

CLASS:-11TH, POLITICAL SCIENCE, CHAPTER:- 08,LOCAL GOVERNMENT

1. Local government is the government at the village and district level involving the day-today life and problems of ordinary citizens. The advantage of local government is that it is so near the people.
2. Local government ensures people's participation in the meaningful manner to run the administration .
3. The development at any place can be done through the cooperation of the people living at that particular place only.
4. Earlier the self-governing village communities existed in the form of 'Sabhas' (Village assemblies) and later on it was converted into 'Village Panchayat' (an assembly of five members).
5. Under the Government of India Act 1979, Village Panchayats were established in a number of provinces and continued after the Government of India Act, 1935.
6. During India's freedom movement, Mahatma Gandhi strongly pleaded for decentralization of economic and political power to ensure local involvement to be successful.
7. The Central or State Governments can not tackle the problems faced by people in such a large country, hence the involvement of local authorities was felt to sort out the local problems known as local self government
8. Local self-government manages the local affairs by the representatives who knows the best about local need and aspirations of people.
9. In the big cities of India like Delhi, Mumbai, the Municipal Corporation look after the interests of the people and in small cities, Municipal Committees look after the interest of the people .
10. In 1882, the Viceroy of India, Lord Ripon, created the local boards in the form of local government.