

Structure and Functions of Village Panchayat in Tamil Nadu and Kanniyakumari District

N. SUBHADRA

*Ph.D., Research Scholar (Part-time) in Economics
Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai*

Dr. S. SENTHILKUMAR

*Head & Assistant Professor, Department of Economics
Cardamom Planter's Association College (CPA), Bodinayakanur*

Abstract

The panchayats have to perform purpose at the unpleasant root level as specified into list I, they are as follows generating employment, providing sanitation and proper drainage, maintenance of water supply, periodically revising and collecting taxes, rates as well as fees, enrolment of children in primary school, immunization, construction, repair and maintenance of needs, street light facility, maintenance of roads, streetlight facility, maintenance of records relating to population, persons below poor quality line and the like.

Keywords: panchayatraj, employment, revenue, finance with poverty.

Introduction

The purpose of this article is to examine the organisation and functions of Kanniyakumari's local Panchayat. Panchayati Raj is become a societal reality in India. Gram Panchayats can be found all over the country. The Block, Taluk, and District Panchayats are well-known to the general public. To some extent, the three-tier Panchayats are operating. Members of the Panchayats who are elected are well-liked by the general public. Its status as a level of administration has improved. Though the overall picture appears to be similar, it is important to note that things are not as promising in all states as they are in Kerala, West Bengal, and Karnataka. Despite the fact that the Panchayati Raj system has grown universal, there are still significant differences in terms of power, rights, and control over resources. Even in the perceptions of Panchayati Raj, there are discrepancies.

Objectives

- To discuss the structure of village panchayats in Tamil Nadu and Kanyakumari.

Methodology

The present study relies very much on secondary data. The sources and methods through which the information be collected are the study of relevant literature, both published and unpublished reports, records. The details of

various commissions, board and study items conducted by the Central and State Governments were of help in obtaining information, structural and functional aspects of village panchayats.

Results and Discussion

This section attempts the structure and functions, powers with duties of village panchayats in Kanyakumari district.

Table 1 Details of panchayat union, village panchayat and special village panchayats kanniyakumari district

Panchayat Union	Village Panchayat		Special Village Panchayat (Town Panchayat)	
	Number	No. of Words	Number	No. of Words
Agastheeswaran	13	49	10	153
Thovalai	16	76	4	63
Rajakkamangalam	15	65	4	60
Kurunthencode	9	40	9	138
Thuckalay	7	27	8	132
Thiruvattar	10	45	6	102
Killiyoor	8	32	6	108
Munchirai	11	51	3	54
Melpuram	10	40	6	102
Total	99	425	56	912

Source: Records and Panchayat Unions According to 2011 Census, 2017.

According to table 1, in Kanniyakumari district, there are about 155 village panchayats. Out of 155 village panchayats, 95 and 56 are village panchayats and special village panchayats (Town panchayats). There are about 1846 words in all 155 panchayats since 2011 census.

The details of panchayat union words, members population are given in Table 2.

Table 2 Details of village panchayat, words, members population in melpuram panchayat unions

Name of the Panchayat Union	Name of the village Panchayats	No. of wards	No. of Members	Population as per	
				2001 Census	2011 Census
Melpuram	Devicode	4	12	7398	7652
	Malayadi	4	12	6312	6532
	Mancode	4	9	4255	4403
	Manchalumoodu	3	9	5932	6138
	Marunthencode	4	12	6854	7093
	Muzhucode	4	12	6938	7180
	Puliyooralai	4	9	5305	5490
	Vanniyoor	4	9	3920	4056
	Vellamcode	5	15	10457	10821
	Vilavancode	4	9	5979	6187
	Total	40	108	63350	65552

According table 2 Melpuram panchayat union consists 40 wards with 108 members entire number of village panchayats is 10 and 6 special village panchayats. Senior member is found in Vellamcode (15) village panchayat. It is followed by Devicode, Malayadi, Marunthencode with Muzhucode. People of this panchayat union have been increased from 63350 as per 2001 census to 65552 as per 2011 census.

Revenue and Expenditure of Village Panchayat in Kanniyakumari District

Local cess, local cess surcharge, land revenue assignment, taxes levied by Village Panchayats, house-tax, appeal against assessments, duty on transfer of property, sale of immovable property, exchange of immovable property, gift of immovable property, mortgage with possession of immovable property, and lease in perpetuity of immovable property are among the taxation and finance of Panchayati Raj Institutions. A local cess of one rupee per rupee of land tax payable to the government in respect of any land for each fasli should be imposed in every Panchayat Development Block. Land revenue, as defined by Section 168 of the Tamil Nadu Panchayat Act, 1994,

includes water cess payable to the government for water supplied or used for the irrigation of land, royalty, lease amount, or other sum payable to the government in respect of land held directly from the government on lease or licence, but excludes any other cess or surcharge payable to the government. Land revenue remitted shall not be construed to be land revenue payable for the purposes of this Section, as stated in Section 168.

The local cess payable under sub-section (I) is deemed to be public revenue due on all lands for which a person is obligated to pay local cess, and all of the aforementioned lands, buildings on the aforementioned lands, and their products are regarded as security for the local cess. The provisions of the TamilNadu Revenue Recovery Act, 1864, apply to the payment and recovery of the local cess payable under this Act in the same way that they apply to the payment and recovery of the revenue due on the lands for which the local cess is payable under this Act. A amount equal to 20% of the earnings of the local cess collected in each Panchayat Development Block shall be credited to the Panchayat Union (Education) Fund. The balance of the revenues from the local cess collected in the Panchayat Development Block will be credited to the Block Panchayat's funds.

Conclusion

In conclusion, it should be noted that the current study was mostly exploratory in nature and was not designed to provide solutions to various panchayat raj institution difficulties. Its main goals were to determine the nature of the operation of gross-roots institutions, the socio-economic foundations of the rural power structure, and, as a result, to uncover some organisational limits.

References

1. Report of the Committee on Panchayati Raj Institutions, Government of India, New Delhi, 2010.
2. Mddick, Henry, Panchayati Raj: A study of Rural Local Government in India, Longman, 1970.
3. Inamadar, N.R. Functioning of Village Panchayats in Two Villages Bombay: Popular Prakasan, 1970.
4. Indira Gandhi at Royal Institute of International Relations, London, October, 29, 1971.
5. Mathur M.V.et.al., Panchayati Raj in Rajasthan – A case study in Jaipur District, New Delhi, Implex India, 1966.