

**Upgradation of State Highways to National Highways in Karnataka**

1874. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that proposals by Karnataka Government for upgrading State Highways to National Highways have been pending with the Central Government;
- (b) if so, how many such proposals have been received so far from the Karnataka Government;
- (c) the status of all the pending proposals and the reasons for delay in their approval; and
- (d) by when these proposals would be approved by the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (d) The Ministry received proposals for declaration of more than 8,000 km of State roads as new National Highways (NHs) from the State Government of Karnataka. The Ministry has declared about 2,106 km of State roads as new NHs in the State of Karnataka during the last three years and the current year. Further, the Ministry has approved "In Principle" the proposals for declaration of about 3,100 km of State roads in Karnataka as new NHs subject to the outcome of the Detailed Project Reports (DPRs). The primary focus of the Government is to develop the existing NH network. However, declaration of State roads as new NHs is done from time to time depending upon requirement of connectivity, *inter-se* priority and availability of funds.

**Implementation of Panchayati Raj**

1875. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Panchayati Raj is implemented fully in all the States;
- (b) if not, the details of anomalies found, State-wise; and
- (c) the action Government is planning for the complete implementation of Panchayati Raj?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NIHAL CHAND): (a) and (b) Panchayat being local Bodies' is a State subject mandated at Part IX and List II (State List) of Seventh Schedule (Article 246) of the Constitution of India. The Panchayati Raj system operating in the country has been structured according to the relevant provision in the Constitution. As per Article 243B of the Constitution, three tier elected Panchayats at the Village, Intermediate and District levels are to be constituted in all States to which Part IX of the Constitution is applicable with reservations for women, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes. However, Panchayats at the Intermediate level may not be constituted in a State having a population not exceeding 20 lakh. Panchayats have been constituted in all States and Union Territories (UTs) covered under the Part IX excepting in UT of Puducherry where elections to Panchayats have not been conducted since July, 2011.

Under Article 243G of Part IX of the Constitution, State Legislatures are to endow, the Panchayats with powers and authority to enable them to function as institutions of local selfgovernance. Article 243G allow discretion to the States in the matter of devolution of powers to Panchayats and States vary significantly in the extent to which they have devolved powers to the Panchayats to plan, implement and monitor schemes for economic development and social justice. The State-wise status of devolution of powers to Panchayats, is given in the Statement (*See below*). States also vary in the extent to which they have built the capacities of Panchayats.

(c) The implementation of the provisions of Part IX of the Constitution is reviewed by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) from time to time through studies and discussions with States. States have been encouraged to devolve powers (Functions, Functionaries and Finances *i.e.* 3Fs) to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) through advisories and incentivization of States that devolve most powers to PRIs. MoPR, through its scheme, the Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA) has supported States in building capacities of Panchayats. MoPR has also provided technical assistance to States to strengthen Panchayats through workshops, publications, etc.

**Statement***The State-wise status of devolution of powers to Panchayats*

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 PRTs 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 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.
3.	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. PRIs can exercise the powers of supervision and monitoring the implementation of plans in respect of all subjects coming under their respective jurisdiction.	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 under consideration of State Government.	Activity mapping has been conducted. 20 line deptts. have issued GOs.	Departmental staff are answerable to departments. Angandwadi workers, teachers and health workers are appointed by PRIs.
6.	Chhattisgarh	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.

1	2	3	4	5
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 depts.	There is no significant devolution of functionaries.
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.		
12.	Jharkhand	Elections to PRIs were held in November- December 2010 for the first time since 73rd CAA came into force. Three departments, namely, Agriculture, Social Welfare and Primary Education have recently devolved functions to PRIs by Departmental Notification. 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 Depts. concerned and the PRIs.
14.	Kerala	GPs have tax domain of 9 types of taxes. Untied funds and funds for	Activity mapping for all 29 functions done and activities devolved to Panchayats.	PRIs have full managerial and part disciplinary control over transferred functionaries.

		specific purposes by deptts. are given to PRIs.		
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 departments have been transferred 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 taxes. There is no clear devolution of untied 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.

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Rajasthan	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.
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. 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.
22.	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.
23.	Tripura	Part funds related to PWD Department, primary schools and Social Welfare and social education department and pension funds have been	So far GOs have been issued devolving irrigation schemes, primary schools and activities related to adult and non-formal education, women and child	Functionaries of 5 subjects for which functions have devolved, have been transferred to Panchayats.

		transferred to the Panchayats. Untied funds are also transferred to PRIs.	development and social welfare.	
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.
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 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.
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.

1	2	3	4	5
29.	Lakshadweep	Entire Plan and Non Plan budget required for Schemes and Programs being implemented by 5 departments viz. Education, Medical & Health Services, Fisheries, Animal Husbandry, and Agriculture is transferred to the District Panchayat and Village (Dweep) Panchayats.	All Schemes and programmes being viz. Education, Medical and Health Services, Fisheries, Animal Husbandry, and Agriculture have been transferred to the PRIs w.e.f 1st April 2010.	Entire establishments of five major departments, viz. Education, Medical and Health Services, Fisheries, Animal Husbandry, and Agriculture except Director and few staff have been transferred to District Panchayat and Village (Dweep) Panchayats.
30.	Chandigarh		A committee constituted by the Chandigarh. Administration recommended transfer of some functions of 12 Departments. However, the State Govt. 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.