

We already know that for administrative relief, our government is divided into three parts - Central government, State government and Local self government. These three parts form the three tier system of the Indian government, with Central government at its apex.

Local self government is found in rural as well as in urban areas. In rural areas, it governs through the Panchayati Raj System whereas in urban areas, through the Municipal Corporation, Municipal Councils and the Nagar Panchayats.

Municipal Corporation is found in big large urban areas. It carries out its functions through well organised divisions or departments. For example - Water supply, Education department etc. The members of the Corporation are elected through secret ballot. A fixed tenure of 5 years has been provided in the Constitution (74th Amendment Act), 1992. However, the Corporation can be dissolved before the expiry of its term followed by a re-election. A Municipal Corporation comprises the General Council (whose members are directly elected), the Mayor, the Standing Committees and the Municipal Commissioner. Municipal Commissioner is the chief executive of the Corporation. He controls the administration of the Corporation, implements the projects laid down by the General Council and prepares the financial budgets. Municipal Corporation deals with all the matters related to the city. Its functions are categorised into two parts - Compulsory or Obligatory functions which includes sanitation, health facilities, providing education, ensuring safe water supply etc. and Discretionary or Optional functions which include the organisation of fairs, functions etc, construction and maintenance of libraries, museums etc.

Municipal Committee is set up for smaller towns. They are also known as Municipal Boards & Municipalities. It has three wings - General Body, Chairman/President, Chief Executive Officer or the Secretary. It has ~~the~~ a fixed term of 5 years. The head of a Municipal Committee is a chairman/President. His functions are same as that of a Mayor, who is the head of the Municipal Corporation.

Apart from this, <sup>Corporation</sup> Municipal Committee and ~~Commissioner~~, we have a Deputy Commissioner. He is the highest officer in a district for the purpose of revenue collection and hence, is also known as District collector. He is appointed by the state government and is the ~~highest~~ highly trained officer in all aspects of administration and management of local affairs. He is the head of the district administration, which functions ~~under~~ <sup>as</sup> local government. Other officers include the Tehsildar, Naib Tehsildar, Kanungos, Lekhpal or Patwari.



It was 18<sup>th</sup> century. Dramatic changes were observed in the European countries. These changes changed the outlook and views of the Europeans forever. It was a setback for the Age of Faith. It was the golden era for the development of Science. The period, was the era of Renaissance.

Renaissance soon led to Reformation, which shook the foundation of the Roman Catholic Church. People were now free from the influence of Pope. Experimentation and <sup>observation</sup> ~~reasoning~~ were now the basis of their ~~thought~~ reasoning, rather than blind faith. Slowly, for the sake of easy production of goods, machines were developed. Machines revolutionized the ~~to~~ human world, leading to Industrial revolution.

(definition)

Industrial Revolution originated in England. There were many reasons for this. ~~First~~ England had acquired a vast colonial empire from which she could obtain natural resources or raw materials. These colonies also served as a market to sell their finished products. There was a steady supply of labour and the transport system ~~was~~ <sup>was</sup> fully developed. Besides, now the English people were free from the influence of church, due to Renaissance. The discovery of the steam engine by James Watt made steam, a source of power; facilitating Industrial Revolution.

However, Industrial revolution gave the rise to Capitalism, an economic system which gave power to the factory owners; better termed as capitalists. The capitalists rose to a powerful position in the society. Capitalism rose primarily due to the Industrial Revolution, hence, all those causes which facilitated Industrial revolution, facilitated the rise of Capitalism as well. But, it was an evil system which caused

some serious unrest in the society. The workers, <sup>who</sup> which formed the major working class were exploited and were denied basic rights. They had to work for very long hours without any rest. They were also not given proper wages. The workers had to work in hard conditions, and often they met with fatal accidents. The clock ruled life in the mills, causing a lot of stress among the workers.

To counter the evil effects of Capitalism, Socialism was born. It advocated the formation of a just society where the means of production are not owned by capitalists but by the community, in order that all may share more fairly in the wealth produced. It fought for the rights of working class. Karl Marx was one of its chief propagators. He wrote Das Kapital and Communist Manifesto. He fought for the cause of Working class. Eventually, socialism would give way to communism, i.e., a classless, stateless system based on common ownership and free access and maximum freedom to individuals to develop their own capacities and talents. The present society sees an equal balance between capitalism & socialism. (1)