmukh	Indirect	1	1	3
21.	Sikkim	Zila Panchayat	NA		Adhyaksha	Indirect	1+	—	5
22.	Tamil Nadu	D.D.C.	NA	Nominated	Chairman	Nominated	—	—	5
23.	Tripura		Does not exist.						
24.	Uttar Pr.	Zila Parishad	NA	\$	Chairman	Indirect	3-10	—	5
25.	West Bengal	Zila Parishad	NA	\$	Sabhadhipati	NA	2	2	5
UTs.									
26.	A & N Islands		Does not exist.						
27.	Chandigarh	Zila Parishad	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5
28.	D & N Haveli		Does not exist.						
29.	Delhi		Does not exist.						
30.	Daman & Diu		Does not exist.						
31.	Lakshadweep		Does not exist.						
32.	Pondicherry		Does not exist.						

D.D.C.—District Development Council

C.E.O.—Chief Executive Officer

NA—Not Available @—Minimum 25% of the no. of elected members.

Y—Maximum upto 10 for SC/ST/Women

*—In Proportion to their population in the total population.

\$—Direct, Nominated & Coopted £—Not yet constituted & ex-officio

—Nominated

££—Backward classes.

TABLE-3
3. Number of Panchayati Raj Institutions at Various Level & their
Coverages of Rural Population & Villages

States/UTs	Lower Level i.e. Gram Panchayats (No.)	Middle Level i.e. Panchayat Samities/Taluka Panchayats (No.)	District Level i.e. Zila Parishads (No.)	Rural Population Covered (In Lakhs)	Villages Covered (No.)	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Andhra Pr.	19517	1092	22	411.35	29293	
2. Arunachal Pr. *	860	60	11	5.72	3737	
3. Assam *	714	—	315	171.83	20799	\$-At sub-divisional level
4. Bihar	11653	589	39	611.96	76488	
5. Goa	(Information not available)					
6. Gujarat	13256	182	19	234.84	18550	
7. Haryana	5790	102	Abolished	100.96	7064	
8. Himachal Pr.	2597	67	—	42.57	18843	
9. Jammu & Kashmir	1469	—	—	47.27	6900	Fig. relates 1981-82
10. Karnataka	2536	172	19	255.67	27024	
11. Kerala *	999	..	..	206.82	1451	
12. Madhya Pradesh	18801	459M	45N	415.92	76603	
13. Maharashtra	25578	298Z	29Y	407.91	39345	
14. Manipur	166	9	—	6.06	672	
15. Meghalaya	(Traditional Councils of Village elders exist)					
16. Mizoram	622	—	—	3.72	622	(Traditional Councils of village elders)
17. Nagaland	980	(Traditional Councils of Village elders)				
18. Orissa	4395	314	Abolished	234.85	50744	
19. Punjab	10953	118x	12x	121.41	12795	
20. Rajasthan	7351	237	27	270.51	37124	
21. Sikkim	138	—	—	2.65	440	
22. Tamil Nadu	13261	384	25	324.56	16602	
23. Tripura	698£	..	..	22.17	864	
24. Uttar Pradesh	73927	895	56	909.13	112566	
25. West Bengal U.Ts.	3305	339	15	394.78	38047	
26. A & N Islands *	43	..	..	0.97	183	
27. Chandigarh *	21	1	1	0.29	22	
28. D & N Haveli *	10	..	..	1.03	72	
29. Delhi	191	5@	..	4.52	258	@-Non-statutory body
30. Daman & Diu	10	..	..	7.30	462	
31. Lakshadweep	(Traditional Councils of Village elders exist)					
32. Pondicherry *	..	11	..	..	334	Only at Block Level

x—superseded w.e.f. Oct. 1978

Y—19 Z.P. are in position and 10 Z.P. are under Administrators' control

Z—233 PS in position

M—415 in position, N—43 in position

*—Information related to March 1985

£—Superseded Gaon Panchayats

District of Darjeeling in West Bengal has been bifurcated into Darjeeling Gorkhahill Council (for 3 sub-divisions) and Mohakuma Parishad for one Sub-Division.

TABLE-4
4. Coverage of PRIs at Various Level

State/U.Ts.	Average Population per Gram Panchayat (No.)	Average Village per Gram Panchayat (No.)	Average Gram Panchayat per P.S. (No.)	Average P. Samiti per Zila Parishad (No.)	Percentage of		
					Rural Population covered	Blocks covered by P.S.	Districts covered by Zila Parishad
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Andhra Pradesh	2108	1.5	17.9	49.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
2. Arunachal Pr.	665	4.3	14.3	5.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
3. Assam *	24065	29.1	—	—	96.3	—	—
4. Bihar	5251	6.6	19.8	15.1	100.0	99.8	100.0
5. Goa	(Information not available)						
6. Gujarat	1772	1.4	72.8	9.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
7. Haryana	1744	1.2	56.8	—	100.0	100.0	—
8. Himachal Pradesh	1639	7.3	38.6	—	100.0	97.0	—
9. Jammu and Kashmir*	3218	4.7	—	—	100.0	—	—
10. Karnataka	10081	10.7	14.7	9.0	95.0	95.0	100.0
11. Kerala	20661	1.2	—	—	100.0	—	—
12. Madhya Pradesh	2212	4.1	41.0	10.2	100.0	96.3	95.6
13. Maharashtra	1651	1.6	82.9	10.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
14. Manipur	3651	4.0	18.4	—	42.7	100.0	—
15. Meghalaya	(Traditional System exists)						
16. Mizoram	794	1.0	—	—	100.0	—	—
17. Nagaland	Refer to Annex. 1						
18. Orissa	5343	11.5	14.0	—	100.0	100.0	—
19. Punjab	11.08	1.2	92.8	9.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
20. Rajasthan	3680	5.0	31.0	8.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
21. Sikkim	1920	3.2	—	—	100.0	—	—
22. Tamil Nadu	3837	1.3	32.8	15.4	100.0	99.7	100.0
23. Tripura	3176	1.2	—	—	100.0	—	—
24. Uttar Pradesh	1230	1.5	82.6	16.0	100.0	100.0	94.9
25. West Bengal	11945	11.5	9.8	22.6	100.0	99.4	100.0
U.Ts.							
26. A & N Islands*	2256	4.2	—	—	69.8	—	—
27. Chandigarh*	1381	1.0	21.0	1.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
28. D & N Haveli	10300	7.2	—	—	100.0	—	—
29. Delhi	2366	1.4	—	—	100.0	100.0	—
30. Daman & Diu*	3724	2.4	—	—	100.0	—	—
31. Lakshadweep	(Traditional system exists)						
32. Pondicherry	(There are only commune Panchayats at Block Level)						

*—Figures relate to March 1985

P.S. : Panchayat Samiti

TABLE-5A
5. Number & Category of Elected/Coopted/Nominated Members of Panchayati Raj
Institutions at Lower Level (Village Level)

State/Uts.	Total members (No.)		SC/ST Members (No.)		Women members (No.)		Head of the Institution (No.)		
	Elected	Coopted/ Nomi- nated	Elected	Coopted/ Nomi- nated	Elected	Coopted Nomi- nated	Total	SCs/STs	Women
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Andhra Pradesh	1,87,288	—	33,303	—	42,971	—	19517	3098	139
2. Arunachal Pr.	4592	—	3580	NA	34	2	860	—	—
3. Assam*	10710	—	NA	—	NA	—	714	NA	NA
4. Bihar	58265	46612	—	23306	—	11653	11653	NA	NA
5. Goa	Information not available								
6. Gujarat	1,20,263	—	29,422	—	28873	—	13256	NA	NA
7. Haryana	29896	5554	7791	—	111	5443	5554	889	20
8. Himachal Pr.	19975	2638	3446	2638	2638	61	2597	211	5
9. Jammu & Kashmir	Information not available.								
10. Karnataka	Information not available.								
11. Kerala	10176	—	1057	—	2036	—	999	4	20
12. Madhya Pr.	232989	NA	102222	NA	850	NA	17753	6105	105
13. Maharashtra	203980	16615	10789	455	46435	719	24575	NA	NA
14. Manipur	1079	—	39	—	176	—	166	5	—
15. Meghalaya	(Traditional System exists)								
16. Mizoram	(Traditional System exists)								
17. Nagaland	Refer to Annex.I								
18. Orissa	67417	—	29252	—	125	4191	4395	974	11
19. Punjab	63814	26284	14061	—	8708	26284	10953	786	93
20. Rajasthan	62824	18799	NA	NA	14	14221	7351	469	8
21. Sikkim	829	—	286	—	20	—	138	55	2
22. Tamil Nadu	1,46,357	—	8858	—	13244	—	13244	—	—
23. Tripura	5284	—	3034	—	—	—	628	—	—
24. Uttar Pradesh	212589	—	NA	—	NA	—	73914	NA	NA
25. West Bengal	53734	NA	NA	—	NA	NA	3305	NA	NA
U.Ts.									
26. A & N Islands*	605	—	—	—	83	—	43	—	—
27. Chandigarh	Information not received								
28. D & N Haveli	Information not received								
29. Delhi	1745	—	401	—	143	—	191	10	1
30. Daman & Diu*	1199	—	—	—	192	—	196	—	3
31. Lakshadweep	(Traditional system exists).								
32. Pondicherry	Does not exist								

NA—Not Available.

*—figures relate to March 1985

TABLE-5B
5. Number & Category of Elected/Coopted/Nominated Members of Panchayati Raj Institutions at Middle Level (Block Level)

State/Uts.	Total members (No.)		SC/ST Members (No.)		Women members (No.)		Head of the Institution (No.)		
	Elected	Coopted/ Nomi- nated	Elected	Coopted/ Nomi- nated	Elected	Coopted/ Nomi- nated	Total	SCs/STs	Women
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Andhra Pradesh	N.A.	—	—	—	—	—	1091	224	95
2. Arunachal Pr.	870	91	NA	—	—	—	870	60	—
3. Assam		Does not exist							
4. Bihar	—	11095	—	5040	—	2520	589	NA	NA
5. Goa		Does not exist							
6. Gujarat	4266	—	965	—	485	—	182	24	2
7. Haryana	98	2352	98	294	30	166	98	—	—
8. Himachal Pradesh	2735	493	14	55	NA	NA	67	7	2
9. Jammu & Kashmir		Does not exist							
10. Karnataka		Information not available							
11. Kerala		Does not exist							
12. Madhya Pradesh	10140	NA	4619	NA	NA	NA	415	NA	NA
13. Maharashtra		Information not reported							
14. Manipur	166	34	5	—	—	18	9	—	—
15. Meghalaya		(Traditional System exists)							
16. Mizoram		(Traditional System exists)							
17. Nagaland		Refer to Annex.1							
18. Orissa	NA	—	—	—	314	—	314	—	2
19. Punjab		Suspended since 1978							
20. Rajasthan	7274	1078	NA	NA	2	—	237	28	2
21. Sikkim		Does not exist							
22. Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	—	—	—	382	—	—
23. Tripura		Does not exist							
24. Uttar Pradesh	74060	11613	6105	965	3628	847	895	13	5
25. West Bengal	9342	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	339	NA	NA
U.Ts.									
26. A & N Islands		Does not Exist							
27. Chandigarh		Information not received							
28. D & N Haveli		Does not exist							
29. Delhi		Does not exist							
30. Daman & Diu		Does not exist							
31. Lakshdweep		No Panchayati Raj Set up (Traditional System exists)							
32. Pondicherry		No elected representatives							

NA—Not Available

NOTE—There is no such information available in case of Panchayati Raj Institutions at District Level.

Table-6
Election Details of Panchayati Raj Institutions at various levels

S.N.	States	Last Elections held			Next Elections due			Remarks
		Upper Level (Distt. Level)	Middle Level (Block Level)	Lower Level (Vill. Level)	Upper Level (Distt. Level)	Middle Level (Block Level)	Lower Level (Vill. Level)	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1987	1987	1988	1992	1992	1993	
2.	Arunachal Pr.	1987	1987	1987	1990	1990	1990	
3.	Assam	1979	—	1979	1983	1983	1983	
4.	Bihar	1980	1979	1978	1985	1984	1983	Act of 1986 not yet enforced Elections, earlier proposed for 1987, not held due to pending matter in Supreme Court over reservation for SC & ST members.
5.	Goa	Island Committees under formation						
6.	Gujarat	1987	1987	1986	1992	1992	1990	
7.	Haryana	—	1985	1988	—	1990	1993	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1978	1987	1985	(a)	1992	1990	a) Amendments to the Act under process to make ZP more effective
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	1980	1980	—	1985	1985	No Explanation
10.	Karnataka	1987	1987	1987	1992	1992	1992	(Mandal with 8,000 to 12,000 population)
11.	Kerala	—	—	1988	—	—	1993	
12.	Maharashtra	1979	1979	Y	1985	1985	—	Elections to ZP and PS not held due to stay granted by Bombay High Court.
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1984	1984	1989	1989	1989	1994	
14.	Manipur	—	1985	1985	—	1990	1990	
15.	Meghalaya	Traditional system exists						
16.	Mizoram	—	—	1987	—	—	1990	
17.	Nagaland	NA	1984	1984	NA	1989	1989	1989 is due year for VC election. Vill Dev. Board election dates vary from village to village.
18.	Orissa	—	1984	1984	—	1989	1989	
19.	Punjab	1975	1975	1983	1980	1980	1988	Elections to Upper and Middle Level P.R. bodies postponed for various reasons.
20.	Rajasthan	1988	1988	1988	1993	1993	1993	
21.	Sikkim	—	—	1988	—	—	1993	
22.	Tamil Nadu	—	1986	1986	—	1991	1991	
23.	Tripura	—	—	1984	—	—	1989	
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1989	1988	1988	1994	1993	1993	
25.	West Bengal	1988	1988	1988	1993	1993	1993	
26.	A & N Islands	—	—	1985	—	—	1990	
27.	Chandigarh	—	—	1983	—	—	1988	
28.	D.N. Haveli	—	—	1985	—	—	1989	
29.	Delhi	—	1985	1983	—	1989	1989	
30.	Daman & Diu	—	—	1986	—	—	1990	
31.	Lakshadweep	Traditional system exists.						
32.	Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—	Act came into force in 1974 yet to be enforced. (Special officers appointed since 1.4.78)

Y — Since G.P. are established on different dates, elections to these Institutions are held throughout the year after expiry of their normal term of five years.

TABLE-7A
7. Income of Panchayati Raj Institutions at Lower Level (Village Level)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

States/UTs	Taxes & Fees	Own Receipts From		From Other Sources			Govt. Loan/ Grants for Creating Remunera- tive Assets	Other Income	Total Income	Per capita Income In Rs.
		Remunera- tive Enterp/ Assets	Revenue From lands	Share of Revenue	Matching/ Incentive Grants	Grants from Govts.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1. Andhra Pr.	2693.28	250.00	—	7149.00	5.00	2207.37	—	4.18	6874.73	16.71
2. Arunachal Pr.					—	142.00	—	—	42.00	7.34
3. Assam		Information not reported								
4. Bihar		Information not reported								
5. Goa		Information not reported								
6. Gujarat	2312.01		61.02	210.45	70.43	3060.10	—	1747.25	7461.26	31.77
7. Haryana	178.00	—	833.00	—	126.00	26.00	—	190.00	1353.00	13.40
8. Himachal Pr.	27.94	—	—	4.07	27.32	40.72	—	—	100.05	2.35
9. Jammu & Kashmir		Information Not Reported								
10. Karnataka		Information Not Reported								
11. Kerala	1983.87	82.86	1.51	—	—	922.34	—	784.09	3774.67	18.25
12. Madhya Pr.	—	—	225.00	—	19.20	—	—	—	244.20	0.59
13. Maharashtra		Information not reported								
14. Manipur		Nil								
15. Meghalaya		No Panchayati Raj Set Up (Traditional system exists)								
16. Mizoram		(----- do -----)								
17. Nagaland		Refer to Annexure I								150**
18. Orissa	36.57	25.79	17.79	—	—	560.22	2.00	14.34	656.71	2.79
19. Punjab	75.00	—	1136.00	43.75	—	1194.00	—	363.00	2811.75	23.16
20. Rajasthan	—	—	676.77	—	12.35	13013.70	—	—	13702.82	50.66
21. Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	13.80	—	—	13.80	5.21
22. Tamil Nadu	382.15	NA	NA	365.00	NA	400.00	NA	—	1147.15	3.03
23. Tripura		Information not reported								
24. Uttar Pradesh	869.30	—	—	2795.0	2754.03E	51654.42@	831.25	440.00	59344.0	65.27**
25. West Bengal		Information not reported								
U.Ts.										
26. A&N Islands*	0.96	—	—	—	—	2.45	15.00	—	18.41	18.98
27. Chandigarh		Information not reported								
28. D&N Haveli		Information not reported								
29. Delhi	—	NA	NA	—	0.05	—	—	—	NA	NA
30. Daman & Diu*	51.68	2.76	0.63	0.38	—	25.61	6.43	—	87.49	11.98
31. Lakshadweep		No Panchayati Raj Set Up (Traditional system exists)								
32. Pondicherry		Does not exist								

NA—Not Available

(Col.4)—Revenue from Lands which is vested in these Institutions.

*—Figures relate to March 1985.

** In the case of Nagaland and UP, the per capita income of Gram Panchayat includes income from JRY.

@ : fund received under JRY.

f : fund received for construction of drainage and Kharanza is SC populated area.

TABLE-7B
7. Income of Panchayati Raj institutions at Middle Level (Block Level)

Rs. in Lakhs.

	Own Receipts From		From Other Sources		Matching/ Incentive Grants	Grants from Govts.	Govt. Loan for Remunera. Assets	Other Income
	Taxes & Fees	Remunera Enterpr. Assets	Revenue from lands	Share of Revenue				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Andhra Pr.	—	—	—	1012.40	—	38747.00	—	250.00
2. Arunachal Pr.			Information not reported					
3. Assam			Does not exist					
4. Bihar			Information not reported					
5. Goa			Information not reported					
6. Gujarat	837.42	39.81	668.46	1058.24	1024.23	14782.34	701.12	670.08
7. Haryana	27.00	—	—	—	—	63.48	—	—
8. Himachal Pradesh	1.74	—	—	—	—	4.75	—	—
9. Jammu & Kashmir			Does not exist					
10. Karnataka			There is no provision					
11. Kerala			Does not exist					
12. Madhya Pradesh	326.63	—	12.78	—	—	—	—	—
13. Maharashtra			Information not reported					
14. Manipur			Dissolved					
15. Meghalaya	No Panchayati Raj Set Up (Traditional system exists)							
16. Mizoram	No Panchayati Raj Set Up (Traditional system exists)							
17. Nagaland	Refer to Annex 1							
18. Orissa	—	—	—	—	—	353.54	—	—
19. Punjab	8.00	48.00	—	43.00	—	226.00	—	290.00
20. Rajasthan	32.45	—	—	5.62	38.41	7.00	—	33.89
21. Sikkim			Does not exist					
22. Tamil Nadu	950.00	NA	NA	1100.00	2000.00	17427.85	NA	—
23. Tripura			Does not exist					
24. Uttar Pradesh	1108.00	—	—	—	—	1146.00	—	142.00
25. West Bengal			Information not received					
U.Ts.								
26. A & N Islands			Does not exist					
27. Chandigarh			Information not received					
28. D & N Heveli			Does not exist					
29. Delhi			Does not exist					
30. Daman & Diu			Does not exist					
31. Lakshadweep	No Panchayati Raj Set Up (Traditional system exists)							
32. Pondicherry	76.15	1.75	4.20	—	52.66	62.83	7.15	11.30

NA—Not Available

(Col.4)—Revenue from Land which is vested in these Institutions.

(Col.7)—Grants from Govt. for Specific Schemes/Works.

NOTE—Information about Income generated at the District Level is not available.

TABLE-8A
8. Training Details of Panchayat Secretaries & Non-Official Functionaries of Panchayati Raj Institutions at Lower Level (Village Level)

States/UTs.	Total P.S. in Position (No.)		Trg. Centre for P.S. & Non-official Functionaries	P.S. & Non-Official Functionaries Trained During the year under report in 1988-89				Duration of Training for	
	Trained	Un-trained		Regular Courses		Refresher Course (NO.)		Regular Course	Refresher Course
				(No.) P.S.	Non-Off.	P.S.	Non-Off.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Andhra Pradesh	609	584	1	584	19517	—	—	—	2-3 days
2. Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Assam*	134	164	18	7	242	—	—	3 months	—
4. Bihar	10271	1067	34	632	2688	642	—	3 months	3 months
5. Goa			Information not reported						
6. Gujarat	11644	340	7	270	—	517	595	100 days	3 weeks
7. Haryana	2898	NA	1	70	2389	75	—	3 months	15 days
8. Himachal Pradesh	835	Nil	2	36	2715	30	2	3 months	3 days
9. Jammu & Kashmir*	1226	—	2	NR	NR	NR	NR	1 year	NA
10. Karnataka			Information not reported						
11. Kerala	999	—	2	—	—	—	—	30 days	15 days
12. Madhya Pr.	10177@	—	5	734	12315	NA	NA	90 days	45 days
13. Maharashtra	NR	NR	21	NR	NR	NR	—	—	—
14. Manipur	73	77	1	29	322	—	—	3 months	1 month
15. Meghalaya			No Panchayati Raj Set Up (Traditional system exists)						
16. Mizoram	—	661	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17. Nagaland			Refer to Annex. I						
18. Orissa	—	4388	----- NIL -----						
19. Punjab	1492	105	1	72	—	—	4214	NR	NR
20. Rajasthan	2474	1469	2	105	—	722	2810	1 year	15 days
21. Sikkim	—	138	—	----- NIL -----					
22. Tamil Nadu	—	—	----- NIL -----						
23. Tripura	931	477	1	—	32	—	—	7 days	—
24. Uttar Pradesh	8792@	14£	—	NA	—	—	2093	6 months	—
25. West Bengal	2093	982	3	1100	—	—	—	10 days	—
U.Ts.									
26. A&N Islands*	—	43	----- NIL -----						
27. Chandigarh**	—	1	----- NIL -----						
28. D&N Haveli**	—	10	----- NIL -----						
29. Delhi	—	73	----- NIL -----						
30. Daman & Diu*	210	—	—	—	1	Nil	—	3 months	—
31. Lakshadweep*			No Panchayati Raj Set Up (Traditional system exists)						
32. Pondicherry			Deos not exist						

P.S.—Panchayat Secretaries

**—Figure relates 1982-83

NR — Not Reported.

*—Figures relate to March 1985.

@ Permanent/regular

£ Temporary

TABLE-8B
8. Training Arrangement for Non-Official Functionaries of Panchayati Raj Institutions at Middle & District Level

State/U.Ts.	Whether any arrangement for Trg. to Non-Official Functionaries of Institutions at		If Yes, the no. of Non-Official Functionaries Trained At			
	Block Level	District Level	Block	Level	District	Level
			Heads	Other Members	Heads	Other Members
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Andhra Pradesh	No	Yes	—	—	1091	—
2. Arunachal Pradesh	No	No.				
3. Assam *	Yes	—	—	479	—	—
4. Bihar	Yes	Yes	NR	2688	NR	NR
5. Goa		Does not exist				
6. Gujarat	Yes	No	16	746	—	—
7. Haryana	Yes	No	41038	41038		
8. Himachal Pradesh	No	No	—	—	—	—
9. Jammu & Kashmir		Does not exist				
10. Karnataka		Information not reported				
11. Kerala		Does not exist				
12. Madhya Pradesh		Information not reported				
13. Maharashtra	Yes	Yes	NR	NR	NR	NR
14. Manipur	No	No				
15. Meghalaya		No Panchayati Raj Set Up (Traditional system exist)				
16. Mizoram		Does not exist				
17. Nagaland		Refer to Annex. I.				
18. Orissa	No	No				
19. Punjab	No	No				
20. Rajasthan	Yes	Yes	35	2810	—	—
21. Sikkim		Does not exist				
22. Tamil Nadu	No	No				
23. Tripura		Does not exist				
24. Uttar Pradesh		Information not reported				
25. West Bengal	Yes	Yes	NR	NR	NR	NR
U.Ts.						
26. A&N Islands		Does not exist				
27. Chandigarh		Information not reported				
28. D&N Haveli		Does not exist				
29. Delhi		Does not exist				
30. Daman & Diu		Does not exist				
31. Lakshadweep		No Panchayati Raj Set Up				
32. Pondicherry		No training arrangements exist.				

NR—Not Reported

*—Figure relate to March 1985

TABLE-9A
9. Details of the Institutions for Dispensation of Justice at Village Level

State/UTs.	Institution		Mode of Election of Members	Designation of Head of Institution	Mode of Election of Head of Instit.	Representation of			Term of the Institution (Yrs)
	Name	Size(No)				SCs (No)	STs (No)	Women (No)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Andhra Pr.		Not yet constituted as provisions of the act are not yet enforced.							
2. Arunachal Pr.		Does not exist (Traditional System exists)							
3. Assam*	Panchayat Adalat	5	Nominated	Chairman	Nominated	—	—		NR
4. Bihar	Gram Kachahari	9	§	Sarpanch	Direct	—	—	NA	5
5. Goa		Information not reported							
6. Gujarat	Nyaya Panchayat	5£	Direct	Chairman	Indirect	—	—	—	5
7. Haryana	Panchayat	5-9	Direct	Sarpanch	Direct	1-2	—	1	5
8. Himachal Pr.		The Judicial functions are also performed by Gram Panchayat's							
9. J & K		Information not received							
10. Karnataka		Does not exist							
11. Kerala		Not enforced							
12. Madhya Pradesh		Does not exist since 1981							
13. Maharashtra		Not functioning since 1975							
14. Manipur	Nyaya Panchayat	2-10	Direct	Sarpanch	Indirect	—	—	—	5
15. Meghalaya		No Panchayati Raj Set Up (Traditional System exists)							
16. Mizoram	Village Council	4-7	Direct	President	Indirect	—	—	—	5
17. Nagaland	Court	Refer to Annex. I.							
18. Orissa		Does not exist							
19. Punjab	Panchayat	4-11	Direct	Sarpanch	Indirect	1-2	—	2	5
20. Rajasthan*	Nyaya Up-Samiti	5	Indirect	President	Indirect	1	1	1	3
21. Sikkim	Gram Panchayat	5-9	Direct	Sarpanch	Direct	1+	—	1+	5
22. Tamil Nadu		Panchayat are not vested with judicial power.							
23. Tripura		Nil							
24. Uttar Pradesh	Nyaya Panchayat	10-25	**	Sarpanch	Indirect	—	—	—	5
25. West Bengal		Statutory provisions for Nyaya Panchayats have yet not come in force							
U.Ts.									
26. A & N Islands*	Nyaya Panchayat	5	Indirect	Sarpanch	Indirect	—	—	—	4
27. Chandigarh		Information not received							
28. D & N Haveli		Information not received							
29. Delhi	Circle Panchayat	According to population	Direct	C.S.	Indirect	—	—	—	3
30. Daman & Diu		Information not reported							
31. Lakshadweep		No Panchayati Raj Set Up							
32. Pondicherry		Does not exist							
		(Traditional System exists)							

C.S.—Circle Sarpanch
 §—Election & Nomination
 **—Appointed by the District Magistrate out of members of Gaon Panchayats
 *—Information relates to March 1985.

+..—proportion to their population
 NR—Not Reported
 £—One member for each Gram

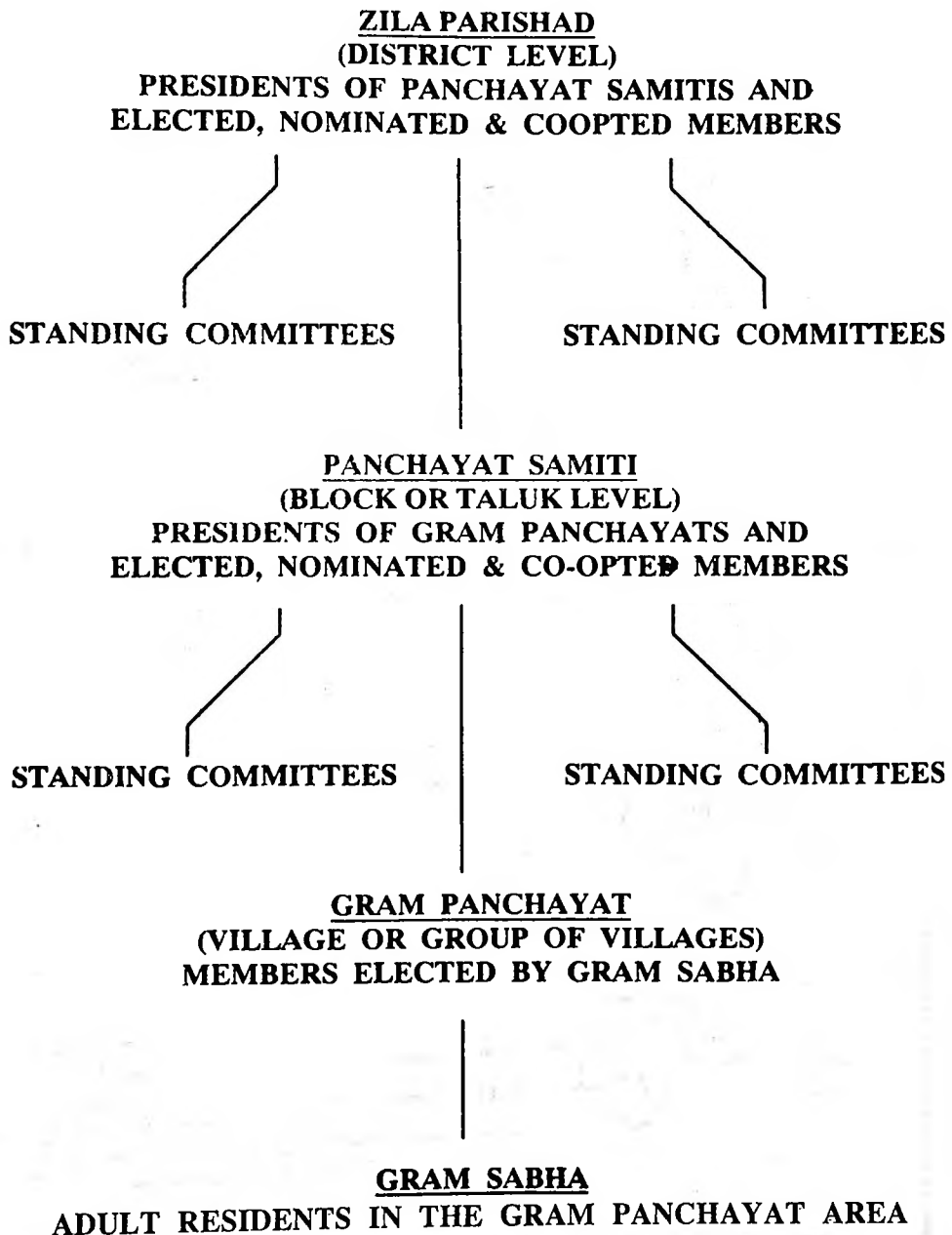
TABLE-9B
9. Number of the Institutions for Dispensation of Justice at Village Level and
the Number of cases registered with them

States/U.Ts.	No. of Segments/ Areas in which entire States/ UTs is divided for setting up these Institutions	Number of Institutions Functioning during the year	Number of Cases registered	No. of cases where litigation was averted due to being settled	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Andhra Pradesh		Not yet enforced			
2. Arunachal Pradesh		Does not exist			
3. Assam		Information not reported			
4. Bihar	11653	11653	NA	NA	
5. Goa		Information not reported			
6. Gujarat	3009	3009	84	6	
7. Haryana	5790	5790	NA	NA	
8. Himachal Pradesh	2597	2597	11856	8661	
9. J. & K.		Information not received			
10. Karnataka		Does not exist			
11. Kerala		Not enforced			
12. Madhya Pradesh		Does not exist			
13. Maharashtra		Not functioning since 1975			
14. Manipur	3-5 GP in a NP	42	1512	1011	
15. Meghalaya		Traditional system exists			
16. Mizoram	622	622	—	—	
17. Nagaland		Refer to Annex-I			
18. Orissa		Does not exist			
19. Punjab	10953	10953	386	203	
20. Rajasthan	7351	7351	NA	NA	
21. Sikkim		Does not exist			
22. Tamil Nadu	Panchayati Raj bodies	are not vested with Judicial functions			
23. Tripura		No provision for such institutions			
24. Uttar Pradesh	8813	8813			Defunct
25. West Bengal		Does not exist.			
U.Ts.					
26. A&N Islands*	189	43	NR	NR	
27. Chandigarh		Information not received			
28. D&N Haveli		Information not received			
29. Delhi	23	23	NR	NR	
30. Daman & Diu		Information not received			
31. Lakshadweep		Traditional system exists			
32. Pondicherry		Does not exist.			

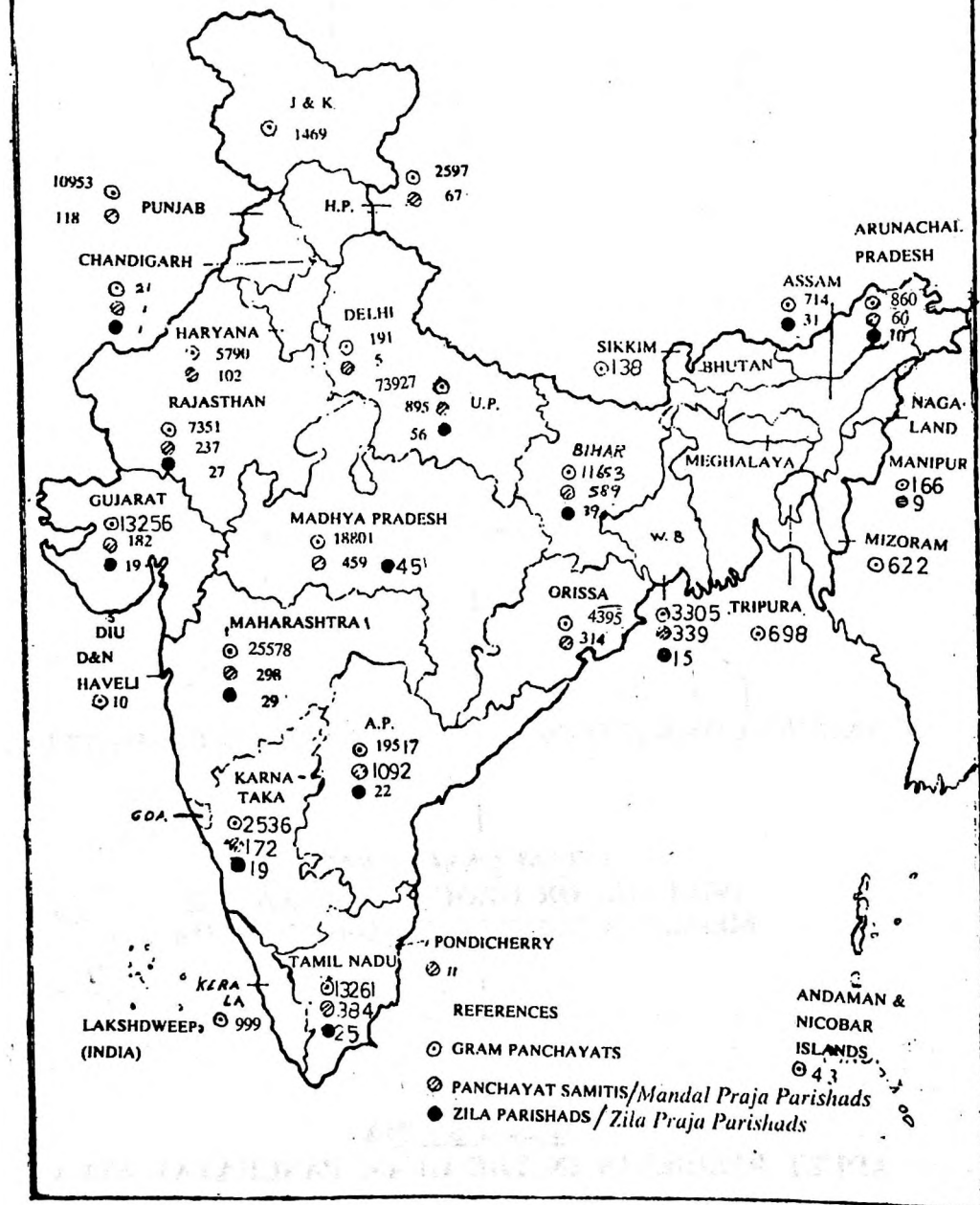
NA—Not available
N.P.—Nyaya Panchayat

*—Information relates to March 1985
G.P. —Gram Panchayat

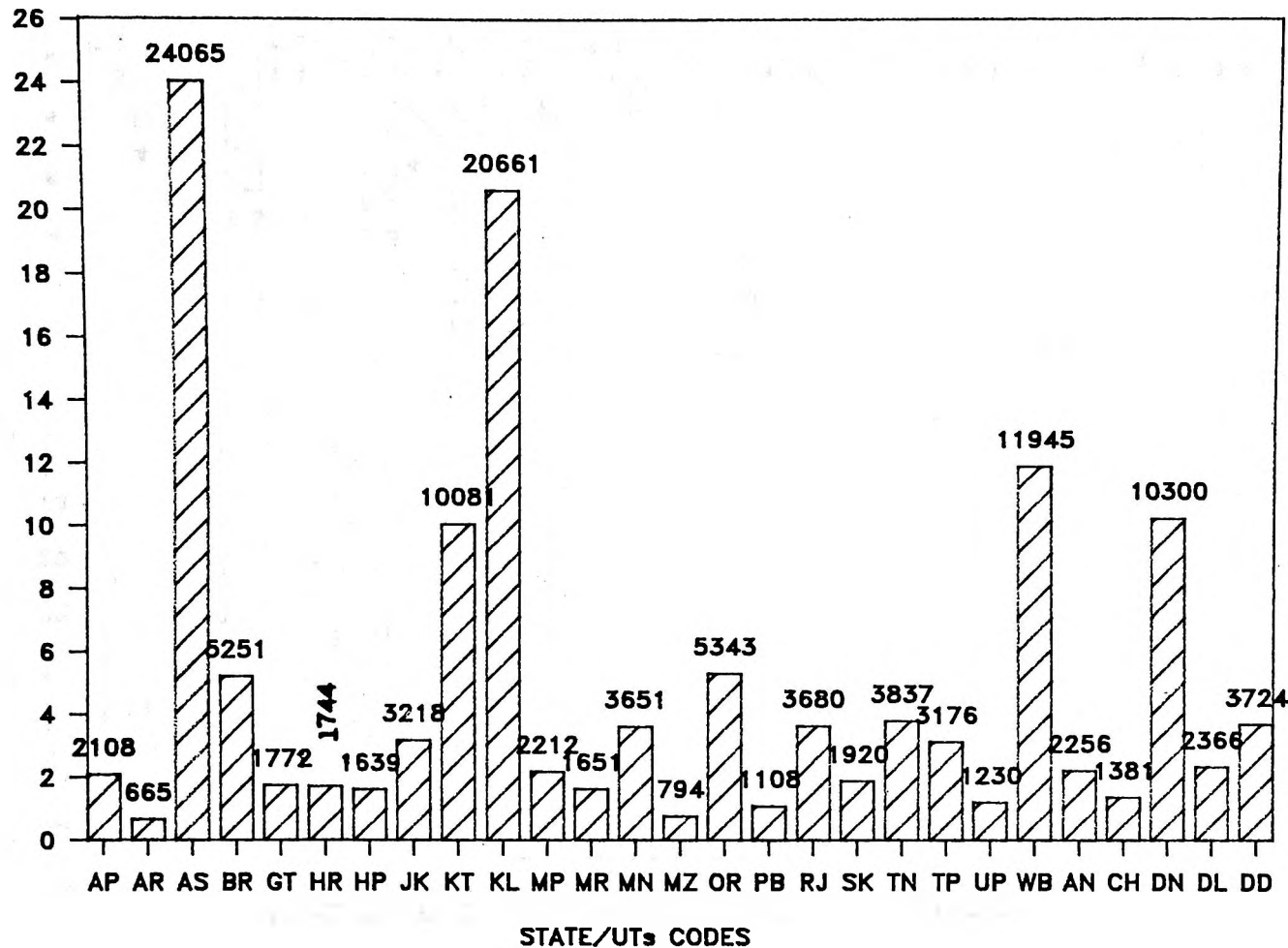
PANCHAYATI RAJ STRUCTURE



INDIA SHOWING PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS



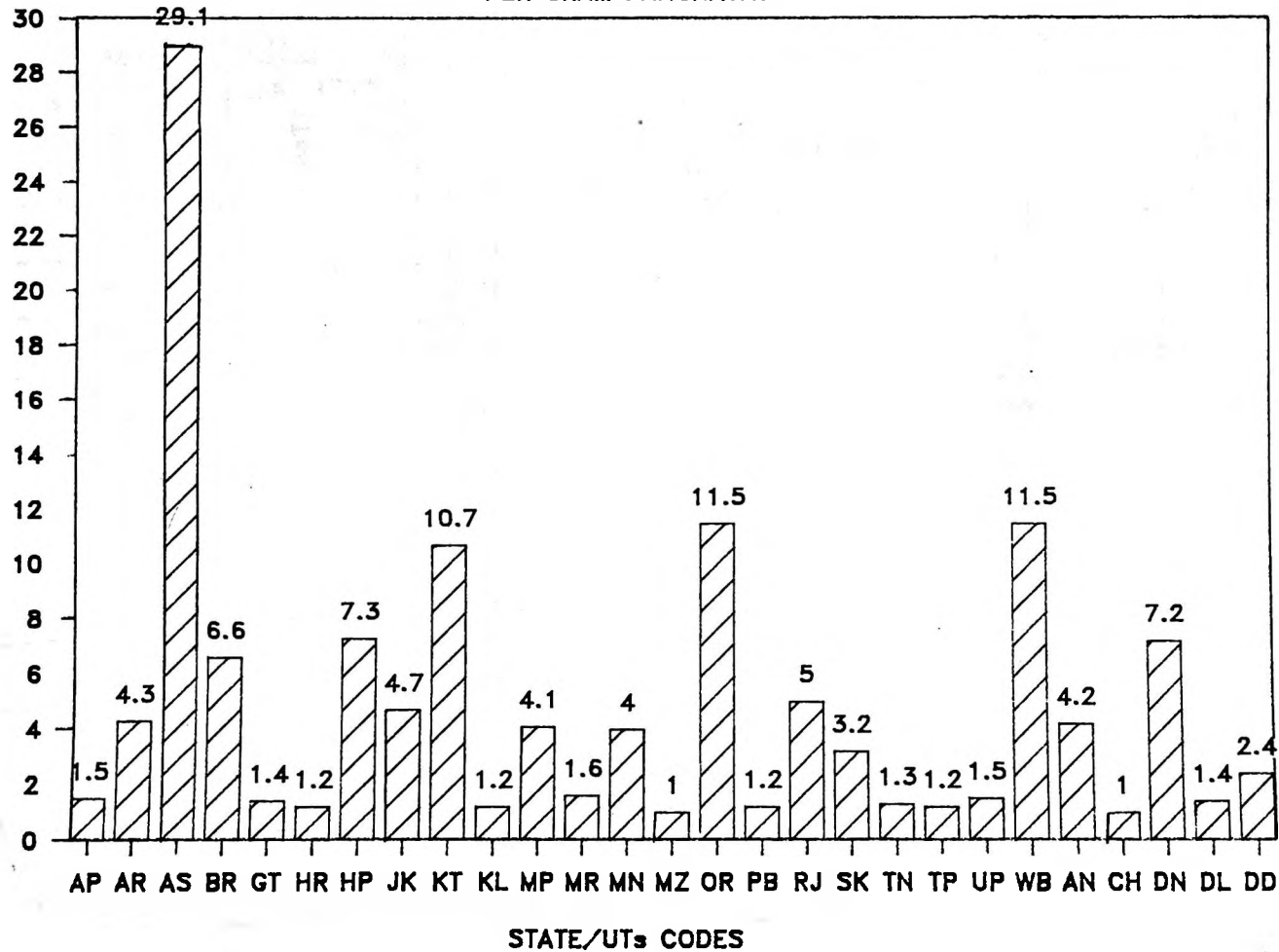
AVERAGE POPULATION PER GRAM PANCHAYAT



AVERAGE NUMBER
(Thousands)

AVERAGE NUMBER OF VILLAGES

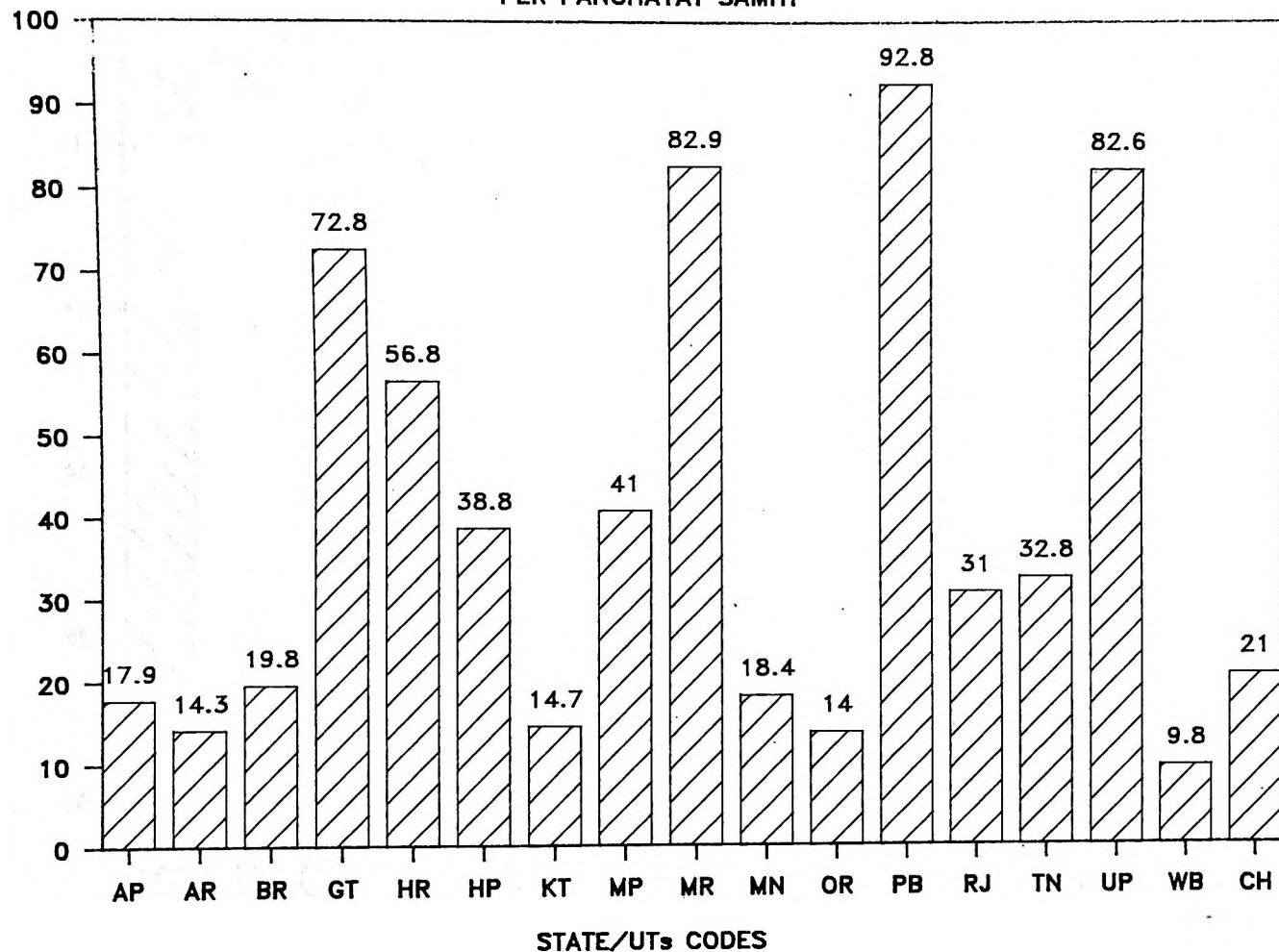
PER GRAM PANCHAYAT



AVERAGE NUMBER

AVERAGE NUMBER OF GRAM PANCHAYATS

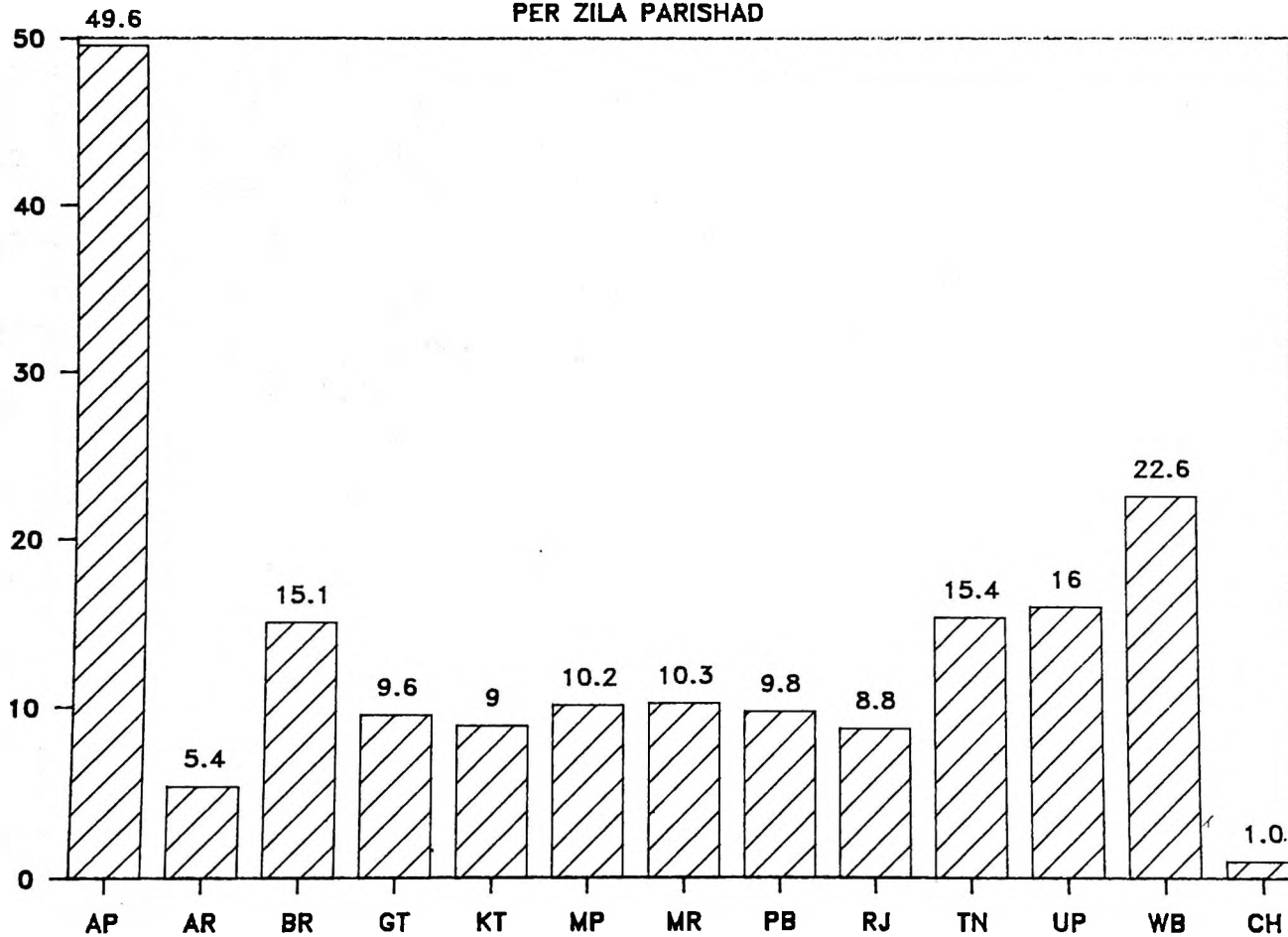
PER PANCHAYAT SAMITI



AVERAGE NUMBER

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PANCHAYAT SAMITIS

PER ZILA PARISHAD



STATE/UT, CODES

AVERAGE NUMBER

State/UT Codes

STATE	CODE
Andhra Pradesh	AP
Arunachal Pradesh	AR
Assam	AS
Bihar	BR
Goa	GO
Gujarat	GT
Haryana	HR
Himachal Pradesh	HP
Jammu & Kashmir	JK
Karnataka	KT
Kerala	KL
Madhya Pradesh	MP
Maharashtra	MR
Manipur	MN
Meghalaya	MG
Mizoram	MZ
Nagaland	NG
Orissa	OR
Punjab	PB
Rajasthan	RJ
Sikkim	SK
Tamil Nadu	TN
Tripura	TP
Uttar Pradesh	UP
West Bengal	WB
Pondicherry	PD
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	DN
Daman & Diu	DD
Delhi	DL
A&N Islands	AN
Chandigarh	CH

PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS IN NAGALAND

In Nagaland, every village has a Village Council which is formed according to the traditions of that village and whose function is governed by a mixture of traditional practices and prescriptions under the "Village and Area Councils Act". The village Council thus is not the creation of any Law but a law has been framed to only regulate the Village Councils working. Generally, every village in Nagaland has people from only one tribe and it can be considered to be a Federation of 5 or 6 clans (inter-marriage within a clan is not allowed). The Village Council is formed by representatives of these clans selected by consensus. The details of these customary procedures vary from tribe to tribe. (There are 16 tribes in Nagaland). This Village Council traditionally looked after three main functions—(a) Judicial, (b) Custodian of village common property and Chief Interpreter of customary law and (c) War Council. With the advent of British administration, the last function slowly withered away and today only the first two remain.

2. Since 1980 another body has come into existence in all the villages in Nagaland which is called the Village Development Board. This body is formed by the Village Council and is subject to the guidelines given by the Village Council and Statutory Rules framed under the Village and Area Councils Act. These rules are called the Village Development Board Model Rules. It is this second body namely the Village Development Board which today directly receives nearly half of the Nagaland Rural Department's annual plan funds. The funds which thus go directly to the Village Development Boards have so far been from the State Plan sector. Recently the Government of India have allowed the Government of Nagaland to merge the NREP and RLEGP funds and distribute the combined fund amongst the Village Development Boards with effect from 1.4.1989.

3. The extent to which the Village Development Board of a village of say 100 households receives funds from the Government of Nagaland every year is as follows :-

- i) grant in aid of Rs. 50,000/-
- ii) another grant in aid under the Central merged programme of NREP and RLEGP of Say Rs. 12,000/- (w.e.f. 1.4.1989)
- iii) if this Village has a fixed deposit of Rs. 1.5 lakhs, then the Village Development Board gets Rs. 15,000/- as interest.

Thus the annual "Village Plan Size" for the small village is Rs. 77,000/-. In addition, the fixed deposit of the 1.5 lakhs in the banks entitles the village to a cash credit limit of Rs. 3.0 lakhs.

4. Above the Village Level, there is an "Area" Council which is really a Federation of Village Councils. Roughly, a group of 15 to 20 villages federate to form the Area Council. This body is the creation of the Village and Area Councils Act. The Area Council has two functions assigned to it (a) to settle inter-village disputes specifically referred to it by the Head of the district and (b) to deliberate upon and recommend development schemes common for the area and send its views to the District Planning Board where the Chairman of the Area Council is a member.



ANDHRA PRADESH

ANNEXURE-II

I. THE ANDHRA PRADESH GRAM PANCHAYAT ACT 1964 (ACT NO. 2 OF 1964) (MAIN FEATURES)

The Act provides for constitution of Gram Panchayats at village level, which shall consist of members (5 to 19, depending on the population of the village), an Up-Sarpanch and Sarpanch. While members and Sarpanch are elected directly, the Up-Sarpanch is elected indirectly from amongst the members of the Panchayat.

2. The term of the office of Sarpanch, Up-Sarpanch and members shall be five years, but it can be extended by the Government up to a period not exceeding three years.

Reservation of seats for women and members of SCs & STs.

(i) 2 to 4 seats (depending upon the total strength of the members of Panchayat) shall be reserved for women.

(ii) Where the combined population of SCs and STs in the village is 25, one seat to SC or ST (who-so-ever is greater) is reserved.

(iii) Where combined population of SCs & STs exceeds 25 but does not exceed one half of the total population, such number of seats for SC/ST as the case may be, may be fixed with due regard to their proportion in total population of the village subject to the condition that atleast one seat shall be reserved either for SC or for ST, whosoever are greater in number.

(iv) If the combined population of SCs and STs is more than half of the total population of the village, no seat shall be reserved for SCs and STs.

Reservation of SCs & STs for the office of Sarpanch.

(i) 15% of the total number of office of Sarpanch in a Mandal (comprising an area other than scheduled area) shall be reserved for the Scheduled Castes by rotation from term to term.

(ii) Where population of S.T. is not less than 25 and villages are wholly situated in Scheduled Area, and where the number of offices of Sarpanches falls shorts of 6% of the total, 6% of offices of Sarpanches in the Mandals shall be reserved for S.Ts., in the manner prescribed.

II. ANDHRA PRADESH, MANDALA PRAJA PARISHADS, ZILA PRAJA PARISHADS AND ZILA PRANALIKA ABHIVRUDHI MANDALS ACT, 1986

(MAIN FEATURES)

The Act, 1986 includes, Constitution of Mandala Praja Parishads, Zila Praja Parishads and Zila Pranaliika Abhivrudhi Mandals.

(A) Mandala Praja Parishads

(1) The Mandala Praja Parishads will be constituted for re-delimited Mandals or new Mandals formed under sub-section (2) of section (3) of Andhra Pradesh district (Formation) Act, 1974.

(2) Every Mandala Praja Parishad shall be a body corporate having perpetual succession and a common seal with power to acquire, hold dispose of property and to enter into contracts.

(3) The Mandala Praja Parishad shall consist of Sarpanch of Gram Panchayats in Mandals as ex-officio members, Member of Legislative Assembly, Member of House of People and Member of Council of States, representating constituency which comprises the Mandal (as the Govt. may, by order specify having regard to their choice expressed in the prescribed manner) and one person belonging to minorities (to be elected by President and the members).



(4) There shall be a President for each Mandala Praja Parishad, who shall be elected directly by the registered voters in the Mandal.

(5) *Reservation for S.Ts.*— 6% of the total number of offices of President in the district shall be reserved for the Scheduled Tribes, if all the offices of President of Mandal Praja Parishads constituted for the Mandals wholly situated in the Scheduled areas of the district, notwithstanding that number of such offices exceeds 6% of the total number of offices of President in the district.

(6) *Reservation for S.Cs. backward classes and women*—

15%, 20% and 9% of the total number of offices of President in a district (excluding the number of offices reserved for S.Ts. in Scheduled areas) shall be reserved for S.Cs, backward classes and women respectively by rotation, from term to term.

Provided that more than one-half of the total number of offices of President in a Legislative Assembly Constituency (other than a Constituency falling within a Scheduled Areas) shall not be reserved, except in cases where it becomes impracticable to reserve the specific percentage of offices to S.Ts., S.Cs. women and Backward classes.

(7) There shall be a Vice-President for each Mandala Praja Parishad who shall be elected by the members of the Parishad from among themselves.

(8) *Powers of Mandala Praja Parishads*—

(1) The Mandala Praja Parishad can borrow money for carrying out the purpose of the act, levy any tax or fees duly in the form of sur-charge on any tax imposed by a Gram Panchayat on Land cess or local cess levied in its jurisdiction.

(2) Maintenance of common water work and other institutions.

(3) Call for documents, information from Mandal Development offices and Village Associates.

(B) *Zila Praja Parishad*

(1) For each district, there shall be a Zila Praja Parishad.

(2) Each Zila Praja Parishad shall consist of elected President, Vice-President and the Presidents of every Mandal Praja Parishads as ex-officio Members, the Member of the State Legislative Assembly of the State, the Member of the House of People, the Member of Council of State who is a Member of a Mandala Praja Parishad in the district and one person belonging to minorities. The District Collector shall be an ex-officio Member.

(3) Every Zila Praja Parishad shall consist of the Standing Committees on Developmental Programmes, Education, Social Welfare, Women Welfare, Works, Communication, Rural Water Supply, Power and Irrigation excluding Irrigation Wells and Standing Committee on Finance.

(4) For every Zila Praja Parishad there shall be a chairman who shall be elected by the registered voters in district from among themselves and a Vice-chairman who shall be elected by the members of the Zila Praja Parishad from among themselves.

(5) *Reservation for ST, SC, women & backward classes*: 6%, 15%, 9% and 20% of the total number of offices of Chairman in the State shall be reserved by rotation from term to term, for STs., SCs., women and backward classes respectively, so however, atleast one office of chairman is reserved in each of three regions of the State consisting of coastal Andhra, Telangana and Rayalaseema for SC and backward-classes respectively. Provided also that reservation of office of the chairman to all the categories put together shall be in the ratio of 2:2:1 in respect of three regions of State mentioned above.

Powers and Functions of Zila Praja Parishads

(1) To examine and approve the budget of the Mandal Panchayats in the district, distribute the funds allotted to district by the Center or State among the Mandala Praja Parishads, Coordinate and consolidate the plans prepared in respect of Mandals in the district, execution of plans and to supervise the activities of the Mandala Praja Parishads.

(2) To have full access to all records of the Zila Parishad.

(3) To exercise administrative control over the district Development Offices.

(C) Zila Abhivrudhi Sameeksha Mandali

There shall be a Zila Abhivrudhi Sameeksha Mandali for each district. Each Mandali shall have a Chairman and Vice-Chairman. Such Minister of Council of Ministers as nominated by Chief Minister shall be the Chairman of the Mandali and the Chairman of the Zila Praja Parishad concerned will be the Vice-Chairman of the Mandali (ex-officio).

(2) The Members of the Mandali include Chairman of the concerned Zila Praja Parishad, all members of Legislative Assembly of the State and the House of People elected from the district, and other expert members nominated by the Government.

(3) The District Collector shall be the Member Secretary of the Mandali.

(4) The Mandali shall advise the Zila Praja Parishad concerned about the development activities that may be undertaken by the Parishad and other such activities entrusted by the Government.

ANNEXURE-III

THE KARNATAKA ZILA PARISHADS, TALUK PANCHAYAT SAMITIS, MANDAL PANCHAYATS AND NYAYA PANCHAYATS ACT, 1983 (MAIN FEATURES)

Three-tier system is contemplated in the Act of 1983. The Mandal Panchayats, Taluk Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads exist under the Act.

I. Mandal Panchayats:

1. The Mandal Panchayat shall consist of elected members at the rate of one member for every 400 population. The Mandal Panchayat shall be headed by Pradhan and will also have Up-Pradhan.

2. As nearly as 25% seats of Mandal Panchayat shall be reserved for women. Of the Women representation one shall belong to Scheduled caste/Scheduled Tribe.

3. Seats for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe in Mandal Panchayat shall be reserved in the same proportion as the population of SC/ST in the Mandal bears with the total population of the Mandal. However these seats for SC/ST shall not be less than 18% of the total seats.

4. Two members of the Backward Classes shall be nominated in Mandal Panchayat, if no member of Backward Classes is elected.

5. The Mandal Panchayat shall have its own fund, which will include proceeds from taxes imposed by Mandal Panchayat, income from any property vesting to Mandal Panchayat, Proceeds from sales, sums placed at the credit of Mandal Panchayat by Court Order and other grants and sums received from Govt. and other bodies.

6. The Mandal Panchayat shall spend 25% of its funds for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

7. A Mandal Panchayat will meet at least once in a month.

8. The function of Mandal Panchayat would be to look after, as far as the funds at its disposal allow, all the matters relating to sanitation and health, public works and amenities, agriculture and animal husbandry, welfare of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and backward classes and other matters like preparation of development plans, promotion/improvement of cottage industries, etc.

II. Taluk Panchayat Samitis:

1. This body will be located at Taluk level and shall consist of members of the State Legislature representing a part or whole of Taluk whose constituency lie within the Taluk, members of Zila Parishad representing a part or whole of Taluk and Pradhan of Mandal Panchayats, President of Taluk Agriculture Produce Coop. Marketing Society, President of Primary Land Development Bank, and 5 members belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and backward classes woman coopted by resolution of the Taluk Panchayat Samiti, provided that not less than 18 percent of the members shall belong to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

2. This body will be headed by a Chairman who is member of Legislative Assembly.

3. Its functions shall be to advise the Mandal Panchayat in the discharge of their functions, in relation to work and development schemes to be undertaken in Taluk, review of work of Mandal Panchayats and guide, coordinate, etc. the works of Mandal Panchayats.

III. *Zila Parishads:*

1. There shall be a Zila Parishad in each District.
2. The Zila Parishad shall consist of members elected from Taluks in the district with the scale of one member for every 28,000 of population. The Chairman or President of the district Central Cooperative Bank shall be an associate member of the Zila-Parishad. Every Zila Parishad shall have an Adhyaksha and Upa-Adhyaksha both will be elcted from members of Zila Parishad. The Adhyaksha will be an executive head of Zila Parishad.
3. Not less than 25% seats of the total elected members, shall be reserved for women in a Zila Parishad.
4. Seats for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes shall be reserved in a Zila Parishad in the same proportion to the total elected, as the population of SC/ST bears with the total population of the Zila Parishad. However, these seats for SC/ST shall not be less than 18% of the seats in the Zila Parishad.
5. The Zila Parishad shall have its fund, which includes all proceeds of Land. Securities and other properties sold by Zila Parishads, and other grants and sums received from Govt. and other bodies.
6. The Zila Parishad shall earmark not less than 20% of the Zila Parishad fund for the welfare of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and backward classes.
7. The function of Zila Parishad would be to oversee the development programmes as well as various sectoral programmes like agriculture, animal husbandry, communication, public health, irrigation, industries, fisheries, etc. as well as welfare of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes.
8. They will formulate and execute the district plans.
9. The State Government will constitute a Finance Commission consisting of a Chairman and two other members which shall go into the problems of income and expenditure in respect of the Zila Parishad and recommend to the Government as to the pattern of assistance, principles governing the grants in aid etc.