Review of Literature

Review of literature is the most important aspect in any research work. It is a measure stating the recent output on a particular area of research and organized in a helpful sequence to strengthen the present research techniques. The main objective of the review of literature is to understand the research activities that have taken place in a particular discipline in general and in the area of research in particular. Here under an attempt is made to review the literature on working panchayati raj institutions in Karnataka.

C. Yuvaraj, Samarpan Chakraborty & S.K. Acharya (2018) a article on Role Performance of Panchayat Raj for Development of Farming and Rural Community in Puttaparthi Block of Anantapur District, (A.P), outcome of this study is the Panchayat Raj institutions change socio economic condition, and providing training for rural leaders, members must manage and must have knowledge about problem of villages and create awareness Improving accountability is one key pre-requisite for better functioning of the Panchayat. Accountability cannot be enforced if there is lack of transparency in the functioning of the Panchayats. Steps need to be taken for improving access to information to the people.

Dr. Rajesh Kumar Sinha. (2018) a journal on Capacity Building of Panchayati Raj Institutions, to run the good governance and effective function for the development of all aspects panchayati raj institutions the central and state government to sustain and strengthening of rural development in India to develop capacity of panchayati raj institutions through training and all.

Vaishnavi.A & Dhivya. R, (2018) Role of Local Self Government in the Protection of Environment, To conclude, in democratic local self-government is one of the most innovative governance, In the Panchayati Raj set up, there are several mechanisms and agencies through which information regarding public good and welfare can be communicated to the villagers, local bodies, encouragement by the state governments given to local bodies, the honesty and sincerity of the non-officials who administer the local bodies, and corruption-free controlling authorities.

Rajiv, (2018) Information Needs of Gram Panchayat Members: A Study of Kurukshetra District, Haryana, study concluded that the for the rural development In these days present grama panchayat level information centre is necessary, like, print media non-print media, news paper, television, library but in some villages are have lack of sufficient information centers.
Dr. Anjan Kumar Bhanja, (2017) Panchayati Raj in West Kameng District of Arunachal Pradesh, Panchayat Raj brought significant to change in the traditional village councils of Arunachal Pradesh. It gave a new orientation to politics in the state for formation of an Arunachal civil society instead of a group of fragmented tribes and communities. If people are well educated they have broadened political scope in the community.

Hilal Ahamed Bhat (2017) a journal on Need of Educated Leaders for Panchayat Raj in Jammu and Kashmir, a study stated that for the success of all work and functions of panchayats a educated leader is needful for taking a right decision for implementiong the works for the sake of rural development, being educated he responsible and aware problem and easily handle the problem of panchayats, and also motivate to rhe local people, rather un educated.

Prof. Basavaraj S. Benni, (2017) A Study on Panchayati Raj Institutions In Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, this study conclude and given importance women participation, for empowerment of women government of India have provided many various program like MNREGA, SGRY, IAY, (RGGVY) from which shows progression of tribal village and also new schemes SHGs due to this have eradicating of poverty

Mohd Waliullah, (2017) Rural Development Policies In India: A Study Of Employment Generation Schemes & MGNREGA, this study state the direct impact of employment guarantee schemes on rural poor life in the form of livelihood security and improving nutrition, health, education and sanitation etc by providing 100 days guaranteed daily wage employment and prevent laboru migration.

Sagar N, H L Shilpa (2017) E-Services of Gram Panchayath System, E-Services for gram panchayath aim is to provide the information about the services or schemes and by using this they can apply application for each service of gram panchayath, it update handle by the staff and officer of grama panchayat. People can visit grama panchayat and get information.

Assistant Prof. Dr. Nasarulla M Khan (2017) a journal on, Role of Grama Panchayat: A Special Reference in Uttar Kannada District, a study conclude that Gram Sabha has promoting transparency and accountability at local level and if given an opportunity and also it can help in achieving the goals of sustainable rural development through decentralized governance. Potential of the people for rural development and maintain the transparency.

Rifat Gull, (2017) Panchayati Raj Institutions in Jammu And Kashmir; Problems And Prospects, the eclected representative must literate 12th passed in local governance, the problem
of corruption within the panchayati Raj Institutions must be prevented to reaffirm people’s faith and trust in these institutions. Govt officers should also be sensitized about the importance of Panchayati Raj and its constitutional status.

**Banti Kumar, et al, (2017), Participation of scheduled tribes in Panchayati Raj institutions in Jammu and Kashmir, 33% reservation for the seat of Sarpanches and Panches**

Art 370, Provide technical and financial support, electricity and road connectivity boost their handloom occupation, to compete with modern market.

**Mrs. Vani H, Prof. Ravindranath N. Kadam, (2017) Panchayat Raj Institutions and Rural Development in India: Structural and Functional Dimensions, Description of panchayats is found in the ancient Indian text „Rigveda” in the form of „Sabhas” and „Samities”. Panchayat literally means assembly (yat) of five (panch) wise and respected elders chosen and accepted by the village community, present PRI effective and meaningful functioning of these bodies would depend on active involvement contribution and participation of its citizens, both male and female. The role of such institutions is so vital in the rural development.

**Nataraju.G and Dr.Meenakshi Khandimath, (2016) Gram Sabha in Panchayat Raj System in Karnataka, study conclude that Gram Sabha is key to the self-governance there is a need to evolve mechanism to understand the classification of poor and prioritization of needs of households are taken in to account before selecting the beneficiaries may formulate the efficient Gram Sabha.**

**Geeta and Sanjay Mishra, (2016) Panchayati Raj Institution in India: Prospects and Retrospections, this study revealed that the majority of the respondents have been consulted and influenced by different categories of the people like caste leaders, local panchayat leaders, party works, friend and relatives. Finally, it is imperative to note that rural people are not at all conscious about democratic decentralization and political participation. Further, in order to strengthening the panchayati raj institutions in India there are need to the elected representatives of the panchayats should exercise superintendence and control over government officials, i.e. serving the Panchayats instead of playing a subordinate role. Thus, there is an urgent need to educate local leadership about their legitimate role in nation-building and the governance of the country. The Gram Sabhas should be fully involved in the plan formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the development works to be undertaken by the Gram Panchayats.**
Under the schemes priority has been given to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, women, weaker sections and the upliftment of backward areas.

**Dr. Shridhar M. Mullah and Chandrakala S. Halli,** (2016) Three Tier Panchayati Raj System In Karnataka, his analysis concluded the organizational structure, human resources and functions of the tree tier system of panchayat institutions, the structure and functions of grama panchayat taluk panchayat and zilla panchayat has extensively used the legal documents and this lengthy discussion also point out that, panchayath raj system operates in Karnataka with legal sanctions

**H.S. Praveen Kumar** (2016) article on Finance and Fiscal Power of Grama Panchayat in Chitradurga in Karnataka State, he examined grama panchayat have to perform functions as envisaged in Karnataka panchayat raj act 1993, fund are released to grama panchayat under various schemes in addition government provide rupees six lakhs as statutory grant grama panchayat also mobilize their own revenue by levying taxes, rates, fees.

**Ministry of Rural Development Government of India** (2016) Report on Strengthening Capacity of Panchayati Raj Institutions Managing Maintenance of Rural Roads, out come this report is this capacity was further strengthened by the involvement of the locally based private construction industry. Local engineers and administrators have proven themselves well able provide some training In terms of physical works, all envisaged outputs were completed in advance of the originally planned schedule. Commencing works in 1998, all 600 km of rural roads, markets and other infrastructure construction and rehabilitation were completed before 2002, well within the original budget estimates. The road works also included the construction of 988 culverts and 98 small bridges.

**Nikhil Gopal Agarwal,** (2016) Community Participation In Panchayati Raj Institutions, Very few people are there who take pride within themselves in ensuring their participation in village level affairs. Liberalism and the Bentham-ian notion of the famous line 'for the greatest good for the highest number of people' isn't all that concentrated in the cities anymore, possibly More the people are informed, more they are likely to participate. And this information will flow only if the bureaucratic setup and elites in local governance stop treating masses as their enemy for their short term selfish goals.

**Florin Shelomith Soans, Shripathi Kalluraya P,** (2015), an article on Decentralization and development: Indian experience the system of decentralization is well established in India and its contributing for the development in respect of gross Domestic Product of Indian economy
Dr. V.Govindu (2015) Financial Assignments to Panchayat Raj Institutions in India: A Perspective, financing of the functions, Article 243H of the 73rd Amendment act states that the state may be law (a) authorize a Panchayat to levy, collect and appropriate such taxes, duties, tolls, and fees; (b) assign to a Panchayat such taxes, duties tolls, and fees; and (c) provide for making such grants-in-aid to the Panchayats from the Consolidated Fund of the State.

Chikkam Satyanarayana, (2015) Devolution of functions, functionaries and funds to Panchayat Raj Institutions, functions to be delivered by each tier 29 subjects mentioned in the constitution, powers given by the State Governments and shall amend the present Act to authorize the Panchayats to levy, collect and appropriate taxes, duties, tolls and fees to augment their resources. An officer from State Account Service may be appointed at District and Mandal levels to prepare and audit the accounts of the Panchayats, trained officer should appoint, Social Audit through Gram Sabha is essential, Panchayats to prepare their annual plans.

Gandhi Siga, (2015) Decentralized Democracy: Evaluation of Panchayati Raj in Arunachal Pradesh, this study conclude and suggested that the Panchayati Raj Institutions today needs a numbers of corrective measures in Arunachal Pradesh, the functioning of self-government is heavily depending on the State Government, finding of the study and based on them gives some suggestions or recommendations for remedial measures to make the PRIs more effective and proper implementation of rural development programmes in the State. Suggestion is elected leaders must educated, should not groupism, encourage for women political participation,

Vijay Singh, (2015) Powers and Functions of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in Himachal Pradesh, The Panchayati Raj Institutions at grass root level are ensuring greater people’s participation and involvement of developmental work. The Panchayati Raj Institutions have the responsibility to build an environment and rural development programmes, to provide opportunity for future leadership, suggestion is providing training, seminar, workshops at all block level, and motivation purpose should provide incentives and reward to local representatives for good works.

Durga Kalyan G, (2014), a article on Accounting & Audit System in Panchayati Raj Institutions in India, this study conclude that ombudsman in needed for to maintain and deals accounting audit system for panchayat raj institutions, accounting software and technical guidance and supervision is needed fiscal responsibility regime and government of India to support state.
Tame Ramya, (2014), Socio-Economic Status & Associate Problem of the Tribal; A Case Study of a Village in Kurug Kumey District of Arunanchal Pradesh, this paper state that entire discussion in this paper to give almost idea, socio-economic structure Nyiashi tribal village result come out the village have facing numerous troubles like poverty, female illiteracy, lack of sanitation, hiya villages advance social economic condition of tribal village but nyishi tribal villages of hiya and the myriad problems and prospect of their development, government can be eradicate such trouble through divers plan and implementing of programme.

Sandeep Raj.K and Dr.V Shanmugam (2014) Role of Panchayat Raj Institutions in Rural Electrification in Karnataka, As the above tables shows the electrified and non-electrified villages, hamlets and I.P.Sets in Mysore District, there are 1,216 villages is electrified, 890 of hamlets and 63,209 I.P.Sets are electrified and it reveals that there is not even single village, hamlet and I.P.Sets is left with the non-electrified section and the efficient administration has done by the local bodies with concern to the rural electrification.

H.M. Mohan Kumar and Dr. Ashok Kumar’s (2014), an article on Socio-Economic and Political Status of Panchayat Elected Representative. This study concluded that rural population in Mysore district highly educated youngsters are president of their panchayat, 45.16 percentage members are in below one acre of land holder, 21.39 percentage of panchayat presidents are no education, 79.61 percentage presidents are literate, cast wise representation, general are over represented, among the member of presidents are 27.44 percentage representation of SC/ST category, upper middle cast people are fulltime politicians, majority of presidents are contesting in elections their low income group in recent election got high educated representative, 27.44 percentage occupation background states that they were cultivator, 31.62 percentage, of responded were fulltime political workers, 20.93 percentage are agricultural labour, 10.69 percentage are engaging occupation in the district.

S. Thanikasalam, Dr. S. Sarawathy (2014), a Study on Role of Grama Panchayat in Rural Development, he stated that implementations of rural development programme has effected even social and political affairs of the people of the selected area. SJGSY, MNREG, Housing Schemes such development programme strengthen village cottage industries as well as improving in economic position and employed various agricultural and allied activities like animal, husbandry sheep, goat rearing handicraft small business, handicraft, and gain the
additional income to the people created gainful activities for poor in selected area to placed aboe poverty line even some beneficiary are losses adopted development progamme and it is insignificant on other hand poor people who have not cover under the schemes are leading a measurable life.

**Durga Prasad Chhetri** (2013) Democratic Decentralization and Social Inclusion in India: Exploring the Linkages, The discussion in this paper has enabled us to show that a decentralization reform in India is an ambitious process that seeks to empower local communities to engage in their own development. (Including SC/STs and women) to shape their destiny. Decentralization has enhanced participation in decision-making, enabled local communities to determine their local leadership through democratic elections, providing equal opportunity to people for self governance.

**Jatanta Dutta** (2013), Financial Management of Panchayats, an overview of west Bengal, this study conclude that As far as the maintenance of accounts and records are concerned, it may be said that the Various types of irregularities have been noticed in the functioning of the Panchayats. The West Bengal Panchayati Raj budget and works rules which are meant to guide the Panchayats in the mobilization and management of financial resources, have not been implemented in most of the Panchayats .management of financial resources have practiced in accordance procedure ruled by panchayats west Bengal, then Panchayats should properly utilize their funds.

**Dilipkumar Annasaheb Pawar and Dr. Mukesh Yadav**, (2013) Study on Historical Development of Panchayati Raj at National & State Level, in the Janata government came to power in the Center in 1977, it appointed Committee on Panchayati Raj under the leadership of Ashok Mehta, and popularly Ashok Mehta Committee recommended constitutional status, for revitalizing the Panchayati Raj system, PRI funds, it proves direct democracy at the grass-roots level, maintain transparency and accountability.

**Thapai Ananda, M. Chinnaswamy Naidu, M. Krishnaveni**, (2013) Political Participation of Women In India, Political parties have failed to give adequate number of party tickets for elections to women Even in party organizations they are always have a lesser strength? Women political participation and all these provide that Indian Women constituting half of the population have never been equal to men in terms of their representation.
Ashok Kumar H. & Dr. T.M. Mahesh (2013) has attempted to study on rural local governance in Karnataka: issue and trends. He says that success of democratic decentralization depends up on adequate power of devolution, sufficient financial resources devolution, effective accountability mechanism is only for effective administration, he assumes that major problems is encountered in decentralized governance by power holders don’t give up power and authority to lower institutions and suffers from certain colonial hangover this is continue even today, a strong decentralized authority is needed at district level in order to strengthen panchayat administration in state he says that present and process of governance in the state is still at across road and has a long way to go before it attains maturity.

Nazmul Hussain Laskar (2012), Panchayati Raj and Peoples Participation, he concluded that Panchayati Raj and Peoples Participation is a organic relationship between both of them without one no meaning and no healthy existence of one in the absence of the other. PRIs basically promote the self governance and self sufficiency on the part of people. However the present state PRI and people participation in north east India is from being fully satisfactorily, but even after almost two decades the 93rd amendment implementing of rural development programme through people participation remains an unfinished agenda. He says lack of political will and awareness as the rural people at large and also obstruct effective participation rural development programme.

Ashwani Kumar, (2012) a journal on Participation of Weaker Sections in Panchayati Raj Institutions of Jammu and Kashmir, this study conclude that one can say that SCs/STs women and are not totally neglected in the political sphere. Although their representation in totality is not very effective but they were self motivated and determined to contest, due to democracy government encouragement and empowerment at gross root level.

Dr. Rajesh Timane (2012) A Study of Stakeholder Engagement in Social Audit, outcome of this study stakeholders involved in the Social Audit is a system where the local community scrutinizes all the records and procedures of a programme, social audit a successful institution to endorse the culture of transparency through Gram-Sabha gram-sabha to make them more efficient in participatory management at local level.

Mr. Karn Marwaha, Panchayati Raj Institution: Step towards Good Governance, conclusion that Panchayati Raj Election as a means for Local Self Governance is necessary in a developing country like India, this resulted in increase of dependency among people thereby leading way for
representative governance rather than participatory. The lack of awareness, lack of role clarity, inadequate funds and gender biasness has hindered the achievement of ‘democratic governance’ in true sense.

**Md. Rashid and Anjum Sen** (2010), paper examines the level of people’s participation in panchayat activities and level of people awareness about rural development programme. the study is done against the background of the constitution 73rd amendment act 1992, and bihar panchayat raj act 1993 and 2006, both of which aim to empower the rural people by structuring the grama sabha, grama sabha happens to be the heart or core of the panchayat raj system of local self governance. The study is entirely based on a primary survey conducted in four villages of block in Gaya district of Bihar which is among the least developed and most backward district of India.

**Jain** (2001), Researcher has found and suggested in this study that the money collected from the people should be utilized properly by the competent authority and also should have proper monitoring and accountability has to be maintained by the auditor who will act as an watch dog for the Tax payer. The auditor has to certify, inter alia, that the amounts advanced to the Panchayat Raj bodies as grants-in-aid have been utilized by them for the purpose for which they are advanced. He has also to ensure regularity and propriety of expenditure of public money and its proper accounting. Grama saba is important parts of PRIs which maintain the smooth functioning and interpersonal relationship with villagers.

**The Ashok Mehta Committee** (1978) was set up to „enquire” into the working of the Panchayati Raj Institutions and to suggest measures for strengthening them so as to enable decentralized planning and development to be effective. The committee suggested that the formulation of structure and functions, and the utilization of financial, administrative, and human resources in Panchayati Raj Institution should be determined on the emerging functional necessity of management of Rural Development. Further, it recommended a „two-tier model” of Panchayati Raj instead of the three tier model suggested by the Balwantrai Mehta Committee. These two tiers were the Zilla Parishad at District level and the Mandal Panchayat at village level.