

Key Notes

Chapter – 06 Political Science

Rural Administration

- India is a vast country with a vast land area.
- There are more than six lakh village in India.
- It is not provide basic necessities like water, electricity and roads to all these villages.
- To keep villages on track, it is necessary to maintain law and oarder in villages and keep a record of its land and revenue. This is the task of rural administration.
- **Dispute: Police Station**
 - (i) In case of a dispute, in an area people go to the police station.
 - (ii) A particular police station works for a particular area and all people living in that area are to report any crime, theft, accident or injury, etc. in their own police station.
 - (iii) In a dispute when a person files a report in the police station it is called First Information Report (FIR).
- **Maintenance of Land Records**
 - (i) The village Patwari keeps a record of the land areas kept by people.
 - (ii) A Patwari deals with measuring land and maintaining the land records belonging to different villages.
 - (iii) The village Patwari is also responsible for the collection of land revenue from the village.
 - (iv) The Patwari is assisted by other officers.
- **Rural Administration: How does it Work Efficiently:**
 - (i) India is divided into states and union territories. These territories are in turn divided into districts.
 - (ii) In order to run the administration, the district comprises of adjacent villages and towns. The district headquarters are locted at a central place. The revenue department manages all work related to land.
 - (iii) The district collector is the head of the revenue department. Tehsildar, Naib tehsildar, etc. assist him in his work.
- **Hindu Law (Hindu Succession Amendment Act 2005)**
 - (i) In ancient times only sons got a share in their father's property.
 - (ii) After the Hindu Succession Amendment Act 2005 women are entitled to an equal share in their father's property.