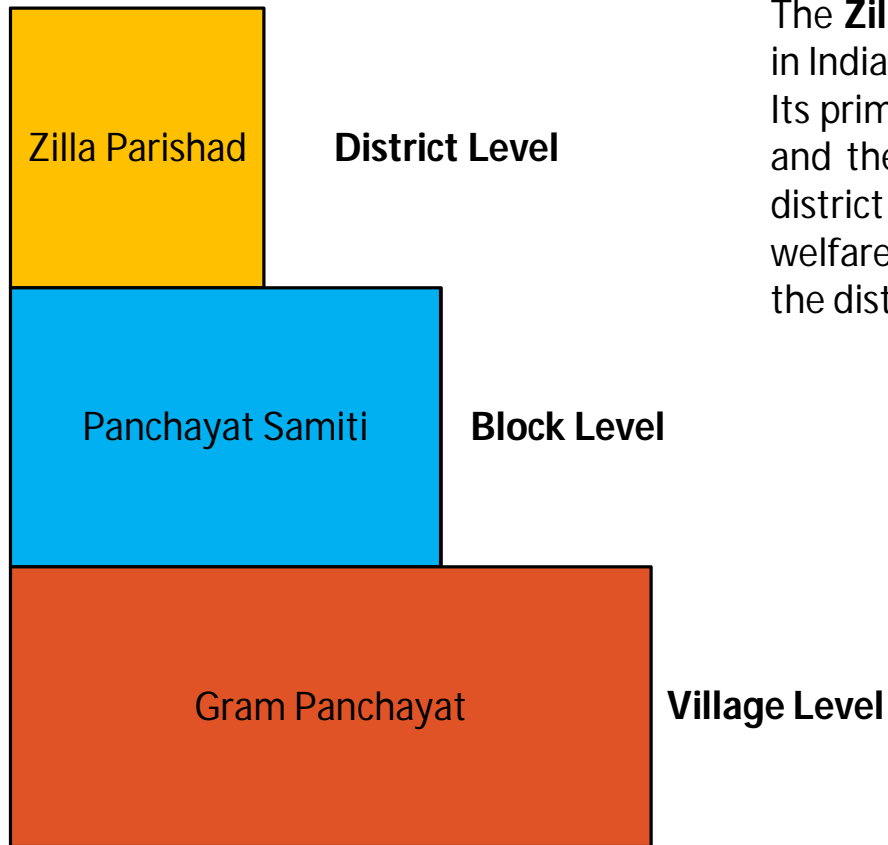


District Administration

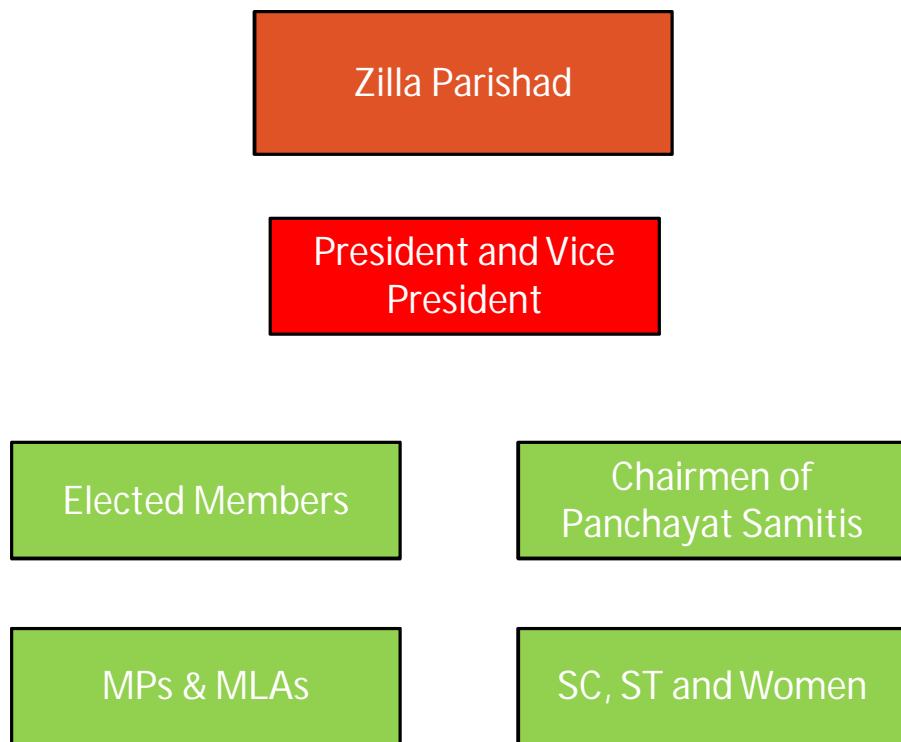




The **Zilla Parishad** is the highest tier of the **Panchayati Raj System** in India.

Its primary role is to act as a bridge between the State Government and the local bodies. It looks after the development of the entire district by planning for agriculture, health, education, and social welfare. Think of it as the "Headquarters" for all rural development in the district.





The Zilla Parishad is not just one person; it is a council of various elected and appointed officials. The members include:

Elected Members: These are representatives directly elected by the people of the district through adult franchise for a term of five years.

Chairmen of Panchayat Samitis: The heads (Pradhans/Block Pramukhs) of all the Panchayat Samitis within that district are ex-officio members.

Members of Parliament (MPs) and Legislative Assembly (MLAs): The MPs and MLAs whose constituencies fall within the district are also members.

Reserved Category Representatives: Seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST), and **one-third of the seats are reserved for women.**

The President and Vice-President: The elected members of the Zilla Parishad choose a President (Zilla Parishad Adhyaksha) and a Vice-President from among themselves to lead the meetings.

Usually a senior **IAS (Indian Administrative Service)** officer is given the post of the Deputy Commissioner. He is responsible for the general administration of the district.

A Deputy Commissioner wears three different hats, each with its own set of "missions."

Role	Responsibility	Key Objective
Deputy Commissioner	Executive Head of District	Coordinating all government departments (Health, Education, Agriculture).
District Collector	Chief Revenue Officer	Collecting land revenue (taxes) and maintaining land records.
District Magistrate	Chief Law & Order Officer	Maintaining peace and supervising the police and jails.

In the capacity of the District Collector, the officer's focus turns toward the financial and territorial foundation of the state. This role is rooted in the management of land revenue and the meticulous upkeep of land records. The Collector supervises a vast hierarchy of subordinates, ranging from Tehsildars down to the village-level Patwaris, to ensure that land ownership is accurately documented and that taxes are collected on time. Beyond revenue, the Collector also manages the distribution of agricultural loans and handles the legalities of land acquisition for public projects. When disputes arise over land boundaries or inheritance, the Collector sits as a judge in the revenue court, providing a specialized legal forum for the district's agrarian population.

The most critical and high-pressure role, however, is that of the District Magistrate, where the officer is tasked with the maintenance of law, order, and public safety. While the Superintendent of Police manages the daily operations of the police force, the District Magistrate holds the ultimate legal authority to direct the police in times of crisis. They possess the power to issue restrictive orders, such as Section 144, to prevent civil unrest and ensure public tranquility. Additionally, the Magistrate oversees the administration of local jails and serves as the primary authority during natural disasters or elections. In every sense, the District Magistrate is the guardian of the district's peace, making life-and-death decisions that ensure the safety and stability of the entire population.

District Collector

District Magistrate

Chief Executive Officer
(CEO) of the district
(Deputy Commissioner)

↓ All down to
ONE PERSON



The administration of land and taxes is organized through a strict hierarchy to ensure every acre of the district is accounted for. The Sub-Divisional Officer, or SDO, is the head of a sub-division and supervises the work of the Tehsildars. The Tehsildar is responsible for the actual collection of land revenue at the Tehsil level and also hears legal cases involving land disputes. Assisting the Tehsildar is the Kanungo, who acts as a supervisor for the field-level staff. The Kanungo's main task is to verify the records kept by the Patwaris, ensuring that the statistics on crops and land ownership are accurate before they are passed higher up the chain of command.

