2. Local Self Government

1. Which country has large landmass?
   India

2. Where do people live in India?
   Villages, towns and cities

3. Why is central and state government not able to solve the problems of people in our country?
   It’s because India is a vast country with a large population.

4. Why is local self government formed in India?
   It is formed in India to serve every nook and corner of the country.

5. What is the specialty of Tamil Nadu?
   It has fascinating and meaningful names of the villages and it also has names and places of history. Example Gangaikondacholapuram, Malaiyadikuruchi, Cheranmadevi etc
6. Where are the names of panchayat president, vice president and the ears members written?

In a board at the panchayat union office of village.

7. Who introduced local self government in India?

Lord Ripon

8. What is village panchayat?

The local body of the villages is called as village panchayat

9. How are presidents, ward members and councilors of village panchayat elected?

They are elected by people through elections

10. What is the period of presidents, ward members and councilors of village panchayat?

Period of five years

11. Name some functions of village panchayat?

Laying village roads, drinking water supply, laying drainage system, maintaining street lights, construction of small bridges, sanctioning the construction of the
houses, maintain village libraries, construction of group houses and maintaining and establishing recreation centers and playground.

12. How do the government get fund for providing its function?

Through tax that is paid by people like house tax, professional tax, property tax.

13. Name some revenue of government?

House tax, professional tax, tax from shops, fee from drinking water connections and water tax and a share of the land revenue, one part of share from the land registration fee.

14. What are the financial assistants provided by government to local governments?

Funds, subsidiaries and grants through District Rural Development Authority.

15. Who controls the Panchayat unions?

District Rural Development agencies

16. Who controls the District Rural Development agencies?

District administration

17. Who implement the programmes and plans in local government?
District collector, programme officer and the block development officers.

18. What is district panchayat?

Each district has its district panchayat for controlling the functions in district

19. What is the election ratio in district panchayat?

1: 50,000

20. What is the period of the elected candidates in panchayat elections?

Five years

21. What is the function of District panchayat?

To provide suggestions to the government regarding the development work and improvements of the roads and transport carried out by the village panchayats and panchayat unions within districts.

22. Who is the president of District planning committee?

President of District panchayat

23. What is the important function of District planning committee?

To draft a development plan for the whole districts
24. What is town panchayat?

Villages which have more than 10,000 of population are upgraded as town panchayat.

25. What is municipality?

Area which have population more than one lakh.

26. Who is the Municipal Commissioner?

Administrative Officer.

27. What is corporation?

City which has a large population, big infrastructure and important government office is called as corporation.

28. Who is Mayor?

Chairperson of corporation.

29. What is the period of mayor?

5 years.

30. Who is commissioner?
The administrative officer of the corporation is the commissioner.