

Measures to Augment the Resources of Panchayats Empirical Assessment 2018-19

Annex IV: A Report on Karnataka

Sponsored by



NITI Aayog

Government of India

Conducted by



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Indian Institute of Public Administration
New Delhi

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List of Abbreviations

ANSSDIRD	Abdul Nazir Sab State Institute of Rural Development
GP	<i>Gram Panchayat</i>
GS	<i>Gram Sabha</i>
TP	<i>Taluka Panchayat</i>
ZP	<i>Zilla Panchayat</i>
BDO	Block Development Officer
FSFC	Fourth State Finance Commission
FC	Finance Commission
SFC	State Finance Commission
DPC	District Planning Committee
DRDA	District Rural Development Agency
GSDP	Gross State Domestic Product
GPDP	<i>Gram Panchayat</i> Development Plan
GST	Goods and Services Tax
PRI	<i>Panchayati Raj</i> Institution
RTI	Right to Information
SHG	Self-Help Group
MGNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
SC	Scheduled Caste
ST	Scheduled Tribe
OBC	Other Backward Class
CSS	Centrally Sponsored Schemes
PMGSY	<i>Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana</i>
PMAYG	<i>Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Gramin</i>
NRDWM	National Rural Drinking Water Mission

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Measures to Augment the Resources of Panchayats in Karnataka-2018-19

Facts File (Basic)

Capital	: Bengaluru
Area	: 191,791 km ²
Population	: 68,308,000
Rural Population	: 39,514,500
GSDP at current prices	: 1,588,303 crore
Number of districts	: 30
Number of districts <i>Panchayats</i>	: 30
Number of Intermediate <i>Panchayats</i>	: 176
Number of village <i>Panchayats</i>	: 5659

1. Basic Details of Panchayats including Constitutional Provisions

Local self-government in Karnataka dates back to 1862 with the establishment of a “Local Fund” to execute infrastructure in villages. The Mysore Government passed the ‘The Mysore Local Boards Act’ establishing three-tiers of local governance at the village, *taluka*, and district. On the lines of the Balwantray Mehta Committee Report, the State passed “The Mysore Village *Panchayats* and Local Boards Act, 1950. In the early 1980s, Karnataka enacted “The Karnataka *Zilla Parishads, Taluk Panchayat Samithis, Mandal Panchayats* and *Nyaya Panchayats* Act, 1983”.

1.1. Constitutional Provisions Dealing With Panchayats in Karnataka

Karnataka has a three-tiered *Panchayati Raj* system. Almost every district in the State has a fairly reliable database and has prepared district perspective plans. The State government has taken steps for decentralized planning which is reflected in issuing guidelines and planning calendar for decentralized planning.

In 1992, the 73rd Constitution Amendment Act provided the basic framework of decentralization to Karnataka. The Karnataka *Panchayat Raj* Act (1993) provides for the three-tier structure of rural local government at *Zilla, Taluka* and *Gram* levels. There are 30 *Zilla Panchayats*, 176

Taluka Panchayats and 5659 *Gram Panchayats* in Karnataka. All three levels are vested with executive authority.

Section 199 of the Karnataka *Panchayat Raj Act* (1993) empowers the *Gram Panchayats* to levy taxes on specified bases subject to the maximum rate specified. Most important is the tax on land and buildings not subject to agricultural assessments within the *Panchayat* area. The *Gram Panchayats* have the power to levy other taxes like the property tax.

Table 1: Key Legislations on *Panchayats* in Karnataka

Legislations	Year(s)
Karnataka <i>Panchayati Raj Act</i>	1993
Amendments on the State <i>Panchayat Act</i>	2003, 2010, 2011
Recruitment Rules for Officials of <i>Panchayats</i>	2009, 2011, 2012

Karnataka has enacted a comprehensive and an exhaustive legislation concerning the constitution, functioning, finances, administrative set up, conduct of elections, maintenance of accounts, conduct of audit, keeping of records, in respect of *Panchayats*.

The *Panchayat Raj Law* that has been in force in Karnataka is made up of:

- The Karnataka Local Authorities Act, 1987;
- The Karnataka *Panchayat Raj Act*, 1993;
- Karnataka *Panchayat Raj* (Time-Limits for Appeals) Rules, 1994
- Karnataka *Panchayat Raj* (Removal of Disqualification) Rules 1994
- Karnataka *Panchayat Raj* (Manner of Publication and Exchange of Bye Laws) Rules, 1994;
- Karnataka *Panchayat Raj* (Control of *Gram Panchayats* over construction of Buildings) Rules, 1994;
- Karnataka *Panchayat Raj* (Application of *Gram Panchayat* funds) Rules, 1994;
- Karnataka *Panchayati Raj* (Sub-questions and Rulings in *Gram Panchayat* meetings) Rules, 1994;
- Karnataka *Panchayat Raj* (Travelling allowance and Daily allowance of *Gram Panchayat Adhyakshas*, *Upadhyakshas* and Members) Rules, 1994

- Karnataka *Panchayat Raj* (Honorarium of *Gram Panchayat Adhyakshas* and *Upadhyakshas*) Rules, 1994;
- Karnataka *Panchayat Raj* (procedures at *Gram Panchayat* meetings) Rules, 1994;
- Karnataka *Panchayat Raj* (Determination of contribution to *Gram Panchayats*) Rules, 1994;
- Karnataka *Panchayat Raj* (Property claim by or against *Gram Panchayat*) Rules, 1994;
- Karnataka *Panchayat Raj* (No confidence motion against *Adhyakshas* and *Upadhyakshas* of *Gram Panchayats*) Rules, 1994;
- Karnataka *Panchayat Raj* (Taxes and Fees of *Gram Panchayat*) Rules, 1994.
- Karnataka *Panchayat Raj* (Election of *Adhyaksha* and *Upadhyaksha* of *Gram Panchayats*) Rules, 1995;
- Karnataka *Panchayat Raj* (Accounts and Budget of *Gram Panchayats*) Rules, 1995;
- Karnataka *Taluka Panchayati* (proceedings) Rules, 1998;
- Karnataka *Panchayat Raj* (Reservation of Seats Rotation in *Gram Panchayats*) Rules, 1998;
- Karnataka *Taluka Panchayati* (Businesses) Rules, 1999;

1.2. Karnataka *Panchayat Raj* Act, 1993

The Karnataka *Panchayat Raj* Act, 1993 aimed to achieve democratic decentralization for the rural areas. Karnataka enacted the new *Panchayat Raj* Act incorporating all the mandatory provisions of 73rd Amendment to the Indian Constitution.

The objectives of this Act are:

- To establish a three tier system of rural local governance.
- To give representation to women at all the three levels.
- To empower State Finance Commission to on the sharing of funds amongst all the *Panchayats*.

1.3. Reservation Details

The reservation pattern prescribed by the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act has been very well incorporated in the provisions of the Karnataka *Panchayat Act*.1993.

Percentage of reservation for Women

As per the provisions, 50 per cent reservation is given to women in all the levels of *Panchayats* of the state.

Percentage of reservation for Scheduled Castes (SCs)

As per the provisions, 18 per cent reservation is given to SCs in *Gram Panchayats*, 18 per cent reservation is given to SCs in *Taluka Panchayat*, and 18 per cent is given to SCs in *Zilla Panchayat*.

Percentage of reservation for Scheduled Tribes (STs)

As per the provisions, 7 per cent reservation is given to STs in *Gram Panchayat*, 7 per cent in *Taluka Panchayat*, and 7 per cent in *Zilla Panchayat*.

2. Constitution and Functioning of District Planning Committee

The government of Karnataka in every district constitutes a District Planning Committee to consolidate the plans made by the *Zilla Panchayats*, *Taluka Panchayats* and *Gram Panchayats*.

2.1. The District Planning Committee consists of:

- Members of the House of people who represent the whole or part of the district.
- Members of the Council of State who are registered as electors in the district.
- Chairperson of the *Zilla Panchayat*.
- Mayor or President of the Municipal Corporation or Municipal Council respectively, having jurisdiction over the headquarters of the district.
- Not less than four-fifth of the total number of members of the Committee as may be specified by the government, elected in the prescribed manner from amongst the members of the *Zilla Panchayat*, and Councilors of the Municipal Corporation and Municipal Councils in the district, in proportion to the ratio between the population of the rural areas and of the urban areas in the district.
- All the members of the State Legislative Assembly whose constituencies lie within the district, the members of the State Legislative Council who are registered as electors in the district and the Deputy Commissioner shall be permanent invitees of the committee.
- The Chief Executive officer is the Secretary of the committee.

Every District Planning Committee shall in preparing the draft development plan have regard to

(i) the matters of common interest between the *Zilla Panchayats*, *Taluka Panchayats*, *Gram Panchayats*, Municipal Corporations and Municipal Councils in the district, including spatial planning, sharing of water and other physical and natural resource, the integrated development of infrastructures and environmental conservation.

Article 243C of the Constitution gives States the option to give ex-officio representation to the Legislators in *Zilla* and *Taluka Panchayats*. Karnataka has also made such a provision.

2.2. Financial Support available for DPC:

- The DPC fund is constituted with contributions of the *Panchayats* and grants-in aid provided by Government. The DPC can be used for payment of sitting fee to members, commissioning of studies etc. and for meeting any other expenditure as approved by the DPC in connection with the performance of its functions.
- The State Government shall provide such grants as deemed necessary to the District Planning Committee for effectively discharging its functions.

3. Role of Panchayats in Parallel Bodies

Parallel bodies are organizations created by communities and government departments to discharge certain responsibilities in parallel, while the constitutionally created *Panchayats* are in position, in the same geographical area, to discharge the same set of responsibilities.

Karnataka merged its DRDA with the *Zilla Panchayats* as its technical body. The approved staff structure of DRDA with suitable augmentation, would serve the purpose adequately with good recruitment and continuous training.

After the merger of DRDAs with *Zilla Panchayats*, the performance of Karnataka in implementation as well as in ensuring financial propriety have been among the very best in the country. This is the best proof of the redundancy of the DRDA in a system with strong *Panchayats*.

Table 2: Role of *Panchayats* in Parallel Bodies/Institutions

Sl.No.	Status/Parallel Bodies	DRDA	Education	Water	Health and Sanitation	Agriculture Corporation	Tribal Development (ITDA)	Any other
1.	Parallel body merged with the <i>Panchayat</i> Institution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Parallel body made an unit of the <i>Panchayat</i> Institution	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
3.	Function of parallel body limited to Fund/accounts Management	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
4.	Parallel body is Presided/ Chaired by Elected Representatives of the <i>Panchayat</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
5.	Elected Representatives of <i>Panchayats</i> are represented in Board of the parallel body	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
6.	Parallel Body remains separate, but under the control of the <i>Panchayat</i> .	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
7.	Parallel Body remains separate and not under the control of the <i>Panchayat</i> Institution	-	-	-	-	-	-	
8.	Please mention recent initiative(s) that has/have been undertaken	Action is being taken to identify other bodies to implement the rural development activities in specified fields: Biodiversity Bala Vikasa Samithi Library						

since 1 st April 2017 regarding role of <i>Panchayats</i> in parallel bodies.	
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Source: State Government, -data not available

4. Autonomy to Panchayats

Autonomy to *Panchayats* in Karnataka can be traced through the below mentioned Table 3

Table 3: Autonomy given to Panchayats

Category	Level of <i>Panchayats</i>	Suspend representatives/ <i>Panchayats</i>	Resend for reconsideration of resolutions	Dismiss/Supersede/Dissolve/Quash
Representatives of	District <i>Panchayat</i>	No	*****	State Government
	Block <i>Panchayat</i>	No	*****	State Government
	<i>Gram Panchayat</i>	No	*****	State Government
<i>Panchayat</i> Bodies of	District <i>Panchayat</i>	No	*****	State Government
	Block <i>Panchayat</i>	No	*****	State Government
	<i>Gram Panchayat</i>	No	*****	<i>Zilla Panchayat</i>
Resolutions of	District <i>Panchayat</i>	State Government	State Government	State Government
	Block <i>Panchayat</i>	<i>Zilla Panchayat</i>	<i>Zilla Panchayat</i>	<i>Zilla Panchayat</i>
	<i>Gram Panchayat</i>	Block <i>Panchayat</i>	Block <i>Panchayat</i>	Block <i>Panchayat</i>
Provision of charge sheet by State Government (Yes/No)		<i>Gram Panchayat</i>	Block <i>Panchayat</i>	District <i>Panchayat</i>
		Yes	Yes	Yes
Please mention recent initiative(s) that has/have been undertaken in this regard since 1 st April 2017: Provision has been made in the Act, so as to the <i>Gram Panchayat</i> a member also has to declare assets and liabilities to the state election commission. Duties and responsibility of the elected representatives is prescribed to all the elected representatives of the three tiers.				

5. Functions assigned and actual involvement

The functions assigned to *Gram Panchayats* are prescribed in the Schedule I, whereas the functions assigned to *Taluka Panchayats* are mentioned in the Schedule II, and functions assigned to *Zilla Panchayats* are found in the Schedule III of the Karnataka *Panchayati Raj* Act, 1993.

The *Gram Panchayat* has to perform the following functions:

- Maintain water supply works on its own or through annual contract.
- Revise and collect taxes, rates and fees at fixed periods.
- Remove encroachments on public streets or public places.
- Provide sufficient number of street lights.
- Maintain records related to population census, cattle census, crop census, census of unemployed people and people below poverty line.

The *Taluka Panchayat* has to perform the following functions:

- Construct and expand water supply works.
- File reports of *Gram Panchayat* activities within the *Taluka* about meeting of *Gram Sabha*, progress of water supply works, construction of community latrines, collection and revision of rates, fines and taxes.
- Maintain primary school buildings and provide sanction for sufficient class rooms and water supply in schools.

The District *Panchayat* performs the following functions:

It is obligatory on the part of the *Zilla Panchayat* so far as the *Zilla Panchayat* fund at its disposal will allow, to make reasonable provisions within the area under its jurisdiction, in respect of the following matters, namely:-

- (i) Establishment of health centers including maternity centers so as to cover the entire population within five years, as per the norms laid down by the government;
- (ii) Construction of underground water recharges structures to ensure availability of water in the drinking water wells;

(iii) Prevention of drilling of irrigation bore wells in the vicinity of drinking water wells to ensure adequate drinking water;

(iv) Drawing up a plan for social forestry development in each *taluka* and spending not less than such percentage of the District Plan allocation every year as may be specified by the Government from time to time.

Table 4: Functions Assigned to Panchayats and Actual Involvement of Panchayats

Sl. No.	Functions	Delegated by Legislature	Level of Panchayats Actually Undertaking (Please write Yes in the appropriate box)		
			Gram Panchayat	Block Panchayat	District Panchayat
Core Functions					
1.	Drinking Water, Water Supply for Domestic Purpose	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
2.	Roads	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
3.	Culverts	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4.	Bridges	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
5.	Ferries	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
6.	Waterways	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
7.	Other means of Communication	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
8.	Building Control	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
9.	Land Use and Building Regulation	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
10.	Maintenance of Community Assets	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
11.	Street Lighting, Parking Lots, Bus Stops	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
12.	Public Conveniences	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
13.	Parks, Gardens, Playgrounds (Civic Amenities)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
14.	Primary Health Centre/Community Health Centre	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
15.	Sanitation & Solid Waste Management	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
16.	Cremation & Burial	Yes	Yes		
17.	Public Safety (Noxious Vegetation, Pests & Vermin's)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Welfare Functions					
18	Poverty Alleviation Programmes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

19.	Family Welfare	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
20.	Women & Child Development	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
21.	Social Welfare, Welfare of Handicapped & mentally retarded	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
22.	Welfare of the weaker sections, and in particular, of the Scheduled Castes & the Scheduled Tribes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
23.	Public Distribution System	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
24.	Vital Statistics Including Registration of Births & Deaths	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
25.	Elementary Education	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
26.	Adult & Non-Formal Education	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
27.	Secondary Education	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
28.	Technical Training & Vocational Education	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
29.	Libraries	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
30.	Promotion of Cultural , Educational and Aesthetic Aspects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
31.	Slum Improvement & Up gradation	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
32.	Fire Services	Yes			
33.	Rural Housing	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
34.	Non-conventional Energy	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Agriculture and Allied Functions					
35.	Watershed Development	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
36.	Water supply for Agriculture Purpose, Minor Irrigation, Water Management	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
37.	Agriculture & Agricultural Extension	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
38.	Land Improvement	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
39.	Implementation of Land Reforms	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
40.	Land Consolidation	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
41.	Soil Conservation	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
42.	Animal Husbandry	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
43.	Dairying	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
44.	Poultry	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
45.	Fisheries	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
46.	Social Forestry	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

47.	Farm Forestry	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
48.	Minor Forest Produce	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
49.	Market & Fairs	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
50.	Regulation of Slaughterhouses	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
51.	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Industries					
52.	Water supply for Commercial and Industrial Purpose	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
53.	Small Scale Industries	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
54.	Food Processing Industry	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
55.	Khadi, Gram & Cottage Industry	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
56.	Rural Electrification & Distribution	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
57.	Tourism	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
58.	Knowledge Management	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

6. Involvement of Panchayats in Important Schemes

The major sectors and schemes at the various levels of *Panchayats* are listed as under:

At the Zilla Panchayat level

Sectors dealt by the *Zilla Panchayat*: Public Works, Fisheries, Animal Husbandry, Cooperation, Minor Irrigation, on Conventional Sources of Energy, Village and Small Industries, Roads and Bridges, Public Works, Educations, Sports, Art & Culture, Medical & Public Health, Family Welfare, Welfare of Scheduled Caste, Schedules Tribes and Other Backward Classes, Social Security and Welfare, Crop Husbandry, Soil and Water Conservation, Roads and Bridges, Secretariat Economic Services etc.

Schemes: PMGSY, SGSY, IAY, IWDP, DPAP, RSVY, MGNREGS, IWMP, Other Rural Development Programs, Other Special Area Programmes, Other Scientific Research, Other General Economic Services, *Swachya Gram Yojana* etc.

At the Taluka Panchayat level

Sectors dealt by *Taluka Panchayat*: Elementary Education, Secretary Education, Medical and Public Health , Welfare Supply & Sanitation, Child Welfare, Welfare of SC, Backward Class and

Minorities, SCP, Social Security and Welfare, Nutrition, Crop Husbandry , Animal Husbandry , Other Agriculture Programmes, Special Programme for Rural Development, Sericulture, Roads and Bridges etc.

Schemes: TSC/ NBA, PYKA, MGNREGA and Other Rural Development Programmes.

At the *Gram Panchayat* level

Sectors dealt by *Gram Panchayat*: Minor Irrigation, Water Management and Watershed Development, Social Forestry and Farm Forestry, Animal Husbandry, Rural Housing, Drinking Water, Roads, Rural Electrification, Poverty alleviation, Cultural Activities, Health and Sanitation, Welfare of the Weaker Sections, and in particular, of the Scheduled Castes & the Scheduled Tribes, Cremation and Burial etc.

Schemes: MGNREGA, IAY, TSC/NBA, PYKA, etc.

Table 5: Involvement of *Panchayats* in Important Schemes & Scheme Based Performance Measures

Sl. No	Important Union Government Schemes	Levels of <i>Panchayats</i> Actually undertaking in each scheme		
		<i>Gram Panchayats</i>	<i>Block Panchayats</i>	<i>District Panchayats</i>
A.	Centrally Sponsored Schemes			
1.	National Social Assistance Program (NSAP)	Yes	Yes	Yes
2.	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (MNREGP)	Yes	Yes	Yes
3.	Scheme(s) for Development of Scheduled Castes			
4.	Scheme(s) for Development of Scheduled Tribes			
5.	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana(PMKSY)	Yes	Yes	Yes
6.	Green Revolution-Krishonnatti Yojana	Yes	Yes	Yes
7.	White Revolution- Rashtriya Pashudhan Vikas Yojana	Yes	Yes	Yes
8.	Blue Revolution(Integrated Development of Fisheries)	Yes	Yes	Yes
9.	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)	Yes	Yes	
10.	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G)	Yes	Yes	

11.	National Rural Drinking Water Mission(NRDWM)	Yes	Yes	Yes
12.	National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)	Yes	Yes	Yes
13.	Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin(SBM-G)	Yes	Yes	
14.	National Programme of Mid-Day Meal in Schools	Yes	Yes	Yes
15.	Integrated Child Development Services(ICDS)	Yes	Yes	Yes
16.	Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihood Mission(DAY-NRLM)	Yes	Yes	Yes
17.	Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana	Yes	Yes	Yes
18.	National Education Mission(NEM)	Yes	Yes	Yes
19.	Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission(SPMRM)/National Rurban Mission(NRuM)		Yes	Yes
Scheme Based Performance Measures		Gram Panchayat	Block Panchayat	District Panchayat
1	Number of <i>Panchayats</i> availing Action Soft (a scheme implementation & monitoring software) or any such equivalent application in place?	6021	176	30
Mission Antyodaya		2016-17	2017-18	
2	Number of <i>Panchayats</i> covered under Mission Antyodaya in the following financial years?	1124	1124	
3	Number of <i>Antyodaya Panchayats</i> marked on NREGAs soft portal in the following financial years?	1124	1124	

Mission Antyodaya: Mission *Antyodaya* encourages partnerships with network of professionals, institutions and enterprises to further accelerate the transformation of rural livelihoods. Self Help Groups (SHG) enables convergence approach due to their social capital and their proven capacity for social mobilization. The thrust is not only on physical infrastructure but also on social infrastructure with strengthening of agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry activities with utmost priority given to SHG expansion in Mission *Antyodaya* clusters. Capacity for financial and social audit would also be built at grass root level. This would be accomplished by

convergence of frontline worker teams, cluster resource persons (CRPs) and professionals at the *Gram Panchayats* level. Cluster facilitation team would also be provided at the block level.

Number of *Panchayats* covered under Mission *Antyodaya* in the year 2017-18 was 6012.

7. Fourteenth Finance Commission (14th FC) Grants to the *Panchayats*

The grants recommended by the 14th FC are of two types, namely, basic grants and performance grants. The basic grants are given to improve the status of basic services including water supply, sanitation, sewerage, solid waste management, and storm water drainage, maintenance of community assets, roads, footpaths and street lighting and burial and cremation grounds. The performance grants are given to address two issues: (1) making available reliable data on local bodies' receipts and expenditure through audited accounts and (2) improvement in own revenue mobilization.

The 14th Finance Commission recommended the share of basic grants and performance grants to be transferred to the local government through state government. For the basic grants, states are liable to transfer the funds to *Panchayats* within 15 days of it being sent by the Union government. If they fail to do so, states have to pay back *Panchayats* with interest rates as may be prescribed.

7.1. Basic Grants

The FFC has recommended Basic Grant to the local bodies with the purpose of providing a measure of unconditional support to the *Gram Panchayats* for delivering basic services.

The Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) allocated grants of 8,359.79 crore towards basic grants for GPs of the State for the period 2015-16 to 2019- 20 and 928.87 crore towards performance grants for the period 2016-17 to 2019-20.

Table 6: Basic Grants awarded to *Panchayats* in Karnataka (Rs. in Crores)

Installments of FFC Grants	FFC Grants Released by Govt. of India		Released by State	
	Amount	Received by State on <u>DD/MM/YYYY</u>	Amount	Released to <i>Panchayats</i> on <u>DD/MM/YYYY</u>
1 st for the year 2014-15	344.42	15/07/2014	344.42	04/08/2014
2 nd for the year 2014-15	408.61	25/03/2015	408.61	27/03/2015
1 st for the year 2015-16	501.43	29/07/2015	501.43	19/08/2015

2 nd for the year 2015-16	470.93	31/03/2016	470.93	31/03/2016
1 st for the year 2016-17	684.16	21/07/2016	684.16	29/07/2016
2 nd for the year 2016-17	684.04	08/10/2016	684.04	15/11/2016
1 st for the year 2017-18	790.22	21/06/2017	765.64	01/07/2017
2 nd for the year 2017-18	789.95	23/10/2017	789.95	28/10/2017
1 st for the year 2018-19	920.76	06/09/2018	920.76	14/09/2018
2 nd for the year 2018-19	920.76	09/01/2019	920.76	19/01/2019

7.2. Performance Grants

In Karnataka the *Panchayats* will receive an amount of Rs.9288.66 crore as basic and performance grants together during 2015 to 2020.

Table 7: Year-wise allocation of Grants to Gram Panchayats (2016-17 to 2019-20) (in Crores)

Financial Year(s)	Basic Grant	Performance Grant	Total Grant
2015-16	1002.85	0.00	1002.85
2016-17	1388.62	182.15	1570.77
2017-18	1604.42	206.13	1810.55
2018-19	1856.02	234.08	2090.10
2019-20	2507.88	306.51	2814.39
2015-20 (Entire Award Period)	8359.79	928.87	9288.66
% Share of Karnataka (Among all States)	4.64	4.64	4.64

8. State Finance Commission (SFC)

Under Section 267 of the Karnataka *Panchayats* Act, 1993 the State Government is required to constitute the State Finance Commission (SFC) once in every five years to review the financial position of the ZPs, TPs and GPs. SFC make recommendations to the State government as to the principles which should govern the distribution of the net proceeds of the taxes between the State and the different tiers of *Panchayats*. It also makes recommendations on the assignment of revenues and grants to *Panchayats*, to be paid to them from the consolidated fund of the State Government. The State Government also gets transfers from Central Finance Commission for strengthening the local bodies.

Devolution of financial resources to local bodies has been ensured through SFCs. Karnataka has had three SFCs. The 1st SFC constituted in 1994, gave its report in 1996 for the award period of 1997-2002. The 2nd SFC was constituted in 2000 and submitted the report in 2002 and its period

was till 2006 -2011. The 3rd SFC constituted in 2006 submitted its report in December 2008 and its award period was 2011-2016.

The 1st and the 2nd SFCs gave equal weights to population and area. The 1st SFC gave 33 per cent and 33 per cent to population and area respectively. The 2nd SFC gave 30 per cent each to population and area in their scheme. However, the 3rd SFC has increased the weight to 40 per cent to population and reduced the weight for area to 20 per cent.

Under the recommendation of the 1st SFC, the relative shares of *Panchayats* and Municipalities in the ratios 80:15 respectively. The 2nd Commission changed it to 80:20. The 3rd Commission recommended that the ratios of *Panchayats* and Urban Local Bodies in the NLNORR should be 70:30.

Table 8: Details about SFCs formed in Karnataka

SFC	Period Covered	MM/YY of Formation	MM/YY of Submission of Report	MM/YY of ATR laid before the Legislature
1 st SFC	1997-98 to 2001-02	06/1994	08/1996	03/1997
2 nd SFC	2003-04 to 2007-08	12/2000	12/2002	06/2006
3 th SFC	2008-09 to 2012-13	08/2006	12/2009	12/2011
4 th SFC	2016-17 to 2021-22	12/2015	10/2017	12/2018

9. Money Transferred on account of the SFC

The Fourth State Finance Commission was constituted by the Governor of Karnataka under Article 243(I) and (Y) of the Constitution of India on 21st December 2015. It recommended following scheme of devolution:

- The fiscal devolution to the local bodies shall be part of the divisible pool or non loan net own revenue receipts.
- The FC grants shall not be treated as part of non loan net own revenue receipts or NLNORR.
- Recommended scheme of devolution is inclusive of salary components.
- The transfer of funds recommended is based on global protection and global provisioning.

- The impact of Goods and Services Act, 2017 (GST) including its compensation should be factored into the tax receipts of the state from July 1st 2017.
- The scheme of devolution: The recommended shares between the state and the local bodies are in the ratio 58:42. In 2017-18, the share of local bodies in NLNORR has reached 47.43 per cent against the recommended level of 42 percent, with a net increase of 5.43 percent. In other words, the shares between the state and the local bodies stood at the ratio of 52.57: 47.43. Against this background, the Commission is of the opinion that the recommended share of local bodies should not be less than 47.43 percent and therefore, recommends that the shares of the state and the local bodies should be in the ratio of 52:48 in NLNORR. In other words, the increase in the share of local bodies should go up from the present 42 per cent to 48 percent in NLNORR.

The money transfers would help in the following:

- To organize programmes at village level covering
- Sanitation, health checkup, cultural and folk sports.
- Construction of youth association buildings.
- For conducting folk arts training programmes.
- To take up youth development programmes at village, *taluka* and district level.

Table 9: Financial Credentials assigned to *Panchayats* through Karnataka SFC (Rs Crore)

Financial Year	Amount Recommended	Amount Budgeted	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
2014-15	23301.6	-	-	10975.3064
2015-16	25545.93	-	-	11508.338
2016-17	29558.31	-	-	13577.518
2017-18	32879.47	-	-	32170.29
2018-19	-	-	-	-

Data in the above table is taken from the input received by the Union Finance Commission as the data provided by the *Panchayati* Raj Department, Government of Karnataka was found to be inconsistent with the above.

10. Empowerment of *Panchayats* to Impose/Collect revenue

There is a proper formula for allocation of funds for decentralized planning in the State of Karnataka. The plan allocation to different districts is done on the basis of a formula in which population and backwardness are given equal weights.

In the prescribed system of revenue assignments, only *Gram Panchayats* have taxing powers. Section 199 of the Karnataka *Panchayat* Act, 1993 empowers only the GPs to levy taxes on specified bases subject to the maximum rate specified. *Taluka* and *Zilla Panchayats* do not have any taxation powers. Both ZPs and TPs depend upon transfers from the Central and State Governments for carrying out their expenditure functions.

The *Gram Panchayat* appoints a Bill Collector for the purpose and the salary for the Bill Collector is paid by the *Panchayat*.

Table 10: Taxation powers given to *Panchayats*

1 2	Karnataka (Gram Panchayats-V; Taluka Panchayat-I; Zilla Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act, 1994	Taxes	Levied Collected	Appropriated	Deposited	Provisions	Non-Taxes	Levied Collected	Appropriated	Deposited	Provisions
		Tax on lands and buildings	V	V	GF	S/199(1)	Pilgrim fee	V	V	GF	S/199(3)(d)
		Tax on entertainment other than cinematograph shows	V	V	GF	S/199(3)(a)	Water rate	V	V	GF	S/199(2)
							Market Fee	V	V	GF	S/199(3)(e)
		Tax on vehicles, other than	V	V	GF	S/199(3)(b)	Fee on the registration	V	V	GF	S/199(3)(f)

	motor vehicles					of cattle brought for sale in any market place				
	Local cess	S	V	GF	S/204 (Karnataka Land Revenue act, 1964)	Fee on buses and taxies and auto-stands	V	V	GF	S/199(3)(g)
	Duty on transfer of property	S	D	DF	S/205 (Karnataka Stamp Act, 1957)	Fee on grazing cattle in the grazing lands	V	V	GF	S/199(3)(h)

Note: GF= Gram Fund, IF=Intermediate Fund, DF= District Fund

11. GST Implications on Panchayats

The Government of Karnataka has passed the Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 to make a provision for levy and collection of tax on intra-State supply of goods or services or both by the State of Tamil Nadu and the matters connected therewith. The legislation has also affected the tax-handles of *Panchayats* in the State. A brief picture of taxes affected by the State GST Act is presented in the Table 11 below.

After the GST, certain taxes have been withdrawn from the *Panchayats*:

- Tax on entertainment other than cinematograph shows
- Tax on lands and buildings, and
- Tax on trade, professions, callings.

Table 11: Major alterations in taxation power of *Panchayats* post-GST

SI N o.	Name of the State	Important/major changes in tax handles of Panchayats in State			(As per the State GST Act)s
		Pre-GST	Post- GST		
		Taxes	Subsum ed	Status	
1.	<p>Karnataka</p> <p>Karnatka <i>Panchayat</i> Raj Act, 1994</p> <p>The Karnataka Entertainments Tax Act</p> <p>Karnataka State GST Act,2017</p>	<p>Tax on entertainme nt other than cinematogra ph shows [S/199(3)(a)]</p>	✓	<p>Repealed Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act, 1994</p> <p>The Karnataka Entertainme nts Tax Act, 1958</p> <p>Considered as supply of service under Schedule II (5), Section- 7, Gujarat SGST Act, 2017.</p>	<p><u>S/51 C/1 (b)</u> – Tax deduction at source/TDS- The Government may mandate local authority to deduct tax at source or TDS at the rate of 1 per cent from the payment made to the supplier /deductee of taxable goods & services ,where the total value of such supply > INR 2,50,000/- <u>S/52-</u> Collection of tax at source <u>S/173-</u> Repeals (i) The Mysore Betting Tax Act, 1932 (Mysore Act IX of 1932), (ii) The Karnataka Entertainments Tax Act, 1958 (Karnataka Act 30 of</p>
		<p>Tax on trade, professions, callings</p>		<p>Rates revised for Dealer registered or not registered under Karnataka Vat Act, or Karnataka</p>	

				GST Act, 2017. -Does not exceed rupees 20 lacs(Nil) -Exceed rupees 20 lacs(2500)	(vi) The Karnataka Special Entry Tax Act, 2002 (Karnataka Act 29 of 2004) Schedule III S/3 C/a- Exemption of functions performed by M.P/MLA/Panchayat members from both Goods & Services Category
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12. Expenditure Details of Panchayats in Karnataka

The dynamics of expenditure is presented in the state of Karnataka. Table 12 reveals average expenditure amount of Panchayats from 2012-13 to 2017-18.

Table 12: Expenditure by Panchayats in Karnataka

(Rs. in Crore)

Expenditure of Panchayats (Average of 2012-13 to 2017-18 in Rs. crore)				Per-capita Expenditure (Rs. in thousand)
District Panchayat	Taluka Panchayat	Village Panchayat	Total	
5164.2	11864.2	9238.3	26266.7	6647.4

Further heads wise expenditure incurred under three rungs of Panchayats in Karnataka are given in the tabular form:

Table 13: Year-wise configuration of expenditure of Panchayats (Rs crores)

Sl. No.	Items/Heads	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Expenditure on Salaries for Panchayat Officials by the State	14245.30	15627.91	17324.97	19206.31
2.	Expenditure on Salaries paid by the Panchayat	14.60	16.19	17.95	19.89
3.	Expenses on Operation and Maintenance (O&M)	7.74	7.74	7.74	7.74
4.	Travel Allowances (and other expenses)	1329.47	1385.12	1490.69	1604.52
5.	Capital Expenditures (Under following heads)				

	a) Water Supply	115.37	279.10	283.23	287.42
	b) Sanitation and Hygiene related works	136.61	145.46	147.62	149.80
	c) Drainage & Street	61.66	63.80	65.38	69.62
	d) Maintenance of Road Infrastructure	27.30	343.11	365.34	389.01
	e) Maintenance of Community assets	44.68	46.46	48.32	50.25
6.	Expenditure on Schemes	6736.35	10142.01	10818.38	11414.51
7.	Any Other	3856.92	1501.10	3214.38	5416.93
8.	Total Expenditure made by all Panchayats of the State	26576.00	29558.00	33784.00	38616.00

13. Gram Sabha

- As per the provisions of the Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act, 1993 the *Gram Sabha* shall meet at least once in six months There is also provision for special *Gram Sabha* and it shall be convened if a request is made by not less than ten percent of the members of the *Gram Sabha* with items of agenda specified in such request and there shall be a minimum three months period between two special meetings of the *Gram Sabha*.
- The quorum for the meeting of a *Gram Sabha* should be not less than one tenth of the total number of members of the *Gram Sabha*, or hundred members, whichever is less. As far as may be, at least ten members from each *Ward Sabha* within the *Panchayat* area shall attend the meeting.
- There are two specific requirements for ensuring the participation of marginalized communities in the *Gram Sabha*. They are: (i) not less than thirty percent of the members attending the *Gram Sabha* shall be women and; (ii) the persons belonging to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes shall be represented in proportion to their population in the *Gram Sabha*.
- Every meeting of *Gram Sabha* has to be chaired by the *Adhyaksha* of the concerned *Gram Panchayat* and in his absence by the *Upadhyaksha* and in the absence of both *Adhyaksha* and *Upadhyaksha*, by any member of the *Gram Panchayat* nominated by it. The officers of the *Gram Panchayat* attends the meetings of the *Gram Sabha* as may be required by the *Adhyaksha* and an officer specifically nominated by the *Gram Panchayat* as convener of the

Gram Sabha meeting shall assist in convening and conducting its meetings and recording its decisions in a minute book and also in taking follow up action thereon.

- The *Gram Sabha* can form sub-committees consisting of not less than ten members of whom not less than half shall be women, for in-depth discussion on issues and programmes for effective implementation of decisions of the *Gram Sabha* and in furtherance of exercise of powers and discharge of functions of *Gram Sabha*. All resolutions in respect of any issue in the meetings of the *Gram Sabha* shall be passed by the majority of the members present and voting.
- Karnataka has adopted a decentralized planning model. In an open meeting the *Gram Sabha* prepares and promotes the needs of the community. There is a provision to list and document all the 'wishing list' of the villages in the *Gram Sabha*. As per the records, the major demands pertained to school building, drinking water supply schemes, primary health centre, veterinary dispensary and rural connectivity. Based on the demands, a draft sub plan is prepared and submitted to the *Panchayat* for consideration. After the preparation and approval of the plan by the *Gram Panchayat*, it is submitted to the *Taluka Panchayat* and it considers and incorporates it into the *Taluka Panchayat* plan and again sends it to the *Zilla Panchayat* for similar action. Finally, all the plan documents are integrated at the district level by the District Planning Committee (DPC). The DPC consolidates the plan of the *Zilla Panchayat*, *Taluka Panchayats*, *Gram Panchayats*, Municipal Councils and Municipal Corporations and prepare a draft district plan. Lastly, the district plans are forwarded to the Planning Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department, Government of Karnataka in the prescribed formats duly recommended by the chairpersons of the DPCs concerned. The District annual plans are finalized by the consultative committee at the State level and integrated into the State Plan.

14. Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP)

Gram Panchayats have been empowered to decide on its own requirements and implement the programmes for the overall development of the *Gram Panchayats*. Funds, functions and functionaries have been transferred to PRIs. *Gram Panchayats* are getting more funds directly under various schemes and overseeing its proper utilization is the responsibility of the *Gram*

Panchayats. The *Gram Panchayats* have to prepare “Resource Envelope” taking in to account the funds available to each GP under various schemes and proper action has been taken to prepare GPDP and implement the same through *Namma Gram Namma Yojane*. As per the manual, core committees have been formed at State, District, *Taluka* and *Gram Panchayat* levels to prepare GPDP and guidelines also have been issued for its effective implementation. State level empowered committee also formed to oversee the process of preparation of GPDP.

The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act and the Karnataka *Panchayat Act* lays emphasis on planning for local economic development and social justice by the *Panchayats*. In Karnataka, 2803 *Gram Panchayats* have formulated GPDP in the State till 31st December 2018, while 5868 *Gram Panchayats* started putting their data in prescribed software.

Table 14: Details about Number of *Gram Panchayat* Development Plan

Financial Year	Number of Plans Prepared
2015-16	6021
2016-17	6021
2017-18	6022
2018-19	5715
2019-20	2427
Total GPDP (2015-20)	26206

People’s Plan Campaign (PPC) for *Gram Panchayat* Development plan (GPDP) – *Sabki Yojana Sabka Vikas*:

Gram Panchayats have been mandated for the preparation of *Gram Panchayat* Development Plan (GPDP) for economic development and social justice utilizing the resources available to them. The GPDP planning process has to be comprehensive and based on participatory process which involves the full convergence with Schemes of all related Central Ministries. *Panchayats* have a significant role to play in the effective and efficient implementation of flagship schemes on subjects of National Importance for transformation of rural India. The People's Plan Campaign was commenced from 2nd October to 31st December, 2018 for preparing GPDP for 2019-20. The campaign initiated under "*Sabki Yojana Sabka Vikas*" is an intensive and structured exercise for planning at *Gram Sabha* through convergence between *Panchayati Raj* Institutions and concerned Line Departments of the state.

Table 15: Consolidated Status of People's Plan Campaign as on 07/01/2019 in Karnataka

Important Credentials	Number	Per Cent
<i>Gram Sabha</i> Scheduled	6011	99.8
<i>Gram Sabha</i> Held	6010	99.8
GPDP Approved as per Facilitator's Feedback	3884	64.5
GPDP uploaded on PlanPlus	0	0.0
GPDP under process on PlanPlus	28	0.5
Total GPDP (Uploaded & Under process)	28	0.5

15. Transparency and Anti-corruption

Karnataka has a new institution for social auditing, called *Jamabandhi* and now is moving towards another new institution for transparency and accountability through the process, *Sakala* of Services (service deliveries in time). 'Right to Public Services' is recognized as a mechanism to reduce corruption among the government officials and to increase transparency and public accountability. The legislation comprises statutory laws which guarantee time and quality bound delivery of various public services rendered by the government to people and provide mechanism for punishing the ignorant public servant who is deficient in providing the service stipulated under the statute.

The major initiatives related to transparency and anti-corruption undertaken by the *Zilla Parishads* are:

- Karnataka *Panchayat Raj* (Conduct of *Panchayat Jamabandhi*) Rules, Karnataka Social Audit Rules, 2011 and *Sakala*, 2012: The purpose of the rule is to keep Karnataka decentralization system most transparent, accountable and meaningful.
- The Karnataka Guarantee of Service to Citizens Act, 2011 which was passed by the Karnataka Legislative Assembly.

The *Zilla Panchayat* provides information to the public under the RTI Act. It is observed that all the *Gram Panchayats* have submitted the annual report to the *Taluka Panchayats* and all the *Taluka Panchayats* have submitted to the *Zilla Panchayat*.

Appellate Authorities under RTI

In *Gram Panchayat* of the state, the first appellate authority is the *Panchayat* Development Officer, and the second appellate authority is *Adhyaksha*. In case of *Taluka Panchayat*, the first appellate authority is Manager of *Taluka Panchayat* and the second appellate authority is the Executive Officer of the *Taluka Panchayat*. In case of *Zilla Panchayat*, the first appellate authority is the Deputy Secretary of the *Zilla Panchayat*, and the second appellate authority is the Chief Executive Officer of the *Zilla Panchayat*.

Table 16: Appellate Authorities corresponding with the three tiers of Panchayats

<i>Zilla Panchayat</i>	First Appellate Authority (Deputy Secretary of ZP)
<i>Zilla Panchayat</i>	Second Appellate Authority(Chief Executive Officer of ZP)
<i>Taluka Panchayat</i>	First Appellate Authority (Manager of TP)
<i>Taluka Panchayat</i>	Second Appellate Authority(Executive Officer of TP)
<i>Gram Panchayat</i>	First Appellate Authority (Panchayat Development Officer of GP)
<i>Gram Panchayat</i>	The Second Appellate Authority (Adhayaksha of GP)

Table 17: Transparency and Anti-corruption

Sl. No.	Attributes	<i>Gram Panchayat</i>	<i>Block Panchayat</i>	<i>District Panchayat</i>
1	Whether the following Panchayats provide information to the public under RTI Act (Yes/No)	Yes	Yes	Yes
2	Designation of the Information Officer under RTI Act at each <i>Panchayat</i>	Secretary	Manager	Deputy Secretary
3	1st Designated Appellate Authority under RTI Act	<i>Panchayat</i> Development Officer	Executive Officer	Chief Executive Officer
4	2 nd Designated Appellate Authority under RTI Act	Commissioner, Karnataka Information Commission	Commissioner, Karnataka Information Commission	Commissioner, Karnataka Information Commission
5	Any State made policy for disclosure of information by the <i>Panchayat</i> to the	Yes		

	public: (Yes/No)			
	If yes, what are the modes used for disclosure of information?			
	a) Display on Notice Boards		Display in Notice Board	
	b) Website		Panchatantra website	
	c) Others (Specify)			
6	State level provision of Citizens' Charter at each level of <i>Panchayats</i> ? (Yes/No)		Yes	
	If yes, does the charter have the following: Please tick			
	a) List of services		64 Services	
	b) Procedure for obtaining the service		ON-LINE services	
	c) Time required for providing service		Depends on the services	
	d) Grievance redress Mechanism(GRM)		All 30 Districts	
	e) Others (<i>Sakala</i>)		11 Services	
7	The institution undertaking the complaints of <i>Panchayat</i> : Please tick			
	a) Ombudsman		✓	
	b) <i>Lokayukta</i>		✓	
	c) Govt. Agency		✓	
	d) Others (Public Grievance Redressal Authority)		✓	
9	Number of cases reported for action by the above institutions in the last fiscal year. (Give numbers)	On an average 250 complaints in each district		
10	Number of complaints received against the following. (Please give numbers)	Elected Representatives	<i>Panchayat</i> Officials	Others (Specify)
		Yes	Yes	
Please describe recent initiatives undertaken since 1 st April 2017 with respect to transparency improvement in <i>Panchayats</i> : The State Government has initiated Karnataka Development Programme (KDP) at <i>Gram Panchayat</i> level to review the progress achieved in all the development schemes. This meeting is being held quarterly under the chairpersonship of <i>Gram Panchayat</i> President.				

16. Infrastructure of Panchayats

As per the State *Panchayati Raj* Department's Annual Report of 2017-18, large *Gram Panchayats* were reorganized and 462 *Gram Panchayats* was newly formed. These *Gram Panchayats* have been allocated Rs 40.00 lakh for construction of new buildings with basic facilities such as computer and furniture and construction has been started in all these *Gram Panchayats*.

Table 18: Availability of infrastructure in Panchayats of Karnataka

Sl. No	Equipments & Applications	Gram Panchayat	Block Panchayat	District Panchayat				
1.	Number of Panchayats having Panchayat 'Ghar' (Pucca building)	5919	176	30				
2.	Number of Panchayats have Computers, Printers, Scanners & other peripherals	6021	176	30				
3.	Number of Panchayats have Telephone	6021	176	30				
4.	Number of Panchayats have Internet?	6021	176	30				
5.	<p>Has the State Government taken any measure for construction of new <i>Gram Panchayat</i> buildings, repair of existing buildings, construction of barrier free access, construction of toilets (including separate toilets for women) and electricity and water connections:</p> <p>463 <i>Gram Panchayats</i> newly formed. Out of 463, 361 <i>Gram Panchayats</i> have a new GP building along with toilets and water connections.</p>							
6.	Staff Structure of Gram Panchayats	Secretary	Community Resource Person	Junior Engineers	Technical Assistants	Data Entry Operators	Accountants	Others (PDO)
	Please tick, if applicable							
	Number of Gram Panchayats having the following	4609		774	1550	3575	2096	5030

staff(in Numbers)								
Salary Paying Authority above staff	State		State	State	GP	State	State	
The percentage of <i>Panchayat</i> staff salaries are met by the State								
81% - 100%	100				60	100	100	

17. Training Institutions/Activities

Training on decentralized planning is included as one of the major components in the training modules designed by the Abdul Nazir Sab State Institute of Rural Development (ANSSDIRD), Mysore and it is being imparted both to the elected and official functionaries of the *Panchayats* in the State. Consequently, it has enhanced the capability of the stakeholders' in decentralized planning.

Key personnel at State & *Panchayati Raj* Institutions and Training Institutions are trained in essential project components as computerization, environmental guidelines, monitoring & evaluation, Participatory Methods.

The responsibility of plan formulation and implementation is being bestowed on the people by transferring functions, functionaries and finances to these decentralized institutions. By this, the rural people can decide, participate and monitor the development and progress of their villages. To achieve this, training is being imparted to elected representatives and some members of the public for capacity building.

Table 19: Number of representatives trained

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2017-18
Number of representatives trained		83059	218760	252294	602280

18. e-Connectivity & ICT Measures

National e- Governance Plan (NeGP) was introduced in 2006 with the objective of transforming the governance landscape by ensuring participation of citizens in policy making and providing easy access to information to the citizens. The purpose with which NeGP was launched includes accessibility of government services to people, it is through common service delivery outlets that efficiency, transparency and reliability of such services at affordable costs can be ensured. The e-Governance project aims to transform the *Panchayats* into symbols of modernity, transparency and efficiency making it one of a kind nationwide IT initiative introduced by the Ministry of *Panchayati Raj* (MoPR) that strives to ensure people's participation in programme decision making, implementation and delivery.

The Karnataka Government has initiated various e-governance systems for enhancing rural development such as *Panchayat* (an exhaustive Management Information System for *Zilla Panchayats*). All the block *Panchayats* have computers in the state. Various Programmes are being implemented through *Gram Panchayats*, *Taluka Panchayats* and *Zilla Panchayats* to effectively address the needs of rural population across the state through innovative e-Administration. *Gram Panchayats* play pivotal role in catering to the needs and aspirations of the rural population. The activities like selection of the beneficiaries, program implementation, to conduct *Gram Sabhas* and *Ward Sabhas* at *Gram Panchayat* level are taken up.

In collaboration with NIC (National Information Centre), the Department of Rural Development and *Panchayat Raj* has developed software called as "PANCHATANTRA" – to bring about a revolution in the financial and administrative structure.

Table 20: Panchayat Enterprise Suit (PES) in Karnataka

Applications	District Panchayats		Intermediate Panchayats		Village Panchayats	
	Total	Adopted	Total	Adopted	Total	Adopted
Local Government Directory (LGD) ¹	30	30	176	176	6021	6021
Area Profiler ²	30	9	176	27	6021	659
PRIA Soft ³	30	0	176	0	6021	1092
ActionSoft ⁴	30	6	176	32	6021	1079
National Asset Directory ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social Audit and Meeting Management ⁶	-	-	-	-	-	-
Training and Management ⁷	30	0	176	0	6021	0

In Karnataka, computers are available with 6021 *Gram Panchayats*, 176 *Taluka Panchayats*, and 30 *Zilla Panchayat*. No *Panchayat* has access to wireless connectivity. There are 6021 *Gram Panchayats* which forms part of National Optical Fiber Network. Lastly, all the *Panchayats* have their respective email addresses with them to ensure effective communication among each other. Following table enumerates the above mentioned facts:

¹ Captures all details of local governments and assigns unique code. Also maps *Panchayats* with Assembly and Parliamentary Constituencies.

² Captures geographic, demographic, infrastructural, socio-economic and natural resources profile of a village/*Panchayat*. Universal database for planning of all sectoral programmes and provides details of Elected Representatives & *Panchayat* Functionaries, Election details etc. AreaProfiler is a centralized database also providing various details of the *Panchayats* such as neighbouring local bodies, tourist places and lodging facilities etc. AreaProfiler.

³ It is a web based Application that captures receipt & expenditure details through voucher entries and automatically generates cash book, registers, utilization certificates, etc.

⁴ It aims at monitoring and keeping record of the progress of the works being undertaken as part of the finally approved plans (Action Plan) of various *Panchayats* and Municipalities Line departments as available in PlanPlus. It facilitates proper recording of the Financial and Physical progress of the works

⁵ Captures details of assets created/maintained; helps avoid duplication of works and provides for maintenance.

⁶ Social Audit application aim to understand, measure and verify work under different schemes done by the *Panchayat* and further to improve social performance of respective *Panchayats*. Social Audit process involves Auditing of various schemes by Social Auditor and Social Audit Facilitator and submission of audit report.

⁷ Portal to address training needs of stakeholders including citizens, their feedback, training materials etc. It is a single platform for government officials and elected representatives in a State to log in their training needs and training organizations including Government to address and manage these requirements.

Table 21: E-Connectivity Measures taken by Panchayats in Karnataka

Sl. No.	Questionnaire	<i>Gram Panchayat</i>	<i>Block Panchayat</i>	<i>District Panchayat</i>
1.	Number of <i>Panchayats</i> have computers (in numbers)	6021	176	30
2.	Numbers of Panchayats use wireless connectivity?	0	0	0
3.	Number of <i>Panchayats</i> is part of the National Optical Fiber Network?	6021	0	0
4.	Number of <i>Panchayats</i> have their e-mail address (es)	6021	176	30

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