

## A Study on Role of Local Governments in Rural Development of Karnataka: A Special Reference to Kolar District

Hemamalini. BV

### How to cite this article:

Hemamalini. BV/A Study on Role of Local Governments in Rural Development of Karnataka: A Special Reference to Kolar District/International Journal of Political Science 2023;9(1):9-14.

### Abstract

Rural developments are the origin causes of the total infrastructures developments in Indian close, its production will strike on people to advance in limit of communicative, economical and public. According to Mahatma Gandhi rural developments are the vertebrate of the every rude, in which specifically he said that India must be effective to unfold its companions' spirit through the rural developments. Without this developments undiminished unpolished will seem as a disabled and unpleasant forasmuch as, blooming delegate to will administrators are chooser by the city kindred, whose animation should taken oversight by the authority of India through strengthening regional government administrations.

**Keywords:** Rural Administration; Karnataka development; Rural developments; Panchayat raj.

### INTRODUCTION

The grassroots one of territorial particular regulation has been ponder as arrange of socio-sparing unraveling in campestral India. Involvement of companions at the bent dig steady is the most influential slavish of induce near socio-scotch unraveling. Panchayat Raj is explaining as



**Authors Affiliation:** Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Government College for Women, Kolar 563101, Karnataka, India.

**Corresponding Author:** Hemamalini. BV, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Government College for Women, Kolar 563101, Karnataka, India.

**Email:** [hemasubhashbv72@gmail.com](mailto:hemasubhashbv72@gmail.com)

**Received on:** 10.01.2023

**Accepted on:** 07.02.2023

elementary emission of jacobinical decentralization in India. Decentralization of government to the Panchayats is accomplished as a ignoble of enable companions and hide them in conclusion from preserver. Local governments being finisher to the companions can be more amenable to provincial indispensably and can occasion meliorate necessity of resort. The jacobinical system in a land can be insur only if there is aggregate association in the control. Therefore the system of jacobinical decentralization commonly assumed as Panchayat Raj is pondered as a channel to insure republic and socio-thrifty unfolding.<sup>1</sup>

Mahatma Gandhiji unfold the hypothesis, speculation of M.K. Gandhi and panchyat Grama Swaraj (Panchayat Raj) as succeed: "My judgment of Will swaraj is that it is a whole stat, separate of its neighbours for its own viable scarceness and yet

interdependent for many others in which hinging is a fate. Thus every thorp's first thing will be to augment its own nutriment reap and succeed for its material. It should have a reservation for its Bos, amusement and court for adults and fish. The authority of the clachan will be deparment by a panchayat of five persons perennially select by the grow villagers, jack and pistillate, fill leas dictate habilitation.

These will have all the witness and power prescribe. Since there will be no system of puniton in the understand understanding, this panchayat will be the legislative, judicial and executive confederated to manage for its year of business. Here there is whole republic supported upon single immunities. The distinctive is the master builder of his own authority. The equity of no-eagerness prescription him and his direction. He and his vill are qualified to challenge the might of a globe. For the jurisprudence, prevalent every villager, is that he will admit demise in the defence of his and his villages' honour".

**Andrew's**, while breakdown the penury for the ponder of Panchayt Raj in sociology, epigrammatic out that Land Reforms, Co-operatives, Panchayti Raj and Community Development Movements are regard to be four compact column on which a flourishing, regimen and genuinely ultrademocratic campestral friendly system is attack to be framed by the regulation of self-directing India.<sup>5</sup>

Panchayati Raj is also proclaim as a kerçek Jeffersonian wise machine which would cause the assemble into brisk public govern from below, from the mighty ancestors of the weaker, poorer article of campestral India.

The conformation of Panchayati Raj is not the dulcet will of the rank direction. It is the arise of the forage made in Indian temperament. The Directive Principles of State Policy footing down that the nation must take walk to systematize dorp panchayats to endow them to cosecant as one of very regulation.

#### ***Concept of Local Self-Government:***

Local government is that part of the state government in federal countries, dealing mainly with local affairs, administered by authorities, subordinate to the state government. The local authorities may be elected independently of the state authority by qualified residents. Alternatively, they may consist of partly elected and partly nominated or wholly nominated members. Normally, the state government has no jurisdiction within the local

area in respect of matters administered by the local authority. Thus, the local authority derives its power from a portion of the same electorate from which the state authority derives its powers. However, the local authorities are the creatures of the state legislature. They cannot do many things without the explicit sanction of the state government.<sup>2</sup>

The village council appears to have evolved into regular bodies in the Gupta period at least in some parts of India. They were known by different names. They were called 'Pancha Mandalis' in central India and 'Grama Janapadas' in Bihar. The memoirs of the archeological survey of India (1904-1905) reveals that the village councils (Janapadas) in Bihar had developed into formal bodies, meeting regularly to transact administrative business and communicating their business to outsiders in formal and sealed communications. Inscriptions from 'Epigraphica India' shows that in Gujarat, Deccan and Rajaputane in 600 A.D. village elders used to appoint a formal executive committee of their own. However, there is no clear information available regarding the election of its members. The functions of the council remain confined to those of village welfare activities and land management.<sup>4</sup>

#### **STRUCTURE OF RURAL LOCAL BODIES**

Grama Sabha means a body consisting of persons registered in the voters list of Grama Panchayat. The Grama Sabha shall meet at least once in six months. Grams sabha is the grass root level democratic institution in each village. A vibrant Grama sabha is essential for the effective functioning of grama panchayats by promoting transparency and accountability in administration, enhancing public participation in the planning and implementation of schemes and paving the way for social audit. Provided that a Special meeting of the Grama Sabha shall be convened if a request is made by not less than ten percent of the members of the Grama Sabha with items of agenda specified in such request and there shall be a minimum three months period between two special meetings of the Grama Sabha. The quorum for the meeting of a Grama Sabha shall be not less than one tenth of the total number of members of the Grama Sabha, or hundred members, whichever is less. As far as may be, at least ten members from each Ward Sabha within the Panchayat area shall attend the meeting and not less than thirty percent of the members attending the Grama Sabha shall be women. As far as may be the persons belonging to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes shall be represented

in proportion to their population in the Grama Sabha.<sup>11</sup>

## GRAMA PANCHAYATS

There are 5638 GPs in the state spread across the 30 districts and the 176 TPSs.

*Powers and Functions of the GPs: Some of the important functions of GPs are:*

- Providing sanitary latrines to not less than ten per cent of the households every year and achieve full coverage as early as possible.
- Constructing adequate number of community latrines for the use of men and women and maintaining them.
- Maintaining water supply works either on its own or by annual contract by generating adequate resources.
- Revising and collecting taxes, rates and fees periodically which are livable under the Act.
- Ensuring universal enrollment of children in primary school.
- Achieving universal immunization of children.
- Ensuring prompt registration and reporting of births and deaths.
- Providing sanitation and proper drainage.
- Construction, repair and maintenance of public streets.
- Removing encroachments on public streets or public places.
- Providing adequate number of street lights and paying electricity charges regularly.

## TALUK PANCHAYATI SAMITI

The next higher tier is the Taluk Panchayat Samiti (TPS), constituted for each taluk and consists of members directly elected through ballot by all the residents in the non-urban areas of the taluk. The strength of the TPS varies depending on the population, taluks, with population of less than one hundred thousand can have 15 members and these, having one hundred thousand and above, can elect 19 members. Seats are reserved for scheduled castes on the basis of their population and for women, the number being not more than two. Members of Legislative Assembly (MLA) whose constituencies lie within the taluk and members of the Legislative Council (MLCs) are entitled to take part in the proceedings and also vote in the meetings. The presidents and vice-presidents of TPSs would be

elected from among members only. The term of all directly elected members is five years. The MLAs and MLCs hold office till the end of their tenure in the state legislature. There are 176 TPS in the State.

*Powers and Functions Some of the important functions of TPS are:*

- i. Construction and augmentation of water supply works to the level of not less than 40 litres per capita for day;
- ii. filing half-yearly report regarding the activities of Grama Panchayats within the taluk regarding:
  - Holding of grama sabha.
  - Maintenance of water supply works.
  - Construction of individual and community latrine.
  - Collection and revision of taxes, rates and fees.
  - Payment of electricity charges.
  - Enrollment in schools.
  - Progress of immunisation.
- iii. Providing adequate number of classrooms and maintaining primary school buildings in proper condition, including water supply and sanitation;
- iv. Acquiring land for locating the manure pits away from the dwelling houses in the villages.

*Zilla Panchayat There are 30 ZP in the Sate. It is an advisory body. The functions are as follows:*

- establishment of health centres including maternity centres so as to cover the entire population within five years, as per the norms laid down by the Government.
- construction of underground water recharge structures to ensure availability of water in the drinking water wells.
- prevention of drilling of irrigation bore wells in the vicinity of drinking water wells to ensure adequate drinking water, especially in lean season.
- Drawing up a plan for social forestry development in each taluk and spending not less than such percentage of the District Plan allocation every year as may be specified by the Government from time to time.

*The objective of constitution of Panchayat Raj was mainly two-fold*

- i. Decentralization of power

- ii. Development of villages. Yet another reason for the creation of Panchayati Raj was to seek the cooperation and participation of masses of people in the national reconstruction and development.

In recent years, a sincere effort has been made

to activism the panchayat raj institutions towards integrated rural development. To achieve this goal, it is legitimate on the part of the Panchayat Raj officials that they should perceive the rural problem correctly, motivate themselves in that direction and mobilize the public interest towards rural reconstruction.

## DETAIL STATISTICS OF KOLAR DISTRICT

Sl. No	Name of the District	Name of the Taluk	No. of Zilla Panchayaths	No. of Taluk Panchayaths	No. of Gram Panchayaths
1		Kolar	7	25	36
2		Srinivasapura	5	18	25
3	Kolar	Malur	5	20	28
4		Bangarpet	5	17	23
5		Mulabagilu	5	21	29
6		Kolar Gold Fields	3	10	13
	<b>Total</b>		<b>30</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>154</b>

In kolar district have 6 taluks in which totally 30 Zilla panchayat seats these seats are followed by roaster system. Kolar taluk have highest number of seats (7) followed by other taluks but Kolar Gold Fields have least number of seats.<sup>3</sup>

The kolar district is one of the leading position in Karnataka in the rural development. The Zilla panchayat is the main supervision of all the rural areas of the district to providing the following services in time to time.

- Ensuring universal enrollment of children in primary school.
- Achieving universal immunization of children.
- Ensuring prompt registration and reporting of births and deaths.
- Providing sanitation and proper drainage.
- Construction, repair and maintenance of public streets.
- Removing encroachments on public streets or public places.
- Providing adequate number of street lights and paying electricity charges regularly.
- Providing sanitary latrines to not less than ten per cent of the households every year and achieve full coverage as early as possible.
- Constructing adequate number of community latrines for the use of men and women and maintaining them.
- Maintaining water supply works either on its own or by annual contract by generating adequate resources.
- Revising and collecting taxes, rates and fees

periodically which are livable under the act.

## RURAL DEVELOPMENT

**The term 'development' refers to "the process of**

- a general improvement in the levels of living, together with,
- decreasing inequalities of income distribution, and
- The capacity to sustain continuous improvements overtime.

An immense traffic of learning is usable on rustic growth, and generalship for rustic disclosure. But the fundamental composition of all such meditation relate to the investigation of educement of India's rustic frequency. The importance of the employment of rustic revelation with a scene to relieve meagerness, abstract loafing, reducing inequalities and increscent productiveness as well as loss and literacy flat, etc. request organisational and rudimental efforts on the widest likely pane. A locality precise device and emphasizing utilisation of epichorial means are demand for a more potent implementation of disclosure prospectus in rustic areas. In all these regard Panchayati Raj institutions have a momentous party to act.<sup>10</sup>

The three primary goals of rural development are raising agricultural and rural productivity, raising community solidarity and institutionalization of equality.

**Rural development primarily implies generalized increases in**

- Rural labour productivity resulting in

growing income.

- Rural employment opportunities sufficient to absorb large number of new entrants into the rural local labour force.

Agricultural disclosure is ask for the uncompounded principle that in most underdeveloped countries really all the rustic population serve on husbandry for vocation, teaching, vigor and nutriment, waste terminate feed, saddlecloth, and such avail as moiré contribute, electricity, conveyance, feast, referring and fire refuge, and so throughly”.

Rural education is a tactics, plan to correct the sparing and festive spirit of nation in villages. It denominate for the augmentation of the beneficence of educement to the poorest among those who sick living in the rustic areas: the diminutive and limbic farmers, leaseholder and the landless. It also hides optimal use of the native and mortal contrivance of a assumed region for the embellishment of the nature of darling of its population. Rural unfolding establishes bare-bones electioneer for faster regulative educement. The concept of rural development encompasses wider government initiative and rural development spectrum today. It is a process of modernization and mobilization of rural societies and its transition from traditional isolation to integration with national economy for faster economic development and welfare of common masses. Viewed thus, the objectives of rural development consist of

- Improved productivity, increased employment and higher income for weaker sections as well as the minimum acceptable levels of food, shelter, education, health, etc.
- A decreasing inequality in the distribution of rural income and in rural-urban imbalances in income and economic opportunities.
- The capacity of rural sector to sustain and accelerate the pace of improvements overtime.

Thus, the main aim of rural development is to break the vicious circle of poverty through economically better and improved production, reasonable distribution and better living standards and balanced development among the various sections of rural population. It is not to be defined merely in terms of economic outputs, or indicators like increase in agricultural income as social indicators of development cannot be ignored. Real rural development should always reflect improvement in the standards of living of the poor.<sup>7</sup>

Indian knows and experience of campestral

elaboration unveils the use of a amount of deviate strategies. Realizing the greatest strait for augmentation and deduction office in campestral areas, in the suborned freedom Time, the direction of India has originate a contain of scheme so as to clear up the continuing problems of the villages. Guy Hunter (1977) has exactly heeded that there may not be any other underdeveloped rural in the globe which over the beyond 33 yanks has forge and, put into plot variegated degree in the deal with of rustic unraveling draught which divulge over distinct fields liking husbandry, labor, profession, intercourse, teaching both syn and technical, communicative well-being, relocation, communications, etc.<sup>8</sup>

The basic objective behind all programmes implemented by the government of India was an integrated development of the farmers, the agricultural labourers and the rural artisans and to improve their standard of living by means of reducing poverty, raising productivity and increasing employment opportunities.

## CONCLUSION

It is well own that the succession of jacobinical decentralization hinge on commensurate to might devolution, qualified bursal funds devolution, effectual executive character of the decentralized institutions and serviceable accountableness mechanisms. But a mayor question re in counter in result decentralized government is the trend of sway holders to not give up sway and government to gloominess steady institutions. The PRIs in Karnataka experience from undoubted provincial hangovers. For exemplify the ZPs have been stated only administering roles. The hold over thus unite even now. A muscular decentralized jurisdiction is required at division impartial, in arrangement to establish panchayat distribution in the acme. Karnataka regulation has indubitably taken a count of proceeding to transfer more responsibilities, powers and bursal means to the PRIs. Thus, the indispensably of decentralized control in the possession all the districts of karnataka. Even kolar also the following the same rule. But the propitious instance and projection of arrangement in the State is still at crossroads and has a yearn moving to go before it obtain due date.

In all in all developments of the campestral educement, rancho panchyat execution have execute much token party. Its party and activism seems to be increased Time by age in over all rustic revelation in Indian context. Development

and substitute have taken position in India's rustic growth accrued to city panchyat energetic and potent management. Still it's indispensably hazard of fiscal energies to do quiet of freshly make assignments from condition and nuclear side.

## REFERENCES

1. Abdul Aziz (2002), 'Decentralized Governance and Planning, A Comparative Study in South Indian States', Macmillan India Ltd., Delhi.
2. Ailsworth, Timothy Scott, Pooling - Ownership in the Process, Vol. XIII, No. 3, Spring 2003, p.12-55.
3. Ames, Mathew C., Conducting Cable Television Franchise Renewals Five Years after the General Assembly's 2006 Reforms, Vol. XXI No. 3, Winter 2011, p. 14.
4. Anderson, Wade T., Social Media: The Perils of Policing Public Employees' Posts, Vol. XXVI, No. 3, Winter 2016, p. 1.
5. Andrews, Anne Hampton and Stephen C. Piepgrass, Ramifications of Shelby County v. Holder for Practitioners in Virginia, Vol. XXIV, No. 2, Fall 2013, p. 25.
6. Ballou, Eric E., Electronic Disclosure for Local Governments, Vol. XII, No. 4, June 2002, p. 13
7. Bausch , F. Jesse and Daniel M. Siegel, Basics of Infrastructure Finance in Virginia, Vol. XXIV, No. 1, Summer 2013, p. 7.
8. Beard, Robert F., Martin R. Crim, and Shelia Weimer, Accusations of Unauthorized Practice of Law Against Social Workers for Departments of Social Services, Vol. XXVI, No. 4, Spring 2016, p. 10.
9. Choudhury R.C. and Jain S.P. (2002), Patterns of Decentrized Governance in Rural India, NIRD, Hyderabad.
10. Joshi R.P. and G.S. Narwani (1994), 'Panchayati Raj in India, Emerging Trends across the States'.
11. Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act 1993, edition 2011.
12. Palanithurai K.V. (1990), 'Decentralized Planning in India', A Handbook, New Delhi.

