

**RURAL ADMINISTRATION****Textbook Intext Questions**

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**1. If there is a theft in your house which police station would you go to register your complaint?**

**Sol.** We can go and register the complaint in police station which comes in the area of work.

**2. What was the dispute between Mohan and Raghu?**

**Sol.** Mohan and Raghu had adjacent plots of land, which were separated by a small boundary or bund. One morning Mohan noticed that Raghu had shifted the bund by a few feet. By doing so, he had managed to take over some of Mohan's land, and increased the size of his own field. This was the main dispute between them.

**3. Why was Mohan worried about picking a quarrel with Raghu?**

**Sol.** Raghu was an owner of several plots of land in the village and his uncle was also a Sarpanch of the village.

**4. Some people said Mohan should report the matter to the police and others said he should not. What were the arguments they gave?**

**Sol.** Some of others were doubtful if this was a good idea because they felt they would waste a lot of money and nothing would come out of it. Some people said that Raghu's family would have already contacted the police station.

After much discussion it was decided that Mohan would go to the police station along with some of the neighbours who had seen the incident.

**5. Show the above situation in the police station through a skit. Then talk about how you felt playing Mohan's role or that of the S.H.O or the neighbours. Could the S.H.O have handled the situation differently?**

**Sol.** The scene is in the Police station and Mohan complained to S.H.O.

**Mohan** : I wanted to give my complaint in writing.

**S.H.O.** : He rudely brushed him aside saying that he couldn't be bothered to waste his time writing down minor complaints and then investigating them.

**Mohan** : It may be petty case for you, but for me, it is the question of my land which has been used by neighbour Raghu. He shifted the bund of field by a few feet. I have a proof of patwari's records.

**S.H.O.** : I do not believe in this type of story and records of patwari.

**Mohan** : (He was not sure why his complaint was not being recorded?). He went and called his neighbours into the office.

**S.H.O.** : Who are they? Why have they come?

**Mohan** : (Showed his injuries).

**Neighbours** : We have been the witness, when Mohan was beaten by Raghu's people. (They spoke in chorus). We have given the first aid to Mohan. After that SHO agreed with the neighbours.

**S.H.O.** : Agreed to register the case. He asked Mohan to write down his complaint and also told people that we would send a constable the next day to investigate the incident.

For other part of this question students are advised to do yourself with the help of above answer.

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1. Find out the term used for the Patwari in your state.

**Sol.** The Patwari is known by different names in different states. In some states Patwari is called Lekhpal, Kanungo, Village officer or Karamchari, etc.

2. If you live in a rural area find out:

**How many villages does the Patwari of your area maintain land records of?**

**How do people in the village contact him/her?**

**Sol.** (i) The Patwari of our area maintains land records of several villages.

(ii) Patwari is a person who keeps all land records and he is also responsible for organizing the collection of land revenue from the farmers and providing information to the government about the crops grown in this area. This is done from the records that are kept, and this is why it's important for the Patwari to regularly update these.

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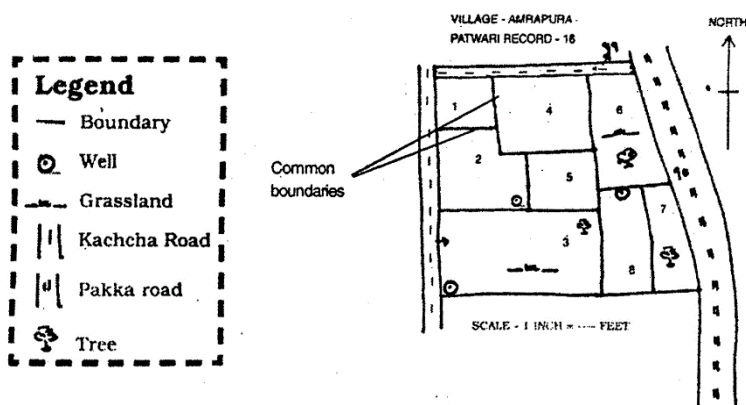
The Khasra record of the Patwari gives you information regarding the map given in NCERT Textbook (Page 52). It identifies which plot of land is owned by whom. Look at both the records and the map and answer the questions given below regarding Mohan and Raghu's land.

1. Who owns the land south of Mohan's field?

**Sol.** Raghu Ram.

2. Mark the common boundary between Mohan's and Raghu's lands.

**Sol.**



3. Who can use field no. 3?

**Sol.** Madhya Pradesh government can use field no. 3.

4. What information can one get for field no.2 and field no.3?

**Sol.** Field no. 2

The field belongs to Raghu Ram, son of Ratan Lal Village Amrapura. He is the owner of the land he land is not rented, it is used by the owner himself. The area of the land is 2.75 hectares. The second crop is grown in an area of 1.75 hectares, area not cultivated but left fallow is 0.25 hectares. There is a well in the field, which is in a working condition.

**Field no. 3**

This plot of land belongs to the Madhya Pradesh government. The area of plot is 6 hectares. It is a grassland. The land is not rented out. The land is used for grazing. Well is in working condition.

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1. Farmers often require a copy of their land's record together with a map, as shown in the previous illustration. They have a right to this information. They may have to pay a small fee for this. However, this information is not easily made available and farmers some-times have to face many problems to get it. In some states, records are now being computerized and also kept at the Panchayat office so that they are more easily available and regularly updated. When do you think farmers may require a copy of this records? Study the following situations and identify the cases in which these records would be necessary and why?

- (i) A farmer wants to buy a plot of land from another.

Sol. The farmer will be able to find the owner of the land, size of the land, etc.

- (ii) A farmer wants to sell her produce to another.

Sol. The farmer will not need the records because it is not related to land's records.

- (iii) A farmer wants a loan from the bank to dig a well in her land.

Sol. When a person (or farmer) takes a loan from the bank so as a security he/she has to mortgage his/her property to show the records of his, her ownership and the size of land.

- (iv) A farmer wants to purchase fertilizers for his field.

Sol. Not required.

- (v) A farmer wants to divide his property among his children.

Sol. At that time he required because he will give a copy of record to each child.

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5. Do the following exercise for your village/by visiting a nearby village or looking at your own area? List the public services in the village/area such as: the milk society, the fair price shop, the bank, the police station, the agricultural society for seeds and fertiliser, the post office or sub post office, the anganwadi, creche, government schools, health centre or government hospital etc. Collect information on three public services and discuss with your teacher how improvements can be made in their functioning. One example has been worked out.

Sol.

Public service	What did you notice about their work?	Area covered	What do they need to do in order to use the facility	Problems faced by those managing the service	Problems faced by people	Improvements that can be made

Fair price shop (ration shop)	The shop was open. Three people came. They all had yellow cards. They bought sugar and rice. Kerosene was not available.	This shop covers two villages.	You need a ration card. This has to be made at the tehsil office.	There is not enough supply of kerosene.	Rice is of very bad quality. We never get kerosene.	Improve quality of rice. Make kerosene available. The fair price shop should open every day.
Health centre	There is a long queue of the patients, but only few doctors are available.	Three villages	The patients card which has the information about disease, the prescription, medicines and the duration for which medicines has to be taken.	The patients can-not describe their problem properly.	The medicines are not available.	The rules should be strictly adhered by the staff.
Milk society	The people are distributing milk in the morning and evening.	One village	Carry money and a pot to carry milk.	There is no proper time for milk carrying van.	The people have to wait for a long time.	The milk van owner should be warned about the timings.

## Textbook Questions

**1. What is the work of the police?**

**Sol.** The police has to investigate and take action on the cases register within its area. Also provide safety to all the persons.

**2. List two things that the work of a Patwari includes.**

**Sol.** The two things that the work of a Patwari includes are:

- (i) To measure land and keep its record.
- (ii) To collect land revenue in a village.

**3. What is the work of a tehsildar?**

**Sol.** The Tehsildar is a land revenue officer at district level. He supervised the work of the Patwari and make sure that the land records are properly maintained and land revenue is collected.

**4. What issue is the poem trying to raise? Do you think this is an important issue? Why?**

**Sol.** The issue raised in the poem is that women are also eligible to take share of the property which is owned by her husband or her father.

Yes, this is an important issue because who is going to look after the financial needs of the wife after the death of her husband.

The daughter has equal right to get a share in the property of her father.

**5. In what ways are the work of the Panchayat that you read about in the previous chapter and the work of the Patwari related to each other?**

**Sol.** The village Panchayat try to solve the problem of the villagers at village level. On the other hand Patwari is a government employe at village level, who kept the records of land and collect the land revenue at village level.

The works of the village Panchayat and Patwari are related to each other because they equally work for the problems and welfare of the villagers.

**6. Visit a police station and find out the work that the police have to do to prevent crime and maintain law and order in their area especially during festivals, public meetings etc.**

**Sol.**

- (i) The police officer always keeps a vigilant eye on the criminals.
- (ii) The police keeps a record of all suspected criminals together with their photographs.
- (iii) To ensure internal peace and justice, i.e., law and order position, these are kept open for twenty four hours a day.
- (iv) During festivals and public meetings, police booths are opened at the place of action. Also they move with the public in civil dress.
- (v) Police can stop the people taking weapon inside the festival area or campus of the Public-meetings.
- (vi) To control the rush they make barrier and check-post at various entrance.

**7. Who is in charge of all the police stations in a district? Find out.**

**Sol.** The incharge of all police stations in a district is Senior Superintendant of police (S.S.R).

**8. How do women benefit under the new law?**

**Sol.** Hindu Succession (Amendment), Act, 2005 is known as new law. According to this law, women in India can get a share in the family's agricultural land and property. The same law will apply to all states and union territories of the country.

This law is very benefitable to all women. Now, they can get transfer land and even purchased land. They can also take share of family's property and land.

**9. In your neighbourhood are there women who own property? How did they acquire it?**

**Sol.** Yes, in our neighbourhood there are women who owned their property. They acquired it with the help of their village Patwari and also their brothers or sisters.