6. District Administration

Worksheet 1

| (A) | | I in the blanks with suitable words and phrases from the lesson: The district administration is headed by the or |
|-----|----|---|
| | 2. | He is also called the Zila |
| | 3. | The district police is headed by a or a or a of Police. |
| | 4. | The supervises the work of the Kanungo and Patwari and ensures that copies of land records and caste certificates are issued. |
| | 5. | By the, 2005, daughters were also |
| | | given the right to inherit property. |
| | 6. | The is important because it is a |
| | | record of the complaint on the basis of which investigations are carried out. |
| В | An | swer the following questions: |
| | 1. | What is the role of a Station House Officer? |
| | | |
| | 2. | What is the difference between a District Judge and a Sessions Judge? |
| | | |
| | | |
| | 3. | Explain the work of a Patwari. |
| | | |

Answers to Worksheet I

- A. 1. District Magistrate; Deputy Commissioner 2. Sabhadhipati
 - 3. Senior Superintendent; Superintendent 4. Tehsildar
 - Hindu Succession Act
 First Information Report
- **B.** 1. A Station House Officer heads a police station which has control over law and order in a specified area. He, and his team of police officers, receive complaints about thefts, assaults, murders, etc., and record the First Information Report. Then they take up investigation and take action in the case.
 - 2. A District Judge hears civil cases relating to land, property, revenue and disputes. A Sessions Judge hears criminal cases relating to thefts, assaults, murders, etc. He has the power to award a life sentence or a death penalty.
 - 3. A Patwari is the land record officer. He maintains record of crops grown every year; updates land ownership records; keeps the state government informed of this and any disasters affecting crops.

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Worksheet 2

A On a chart show the different officers of the district administration and their work.

Answers to Worksheet 2

A. Students may use the following points to make their charts:

District headed by: District Magistrate or Deputy Commissioner

Often called the Zila Sabhadhipati or Zila Adyaksha

The DM and the SP/SSP head the administration

Zila Parishad

Composition

An elected body–Block Pramukhs of Block Samitis; Members of State Legislatures [Vidhan Sabha & Vidhan Parishad]; MPs [Members of Parliament]; SC/ST representatives; Women representatives; A President and a Vice President elected by these members.

Functions

- (viii) Advise, help & support Gram Panchayats and Block Samitis and supervise them;
 - (ix) Supervise implementation of planned projects;
 - (x) Maintain law and order;
 - (xi) Maintain land records and collect land revenue;
- (xii) Provide civic amenities;
- (xiii) Relief during natural calamities;
- (xiv) Link between village panchayats and State Government.

Organisation of District

Revenue Officers: Tehsildar-Naib Tehsildar-Kanungo - Patwari

Tehsils or Talukas—under tehsildars, kanungos: resolve conflicts, supervise the work and land assessment and revenue collection by lekhpals or patwaris.

Tehsildars—hears land and property disputes; supervises work of Patwaris overseeing proper maintenance of land records and revenue collection; ensures farmers get copy of land records and students get caste certificates.

Kanungo and Circle Revenue Officer-supervise Patwaris; maintain a register of harvest inspections called Khasra record; numbering all pieces of land in village.

Disputes about land-generally settled by Sarpanch or Patwari/Lekhpal/ Karamchari who is the land record officer: maintains record of crops grown every year; updates land ownership records; keeps government informed of this and any disasters affecting crops.