



**INSTITUTE
OF DISTANCE
EDUCATION** **IDE**
Rajiv Gandhi University

(Formerly Centre for Distance Education)
Rajiv Gandhi University
Rono Hills, Doimukh

ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE FORMAT

Name : Mr./Ms [✓] RUINEM REKHUNG.

ENR*/ Roll No. : 20DE15018

Class : Ba 3rd year

Subject : Local Self Govt In India

Paper : IV

Marked Obtained : _____

Instruction:

The assignments are to be written neatly in his/her own handwriting. Every candidate must submit completed assignment booklets within the specified date. It is one of the essential components of examination. The students are supposed to obtain minimum 40% percentage of marks in assignment as per University rules.

In case one is not able to submit assignment she/he will be automatically declared absent and ineligible.

The learners can collect their assignment within the specified from the respective Study Centres.

(N.B.: ERN* - Enrolment Number)

Q1, Discuss the nature and scope of Local Self Governments in a democracy.

Ans: Local self-government implies the transference of the power to rule to the lowest rungs of the political order. It is a form of democratic decentralization where the participation of even the grass root level of the society is ensured in the process of administration. Local government is an integral part of the three-tier system of government in our union (central) government and the state governments. Local government is at the bottom of a pyramid of governmental institutions with the national government at the top and the intermediate government, i.e. the state government occupying the middle range. Local government operates both in urban and rural areas and is therefore designated as urban local government and rural local government, respectively. The former manifests itself in urban local governments institutions such as municipal corporations municipal committees, nagar panchayats and the latter in rural. Powers given to local authorities shall normally be full and exclusive. They may not be under

mined or limited by another, central or regional, authority except as provided by the law.

The basic powers and responsibilities of local authorities shall be prescribed by the constitution or by statute. However, this provision shall not prevent the attribution to local authorities of powers and responsibilities for specific purposes in accordance with the law.

Where powers are delegated to them by a central or regional authority, local authorities shall, insofar as possible, be allowed discretion in adapting their exercise to local conditions.

Local authorities shall be consulted, insofar as possible, in due time and in an appropriate way in the planning and decision-making processes for all matters which concern them directly.

It will be a really radical Secretary of State who follows up and delivers all those enabling powers and constitutional safeguards to locally accountable elected councils. It will be a really successful Secretary of State who cuts out the duplication and waste of multiple agencies trying to coordinate with one another while being accountable to different stakeholders.

tasks and organisations at regional, national and continental level. Public responsibilities shall generally be exercised, in preference, by those authorities which are closest to the citizen. Allocation of responsibility to another authority should weight up the extent and nature of the task and requirements of efficiency and economy.

Local authorities shall, within the limits of the law have full discretion to exercise their initiative with regard to any matter which is not excluded from their competence nor assigned to any other authority.

If the new coalition Government is serious about thinking the unthinkable in respect of the role and size of the State with a view to putting the country's finances to right then does it not need to consider rethinking the role of local government? And if the UK Government becomes (again) the proponent of subsidiarity, in terms of bringing decisions made within the European Union back to the UK, does it ~~not~~ not need to consider what is being done at national level that ought to be done at a local level.

Not many of us in local government can now recall the co-ordination of local services - that built and



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ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE FORMAT

Name : Mr./Ms. WIGAN MOSSANG

ENR*/ Roll No. : 20DE15025

Class : B.A 3rd YEAR

Subject : POLITICAL SCIENCE

Paper : IV

Marked Obtained : _____

Instruction:

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(N.B.: ERN* - Enrolment Number)

1 Discuss the types of Urban Local self Government in India.

Ans Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) are small local bodies that administer or governs a city or a town of specified population. Urban Local Bodies are vested with a long list of functions delegated to them by the state governments. These functions broadly relate to public health welfare, regulatory functions, public safety, public infrastructure works, and development activities.

There are several types of urban local bodies in India such as Municipal Corporation, Municipality, Notified Area Committee, Town Area Committee, Special Purpose Agency, Township, Port Trust, Cantonment Board etc.

The main source of revenues of ULBs are as follows.

- (1) Collection from tax and non-tax source as assigned to them under Assam Municipal Act 1956.

- (ii) Devolution of shared taxes and duties as per recommendation of State Finance Commission.
- (iii) Grants-in-aid from the Government of Assam
- (iv) Grants-in-aid from the Government of India under centrally sponsored schemes.
- (v) Share of State Govt. of Assam against centrally sponsored schemes of Govt. of India.
- (vi) Award of ~~Central~~ Finance Commission Grant GOI.

2 Discuss the structure powers and functions of Panchayat Samiti.

Ans The State Government may by notification in the Official Gazette declare any local area within the same district to be a block and for every block declared as such there shall be a Panchayat Samiti having jurisdiction save as otherwise of the provided in this Act, over the entire block excluding such portions of the block as are included in a Municipality or a Cantonment board constituted under any law for the time being in force. Provided that a Panchayat Samiti may have its office in any area comprised within the excluded portion of the Panchayat Samiti. Every Panchayat Samiti shall by the name notified in the Official Gazette be a body corporate having perpetual succession and common seal and shall subject to any restrictions and conditions



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ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE FORMAT

Name : Mr./Ms LIMON KOCHONG

ENR*/ Roll No. : 20DE15602

Class : BA 3rd YEAR

Subject : POLITICAL SCIENCE

Paper : LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT IN INDIA (IV)

Marked Obtained : _____

Instruction:

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(N.B.: ERN* - Enrolment Number)

Q-1

Discuss the nature and scope of Local Self Governments in a democracy?

Ans.

Local self Government means the Government which manages services and amenities in our villages, town and cities with focus on local problems. The residents in towns, villages and rural settlements are the hosts in their own home. People elect local councils and their heads authorising them to solve the most important issues.

The essence of the reform is to empower the residents of towns, villages, rural settlements to independently solve all these issues.

The nature of self governments:-

- ① It is a form of democratic decentralization where the participation of even the grass root level of the society is

ensured in the process of administration.

② It is an integral part of the three-tier system of government in our country - the other two lines being union (central) government and the state governments.

③ Local self government operates both in urban and rural areas and is therefore designated as urban local government and rural local government.

④. The former manifests itself in institutions such as municipal corporations, municipal committees, nagar Panchayats; and the latter in rural.

The scope of local self governments -

- ① Local authorities shall, within the limits of the law, have full discretion to exercise their initiative with regard to any matter which is not excluded from their competence nor assigned to any other authority.
- ② Powers given to local authorities shall normally be full and exclusive. They may not be undermined or limited by another, central or regional, authority - except as provided by the law.
- ③. where powers are delegated to them by a central or regional authority, local authorities shall, in so far as possible, be allowed discretion in adapting their exercise to local conditions.



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ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE FORMAT

Name : Mr./Ms. LUBA MOSSANG

ERN*/Roll No. : 20DE15003

Class : BA Third Year

Subject : LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT IN INDIA

Paper : IV

Marked Obtained : _____

Instruction :

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(N.B.: ERN*- Enrolment Number)

Q1. Discuss the nature and scope of local self governments in a democracy.

Ans: Local government in India refers to government jurisdictions below the level of the state. India is a federal republic with three spheres of government: Central, State and local. The 73rd and 74th Constitutional amendments give recognition and protection to local governments and in addition each state has its own local government legislation. Since 1992, local government in India takes place in two very distinct forms. Urban localities, covered in the 74th amendment to the constitution, have Nagar Palikas but derive their powers from the individual state government, while the powers of rural localities have been formalized under the Panchayati raj system.

Within the administrative setup of India, the democratically elected local governance bodies are called the "Municipalities" in urban areas and the "Panchayati Raj institutions" simply called the "Panchayats" in rural areas. There

are 3 types of municipalities based on the population, Municipal Corporation with more than 1 million population, Municipal Councils with more than 25000 and less than 1 million population, and Municipal Committee Nagar Panchayat with more than 10000 and less than 25000 population. PAs in rural areas have 3 hierarchies of Panchayats, Gram Panchayats at village level, mandal or block Panchayats at block level, and Zilla Panchayats at district level.

* Panchayats cover about 96% of India's more than 5.8 lakh (580,000) villages and nearly 99.6% of the rural population as of 2020, there were about 3 million elected representatives at all levels of the Panchayat, nearly 1.3 million are women. These members represent more than 2.4 lakh (240,000) gram Panchayats, about over 6,672 were Panchayats cover about 96% of India's more than 5.8 lakh (580,000) villages and nearly 99.6% of the rural population. As of 2020, there were about 3 million elected.

Representatives at all women levels of the Panchayat
nearly 1.3 million are women. These members represent
more than 500 Zila Panchayats at district level.
Following the 2013 local election, 37.1% of
Councilors were women, and in 2015/16 local
governmental expenditure was 16.3% of total govern-
ment expenditure.



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ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE FORMAT

Name : Mr./Ms NYAKNEM MOSSANG

ENR*/ Roll No. : 20DE15006

Class : B.A. 3rd YEAR

Subject : POLITICAL SCIENCE

Paper : Local Self Government in India - IV

Marked Obtained : _____

Instruction:

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Q1. Discuss the role and relevance of the Local Self Governments in a democracy.

Ans :- The Role of Local Self-Government in a Democracy.

In India the term "Local Self-Government" is frequently used in preference to "local government" which is the term used in most countries. One chief reason for the difference is that under the British rule in India, prior to the Government of India Act of 1935, "Local Government" meant provincial governments. Besides, anything resembling 'Self-government' was first introduced in the local bodies before it was applied on a provincial or national scale. Madhya Pradesh today uses the term 'local government'.

Importance of Local Self-Government:

The English theory and practice of local self-government on which a good part of Indian local self-government is based holds that local self-government is the proper training ground for national self-government.

P.T.O.

John J. Clance who is a well-known authority in the field writes: "It is, after all, the local government of the country which is the basis of all our principles of freedom and justice. From it has developed the Mother of Parliaments, the pride of our empire, and the example to the nations and states." Lord Bryce, an earlier political writer of great renown, observes: "The best school for democracy and the best guarantee for its success is the ~~pride~~ practice of local self-government."

✓ It is generally conceded that if a people can make local self-government a success, they can reasonably be expected to make national self-government a success too. It is the nursery and training ground of democracy. The problems with which a local body deals are comparatively simpler than those of a national government, and cover a narrower range. Because of their comparatively easy manageability, a

P.T.O.

Politically and civically inclined Person can first win his spurs in the field of local government. Moreover, mistakes made here, while serious, may not be of the same consequence as mistakes made by a State or national government. They are more easily capable of detection and correction because of the intimacy of the government to the local people and the fairly high degree of State. ~~Control exercised from~~