

PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS

25.1 INTRODUCTION

It is now generally accepted that local development, to be meaningful for the local people, has to be participative development. Government must be decentralised; there has to be local government to enlist people's support and to involve them in local decision-making. Economic development can be taken up in consultation with the local people, relying on local resources and local needs. Democracy, in its decentralised form, gives rise to local government.

Democratic decentralisation or the overall democratic government in decentralised form is realised through local government. Local government, being an extension of democracy to the grassroots level, is elected by local people. In our country, local government in rural areas is known as Panchayati Raj. In urban areas, we have municipalities and municipal corporations.

25.2 OBJECTIVES.

After learning this lesson, you will be able to :

- understand the importance of local government, specially panchayati raj;
- recall the recommendations of the Balwant Rai Mehta (BRMC) committee and the Asoka Mehta Committee (AMC);
- recapitulate the salient features of the 73rd amendment;
- describe the organization and functions of Panchayati Raj institutions (PRI) in the country;
- identify the financial resources of Panchayats; and
- evaluate the performance of Panchayati Raj Institutions as institutions of self-government in the country.

25.3 IMPORTANCE OF PANCHAYATI RAJ

Gandhiji had remarked that true democracy can be worked only from below by the people.

of every village. This is possible through popularly elected panchayats in villages. Panchayats make local participation in the management of local affairs possible. It thus promotes decentralisation or dispersal of power.

Panchayats are not new in India. They were there in ancient India also. Right up to the British period, panchayats played a very important role in the social life of the village and also resolved minor disputes among villagers. Under the British rule, panchayats lost the respect and power which they had earlier enjoyed because of the new system of courts, laws and revenue collection. During the national movement, it was Gandhiji's vision that the establishment of panchayati raj was essential for people's government at the grass-roots as well as the upliftment of the villages. After India got Independence, panchayats were specifically mentioned in Article 40 of the Constitution as part of the Directive Principles of State Policy.

This constitutional provision directed the union and state governments to take steps to organise village panchayats and give them such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to act as units of self-government. Since this Article was not binding on the states, panchayats were not taken up seriously by the states. Through the 73rd amendment to the Indian Constitution in 1992, panchayati raj has now been granted constitutional recognition.

25.4 RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BALWANT RAI MEHTA COMMITTEE AND THE ASOKA MEHTA COMMITTEE

For our understanding of panchayati raj in India, two important committees deserve special mention. These are the Balwant Rai Mehta Committee in 1957 and the Asoka Mehta Committee in 1978.

The Balwant Rai Mehta Committee (1957) suggested ways of democratic decentralisation in a *three-tier structure of panchayati raj*. This meant that panchayati raj should be set up at three levels. They should be furnished with sufficient powers and resources. These three tiers of panchayati raj are:

- zila parishad at district level;
- panchayat samiti at intermediate or block level;
- village or gram panchayat at village level.

In this scheme, panchayat samiti was to be the most important. It was expected to undertake development programmes in the village relating to agriculture, minor irrigation, primary education, etc. Village panchayats were to act as agents of panchayat samitis in developmental work. Maintenance of roads, sanitation, water supply, health education, etc. were to be performed by it. Zila parishad above panchayat samitis was a body to co-ordinate functions of panchayat samitis. These three bodies were interlinked as the lower body was represented in the higher body through its chairperson.

Panchayati raj of the Balwant Rai Mehta Committee pattern was first introduced by Rajasthan in 1959. Later, other states also followed. Initially, both the people and the states were enthusiastic about Panchayati Raj. The people also participated in various development programmes. However, panchayati raj institutions began to decline very soon. This committee had insisted on people managing rural development programmes but the Central and State Governments started launching special poverty alleviation programmes which were managed by government officials. Panchayats had no role in them. Powerful groups in villages as landlords and moneylenders obstructed the functioning of panchayats because their control over poor was loosening. State governments also did

not hold panchayat elections for many years.

The Asoka Mehta Committee set up by the government to review panchayati raj submitted its report in 1978. This Committee felt that panchayati raj had inculcated political awareness among rural masses. However, it had not been successful in carrying out economic development. The committee stressed that for extension of democracy to the grassroots, strengthening of panchayati raj was absolutely essential.

Unlike the Balwant Rai Mehta Committee, the Asoka Mehta Committee suggested a two-tier structure of panchayati raj which was the main difference between the two reports. These two-tiers were :

- zila parishad at district level;
- mandal panchayat, an administrative unit between village panchayat and panchayat samiti.

In the two-tier system, the main emphasis was laid on zila parishad and not on panchayat samiti as in the case of earlier committee report.

In general, the states were not very keen to institute panchayats or to give them more functions, powers and finances. The States like Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu did not hold elections to panchayats for long. At the same time, many new agencies were set up by the central government, as District Rural Development Agency, to take up development programmes in collaboration with the state governments, with panchayats having no role in these programmes. They themselves hardly had any money to take up development projects in the villages.

In the 1980's some States like Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh tried to revive panchayats. However, it was gradually being felt that panchayati raj must be firmly placed in the Constitution. It should be mandatory for the states to hold periodic elections to panchayats. The Central government had set up some committees on the revival of panchayati raj. They also recommended that local self-government should be constitutionally recognised.

INTEXT QUESTIONS 25.1

Answer the following questions briefly:

1. What is local self-government ?
.....
2. What is the need of local government ?
.....
3. What is a panchayat ?
4. What was the main difference between the Balwant Rai Mehta Committee Report and the Asoka Mehta Committee Report ?
.....

25.5 SALIENT FEATURES OF 73RD AMENDMENT

The 73rd amendment to the Constitution in 1992 granted constitutional status to panchayati raj. Some provisions of this amendment are binding on the states while others have been left to be decided by respective state legislatures. The salient features of this amendment

are as follows :

(i) Composition of Panchayats

The panchayati raj system is a three-tier structure based on direct elections at all the three tiers : village, intermediate and district. Exemption from the intermediate tier is given to the small states having less than 20 lakh population. It means that they may not have the middle level of panchayat. All members in a panchayat are to be directly elected. However, if a state decides, members of the state legislature and Parliament may also be represented in district and middle level panchayats.

(ii) Reservation

Influential people in rural areas dominated panchayats in the past, preventing participation of economically and socially lower classes. Hence, the 73rd amendment provided for reservation of seats in panchayats for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in proportion to their population in a panchayat area. One-third of the total seats at every level have also been reserved for women to encourage female participation in panchayats. Similar reservation is provided for offices of chairpersons. The reserved seats are allotted by rotation to different constituencies in a panchayat area. State legislatures can provide for further reservation for other backward classes (OBC) in panchayats.

(iii) Term

This amendment provides for continuous existence of panchayats. the normal term of a panchayat is five years. If a panchayat is dissolved earlier, elections shall be held within six months. Moreover, there is a provision for state level election commission, for supervision, direction and control of preparation of electoral rolls and conducting of elections to panchayats.

(iv) Finance Commission

Panchayats can play their role as carriers of economic development only if they have sufficient funds. Hence, there is provision for a Finance Commission in every state to be appointed by the State Governor for a period of five years. These commissions will review the financial position of panchayats. They make recommendations on financial grants and other receipts from states to panchayats.

(v) Powers and responsibilities of panchayats

State legislatures may endow panchayats with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable the panchayats to become institutions of self-government. Responsibility may be given to them to prepare plans for economic development and social justice. Schemes of economic development and social justice with regard to 29 important matters as agriculture, primary and secondary education, health and sanitation, drinking water, rural housing, welfare of weaker sections, social forestry and so forth may be made by them.

(vi) Gram Sabha

Recognition to gram sabha, an institution of direct democracy, is an important feature of the 73rd amendment.

Gram Sabha consists of all adult residents within a village or group of villages.

Participatory democracy does not end with the election of panchayats alone. In fact, the success of panchayats depends on the continued support, cooperation and interest of the people in panchayats which can be elicited through gram sabhas.

Generally, two meetings of a gram sabha are held every year. In these meetings, the gram sabha as the general body of the people hear annual statement of accounts, audit or administrative report of panchayats. It also recommends new development projects to be undertaken by panchayats. It also helps in identifying poor people of the village so that they may be given economic assistance.

In most of the states, there is a three-tier structure of panchayati raj. Let us now discuss the three-tier structure.

25.6 THREE-TIER STRUCTURE OF PANCHAYATI RAJ

(1) Gram Panchayat

The lower most tier of the panchayati raj system in the country is the village level panchayat. It is known in most of the states as Gram Panchayat. The members of a gram panchayat are directly elected by the people. The number of members of a gram panchayat is fixed on the basis of village population. Hence, it differs from panchayat to panchayat. Thus, in Kerala, the strength of a gram panchayat can be from 8 to 15; in Haryana, from 6 to 20 and in Gujarat, from 9 to 15. Earlier, there were hardly any women in panchayats. After the 73rd amendment, one-third seats in all panchayats are occupied by women.

Chairpersons of gram panchayats are called by different names in different states as Sarpanch, Pradhan or President. There is a Vice-Chairperson also. Both are elected by members of the panchayat.

Gram panchayats generally hold their meetings once a month. Panchayats at all levels constitute committees for transaction of their business. Panchayats have to discharge a wide range of functions. A panchayat as a whole is a large body which is unable to meet frequently and effectively perform its assigned functions. Hence, committees are formed to deal with different subjects as social justice, economic development, welfare of weaker sections, etc.

(ii) Panchayat Samiti

The second or middle tier of the panchayati raj is panchayat samiti. It is also called Khsetra panchayat in Uttar Pradesh, Janpad panchayat in Madhya Pradesh, Mandal Panchayat in Andhra Pradesh. The strength of a Panchayat Samiti also depends on the population in a samiti area. In Haryana, for example, one member is elected for every 4,000 population. In Punjab, one member represents 15,000 population. In Karnataka, there is one member for every 10,000 population.

In Panchayat Samiti, some members are directly elected. Sarpanchas of gram panchayats are ex-officio members of Panchayat Samitis. All the sarpanchas of gram panchayats are not members of Panchayat Samitis at the same time. The number varies from state to state and is rotated annually. It means that only some chairpersons of some gram panchayats in a samiti area are members of panchayat samiti at a time. Next year they are replaced. In some panchayats, members of Legislative Assemblies and Legislative Councils as well as members of Parliament who belong to samiti area are nominated as its members.

Chairpersons of panchayat samitis also have different nomenclatures. They are called Pramukh (Uttar Pradesh), President (Andhra Pradesh) or Adhyaksha (Karnataka). There is a Vice-chairperson also. Generally, chairpersons are elected from among the directly

elected members.

A Panchayat Samiti provides a link between Gram Panchayat and a Zila Parishad

(iii) Zila Parishad

Zila Parishad at the district level is the uppermost tier of the panchayati raj. This institution has some directly elected members whose number differs from state to state as it is also based on population. In Haryana, there are 10 to 30 directly elected members while in Maharashtra, there are 50 to 75 such members. Chairpersons of panchayat samitis are ex-officio members of zila Parishads. Members of Parliament, Legislative Assemblies and Councils belonging to the districts are also nominated members of zila parishads. But some states like Maharashtra keep them away from the district level. Instead, chairpersons of co-operative bodies are co-opted as associate members without voting rights. In Gujarat, persons having experience in the field of education are also co-opted.

Ex-officio : by virtue of office, whosoever occupies a particular office is given a seat.

The chairperson of a Zila Parishad, called Adhyaksha or President, is elected from among the directly elected members. The vice-chairperson is also elected similarly

Zila parishad meetings are conducted once a month. Special meetings can also be convened to discuss special matters. Subject committees are also formed.

25.7 FUNCTIONS OF PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS (PRI)

All panchayati raj institutions perform some functions which are specified in state laws relating to panchayati raj. An important thing to be noted about panchayats is the gap between the functions given to panchayats under law and the actual functions performed by them. The latter depends on the resources, the willingness of panchayats and also the keenness of the official machinery to allow panchayats to discharge their assigned responsibilities

(i) Functions of Gram Panchayat

Some states distinguish between obligatory (compulsory) and optional functions of gram panchayats while other states do not make this distinction. The civic functions relating to sanitation, cleaning of public roads, drains and ponds, public toilets and lavatories, primary health care, vaccination, supply of drinking water, constructing public wells, street lighting, primary, social health and adult education, etc. are obligatory functions of village panchayats. The optional functions depend on the resources of the panchayats. They may perform such functions as tree plantation on road sides, setting breeding centres for cattle, organising child and maternity welfare, promotion of agriculture, etc.

Gram panchayats also act as agents of panchayat samitis in development activities. It means that functions to them are assigned by panchayat samitis along with finances. These include construction of roads, wells, tanks, schools, panchayat houses, libraries, reading rooms, minor irrigation works, promoting cooperative societies and cottage industry, family welfare, and so forth. The Zila Parishad or the state government may also assign functions to gram panchayats.

After the 73rd amendment, the scope of gram panchayat functions has widened. Such important functions like preparation of annual development plan of panchayat area, annual budget, relief in natural calamities, removal of encroachment on public lands,

implementation and monitoring of poverty alleviation programmes. selection of beneficiaries through gram sabhas, public distribution system, non-conventional energy source, improved chullahs, bio-gas plants have also been given to gram panchayats in some states.

(ii) Functions of Panchayat Samiti

Panchayat Samitis are at the hub of developmental activities. Some functions are entrusted to them, like agriculture, land improvement, watershed development, social and farm forestry, technical and vocational education, etc. The second type of functions relates to the implementation of some specific plans, schemes or programmes to which funds are tied. It means that a Panchayat Samiti has to spend money only on that specific project. The choice of location or beneficiaries is, however, available to the panchayat samiti.

Panchayat Samitis also promote and coordinate different development programmes of their areas. They also prepare annual plans and budgets for the samiti areas, consolidate gram panchayat plans and submit them both to the Zila Parishad for integration with the district plan. They ensure execution of gram and samiti plans and periodically review the targets and achievements. They also perform such other functions as entrusted by the Zila Parishad or the state government.

(iii) Functions of Zila Parishad

Zila Parishad links panchayat samitis with the district. It coordinates their activities and supervises their functioning. It prepares district plans and integrates samiti plans into district plans for submission to the state government

Zila Parishad looks after development works in the entire district. It undertakes schemes to improve agricultural production, exploit ground water resources extend rural electrification and distribution and initiate employment generating activities construct roads and other public works.

It also performs welfare functions like relief during natural calamities and scarcity, establishment of orphanages and poor homes, night shelters, welfare of women and children, etc.

In addition, Zila Parishad perform functions entrusted to them under the central and state sponsored programmes. For example, Jawahar Rozgar Yojna is a big centrally sponsored scheme for which money is directly given to districts to undertake employment-generating activities.

INTEXT QUESTIONS 25.2

Fill in the blanks.

1. The 73rd amendment in _____ granted _____ to panchayats.
2. Under the 73rd amendment seats for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are reserved in panchayats in _____.
3. The three tiers of panchayati raj are _____.
4. Some states distinguish between _____ and _____ functions of gram panchayats.

5. Panchayat Samiti provides link between _____ and _____
6. Zila parishad coordinates and supervises the functioning of _____.

25.8 FINANCIAL RESOURCES OF PANCHAYATS

Panchayats can discharge their functions efficiently only if they have sufficient financial resources. For resources, panchayats depend mainly on grants from government. They also have taxation powers and income from owned or vested assets. But the latter are meagre. Let us now see what resources panchayats have to meet their requirements.

(i) Gram Panchayats

In most states the power of levying taxes is vested in gram panchayats. House tax, tax on cattle, immovable property, commercial crops, drainage tax, sanitation fee, tax on produce sold in village, fee for supply of water to households, lighting tax are some of the taxes and fees levied by panchayats. Panchayats can also levy toll tax and entertainment tax on temporarily stationed theatres, taxes on animals and non-mechanically propelled vehicles plied for hire.

Gram panchayats also receive revenue from property owned by them as common grounds, jungles, cattle ground etc., The sale proceed of dung, refuse and carcasses (dead bodies of animals) is also retained by gram panchayat. They also receive their share in land revenue from the state. Gram panchayats receive various grant from the government both tied, i.e. for specific schemes, and untied, i.e. to be spent as decided by the panchayats. In some states, gram panchayats are entitled to borrow from the state governments or other financial institutions.

(ii) Panchayat Samitis

Panchayat Samitis are also authorised to levy some taxes. They can impose tax on facilities provided by them as water for drinking or irrigation purposes, lighting arrangements, tolls for bridges maintained by them. In markets established by panchayat samitis, they may impose licence fee on brokers and commission agents, fee for sale of goods and use of building structures, etc. They may fix and levy school fee, fee for use of libraries, sarais, rest houses, etc. The property of Panchayat Samitis includes public buildings, public roads constructed or maintained out of their funds and all land or other property transferred to them by the government. Panchayats receive income from the property vested in them. They also receive grants from the state governments. Funds are transferred by Zila Panchayats or state governments along with schemes to be implemented by the intermediate institutions of panchayati raj.

(iii) Zila Parishads

In some states Zila Parishads are also authorised to impose taxes. They may impose taxes on persons carrying on business in rural areas for six months, taxes on brokers, commission agents in markets established by them, also tax on sale of goods in these markets, Tax on land revenue can also be imposed by Zila Parishads. When development schemes are entrusted to them, necessary money is also provided. They also receive grants from the states, donations from charitable institutions and may also raise loans.

25.9 EVALUATION OF PANCHAYATI RAJ

After the 73rd amendment, the states modified old laws or made new laws to set up new

panchayati raj institutions. Elections were held for these new institutions. In some states, these elections are yet to take place, e.g., in Bihar. Once this election process is complete, there will be two lakh panchayats, 8500 panchayati samitis and 400 zila parishads in the country. People living in the remotest villages will be also be able to take part in the deliberations, decision-making and implementation of the schemes which influence their lives. Panchayati raj seeks to create a new political and social set-up at the grassroots which will bring government to the doorsteps of the people. The idea is that development will take place from below which will improve the socio-economic life of nearly a third of our population which has so far been deprived of socio-economic benefits.

In the past, panchayats were not allowed to function autonomously. Many regulatory functions were not with them, autonomy is only partial. Secondly, where developmental functions are entrusted to panchayats, adequate resources are not available to them. They always remain starved of funds. Taxation powers are to given them but they are unable to impose taxes because of their closeness to the people who are to be taxed. The fact of poverty and fear of earning displeasure of the villagers is also to be considered.

Due to scarcity of resources, panchayats are not able to fulfill their role as self-governing institutions or carriers of economic development in the countryside.

At best they act merely as agents of the state in implementing the schemes. Central and state governments have by passed panchayats and placed large sums of money at the disposal of members of Parliament to take up schemes of development in their constituencies. Panchayats are subject to various controls by the state governments. The state governments are authorised to withdraw or cancel their resolutions and even dissolve them. The 73rd constitutional amendment has made it compulsory for the states to hold election of panchayati raj bodies within six months of their dissolution. Therefore, the states will not be able to postpone indefinitely panchayats elections.

It is necessary that the people participate actively in democratically elected panchayats. This can be ensured through gram sabhas. The functioning of gram sabhas can also ensure that no secrets are kept, and all panchayat transactions are known to the people. Through Gram Sabhas, the people can question and demand explanation from panchayats. There are, various groups and sections in villages whose interests differ. Gram sabha can harmonise needs and priorities of people and also plan direction of village development. The gram sabhas can successfully play the role of securing democracy at the grassroots if they are endowed with sufficient authority. However, some states' laws as those of Maharashtra and Arunachal Pradesh do not provide such authority for gram sabhas. In others their recommendations are not binding on panchayats.

The 73rd amendment seeds to radically alter the social structure of villages by reserving seats for scheduled castes, tribes, backward classes and women. The functioning of panchayats indicates that to fulfil the requirements of law, these sections have occupied seats in panchayats. However, in the absence of proper education, training and economic independence, they are unable to assert themselves. Many of them are not aware of their rights and responsibilities.

In some states like Karnataka, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Gujarat panchayats have benefitted the people by undertaking social welfare measures. The elected representatives are directly involved in the process of planning and development. But this role is yet to be assumed by panchayats in most other states. The overall socio-economic and cultural development of rural areas depends on strong panchayats. Panchayats as the foundations of democracy at the grassroots can be strengthened only by reposing faith in them, endowing them with adequate administrative and financial powers and encouraging vigilance and active participation of the people.

INTEXT QUESTIONS 25.3

Answer the following questions briefly :

1. What is the main source of panchayats, income ?
.....
 2. Write at least three taxes which gram panchayats can levy.
.....
 3. How many gram panchayats, panchayat samitis and zila panchayats will there be once election process is complete ?
.....
 4. Why is panchayat's, autonomy partial ?
.....
 5. Are panchayat's resources adequate to meet their requirements ?
.....
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WHAT YOU HAVE LEARNT

In a centralised system, the benefits of development do not automatically trickle down to the poor. Democratic decentralisation envisages giving power directly to the people for comprehensive development of the entire country. This is what panchayati raj attempts to facilitate.

Panchayat is the most ancient institution at village level in our land. Mahatama Gandhi also laid emphasis on rebuilding panchayati raj institutions in the country which are the bedrock of our democracy. Panchayats have been functioning as primary institutions of democracy at the grassroots level. The people at local levels know the local problems and also the means to solve them effectively. Hence, wider powers of planning for socio-economic development and implementation are given to them. They have been entrusted with a wide variety of functions along with resources. The central and state governments have taken many steps for eradicating poverty and backwardness through centralised planning. The nation has progressed but innumerable villages have remained backward. The revised economic and political thinking links development with participation. The 73rd amendment has opened new vistas of hope in the countryside. The task of rural development now rests on panchayati raj institutions. The involvement of hitherto underprivileged sections, scheduled castes, tribes, backward classes and women in the participatory process will further strengthen the grassroot institutions.

Although the panchayat raj system in the entire country is not the same but, by and large, most of the states have the three-tier structure: zila parishad at the apex, panchayat samiti at the intermediate and gram panchayat at the bottom level. The functions relating to comprehensive development of rural areas have been assigned to panchayats. Alongside, finances have also been given to them. These are, however, not sufficient considering the enormous responsibilities on their shoulders. Panchayats can play their role as self-governing institutions to bring about rural prosperity only if the people put their heart and soul into panchayati raj. Panchayats can successfully transform rural society with the active cooperation and support, and not interference from, the bureaucratic structures. At the same time, education and training of panchayat leaders are essential for awareness

building. Millions of people who are empowered for the first time are neither aware of their rights nor of their role and responsibility in policy-making and programme formulation. In this task they can be assisted by voluntary organisations. The success of panchayats also depends on the seriousness and sincerity on the part of central and state leaders. Active participation and vigilance on the part of intelligent rural public is a must for the sustenance of democratic decentralisation.

TERMINAL EXERCISES

1. What is the importance of decentralisation ?
2. Find out the difference between the recommendations of the Balwant Rai Mehta Committee and the Asoka Mehta Committee.
3. Briefly write the salient features of the 73rd amendments.
4. What is the role of a gram sabha in participatory democracy ?
5. Briefly explain the three-tier structure of panchayati raj institutions.
6. Write a short note on the functions of panchayats.
7. What are the main sources of income of panchayats.
8. Evaluate the functioning of panchayats as grassroot institutions of democracy.

EXTENDED LEARNING

Visit a nearby panchayat, talk to the leaders and try to find out what the panchayat is doing in the area. Also talk to the people and enquire whether they are aware of the panchayat schemes and their functioning. What has been the role of the panchayat in the development of your village or villages nearby.

CHECK YOUR ANSWERS

Intext Questions 25.1

1. Local self government is an extension of democracy at the grassroots level. It is a government elected by local people in a local area.
2. The need of local government is removal of distance between people and government, encouragement of people's participation, promotion of knowledge of the working of government, stressing the importance of decentralisation of power, better utilization of local resources, and effective handling of local problems.
3. A panchayat is an elected body of people in a village in which people decide how they should be governed.
4. While the Banwant Rai Mehta Committee suggested the three-tier structure of panchayati raj with panchayat samiti as the focal point of decentralization, the Asoka Mehta Committee recommend two-tier structure with Zila Panchayat as the main unit of decentralisation below the state level.

Intext Questions 25.2

1. 1993, constitutional status
2. In proportion to their population
3. Gram panchayat, panchayat samiti and Zila Parishad
4. Obligatory and optional
5. Gram panchayat and Zilla Parishad
6. Panchayat Samitis

Intext Questions 25.3

1. Government grants
2. House tax, drainage tax, lighting tax
3. 2 lakh, 8500 and 400
4. Regulatory functions not given to them
5. No

HINTS TO TERMINAL EXERCISES

1. Refer to section 6.1
2. Refer to section 6.3
3. Refer to section 6.4
4. Refer to section 6.4 and 6.8
5. Refer to section 6.5
6. Refer to section 6.6
7. Refer to section 6.7
8. Refer to section 6.8