

CHAPTER - IV

WORKING OF HUKERI TALUKA PANCHAYAT SAMITI

Panchayat Raj has been closely associated with democracy, decentralisation and development. Democracy and decentralisation are the basic methods to meet out the challenges of the people at the local levels. Panchayat Raj Institutions have been considered to be the foundations of participatory democracy in India. Panchayat Raj movement started with funfare, enthusiasm, laudable objectives and hopes. It was widely thought that, Panchayat Raj would bring democracy at the doors of the people; that it would evoke peoples participation in the decision making and implementing programmes and schemes which by and large determine their destiny, that it would accelerate the process of social and economic development and that it would encourage development oriented leadership in the rural areas¹.

For the above purpose, the Government of Karnataka introduced the 1983 Act, with a great desire of rural development in the state. Power to the people is the main aim of the Act, as declared by the Government at that time. This Act has three tiers viz. Mandal Panchayat at the bottom, Taluka Panchayat Samiti at taluka level or middle level and Zilla Panchayat at district or top level. The study desires to probe into the working of Mandal Panchayat in Hukeri Taluka, with special reference to Nidasoshi Mandal Panchayat in Belgaum district. Before we start the working of Mandal Panchayat, it is better to see how the Taluka

Panchayat Samiti worked in the first five year period i.e. from 1987 to 1992.

The Karnataka state is covered by 20 Districts and 175 Talukas. It has 29,193 villages and 306 towns. 44,997,201 population of this state lived in 1,91,791 Sq. Kms. of Geographical area out of 44,977,201 population, 31,069,413 people lived in the rural area and 13,907,788 in the Urban area. The number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population is 7,369,279 and 1,915,691 respectively. The density of population is 235 persons per sq. K.M.² There are 19 Zilla Parishads in Karnataka excluding the Urban Bangalore District.

Belgaum is one of the 20 Districts of Karnataka situated at the border of the Maharashtra. The total population of Belgaum district is 3,583,606 out of this 2,741,820 people lived in rural area and 8,41,786 people lived in the Urban area. 406,955 scheduled castes and 83,076 scheduled tribes people also lived in Belgaum district.³ There are ten talukas in Belgaum district. Every talukah has a Taluka Panchayat Samiti. Belgaum district consists 202 Mandal Panchayats covering all the Taluka . There are 73 Zilla Parishad members elected by the rural people for the Belgaum Zilla Parishad. Kannada and Marathi speaking people are in majority in this district. The number of Mandal Panchayats / Gram Panchayats and number of seats of Zilla Parishad / Zilla Panchayat of the district according to the Acts of 1983 and 1993 are shown in the Table 'A'.

Table ' A '

Sr. No	Name of the Talukas	According to 1983 Act		According to 1993 Act	
		Mandal Panchayat	Seats of Zilla Parishad	Gram Panchayat	Seats of Zilla Panchayat
1.	Athani	24	10	50	9
2.	Bail Hongal	20	7	51	7
3.	Belgaum	21	8	54	9
4.	Chikodi	29	11	61	10
5.	Gokak	22	8	51	9
6.	Hukeri	20	8	50	7
7.	Khanapur	24	5	51	6
8.	Raibag	13	5	32	7
9.	Ramdurga	11	5	34	5
10.	Soundatti	18	6	39	7
		202	73	473	76

Hukeri Taluka is one of the ten talukas of the Belgaum district. Famous Hidakal Dam is constructed on the Ghataprabha River in this taluka for the irrigation purpose but, this dam is more useful to the Gokak Taluka and Bijapur district than Hukeri taluka. Few villages are situated on the bank of Ghataprabha ^{and} / Hiranakeshi rivers. This Taluka covers 106 villages

BELGAUM DISTRICT MAP



O No of Mandal Panchayats
Δ No of Zilla Parishad Seats

with 3 hoblies and 22 hamlet area. Hukeri Taluka has a population of 3,07,688 out of this 1,55,929 are males and 1,51,759 are females. There are 44,471 scheduled caste people with 22,311 male and 22,160 female and 7,136 scheduled tribes, out of which 4,015 are males and 3,121 are females. This taluka consists 99,140 hecters total land area. It covers the 68331 hecters of cultivated area, 11,356 hecters of non-cultivated area, 13,893 hecters of irrigated land, 13,987 hecters forest area and 2,736 wasteland area. It has also 2,583 hecters of Gomal area.⁴

The Annual rainfall of this taluka is 740-4 m.m. The people of this taluka depend on 561 water wells and 1138 borewells for drinking water. There are 10 Primary Health Centres, One Government Hospital and Seven Primary Health Units which are to take care of the health of the people and see that it is in good condition. Hukeri taluka consists 14 Veterinary Hospitals and 202 Primary Schools, 28 High Schools, 5 Junior Colleges, 3 Degree Colleges and 1 Polytechnic College underlying the importance of education. To maintain Law and order in this taluka 5 Police Stations are set up. There are 12 Commercial Banks in the taluka and 122 fair price shops out of which 110 in rural and 12 at Urban side are functioning to distribute foodgrains through red and green cards.

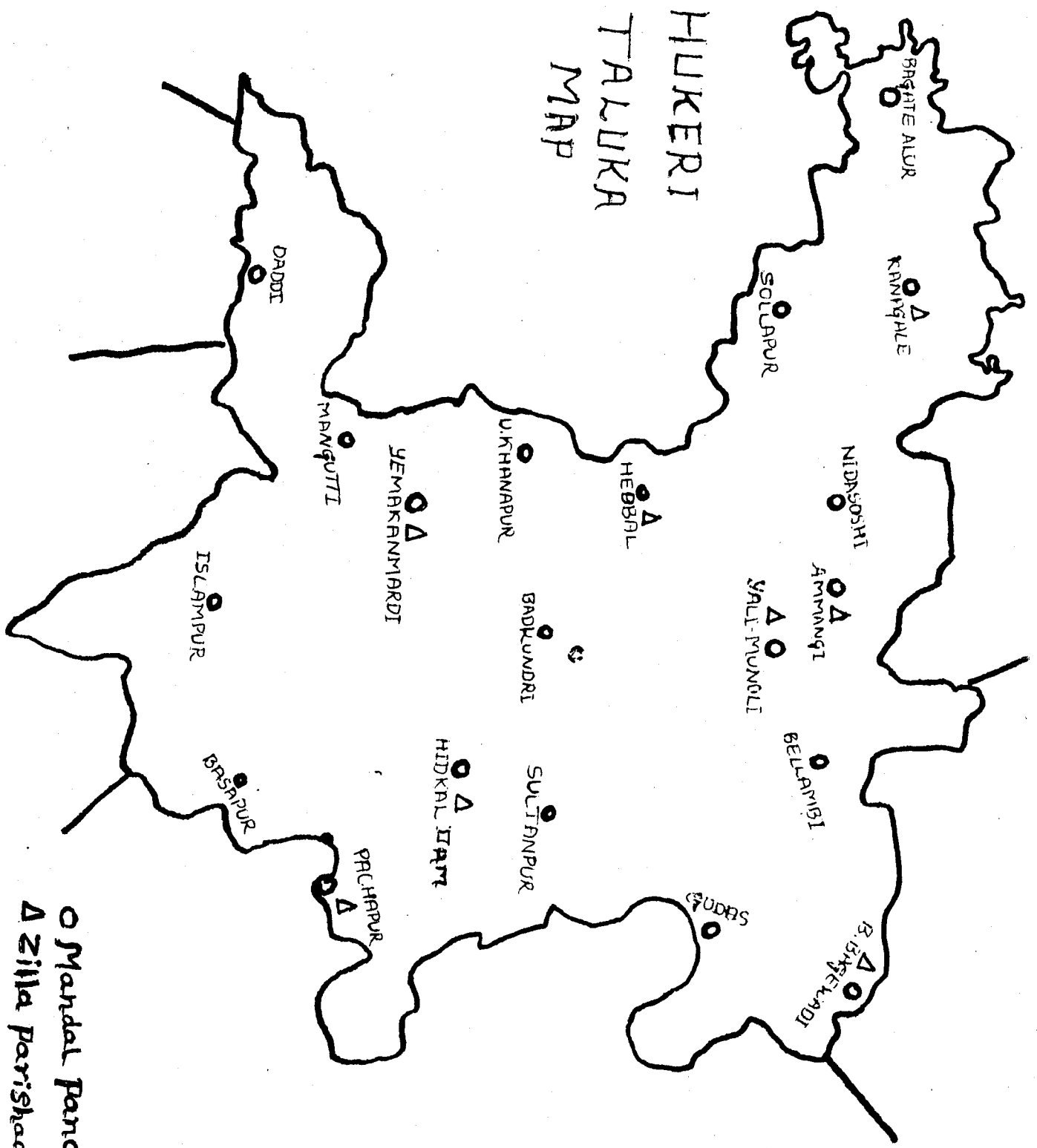
As an attempt towards democratic decentralisation the rural people of this taluka elect 8 Zilla Parishad members to the Belgaum Zilla Parishad. There are 20 Mandal Panchayats working according to the

provisions of the Act of 1983. The different constituencies of Zilla Parishad and centres of Mandal Panchayats of the Taluka are as follows

Table ' B '

Sr. No.	Centres of Mandal Panchayat	Constituencies of Zilla Parishad
1.	Ammangi	Ammangi
2.	Badakundari	Bellad-Bagewadi
3.	Bassapur	Hebbal
4.	Belavi	Hidkal Dam
5.	Bellad-Bagewadi	Kanagla
6.	Bagate-Alur	Pachapur
7.	Daddi	Yalimunoli
8.	Gudas	Yamakan Maradi
9.	Hebbal	
10.	Hindkal Dam	
11.	Islampur	
12.	Kanagla	
13.	Managutti	
14.	Nidasoshi	
15.	Pachapur	
16.	Solapur	
17.	Sultanpur	
18.	Ulagaddi-Khanapur	
19.	Yalimunoli	
20.	Yemakanmardi	

HUKERI TALUKA MAP



○ Mandal Panchayat.
△ Zilla Parishad Constituency

Every taluka in Karnataka has one Taluka Panchayat Samiti, which acts as an advisory and supervisory body over the Mandal Panchayats. It consists of the members of the state legislature, members of the Zilla Parishad representing a part or whole of the Taluka whose constituencies lie within the Taluka, Pradhans of the Mandal panchayats in the Taluka, President of the Taluka Agriculture produce co-operative Marketing Society, President of Primary Land Development Bank and five nominated members of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes and women. According to the Act of 1983, Hukeri Taluka has a " Taluka Panchayat Samiti " at the taluka level. This body is consisting the following ex-officio members.

- 1) 20 Pradhans of the Mandal Panchayats.
- 2) 2 members of the State Legislative Assembly representing the taluka.
- 3) 8 Members of the Zilla Parishad representing the taluka.
- 4) Chairman of the Hukeri Taluka Agricultural producers co-operative Marketing Samiti.
- 5) President of the Primary Land Development Bank, Hukeri,
- 6) 5 Nominated members.

Totally, the Hukeri Taluka Panchayat Samiti has 37 members. As per section 135 of the Act of 1983, the Taluka Panchayat Samiti discussed in many meetings regarding the nomination of 5 members. In

the meeting of 6.11.1987 and 5.7.1988 it thoroughly discussed the matter and finally in the meeting of 5.10.1989 the Panchayat Samiti decided to select 5 members including one woman as the members of the Hukeri Taluka Panchayat Samiti which was later approved by the Zilla Parishad, Belgaum. Out of 8 Zilla Parishad members of the Taluka, 2 Male and 2 Female members belonged to the Scheduled Tribe, one member from Backward Class and one belonging to the Scheduled Caste.

As per the Act of 1983, the member of the Legislative Assembly representing the major portion of the Taluka acts as a Chairman of the Taluka Panchayat Samiti and presides over the meetings. So, the member elected from Sankeshwer constituency presided over the meetings of the Taluka Panchayat Samiti when, the Chairman became the Minister in the Cabinet of the State in 1991, the members elected another Chairman among themselves. The term of the Panchayat Samiti is five years.

To maintain the records and to execute the decisions of the Panchayat Samiti it has an officer known as the Secretary belonging to the Gazetted class II cadre, who is appointed by the State Government. The Secretary is assisted by 26 staff members including 3 Junior Engineers, to whom the technical work of the Panchayat Samiti of the taluka is assigned. The Secretary and all the office staff maintained the records of the Taluka Panchayat Samiti systematically and most of them were regular to the office and punctual in their work. All of them are paid by the Zilla Parishad.

The Taluka Panchayat Samiti consists only the ex-officio members. It does not contain elected members. It has only advisory and not the executive power. The Panchayat Samitis in Karnataka are organised on the basis of Asoka Mehta Committee recommendations. The Committee recommended that, the block which is the unit of planning in most of the states is not be the basic unit of devolution but merely an executive committee of Zilla Parshad as in Maharashtra. The block will continue as per the convenienc of the states keeping in view their requirements and the stages of development.⁶ In Karnataka, the Panchayat Samiti is constituted, by the Act of 1983, as purely a nominated body without any independent financial sources.

The functions, which are performed by the Hukeri Taluka Panchayat Samiti, can be understood, by studying the resolutions of its meetings. In every meeting, the members of the Panchayat Samiti discussed the problems of the taluka, many members gave their suggestions and they took unanimous decisions. The meetings of the Hukeri Taluka Panchayat Samiti commenced usually between 11.00 a.m. and 1.00 p.m. The members of the Panchayat Samiti are paid daily allowance of Rs. 18/- per head to attend the meetings. From 26.9.1987 to 5.2.1992 the Panchayat Samiti met 59 times in total including 6 special meetings. No meeting was postponed due to quorum. The meeting of 5.11.1988 and 5.6.1991 of the Panchayat Samiti were postponed after offering condolence to Shri. Abdul Nazeer Sab, former Panchayat Raj Minister of Karnataka and Shri Rajeev Gandhi, former Prime Minister of India respectively. The meeting of 18.11.1989 was also postponed due to the death of a member.



In all the meetings of the Panchayat Samiti the 20 points programmes review was done enthusiastically. The other developmental programmes like IRDP, Antyodaya, Negila Bhagya, TRYSEM, 100 wells and development of surplus land were also discussed. The matters relating to drinking water electricity, health and family welfare programmes, housing for the the poor, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes were also taken up in every meeting. For the promotion of literacy, construction of Anganwadi, Balwadi and Samaja Mandir many resolutions were made. Many members argued in the meeting for regular distribution of essential commodities like foodgrains and kerosine. Some senior members suggested the development of social forestry and distribution of good type of seeds and fertilisers to the farmers.

The specialmeeting of the Taluka Panchayat Samiti was convened on 25.12.1989, in which discussions were held only on Bus facilities of the Taluka. Members of the Zilla Parishad and pradhans of the mandal panchayats argued that buses in their areas were not travelling in time many regular buses were cancelled at the eleventh hour. On the same meeting, High School students entered the meeting hall (who came from Hulloli) to put their difficulties regarding the ir-regularity of the buses. This matter was discussed seriously and was conveyed to the authority of Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation. This shows that, the Panchayat Samiti has taken careof students and public convenience.

By going through the resolutions of the samiti one can understand as to, how the discussions are held, what matters are discussed in the meetings. As " a grain of boiled rice is enough to test the whole boiled rice ", it is better to study one year results than five years' to test the working of the Panchayat Samiti. The proceedings collected from 26/9/1987 to 5/8/1988 point out towards the discussions and decisions taken up by the Hukeri Taluka Panchayat Samiti pertaining to the following subjects.

Sr. No.	Subject	Date	Resolution No.
1.	2.	3.	4.

a) Supply of Drinking Water :

1.	To repair all the borewells of all villages of the Taluka.	26.9.1987.	2
2.	To complete the work of drinking water well of Kamatnur Village.	6.11.1987	1(5)
3.	To give the instruction to Zilla Parishad Engineering Departments to repair the borewell of Hattargi.		
4.	Supply of drinking water to Beniwad, Handigut, Kamatnur, Bastawad Villages.	10.12.1987.	4(7)
5.	Regarding the drinking water	5.1.1988.	10
6.	Supply of drinking water.	5.2.1988.	1(7)
7.	Supply of drinking water to Hargapur, Bastawad, Managutti and U.Khanapur.	5.3.1988	1(7)

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1.	2.	3.	4.
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8.	To supply tankers, drilling new borewells repair of borewells, supply of P.V.C. pipes, select the place for drilling new borewells in every village.	5.4.1988.	1(11)
9.	Prepare the budget estimate for mini water supply schemes of Mastihole and Shidlihal Villages.	5.5.1988	1(10)
10.	Drilling new borewell at Hadalga Village.	6.6.1988.	1(13)
11.	To put sub-marcible pump for drinking water borewell.	5.8.1988.	2(16)

b) Public Works :

1.	To construct tarroad which connects Nerali village to main road.	5.4.1988.	13
2.	To supply cement to construct bridge of Hukeri-Badakundri Road.	5.4.1988.	20
3.	To construct the Goudawad - Kochari Road.	6.6.1988.	15
4.	Repair of Ghataprabha Sankeshwar Road.	5.7.1988.	16
5.	To construct the bridge on Yadagud-Karagaun Road under Shetu Bandhan Scheme.	5.8.1988.	3(5)
6.	To supervise the work a Samaja Mandirs of Sarapur, Shirahatti, Boragall and Nidasoshi.	5.8.1988.	9
7.	Repair all the roads of Taluka	5.8.1988.	9(2)

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1.	2.	3.	4.
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c) Education :

1.	To progress Education.	5.1.1988.	1(5)
2.	To instruct A.E.O. to supply the school uniform to the students of all classes.	5.2.1988.	1(10)
3.	Regarding scarcity of 137 Teachers in the Taluka.	5.2.1988.	1(11)
4.	Fencing the all school grounds in the Taluka.	5.4.1988.	1(10)
5.	Repair the all old school building of the Taluka.	5.4.1988.	1(13)
6.	To repair and construct the school buildings in the Taluka.	5.7.1988.	2(10)
7.	To prepare the list of school building for repair.	18.1.1989.	1(4)

d) Supply of Electricity :

1.	12 beneficiaries are selected for electricity supply from social welfare department.	6.11.1987.	6
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e) Health and Family Welfare :

1.	To instruct the primary health centres regarding implementation of family planning operations, meternity benifits etc.	5.1.1988.	1(4)
2.	Demand to start primary Health Units in the villages where more than 5 thousand people lived.	5.1.1988.	1(19)

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1.	2.	3.	4.
3.	Pradhan of Ammangi Mandal Panchayat should help the Chief Medical Officer to complete the target of family planning scheme.	5.2.1988.	1(8)
4.	Implementation of family welfare programme, identification of qualified couples for FWP.	5.5.1988.	1(16)
5.	Repair the Hospitals of the Taluka.	5.7.1988.	2(12)
f)	<u>Social Forestry</u> :		
1.	Distribute the plants to small farmers for development of forestry.	5.1.1988.	1(6)
2.	Releasing wages of forest workers.	5.3.1988.	1(12)
3.	To develop social forestry in Taluka.	5.5.1988.	1(10)
4.	Development of social forestry	6.6.1988.	1(13)
5.	Regarding development of social forestry.	5.7.1988.	2(11)
g)	<u>Irrigation Project</u> :		
1.	Review the work of mini-irrigation schemes.	5.1.1988.	1(3)
2.	To fix door planks to the barrags at Gotur, Yarnal and other villages.	5.5.1988.	1(1)
3.	Regarding lift-irrigation.	6.6.1988.	1(7)

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1.	2.	3.	4.
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h) Animal Husbandary :

1.	Supply of injections for the foot disease of animals.	5.2.1988.	1(11)
2.	To open veterinary dispensaries in each village.	5.5.1988.	1(6)
3.	Supply of Hay for animals.	6.6.1988.	1(10)
4.	To get permission for mobile veterinary hospital.	5.8.1988.	2(15)

i) Horticulture :

1.	To develop the Horticulture in the Taluka.	6.6.1988.	1(9)
2.	To distribute the fruit plants	5.8.1988.	2(14)

j) Sanitation :

1.	Selected the place for constructing the public laterines.	5.3.1988.	1(3)
2.	Construction of laterines and eradication of slum areas of the Taluka.	5.7.1988.	2(14)
3.	To eradicate slum area.	5.8.1988.	2(10)

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1.	2.	3.	4.
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k) Agriculture :

1.	Supply of oilseeds, morerecovery seeds and fertiizers.	5.1.1988.	1(2)
2.	Distribution of oilseeds, supply of fertilizers and materials for the agriculture progress.	5.3.1988.	1(2)
3.	Distribute the chemicals for seed treatments.	6.6.1988.	1(2)

1) Housing :

1.	To distribute the plots of Janata Houses to Scheduled Caste people.	5.3.1988.	6(4)
2.	Distribut e the sites to build Janata houses.	5.4.1988.	1(4)
3.	Construct the Janata houses in Gaonthana of Nerali village.	5.7.1988.	2(10)
4.	Demand for group houses for the landless and houselss Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes.	5.8.1988.	2(8)
5.	Regarding low cost houses and Janata houses.	5.8.1988.	2(10)

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1.	2.	3.	4.
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m) Distribution of foodgrains :

1.	Distribution of ration cards.	5.2.1988.	1(4)
2.	For immediate supply of foodgrains under NREP scheme.	5.4.1988.	1(19)
3.	Aid for rural development programmes in the form of foodgrains.	6.6.1988.	1(8)
4.	Demand for regular distribution of foodgrains in all villages of Taluka.	5.7.1988.	2(6)
5.	Commencement of new fair price shops in villages.	5.8.1988.	2(12)

n) Development Programmes :

1.	Consideration of progress of IRDP, Antyodaya, Negilbhagya, 100 wells scheme, development of surplus land etc.	5.1.1988.	1(1)
2.	Regarding schemes like IRDP Antyodaya, TRYSEM, (Training for Rural Youth for Self Employment), Austrvale, 100 wells, Gobar Gas Plants etc.	5.7.1988.	2(1)

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1.	2.	3.	4.
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o) Other Matters :

1.	To give administrative approval for the auction of vacant place near Pachapur Railway Station for the year 1987-88.	5.2.1988.	5(2)
2.	To implement land reform schemes in the Taluka.	5.3.1988.	1(5)
3.	Get the detailed information regarding co-operative societies of the Taluka.	5.4.1988.	1(8)
4.	Permission to Zilla Parishad to conduct auction of boats for the year 1986-87, 1987-88 which are under its authority.	5.5.1988.	6(2)
5.	Matter concerning Zilla Parishad Engineering department.	5.7.1988.	2(5)

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Thus the above resolutions which are passed in the meetings of the Panchayat Samiti are concerned with the human life and animal husbandary. Its suggestions are valuable to the Mandal Panchayats for their smooth administration. The Panchayat Samiti discussed many matters for the better performance of the Mandal Panchayats. The matter raised by the Pradhan of Mandal Panchayats are discussed in the meeting and suggestions are sent over to the concerned officers to execute them. Every

Pradhan of Mandal Panchayats participated in the meeting of the Panchayat Samiti regularly to keep details regarding the developmental programmes of their locality.

It could now be analysed that the functions performed by the Panchayat Samiti are only advisory and supervisory. The Act of 1983 made the body as a formal organisation rather than an executive authority. It has the power to advise the mandal Panchayats in the discharge of their functions. It reviews the work of Mandal Panchayats and gives necessary suggestions for the improvement of the different developmental schemes. The government officers of the Taluka attended every meeting of the Taluka Panchayat Samit in a good number. But, the State Legislative members do not seem to attend regularly, and hence their participation in the meetings seems to be unsatisfactory. The Pradhans of Mandal Panchayats and members of the Zilla Parishad participated in the meetings enthusiastically. When the Chairman remained absent in the meeting, other members acquired the chair of the many meetings. The progress achieved by the Taluka Panchayt Samiti in different developmental schemes in the Taluka from 1987-88 to 1991-92 are given below.

Table ' C '

Repair of School Buildings

The details of repairs taken up, funds released, spent and balance (Yearwise) is as follows :

Sr. No.	Year	No. of School rooms repaired	F u n d s		Balance
			Released	Spent	
1.	1988-89	151	50,000	46,490	3,510
2.	1989-90	5	52,476	1,111	51,365
3.	1990-91	80	70,000	29,893	40,106
4.	1991-92	97	92,500	78,872	13,628

Table ' D '

Construction of School Buildings (Rooms) under Public Contribution. The details of the rooms constructed, amount spent and released, balance etc. is furnished below :

Sr. No.	Year	No. of School rooms Taken up	F u n d s		Balance
			Released	Spent	
1.	1988-89	8	48,000	48,000	-
2.	1989-90	1	6,000	6,000	-
3.	1990-91	13	1,18,000	1,18,000	-
4.	1991-92	17	3,77,465	3,77,465	-

: 100 :

Table ' E '

Indira Aawas Yojana (I)

The physical progress achieved since from implementation is as under :

Sr. No.	Year	No. of Houses sanctioned	Houses completed	Under Progress	No. of houses yet to be started
1.	1989-90	24	24	-	-
2.	1990-91	32	32	-	-
3.	1991-92	32	32	-	-

Table ' F '

Surplus Land

The progress made in implementation of the programme from 1987-88 to 1991-92.

Sr. No.	Year	T a r g e t		Achievement	
		Pysical	Finance (Rs.in Lakhs)	Pysical	Finance (Rs.in Lakhs)
1.	1987-88	-	-	3	3,000
2.	1988-89	-	-	-	-
3.	1989-90	-	-	-	-
4.	1990-91	-	-	3	3,711
5.	1991-92	12	0.300	-	-

Table ' G '

Trysem

(Training for Rural Youth for Self Employment)

Progress made in the implementation of the programme. from 1987-88 to 1991-92.

Sr. No.	Year	T a r g e t		Achievement	
		Pysical	Finance (Rs.in Lakhs)	Pysical	Finance (Rs.in Lakhs)
1.	1987-88	40	0.250	42	0.300
2.	1988-89	44	0.276	44	0.251
3.	1989-90	40	0.526	37	0.485
4.	1990-91	40	0.526	18	0.315
5.	1991-92	80	1.048	54	0.891

Table ' H '

100 Well Programme

The progress maade in implementation of the programme from 1987-88 to 1991-92.

Sr. No.	Year	T a r g e t		Achievement	
		Pysical	Finance	Pysical	Finance
1.	1987-88	-	-	67	1,87,089
2.	1988-89	-	-	46	3,11,318
3.	1989-90	-	-	71	4,35,768
4.	1990-91	-	-	11	71,739
5.	1991-92	30	2,13,900	22	1,42,416

Table ' I '

I R D P

(Integrated Rural Development Programme)

Progress made in implementation of the programme from 1987-88 to 1991-92.

Sr. No.	Year	T a r g e t		Achievement		
		Pysical	Finance (Rs.in Lakhs)	Pysical	Finance (Rs.in Lakhs)	
1.	1987-88	Old	261	5.300	532	6.776
		New	651		411	4.700
2.	1988-89		1200	20.447	1664	22.390
3.	1989-90		1040	21.400	870	15.750
4.	1990-91		840	21.165	769	15.970
5.	1991-92		796	19.914	788	18.167

Table ' J '

Million Well Scheme I

The progres achieved since from implimentation of the scheme is furnished below :

Sr. No.	Year	No. of Wells taken up	No. of Wells completed	Under Progress	No. of Wells yet to be taken up
1.	1988-89	3	-	3	-
2.	1989-90	-	-	-	-
3.	1990-91	7	2	8	-
4.	1991-92	58	3	63	-

Table ' K '

Millien Well Scheme

The detail of release, expenditure and balance under the scheme

Sr. No.	Year	Opening Balance	Grants Released	Interest earned	Total	Expenditure	Balance
1.	1988-89	-	2,00,000=00	-	2,00,000=00	3,650=00	1,96,350=00
2.	1989-90	1,96,350=00	2,30,000=00	-	4,26,350=00	27,743=00	4,01,606=00
3.	1990-91	-	2,00,000=00	-	2,00,000=00	24,600=00	1,75,400=00
4.	1991-92	1,75,400=00	3,00,000=00	3,759=20	4,79,159=20	4,78,879=40	261=80

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Source : As per records of the Taluka Panchayat Samiti,

Hukeri.

By observing the tables, and how the programmes were implemented by the Hukeri Taluka Panchayat Samit, one can understand that, its working was not satisfactory. In many of the schemes, it received the funds required but the amount was not utilised fully for the purpose. Table 'C' (Repair of School Buildings) shows that, every year it received the amount and every year it has balance, particularly in the year 1989-90 Rs. 52,476 fund was released but only Rs. 1,111 was spent. While during 1990-91 the amount of fund released was Rs. 70,000 to repair 80 school rooms, only Rs. 29,893 were spent with Rs. 40,106 balance. Overall during the four years i.e. from 1988-89 to 1991-92 out of Rs. 2,64,976 only Rs. 56,366 were spent with a balance of Rs. 1,08,609. In case of Table 'D' and 'E' relating to construction of school building and Indira Awas Yojana, it seems that the working has been satisfactory as the target works taken up were completed utilising the sanctioned fund.

Table 'F' and Table 'H' deal with surplus land and 100 well programme respectively, although target statistics was not available, yet in case of surplus land only 6 persons in 5 years were given the surplus land worth Rs. 6711 lakhs. The 100 well programme seems to have made considerable effort towards its successful implementation. Table 'G' referring to TRYSEM (Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment) point out that, although the achievement was not upto the target expectation yet it seemed to be near to the target.

Scheme related to IRDP is laid down in Table 'I' shows that the achievement of / ^{at} physical side is more than target statistics within 5 year its

physical target is 4,797 but, it has achieved this target expectation in five years is 5,445. It means in this scheme 648 more beneficiaries get benefit than the target expectation is a great achievement.

Table 'J' concerned to Million well scheme it undertook 3 wells to dig and all the three are remained under progress in 1988-89. In 1989-90 no wells project was undertaken. In 1990-91, it undertook 7 new wells and completed only 2 wells in the same year. Hence 8 wells remained under progress. In last year i.e 1991-92, it had taken up 58 wells to dig and completed only 3 wells and 63 wells remained under progress. It shows that, within five year it undertakes 68 wells in total, completed only 5 and 63 wells remained under progress which shows poor performance in this scheme.

Regarding Million well scheme mentioned in the Table 'K' the performance of the scheme in the ^{first} three year is not satisfactory. In 1988-89 Rs. 2 lakhs were released but only Rs. 3,650 were spent for this purpose and Rs. 1,96,350 remained balance. In the next year, again Rs. 2 lakhs were released and the total fund become Rs. 4,26,350 with previous years balance, but in that year it spent only Rs. 27,743 and Rs. 4,01,606 was the balance amount which lapsed in 1989-90. In 1990-91, out of 2 lakhs released amount, it spent only Rs. 24,600 and balance remained Rs. 1,75,400. But in the year 1991-92 the total amount was Rs. 4,79,159-20 out of which it spent Rs. 4,78,897-40 with only Rs. 261-80 balance, hence in the last year i.e. 1991-92 it implemented this scheme in a satisfactory manner.

Concludingly we may state that at the Taluka Panchayat Samiti level, the schemes relating to construction of school buildings, Indira Aawas Yojana, Surplus Land, 100 Wells programme, TRYSEM and IRDP, were considerably satisfactory implemented which meant that the objective of rural development was on its positive trend.

While in case of Million Well Scheme and Repairs / School building of the funds released were not utilised which led to the lapse of the money. According to the survey taken up on sample basis, it points out towards a number of factors for not utilising the funds released. Some members of the Mandal Panchayat did seem to be aware of the funds available and were not very well informed regarding how funds would be made available and for what purposes they could be utilised. Hence, overall it seems that lack of information regarding their powers, privileges and rights is the major element for having lapsed the fund allotted and released. One may make a suggestion of having certain pretraining courses to these Mandal Panchayat members, thereby the members are informed regarding their rights, duties, powers and privileges. This would hopefully lead proper implementation of the suggested programmes for the rural development.

On the other hand, the Taluka Panchayat Samiti has done a remarkable job in reviewing the progress of different development programmes relating to the people, Mandal, Taluka and different departments of the government concerned to the Taluka. Healthy discussions were held relating

to promote the development of children, housing for the poor, health and family welfare programmes, to organise the co-operative society for women at the taluka level. The Samiti discussed the matters concerning the departments like irrigation, education, agriculture, health and family welfare, Public works departments, small savings, co-operation, social welfare, animal husbandary, forest etc.

The Taluka Panchayat Samiti worked satisfactorily, members participated in the discussions with keen interest and government officers followed the decisions to implement them in practice. But the structural aspect of the Taluka Panchayat Samiti is undemocratic, because, it does not consist of the elected members of the people. It is composed by the ex-officio members only, which may be called on the basis of election, it has no voice of administration or full control over it. Another point is that, the Panchayat Samiti should consist of 5 nominated members representing Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Class and Women is not applicable to the democratic set up. To nominate these people is good to give justice to the voice of backward communities and women. But some times these nominations are made on party basis without considering the value and importance of nomination.

According to the Act of 1983, the Taluka Panchayat Samiti had no independent source of income. It was to depend on the Zilla Parishad for its expenditure. It shows that, it had limited funds and it was very

difficult to work for the progress of the Taluka without any finance. No organisation or body will serve better without any independent financial sources. The Asoka Mehta Committee recommended in its report that, the Panchayat Raj Institutions should mobilize enough resources of their own, because no democratic institution can continue to maintain its operational vitality by depending upon external resources. The thesis 'no taxation, only representation' should be discouraged. For this purpose all Panchayat Raj Institutions should have compulsory powers of taxation. A selected list of taxation powers should be given to the Panchayat Raj Institutions and out of them/ ^{some} should be made compulsory⁷. When the Taluka Panchayat Samiti has no independent sources of income, no body can expect satisfactory work from this Panchayat Samiti. The Act of 1983, was prepared on the basis of Asoka Mehta Committee recommendations. But it is not understood, why the government has not followed the committee's financial recommendations to provide financial resources to this Panchayat Raj Institution; which would have possibly led to the success of the objectives underlying the Panchayat Raj System.

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