LESSON PLAN – 12

TOPIC - LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN INDIA

Instructional Objectives

After the instruction are over, learner will be able to
(i) Explain the meaning of local Govt. in India.
(ii) Describe the types of rural local Govt.
(iii) Describe the types of urban local Govt.
Discriminate among the rural and urban local Govt.

Entry Behaviour:
It is assumed the students know about the political system of India

Instructional Aids:
(i) Transparency showing types of local Govt. in India
(ii) Black board, chalk, cluster and pointer etc.

Content Sequence

i) **Meaning of Local Govt.**:
   Local Govt. which are nearest to the people can perhaps look after their welfare and development activities in the best possible manner.

ii) **Types of rural local Govt.**:
   The types of local Govt.
   (i) The Gram Panchayat
   (ii) Block Samiti
   (iii) Zila Parishad
   (iv) Gram Sabha
   (v) Nyayat Panchayats

iii) **Urban Local Govt.**:
   The types of urban local Govt. as follows:
   (i) Municipal Corporation
   (ii) Municipal Committee
   (iii) Town Area Committees
   (iv) Notified Area Committees
   (v) Cantonment Boarder
   (vi) Improvement Trust
   (vii) Part Trusts

Graphic Organizer

Content Sequence (O1)

Teacher tells the students. “Today, we will learn about local Govt. in India.

Teacher asks students.
“Who is head of the family?”
“What is the role of Head of family?”
“Who solves the problems of villages and cities?”
Students respond
Teacher explains

LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN INDIA

“Who controls your city?”
Ours is a vast country. Most of its people live in villages or in small towns. These are often quite far from state capitals and district headquarters. Therefore, in addition to the control and State Governments, there is also a level of government which is much closer to the people living in towns and villages. This level of government is known as local self-government. By local government we mean those rural and urban institutions which administer the local affairs of a particular locality. Local self-governments which are nearest to the people can perhaps look after their welfare and development activities in the best possible manner.

With a view of ensuring greater efficiency in the proper discharge of their functions, it is essential that a demarcation of functions between the Central Government and local bodies is made. The importance of local self government is illustrated as follows:

(i) The matters of local interest like water supply, the cleaning and lighting of streets, the maintenance of proper drainage system is better understood by the local residents.
(ii) The knowledge gained in running the administration of local affairs proves to be training ground for self-govt.
(iii) The administration of local affairs is handed over to local bodies because the administration of the whole country by the government is not desirable.
(iv) Local functions are performed by the local bodies in consideration of economy.

Teacher asks students
“What do you mean by local Govt.?”
“What is the importance of local Govt.?”

Student respond
Confirmation/corrective of feedback is provided as and when required.

**Content sequence (Oa)**
Teacher tells students.
“Next, we will learn about rural types of self good.

Teacher asks student
“Who solves the problems of villages?
“How many types of rural local good are there?”

Student respond
Teacher explain
**Rural local self Govt.**

Local Govt. who works for the development of villages is known as Panchayati Raj. With the help of Panchayat Raj, the villagers can solve most of their local problems themselves. “Panchayati Raj” was suggested by Balwant Rai Mehta Committee. The report of this Committee was accepted on 12 January, 1958.

Panchayati Raj works in our country at three different stages. It is therefore called the three for system. They should be called the Panchayat at
LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

That institution which is consisted to look into local problems and to provide basic amenities to the people of a village or a town or a city.

TYPES OF LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

RURAL AREAS

URBAN AREAS

GRAM SABHA
GRAM PANCHAYAT
ZILA PARISHAD
PANCHAYAT SAMITI

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION
NAGAR COUNCIL
TOWN AREA COMMITTEE
IMPROVEMENT TRUST
NOTIFIED AREA COMMITTEE
CANTONMENT BOARD
PORT TRUST
the village level. The Panchayat Samiti at the Development Block level and
the Zila Parishad at the district level.

1. **The Gram Panchayat**: The gram Panchayat is the first link of the
   Panchayat Raj. Our member is Sarpanch and other members are called
   Panches.

2. **Panchayat Samiti/Block Samiti**: The Block Samiti is the middle
   link of the Panchayati Raj. It acts as a link between Zila Parishad and
   village Panchayat.

3. **Zila Parishad**: The Zila Parishad is the highest local body is the Rural
   Self Government Consists Deputy Commissioner of the district.

   All the village level there is also a Sabha that is known as Gram
   Sabha.

**The Nyaya Panchayats**: In certain states, the Nyaya Panchayats have been
established in rural areas. There is one Nyaya Panchayat for 3-4 villages. No
person can be a member of both the Panchayat Samiti and Nyaya Panchayat.

Teacher asks students
   “How many types of rural local Govt. are there ?
   “What do you mean by Gram Panchayat ?
   “What is Gram Sabha ?

Student respond
Confirmation and corrective feedback is provided as and when required.

**Content Sequence** (OiH) Teacher tells students next, we will learn about
urban types of do local Govt.

Teacher asks the students.
- Who solves the problems of cities ?
- How many types of urban local govt. are in India.

Students respond

Teacher explains

2. **Urban Local Self-Government**

   Like the rural local self government, there is a galaxy of urban local self
governments depending upon the size and the nature of the urban areas which
they have to serve. The chief among them the following Municipal
Corporations, Municipal Committees, Town are committees, notified area
committees, containment boards and the port trust.

1. **Municipal Corporation**: All in big cities like Bombay, Madras,
   Calcutta, Patna etc. have corporations, The general council if formed by
   the members, known as councillors, who are elected by all voters of the
city.

2. **Municipal Committee**: Municipal Committee are meant for small
   cities and towns. The general body of the Municipal Committee is
   composed of members called councillors who are elected by the voters.

3. **Town Area Committees**: Town Area Committee have been setup is
town having population between 1000-20000. This committee looks
after the work of education, medical care, construction, supply of
drinking water etc.
(4) **Notified Area Committees:** Small towns with population between 5000-10000 have notified area committees. Most of the members of this committee are elected by the local residents, but some are also nominated by the State Govt. Their functions very much resemble that of a Municipality.

(5) **Contonment Boards:** Contonment Board are constituted in areas where army personnel are stationed. Generally, half the members of the board are elected while the other half are nominated.

(6) **Improvement Trusts:** Improvement trusts are established in big cities to plan them in a proper way. They formulate rules for the constructions of buildings, shopping centres, roads, bridges etc., keeping in mind the health and general welfare of the residents of the area.

(7) **Port Trusts:** Port Trusts have been set up in different ports like Mumbai, Cochin, Chennai (Madras), Vishakhapatnam, Calcutta etc. to look after the civic amenities and welfare services of the people living in those areas. Moreover, special care is also taken for cleanliness and lighting of the port area for the benefit of the passengers and smooth transport of import and export goods.

Teacher asks the students

"How many types of urban local Govt. are there?"

"What is Municipal Committee?"

"What do you mean by improvement trusts?"

Students respond

Confirmation corrective

Feedback is provided as and when required.