16. Panchayat

1. What are panchayati raj bodies?

An important element of the participation of the rural people in rural self-governance is that it will provide adequate encouragement for innovations and confidence in their capacity for doing good work.

2. Who introduced the Panchayati raj?

The government at the centre and in the states, after independence.

3. What were the difficulties in introducing the panchayati raj system?

Before the Panchayati Raj system was introduced, the leaders and the Government addressed themselves to the problems that are common and the difficulties of introducing the panchayati Raj system and hence constituted several commissions and committees such as the one headed by Balwantrai Mehta (1957) the Santhanam Study Team on Panchayati Raj Finances (1963), the Santhanam Committee on supervision and control over Panchayati Raj Institutions, or the Ashok Mehta Committee (1978) on the re-organization of Panchayati Raj Institutions.

4. How was board based panchayati raj system introduced?
Based on the reports and recommendations of committees and the exercises of the Planning Commission and other bodies relating to the Community Development and Rural Extension Schemes, a broad based Panchayati Raj system was established.

5. What is the main objective of panchayati raj system?

The main object of Panchayati Raj with its three-tier system is to have a smooth two-way channel of information, ideas and feelings from the village household right up to the national parliament and vice versa, as Members of Parliament and the Legislature have representation in the Panchayati Raj system.

6. When and how was panchayati raj system introduced in Tamil Nadu?

The Panchayati Raj system was introduced in Tamilnadu in accordance with the provisions of the Tamilnadu panchayat Act 1958. At the bottom of this system there is the village Panchayat.

7. What was the impact of introduction of panchayati raj system?

With the introduction of the new system, the District Boards were abolished and the Panchayat Unions become their successor bodies.

8. How are union of panchayati raj classified?
1. Panchayats:
   a) Village Panchayats
   b) Town Panchayats.

2. Panchayat Union

3. District Development Council

4. Panchayat Development Consultative Committees at State level.

9. Which is the milestone of growth of panchayati raj system in Tamil Nadu?

The Tamilnadu Panchayat Act of 1994 is an important milestone in the growth of Panchayati Raj institutions in Tamilnadu.

10. Who took steps for developing panchayati bodies?

Thiru. Rajiv Gandhi who became a fullpledged Prime Minister of India, took the initiative for strengthening these bodies.

11. Who fulfilled the dream of developing panchayati bodies of Rajiv Gandhi?

Thiru. P.V. Narasimha Rao, Prime Minister belonging to the Congress Barty government in consultation with the major Political parties got the Constitution 73rd Amendment Act passed by parliament in December 1992 which became
operative from May 1993 on its ratification by fifty percent of the states of India. This led to the fulfillment of the dream of Thiru. Rajiv Gandhi. This act served as a turning point for Panchayat Raj Institutions to perform very effectively their duties and responsibilities.

12. How many subjects are there in decision taking process of Panchayati raj?

29

13. When was Tamil Nadu Panchayati Raj Act enacted?

1994

14. State the features of Tamil Nadu after the Tamil Nadu Panchayati Raj Act 1994?

1. 12619 Village Panchayats

2. 385 Panchayat Unions and

3. 29 District Panchayats.