

16 Local Self Government

Introduction

1. Local Government means Panchayati Raj. (✓ or ✗) (✓)
2. **How is the local government divided ?**
- A. Local Government is divided into two parts : (1) Village administration and city administration.
3. Which of the following is a part of village administration? (D)
(A) Village (B) Taluka (C) District (D) All of these
4. Municipality comes under village administration ? (✓ or ✗) (✗)
5. **Municipality** and **Corporation** are the parts of city administration.

Panchayati Raj

6. We have accepted the **three** tier structure of Panchayati Raj. ***
7. **Gram Panchayat** belongs to the village local government.
8. In the Pachayati Raj system, **Taluka** Panchayats work at Taluka level.
9. **In village administration, which organisation works at district level ?**
- A. In village administration, District Panchayats work at district level.
10. **What is meant by local self-government? Explain. *****
- A. Administration run by representatives elected by the people at local level is called local self-government. These institutions are called local self-government organisations. Gram panchayat, Taluka Panchayat and District panchayat belong to the village local self-government. Municipalities and corporations are the local self-government at the city level.
11. District Panchayat does not belong to village local self-government. (✓ or ✗) (✗)
12. _____ is in the base of all governments. (A)
(A) Gram Panchayat (B) Municipality
(C) State government (D) Central government
13. Our country is governed by the state government. (✓ or ✗) (✗)
14. Administration of Gujarat is carried by the government of **Gujarat**.
15. Who governs our country ? (D)
(A) Village Panchayat (B) District Panchayat (C) State Government (D) Central government

Gram Panchayat

16. **Gram Panchayat** is the most important unit in the institution of local self-government.

17. How much population should a village have to compose its Gram Panchayat?

A. Gram Panchayat is composed in the village having a population from 500 to 25,000.

18. How many candidates are elected to form a Gram Panchayat ?

A. There are a minimum 8 and maximum 16 candidates elected on the basis of the population of the village in a Gram panchayat.

19. The head of the Gram Panchayat is called the **Sarpanch**.

20. The sarpanch and other members of the Gram Panchayat are elected after every **five** years.

21. The Gram Panchayat elections are contested by political parties. (✓ or X) (X)

22. How is Gram Panchayat formed?

A. Gram Panchayat is the most important unit in the institution of local self-government. Gram Panchayat is made in a village having a population from 500 to 25,000. There are a minimum 8 and maximum 16 candidates elected on the basis of population in the Gram Panchayat. Head of the Gram Panchayat is called Sarpanch. Sarpanch as well as other candidates of Gram Panchayat are elected after every five years. Voters elect Sarpanch through direct voting. The gram panchayat elections are not contested by any political parties or on the symbol of any political party.

23. **Talati cum-minister** is appointed by the government to administer the Gram Panchayat.***

24. What are the functions of Talati-cum-minister ?***

A. Talati-cum-minister is appointed by the government. He/she handles administrative work, collects taxes, makes reports of gram panchayats and prepares forms and keeps records of budgetary accounts.

25. The office of gram panchayat is also called **Village Secretariat**.

26. What are the sources of income of the Gram Panchayat?

A. Following are the sources of income of Gram Panchayat:

- ◆ The Gram Panchayat collects water taxes, cleaning taxes, property taxes, and shop taxes.
- ◆ Receives grants given by the state government and the central government.
- ◆ Get donations from the villagers.

27. Which of the following is a function of Gram Panchayat ? (D)

- (A) Arrangement of drinking water in the village
- (B) Making roads-paths in the village
- (C) Lighting arrangement in the village
- (D) All of these

28. Mention the functions of Gram Panchayat.***

A. Functions of Gram Panchayat are :

- (1) Giving the house number.

Chapter 16 : Local Self Government

- (2) Arrangement of household and drinking water.
- (3) Making roads-paths in the village.
- (4) Cleaning of village streets and disposal of dirty water.
- (5) Maintenance of public property.
- (6) Maintenance of health related facilities in the village.
- (7) Lighting arrangement in the village.
- (8) Planning of village development.
- (9) Education facilities including primary education in the village, awareness propagation.
- (10) Maintenance of crops and pasture in the village.
- (11) Maintenance of land asset offices.
- (12) Maintenance of birth and death register.

Gram Sabha

29. Gram Sabha is like a village _____ . (B)
- (A) parliament (B) legislative assembly
(C) judiciary (D) executive committee
30. Only the members of Gram panchayat are members of Gram Sabha. (✓ or ✗) (X)
- 31. What are the rights of the members of gram sabha?**
- A.** All the members of gram have the right to cast a vote and even to put up proposals.
32. It is compulsory to organize gram sabha at least **twice** in a year, in the area of Gram Panchayat. ***
33. Who is the chairman of gram sabha ? (A)
- (A) The sarpanch (B) The Talati cum-minister
(C) The vice sarpanch (D) The mamlatdar
- 34. What are the functions performed by gram sabha ?**
- A.** Priority of development work to be done by the gram panchayat is decided. Various problems of the village such as village roads, drinking water, cleanliness, light, education, health, etc. are discussed.
- 35. Write a short note on gram sabha.**
- A.** ♦ Gram sabha is a general meeting of the villagers. It is like a legislative assembly. All elderly persons of the village are considered as the members of gram sabha.
- ♦ The gram panchayat is required to organise gram sabha at least twice a year.
- ♦ Sarpanch is the chairman of gram sabha. Meeting of gram sabha is called after prior information.
- ♦ Officers from Taluka and district level remain present in the meeting. Along with them, government employees of the village also remain present.
- ♦ Priority of development work to be done by the gram panchayat is decided. Various problems

of the village such as village roads, drinking water, cleanliness, light, education, health, etc. are discussed.

- ◆ The village problems and development work should be discussed, then only transparent administration and the purpose of gram sabha will be successful.

36. Why are all the members of gram sabha supposed to remain present in the village meetings ?

- A. Priority of development work to be done by the gram panchayat is decided in gram sabha. Various problems of the village such as village road, drinking water, cleanliness, light, education, health, etc. are discussed. The village's problems and development work could be discussed and transparent administration will be successful only if each and every member is present.

Taluka Panchayat

37. **Taluka Panchayat** is at the second level after the gram panchayat in local self-government.

38. The number of seats of the Taluka panchayat is decided according to the ratio of population.

(✓ or X)

(✓)

39. How many members are there in the Taluka panchayat ?

- A. There are a minimum 16 and maximum 32 elected members in the Taluka Panchayat.

40. How many seats are reserved for women in Taluka panchayat ?

(B)

(A) 25 %

(B) 50 %

(C) 75 %

(D) 10 %

41. Who elects the members of Taluka Panchayat ?

- A. Voters of Taluka panchayat elect the members of Taluka Panchayat.

42. How are the president and vice president of Taluka Panchayat selected?

- A. President and vice president of Taluka panchayat are selected by elected members on the basis of majority.

43. Name the two committees formed from the elected members of the Taluka Panchayat.

- A. Two committees formed from the elected members of Taluka Panchayat are:

(1) Executive committee and (2) Social justice committee.

44. The administrative head of Taluka Panchayat is called **Taluka Development Officer**.***

45. What is the full form of TDO?

- A. Taluka Development Officer.

46. State government appoints T.D.O. (✓ or X)

(✓)

47. Taluka development officer supervises all the employees of Taluka Panchayat.

- A. Taluka Development officer.

Chapter 16 : Local Self Government

48. Who prepares the annual budget of the Taluka Panchayat ? (D)
 (A) President of Taluka (B) Taluka development officer
 (C) Talati-cum minister (D) Employees of Taluka Panchayat
49. **What are the functions of a Taluka Development officer?**
 A. Taluka Development Officer gets the resolutions of Taluka Panchayat implemented. He supervises all the employees of Taluka Panchayat, who prepare the annual budget of Taluka Panchayat.
50. **State the functions of the Taluka Panchayat.**
 A. Functions of Taluka Panchayat are:
 (1) To provide health and hygiene services (2) To control epidemic
 (3) To construct village roads and their maintenance
 (4) To establish and manage primary schools
 (5) To plan to improve agriculture of Taluka level
 (6) To provide assistance for women welfare, youth activities and social development
 (7) To provide help at the time of flood, fire and other emergencies

District Panchayat

51. **District Panchayat** is the third level of local self-government.***
52. **District Panchayat** is the top most level of the three dimensional Panchayati Raj.
53. **What are the minimum and maximum numbers of the members of District Panchayat?**
 A. There are a minimum 32 and maximum 52 members in the District Panchayat.
54. **How is the number of seats in the District Panchayat decided ?**
 A. Number of seats of District Panchayat is decided according to the population of the district.
55. In District Panchayats 50% seats are reserved for women. (✓ or X) (✓)
56. **The President** and **Vice president** of District Panchayat are elected by the elected members on the basis of majority.
57. **Name the committees formed in District Panchayats ?**
 A. Different committees like the executive committee, social justice committee, education committee, construction committee, health committee, etc. are formed with the help of elected members in District Panchayats.
58. The tenure of the District Panchayat is two and half years. (✓ or X) (X)
59. **How is the District Panchayat formed?**
 A. ♦ There are a minimum 32 and maximum 52 members in the District Panchayat.
 ♦ Number of seats is decided according to the population of the district. 50 % of the seats are reserved for women.

- ◆ Concerned voters of the constituency elect their members. The President and Vice President are elected by the elected members on the basis of majority.
- ◆ Different committees like the executive committee, social, justice committee, education committee, construction committee, health committee etc. are formed with the help of elected members.
- ◆ Tenure of the district panchayat is of 5 years.

60. **Who is the administrative head of the district panchayat?**

A. The administrative head of the district panchayat is called District Development Officer (D.D.O.)

61. The District Development Officer is appointed by the **State Government**.

62. **State the functions of the District Panchayat.**

A. Functions of District Panchayat are :

- (1) District Panchayat integrates and implements the schemes of the state government.
- (2) District Panchayat controls the activities of Gram Panchayat and Taluka Panchayat and helps them.
- (3) Manages and controls revenue, education, co-operation, irrigation, animal husbandry, agriculture, etc. at district level.

63. **Name the officers who are incharge of District Panchayat.**

A. District health officers, District primary education officers, District social welfare officers, deputy executive engineer are incharge of District Panchayat.

Social Justice Committee

64. The social justice committee is made of _____ members. (A)
 (A) Five (B) Eight (C) Ten (D) Twelve

65. The formation of a social justice committee is not compulsory at all three levels of Panchayati Raj.
 (✓ or X) (X)

66. **What is the function of the social justice committee?**

A. The social justice committee is responsible for creating and implementing the schemes so that weaker sections of the society can get education, health, social and economical facilities.

67. **Write a short note on the social justice committee. *****

A. The social Justice committee is responsible for creating and implementing the schemes so that weaker sections of society can get education, health, social and economical facilities. This committee has five members at the level of Taluka Panchayat and district panchayat. The formation of a social justice committee is compulsory at all the three levels of Panchayati Raj. Function of this committee is to impart justice to the weaker section.

Urban Administration

68. There is a **municipality** in the cities having the population of one lakh or more.
69. There is a **corporation** in the cities having the population of 5 lakh or more.
70. Elections are generally held after every **five** years in both municipalities and corporations.
71. All the voters of a city, having voting rights, can participate in the election of municipality and corporation. (✓ or ✗) (✓)

Municipality

72. The minimum number of candidates in a corporation is **28**.
73. Areas of a municipality are divided into various _____ on the basis of population. (D)
(A) parts (B) society (C) groups (D) wards
74. One ward of the municipality consists of _____ members. (C)
(A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 4 (D) 10
- 75. What percentage of women reserve members are there in the municipality?**
A. 50 % of various ward members are reserved for women members.
76. The president is the head of the elected members of the municipality. (✓ or ✗) (✓)
77. The tenure of the president of the municipality is of two and half years. (✓ or ✗) (✓)
78. Who is the chairman of the municipality? (A)
(A) President (B) Sarpanch (C) Chief Officer (D) Vice President
- 79. Which committees are formed from the elected members of a municipality?**
A. Various committees formed from the elected members of the municipality are the executive committee, finance committee, health and hygiene committee, construction committee etc.
80. The head of a municipality is called _____. (A)
(A) Chief Officer (B) Commissioner (C) Collector (D) Minister
81. The chief officer of a municipality is appointed by the **State Government**.
82. Which of the following functions is carried out by the municipality? (D)
(A) Registration of birth, death and marriages.
(B) Town planning and education management.
(C) Fire extinguisher, actions against the sale of inedible items.
(D) All of these
- 83. State the functions of a municipality.**
A. Following works are carried out by the municipality for the well-being of people.
(1) Water supply management

- (2) Road management, disposal of waste-water, sanitation system
- (3) Registration of birth, death and marriages
- (4) Town planning and education management
- (5) Fire extinguisher, action against the sale of inedible items
- (6) Providing facility of garden and libraries
- (7) Construction and maintenance of cultural buildings and auditoriums



Corporation

84. How is the number of members in a corporation decided?

- A.** Number of members in a corporation is decided on the basis of the population of the city.

85. Members of corporations are known as corporator (Councilor).

86. The head of the corporation is called the Mayor.

87. How many corporations are there in Gujarat ? (B)

- (A) Five (B) Eight (C) Ten (D) Twelve

88. A ward, in a corporation is the area having a population upto _____ (C)

- (A) 25,000 (B) 50,000 (C) 75,000 (D) 1,00,000

89. What percentage of seats are reserved for women in a corporation?***

- A.** 50% of seats are reserved for women in a corporation.

90. Members elected from different wards elect the mayor by majority.

91. How long does the mayor hold his/her position?***

- A.** The mayor holds his/her post for two and a half years.

92. In a corporation, which committee is considered as the most important?

- A.** Various committees are formed from elected members, among which standing committees are the most important.

93. Write a short note on the formation of a corporation.

- A.** Corporation is formed in cities having a population of 5 lakh or more. The city is divided into different wards. A ward is the area having a population upto 75,000. There are four members in each ward, out of which 50 % are reserved for female members. All voters in a city can vote in polls and elect their own local corporator. Members elected from different wards elect the Mayor by majority. The Mayor holds his/her post for two and a half years.

94. Who is considered as the administrative head of a corporation?***

- A.** The Municipal Commissioner is considered as the administrative head of a corporation.

95. The Municipal Commissioner is elected by the voters of the city. (✓ or X) (X)

Chapter 16 : Local Self Government

96. Write a short note on the functions of a corporation.***

A. There is more population in a city, so the work has to be done with more responsibility for the development and well-being of the citizens.

- (1) Maintenance of public hygiene and sanitation.
- (2) Provision and distribution of pure drinking water.
- (3) Drainage system (Sewage), cleanliness and disposal of garbage.
- (4) Construction and maintenance of roads.
- (5) Arrangement of street lights.
- (6) Arrangement of primary education.
- (7) Construction of libraries, playgrounds and gardens
- (8) To control adulteration in the edible items
- (9) Registration of birth, death and marriages

Collector**97. Who is the administrative head of the district?*****

A. The Collector is the administrative head of the district.

98. Besides being the administrative head of the district, what other positions does the collector hold ?

A. Besides being a collector, he/she works as a district magistrate and district election officer.

99. A _____ is selected through (U.P.S.C.) Union Public Service Commission ? (C)

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| (A) Talati Cum-Minister | (B) Corporator |
| (C) Collector | (D) Chief Officer |

100. The Collector maintains the administrative system in the district. (✓ or X) (✓)

101. It is the collector's duty to ensure that there is no shortage of essential commodities in the **district**.

102. The collector is the head of Taluka. (✓ or X) (X)

103. Write a short note on the role of District Collector in Panchayati Raj.***

- A.**
- ◆ Role of District collector is very important in Panchayati Raj. He coordinates and manages the work of all departments at the district level.
 - ◆ He is the secretary of the District planning committee which is responsible for the development of the entire district.
 - ◆ He determines the number of members of the Gram Panchayat and allots the reserved seats in the Gram Panchayat.
 - ◆ He reserves the position of sarpanch for the scheduled caste, schedule tribe, socially and educationally backward class and women.

Mamlatdar

104. Mamlatdar is an administrative officer of which category? ***

A. Mamlatdar is an administrative head of Taluka level.

105. Through which exam is Mamlatdar selected? (B)

(A) U.P.S.C. (B) G.P.S.C. (C) S.S.C. (D) All of these

106. Mamlatdar is the revenue head of Taluka, which is made up of _____ villages. (C)

(A) 25 (B) 35 (C) 50 or more (D) 100 or more

107. **Mamlatdar** is an executive Magistrate who is directly responsible to the collector for the maintenance of law and order.

108. List down the functions of Mamlatdar.

- A.**
- ◆ Mamlatdar is an executive Magistrate of Taluka who is directly responsible to the collector for the maintenance of law and order.
 - ◆ He prepares voter lists for the elections of local self-government.
 - ◆ He conducts elections, provides various types of certificates, manages and controls mid-day meals, relief operations at the time of natural disasters, etc.

Lok Adalats

109. **Lok Adalats** are the best option to solve disputes.

110. Why has Lok Adalat been established?

- A.** Lok Adalats have been established with a view to imparting, justice to the poor, socially backward people, victims of natural disaster, people having low income, etc. so that they are not deprived from justice.

111. Write a short note on Lok Adalats.

- A.**
- ◆ Lok Adalats have been established with a view to imparting, justice to the poor, socially backward people victims of natural disaster, people having low income etc. so that they are not deprived from justice.
 - ◆ When both the parties agree, they are called to Lok Adalat. Long term cases are disposed of in such a way that no one loses or no one wins.
 - ◆ No expense is incurred to file a case in Lok Adalat. Lok Adalats make the parties and witnesses free from the difficulties of frequent visits to the courts.
 - ◆ When settlement and agreement do not become possible, then Lok Adalat takes up the case in hand and imparts the judgement.

Chapter 16 : Local Self Government

- ◆ The order of Lok Adalat is the final order. Both parties get justice and the dispute is resolved. Both money and time are saved.
- ◆ A permanent Lok Adalat has been established in Gujarat by the Gujarat Bar Association and Gujarat High Court, Ahmedabad.

112. Differentiate between village administration and city administration.

- A.** Panchayati Raj works at village level and is the local self-government organization of the village. Gram panchayat, Taluka Panchayat and District Panchayat belong to village local self-governments. City administration works at city level. Municipalities and corporations are the local self-government at the city level.

113. Match the following:

[1]	A	B	Answer
(1)	Gram Panchayat	(A) T.D.O.	(1) – D
(2)	Taluka Panchayat	(B) Municipal Commissioner	(2) – A
(3)	District Panchayat	(C) Chief Officer	(3) – E
(4)	Municipality	(D) Talati-cum-Minister	(4) – C
(5)	Corporation	(E) D.D.O	(5) – B

[2]	A	B	Answer
(1)	Number of members in Gram Panchayat	(A) 32 to 52	(1) – C
(2)	Number of members in Taluka Panchayat	(B) more than 28	(2) – D
(3)	Number of members in District Panchayat	(C) 8 to 16	(3) – A
(4)	Number of members in Municipality	(D) 16 to 32	(4) – B

◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆