

Chapter 6. Ruler Administration

Very Short Q&A:

Q1: When do you think a farmer requires a copy of the land record?

Ans: When he wants a loan from the bank to dig a well in his land.

Q2: What is the purpose of Ration cards?

Ans: Purchasing the goods at subsidized prices.

Q3: State the main function of Patwari.

Ans: Measuring land and keeping land records is the main work of the Patwari.

Q4: What was being denied to women before the introduction of the Hindu Succession Amendment Act?

Ans: Agricultural land

Q5: The new law has given the daughter's the right to own a share from her father's property. True/False

Ans: True

Q6: What are 'Fair price shops'?

Ans: Ration Shop, only people below poverty line are eligible to buy things from the ration shop.

Q7: What is 'Tehsil'?

Ans: Sub-division of a district.

Q8: What do you mean by 'bund'?

Ans: Small boundary

Q9: In the police department S.H.O stands for _____.

Ans: Station House Officer

Q10: Who is the head of the tehsildars (revenue officers)?

Ans: District Collector

Q11: What is the full form of S.H.O.?

Ans: Station House Officer

Q12: Who maintains and updates the records of a group of villages?

Ans: Patwari

Q13: The law under which women enjoys equal share in property is _____.

Ans: Hindu Succession Amendment Act, 2005.

Q14: Where is the office of Tehsildars located?

Ans: The Tehsildar office is located where land disputes are heard, so that one can easily approach them.

Q15: Panchayat has a tenure of _____ years.

Ans: 5 years

Q16: What are the other names of Patwari?

Ans: Lekhpal, Patwari, Kanungo, Karachari and Village Officer.

Q17: Is it important for the landowners to keep the record of their land? If yes, then Why?

Ans: Yes, records helps them in case of land dispute.

Q18: Which records provides information about the farmers' land area?

Ans: Khasra record of Patwari

Q19: The Hindu Succession Amendment Act was introduced in the year _____.

Ans: 2005

Q20: The record that identifies, which plot of land is owned by whom is termed as _____

Ans: Khasra

Q21: Who is incharge of a police station in an area?

Ans: The incharge of a police station is the Station House Officer or S.H.O.

Q22: Who is the administrative head of the district?

Ans: The administrative head of the district is the District Collector. Ever since the creation of the post in 1772, the District Collector continues to be the administrative head of district administration.

Q23: What is the "Khasra Record"?

Ans: The Khasra record consists of a plotwise description of ownership, area, classification, share of ownership, and the status thereof. it identifies which plot of land is owned by whom.

Q24: Can farmers get a copy of their land records? If yes, how?

Ans: Farmers often require a copy of their land's record together with map of their land. They have a right to this information. They can get the information from the district office or the panchayat office. They may have to pay small fees for this.

Q25: What is a khasra number?

Ans: This is the number used for land which is owned by an individual villager or a village community.

Q26: 'Chowkidar' in a village keeps birth and death record and also works as a messenger between people and gram Panchayat. True/False

Ans: True

Q27: Every police station has an _____ that comes under its control.

Ans: Area

Q28: Ration cards are used for purchasing goods at _____ prices.

Ans: Subsidized

Q29: Who maintains the report about the farmers of his village?

Ans: Patwari

Q30: Hindu Succession Amendment Act, 2005 is related to what?

Ans: All the members (sons or daughters) in a family get an equal share in the family's property.

Q31: What is the main issue of Hindu Succession Amendment Act 2005?

Ans: Women's share in the family's agricultural land.

Q32: How is ration distributed to people?

Ans: The ration is distributed to the people through a chain of shops called ration shops all over the country.

Q33: Who keeps the Khasra records in the village?

Ans: Patwari

Q34: What are the needs of the village people?

Ans: The village people need water facilities, electricity, road connections, hospitals and schools etc.

Q35: What is meant by rural administration?

Ans: Rural Administration is administering villages like, Panchayat Boards.

Q36: What is the work of the police?

Ans: The police register the case in the police station. People submit their complaint in writing to the SHO in the police station. The SHO sends a constable to investigate the incident.

Q37: Why do the farmers need a copy of their land records?

Ans: The records is necessary if a farmer wants to buy a plot of land from another, to sell his produce to another, to get loan from the bank to dig a well on his land, to purchase fertilizers for his field and to divide his property among his children.

Q38: Panchayat has tenure of 5 years but can be dissolved earlier by the state government. True/False.

Ans: True

Q39: How many villages are there in India?

Ans: Approx. 6 lakhs

Q40: In which year The Hindu Succession Amendment Act was introduced?

Ans: 2005

Q41: What do you mean by public distribution system?

Ans: The food provided by Government at highly subsidized rates to poor people

Q42: _____ is the principal Revenue Officer in the district.

Ans: Collector

Q43: Tehsildars hear disputes of various kinds including land disputes. True/false

Ans: True

Short Q&A:

Q1: What is the "Minimum Needs Programmes"?

Ans: The Minimum Needs Programme was introduced in the first year of the Fifth Five Year Plan. The objective of the Programme was to set up a network of basic services and facilities of social consumption in all the areas upto nationally-accepted norms, within a particular time-frame. The programme is intended to assist in raising living standards and in reducing the regional disparities in development. The basic needs of the people accredited for this programme are elementary education, adult education, rural health, rural roads, rural electrification, rural housing, environmental improvement of urban slums and nutrition.

Q2: What attributes are required for the police to carry out their jobs effectively?

Ans: Courage, confidence, sympathy for victims of crime and weaker sections, capacity to withstand extended working hours, stress management, respect for law, and cool

temperament are some of the attitudes needed by the police officers to carry out their jobs effectively.

Q3: What was the objective of the "Minimum Needs Programmes"?

Ans: The objective of the Programme was to set up a network of basic services and facilities of social consumption in all the areas upto nationally-accepted norms, within a particular time-frame.

Q4: List some of the responsibilities of the police.

Ans: The following are some of the responsibilities of police:-

- Maintaining the dignity of the individual by safeguarding his/her fundamental rights.
- Implement the law impartially.
- Investigating crimes and the arrest offenders.
- Maintaining a feeling of security in the community.
- Protection of weaker sections of the society.
- Helping in natural calamities, emergencies and disasters as the first responders.
- Retaining the effective working relations with every sub system of criminal justice system.

Q5: Explain the functions of a Patwari.

Ans: Patwari is responsible for a group of villages.

His major functions includes:-

- a. Maintaining and updating the records of the village.
- b. The land maps and the corresponding details are kept by the Patwari.
- c. Responsible for organizing the collection of land revenue.
- d. Report the serious calamities affecting the land or the crops and the severe outbreaks of diseases amongst men and animals.
- e. He must help the headman in revenue collection.
- f. He keeps up a diary and a work book. The entries should be made on the day on which the events come to the notice of the patwari.

Q6: Explain the revenue functions of the District Collector.

Ans: The Collector is the principal Revenue Officer and Head of the Revenue Administration in the district. He exercises appellate jurisdiction in revenue cases. The recovery of arrears of land revenue in respect of all Departments is the responsibility of the Collector.

Q7: What are the functions of the District Collector?

Ans: The main functions of the District Collector are as follows- Collector is in charge of law and order administration in the district. He/She performs the supervisory role over the Police Administration. He/She advises the Government on various aspects of law and order. He is the pivotal figure in carrying out the developmental programmes.

Q8: How technology can help the land record department?

Ans: In today's world technology such as computers, mapping software and GIS (geographic information system) software had done wonders to the land records department. The data is easily available to the people and is regularly updated.

Q9: Why are land records necessary for farmers in the villages?

Ans: There are several reasons for which land records are compulsory. Suppose a farmer wants to buy a plot or field, then he needs to authenticate it, this can be done through the land records. If a farmer wants a loan from the bank to dig a well in his land, he had to show the land records to prove that the land belongs to him. Moreover, these records are also essential for buying and selling of their properties. Last but not the least, if the farmer wants to divide his property among his children, then the land records are essential.

Q10: The Hindu Succession Amendment Act, 2005 rectify which types of inequalities?

Ans: The 2005 Act rectifies various gender inequalities persisting on several fronts such as agricultural land, Mitakshara joint family property, parental dwelling house, and certain widow's rights. In the new law sons, daughters and their mothers can get equal share in the land. This law benefitted a large number of women in achieving their property rights.

Q11: Discuss the problems faced by a Rural Police Station.

Ans: There are a numerous problems been faced by the working of the rural Police Stations like:-

lack of proper infrastructure, absence of essential minimum needs and facilities for the staff, lack of proper equipment, insufficient residential accommodation of the staff, absence of quicker modes of transportation and communication and lesser salaries.

Q12: When do you think farmers may require a copy of his land record?

Ans: Farmers may require a copy of his land records due to the following reasons:

- a. He/she wants to sell or buy the land.
- b. He/she wants loan from the bank: To dig tube well or buy tractor etc.
- c. When the farmer divides his property.

Q13: How do women benefit under the Hindu Succession Amendment Act -2005(the new law)?

Ans: According to this law, women in India can get a share in the family's agricultural land. The daughter is allotted the same share as is allotted to a son. The government passed this act to remove gender discriminatory provisions in the Hindu Succession Act of 1956.

Q14: How can the land records of the Patwari help in the mutation of a land?

Ans: The khasra record of the Patwari gives you information regarding the plot of land owned by the people. The Patwari is the kingpin in the land record system in the villages. On the Khasra map, one could see the exact shape and size of every field, every well and every large tree. Every field is numbered and the khasra records the name of the actual cultivator, the one who was in physical possession of the field.

Q15: Why it is necessary to register the FIR in the local area police station?

Ans: One has to register the FIR (First Information Report) in the police station that comes under their area. Every police station has an area that comes under its control. People living in that area can report the police about any theft, accident, injury etc. It is the duty of the police of that station to enquire, to investigate and take action on the cases within its area.

Q16: What are the functions of the Tehsildar?

Ans: Tehsildar of a district is assigned to check the seasonal conditions of crops and listen to the difficulties of the cultivators. He also tour the areas affected by the natural calamities like flood, drought, earthquake etc. and provide relief to the people. On his return from village tour, he prepares reports and recommends it to the government regarding the relief fund to the affected people. He is assisted by a Naib Tehsildar in his work.

Q17: How do women benefit under the new law of succession?

Ans: The new law of succession - Hindu succession Amendment Act, 2005. In the new law, sons, daughters and their mothers can get an equal share in the family property.

Q18: Is there any problem faced by Rural Police Station? If yes, what?

Ans: There are a numerous problems been faced by the working of the rural Police Stations like:-

lack of proper infrastructure, absence of essential minimum needs and facilities for the staff, lack of proper equipment, insufficient residential accommodation of the staff, absence

of quicker modes of transportation and communication and lesser salaries.

Q19: What are the objectives of the "Minimum Needs Programmes"?

Ans: The objective of the Programme was to set up a network of basic services and facilities of social consumption in all the areas upto nationally-accepted norms, within a particular time-frame.

Q20: Who is a Chowkidar?

Ans: 'Chowkidar' in a village keeps birth and death record and also works as a messenger between people and gram Panchayat or any government agency related with the welfare of the village.

Q21: Name the public services that are available in the villages of India?

Ans: The public services that are available in the villages of India are the milk society, the fair price shop, the bank, the police station, the agricultural society for seeds and fertilizers and the post office etc.

Q22: Why it is necessary to register the FIR in the local area police station?

Ans: One has to register the FIR (First Information Report) in the police station that comes under their area. Every police station has an area that comes under its control. People living in that area can report the police about any theft, accident, injury etc. It is the duty of the police of that station to enquire, to investigate and take action on the cases within its area.

Long Q&A:

Q1: How does the Hindu Succession Amendment Act, 2005 helped women in India to get equal share in the family property?

Ans: The Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005 is a landmark in the way to women empowerment. It came into force on 9th September 2005. The Act removes gender discriminatory provisions in the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 and gives equal rights in inheritance to daughters. This means daughter has the same right over the property as a son. The act states that daughters will have the same rights as sons to reside in or seek partition of the family house. Economically, it can improve women's security by giving them birth right in property. All this shows that daughters and sons are equally important members of the family.