

3. This scheme is implemented using the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA), Security and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), and Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) regulated products as per their institutional architecture. There will be an Integrated enrolment process for the subscribers who will be issued a unique PLIF Account number upon enrolment. On their return to India, the subscriber can withdraw the Return and Resettlement savings as a lump sum. However, the subscriber would be able to continue savings for their old age in NPS-Lite and the same shall remain invested with a PFRDA regulated pension fund. The PLIF subscriber can withdraw pension corpus as per the guidelines prescribed by the PFRDA.

Spirit behind establishment of PRI

†4549. SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether Panchayati Raj Institution in the country is working as per the spirit behind its establishment;

(b) if so, the extent to which the powers given to Gram Sabhas, is being implemented and the extent to which it is being complied with by State Governments on its actual aspect; and

(c) the actual position thereof?

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

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) Regular elections to Panchayats have been held with reservation for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and women as mandated in the Constitution. As per Article 243G of the Constitution, the legislature of a State may, by law, endow the Panchayats with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as institutions of self-government and for the preparation of plans and implementation of schemes for economic development and social justice including on matters listed in the Eleventh Schedule. As per Article 243H, the State legislature may, by law authorize Panchayats to levy and collect or assign taxes, duties, tolls and fees and provide for grants-in-aid to the Panchayats. As the Constitution leaves it to the States to devolve powers and funds to Panchayats, States vary in the extent to which they have devolved funds, functions and functionaries (3Fs). Some States, notably, like Kerala, Karnataka, West Bengal and Maharashtra have devolved considerable powers to the Panchayats. The status of devolution across States is given in Statement.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Status of devolution of Departments/subjects with funds, functions and functionaries to the Panchayati Rai Institutions for Major States/UTs.

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. and names of the Departments/subjects Transferred to Panchayats with respect to		
		Funds	Functions	Functionaries
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Grant-in-aid is released to PRI's to discharge their functions.	All the functions (29 subjects) have been transferred to the PRIs.	639 functionaries of various Departments have been transferred to the PRIS
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Only Gram Pancha-yats (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.
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	PRIs do not collect taxes. Transfer of funds by Departments has not	29 subjects have been devolved. GOs covering 20 Departments have been issued, but not yet implemented.	Functionaries have not been transferred.
4.	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.
5.	Bihar	No taxes are collected by PRIs but a proposal regarding the same is	Activity mapping has been conducted. 20 line deptts. have issued GOs.	Departmental staff are answerable to Departments. Angandwadi workers,

	under consideration of State Government.		teachers and health workers are appointed by PRIs.	<i>Written Answers to</i>	
6. 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.		
7. 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.		
8. 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.		
9. 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 significance devolution of functionaries.	[17 MAY, 2012]	
10. 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.		
11. 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.			<i>Unstarred Questions</i>	
12. Jharkhand	Elections to PRIs were held in November-December 2010 for the first time since 73rd Constitution Amendment Act came into force. Activity Mapping has not been done so far.				
13. Karnataka	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 Deptt. concerned and the PRIs.		

Written Answers to

[17 MAY, 2012]

Unstarred Questions 139

1	2	3	4	5
14. 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 29 functions done and activities devolved to Panchayats.	PRIs have full managerial and part disciplinary control over transferred functionaries.	
15. Madhya Pradesh	GPs are empowered to collect taxes. Funds for 13 Departments covering 19 matters are released to PRIs.	GOs containing the activity mapping in respect of 25 matters pertaining to 22 deptts. have been issued.	Functionaries for 13 Department have been transfered to the PRIs. There is a State Panchayat Service.	
16. Maharashtra	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.	Class III and Class IV employees at all levels are Zilla Parishad employees.	
17. Manipur	Five Departments have issued GOs transferring funds to PRIs.	GOs have been issued devolving functions related to 22 Departments.	5 Departments have issued GOs transferring functionaries to PRIs.	
18. Odisha	PRIs collect 6 types of texes. There is no clear devolution of united funds.	11 Departments have devolved 21 subjects.	Officials of 11 departments are accountable to PRIs.	
19. 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.	No functionaries have been transferred to PRI by line Departments.	

20. Rajasthan	5 Departments have issued GOs transferring funds to PRI up to district level. 10% united 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 PRI.
21. Sikkim	PRIs do not collect taxes. Funds are being transferred by 17 Departments. 10% of total fund of each department is given to Panchayats. United 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.
22. Tamil Nadu	Only village Panchayats have the power to levy taxes. 9% of the State 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 power of 29 subjects to PRIs.	There is no significance devolution of functionaries.
23. Tripura	Part fund related to PWD Department, primary schools and Social Welfare and Social Education Department and Pension funds have been transferred to the Panchayats. United 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.
24. 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.

1	2	3	4	5
25. 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.	
26. West Bengal	GPs can impose and realize taxes. Untied funds are allocated under the Twelfth Finance Commission grant as well as State Finance Commission 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.	
27. Daman and Diu	Not available.	12 subjects are fully devolved and 10 subjects are partially devolved.	Functionaries for 13 Departments have been transferred to PRIs.	
28. Puducherry	Panchayats collect taxes and receive funds from the state budget under the community development sector.	22 functions have been devolved to the PRI.	Devolution of functionaries has not been done yet.	
29. Lakshadweep	Entire Plan and Non Plan budget required for Schemes and Programmes being implemented by 5 Departments viz Education, Medical and Health Services, Fisheries, Animal Husbandry, and Agriculture	All Schemes and programmes being implemented by five major Departments, viz Education, Medical and Health Services, Fisheries, Animal Husbandry, and Agriculture have been transferred to the PRIs	Entire establishments of five major Departments, viz Education, Medical and Health Services, Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and few staff have been transferred to District Panchayat and Village (Dweep) Panchayats.	

is transferred to the District Panchayat and Village (Dweep) Panchayats.

w.e.f 1st April 2010.

30. Chandigarh

A committee constituted by the Chandigarh Administration recommended transfer of some functions of 12 Departments. However, the State Government felt that such an exercise of devolving the functions to PRIs would only be an interim measure because fast urbanization would result in villages becoming part of Municipal Corporation in near future.

Note: Mizoram, Meghalaya and Nagaland are exempt.

- Delhi has no Panchayats.
- Information is not available for UT of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.