PART IX
THE PANCHAYAT

243. Definition. In this part, unless the context otherwise required,-

a. "District" means a District in the state;
b. "Gram sabha" means a body consisting of persons registered in the electoral rolls relating to a village comprised within the area of panchayat at the village level;
c. "Intermediate level" means a level between the village and District levels specified by the Governor of a State by public notification to be the intermediate level for the purposes of this part;
d. "Panchayat" means an institution (by whatever name called) of self-panchayat constituted under article 243B, for the rural areas;
e. "Panchayat area" means the territorial area of a panchayat;
f. "Population" means the population as ascertained at the last preceding census of which the relevant figures have been published;
g. "Village" means a village specified by the governor by public notification to be a village for the purposes of this part and includes a group of villages so specified.

243 A. Gram sabha. A gram sabha may exercise such powers and perform such Functions at the village level as the legislature of a State may, by law, provided.

243 B. Constitutions of panchayats.
1. There shall be constituted in every state, panchayats at the village, intermediate and District levels in accordance with the provisions of this part.
2. Notwithstanding anything in clause (1), panchayats at the intermediate level may not be constituted in a State having a population not exceeding twenty lakhs.

243 C. Composition of panchayats.
1. Subject to the provisions of this part, the Legislature of a State may, by law, make provisions with respect to the composition of panchayat:
2. Provided that the ratio between the population of the territorial area of a panchayat at any level and the number of seats in such panchayat to be filled election shall, so far as practicable, be the same throughout the state.
3. (2). All the seats in a panchayat shall be filled by persons chosen by direct election from territorial constituencies in the panchayat area and, for this purpose, each panchayat shall be divided into territorial constituencies in such manner that the ratio between the population of each constituency and the number of seats allotted to it shall, so far as practicable, be the same throughout the panchayat area. (3). The legislature of the State may, by law, provide for the representation-
   a. of the chairman ship of the panchayats at the village level, in the panchayats at the intermediate level, in the panchayats at the District level;
   b. of the chairpersons of the panchayats at the intermediate level, in the panchayats at the District level;
   c. of the member of the house of the people and the members of the Legislative Assembly of the State representing constituencies which comprise wholly or partly a panchayat area at a level other than the village level, in such panchayat;
   d. of the members of the council of states and the members of the legislative council of the state, where they are registered as electors within-
      i. a panchayat area at the intermediate level, in panchayat at the intermediate level;
      ii. a panchayat area to the District level, in panchayat at the District level.
4. The chairperson of a panchayats and other members of a panchayat whether or not chosen by election from territorial constituencies in the panchayat area shall have the right to vote in the meeting of panchayats;
5. The chairperson of –
   a) a panchayat at the village level shall be elected in such manner as the legislature of a State may, by law, provide; and
   b) a panchayat at the intermediate level or District level shall be elected by, and form amongst, the elected members thereof.

243 D. Reservation of seats.
1. Seats shall be reserved for,
i. the schedule castes; and
ii. the scheduled tribes.

2. In every panchayat and the number of seats so reserved shall bear, as nearly as may be, the same proportion to the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in that panchayat as the population of the schedule caste and schedule tribes in that panchayat areas bears to the total population of that area and such seats may be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in a panchayat.

3. Not less then one third (including the number of seats reserved for women belonging to the scheduled castes and schedule tribes) of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every panchayat shall be reserved for women and such seats may be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in the panchayat.

4. Not less than one-third (including the number of seats reserved for women belonging to the schedule castes and scheduled tribes) of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every panchayat shall be reserved for women and such seats may be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in a panchayat.

5. The offices of the chairpersons in the panchayats at the village or any other level shall be reserved for the scheduled castes, the scheduled tribes and women in such manner as the legislature of a State may, by law, provided:

6. Provided that the number of offices of chairpersons reserved for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the panchayats at each level in any State shall bear, as nearly as may be, the same proportion to the total number of such offices in the panchayats at each level as the population of the scheduled castes in the State of the scheduled tribes in the State bears to the total population of the state:
   • Provided further that not less than one-third of the total number of offices of chairpersons in the panchayats at each level shall be reserved for women.
   • Provided also that the number of offices reserved under this clause shall be allotted by rotation to different panchayats at each level.

7. The reservation of seats under clause (1) and (2) and the reservation of offices of chairpersons (other than the reservation for women) under clause (4) shall ceased to have effect on the expiration of the period specified in article 334.

8. Nothing in this part shall prevent the Legislature of a State from making any provision for reservation of seats in any panchayat or offices of chairperson in the panchayat at any level in favour of backward class of citizens.

243E. Duration of Panchayats, etc.

1. Every panchayat, unless sooner dissolved under any law for the time being in forces, shall continue for five years from the date appointed for its first meeting and no longer.

2. No amendment of the law for the time being in force shall have effect of causing dissolution of a panchayat at any level, which is functioning immediately before such amendment, till the expiration of its duration specified in clause (1).

3. An election to constitute a panchayat shall be completed-
   a. before the expiry of its duration specified in clause (1);
   b. before the expiration of the period of six months from the date of its dissolution:
      Provided that where the remainder of the period for which the dissolved panchayat would have continued is less than six months, it shall not be necessary to hold any election under this clause for constituting the panchayat.

4. A panchayat constituted upon the dissolution of a panchayat before the expiration of its duration shall continue only for the remainder of the period for which the dissolved panchayat would have continue under clause (1) had it not been so dissolved.

243 F. Disqualifications for membership.

1. A person shall be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of a panchayat - if he is so disqualified by or under any law for the time being in force for the purposes of elections to the legislature of the State concerned;
   Provided that no person shall be disqualified on the ground that he is less than twenty-five years of age, if he has attained the age of twenty-one years;
   if he is so disqualified by or under any law made by the legislature of the state.

2. If any questions arise as to whether a member of a panchayat has become subject to any of the disqualifications mentioned in clause (1), the question shall be referred for the decision of such authority and in such a case the legislature of a State may, by law, provided.
243G. Powers, authority and responsibility of Panchayats.

Subject of the provision of all the Constitution, the legislature of a State may, by law, endow the panchayats with such powers and authority and may be necessary to enable them to FUNCTIONS as institutions of self-government and such law may contain provisions for the devolution of powers and responsibilities upon panchayats at the appropriate level, subject to such conditions as may be specified therein, with respect to-

(a) The preparation of plans for economic development and social justice;
(b) The implication of schemes for economic development and social justice as may be entrusted to them including those in relation to the matters listed in the Eleventh scheduled.

243 H. Power to impose taxes by, and funds of, the panchayats.

The legislature of a State may, by law, -

(a) authorise a panchayat to levy, collect and appropriate such taxes, duties, tolls and fees in accordance with such procedure and subject to such limits;
(b) assign to a panchayat such taxes, duties, tolls and fees levied and collected by the State government for such purposes and subject to such conditions and limits;
(c) provide for making such grants-in-aid to the panchayats from the consolidated fund of the state; and
(d) provided for Constitution of such funds for crediting all moneys received, respectively, by or on behalf of the panchayats and also for the withdrawal of such moneys there from, as may be specified in the law.


1-The governor of the State shall, as soon as may be within one year from the commencement of the Constitution (seventy-third amendment) act, 1992, and thereafter at the expiration of every fifth year, constitute a Finance Commission to review the financial position of the financial position of the panchayats and to make recommendations to the governor as to-

(a) the principles which should govern-
   (i) the distribution between the State and panchayats of the net proceed of the taxes, duties, tolls and fees leviable by the state, which may be divide between the panchayats at all levels of their respective shares of such proceeds;
   (ii) the determination of the taxes, duties, tolls and fees which may be assigned to, or appropriated by, the panchayats;
   (iii) the grants-in-aid to the panchayats from the consolidated fund of the state;
(b) the measure needed t improves the financial position of the panchayats;
(c) any other matter referred to the finance commission by the governor in the interests of sound finance of the panchayats.

2- The legislature of a State may, by law, provided for the composition of the commission, the qualifications, which shall be requisite for appointment as members thereof and the manner in which they shall be selected.

3- The commission shall determine their procedure and shall have such powers in the performance of their functions as the legislature of the State may, by law, confer on them.

4- The governor shall cause every recommendation made by the commission under this article together with an explanatory memorandum as to the action taken thereon to be laid before the legislature of the state.

234 J. Audit of accounts of panchayats.

The legislature of a State may, by law, make provisions with respect to the maintenance of accounts by the panchayat and the auditing of such accounts.

243 K. Elections of the panchayats.

1) The superintendence, direction and control of the preparation of electoral rolls for, and the conduct of, all elections to the panchayats shall be vested in a State election commission consisting of a State election commissioner to be appointed by the governor.

2) Subject to the provision of any law made by the legislature of a state, the conditions of service and tenure of office of the State election commissioner shall be such as the governor may by rule determine:

Provided that the State election commissioner shall not be removed from has office except in like manner and on the like grounds as a judge of a high court and the conditions
services of the State election commissioner shall not be varied to his disadvantages after his appointment.

(3) The governor of a State shall, when so requested by the State election commissioner. Make available to the State election commission such staff as may be necessary for the discharge of the functions conferred on the State election commission by clause (1).

(4) Subject to the provision of this Constitution, the legislature of a State may, by law, make provision with respect to all matters relating to, or in connection with, elections to the panchayats.

234-I. Application to Union Territories.
The provisions of this part shall apply to the union territories and shall, in their application to a union territory, have effect as if the references to the governor of a State were references to the administrator of the union territory appointed under article 239 and references to the legislature or the legislative assembly of a State were references, in relation to a union territory having a legislative assembly, to that legislative assembly:

Provided that the president may, by public notification direct that the provision of this part shall apply to any union territory or part thereof subject to such exceptions and modifications as he may specify in the notification.

243 M. Part not to apply to certain areas.

(1) Nothing in this part shall apply to the scheduled areas referred to in clause, and the tribal areas referred to in clause (2) of article 244.

(2) Nothing in this part shall apply to –

(a) the State of Nagaland, Meghalaya and Mizoram;

(b) the hill area in the State of Manipur for which District councils exist under any law for the time being in force.

(3) Nothing in this part -

(a) relating to panchayats at the District level shall apply to the hill areas of the District of Darjeeling in the State of west Bengal for which Darjeeling gorkha hill council exists under any law for the time being in force;

(b) shall be construed to affect the functions and powers of the Darjeeling Gorkha hill council constituted under such law.

(4) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, -

(a) the legislature of a State referred to in sub-clause (a) of clause (2) may, by law, extend this part to the state, except the areas, if any, referred to in clause(1), if the legislative assembly of that State passed a resolution to that effect by a majority of the total memberships of that house present and voting;

(b) parliament may, by law, extend the provisions of this part to the scheduled areas and the tribal areas referred to in clause(1) subject to such exceptions and modifications as may be specified in such law, and in such law shall be deemed to be an amendment of this Constitution for the purpose of article 368.

243 N. Continuances of existing laws and panchayats.

Notwithstanding anything in this part, any provision of any law relating to panchayats in force in a State immediately before the commencement of the Constitution (seventy-third amendment) act, 1992, which is inconsistent with is inconsistent with the provision of this part, shall continue to be in force until amended or repealed by a competent legislature or other competent authority or until the expiration of one year from such commencement, whichever is earlier:

Provided that all the panchayats exiting immediately before such commencement shall continue till the expiration of their duration, unless sooner dissolved by a resolution passed to that effect by the legislative assembly of that State or, in the case of a State having a legislative council, by each house of the legislature of that state.

243 O. Bar to interfere by courts in electoral matters.

Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, -

(a) the validity of any law relating to the constituencies or the allotment of seats to such constituencies, made or purporting to be made under Article 243 k, shall not be called in question in any court;

(b) no election in any panchayat shall be called in question except by an election petition presented to such authority and in such manner as is provided for by or under any law made by the legislature of a state.

Source: the Constitution on India
PART IX A
THE MUNICIPALITIES

243 P. Definitions.
In this part, unless the context otherwise requires,-
(a) "Committee" means a committee constituted under Article 243S;
(b) "District" means a District in the state;
(c) "Metropolitan area" means an area having a population of ten lakhs or more, comprised in one or more District and consisting of two or more municipalities or panchayats or other contiguous areas, specified by the governor by public notification to be a metropolitan area for the purposes of this part;
(d) "Municipal area" means the territorial area of a municipality as is notified by the governor;
(e) "Municipality" means as institution of self-government constituted under article 243Q;
(f) "Panchayat" means a panchayat constituted under article 243 B;
(g) "Population" means the population as ascertained at the last preceding Census of which the relevant figures have been published.

243 Q. Constitution of municipalities.
(1) There shall be constituted in every state,-
a. a nager panchayat (by whatever name called) for a transitional area, that is to say, an area in transition from a rural area to an urban area;
b. a municipal council for a smaller urban area; and
c. a municipal corporation for a larger urban area,
in accordance with the provision of this part:
Provided that a municipality under this clause may not be constituted in such urban area or part thereof as the governor may, having regard to the size of the area and the municipal services being provided or proposed to be provided by an industrial establishment in that area and such other factors as he may deem fit by public notification, specify t be an industrial township.

(2) In this article, "a transitional area", "a smaller urban area" or " a larger urban area" means such area as the governor may, having regard to the population of the area, the density of the population therein, the revenue generated for local administration, the percentage of employment in non-agricultural activities, the economic importance or such other factors as he may deem fit, specify by public notification for the purposes of this part.

243 R. Compositions of municipalities.
(1) Save as provided in clause (2), all the seats in a municipality shall be filled by persons chosen by direct election from the territorial constituencies in the municipal area and for this purpose each municipal area shall be divided into territorial; constituencies t be known as wards.

(2) The legislature of the state may, by law, provide --
(a) for the representation in am municipality of --
(i) persons having special knowledge or experience in municipal administration;
(ii) the members of the house of the people and the members of the legislative assembly of the State representing constituencies which legislative assembly ogf the State representing constituencies which comprise wholly or partly the municipal area;
(iii) the members of the council of State registered as electors within the municipal area;
(iv) the chairpersons of the committees constituted under clause (5) of article 243 S:
Provided that the persons referred to in paragraph (1) shall not have the right to vote in the meeting of the municipality;
(b) the manner of election of the chairperson of a municipality.

243 S. Constitution and composition of wards committees, etc
(1) There shall be constituted wards committees, consisting of one or more wards, within the territorial area of a municipality having a population of three lakhs or more.

(2) The legislature of a State may, by law, make provision with respect to --
(a) the composition and the territorial area of a wards committee;
(b) the manner in which the seats in a ward committee shall be filled.

(3) A member of a municipality representing a ward within the territorial area of the wards committee shall be a member of that committee.

(4) Where a ward committee consists of --
(a) one ward, the member representing that ward in the municipality; or
(b) two or more wards, one of the members representing such wards in the municipality elected by the members of the wards committee, shall be the chairperson of that committee.

(5) Nothing in this article shall be deemed to prevent the Legislature of a State from making any provision for the Constitution of committees in addition in to the wards committees.

243 T. Reservation of seats.
(1) Seats shall be reserved for the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes in every municipality and the number of seats so reserved shall bear, as nearly as may be, the same proportion to the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in that municipality as the population of scheduled castes in the municipality area or of the scheduled tribes in the municipal area bears to the total population of that area and such seats may be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in a municipality.

(2) Not less than one-third of the total number of seats reserved under clause (1) shall be reserved for women belonging to the scheduled castes or as the case may be, the scheduled tribes.

(3) Not less than one-third (including the number of seats reserved for women belonging to the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes) of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every municipality shall be reserved for women and such seats may be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in a municipality.

(4) The officers of chairperson in the municipalities shall be reserved for the scheduled castes, the scheduled tribes and women in such manner as the legislature of a State may, by law, provide.

(5) The reservation of seats under clause (1) and (2) and the reservation of offices of chairperson (other than the reservation for women) under clause (4) shall cease to have effect on the expiration of the period specified in article 334.

(6) Nothing in this part shall prevent the legislature of a State from making any provision for reservation of seats in any municipality or offices of chairperson in the municipalities in favour of backward class of citizens.

243 U. Duration of municipalities, etc.
(1) Every municipality, unless sooner dissolved under any law for the time being in force, shall continue for five years from the date appointed for its meeting and no longer:
Provided that a municipality stilll be given a reasonable opportunity of being heard before its dissolution.

(2) No amendment of any law for the time being in force shall have the effect of causing dissolution of a municipality at any level, which is functioning immediately before such amendment, till the expiration of its duration specified in clause (1).

(3) An election to constitute a municipality shall be completed,-
(a) before the expiry of its duration specified in clause (1);
(b) before the expiration of a period of six months from the date of its dissolution:
Provided that where the remainder of the period for which the dissolved municipality would have continued is less than six months, it shall not be necessary to hold any election under this clause for consisting the municipality for such period.

(4) A municipality constituted upon the dissolution of a municipality before the expiration of its duration shall continue only for the remainder of the period for which the dissolved municipality would have continued under clause (1) had it not been so dissolved.

243 V. Disqualifications for membership.
(1) a person shall be disqualified for being chosen as and for being, a member of a municipality-
(a) if he is so disqualified by or under any law for the time being in force for the purpose of elections to the legislature of the State concerned;
Provided that no person shall be disqualified on the ground that he is less than twenty-five years of age, if he has attained the age of twenty-one years;
(b) if he is so disqualified by or under any law made by the legislature of the state.

(2) If any questions arises as to whether a member of a panchayat has become subject to any of the disqualifications mentioned in clause (1), the question shall be referred for the decision of such authority and in such s the legislature of a State may, by law, provided.

243 W. Powers, authority and responsibilities of municipalities etc. subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the legislature of a State may, by law, endow-
(a) The municipalities with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as institutions of self-government and such law may contain provisions for the devolution of powers and responsibilities upon municipalities, subject to such conditions as may be specified therein, with respect to-
(i) the preparation of plans for economic development and social justice;
(ii) the performance of functions and the implementation of schemes of schemes as may be entrusted to them including those in relation to the matters listed in the twelfth schedule;
(b) The committees with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to carry out the responsibilities conferred upon them including those in relation to the matter listed in twelfth scheduled.

243 X. Power to impose taxes by, and funds of, the municipalities.
The legislature of a State may, by law,-
(a) Authorise a municipality to levy, collect and appropriate such taxes, duties, tolls and fees in accordance with such procedure and subject to such limits;
(b) assign to a municipality such taxes, duties, tolls and fees levied and collected by the State government for such purposes and subject to such conditions and limits;
(c) Provide for making such grants-in-aid to the municipality from the consolidated fund of the state; and
(d) Provided for Constitution of such funds for crediting all moneys received, respectively, by or on behalf of the municipality and also for the withdrawal of such moneys there from, as may be specified in the law.

243 -Y- FINANCE COMMISSION.
1- The finance commission constituted under article 243-1- shall also review the financial position of the municipalities and make recommendation to the governor as to-
- The principles which should govern-
(i)- the distribution between the State and the municipalities of the net proceeds of the taxes, duties, tolls and fees levied by the state, which may be divided between them under this part and the allocation between the municipalities at all levels of their respective shares of such proceeds;
(ii)- the determination of the taxes, duties, tolls and fees which may be assigned to, or appropriate by, the municipalities;
(iii)- the grants-in-aid to the municipalities from the consolidated fund of the state;
(b)- the measure needed to improve the financial position of the municipalities;
(c)- any other matter referred to the finance commission by the governor in the interests of the sound finance of the municipalities,
(2) The governor shall cause every recommendation made by commission under this article together with an explanatory memorandum as to the action taken thereon to be laid before the legislature of the state.

234Z. Audit of accounts of municipalities.
The legislature of a State may, by law, make provisions with respect to the maintenance of accounts by the municipality and the auditing of such accounts.

243 ZA. Elections of the municipality
(1) The superintendence, direction and control of the preparation of electoral rolls for, and the conduct of, all elections to the municipalities shall be vested in a State election commission referred to in article 243K.
(2) Subject to the provision of the Constitution, the legislature of the State may be, by law made by the legislature of a state, make provision with respect with all metters relating to, or in connection with, election to the municipalities:

234 ZB. Application to Union Territories.
The provisions of this part shall apply to the union territories and shall, in their application to a union territory, have effect as if the references to the governor of a State were references to the administrator of the union territory appointed under article 239 and references to the legislature or the legislative assembly of a State were references, in relation to a union territory having a legislative assembly, to that legislative assembly:
Provided that the president may, by public notification direct that the provision of this part shall apply to any union territory or part there subject to such exceptions and modifications as he may specify in the notification.

243 ZC. Part not to apply to certain areas.
(1) Nothing in this part shall apply to the scheduled areas referred to in clause, and the tribal areas referred to in clause (2), of article 244.
(2) Nothing in this part shall be construed to affect the functions and powers of the Darjeeling Gorkha hill Council constituted under any law for the time being in force for the hill areas of the District of Darjeeling in the State of west Bengal.

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(3) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, parliament may, by law, extend the provisions of this part to the scheduled areas and the tribal areas referred to in clause(1) subject to such exceptions and modifications as may be specified in such law, and in such law shall be deemed to be an amendment of this Constitution for the purpose of article 368.

243 ZD. Committee for District planning.
(1) There shall be constituted in every State at the District level a District planning committee to consolidate the plans prepared by the panchayats and the municipalities in the District and to prepare a draft development plan for the District as a whole.
(2) The legislature of a State may, by law, make provision with respect to-
(a) The composition of the District planning committee.
(b) The manner in which the seats in such committees shall be filled:
Provided that not less than four-fifths of the total number of members of such committee shall be elected by, and from amongst, the elected members of the panchayat at the District level and of the municipalities in the District in proportion to the District level and the municipalities of the rural areas and of the urban areas in the District;
(c) the function related to District planning which may be assigned to such committees;
(d) the manner in which the chairpersons of such committees shall be chosen.
(3) every District planning committee shall, in preparing the draft development plan,-
(a) have regard to–
(i) matters of common interest between the panchayats and the municipalities including spatial planning, sharing of water and other physical and natural resources, the integrated development of infrastructure and environmental conservation;
(ii) the extent and type of available resources whether financial or otherwise;
(b) consult such institutions and organisations as the governor may, by order, specify.
(4) the chairperson of every District planning committee shall forward the development plan, as recommended by such committee, to the government of the state.

243 ZE. Committee for metropolitan planning.
(1) There shall be constituted in every metropolitan area a metropolitan planning committee to prepare a draft development plan for the metropolitan area as a whole.
(2) The legislature of a State may, by law, make provision with respect to–
(a) the composition of the metropolitan planning committee.
(b) The manner in which the seats in such committees shall be filled:
Provided that not less than two-third of the members of such committee shall be elected by, and from amongst, the elected members of the municipalities and chairpersons of the panchayats in the metropolitan area in the proportion to the ratio between the population of the municipalities and the panchayats in that area;
(c) the representation in such committees of the government of India and the government of the State and of such organisation and institutions as may be deemed necessary for carrying out the functions assigned to such committees;
(d) the functions relating and coordination for the metropolitan area which may be assigned to such committees;
(e) the manner in which the chairpersons of such committees shall be chosen.
(3) every metropolitan planning committee shall, in preparing the draft development plan,–
(a) have regard to–
(i) the plans prepared by the municipalities and the panchayats in the metropolitan area;
(ii) matter of common interest between the municipalities and panchayats, including co-ordinate spatial planning of the area, sharing of water and other physical and natural resources, the integrated development of infrastructure and environmental conservation;
(iii) the over all objectives and priorities set by the government of India and government of the state.
(iv) the extent and nature of investments likely to be made in the Metropolitan area by agencies of the government of the State and other available resources whether financial or otherwise;
(b) Consult such institutions and organisations as the governor may, by order, specified.
(4) The chairperson of every metropolitan planning committee shall forward the development plan, as recommended by such committee, to the government of the state.

243 ZF. Continuance of existing laws and municipalities.
Notwithstanding anything in this part, any provision of any law relating to municipalities in force in a State immediately before the commencement of the Constitution (seventy-third amendment) act, 1992, which is inconsistent with is inconsistent with the provision of this part, shall continue to be in force until
amended or repealed by a competent legislature or other competent authority or until the expiration of one year from such commencement, whichever is earlier.

Provided that all the municipalities exiting immediately before such commencement shall continue till the expiration of their duration, unless sooner dissolved by a resolution passed to that effect by the legislative assembly of that State or, in the case of a State having a legislative council, by each house of the legislature of that state.

243 O. Bar to interfere by courts in electoral matters.
Not withstanding anything in this Constitution,-
(a) the validity of any law relating to the constituencies or the allotment of seats to such constituencies, made or purporting to be made under Article 243 ZA shall not be called in question in any court;

no election in any municipalities shall be called in question except by an election petition presented to such authority and in such manner as is provided for by or under any law made by the legislature of a state.

Source: The Constitution of India.
ELEVENTH SCHEDULE
(Article 243 G)

1. Agriculture, including agriculture extension.
2. Land improvement, implementation of land reform, land consolidation and soil conservation.
3. Minor irrigation, water management and watershed development.
4. Animal husbandry, dairying and poultry.
5. Fisheries.
6. Social forestry and farm forestry.
7. Minor forest produce.
8. Small-scale industries, including food-processing industries.
10. Rural housing.
11. Drinking water.
12. Fuel and fodder.
14. Rural electrification, including distribution of electricity.
15. Non-convention energy resources.
17. Education including primary and secondary school.
18. Technical training and vocational training.
19. Adult and non-formal education.
21. Cultural activities.
22. Markets and fairs.
23. Health and sanitation, including hospitals and primary health center and dispensaries.
24. Family welfare.
25. Women and child development.
26. Social welfare, including welfare of the handicapped and mentally retarded.
27. Welfare of weaker section, and in particular, of the schedule caste and the schedule tribe.
28. Public distribution system.
29. Maintenance of community assets.

Source: The Constitution of India
TWELFTH SCHEDULE
(Article 243 W)

1. Urban planning and town planning.
2. Regulation of land use and construction of buildings.
3. Planning of social and economic development.
4. Roads and bridges.
5. Water supply for domestic industries and commercial purposes.
6. Public health, sanitation conservancy and solid waste management.
7. Fire services.
8. Urban forestry, protection of environment and promotion of ecological aspects.
9. Safeguarding the interests of weaker section of society, including the handicapped and mentally retarded.
10. Slum improvement and upgradation.
11. Urban poverty alleviation.
12. Provision of urban amenities and facilities such as parks, gardens, play grounds.
13. Promotion of cultural, education and aesthetic aspects.
14. Burials and burial grounds, cremation and cremation grounds and electric crematoriums.
15. Cattle ponds, prevention of cruelty to animals.
16. Vital statistics including registration of birth and deaths.
17. Public amenities including street lighting, parking lots, bus stops and public conveniences.
18. Regulation of slaughterhouses and tanneries.

Source: The Constitution of India
### Committees System in Different Layers of Government in Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi.

#### AT VILLAGE LEVEL:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Name of the committee</th>
<th>No. of members</th>
<th>Mode of election of the chairman</th>
<th>Major functions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>Samata samiti</td>
<td>2-4</td>
<td>Up-pradhan</td>
<td>Promotion of major interests of SCs/ STs/ BCs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Protection of them from social injustice and exploitation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vikas samiti</td>
<td>2-4</td>
<td>Pradhan</td>
<td>Welfare of women and children.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gram shiksha samiti</td>
<td>2-4</td>
<td>Pradhan</td>
<td>Agriculture production animal husbandry, rural industries, poverty alleviation programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lok hit samiti</td>
<td>2-4</td>
<td>Pradhan</td>
<td>Promotion and development of primary education.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Public health, public works and others.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gram panchayat may establish other committees, if necessary.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### AT INTERMEDIATE LEVEL:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Appointment committee</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>Chairman</th>
<th>Appointment to all posts under the panchayat union and approval of pay relating these posts.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>Agriculture production committee</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Chairman</td>
<td>As delegated by Kshetra Panchayat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>Education committee</td>
<td>As specified by P.U.C.</td>
<td>Chairman</td>
<td>Appointment to all posts under the P.U.C and approval of pay relating these posts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>General purpose committee</td>
<td></td>
<td>Chairman</td>
<td>As determined by panchayat union.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Karya samiti</th>
<th>1 memb. from each circle in the K. P.</th>
<th>Pramukh</th>
<th>Finance, taxation, economic development, general administration, etc.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>Vitta avam</td>
<td></td>
<td>Senior up-pramukh</td>
<td>Agriculture, cooperation, animal husbandry, minor irrigation, industries etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shiksha samiti</td>
<td>Depends upon the no. of circle in each K.P</td>
<td>Junior up-pramukh</td>
<td>Education, health, sanitation, women welfare, youth welfare etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Samata samiti</td>
<td></td>
<td>Senior up-pramukh</td>
<td>As delegated by Kshetra panchayat.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### COMMITTEE SYSTEM AT DISTRICT PANCHAYAT:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tamil Nadu</th>
<th>Committee for food and agriculture</th>
<th>Not more than 5</th>
<th>Elected</th>
<th>Functions determined by the District panchayat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Industry and labour</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Public work</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Education</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**AT VILLAGE LEVEL:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Name of the committee</th>
<th>No. of members.</th>
<th>Mode of election of the chairman</th>
<th>Major functions.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Uttarakhand</td>
<td>Health and welfare</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Karya samiti</td>
<td>10-13</td>
<td>Adhyaksha</td>
<td>Establishments, taxes etc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vitta samiti</td>
<td>6 or 9 depending upon whether number of members of parishad is 40 or more than 40.</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>Income, expenditure, appropriation of grants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shiksha evam jan Swathya samiti</td>
<td></td>
<td>*</td>
<td>Education, health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Krishi udhyog evam nirman samiti</td>
<td>Elected</td>
<td>Agriculture, industry, construction.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Samata samiti</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>Social justice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Niyojan samiti</td>
<td></td>
<td>*</td>
<td>Planning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Any up samiti if needed.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Based on Khanna (1994)
## Annexure A.6

### State Wise, Number of Elected Representatives in the Three-Tier Panchayati Raj System

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>Name of the State</th>
<th>No. of Gram Panchayat</th>
<th>No. of Intermediates</th>
<th>No. of Elected Representatives</th>
<th>No. of Zila Parishads</th>
<th>No. of Elected Representatives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>20500</td>
<td>396000</td>
<td>1093</td>
<td>22953</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>5733</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>1205</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>2486</td>
<td>24860</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>2486</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>11653</td>
<td>150000</td>
<td>589</td>
<td>15000</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>1433</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>13330</td>
<td>133300</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>2730</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>5958</td>
<td>48201</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3100</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>2921</td>
<td>18258</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>1661</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Jammu &amp; Kashmir**</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>5640</td>
<td>77500</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>4860</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>991</td>
<td>108000</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>1550</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>29000</td>
<td>319056</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>30922</td>
<td>473500</td>
<td>459</td>
<td>8262</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Manipur*</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>3714</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Meghalaya*</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Mizoram*</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Nagaland</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Orissa</td>
<td>5263</td>
<td>76462</td>
<td>814</td>
<td>5263</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>11591</td>
<td>104319</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>1088</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>9185</td>
<td>91850</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>3792</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Sikkim</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>827</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>12787</td>
<td>165000</td>
<td>387</td>
<td>7000</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>525</td>
<td>5400</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>58605</td>
<td>804000</td>
<td>902</td>
<td>55750</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>3242</td>
<td>61385</td>
<td>332</td>
<td>8516</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>226108</td>
<td>2971446</td>
<td>5736</td>
<td>145412</td>
<td>457</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Traditional Councils

** Information Not Available

### Number of Urban Local Bodies and elected representatives in India

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>States</th>
<th>Municipal Corporation</th>
<th>Municipality</th>
<th>Nagar Panchayat</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>07 (395)</td>
<td>94 (2833)</td>
<td>15 (314)</td>
<td>116 (3542)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>25 (353)</td>
<td>42 (202)</td>
<td>68 (557)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>13 (155)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>13 (155)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>06 (468)</td>
<td>86 (2745)</td>
<td>60 (1260)</td>
<td>152 (4473)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>53 (1359)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>01 (25)</td>
<td>19 (183)</td>
<td>29 (221)</td>
<td>49 (429)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>06 (410)</td>
<td>122 (3196)</td>
<td>89 (1355)</td>
<td>214 (4961)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>05 (298)</td>
<td>53 (1597)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>58 (1895)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>20 (1069)</td>
<td>106 (2527)</td>
<td>283 (4537)</td>
<td>409 (8131)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>15 (1417)</td>
<td>228 (4901)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>243 (6318)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manipur</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orissa</td>
<td>02 (70)</td>
<td>29 (560)</td>
<td>72 (1056)</td>
<td>103 (1686)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>134 (1699)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>183 (4421)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>06 (480)</td>
<td>102 (3494)</td>
<td>611 (9794)</td>
<td>719 (13768)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>11 (841)</td>
<td>226 (5970)</td>
<td>44 (5518)</td>
<td>681 (12329)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>122 (2706)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andaman &amp; Nicobar</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chandigarh</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>02 (134)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pondcherry</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daman &amp;Due</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>1430</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>3540 (968554)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Number of elected representatives shown in parenthesis)

Source: based on Khanna (1994)
The Constitution of India, Part IV, Directive Principles of State Policy, Article 40 on organisation of Village Panchayats.

Organisation of Village Panchayats- The State shall take steps to organize village panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government.

Source: The Constitution of India

FUNCTIONS OF DISTRICT PANCHAYAT: TAMIL NADU

The District Panchayat shall advise to government on all matters concern the activities of Village Panchayats, Panchayat Union Council as well as on all matters relating to the development of the economic resources of the District and the service maintain there in for promotion of cultural and welfare of the inhabitants of the District. In particular it shall perform the following functions:

1. Advising the government on all matters relating to the service maintained by and all development of schemes under taking by all Village Panchayat and Panchayat Union Councils in the District as well as those agencies in the District which are included under the administration control of the government.

2. Watching the progress of the measures under taking by the Government, Village Panchayats, Panchayat Union Council and departmental agencies in respect of the services and development schemes aforesaid.

3. Advising the government of the matters concerning the implementation of any provision of law or any order specifically referred to by the government to the District Panchayat, such as:
   i. Classification of matters as Village Panchayats markets and Panchayat Union markets and fixing rates of contribution payable by one authority to the other.
   ii. Classifications of fairs and festivals as Village Panchayat fairs, V.P. festivals and Panchayat Union fairs and festivals, and
   iii. Classification of roads (other than roads classified by the government as national highways State highways and major District roads) as panchayat village roads and Panchayat Union roads.
   iv. Advising the government on all the matters relating to development of roads transport.

For the purpose of efficiently performing its functions under this act every District may:

a. Under such measure as it deems necessary;

b. Collect such data, as it deems necessary.

c. Publish statistics or other information relating to the various aspects of the regulation or development of the activities of Panchayat Union Council and Village Panchayat in the District.

d. Required any Panchayat Union Council or Village Panchayat to furnish such information as may be required by it in relation to the measures under taking by the Panchayat Union Council or Village Panchayat for the regulation and development of its activities as such, and other matters as may be prescribed.

The District Panchayat shall prepare an annual report giving a true and full account of its activities during the previous year and government shall lay on the table of the legislative assembly all such reports together within its comments thereon.

Source: The Tamil Nadu Panchayat Act 1994
FUNCTIONS OF PANCHAYAT UNION COUNCIL: TAMIL NADU

It shall be the duty of Panchayat Union Council, within the limits of its funds, to make reasonable provision for carrying out the requirements of the Panchayat Union in respect of the following matters:

1. The construction, repair and maintenance of all public roads in the Panchayat Union, which are classified as Panchayat Union roads.
2. The establishment and maintenance of dispensaries and child welfare centers and payment of subsides to rural medical practitioners.
3. The construction and maintenance of houses for poor, orphanages, shops, stalls, plinths, the training and employment of vaccinators, the removal of congestion of population and the provision of house sites.
4. The opening and maintenance and expansion or improvement of elementary school including the payment of grants to private management in respect of elementary school.
5. Prevention and remedial measures connected with any epidemics or malaria.
6. Control of fairs and festivals classified by the Panchayat Union Council as those reserved for it.
7. Veterinary relief.
8. The extension of village sites and the regulation of building.
9. The opening and maintenance of public markets, which are, classify as Panchayat Union markets.
10. The maintenance of statistics relating to births and deaths.
11. The establishment and maintenance of poultries.
12. Improvement of agriculture, agriculture stock and the holding of agriculture show.
13. The promotion and encouragement of cottage industries.
14. Such other duties as the government may impose.
15. The government shall entrust to the Panchayat Union Council the execution of the National Extension Service scheme of community development, including in particular all measures relating to the development of agriculture, animal husbandry and village industries organizer on a trust all or any of the schemes, programmes and activities for the economic development of the Panchayat Union area. The Panchayat Union Council may make such provisions as it may think fit for carrying out the requirements of the Panchayat Union in respect of measures of public utility to promote safety, health, comfort or convenience to the inhabitants of the Panchayat Union.

Source: The Tamil Nadu Panchayat Act 1994
FUNCTIONS OF VILLAGE PANCHAYATS: TAMIL NADU
It shall be the duty of the Village Panchayat, within the limits of its funds, to make reasonable provision of carrying out the requirement of Village Panchayat in respect of following matters:

1- The construction, maintenance and repair of all village roads.
2- The lighting of public roads and public places in built-up areas.
3- The construction of drains and the disposal of drainage water and sewage.
4- The cleaning of street, removal of rubbish and jungle growth, the filling of disuse wells, in sanitary ponds, pools, ditches, pits, or hollows, and other improvements of the sanitary condition of village.
5- The provision of public latrines and arrangements of cleanse latrines whether public or private.
6- The opening of and maintenance of burial grounds.
7- The sinking and repairing of wells, ponds or tanks and the construction and maintenance of water for washing and bathing purposes; and.
8- Such other duties as the government may impose.

DISCRETIONARY FUNCTIONS:
As regards the discretionary functions the list is very wide and covers almost all aspects of village development, some of important actives including—

1- The plantation and preservation of trees on the side of public roads.
2- The lighting of public roads and public places in areas other than Panchayat Union markets.
3- The control of fairs and festivals.
4- The opening and maintenance of public places, slaughter houses, reading rooms, literacy centers, public landing places, cart standing and public cattle’s sheds, establishment and maintenance of wireless receiving sets.
5- Play grounds, parks, sports club and centers of physical cultures, and the construction of works of public utility and provision of other provisions for the safety, health, comfort, convenience, culture or recreation of the inhabitants of the village.
6- All unreserved forests in the village shall vest with the Village Panchayat and the administered by it for the benefit of such a village.

Source: The Tamil Nadu Panchayat Act 1994
FUNCTIONS OF ZILA PARISHAD: UTTAR PRADESH:

1. To classify fairs and festivals of Gram Panchayat (GP), Ksetra Panchayat (KP) and Zila Panchayat (ZP); fairs and festivals for purpose of management and control by the concerned panchayat.

2. To classify as village roads, inter village roads and District for the purpose of management by the concerned panchayat.

3. To supervise generally the activity of the GP and KP of the District.

4. To act as the main channel of correspondence between the State government at the one hand and the KP and the GP on the other hand.

Other Functions:

1. Agriculture including agriculture extension:
   a. promotion of measure to increase the agricultural production,
   b. establishment and maintenance of godowns.

2. Planning and implementation of land improvement, soil conservation and land conservation of programme entrusted by the government.

3. Minor irrigation, water management and water development:
   a. construction and maintenance of minor irrigation and inter khand water project.
   b. managing the water distribution.
   c. development of sub-surface water.
   d. water shed development.

4. Animal husbandry, poultry and dairying:
   a. establishment and maintenance of veterinary and animal husbandry services.
   b. improvement of breeds.
   c. promotion of dairy, poultry and pigging.

5. Fisheries: Development of fisheries in irrigation works.

6. Social and farm forestry:
   a. promotion of social and farm forestry, tree plantation and sericulture.
   b. development of wasteland.

7. Promotion and implementing programme of minor forest produce.

8. Promotion of Small industry and food processing unit.

9. Cottage and Village Industries:
   a. establishing and maintaining training centers for training in Village and Cottage industries.
   b. establishment of panchayat industries at District level.

10. Rural housing:
    a. promoting and development of rural housing programmes.
    b. implementing of rural housing at non-residential area.
    c. construction of community centers and rest houses.
    d. monitoring of rural housing work done by GP and ZP.

11. Fuel and fodder land:
    a. monitoring and development of fuel and fodder programmes.
    b. maintenance and development of plants for fuel and fodder areas.
    c. monitoring of programme, regulated by GPs and KPs.

12. Drinking water:
    a. maintenance of drinking water of public use.
    b. plan and programme for drinking water.

13. Roads, Culverts, bridges, ferries, waterways and other means of communication:
    a. development and maintenance of rural roads, culverts, bridges, and waterways of the District.
    b. maintenance of river banks.
    c. writing of directions and marks on roads.
    d. help in removal of encroachment on roads and public places.

14. Rural electrification:
    a. assisting GP and KP in rural electrification.
    b. helping in distribution of light in rural areas.

15. Non conventional energy sources:
    a. development of source of non-conventional energy.
    b. Assisting programme for GP and ZP.

a- planning, monitoring and supervision of poverty alleviation programme.
b- coordination of programme with other department.

17- Education including primary and secondary schools:
a- construction, maintenance and supervision of primary and secondary schools,
b- providing education for all in District.
c- survey and evaluation of primary and secondary education in the District.

18- Establishment and monitoring of technical and vocational training centers.

19- Planning and implementation of adult literacy and informal educational programme.

20- library:
a- construction and maintenance of libraries and reading rooms at khand level and in District.
b- Implementation of programme.

21- Sports and cultural affairs:
a- promotion of cultural activities,
b- promotion and supervision of regional cultural and sports activities,
c- arrangement of cultural and folk activities on important occasions.

22- Markets and fairs:
a- supervision and monitoring of rural markets, fairs (including cattle fairs),
b- supervision and monitoring of work done by GP and KP regarding market and fairs.

23- Medical and sanitation:
a- assessing and suitable financing the KP. in the prevention and control of epidemic.
b- establishment, maintenance and management of Physical Health Center (PHC) and dispensaries,
c- providing drinking water facilities.

24- Implementation, supervision and monitoring of family welfare programmes.

25- Maternity and child development:
a- implementation of maternity and child health programmes.
b- promotion of school health and nutrition programme.

26- Social welfare including welfare for handicapped and mentally retarded:
a- participation of the social welfare programmes including welfare for handicapped and mentally retarded,
b- promoting social welfare programmes or old age and widow pension schemes.

27- Welfare for the weaker section especially for SC / STs:
a- protection of welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and weaker sections.
b- ensuring the execution of the plan at khand and village level.

c- establishing and management of such hostels.
d- preparation of plans and implementation of schemes for social justice.

28- Planning and distribution of rural community.

29- Maintenance of community assets:
a- coordination and integration of the development schemes.
b- preservation and maintenance of community assets.

30- Planning and statistics:
a- preparation of plan for economic development.
b- review of the plan framed by the KP, their coordination and consolidation.
c- ensuring the execution of the plan at khand and village level.
d- periodical review of achievements and targets.
e- collection of data and maintenance of statistics on all matters relating to the implementation of the plan within the District.

31- Relief work:
a- construction, repair and maintenance of famine preventive works, establishment and maintenance of relief work, and relief houses and adoption of such other measures of relief in time of famine and scarcity as may be considered necessary.
b- establishment, maintain and management of visiting of poor houses, asylums, orphanage, markets and rest houses.

c- ZP may make reasonable provision with in the District in respect of the following matters:
(i) laying out, whether in areas previously built or not, new public roads and acquiring land for that purpose and for the construction of buildings and their compounds on such roads.
(ii) reclaiming unhealthy localities.
(iii) furthering educational object by measures other than the establishment and maintenance of schools.
(iv) taking a census and granting rewards for information which may trend to secure the correct registration of vital statistics;
(v) constructing, subsiding or guarantying rewards for which may trends to secure the correct registration of vital statistics;
(vi) securing and assisting to secure suitable place for the carrying on any offensive, dangerous or obnoxious trade, calling or practices;
(vii) conserving and preventing injury or contamination to or pollution of, rivers and other sources of water supply within its jurisdiction;
(vii) promotion of tourism; and
(ix) the doing of any thing whether inside or outside the District, where on expenditure is declared by the State government or by the ZP with in the sanction of the State government to be an appropriate charge on the ZP nidhi.

A ZP or a KP, with the prior approval of the State government, and with the concert of the GP or bhumi prabhandak samiti delegates to it any of its powers and functions. Similarly a ZP may declare to the KP and vice-versa any of its powers and functions. The State government also has the power to do so.

Source: Uttar Pradesh, Kshetra Panchayat & Zila Panchayat Adhiniyam (1961)
FUNCTIONS OF KSHETRA PANCHAYAT: UTTAR PRADESH

The following are the powers and function of the Kshetra Panchayat:

1- Agriculture including agriculture extension:
   a- promotion and development of agriculture and horticulture;
   b- promotion and cultivation of marketing of vegetables, fruits and flowers;

2- Land development, land reform, land consolidation and soil conservation:
   a- assisting the government and ZP in the implementation of land improvement;
   b- soil conservation and land consolidation programme of the government;

3- Minor irrigation, water management and watershed development:
   a- assisting the government and ZP in the construction and maintenance of minor irrigation work;
   b- implementation of community and individual irrigation works;

4- Animal husbandry, dairy and poultry:
   a- maintenance of veterinary services;
   b- improvement of breed of cattle's, poultry and other live stock;
   c- promotion of dairying, poultry and piggery;

5- Fisheries: Promotion of fisheries development:

6- Social and farm forestry:
   a- planning and preventing trees on the side of roads and public land;
   b- development and promotion of social forestry and sericulture.

7- Minor forest produce: Promotion and development of minor forest produce.

8- Small industries:
   a- help in development of rural industry;
   b- creating general awareness of agro-industrial development.

9- Cottage and village industries: Marketing the products of cottage industries.

10- Rural housing: Assisting a rural housing programme and its implementation.

11- Drinking water:
   a- provision and assisting in development of drinking water;
   b- guarding for drinking polluted water;
   c- encouraging and monitoring rural water supply programmes;

12- Fuel and fodder land:
   a- promotion of programme related to fuel and fodder;
   b- planting of trees near roads in the panchayat area;

13- Roads, culverts, bridges, ferries, waterways and other means of communication:
   a- construction of roads and culverts outside the village and their maintenance;
   b- construction of bridges;
   c- help in management of ferries and waterways.

14- Rural electrification: Promotion of rural electrification.

15- Promotion and use of non-conventional energy and its promotion.

16- Poverty alleviation programme: Implementation of poverty alleviation programmes.

17- Education including primary and secondary schools:
   a- development of primary and secondary education;
   b- promotion of primary and social programme;

18- Technical training and vocational education.

19- Supervision of adult literacy and informal education centers.

20- Promotion and supervision of rural libraries.

21- Sports and cultural affairs:
   a- supervision of cultural affairs;
   b- promotion and organisation of regional folk songs, dances and rural sports.

22- Markets and fairs: promotion, management and supervision of fairs and markets (including cattle fairs) out side GP.

23- Medical and sanitation:
   a- establishment and maintenance of P.H.C. and dispensaries;
   b- control of epidemics;
   c- implementation of rural health and sanitation programmes;

24- Family welfare; promotion of family welfare programmes.

25- Maternity and child development:
   a- promotion of programme for participation of Organisation in women and children health, school health and nutrition programmes;
26- Social welfare including the welfare of handicapped and mentally retarded:
   a- promotion of welfare of the disabled and mentally retarded;
   b- participation in the social programmes including welfare of the handicapped and mentally retarded;
   c- monitoring of the old age and widow pension schemes.

27- Welfare of the weaker section and in particular to the S.C. and S.T:
   a- promotion of welfare of the S.C. and weaker section;
   b- preparation of plans and implementation of schemes for social justice.

28- Distribution of essential commodities.

29- Maintenance of community assets: guiding and monitoring, preservation and maintenance of community assets.

30- Planning and statistics:
   a- preparation of plans for economic development;
   b- review, co-ordination and integration of plans prepared by the GP;
   c- ensuring execution of the khand and GP development plans;
   d- periodical review of achievement and targets;
   e- collection of data and maintenance of statistics and respect of matters relating to the implementation of the khand plan.

31- Supervision over GPs:
   a- distribution of grants of the GP in accordance with the prescribed procedure;
   b- general supervision according to rule over the activities of the GP.

Source: Uttar Pradesh, Kshetra Panchayat & Zila Panchayat Adhiniyam (1961)
FUNCTIONS OF GRAM PANCHAYAT: UTTAR PRADESH

Subject to such conditions as may be specified by the State government, a Gram Panchayat (GP) shall perform the following functions, namely:

1. Agriculture, including agriculture extension;
   a. promotion and development of agriculture and horticulture.
   b. development of wastelands and grazing land and preventing their unauthorized alienation, and use.

2. Land development and land reform implementation, land consolidation and soil conservation:
   a. assisting the government and other agencies in land development, land reform and soil conservation.
   b. assisting in land consolidation.

3. Minor irrigation, water management and watershed development:
   a. managing and assessing in water distribution from minor irrigation projects.
   b. construction, repair and maintenance of minor irrigation project, regulation of supply of water for irrigation purpose.

4. Animal husbandry, dairying and poultry:
   a. improving breed of cattle, poultry and other livestock.
   b. promotion of dairying, poultry, pigging etc.

5. Fisheries: Development of fisheries in the villages.

6. Social and farm forestry:
   a. planning and preserving trees on the side of roads and public lands.
   b. development and promotion of social and farm forestry and sericulture.

7. Minor forest produce: promotion and development of minor forest produce.

8. Small industries:
   a. assisting the development of small industries.
   b. promotion of local trade.

9. Cottage and Village industries:
   a. assisting in the development of agricultural and commercial industries.
   b. promotion of cottage industries.

10. Rural housing:

    a. implementation of rural housing programmes.
    b. distributing house sites and maintenance of records relating to them.

11. Drinking water:

    a. construction repair and maintenance of public wells, tanks and ponds for supply of water for drinking, washing, bathing purposes.
    b. regulation of sources of water supply for drinking purposes.

12. Fuel and fodder land:

    a. development of grass and plants relating to fuel and fodder land.
    b. control of irregular transfer of fodder land.

13. Roads, culverts, bridges, ferries, water ways and other means of communications:

    a. construction and maintenance of village roads, bridges, ferries and culverts.
    b. maintenance of waterways.
    c. removal of encroachment of public places.


17. Education including primary and secondary schools and public awareness about education.


19. Adult and informal education: promotion of adult literacy.

20. Library: establishment and maintenance of libraries and reading rooms.

21. Sports and cultural affairs:

    a. promotion of social and cultural activities.
    b. organizing seminars on different festivals.
    c. establishment and maintenance of rural clubs for sports.

22. Markets and fairs: Regulations of melas, markets and hats in panchayats areas.

23. Medical and sanitation:

    a. promoting rural sanitation.
    b. preventing against epidemics.
    c. programmes of human and animal and vaccination.
    d. preventive action against stray cattle and live stocks.
24- Family welfare: promotion and implementation of family welfare programmes.
25- Plan for economic development: Preparation of plans for economic development of the area of GP.
26- Maternity and child development;
   b- participation in the implementation of women’s and child welfare programmes at GP level.
   c- promotion child health and nutrition programmes.
27- Social welfare including welfare of handicapped and mentally retarded:
   b- assisting in old age and widow pension schemes.
   c- participation in the social welfare programmes, including welfare of the handicapped and mentally retarded.
28- Welfare of weaker section and in particular of the schedule caste and schedule tribes:
   a- participation in the implementation of the specific programmes for the schedule castes, the schedule tribes and other weaker section of the society.
   b- preparation and implementation of schemes of social justice.
29- Public distribution system;
   a- promotion of public awareness with regard to the distribution of essential commodities.
   b- monitoring the public administration system.
30- Maintenance of community assets: Preservation and maintenance of community assets.

The GP shall prepare every year a development plan for the panchayat area and submit it to the KPs concerned. The State may assign to the GP management and maintenance of a forest situated in the panchayat area, management of water lands, pasture lands or vacant lands belonging to government situated within the panchayat area and collection of any tax or land revenue and maintenance of related records.

Source: Uttar Pradesh, Gram Panchayat Adhiniyam (1961)
FUNCTIONS OF GAON PANCHAYAT: IN NCT OF DELHI

The goan panchayat had been assigned a long list of duties, both obligatory and discretionary under the two legislations, the Delhi Land Reforms Act, 1954, and the Delhi Panchayati Raj Act, 1954. These functions were:

Obligatory Functions:

1- To assist in the development of agriculture, commerce and industry, in particular, framing programmes of production, reclamation of waste lands, establishment and care of common glazing grounds, allotment of places for storing manure;
2- Regulation of melas (fairs), markets and haats (local unorganized markets);
3- To maintain registers of births deaths and marriages, and such records relating to cattle census, population census and other statistics as may be prescribed;
4- To construct and maintain public wells, tanks and ponds and regulate sources of water supply for drinking purposes;
5- To look after village sanitation and attend to medical relief and maternity and child welfare;
6- To provide for primary education, of both boys and girls, and to construct, and maintain public streets and attend to their lighting;
7- To regulate the construction of new buildings or the extension/alteration of any existing buildings.

Discretionary Functions:
The Gaon panchayat was empowered to take up, at its discretion, the following functions:

1- Prescribing minimum standards of cultivation with a view to increasing production, and also to make arrangements for cooperative management of land and other resources of the villages;
2- To regulate the use of manure and fertilizers;
3- To develop co-operation, establish stores for improved seeds and implements, encourage production and use of improved seeds, take step to improve breed to cattle, and provide for veterinary care of cattle and prevention of disease among them;
4- To raise a volunteer force for watch and ward, and set up organisations to promote goodwill and social harmony among different communities;
5- To act as a channel through which government assistance reaches villages, and to especially help in obtaining and distributing government loans among agriculturists;
6- To enter into contract with the government to collect any taxes or dues payable to the State or with any or all the proprietors of land for the collection of rent on their behalf;
7- To regulate extension of abadi and to establish and maintain public radio sets and gramophones libraries and reading rooms, and akharas, clubs and other places of recreation and games;
8- To provide relief against famine or other natural calamities;
9- To undertake any other measure of public utility to promote moral and material well being or convenience of the villagers.

Source: Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957
FUNCTIONS OF PANCHAYAT SAMITIS: NCT of DELHI
The functions assigned to panchayat samitis included:
Advising the administration and also the MCD, if the latter so, desired, regarding various
development schemes, disbursing such loans and grants as were placed at its disposal by the
administration, preparation and execution of the development plans for the block and coordination
of the plans, covering more than one Gram panchayat, and any other function assigned by the
Delhi Administration or the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

Source: Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957

CIRCLE PANCHAYATS: NCT of DELHI
The circle panchayats performs primarily judicial functions and had been assigned primarily two
types of functions to perform:
(i) To provide panels of Panchayat adalat (courts) for the trial of certain types of suits, criminal
cases and proceedings specified in the act; and; and
(ii) To perform certain development and other related functions, if the Lt. Governor decided to
utilize the services of the Circle Panchayats in this work.

Source: Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957
FUNCTIONS OF THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION: TAMIL NADU

a. Public health, safety and convenience.
b. Water supply, lightening and drainage naming streets and numbering of buildings, etc (omitted)
c. Provision and licensing of public latrines and urinals.
e. Streets: maintenance and repair of streets, naming of public streets and numbering of buildings.
f. General powers of building regulations: prohibition against use of inflammable materials for buildings, etc., without permission.
g. Precaution against dangerous structures, dangerous trees, dangerous tanks, wells, holes and fire.
h. Provision of public bathing-houses, washing houses, and places for bathing and for washing animals.
i. Provision of municipal slaughterhouses, and licenses for slaughterhouses.
j. Regulation of milk trade, market butchers shops, etc.
k. Provision of public markets and licensing of privately markets.
l. It is the duty of commissioner to inspect, places for sale, etc.
m. Provision for burial and burning grounds and crematoria within or without the city by the corporation. And licensing of places for disposal of dead.
o. General Provision Regarding Licenses, Registrations And Permissions.

Source: Madras City Municipal Corporation Act, 1919
FUNCTIONS OF MUNICIPALITIES: TAMIL NADU

As provided in The Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act – 1994, the State government may, by notification and subject to this conditions and restriction may be specified therein, entrust to the Municipalities, Town Panchayat the wards committee or any other committee constituted under this act with such powers and responsibilities with respect to the preparation of plans for economic development and social justice and also with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to carry out the responsibilities conferred upon them including those in relation to the matter listed in schedule X of Tamil Nadu Municipal Act.

Functions:

1- Water Supply:
   a- construction and maintenance of water works,
   b-Water supply for domestic, industrial and commercial purpose.
   c-private water supply for consumption and domestic

2- Lighting: provision of lighting to public streets.

3-Public and Private Drainage: control and maintenance of system of drainage over house-drain, privies and cesspools.

4-Public and Private Latrines:
   a-provision of public latrines and urinals,
   b-provision of private latrines and urinals by owners and occupiers , and for laborers and in markets etc.

5-Scavenging: municipality to arrange for the removal of rubbish and filth and prohibition against keeping filth on premises too long.

6- Public and Private Streets:
   a- maintenance and repair of public streets.
   b- Planting and preservation of avenue streets.
   c- Making of new private streets.
   d- Prohibition against obstructions in or over streets.
   e- Removal of encroachments
   f- Naming of streets and buildings.

7- Nuisances: Dangerous Structure, Trees and Places
   a-Precautions in case of dangerous building structure, trees and tanks, wells, and holes.
   b-Precaution against fire.

8- Control over Certain Animals:
   a-Prevention of cruelty to animals.
   b-Prohibition against keeping animals so as to be a nuisance and dangerous.

9- Slaughtering Houses: provision and licence of municipal slaughterhouses.

10- Milk Trade: regulation of milk trade.

11- Disposal of the Dead:
   a-Provision for burial and burning grounds and crematoria within or without the city by the corporation
   b-licensing of places for disposal of dead.
   c-report of burials and burnings.


13- Dangerous Diseases:
   a-power to notify 'dangerous diseases' and Prevention of infection.
   b-small pox: compulsory vaccination and obligation to give information of small-pox.

Source: Tamil Nadu District Municipality Act, 1920
FUNCTIONS OF TOWN PANCHAYAT: TAMIL NADU
The functions of the Town Panchayats and the Municipalities are one and the same and are given
in Annexure A.19. The same are narrated below:
i- Provision and maintenance of water supply;
ii- Provision and maintenance of Streetlight;
iii- Provision and maintenance of Public drainages;
iv- Provision and maintenance of Public latrines;
v- Arranging for cleaning the streets and removal of sweepings;
vi- Provision and maintenance of Public streets, roads;
vii- Plant and preserve trees on the sides of public streets.

Source: Tamil Nadu District Municipality Act, 1920
FUNCTIONS OF NAGAR NIGAM (MUNICIPAL CORPORATION): UTTAR PRADESH

OBLIGATORY DUTIES OF THE CORPORATION---

It shall be incumbent on the corporation to make reasonable and adequate provision, by any means or measures which it is lawfully competent to it to use or to take, for each of the following matters, namely,—

1. Eradication, where there no boundary marks, of the substantial boundary mark of such description and in such a position as shall be approved by the State government defining the limits or any alteration in the limits of the city;

2. The name and numbering of streets and of public places vested in the corporation and the numbering of premises;

3. The collection and removal of sewage, offensive matters and rubbish and treatment and disposal thereof including there of including establishing and maintaining farm and factory;

4. The watering, scavenging and cleaning of all public streets and places in the city and the removal of all sweeping there from;

5. The construction, maintenance and cleansing of drains and drainage works, and of public latrines, water-closets, urinal and similar conveniences;

6. Supplying, construction, and maintaining in accordance with the general system approved by the corporation receptacles fittings pipes and other appliances what so ever on or for the use of premises for receiving and conducting the sewerage thereof into drains under the control of the corporation.

7. The management and maintenance of all corporation waterworks and the construction or acquisition of new works necessary for a sufficient supply of water (domestic, industrial and commercial purposes);

8. Guarding from pollution water used for human consumption and preventing polluted water from being so used.

9. The lighting of public streets, corporation markets and public buildings and other public places vested in the corporation;

10. The establishment, maintenance or supports of public hospitals and dispensaries including hospitals for the isolation and treatment of persons suffering or suspected to be infected with a contagious or infectious disease and carrying out other measures necessary for public medical relief;

11. Preventing and checking the spread of contiguous, infectious and dangerous disease;


13. Maintenance of ambulance services;

14. Establishment and maintaining a system of public vaccination;

15. The registration of vital statistic including births and deaths;

16. Establishment, maintaining and assisting maternity centers and child welfare and birth control clinics and promoting population control, family welfare and small family norms;

17. The Organisation, maintenance or management of chemical or bacteriological laboratories for the examination and analysis of water, food or drugs, for the detection or diseases or adulteration or for research connected with the public health;

18. The reclamation of unhealthy localities, the removal of noxious vegetation and generally the abatement of all nuisances;

19. The regulation and abatement of offensive and dangerous trades, callings or practices including prostitution;

20. The maintenance, fixing and regulation of places for the disposal of the dead and the provision of new places for the said purpose and the disposing of unclaimed dead bodies or aiding within its means any arrangement made with the same objectives by any other institution;

21. The construction and maintenance of public markets and slaughter houses,(tanneries) and the regulation of all markets and slaughter houses.

22. The securing or removal of dangerous buildings and places;

23. Maintaining hydrants and rendering and such assistance, including the maintaining or managing of fire brigade in extinguishing fires and protecting lives and property when fire occurs, as the State government may be in general or specific order direct from time to time;

24. The removal of obstruction and projections in or upon streets, brigades, and other public places.

25. Establishment, maintaining, aiding and suitably accommodation schools for primary education including nursery education.

26. Establishment and maintenance or grading aid to institutions of physical cultures;
28. Maintenance and contribution to the maintenance of veterinary hospitals;
29. The construction or acquisition and maintenance of cattle-ponds;
30. The construction, maintenance, alteration and improvement of public streets, bridges, subways, culverts, causeways and the like;
31. Planting and maintaining trees on road sides and other public places;
32. Regulation of traffic and regulation of traffic signs;
33. Assisting by constructing and maintaining residential quarters, by given loans in the proper housing of corporation conservancy staff and all sections of working classes;
34. Town planning and improvement including slum clearance and preparation and execution of housing schemes and laying out of new streets;
   a. Promotion urban forestry and ecological aspects and protection of the environment.
35. Maintenance and developing values of properties vested in, or entrusted to the management of corporation;
   a. Safeguarding the interest of weaker section of the society including the handicapped and mentally retarded;
   b. The promotion of cultural and educational, aesthetic aspects;
   c. The construction and maintenance of cattle ponds and prevention of cruelty of animal;
36. The issue of a bulletin reporting proceedings or substance of proceedings of the corporation and of its committees and given other information about the activities of the corporation;
37. The maintenance of the corporation offices and of all public monuments and open space and other properties vested in the corporation;
38. The prompt attention to official letters and preparation and submission of such return, Statements and reports as the State government requires the corporation to submit; and
39. Fulfillment of any obligation imposed by or under the act or any other law for the time being in force;
40. Slum improvement and upgradation;
41. Urban poverty alleviation;
42. Providing urban amenities and facilities such as parks, gardens and playgrounds.

**DISCRETIONARY DUTIES OF CORPORATION:**

The corporation may, in its discretion, provide from time to time, either wholly or partially, for all or any of the following matters, namely—

1. The Organisation, maintenance or management of institution including lunatic asylums, leper homes, orphanages and rescue homes for women, within or without the city for the care of peoples who are infirm, sick or incurable, or for the care and training of blind, deaf, mute or otherwise disabled persons or of handicapped children;
2. The provisions of milk for expectant or nursing mothers or infants or schools children;
3. Swimming pools, public wash houses, bathing places and other institutions designed for the improvement and construction of bathing places and other institutions designed for the improvement and construction of bathing ghats on river banks;
4. Dairies or farms within or without the city for the supply, distribution and processing of milk and milk products for the benefits of the residents of the city.
5. The construction and maintenance in public streets or places of drinking fountains or drinking sheds or stand posts for human beings and water troughs for animals;
6. Encouraging music and other fine arts and providing music in public place or places of public resorts.
7. Making grants to educational and cultural institutions situated within and outside the city;
8. The provision of recreation grounds, installing statues and beautifying the city;
9. The holding the exhibition, athletics or games;
10. The regulation of lodging houses, camping grounds and rest houses in the city.
11. The construction, maintenance and establishment of theaters, rest houses and other public buildings,
12. The Organisation and maintenance, in time of scarcity, of shops or stalls for the sale of necessities of life.
13. The building and purchase and maintenance of dwellings for corporation officers and servants;
14. The grants of loans for building purposes to corporation servants on such terms and subject to such conditions as may be the corporation;
15. Any other measures for the welfare of corporation servants or any class of them;
16. With the State government previous sanction, the purchase of any undertaking for the supply of energy.
17. With the State government's previous sanction the construction, purchase, organization, maintenance or management of tramways, trackless trams or motor transport facilities for the conveyance of the public or goods within or without the city;
18. The furtherance of educational objects, and making grants to educations within or without the city;
19. The establishment and maintenance or the aiding of libraries, museums and art galleries, botanical or zoological collection and the purchaser construction of buildings therefore;
20. The establishment and maintenance or contributions to the maintenance of bathing ghats, washing places, tanks, wells, dams and other works of public utility;
21. The construction and maintenance of infirmaries of hospitals for animals;
22. The destruction of birds, animals causing a nuisance or of vermin, and the confinement or destruction of stray or ownerless dogs;
23. Contributions towards any public fund raised for the relief of human suffering within the city or for the welfare of the public.
24. Presentation of civic addresses and holding the civic receptions.
25. The acquisition and holding of grazing grounds and the acquisition and maintenance of breeding stud;
26. Grants for loans or other facilities to any persons, society or institution interested in the provision of dwellings or the execution of the house schemes;
27. The provision of poor relief;
28. The building or purchase and maintenance of gaushalas and of sanitary stables of horses, ponies or cattle used in hackney carriages or cart;
29. Survey of buildings and lands;
30. The adoption of any measures likely to promote the public safety, health or convenience.
31. Subject to the provision in the budget, the making of a contribution towards any public ceremony or entertainment of the city;
32. Subject to the provision in the budget, the making of a contribution towards any public ceremony or entertainment in the city;
33. The establishment and maintenance of tourist bureau;
34. The establishment and maintenance of a press and the workshop for corporation work as also for undertaking private work on charges in spare time;
35. Making arrangement for preparation of compost manure from night soil and rubbish;
36. Taking measures to promote trade and industries and establishing a corporation bank;
37. Establishing labor welfare centers for its employees and subsidizing the activities of any association, union or club of such employees by grant or loan for its general advancement;
38. Organizing or contributing to municipal boards unions;
39. Making provision for removal of social disabilities of schedule caste and backward classes;
40. Taking measures for the control and relief of begging;
41. With the previous sanction of State government the setting up and maintenance of corporation police force for taking up and discharging such police duties and in such manner as may be prescribed;
42. The previous sanction of State government, the under taking of any commercial duty providing or promoting amenity or employment and removing unemployment;
43. The doing of analysis whereupon expenditure is declared by the State government or by the corporation with the sanction of the State government to be an appropriate charges on the corporation fund;

Source: Uttar Pradesh Municipal Corporation Adhiniyam, 1959
FUNCTIONS OF NAGAR PALIKA PARISHAD (MUNICIPALITY): UTTAR PRADESH

It shall be the duty of every municipality to make reasonable provision within the municipality for—

1. Lightening public streets and places;
2. Watering public streets and places;
3. Making a survey, and erection of boundary marks, of the municipality;
4. Clearing public streets, places, and drains, removing noxious vegetation, and abating all public nuisances;
5. Regulating offensive, dangerous or obnoxious trades, calling or practices;
6. Removal or destruction of stray dogs and dangerous animals;
7. Removing, on the ground of public safety, health or convenience, undesirable obstructions and projections in streets or public places;
8. Securing or removing dangerous building or places;
9. Acquiring, maintenance, changing and regulation place for the disposal of the dead (and making arrangement for the disposal of unclaimed dead bodies after ascertaining for the police in writing that there is no objection to do so;)
10. Construction, altering and maintaining public streets, culverts, markets, slaughter houses, latrines, privies, urinals, drains, drainage works and sewerage work;
11. Planting and maintaining of trees on roadsides and other public places;
12. Providing water supply for domestic, industrial and commercial purposes;
   i. providing a sufficient supply of pure and unpolluted water for drinking purpose for peoples and wholesome water for other household purposes.
   ii. maintaining in addition to any source of water-supply, public wells, if any, in the working condition, guarding from pollution their water and keeping it fit for human consumption;
13. Registering birth and deaths;
14. Establishing and maintaining a system of public vaccination;
15. Establishment, maintaining or supporting public hospitals and dispensaries, and providing public medical relief:
   i. establishment, maintaining and assisting maternity centers and child welfare and birth control clinics and promoting population control, family welfare and small family norms;
   ii. maintenance and contributing to the maintenance of veterinary hospitals,
   iii. establishing and maintaining or granting aid to institutions of physical culture;
16. Establishing and maintaining primary schools;
17. Rendering assistance in extinguishing fires and protecting life and property when the fire occurs;
   i. protection, maintaining and developing the property vested in, or entrusted to the management of the municipalities;
   a. maintaining the finance of the municipalities in the satisfactory condition and meeting its liabilities;
   b. prompt attention to official letters and preparation of such returns statements and reports as the State government requires the municipalities submit; and
   c. fulfilling any obligation imposed by the law upon it.
   ii. Regulating tanneries;
   a. construction and maintenance of parking-lots, bus stops and public convenience;
   b. promoting urban forestry and ecological aspects and protection of the environment.
   c. safeguard the interests of weaker section of society including the handicapped and mentally retarded;
   d. promoting cultural, educational and aesthetic aspects.
   e. constructing and maintaining cattle pounds and preventing cruelty to animals;
   f. slum improvement and up gradation;
   g. urban poverty alleviation;
   h. providing urban alleviation;
   i. providing urban amenities and facilities such as gardens, public parks and playgrounds.

DISCRETIONARY FUNCTIONS:

A municipalities may make provisions, within the limits of the municipality (and with the sanction of the prescribed authority outside such limits) for—

(a) Laying out in areas whether previously built upon or not, new public streets and acquiring land for that purpose and for the construction of buildings, and their compounds to about on such streets;
i- preparing and execution of master plan:
   (b) Construction, establishment and maintaining (or contributing to the maintenance of)
   libraries, museums, (reading rooms, radio receiving stations, lepers, homes,
   orphanages, baby folds and rescue homes for women,) lunatic asylums, halls, offices,
   dharamshalas, rest houses, encamping grounds, poorhouses, diaries, bath, bathing
   ghats, washing places, drinking fountains, wells, tanks, dams and other work of public
   utility;
   (c) Furthering educational objects by measures other than the establishment and
   maintenance of primary schools;
   (d) Taking a census, and granting rewards for information which may tend to secure the
   correct registration of vital statistics;
   (e) Granting rewards for information leading to the detection of evasion of tax imposed
   under this act, or the detection of the causing of injury to or encroachment on property
   vested in or entrusted to the management and control of the municipality;
   (f) Giving relief, on the occurrence of local calamities, by the establishment and
   maintenance of relief work or otherwise;
   (g) Securing and assisting to secure suitable places of the carrying on of any trade or
   manufacture.
   (h) Establishing and maintaining a farm or factory for the disposal of sewage;
   (i) Making arrangements for preparation of compost manure for night soil and rubbish;
   (j) Holding fairs and exhibitions,
   (k) Preparing and executing houses and town planning schemes;
   (l) Taking measures to promote trade and industries;
   (m) Establishment of labour welfare centers for its employees and subsidizing the activities
   of any associations, union and club of such employees by grants and loan, for its
   general advancements.
   (n) Organizing or contributing to municipality unions;
   (o) Adopting any measure to promote the public safety, health and convenience;
   (p) Removing social disabilities of schedule castes and backward classes in such
   manner as may be prescribed;
   (q) Taking measures for the control of beggary

Source: United Provinces Municipalities Act. 1916
FUNCTIONS OF MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF DELHI:

Obligatory Function:
Subject to the provision of the act and any other law for the time being in force, it shall be incumbent on the corporation to make adequate provision by and means or measures which it may lawfully use, for each of the following matters, namely:

a- The construction, maintenance and cleaning of drains and drainage works and of public latrines, urinals and similar conveniences,

b- The construction and maintenance of works and means of providing supply of water for public and private purposes;

c- The scavenging, removal and disposal of filth, rubbish and other obnoxious or pollution matters,

d- The construction of purchase, maintenance, extension management and conduct of— Any undertaking for providing a sufficient supply of pure and wholesome water.

e- The reclamation for providing a sufficient supply of pure and wholesome water.

f- The regulation of places for the disposal of the land and the provision and maintenance of places for the said purpose,

g- The registration of birth and deaths,

h- Public vaccination and inoculation.

i- Measures for preventing and checking the spread of dangerous diseases.

j- The establishment and maintenance of hospitals, dispensaries and maternity and child welfare centers and carrying out of other measures necessary for public medical relief;

k- The construction and maintenance of municipal markets and slaughter houses and regulation of all markets and slaughter houses;

l- The securing or removal of dangerous buildings and places;

m- The regulation and abatement of offensive or dangerous trade odd practices;

n- The construction, maintenance, alteration and improvement of public streets, bridges, culverts, causeways and the like;

o- The lighting, watering and cleaning of public streets and other public places;

p- The removal of obstructions and projections in or upon streets, bridges and other public places;

q- The naming and numbering of streets and premises;

r- The establishment, maintenance of, and aid to, schools for primary education subject to such grants as may be determined by the central government from time to time;

s- The maintenance of municipal offices;

t- The laying out or the maintenances of public perks, gardens or recreation grounds;

u- The maintenance of fire- bridge and the protection of like and property in the case of fire

v- The maintenance and development of the values of all properties vested in or entrusted to the management of the corporation;

w- The preparation of plans for economic development and social justice.

x- The fulfilment of any other obligation imposed by or under this act or any other law for the times being in force.

Discretionary Functions:

a- The furtherance of education including cultural and physical education, by measure the more than the establishment of, and aid to, schools for primary education;

b- The establishment and maintenance of, and aid to libraries, museums, art galleries, botanical and zoological collections;

c- The establishment and maintenance of, aid to stadium, gymnasium, akharas and places for sports and games.

d- The plantation and maintenance of trees on roadsides and elsewhere.

e- The survey of buildings and lands.

f- The registration of marriages.

g- The taking of a census of population.

h- The civic receptions to persons of distinction;

i- The provisions of music or other entertainment in public places or places of public resorts and the maintenance of theaters and cinemas.

j- The Organisation and maintenance of fairs and exhibitions;
k- The acquisition of moveable and immoveable property for any of the purposes before mentioned, including payment of the cost of investigation, survey or examinations in relation to thereto for the construction and adoption of buildings necessary for each purposes.

l- The construction and maintenance of –

ii- Poor houses,

iii- Infirmaries,

iv- Children’s home’s,

v- Houses for deaf and damp and for disable and handicapped children’s,

vi- Shelters for destitute and disable persons,

vii- Asylums for purpose for persons of unsound minds,

m- The construction or purchase and maintained for dwelling houses for municipal officers and other municipal employees or any class of them including the sanctioning of loans to such officers and employees or any class of them for construction of houses and purchase of vehicles.

n- The construction and maintenance of cattle’s ponds.

o- Any measure for the welfare of the municipal officers and other municipal employees or any class of them for construction of houses and purchases of vehicles.

p- The Organisation or management of chemical or bacteriological laboratories for the examination or analysis of water, food and drugs for detection of diseases or research connected with the public health or medical relief;

q- The provision for relief to destitute and disable persons

r- The establishment and maintenance of veterinary hospitals.

s- The Organisation, construction, maintenance and management of swimming pools, public wash houses, bathing places and other institutions designed for the improvement of public health;

t- The Organisation and management of farms and dairies within or outside Delhi for the supply, distribution and processing of milk and milk products for the benefit of the residents of Delhi;

u- The Organisation and management of cottage industries, handicrafts centers, and sales emporia;

v- The construction and maintenance of warehouses and godowns;

w- The construction and maintenance of garages, sheds and stands for vehicles and cattle biers;

x- The provision for unfiltered water supply;

y- The improvement of Delhi in accordance with improvement schemes approved by the corporation;

z- The provision of housing accommodation for the inhabitants of any area or for any class of inhabitants; and,

Any measure not herein before specifically mentioned, likely to promote public safety, health, convenience or general welfare.

Source: Delhi Municipal Corporation Act. 1994
FUNCTIONS OF NEW DELHI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL:

Obligatory Functions Of The Council:
Subject to the provision of this act and any other law for the time being in force, it shall be incumbent on the council to make adequate provisions by any means and measures which it may lawfully use or take, for each of the following matters, namely:-

a- The construction maintenance and cleansing of drains and drainage works for the public latrine, urinals and similar conveniences;
b- The construction maintenance of works and means for providing supply of waters for public and private purposes;
c- The scavenging, removal and disposal of filth, rubbish and other obnoxious or polluted matters;
d- The construction or purchase, maintenance, extension, management for-
i-supply and distribution of electricity to the public;
ii- providing a sufficient supply of pure and wholesome water;
e- The reclamation of unhealthy localities, the removal of noxious vegetation and generally the abatement of all nuisances;
f- The regulation of places for the disposal of dead and the provision and maintenance of places for the said purpose.
g- The registration of births and deaths.
h- Public vaccination and inoculation;
i- Measure for preventing and checking the spread of dangerous diseases.
j- The establishment and maintenance of dispensaries and maternity and child welfare centers and the carrying out of the measures necessary for public medical relief;
k- The construction, and maintenance of municipal markets and regulation of the markets.
l- The regulation and abatement of offensive or dangerous trade or practices;
m- The securing or removal of dangerous buildings and places;
n- The construction, maintenance, alteration and improvements of the public streets, bridges, culverts, causeways and the like;
o- The lightening, watering and cleansing of public streets and other public places;
p- The removal of obstructions and projections in or upon streets, bridges and other public places;
q- The naming and numbering of streets and premises;
r- The establishment and maintenance of, and aid to, school for primary education subject to such grants as may be determined by the central government from time to time; (NDMC covers secondary/senior secondary level)
s- The maintenance of municipal offices;
t- The laying out or the maintenance of public parks, gardens or recreation grounds;
u- The maintenance of monuments and memorials vested in any local authority in New Delhi immediately before the commencement of this act or which may be vested in the council after such commencement.
v- The maintenance and the development of the value of all properties vested in or entrusted to the management of the council;
w- The preparation of plan for economic development and social justice;
x- The maintenance including the expansion and up gradation of facilities of the hospitals existing on the date of the commencement of this act;
y- Sanction or refuse erection or re-erection of buildings and
z- The fulfillment of nay other obligation imposed by or under this act or any other law for the time being in force.

Discretionary Functions Of The Council:
Subject to any general and special order of the government, or the central government from time to time, the council may provide either wholly or in part for all or any of the following matters, namely-
a- The furtherance of education including cultural and physical education, by measures other than the establishment and maintenance of, and aid to, school for primary education;
b- The establishment and maintenance of, and aid to, libraries, museums, art galleries, botanical and zoological collections.
c- The establishment and maintenance of, and aid to, stadium, gymnasias, akharas and places for games and sports.
d- The planting and care of trees on roadsides and elsewhere;
e- The survey of building and lands;
f- The registration of marriages;

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g- The taking of a census of population;
h- The provision of housing accommodation for the inhabitants of any area or for any class of inhabitants;
i- The provision of music and other entertainment in public places or places of public resort and the establishment of theaters and cinemas;
j- The Organisation and management of fairs and exhibitions;
k- The acquisition of movable or immovable property for any of the purposes before mentioned, including payment of the cost of investigations, surveys or examinations in relation thereto for the construction or adaptation of buildings necessary for such purpose;
l- The construction and maintenance of—
   i- rest houses,
   ii- poor houses;
   iii- infirmaries;
   iv- children's home.
   v- houses for the dump and deaf and for disabled and handicapped children,
   vi- shelters for destitute and disabled persons,
   vii- Asylums for persons of unsound mind;
m- The construction and maintenance of cattle’s ponds;
n- The building or purchase and maintenance of dwelling houses for the municipal offices and other municipal employees.
o- Any measure for the welfare of the municipal officers and other municipal employees or any class of them including the sanction of loans to such officers and employees and any class of them for construction of houses and purchase of vehicles;
p- The Organisation and management of chemical and bacteriological laboratories for the examination and analysis of water, foods and drugs for the detection of diseases or research connected with the public health or medical relief;
q- The provision of relief to destitute and disable persons;
r- The establishment and maintenance of veterinary hospitals;
s- The Organisation, construction, maintenance and management of swimming pools, public washhouses, bathing places and other institutions designed for the improvement of public health.
t- The Organisation and management of farms and dairies within or without New Delhi for the supply, distribution and processing of milk and milk products for the benefits of the residents of New Delhi.
u- The Organisation and management of cottage industries, handicraft centers and sales emporia.
v- The construction and maintenance of warehouses and godowns.
w- The construction and maintenance of barrages, sheds and stands for vehicles and cattle biers;
x- The provision of unfiltered water supply;
y- The improvement of New Delhi in accordance with improvement schemes approved by the council;
z- Any measures not hereinbefore specifically mentioned, likely to promote public safety, health, convenience or general welfare;