

# The Karnataka Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Bill 2015 – A Study

**\*Ananthamurthy.R.**

**Associate Professor of Political Science, Govt. First Grade College, Malur.**

## **Abstract**

In this paper author seeks to present panchayath raj amendment bill 2015. Rural development aims at improving rural people's livelihoods in an equitable and sustainable manner, both socially and environmentally, through better access to assets (natural, physical, human, technological and social capital), and services, and control over productive capital (in its financial or economic and political forms) that enable them to improve their livelihoods on a sustainable and equitable basis. Rural development usually refers to the method of enhancing the quality of life and financial well-being of individuals, specifically living in populated and remote areas. Traditionally, rural development was centred on the misuse of land-intensive natural resources such as forestry and agriculture. However today, the increasing urbanisation and the change in global production networks have transformed the nature of rural areas. Rural development still remains the core of the overall development of the country. More than two-third of the country's people are dependent on agriculture for their livelihood, and one-third of rural India is still below the poverty line. Therefore, it is important for the government to be productive and provide enough facilities to upgrade their standard of living.

*Key words: Rural Development Programs, Karnataka, MGNREGA, poverty alleviation*

## **Introduction**

The ministry consists of three departments viz., Department of Rural Development, Department of Land Resources and Department of Drinking Water Supply. Under the department of rural development, there are three autonomous bodies viz., Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology ([CAPART](#)), National Institute of Rural Development ([NIRD](#)) and National Rural Road Development Agency ([NRRDA](#)). The objective of the ministry can broadly be elaborated as to encourage, promote and assist voluntary action in the implementation of projects for the enhancement of rural prosperity, strengthen and promote voluntary efforts in rural development with focus on injecting new technological inputs, act as the national nodal point for co-ordination of all efforts at generation and dissemination of technologies relevant to rural development in its wide sense and assist and promote programmes aimed at conservation of the environment and natural resources. However, various ministries in the central government are engaged directly or indirectly for implementation of many programmes and schemes for the development of rural areas like Ministries of Agriculture, Health and Family Welfare, New and Renewable Energy, Science and Technology, Women and Child Development and Tribal affairs etc. In addition, to strengthen the grass root level democracy, the Government is constantly endeavouring to empower Panchayat Raj Institutions in terms of

functions, powers and finance. Grama Sabha, NGOs, Self-Help Groups and PRIs have been accorded adequate roles to make participatory democracy meaningful and effective.

### **Objective:**

This paper intends to explore and analyze panchayath raj amendment bill 2015 living in rural areas, often relatively isolated through its **Rural Development Programs**

“Nirmal Grama Yojane” came into operation from 1995 and was implemented for 8 years.

Afterwards the Centrally sponsored scheme of “Total Sanitation Campaign” was in operation from 2005 to 2012. This Campaign was renamed as Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan from April 2012. Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan has since been rechristened as “Swachh Bharat Mission” from 2nd October 2014.

### **Swachh Bharat Mission**

#### **What is Swachh Bharat Mission?**

Under Swachh Bharat Mission, incentive of Rs. 12,000, of which, the share of Centre and the State being Rs. 9000 and Rs. 3000 respectively, is being provided to the eligible beneficiaries, belonging to BPL category, restricted APL families (which covers SC&ST families), small and marginal farmers, landless families handicapped families and women headed families, etc), for the construction of individual household

- Incentive 15000/- (Rs.3000/- in excess of the State's share) is provided to under SCP/TSP allocations.

#### **What is the Aim of the Mission?**

- The mission aims at making all villages in the State defecation free Besides, it has a wide focus of providing Individual sanitation, house sanitation, safe drinking water, suitable disposal of human excreta, disposal of waste and used water etc.
- SBM contemplates people oriented, demand driven and community participation.
- Construction of individual household toilets, management of solid and liquid wastes
- Priority has been given to the activities of Information, Education and Communication and to build up technically best quality programmes.
- Various capacity building programmes have been chalked out to build capacity of the stake holders in a variety of sectors.
- Simple model toilets are being introduced to convince the rural population who are under the impression/ misconception that the construction of individual household toilet is a costly

## What are its Objectives?

- 1) Construction of individual household toilets for families in the rural areas who do not have toilets.
- 2) To improve the standard of living of the rural people and reformation in the health of the rural people
- 3) Suitable disposal of waste and used water generated in the villages.
- 4) Construction of community toilets for the people in a village who do not have a place of their own for construction of individual toilets in a place where it can be easily accessible
- 5) To inculcate the habit of sanitation and cleanliness among rural children.
- 6) Maintenance of rural sanitation or production centers.
- 7) Maintenance and supervision of community toilets, keeping cleanliness

Rural development is important not only for the majority of the population residing in rural areas, but also for the overall economic expansion of the nation. Rural development is considered to be of noticeable importance in the country today than in the olden days in the process of the evolution of the nation. It is a strategy that tries to obtain an improved and productivity, higher socio-economic equality and ambition, and stability in social and economic development. The primary task is to decrease the famine that exists in roughly about 70 percent of the rural population, and to make sufficient and healthy food available. The secondary task is to ensure the availability of clothing and footwear, a clean environment and house, medical attention, recreational provision, education, transport, and communication.

## Conclusion

In Karnataka rural development programme where provision is triggered by the demand. There are legal provision for allowances and compensation both in cases of failure to provide work on demand and delays in payment of wages for work undertaken. The scheme is being implemented as centrally sponsored scheme on cost sharing basis between centre and State Governments in the ratio of 90:10 nearly. Further under the scheme labour material ratio at 60:40 shall be maintained. Labour portion of 60% borne fully by Government of India and material portion will be shared between central and State Governments.

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