

50	Written Answers to	[RAJYA SABHA]		Starred Questions	
1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Mizoram	73.32	73.32	78.24	0.37
19.	Nagaland	87.05	87.05	147.49	110.36
20.	Odisha	1553.44	—	2382.98	50
21.	Punjab	591.3	190	874.8	0
22.	Rajasthan	1777.37	982.78	3369.05	2932.05
23.	Sikkim	41.8	1.12	66.05	68.58
24.	Tamil Nadu	1271.8	371.8	2686.32	2527.22
25.	Tripura	240.35	—	455.06	363.92
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4689.86	1347.04	11749.87	10120.22
27.	Uttaranchal	355.49	—	511.48	0
28.	West Bengal	1647.06	—	2758.74	0
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	31.76	26.32	51.99	25.7
30.	Chandigarh	32.94	6.12	48.78	23.56
31.	Daman & Diu	12.66	—	16.44	9.49
32.	D&NH	18.19	0	24.98	0
33.	Delhi	333.68	—	496.36	311.5
34.	Lakshdweep	6.61	—	8.94	0
35.	Pondicherry	8.56	0	19.02	8.56
TOTAL		29673.41	4428.7	56111.35	34454.77

Autonomy to Panchayats and Gram Sabhas

*593. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the autonomy assigned to the panchayats and gram sabhas is adequate;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to empower the Panchayats and the gram sabhas by providing more autonomy to widen their role in the implementation of Centrally sponsored schemes;

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the details of the grants released to the panchayats directly during the last three years and the current year, scheme-wise and State-wise;

(e) whether Government periodically reviews the working of the Panchayati Raj Institutions; and

(f) if so, the details thereof along with the shortcomings and the measures taken to remove them?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO):

(a) and (b) As per Article 243G of the Constitution, the legislature of a State may, by law, endow Panchayats with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as institutions of self-government and for preparation of plans and implementation of schemes for economic development and social justice including 29 matters listed in the Eleventh Schedule. As per Article 243A, a Gram Sabha may exercise such power and perform such functions as the legislature of a State may, by law, provide. States vary in the extent to which they have devolved powers to the Panchayats and Gram Sabhas. The status of devolution of funds, functions and functionaries to Panchayats by States is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj incentivizes devolution through the Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive Scheme (PEAIS). It also pursues with other Ministries to assign roles and responsibilities to Panchayats and Gram Sabhas in implementation of Centrally Sponsored schemes. Under the MGNREGS of the Ministry of Rural Development, the Gram Sabhas approve the plans and the Gram Panchayat is required to make voluntary disclosure before the Gram Sabha. Under the Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF) Scheme of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, the work to be taken up by Gram Panchayats is to be approved by the Gram Sabha. Ministry of Panchayati Raj also awards Rashtriya Gaurav Gram Sabhas Puraskar to encourage effective Gram Sabha.

(d) In so far as schemes administered by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj is concerned, Central Assistance to Panchayats are released to the State Governments concerned.

(e) and (f) The working of Panchayati Raj Institutions is evaluated from time to time, and award under PEAIS is given on the basis of such evaluation. Capacity

building of elected representatives and functionaries of Panchayats is supported by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj under Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana and Backward Regional Grant Fund, MoPR periodically reviews the working of the PRIs with the State Governments in meetings, through field visits and other forums. A State of Panchayat Report (SoPR) is commissioned by the Ministry from time to time. In case of shortcomings, the matter is taken up with the State Governments. Panchayats are also enabled through e-Panchayat Scheme.

Statement

Status of devolution of departments/subjects with funds, functions and functionaries to the Panchayati Raj Institutions in Major States

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. and names of the Departments/subjects transferred to Panchayats with respect to		
		Funds	Functions	Functionaries
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Only Gram Panchayats (GPs) are empowered to collect taxes, Governments Orders (GOs) issued for devolving funds of 10 departments.	22 GOs issued during 1997-2002. Further, 10 line departments have devolved certain powers to PRIs.	Functionaries are under the administrative control of their respective line departments but they are partially accountable to PRIs.
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	PRIs do not collect taxes. Transfer of funds by departments has not taken place.	29 subjects have been devolved. GOs covering 20 departments have been issued, but not yet implemented.	Functionaries have not been transferred.
3.	Assam	PRIs are empowered to collect taxes but cannot enforce. Main source of revenue is lease rent from markets, river banks and ponds.	Activity-mapping done for 23 subjects. But GOs have been issued only for 7 subjects by 6 departments.	There has been very minimal devolution of functionaries. Officials continue to report to departments.
4.	Bihar	No taxes are	Activity mapping has	Departmental staff

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| | collected by PRIs but a proposal regarding the same is under consideration of State Government. | been conducted. 20 line deptts. have issued GOs. | are answerable to departments. Anganwadi workers, teachers and health workers are appointed by PRIs. |
| 5. Chattisgarh | GP is authorized to collect various types of taxes. Funds for 12 departments have been devolved. | Activity Mapping of 27 matters has been undertaken. GOs not issued. | Panchayat make recruitments for 9 departments. |
| 6. Goa | Panchayats levy 11 types of taxes. Untied funds are given to Panchayats. | 18 matters are devolved to GPs, while 6 are devolved to ZPs. | PRIs have their own core staff for the execution of works. |
| 7. Gujarat | 8 major taxes are collected by PRIs. In 2008-09, 13 departments allocated funds to PRIs. | 14 functions have been completely devolved and 5 are partially devolved. | GOs have been issued for devolution of functionaries for 14 functions. |
| 8. Haryana | GPs generate revenue from lease of Panchayat land, liquor cess and rental of Panchayat premises. | Panchayati Raj Act devolves 29 functions. GOs have been issued for 10 deptts. | There is no significant devolution of functionaries. |
| 9. Himachal Pradesh | Only GP is empowered to levy taxes. Funds have not been transferred. | 27 out of 29 subjects have been devolved to PRIs. | Functionaries have not been transferred to PRIs. |
| 10. Jammu and Kashmir | State Govt. has issued GO notifying activity mapping. Funds have been devolved in a limited sense. Functionaries have been identified in the Activity Mapping document who will assist Panchayats in carrying out assigned functions but have not been transferred. | | |
| 11. Jharkhand | Elections to PRIs were held in November-December 2010 for the first time since 73rd CAA came into force. Activity Mapping has not been done so far. | | |

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| 12. Karna-
taka | PRIs collect 7 types of taxes. Panchayati Raj Act provides the mandatory transfer for untied funds to PRIs. | Karnataka has delegated all 29 subjects to PRI by notifying Activity Mapping. | All Panchayat employees function under dual control of the Deptts. concerned and the PRIs. |
| 13. Kerala | GPs have tax domain of 9 types of taxes.

Untied funds and funds for specific purposes by deptts are given to PRIs. | Activity mapping for all for all 29 functions done and activities devolved to Panchayats. | PRIs have full managerial and part disciplinary control over transferred functionaries. |
| 14. Madhya Pradesh | GPs are empowered collect taxes. Funds for departments covering matters are released PRIs. | GOs containing the Activity Mapping in respect of 25 matters pertaining to 22 deptts, have been issued. | Functionaries for 13 departments have been transferred to the PRIs. |
| 15. Maha-
rashtra | ZP and GP collect taxes. Grants for 11 departments are transferred to PRIs. | 11 subjects have been fully devolved. For 18 subjects, schemes are implemented by PRIs. | There is a State Panchayat Service. |
| 16. Mani-
pur | Five Departments have issued GOs transferring funds to PRIs. | GOs have been issued devolving functions related to 22 departments. | Class III and Class IV employees at all levels are Zilla Parishad employees. |
| 17. Orissa | PRIs collect 6 types of taxes. There is no clear devolution of untied funds. | 11 departments have devolved 21 subjects. | 5 Departments have issued GOs transferring functionaries to PRIs. |
| 18. Punjab | Main source of income of GP is from auction of Panchayat land. There is no clear devolution of funds. | The devolution of 7 key departments relating to 13 subjects approved. | Officials of 11 departments are accountable to PRIs. |
| | | | No functionaries have been transferred to PRI by line departments. |

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| 19. Rajas-
than | 5 departments have issued GOs transferring funds to PRIs up to district level. 10% untied fund to PRIs. | Five Departments have transferred all functions up to district level to PRIs. Fresh Activity Mapping of above 5 Departments has been done. | 5 departments have transferred all functionaries upto district level to PRIs. |
| 20. Sikkim | PRIs do not collect taxes. Funds are being transferred by 17 departments, 10% of total fund of each department is given to Panchayats. Untied funds are given to PRIs. | All 29 subjects are devolved as per legislation. Activity Mapping has been conducted for 20 subjects covering 16 departments. | Employees are under the control of PRIs, but Panchayats exercise limited control over them. |
| 21. Tamil
Nadu | Only village Panchayats have the power to levy taxes. 9% of the States own tax revenue devolved to Local Bodies, of which rural local bodies will receive – 58% share. | Government of Tamil Nadu has delegated supervision and monitoring powers of 29 subject to PRIs. | There is no significant devolution of functionaries. |
| 22. Tripura | Part funds related to PWD Department, primary schools and Social Welfare and social education department and pension funds have been transferred to the Panchayats. Untied funds are also transferred to PRIs. | So far GOs have been issued devolving irrigation schemes, primary schools and activities related to adult and non-formal education, women and child development and social welfare. | Functionaries of 5 subjects for which functions have devolved, have been transferred to Panchayats. |

56	<i>Written Answers to</i>	[RAJYA SABHA]	<i>Starred Questions</i>	
23.	Uttar Pradesh	All 3 tiers have the power to collect taxes.	16 subjects relating to 12 departments have been devolved to PRIs.	PRIs do not have control over functionaries.
24.	Uttarakhand	Only ZPs collect taxes. Funds are made available to PRIs for activities for only 3 functions.	Master GO on transferring financial and administrative powers on 14 subjects has been issued in 2003.	Supervisory role over functionaries related to 14 subjects.
25.	West Bengal	GPs can impose and realize taxes. Untied funds are allocated under the TFC grant as well as SFC grant. 5 departments have opened Panchayat Window in their budgets.	State Govt. agrees with transfer of these 28 subjects. 14 departments have so far issued matching GOs transferring 27 subjects.	The Panchayat employees have been made into different district cadres. Other than the posts created in the Panchayat bodies, 7 departments of the State Govt. have devolved functionaries.

Funds for Road Projects under NHAI

*594. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether national and international financial institutions, including the World Bank, have been providing financial assistance/loans for the construction, development and maintenance of road projects under the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI);

(b) if so, the details of such projects during the last three years along with their current status project-wise, amount-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether World Bank's Institutional Integrity Unit has recently reported serious irregularities in some of the NHAI projects;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and project-wise and Government's reaction thereto; and