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**SOCIAL STUDIES**

**GRADE: 6 DATE: 2.3.21**

 **7. DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION**

**I.ANSWER THE FOLLOWING**

**1. What is the role of the district collector regarding the maintenance of law and order?**

**The district collector or the district magistrate is in charge of the administration of a district. He/she is the member of the Indian Administrative Service (IAS). He/she plays an important role in maintaining peace and order in the district and also passes orders to check the lawlessness and rioting in a district**

**2. Why is maintenance of land records important?**

**The most important responsibility of district administration is the maintenance of land records. It is important for the following reasons:**

* **It helps in determining the rightful owner of a land.**
* **It enables the farmers to easily secure loans from banks.**

**3. What civic amenities does the district administration provide for?**

**The facilities that the government provides to the common people are known as the civic amenities. The district administration provides for the following amenities:**

* **Healthcare facilities**
* **Education facilities**
* **Maintenance of roads**
* **Proper supply of water**
* **Building of infrastructure**

**4. How does the district administration help during emergency situations?**

**Emergency situations like natural disasters can arise anytime. It is the responsibility of the district administration to deal with such situations. When emergencies like flood, famine, fire, epidemic or earthquake occur in a district, the administration ensures that certain facilities for relief like food, water and shelter are readily provided to the victims.**

**5. List the main functions of the district administration.**

**The most important unit of administration at the grass-roots level is a district. The district collector or district magistrate is a member of the Indian Administrative Services (IAS) and is in charge of the administration of a district. The main functions of the district administration are as follows:**

* **Maintaining law and order in the district**
* **Providing relief work in case of emergencies like flood and famine**
* **Maintenance of land records and revenue collection**
* **Providing civic amenities and monitoring the overall development process**
* **Supervision of the working of the Panchayati Raj System.**

**6. Who is the main official responsible for revenue collection? How do the Kanungo and Lekhpal help him?**

**Revenue collection is essential for the functioning of the government. The main officer responsible for this task is the sub-divisional officer. He/she acts as a link between the district magistrate and *Tehsildar*in the revenue matters. The *Tehsildar* is responsible for revenue collection at the *Tehsil*level. He is assisted by *Naib-Tehsildar*, *Lekhpal* and *Kanungo*. The *Kanungo*and *Lekhpal* are responsible for maintaining land records at the village level. The maintenance of land records help in determining the ownership of a land. They also assist in the work of revenue collection.**

**7. What is the difference between the civil and criminal courts? Who is incharge of these courts?**

**The differences between the civil and criminal courts are mentioned in the following table:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Civil Courts** | **Criminal Courts** |
| **Civil cases are tried in these courts.** | **Criminal cases are tried in these courts.** |
| **Civil courts deal with matters related to money, debts, property, divorce, etc.** | **Criminal courts deal with matters related to murder, robbery, assault, dacoity, etc.** |
| **Civil court judges cannot imprison or give capital punishment to the guilty.** | **Criminal court judges have the power to send the guilty to jail or give capital punishment .** |

 **The in charge of the criminal court is the sessions judge, while the district judge or additional district judge is in charge of the civil court.**

**8. What are the powers of the Sessions Judge and Chief Judicial Magistrate in a Sessions Court?**

**In a district, criminal cases like murder, robbery, assault and dacoity are tried by the sessions court. It hears the case and delivers judgements immediately after the completion of arguments.

The sessions judge is the highest authority in a district in criminal cases. The powers of the sessions judge are as follows:

1. Serious criminal cases such as murder and dacoity are tried by the sessions judge.
2. He/she may impose any punishment such as imprisonment and death sentence.

The lower courts to the sessions court are headed by the chief judicial magistrate. The powers of the chief judicial magistrate are as follows:
1. He/she exercises the power of chief judicial magistrate of first class.
2. He/she can sentence imprisonment up to 7 years and can also impose fine.**

**HOTS**

**9. Mohan and Ishwar are neighbours. They have a dispute over a piece of land. Both claim that the land belongs to them. How do you think this problem can be solved?**

**Mohan and Ishwar's dispute is over a piece of land. It can be best solved in a systematic and legal manner by taking the case to court. As it is a dispute over land and not a criminal act, this case will be filed in a civil court. The highest court for civil cases in a district is under the charge of district judge. If the applicant is not satisfied with the decision of the court, then he can appeal in the high court, which is the highest court in the state and thereafter, the Supreme Court.**