

Vol 5 Issue 7 Jan 2016

ISSN No :2231-5063

International Multidisciplinary Research Journal

Golden Research Thoughts

Chief Editor
Dr.Tukaram Narayan Shinde

Publisher
Mrs.Laxmi Ashok Yakkaldevi

Associate Editor
Dr.Rajani Dalvi

Honorary
Mr.Ashok Yakkaldevi

Welcome to GRT

RNI MAHMUL/2011/38595

ISSN No.2231-5063

Golden Research Thoughts Journal is a multidisciplinary research journal, published monthly in English, Hindi & Marathi Language. All research papers submitted to the journal will be double - blind peer reviewed referred by members of the editorial board. Readers will include investigator in universities, research institutes government and industry with research interest in the general subjects.

Regional Editor

Manichander Thammishetty
Ph.d Research Scholar, Faculty of Education IASE, Osmania University, Hyderabad

International Advisory Board

Kamani Perera Regional Center For Strategic Studies, Sri Lanka	Mohammad Hailat Dept. of Mathematical Sciences, University of South Carolina Aiken	Hasan Baktir English Language and Literature Department, Kayseri
Janaki Sinnasamy Librarian, University of Malaya	Abdullah Sabbagh Engineering Studies, Sydney	Ghayoor Abbas Chotana Dept of Chemistry, Lahore University of Management Sciences[PK]
Romona Mihaila Spiru Haret University, Romania	Ecaterina Patrascu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest	Anna Maria Constantinovici AL. I. Cuza University, Romania
Delia Serbescu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest, Romania	Loredana Bosca Spiru Haret University, Romania	Ilie Pinteaa, Spiru Haret University, Romania
Anurag Misra DBS College, Kanpur	Fabricio Moraes de Almeida Federal University of Rondonia, Brazil	Xiaohua Yang PhD, USA
Titus PopPhD, Partium Christian University, Oradea,Romania	George - Calin SERITAN Faculty of Philosophy and Socio-Political Sciences AL. I. Cuza University, IasiMore

Editorial Board

Pratap Vyamktrao Naikwade ASP College Devrukh,Ratnagiri,MS India	Iresh Swami Ex - VC. Solapur University, Solapur	Rajendra Shendge Director, B.C.U.D. Solapur University, Solapur
R. R. Patil Head Geology Department Solapur University,Solapur	N.S. Dhaygude Ex. Prin. Dayanand College, Solapur	R. R. Yalikar Director Managment Institute, Solapur
Rama Bhosale Prin. and Jt. Director Higher Education, Panvel	Narendra Kadu Jt. Director Higher Education, Pune	Umesh Rajderkar Head Humanities & Social Science YCMOU,Nashik
Salve R. N. Department of Sociology, Shivaji University,Kolhapur	K. M. Bhandarkar Praful Patel College of Education, Gondia	S. R. Pandya Head Education Dept. Mumbai University, Mumbai
Govind P. Shinde Bharati Vidyapeeth School of Distance Education Center, Navi Mumbai	Sonal Singh Vikram University, Ujjain	Alka Darshan Shrivastava Shaskiya Snatkottar Mahavidyalaya, Dhar
Chakane Sanjay Dnyaneshwar Arts, Science & Commerce College, Indapur, Pune	G. P. Patankar S. D. M. Degree College, Honavar, Karnataka	Rahul Shriram Sudke Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya, Indore
Awadhesh Kumar Shirotriya Secretary,Play India Play,Meerut(U.P.)	Maj. S. Bakhtiar Choudhary Director,Hyderabad AP India.	S.KANNAN Annamalai University,TN
	S.Parvathi Devi Ph.D.-University of Allahabad	Satish Kumar Kalhotra Maulana Azad National Urdu University
	Sonal Singh, Vikram University, Ujjain	

Address:-Ashok Yakkaldevi 258/34, Raviwar Peth, Solapur - 413 005 Maharashtra, India
Cell : 9595 359 435, Ph No: 02172372010 Email: ayisrj@yahoo.in Website: www.aygrt.isrj.org



Golden Research Thoughts

International Recognition Multidisciplinary Research Journal

ISSN: 2231-5063

Impact Factor : 3.4052(UIF)

Volume - 5 | Issue - 7 | Jan - 2016



Pralhad V Chengte



LOCAL GOVERNMENT: SOME REVIEW



Pralhad V Chengte

Assistant professor of Political Science Government First Grade College Humanabad.India.

ABSTRACT

The objective is to ensure that suitable levels of infrastructure and services are available to the citizens. In many parts of India, the quality of life in rural and urban areas is miserable and the citizens lead a difficult life. The main purpose of this working paper is to describe the major issues of governance at the local level.

KEYWORDS :Local Government, Panchayati Raj.

Introduction:

India has the distinction of being a unique federal country. Ordinarily, federalism involves a two tier system – central/union government at the first level and the state/provincial government at the second level. But the Indian constitution provides for a three tier federal structure as below: -

Union Government at the top

State Government in the Middle

Local Government i.e. Panchayats and Municipalities at Grass Root

As such, in India, Local Government is the third stratum of the Government, the first two being the central and state Governments. India is known to be the world's largest democracy. In constitutional sense, democracy is the system of Government, in the administration of which, every adult citizen of the country enjoys some direct or indirect share. Keeping in view the real spirit and high ideas of democracy, Local Government forms an indispensable part of governance and administration

in India. Town and villages are two distinct entities in India. They have different needs and problems. The main requirements of towns are the provisions of housing, transport, communications, water supply, sanitary conditions, community centers, slum clearance and town planning while main emphasis in the village has to be on improvement of agriculture, irrigation facilities, animal husbandry, village industries and the like. The personnel of Urban Local Government and Panchayati Raj institutions would thus require specialised training to cater the specific needs of urban and rural areas respectively.

Local Government:

Local Government may be described as government by popularly elected bodies charged with administrative and executive duties in matters concerning the inhabitants of a particular district or place and vested with powers to make bye-laws for their guidance. Local Government has been defined from various angles. It has been defined as “an authority to determine and execute measures within a restricted area inside and smaller than the whole state.” The term “Local Government” literally means management of the local affairs by the people of the locality. It is based on the principle that the local problems and needs can be looked by the people of the locality better than by central or state governments. The administration of local affair is entrusted to the representatives elected by the people of the locality on regular intervals. Though local government institutions enjoy autonomy of operations, it does not mean that there are no legal restrictions upon them. The central and state governments are free to prescribe the limits within which a local government has to operate and also reserve the right to issue directions from time to time. The term “Local Government” or “Local-self government’ means the government by freely elected local bodies which are endowed with power, discretion and responsibility to be exercised and discharged by them, without control over their decisions by any other higher authority. Their actions are, however, subjected to the supremacy of the national government. Defining local self-government, it has been observed that: Local inhabitants representing local body possessing autonomy within its limited spheres, raising revenue through local taxation and spending its income on local services constitute the local-self-government.⁶ For a better understanding of the concept of Local Government and its meaning, scope and nature, it shall be desirable to study a few important definitions and interpretations from various sources.

Local Government both in urban and rural areas has thus to shoulder manifold and complex responsibilities. The central and state governments are conscious of the short-coming from which local government suffered in the past. They have therefore been trying to understand them by instituting several enquires and studies. The Central Government, for instance, set up the Local Finance Enquiry Committee (1951) and the Taxation Enquiry Commission (1954) to examine the problems of finances of urban local bodies. A central council of Local Self-Government was established in 1954 to consider and recommend broad lines of policy and draw up a common programme of action to promote local self-government through out India. The council set up a committee on Augmentation of Financial Resources of Urban Local bodies in 1965.

Local government within the state:

In 1989 the government of India took steps to enhance the role of rural local governments (panchayats) through direct funding. The aim was to create units responsible for economic development at the local level, and to create jobs directly. Attempts were made by the government to make it mandatory for all states to adopt a three-tiered system of panchayats, for

LOCAL GOVERNMENT: SOME REVIEW

example through the 73rd and 74th constitutional amendments. Local government is divided between the rural authorities (panchayats) and urban authorities (municipalities). Mayors are elected directly or indirectly depending on the state. Councillors are elected for a five-year term of office, mayors for either one or five years. The position of mayor/chairperson is also assigned to scheduled tribes and castes, women and minorities on a rotating basis. In the urban sector, all municipalities with a population over 300,000 are required to establish ward committees chaired by the local ward councilor. Election processes are defined in state municipal law. These structures are consultative and also play a role in monitoring the delivery of services. Municipal corporations, as stipulated in the state municipal Acts, work within a committee system in which councilors report to council with recommendations.

Conclusion:

Local government means the administration of the affairs of locality in urban and rural areas by the people through their elected representatives. It may be described as government by popularly elected bodies charged with the administration and executive duties in matters concerning the inhabitants of the particular district or place and vested with powers to make bye laws for their guidance. The urban local government operates in towns and cities through Municipal Corporations, Municipal Committees, Cantonment Boards, Town and Notified Area Committees

REFERENCE:

- J.H. Warren, "The Local Government Service" (1952), p. 5.
2 J.S. Mill, "Considerations on Representative Government", (1865), p. 213.

(

Publish Research Article International Level Multidisciplinary Research Journal For All Subjects

Dear Sir/Mam,

We invite unpublished Research Paper, Summary of Research Project, Theses, Books and Book Review for publication, you will be pleased to know that our journals are

Associated and Indexed, India

- ★ International Scientific Journal Consortium
- ★ OPEN J-GATE

Associated and Indexed, USA

- EBSCO
- Index Copernicus
- Publication Index
- Academic Journal Database
- Contemporary Research Index
- Academic Paper Database
- Digital Journals Database
- Current Index to Scholarly Journals
- Elite Scientific Journal Archive
- Directory Of Academic Resources
- Scholar Journal Index
- Recent Science Index
- Scientific Resources Database
- Directory Of Research Journal Indexing

Golden Research Thoughts
258/34 Raviwar Peth Solapur-413005, Maharashtra
Contact-9595359435
E-Mail-ayisrj@yahoo.in/ayisrj2011@gmail.com
Website : www.aygrt.isrj.org