



**Class-Nine**

**Subject: BGS**

**Chapter- 07**

**The organs of Bangladesh Government and the Administrative systems**

**Lesson 7.2**

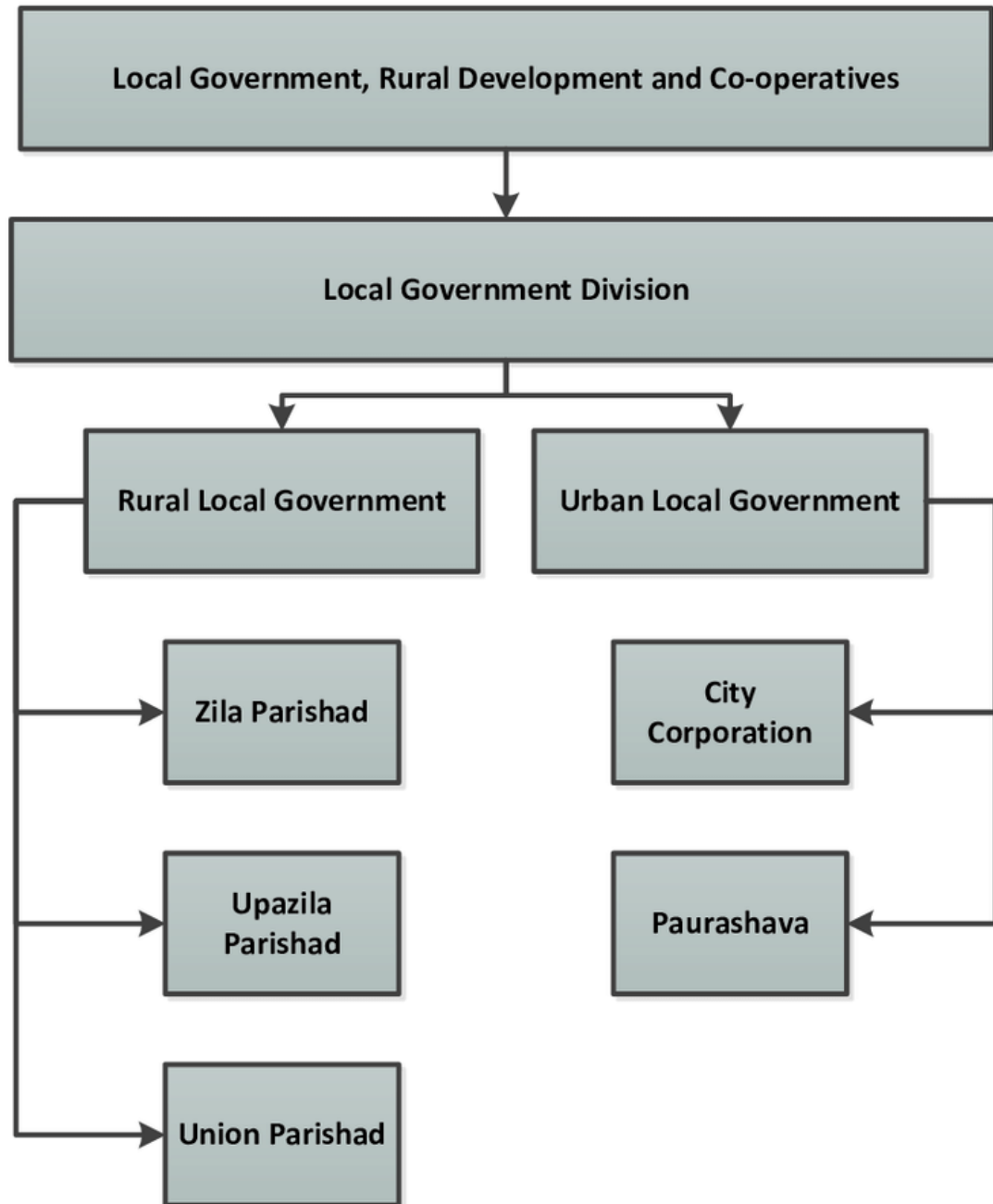
**#Lecture- 6:**

**Local Administration:**

Local administration means People who reside in a specific administrative division form their local government, and they deal with their local issues on their own or by selecting their representatives.

**Local Administration of Bangladesh:**

There are 8 divisions and 64 districts in Bangladesh, each district further subdivided into upazila. The area within each upozila, except for those in metropolitan areas, is divided into several unions, with each union consisting of multiple villages.



**Divisional administration:**

Divisional Commissioner is the administrative head of a division. Divisional Commissioner is appointed by the government from a senior secretary of B.C.S. Administration Cadre. The role of a Divisional Commissioner's office is to act as the supervisory head of all the government Offices (except the central government offices) situated in the division. A Divisional Commissioner is given

the direct responsibility of supervising the revenue and development administration of a division. The Divisional Commissioner is assisted by the several Additional Divisional Commissioners, Assistant Divisional Commissioners and other bureaucratic officials.



### **District administration:**

District Council (or Zila Parishad) is a local government body at the district level. The Deputy Commissioner (popularly abbreviated to "DC") is the executive head of the district. Deputy Commissioner is appointed by the government from a Joint secretary of B.C.S. Administration Cadre. The District Council, being as a highest tier of the Local Government, is supposed to be an autonomous and the supreme body to look after the overall development activities in district level.



### **Upozila Administration:**

Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO) is a non-elected administrator in Upazila. UNOs are Senior Assistant Secretary of Bangladesh Civil Service (BCS). They act as executive officer of the upazila under the elected posts. Each Upazila Parishad (or council) has a chairman, a vice-chairman and a woman vice-chairman. All three are elected through direct popular election. Union Parishad chairman within the upazila are considered as the members of the parishad. The post of a woman vice-chairman was created to ensure at least one-third woman representation in the all elected posts of the local government.

### **Union Council:**

Union Councils (or Union Parishads) are the smallest rural administrative and local government units in Bangladesh. Each Union is made up of nine Wards. Usually one village is designated as a Ward. A Union Council consists of a chairman and

twelve members including three members exclusively reserved for women. Union Parishads are formed under the Local Government (Union Parishads) Act, 2009. The boundary of each Union is demarcated by the Deputy Commissioner of the District. A Union Council is the body primarily responsible for agricultural, industrial and community development within the local limits of the union.

### **Town Council:**

In Bangladesh, Paurasabha or Municipality is an urban local body that administers a city of population 100,000 or more than. The members of the Paurasabha are elected representatives for a term of five years. The town is divided into wards according to its population, and representatives are elected from each ward. The Paurasabha members are known as Councillors. The number of wards in a municipal area is determined by the population of the Town. The Mayor is the executive head of the Municipal Councils are elected for a span of five years.

### **City Corporation:**

The cities with a city corporation, having mayoral elections, include Dhaka South, Dhaka North, Chittagong, Khulna, Sylhet, Rajshahi, Barisal, Rangpur, Comilla, Mymensingh and Gazipur. Other major cities, these and other municipalities electing a chairperson, include Mymensingh, Gopalganj, Jessore, Bogra, Dinajpur, Joypurhat, Narayanganj and Rangamati. Both the municipal heads are elected for a span of five years. Due to rapid growth of towns and cities, in sub-urban area the Union Parishad is frequently replaced by the Municipal Corporations (Pourashava) and City Corporations.

**# After reading the book you will solve the worksheet**