INTRODUCTION

Panchayati Raj Institutions.

Panchayat Raj is a system of governance in which Gram Panchayats are the basic units of administration. Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) have been involved in the programme implementation and they constitute the core of decentralized development of planning and its implementation.

The Three Tier Systems of Panchayati Raj Institution.

In India, Panchayati Raj now functions as a system of governance in which gram panchayats are the basic units of local administration. The system has three levels: Gram Panchayat (village level), Mandal Parishad or Block Samiti or Panchayat Samiti (block level), and Zila Parishad (district level).

Gram Panchayat.

The Gram Panchayat has a Secretary who is appointed by the government. The Secretary is responsible for calling the meeting of the Gram Sabha and Gram Panchayat and keeping a record of the proceedings. The main task of Gram Panchayat is to implement the development programmes for the villages that come under it. Gram Sabha is the place where all plans for work of Gram Panchayat are placed before the people.

Gram Sabha.

The Gram Sabha is a meeting of all adults who live in the area covered by the Panchayat, anyone living in the area, who is an adult, that is 18 years old or more, is a member of Gram Sabha. The Gram Sabha members also elect the representatives to the Gram Panchayat. Together the Sarpanch and Panchs form a Gram Panchayat. A Gram Panchayat is elected for five years.

Taluk Panchayat or Taluk Samiti

The panchayat samiti is the link between the gram panchayat (village council) and the zilla parishad (district board).
**Zilla Panchayat**

The Zila Panchayat or District Council or Zilla Parishad or District Panchayat, is the third tier of the Panchayati Raj system. Zila Parishad is an elected body. Block Pramukh (president) of Panchayat Samiti (Block) are also represented in Zila Parishad.

**Various Committees on Panchayati Raj Institutions:**

The Balwant Rai Mehta Committee (1957)
G.V.K. Rao Committee (1985)
L.M.Singhvi Committee (1986)
73rd Amendment

**Panchayati Raj Institutions in Karnataka**

The panchayati Raj institution in Karnataka participation, administrative arrangements for delegation of power and financial arrangements for devolution of unds and schemes to the lower levels from the state for decentralized planning in Karnataka. The set-up for the district planning was changed altogether along with the change in Panchayati Raj system. In the Karnataka Zilla Panchayats, Taluk Panchayats, Mandal Panchayats, the Nyaya Panchayats Act 1983 was brought into operation from 1st April 1987. It was modeled on the Ashok Mehta Committee. It was an ex-officio body of elected bodies at the village and district levels and ex-officio body at the taluk level. Elections to these bodies were held in January 1987 establishing 2,489 Mandal Mandal Panchayats for a cluster of villages having a population between 8,000 and 12,000. A body of village elected and called the ‘Grama Sabha’ was intended to be a body to oversee the functioning of Mandal Panchayats was also legally established as a novel feature.

One of the major responsibilities of the Department is in the realm of implementing the provisions of the Karnataka Panchayati Raj Act 1993 to achieve democratic decentralization in the governance of the state's rural areas. The Department coordinates the process of the establishment of Panchayati Raj Institutions under the above legislation and monitors their functioning in order to ensure that Panchayati Raj Institutions in the State function as viable and vibrant institutions of Local Self-Government. Karnataka has the distinction of enacting a comprehensive Panchayati Raj Act which incorporates all the essential features of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment. The Act came into force from May 10, 1993, within a few days of
73rd Constitution amendment was adopted. The Karnataka Panchayati Raj Act 1993 provided for a elected three-tier system at the village (Grama Panchayat), taluk (Taluk Panchayati Samiti) and district (Zilla Panchayat) levels Act 1993). Panchayati Raj system in Karnataka has mainly a three tier structure, spatially speaking panchayat at village/group of village’s level, Taluk Panchayati Samiti at the taluk level and Zilla Panchayat at the district level. At present, there are 5,628 panchayats, 175 taluk panchayati Samitis and 30 Zilla Panchayats in the state and four divisions are like, Bangalore division 9 district, Belgaum, 7 Gulbarga, 6 district, in Mysore, 8 district are there. The study carried out in the Davanagere district of 6 blocks of selected villages panchayats and evaluating various aspects of panchayat institutions of selected villages of Davanagere District. The panchayat raj institutions and organizational aspect depends on the structural and functional analysis, socio-economic status which impacts the rural activities like in panchayat finance and other attributes which will be on the basis of official and non official personal for the better execution and effectiveness of the productivity.