

Class-vi

Civics

Chapter-3

Answer the following questions.

1.in order to enable the people to have a greater say in their own development, a number of self-governing local bodies have been set up in India. These are known as local self-governments. When people in the villages towns and cities make arrangements to provide for themselves, find solutions to the local problems and needs the body established for the same is called the local self-government. For instance, procuring good quality seeds, building proper roads, water pumps, schools and hospitals.

2. Advantages of local self-government-

i. Local people and their representatives are in a better position to understand their own problems and also their specific needs.

ii. Villagers get an opportunity to cooperate with the government authorities in cleaning ponds, construction of roads and digging canals.

iii. Local bodies also train people in the working and running of administration. Experience with local bodies, helps candidates to perform better in running state or central governments.

IV. Local self-government bodies also help to make local people self-reliant and responsible.

v. Local self-government lightens the burden on the centre and state governments.

governments.

VI. Local issues are attended to at a quicker pace.

3. The members of the gram sabha elect the members of the gram panchayat for a term of five years. A panchayat should consist of five members but due to our large population, the number of members range between five and thirty.

4. The pradhon calls the meetings of the panchayat and presides over them. The uppradhan presides in the absence of the pradhan. Both are also elected by the gram panchayat.

5. Nyaya panchayat is a village court with one nyaya panchayat for every three or four villages. Each Village panchayat elects a member to the nyaya panchayat. The nyaya panchayat is headed by a sorpanch. It has minor civil and criminal cases. If a person is not satisfied with its decisions, he/she may appear before the District Court.

6. Since ancient times, villages managed their affairs through the village panchayat. The panch or five village elders, formed the panchayat and were entrusted with the task of settling disputes and taking decision on behalf of the people. The panchayati raj system is a three-tier system of local self-government for rural India, with the gram panchayat at the village level, the panchayat samiti at the block level, and the parishad at the district level.

7. People do not directly elect its members. All the heads of the villages in the block, that is the sarpanchs village pradhans, members of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha or local MLAs are its members. Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and women are given special representation by the district officer, if there are no representatives.

officer, if there are no representatives. Members of the block samiti elect a chairman, who is known as a block pramukh or block pradhan, and a vice-chairman. The function of the block pramukh is to look after the working of the block samiti. In his absence, the vice-chairman performs his functions. If the members of the block samiti are not satisfied with his work, they can remove the pramukh from office by passing a vote of no confidence. The tenure or term of office of the block samiti is five years.

8. To prepare a comprehensive plan of development for the whole district. To take steps to increase agricultural yields and other developmental projects in the entire district. To coordinate the grants given by the state government for rural development among the block samitis. It is responsible for implementing the Five-Year-Plans in the district. It also draws up development plans of its own, according to the needs of the district.

9. Zila Parishad gets assistance from the state government in the form of grants and aids. It also levies various taxes in the form of rents, which it collects from shops and other buildings which it owns.

EXERCISES

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. Those who are 18 years and above can become members of the gram sabha.
2. The UP-pradhan presides over the gram panchayat in the absence of the pradhan.
3. The nyaya panchayat is a village court.
4. The nyaya panchayat is authorised to hear minor civil and Criminal cases.
5. Deputy Commissioner is appointed to look after the working of the zila parishad.

B. Match the following:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. central government | a. villages |
| 2. gram panchayat | b. towns |
| 3. municipality | c. district |
| 4. zila parishad | d. country |
| 5. executive officer of the block | e. introduced in 1956 |
| 6. panchayati raj | f. village panchayat |
| 7. Deputy Commissioner | g. Block Development Officer |
| 8. the first level of Panchayati Raj | h. supervises the zila parishad |

C. Write (T) for true and (F) for false.

1. The Mehta Committee recommended the three-tier system of local self-government. T
2. The second level of the panchayati raj system is the zila parishad. F
3. The members of the block samiti appoint a secretary to the zila parishad. F
4. To set up libraries and maintain them is the obligatory function of the gram panchayat. F
5. The main sources of income of the block samitis are grants and aids from the central government. T
6. The Planning Committee is one of the most important committee of the zila parishad. T