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Role of Local Self-Government

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ABSTRACT

This article talks about local self-government and its types. Evolution of panchayat raj where I explain the committees which were established for better functioning. Which type of problem faced by hilly villages or other villages. Comparison between hilly villages or other villages. How we can solve the problem of all villages. What is the reason rural areas are not more developed than urban areas. What are the differences between urban areas or rural areas. Why rural people migrate from rural to urban areas. Comparison between rural areas development and urban areas development. Which type of problem faced by people who live in rural areas or urban areas. Issues and challenges for the development of rural areas and urban areas and Suggestions.

Keywords: Panchayati Raj, Gram Sabha, Municipality, Parshad, Ward Member.

I. INTRODUCTION

India is world largest democracy country where central or state governments make laws and implement those laws in states. But some local issues are not resolve by our government which create problem in local areas, so the government make local governments who address the problem of local areas or solve the problem of local areas.

Local government are two types:

1. Panchayati raj
2. Municipalities

The Panchayati raj system is made for rural areas and municipalities are made for urban areas.

These local government are work for public welfare, these government find the solution for local issues or implement the policies which are made by state or central government so, the local government also knowns are grassroots level government because it takes immediate action on public problems.

Local government is also mentioned in schedule seventh of Indian constitution. Local government mention under state list (entry no. 5) where state government make laws related local government.

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Panchayat mention under article 40 of Indian constitution so that's why the state government have power to make local government or not, because its is not compulsory to make local self-government so, after 73rd (1992) it is compulsory to state government to make local self-government in their state.

Every village has a panchayat. This panchayat has two part one is legislative and other is executive.

Gram Sabha works under legislative, the members of gram sabha have voting rights.

Gram Panchayat work came under executive; the gram panchayat work for rural development or perform their duty regard rural development, under gram panchayat where so many panch works or the Sarpanch is the head those panch, in village where areas are divided into 5 to 20 blocks according to village population or in all blocks have one wards which we call panch. Every village have diUerent – diUerent numbers of wards because the wards are elected on the basis of village population. The sarpanch is the head of the village which is elected by the members of gram sabha. In Gram Panchayat the state government appoints one secretary whose work is to observe the activity of sarpanch or take all the official reports of sarpanch.

Gram Sabha meeting 4 times in a year where they discuss issues related water, road, electricity etc. or take advice from Gram Sabha member related those issues or in meeting they discuss which types of work is necessary for rural development. If any member of gram sabha have issues related to government scheme or he can't take benefit related that scheme, then sarpanch have responsibility to give that scheme benefit to them. Every member of gram sabha have "right to vote" so they can present their issues in front of gram sabha members, the sarpanch have responsibility to resolve the issues of gram sabha members. This type of government also known as participatory government.

Panchayat can't take decision on all subject the panchayat only take decision on those subjects which are mentioned in 'eleventh schedule' (Article 243G). The sarpanch and panch exercise their power on, only those areas where they elected as Sarpanch or panch. The sarpanch is elected by gram sabha member for rural development. The tenure of sarpanch in 5 years. If sarpanch die in mid of his tenure the state commission will conduct elections for sarpanch, the new sarpanch will remain in the position till the next election.

II. EVOLUTION OF PANCHAYAT RAJ

There were several committees appointed by the government of India to study the implementation of self-government at the rural level and also recommend steps in achieving

this goal.

1. Balwant Rai Committee – In 1957 the committee was appointed the purpose of committee to examine and suggest measure for better working of the community development programme and the national extension Service. The committee suggest the establishment of a democratic decentralised local government which came to be known as Panchayati raj. This committee give three-tier Panchayati raj system: Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad. For gram panchayat the representative elected directly and for Panchayat Samiti and Zila parishad the representative elected indirectly. The planning and development are the objective of Panchayati Raj System. The Panchayat samiti is the executive body or Zila parishad will act as the advisory and supervisory body.

The Panchayati raj institution can play a substantial role in community development programmes throughout the count which is described in Balwant Rai Mehta Committee.

The objective of the panchayats thus was the democratic decentralisation through the effective participation of locals with the help of well-planned programmes. Even the then Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, defended the panchayat system by saying, “authority and power must be given to the people in the villages....Let us give power to the panchayats.”

2. Ashok Mehta committee & Panchayati Raj – In 1977 the committee was appointed to suggest measure to revive and strengthen the declining Panchayati Raj system in India. This system replaced the three-tier government system into two-tier government system: Zila Parishad (district level) and Mandal Panchayat (a group of villages).

Zila Parishad should be the executive body and responsible for planning at the district level. The institutions (Zila Parishad and the Mandal Panchayat) to have compulsory taxation power to mobilise their own financial resources.

3. G.V.K Rao committee and Panchayat Raj – In 1965 the committee was appointed by the planning commission. It recognised that development was not seen at the grassroots level due to bureaucratisation resulting in panchayat raj institution being addressed as ‘grass without roots’. Zila Parishad to be the most important body in the scheme of democratic decentralisation. Zila Parishad to be the principal body to manage the development programmes at the district level. The district and the lower levels of the Panchayati Raj system to be assigned with specific planning, implementation, and monitoring of the rural developmental programmes.

Local self-government of urban area, the local self-government of urban area are known as Municipalities.

All states have municipalities which are compulsory for all states after the 74th constitutional amendment Act, 1992. The municipalities are of three types: Nagar panchayat, Municipal council and Municipal corporation.

Nagar panchayat also known as “city council, Nagar Parishad ”. Nagar panchayat work on transition state areas or Municipal council work in small town areas, municipal council also known as “Nagar palika and Nagar palika parishad”. Municipal corporation work in big town areas, Municipal corporation also known as “Mahanagar palika and Nagar Nigam ”. Municipalities are divided into two parts: legislative and executive.

The parshad and Mayor are the member of legislative or the nominative members are also part of this legislative. Nominative members are chosen by state on the basic of their experience or by their special knowledge, the Mayor is the head of the legislative. Nominative member has not and voting right on decision making, these member on discuss the subject in legislation.

Every city is further divided into wards, for which representatives are elected by the people of the wards. He is known as Parshad or counsellor. Every ward has one representative who is responsible to manage the ward and acts as a bridge between the people and the mayor. The representative also known as the Parshad is elected by people who are above the age of 18 years and are major and are eligible to vote. All wards combined form a municipality. All municipality representatives elect a person who becomes the head of the municipality and is known as the “mayor”. Mayor is the first citizen of the city.

The municipal commissioner, municipal officer are the member of executive, Municipal the commissioner is appointed by the state government.

In municipalities the meeting was held in the presence of wards and Mayor where they made a budget, and according to their budget they distributed the money. In meeting the counsellor decided the management and workflow of the city.

The ward has a grievance redressal mechanism to solve issues of public living in the ward. The parshad from every ward gathers together for a council meeting to address the issues of their respective jurisdictions. Municipality take decision only those subjects which is mentioned in twelfth schedule of the Indian constitution.

The Parshad have a duty to inspect the work of administrative staff. If work is not committed in good way, then the parshad has right to complain against administrative state to election

commissioner. If election commissioner also not perform his duty properly then the parshad has the right to address the quarry against the election commissioner and administrative staff in municipal meetings.

III. COMPARISON BETWEEN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

Municipality and panchayat are both the part of local self-government but they both work in different-different areas. Municipality work in urban areas or panchayat work in rural areas. The municipalities are elected for developing the urban areas or panchayats are elected for the development of rural areas. But both the panchayat and municipality are facing too many problems to develop rural or urban areas. Both the panchayat and municipality get funds from different-different sources, the municipality gets funds from collecting house taxes or the panchayat gets funds from the state government.

Urban areas have more development in terms of access to infrastructure and connectivity like airports, ports, railways, housing, roads etc. bu rural areas usually don't have much development in terms of infrastructure.

Land in urban areas is used for development activities. There is usually not much land available which has not been used for developmental activities but in rural areas where there are lots of vacant lands without much development.

Urban areas are densely populated and rural areas are sparsely populated, in urban areas where 40% population lives in urban areas or in rural areas where 60% population lives.

There is very high pollution in urban areas due to high population density, vehicles and industries but in rural areas there is not much pollution compared to urban areas, due to lesser vehicles, lower population density and lesser industries.

IV. ISSUES AND CHALLENGES FOR DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL AREA

The urban areas is more developed than rural areas, in rural areas where gram panchayat was elected by gram sabha member, the elected member knowns as sarpanch, sarpanch in the head of village, the sarpanch was elected by gram sabha member for the development of rural areas, the sarpanch faced challenges during developed the rural area the challenges are:

1. Lack of horizontal and vertical convergence of action at the gram panchayat level is a problem of prime concern. Vertical integration is also not ensured because of different departments and appointed specific mandates "the work like construction of roads require coordination with other departments and the poor approach, availability of these officials in

villages put the Sarpanch in difficult situations. The outcome is experienced in terms of delay of the activities and non-utilization of funds on a timely basis".

2. Sarpanchs experience lack of manpower with them as there are various Parallel schemes run at the village level and they find themselves helpless to effectively execute all of them at parallel level.

3. Funds remain underutilized due to delay in release of funds, poor coordination among different administrative bodies at the state and central level, negative attitude of villagers and poor support of secretaries appointed by governments in each panchayat.

4. Sometimes the villagers have a very casual attitude towards the government schemes and their implementation for the benefits of the rural population.

The sarpanch was elected for the development of rural areas but the sarpanch was not performing their duty in a good way. In so many villages the sarpanch can't provide any benefit to rural people which is given under government schemes. The sarpanch does corruption on a large scale, the sarpanch does corruption on a large scale because rurals people are mostly uneducated so they are not aware about the government scheme so, the sarpanch does corruption on a large amount. Sometimes the Sarpanch cannot get proper funds from the state government to develop the rurals areas. In rural areas there was no high authority coming to inspect the work of Sarpanch. There are so many schemes made by the government but the sarpanch can't give those schemes benefits to rurals people.

In mountainside rural areas where sarpanch faced so many problems for the development of their areas because in mountains the villages are situated far from each other and there is less population in every village. Many villages combined have one sarpanch who looks after the village administration. In mountainside rurals areas have less facilities so the people migrate from mountain to plain areas because in plain areas where all types of facilities are present. In plain areas there are so many schools for education or so many hospitals for treatment or transportation but in mountain areas there is school which is far from villages or in mountain areas there is less transportation or there is no hospital nearby villages. In the mountains, the people are facing so many problems compared to plain people. The mountainsides villagers people are uneducated because there is not good school for education or the mountainsides villagers peoples have not that's money to send their child in urban area (plain area) for education. In mountainside villages the education and hospitalities are the biggest issues. If mountainsides villagers get proper education or proper health treatment nearby their villages then the people stop migrating from mountain to plain areas.

V. ISSUES AND CHALLENGES FOR DEVELOPMENT OF URBAN AREA

In urban areas where 40% of the population lived, the people also migrate from rural areas to urban areas for employment, education and health facilities, in rural areas where there is no good hospital for treatment or not good school for education, so the rural people migrate into urban areas. The migration of people is increasing the problem for the development of urban areas. The municipality gets funds from the house taxes. The migrated people increase the population of urban areas which is not good for the municipality because increasing population creates so many problems for the development of urban areas. In urban areas where so many people cannot give house tax to municipalities which creates the biggest problem for the development of urban areas, if people cannot give house tax then the municipality cannot get sufficient amounts to develop their areas. If a municipality can't get sufficient amount of fund then it creates a problem to municipality for the development of urban areas. In so many urban areas where municipalities get sufficient funds but they can't use that fund for the development of urban areas. In big cities like Mumbai or Delhi where municipalities do corruption on a large scale. There is no high authority to check the works of the municipality. In so many cities where the municipality can't perform their duty properly, the municipality can't collect dust from the house on time. The dust of houses also created diseases which are not good for people who live in the city.

In urban areas there are so many industries established, those industries create so much pollution or dust, the industries create two types of pollution one is Air pollution and other is water pollution, which is not good for living beings. Pollution creates many types of diseases, so the municipality or state and central government spend so much money to clean the water or air pollution because both types of pollution are injurious for health. Our government promotes or makes many schemes to decrease pollution from urban areas, so our government promotes electric vehicles and ethanol vehicles to decrease air pollution because these vehicles are eco-friendly which is good for all the people or living beings.

VI. SUGGESTION

Urban areas are more developed than rural areas, in urban areas where we saw there are all types of facilities present which are necessary for humans, in urban areas there are good schools, hospitals and transportation etc, but when we saw rural areas there are no good schools or hospitals which is the biggest problem in most of the rural areas. In rural areas there is one sarpanch which is elected by rural people who are above 18 years.

The sarpanch is elected for the development of rural areas but in some areas the sarpanch can't

developed there areas for those fund which is given by state government and there is no high authority for inspect the work of sarpanch, in so many villages where sarpanch do fraud in high scale and no one complain against their sarpanch because the people are not aware about those fraud which is committed by their sarpanch, the sarpanch is elected to leaving and collection of local scheme or construction as well as maintenance of the public property in the village like, road, bridges, school, hospital, etc. but when funds provided by state government to sarpanch for development then sarpanch can't use all funds for the development, the sarpanch separate their commission from the funds which is provided by state government. If sarpanch can't use all the funds for development or maintenance then the problem arises in rural areas. In rural areas there are already so many problems which are faced by their people; facilities, electricity, transport, education, agriculture distress, poor infrastructure, lack of insurance. These problems are faced by rural people every day. If a sarpanch can't use all the funds for development then these types of problems can't be solved in time or the problem will increase from time to time if no higher authority will come to inspect the work of every sarpanch.

In so many areas where sarpanch misused the funds because of mismanagement if state government come to check or inspect the work of sarpanch then this types of fraud will not commit in large scale or if our state government regular auditing the account of village sarpanch or collect annual report of every sarpanch then these type of fraud will be finished or reduce from the rural areas. If the state government does this type of work in rural areas then sarpanch can't missued the funds.

VII. CONCLUSION

The local self-government is made by the state government for the development of rural and urban areas. In India the local self-government is not performing their work properly which is not good for people. The local self-government is elected by people which is good but the work which is done by local self-government is not good because the head of local self-government does fraud on a large scale which is not recorded by any higher authority. In rural areas where local self-government does fraud on a large scale because they are not well educated or they are not aware about any scheme which is launched by the government for the benefit of poor people. The higher authority can't check the work of local self-government or they can't check the reports of local self-government. That's why the local self-government is not using the proper funds for the development of local areas. If higher authorities will inspect the work of local self-government or check the reports of the local self-government from time to time then the fraud will not be committed by any local government.

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