



Grade : VI

Subject : Social science

Chapter: 5. Panchayati Raj

Objective Type Questions

I. Multiple choice questions

- The worked of the Gram Panchayat has to be approved by the:
a. Zila Panchayat b. Zila Parishad c. Gram Sabha d. All of these
- Panchayati Raj system is at which level of democratic government?
a. First b. Second c. Third d. Fourth
- The Gram Panchayat is elected for a period of:
a. Four years b. Five years c. Six years d. Infinity
- The Panchs and Gram Panchayat are answerable to the:
a. Zila Parishad b. Zila Panchayat c. Gram Sabha d. All of these
- Members of Gram Sabha sould be of minimum:
a. 20 years of ago b. 19 years of age
c. 21 years of age d. 18 years of age

1. c	2. a	3. b	4. c	5. d
------	------	------	------	------

I. Fill in the blanks

- The _____ meets regularly and one of its main tasks is to implement development programmes for all villages that come under it.
- The Panchayat Samiti has many _____ under it.
- The _____ actually makes developmental plans at the district level.
- With the help of _____ it also regulates the money distribution.
- The Gram Sabha is a meeting of all _____ who live in the area covered by a _____.
- The Gram Sabha meeting beings with the _____ and the members of the Panchayat presenting a plan on repairing the road that connects the village to the main highway.
- Each ward elects a _____ who is known as the _____, _____.



8. The Gram Panchayat is elected for _____.
9. The _____ is a key factor in making the Gram Panchayat play its role and be responsible.
10. The _____ prevents the Panchayat from doing wrong things like _____ or favouring certain people.

1. Gram Panchayat	2. Gram Panchayats	3. Zila Parishad	4. Panchayat Samitis
5. Adults, Panchayat	6. Panchayat President	7. Representative, ward member	8. Five years
9. Gram Sabha	10. Gram Sabha, misusing money		

I. Match the following

1. President of the Panchayat	i) Recharging
2. Zila Parishad	ii) Panch
3. Refilling	iii) Sarpanch
4. Panchayat Samiti	iv) District Panchayat
5. Member of the Panchayat	v) Block Panchayat

1. iii	2. iv	3. i	4. v	5. ii
--------	-------	------	------	-------

I. True or False

1. It is the Gram Sabha that keeps control on the Gram Panchayat.
2. The Gram Panchayat does not collect any local taxes.
3. The Secretary of the Gram Sabha is an elected person.
4. There is no link between the Gram Sabha and the Gram Panchayat.
5. The Gram Panchayat meets regularly in order to perform its task efficiently and within given time limit.

1. True	2. False	3. False	4. False	5. True
---------	----------	----------	----------	---------

Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. What is the main objective of village Panchayat?

The main objective of village Panchayat is to improve the conditions of the villagers and to make them self-sufficient.

2. Who approves the list of the people below the poverty line in villages?

Gram Sabha finalises and approves the list of the people below poverty line in rural areas.

3. Which award is given by the Government as an excellence award to the Panchs?

The panchs of different Gram Panchayats are awarded with the Nirmal Gram Puraskar by the Central Government for their excellent work every year.

4. What is Panchayat Samiti?

Panchayat Samiti is organised at block level. It consists of the heads of Gram Panchayats falling within its jurisdiction. The head of the Panchayat Samiti is known as Block Pramukh or Pradhan.

5. Who is answerable to the Gram Sabha?

The Panchayat of the Gram Panchayat are answerable to the Gram Sabha because its members are elected by the Gram Sabha.

6. How many levels are involved in the Panchayati Raj System?

There are three levels or tiers involved in Panchayati Raj system which are the village panchayat, Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad.

7. What are the objectives of the Panchayati Raj system?

Panchayati Raj system helps in strengthening the democracy at the grass-root level. It has twin objectives:

Democratic, decentralisation and local participation.

8. What are the three organs of Village Panchayat?

The three organs of village Panchayat are Gram Sabha, Gram Panchayat and Nyaya Panchayat.



9. What is the literal meaning of the term 'Panchayat'?

The literal meaning of 'Panchayat' is a committee of five persons.

10. What is a Block Samiti?

A Block Samiti is an organisation of Panchayat Raj that works at the block level.

11. Who appoints the Panchayat Secretary in village Panchayat?

Panchayat Secretary is appointed by the government. He looks after the routine business of the Panchayat.

12. Name the office who has the greatest importance in the community development?

The Block Development Officer has the greatest importance in community development.

13. Which body has been organised in the villages for providing civil amenities for public welfare?

Village Panchayats have been organised in the villages for providing civil amenities for public welfare.

14. Who is a District Commissioner?

The District Commissioner (DC) or District Magistrate (DM) or District Collector is the head of the revenue administration of an Indian district.

15. How are the members of village Panchayat elected?

The members of the village Panchayat are elected by the people of the concerned village. The village with a population of at least 500 people has a Gram Panchayat.

16. Who is the head of Gram Panchayat?

The Sarpanch is the head of the Gram Panchayat.

17. How is the Pradhan of the village Panchayat elected?

The elected members of the Gram Panchayat elect from among themselves a Sarpanch and a Deputy Sarpanch for a term of five years.



18. What are the sources of income of the Gram Panchayat?

The main sources of income of Gram Panchayats are the property taxes levied on the buildings and open spaces within the villages. Other sources of income include professional tax, taxes on pilgrimage, animal trade, etc.

19. Name the award that we given to the village Panch of Maharashtra.

Two villages Panchs from Maharashtra were awarded the 'Nirmal Gram Purashkar' in 2005 for the excellent work done by them in the Panchayat.

Short Answer Type Questions

1. What are the functions of Gram Sabha?

- i) The Gram Sabha is the key factor in making the Gram Panchayat a responsible local body.
- ii) It prevents the Village Panchayat from doing wrong things like misusing money.
- iii) It plays an important role in keeping an eye on the elected members.

2. Describe the importance of the local government.

- i) Local government develops the feeling of self reliance among the local people.
- ii) It develops initiative and spirit of cooperation. It trains local people in running the the Central and the state administration.
- iii) It finishes the local work with speed and with minimum expenditure.

3. What are the duties of a District Commissioner?

- i) The District commissioner is also called the collector or District Officer. He is the representative of the State Government.
- ii) He looks after the district administration.
- iii) It his duty to coordinate the work of the government officers of the district.

4. Explain the functions of Zila Parishad.

- i) The main function of the Zila Parishad is to coordinate all the activities of the Panchayati Raj.
- ii) It gives advice to the State Government on the work of the Panchayats and the Samitis
- iii) It prepares plans for its district's development.

5. Mention the various sources of income of village Panchayat.

The main sources of income of the village Panchayats are the collection of taxes on houses, market places, etc, as well as government scheme funds received through various departments of the government through the Janpad and Zila Panchayats, donations for community works etc.

6. What are the main functions of the village Panchayat?

The main functions of the village Panchayat are construction and repairing of village roads, arrangement of street lightening, maintenance of public wells, tanks and supply of drinking water, cleaning of streets and sanitation. Other works include maintenance of public places, collection of rents, etc.

7. What are the problems which are discussed in the meetings of Gram Sabha?

- i) The meetings of Gram Sabha begins with the Panchayat President. The members of the Gram Panchayat present a plan on repairing the roads that connect the village to the main highway.
- ii) They also discuss about water conservation and water shortages.
- iii) Finally, they discuss about the finalisation of the BPL list, which has to be approved by the Gram Sabha

8. When was the first BPL list made in India? What was the criterion for making the BPL list?

The first Below Poverty Line list was passed in the Rajya Sabha on December, 21st 1978 by the Prime minister. BPL was based on the rupee value of a specified



nutritional requirement. The cost of the gain that fulfils this nutritional standard was calculated. This cost was the poverty line.

9. Explain the role of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of Panchayat Samiti?

Every Panchayat Samiti elects two of its members as the Chairman and Vice-Chairman. Their tenure of office is for five years. They can be removed by the Panchayat Samiti members by passing a resolution supported by 2/3rd majority. Seats for the post of Chairman are reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. They make development plans for Gram Panchayat and they make development plans for Gram Panchayat and they also regulate the money distribution among all the Gram Panchayat.

10. Mention the powers of Nyaya Panchayat.

- i) The Nyaya Panchayat has the power to settle only minor and criminal cases such as thefts, gambling, simple injury, etc.
- ii) It can impose a fine of up to one hundred rupees.
- iii) It cannot send any person to jail. It also resolves disputes relating to custody and maintenance of children and dependants.
- iv) The cases tried by the Nyaya Panchayat are decided quickly in an inexpensive manner.

11. What are the causes for the failure of the Panchayat Raj System?

- i) Generally, the Panch and Sarpanch are uneducated and so, they are not able to act very wisely. The Panchs are often elected on the basis of groupism in villages so, they cannot act impartially.
- ii) Most of the villagers are illiterate and they do not understand the importance of their votes.
- iii) The sources of income of the village bodies under the Panchayat Raj are not adequate. Such causes have led towards the fail use of the Panchayat Raj system.



12. Why do we need a local government?

- i) A Local Government is very important. The aim of the local bodies is to solve the local problems by cooperation and without depending upon others.
 - ii) Only the local people know their problems and for meeting their needs, it is the local government it takes interest.
 - iii) It also finishes the work with speed and with least expenditure.
 - iv) The local government also lightens the work of the Central and State Governments.
 - v) It also provides training of administration to the people at lower levels.
-

Long Answer Type Questions

1. What are the responsibilities of the Sarpanch in a Gram Panchayat?

Sarpanch has various responsibilities; Some of them are as follows:

- i) Looking after street lights, construction and repair work of the roads in the villages and also, village markets, fairs, festivals and celebrations.
- ii) Keeping a record of births, deaths and marriages in the village.
- iii) Looking after public health and hygiene by providing facilities for sanitation and drinking water.
- iv) Providing education, implementing development schemes for agriculture and animal husbandry.

Next Generation School

2. Which is the third level of the Panchayat Raj system and what are its functions?

- i) Zila Parishad or District Panchayat is the apex body of the Panchayat Raj System.
- ii) It examines and approves the budget of Panchayat Samities in the district.
- iii) It issues directions to the Panchayat Samities for efficient performance of their functions and coordinates development plans prepared by the Panchayat Samitis.
- iv) It distributes funds allocated by the State government to the Panchayat Samities in the district.
- v) It collects statistics related to the activities of the local authorities in the district.

3. Write five rules that became effective from April 1993 regarding the Panchayat Raj System.

In 1992, the Parliament amended the Constitution and formulated rules for the Panchayati Raj System. The States and the centre had to follow these rules from April, 1993 onwards. The rules are listed below:

- i) It should be a three-tier system at village level, the intermediate or block level and the district level.
- ii) Direct elections should be conducted for all the seats in the Panchayats.
- iii) The state should ensure representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in proportion to their population in the area. Minimum of one-third of the total number of seats is to be reserved for women.
- iv) A member of Panchayat should not be less than 21 years of age.
- v) The State Election Commission should hold regular Panchayat elections.