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Panchayats and municipalitiesPanchayati structure of Panchayati Raj, village Panchayat is the lowest unit. There is a Panchayat for every village or group of villages in case the population of these villages happens to be too small. Panchayat consists mainly of representatives chosen by the people of the village. Only those who are registered as voters and have no office for profit under the government are eligible for election to Panchayat. Those convicted by the court of criminal offenses are disqualified from the selection of Panchayat. There is also provision for the co-selection of two women and one member of planned castes and planned tribes, if they do not receive adequate representation in the normal course. Panchayat as an organ is responsible for the general body of the village known as Gram Sabha which meets at least twice a year. Gram Panchayat must present its budget, accounting for the year before and annual administrative report before Gram Sabha. Moreover, it must ensure the latter's approval of the village's production plan, proposals for taxation and development programs before they are enforced by Panchayat. Every Panchayat elects a president or Sarpanch and a vice-president or Upasaranpanch. In some states, Sarpanch is directly chosen by Gram Sabha either through hand view or through secret ballot while in other states the mode of choice is indirect. Sarpanch has a central position in the Gram Panchayat system. He oversees and coordinates the various activities of Panchayat. He is a former officio member of Panchayat Samiti and participates in his decision-making as well as in the election of Pradhan and members of various standing committees. He serves as the head of Panchayat, represents it in Panchayat Samiti as his spokesman and coordinates his activities and those of other local institutions as cooperatives. Panchayat Samiti Panchayat Samiti is the second on the team of Panchayati Raj. The Balwant Rai Mehta Committee report has envisioned Samiti as a single representative and energetic democratic institution to take responsibility for all aspects of development in rural areas. Samiti, according to the committee, offers an area large enough for functions that the village of Panchayat can not perform and yet small enough to attract the interest and services of the residents. Usually, a Panchayat Samiti consists of 20 to 60 villages depending on the area and population. The average population under a Samiti is about 80,000, but the range is from 35,000 to 1,00,000. Panchayat Samiti usually consists of about twenty members selected by and from panches of all Panchayats falling in the block area. Two female members and one member each from the planned castes and planned tribes to be elected, provided that they do not receive sufficient representation otherwise. Two local people with experience public life and administration, which can be beneficial for rural development, Representatives of the cooperatives working within the jurisdiction of the block, a representative elected by and from the members of each small municipality located within the geographical boundaries of a block, the members of the state and union legislators representing the area should be taken as associated members. Zilla ParishadZilla Parishad stands on top of the three-tier structure of the Panchayati Raj system. Usually Zilla Parishad consists of representatives of Panchayat Samiti, all members of the state legislature and parliament represent part or all of the district; all district level officers of Medical, Public Health, Public Works, Engineering, Agriculture, Veterinary, Education and other development departments. There is also a provision for special representation of women, members of planned castes and planned tribes provided that they are not adequately represented in the normal course. The Collector is also a member of Zilla Parishad. The Chairman of the Zilla Parishad is chosen among its members. It is a CEO of Zilla Parishad. He is deputed to Zilla Parishad by the state government. There are specialists or officers at the district level in all states for various development programs. Zilla Parishad performs mostly coordinating and supervision functions. It coordinates the activities of Panchayat Samitis which falls within its jurisdiction. In certain states Zilla Parishad also approves the budgets of Panchayat Samitis. Zilla Parishad also provides the necessary advice to the government with regard to the implementation of the various development schemes. It is also responsible for the maintenance of primary and secondary schools, hospitals, dispensaries, less irrigation work etc. It also promotes local industries and art. The economy of Zilla Parishad consists of grants received from the state government and share in countries cess and other local cess and taxes. Sometimes it has been allowed by the state government to collect certain taxes or improve the taxes already imposed by Panchayat Samitis subject to a certain limit. Municipalities 74th Constitution amendment added a new part IX-A to the constitution titled Municipalities and a new twelfth schedule containing 18 functional elements for municipalities. The main provisions of this act can be grouped by two categories—mandatory and voluntary. Some of the mandatory provisions that are binding on all states are: the Constitution of Nagar panchayats, municipal councils and municipal companies in transitional areas (areas in transition from a rural area to urban area), smaller urban areas and larger urban areas respectively; Reservation of seats in urban local bodies for planned castes / Planned tribes approximately relative to their population; Reservation of for women up to a third seats; The State Electoral Commission, which constituted for conducting elections in panchayati raj bodies (see 73rd Amendment) will also conduct elections to urban local self-governing bodies; The State Finance Commission, which posed to deal with the financial affairs of the Panchayati Raj bodies, will also look at the financial affairs of the local urban self-governing bodies; The tenure of urban local self-governing bodies is fixed at five years and in the case of previous dissolution new elections should be held within six months. Composition The municipal bodies consist of persons selected by direct elections from territorial constituencies (known as congregations) in the municipal area. But the legislature of a state can, by law, provide for representation in a municipal body of persons who have special knowledge or experience of municipal administration, the members of Rajya Sabha, Lok Sabha and members of the Legislative Council and legislature of the state, representing constituencies, which encompass the fully or partially municipal area. The state legislature can also provide the way the choice of leader in a municipality. The state legislature can also provide the way the choice of leader in a municipality. Empowerment of weaker sections of society and women by reserving seats for such groups is one of the important constitutional provisions of the Constitutional Amendment. The offices of the Chairman are also reserved for SC/ST and women. Thus, at least one year, of the five-year duration of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, the office of the mayor is reserved for a woman, and for one year is reserved for a minister of planned caste. It gives a period of five years to the municipalities, and if any of them are to be dissolved, an opportunity must be given to be heard. The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts, 1992, which granted constitutional status to panchayati raj institutions (PRIs) and urban local bodies (ULBs) respectively, in both letter and spirit to bring about greater decentralization and increase the involvement of society in planning and implementation schemes and thus increase accountability. The changes left important issues such as implementation, service delivery (including local capacity building) and the transfer of responsibilities and powers to local bodies at the discretion of the state legislature. Consequently, while the spending responsibilities of local bodies are greatly improved, there is no law to ensure a corresponding allocation of funds to match the additional responsibility. Panchayats and municipalities will be institutions of self-government.1. Basic units of democratic system-Gram Sabhas (villages) and parish committees (municipalities) consisting of all adult members registered as voters.2. Three-tier system of panchayats on village, middle block/taluk/ mandal and district levels except in states the population is below 20 lakhs (Article 243B).3. Seats at all levels to be filled by direct selection [Article 243C (2)].4. Seats reserved for planned castes (SCs) and planned tribes (STs) and leaders of Panchayats at all levels should also be reserved for SCs and STs relative to their population.5. A third of the total number of seats to be reserved for women. A third of the offices of board chairmen at all levels reserved for women (Article 243D).6. Uniform five year term and choice to constitute new bodies to be completed before the end of the period. In the event of dissolution, choice compulsively within six months (Article 243E).7. Independent Electoral Commission each state for overintendence, direction and control of the electoral rolls (Article 243K).8. Panchayats to prepare plans for economic development and social justice in relation to topics devolved by law to the different levels of Panchayats including the subjects as illustrated in the Eleventh Schedule (Article 243G).9. 9. 74th Amendment provides a District Planning Committee to consolidate the plans drawn up by Panchayats and municipalities (Article 243ZD).10. Funds: Budget allocation from state governments, share of the income of certain taxes, collection and retention of the revenue it increases, state programs and grants, Union Finance Commission grants (Article 243H).11. Establish a financial commission in each state to determine the principles on the basis of which sufficient financial resources would be secured for panchayats and municipalities (Article 243I). The municipal functions related to sanitary conditions, cleaning of public roads, sewerage and ponds, public toilets and toilets, primary health care, vaccination, supply of drinking water, construction of public wells, street lighting, social health and primary and lower secondary school and adult education, etc. are mandatory functions of the village panchayats. The optional features depend on the resources of panchayats. They may or may not perform such functions as tree plantation on roadsides, set up breeding centers for cattle, organize child and maternity protection, promote agriculture, etc. The State Financial Commissions are required to recommend financial support from the state and principles for determining taxes, tolls and fees that can be awarded or allocated by the local bodiesArticle 243I of the Indian Constitution prescribe that the governor of a state shall, as soon as can be within one year from the beginning of the Constitution (Seventy-Third Amendment) Act , 1992, and then at the end of every five years , constitutes a financial commission to review the financial position of Panchayats and to make recommendations to the governor the principles that will govern the distribution between the state and panchayats of the net income of taxes, taxes, tolls and taxes imposed by the state, can be shared between them under this section and the allocation between Panchayats at all levels of their respective shares in such income; The determination of taxes, fees, tolls and fees that may be awarded as, or appropriated by, Panchayats; The grants to Panchayats from the State Consolidated Fund; APPSC GROUP 1 Notes brings Prelims and Web applications for APPSC GROUP 1 Prelims and APPSC GROUP 1 Mains Exam preparation. 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