

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs).

1. The Panchayati Raj system is also known as:

a) Central government	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) State government	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Self-government	<input type="checkbox"/>	d) Cooperative society	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Which officer helps the Gram Panchayat with land records?

a) Patwari	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) MLA	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Collector	<input type="checkbox"/>	d) Panchayat Secretary	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. The Panchayati Raj system is a:

a) One-tier system	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Three-tier system	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Two-tier system	<input type="checkbox"/>	d) Four-tier system	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. The Child-Friendly Panchayat Initiative ensures that Panchayats also listen to:

a) Women	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Government officials	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Farmers	<input type="checkbox"/>	d) Children	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Which State's Gram Panchayat was declared child-friendly for building safe school walls and kitchens?

a) Rajasthan	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Maharashtra	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Sikkim	<input type="checkbox"/>	d) Gujarat	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. The Children's Parliament received the World's Children's Honorary Award in:

a) 2001	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) 1995	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) 2000	<input type="checkbox"/>	d) 2010	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. The Children's Parliament was linked to which initiative?

a) Swachh Bharat Mission	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Midday Meal Scheme	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Barefoot College	<input type="checkbox"/>	d) MNREGA	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Panchayat Samiti functions at which level?

a) Village	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) District	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Block	<input type="checkbox"/>	d) State	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. What fraction of seats are reserved for women in Panchayati Raj institutions?

a) One-fourth	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Half	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Two-thirds	<input type="checkbox"/>	d) One-third	<input type="checkbox"/>

10. Who wrote the Arthashastra?

a) Panini ☐

c) Ashoka ☐

b) Kauṭilya / Chāṇakya ☐

d) Chanakya Maurya ☐

B. Fill in the Blanks.

- India has about _____ villages.
- Two-thirds of India's population lives in _____ areas.
- Bal Panchayats in Maharashtra worked to eliminate _____ and _____.
- The Children's Parliament was started in _____ State.
- Panchayati Raj institutions differ across States because States have _____ over them.
- Vandana Bahadur Maida is from the _____ community.

C. True or False.

- The real India lives in its villages. ☐
- Villagers must always go to the national capital for small disputes. ☐
- Panchayats bring governance closer to the people. ☐
- Children's Parliament allowed children to contest elections with voter ID cards. ☐
- The Barefoot College initiative was launched in Maharashtra. ☐
- Children's Parliament focused only on games and sports. ☐

D. Match the Following

Column A	Column B	Ans.
1. Gram Sabha	1. All adults in a village	1. ____
2. Sarpanch	2. Head of Gram Panchayat	2. ____
3. Dnyaneshwar Kamble's motto	3. Gram seva, lok seva	3. ____
4. Vandana Bahadur Maida	4. First female Sarpanch of Khankhandvi	4. ____
5. Popatrao Baguji Pawar	5. Padma Shri awardee, transformed Hiware Bazar	5. ____
6. Pradhan Mantri Yojana	6. Rural road construction	6. ____

E. Short Answer Questions.

- What is Panchayati Raj?

Ans. _____

2. How many tiers does the Panchayati Raj system have?

Ans. _____

3. Who elects the members of the Gram Panchayat?

Ans. _____

4. Why is Panchayati Raj called self-government?

Ans. _____

5. What is the significance of reserving seats for women in Panchayati Raj institutions?

Ans. _____

6. What is the role of Panchayat Samiti?

Ans. _____

7. What is the purpose of the Child-Friendly Panchayat Initiative?

Ans. _____

8. Why do Panchayati Raj institutions differ from state to state?

Ans. _____

9. Who wrote the Arthashastra, and what did it describe?

Ans. _____

10. At which level does Zila Parishad function?

Ans. _____

F. Long Answer Questions.

1. What is the Panchayati Raj system? Explain its importance.

Ans. _____

2. Describe the role of the Gram Panchayat and the Gram Sabha.

Ans. _____

3. What is the Child-Friendly Panchayat Initiative? Give examples.

Ans. _____

4. Explain the functions of Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad.

Ans. _____

5. Write about some inspiring Sarpanchs and their contributions.

Ans. _____

G. Jumbled Words

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------|------------------|---------|
| 1. NACHYATPA | – _____ | 4. HABSA MARG | – _____ |
| 2. RAPHSANC | – _____ | 5. LIZA HDPARIHS | – _____ |
| 3. ATPWRIA | – _____ | 6. ILOUNCC | – _____ |

H. One-Word Answer.

1. A group of adults in a village who elect Gram Panchayat – _____
2. Administrative helper of Gram Panchayat – _____
3. Initiative in which children participate in village governance – _____
4. State where children fought against child labour and marriage – _____
5. Child-friendly Gram Panchayat in Sikkim – _____
6. Founder of Barefoot College initiative – _____

I. Assertion–Reason Questions

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
 (c) A is true, but R is false
 (d) A is false, but R is true

1. Assertion (A): The Zila Parishad functions at the district level in the Panchayati Raj system.

Reason (R): The Zila Parishad coordinates only international development projects.

Ans. _____

2. Assertion (A): Popatrao Pawar transformed Hiware Bazar village through water conservation.

Reason (R): He introduced rainwater harvesting, watershed management, and tree plantation.

Ans. _____

3. Assertion (A): One-third of seats in Panchayati Raj institutions are reserved for women.

Reason (R): This ensures that only men can dominate Gram Sabha meetings.

Ans. _____

4. Assertion (A): The Panchayat Secretary assists in administrative functions of the Gram Panchayat.

Reason (R): The Panchayat Secretary maintains records and calls meetings.

Ans. _____

5. Assertion (A): Bal Panchayats in Maharashtra worked against child labour and child marriage.

Reason (R): They encouraged parents to send children back to school.

Ans. _____

J. Read the Passage and Answer the following questions

Passage:

Hiware Bazar, a village in Maharashtra, once faced droughts and poor crops. After Popatrao Pawar became its Sarpanch, he introduced rainwater harvesting, watershed conservation, and massive tree plantation. These efforts recharged groundwater and transformed Hiware Bazar into a green, prosperous village. For this work, Popatrao Pawar was awarded the Padma Shri in 2020.

Questions:

1. Which village was transformed by Popatrao Pawar?

Ans. _____

2. What problems did the village face earlier?

Ans. _____

3. What steps did Popatrao Pawar take for development?

Ans. _____

4. Which award did he receive and in which year?

Ans. _____

Answer**A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)**

- | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. b) Governance | 5. b) Judiciary | 9. c) Largest democracy |
| 2. d) All of the above | 6. c) Three | 10. d) 18 years |
| 3. a) Legislature | 7. c) Rule of the people | |
| 4. c) Executive | 8. a) People | |

B. Fill in the Blanks

- | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Communities | 5. Cyber police | 9. Chief Minister |
| 2. The Mahabharata | 6. 970 | 10. Yato Dharmastato Jayah |
| 3. Order, harmony | 7. Laws | |
| 4. Prime Minister | 8. Irrigation | |

C. True or False

- | | | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------|----------|----------|
| 1. False | 2. True | 3. True | 4. False | 5. True | 6. False | 7. False |
| 8. True | 9. False | 10. True | | | | |

D. Short Answer Questions

- Rules are necessary to maintain order, peace, and harmony. Without them, society would face confusion and disorder.
- The executive includes the President, Prime Minister, Chief Ministers, ministers, and agencies like the police.
- It prevents misuse of authority and ensures that each organ checks and balances the others.
- Local Government, State Government, and Central (Union) Government.
- A nominal head holds the title and special powers but does not interfere in daily governance (e.g., President, Governor).
- He played a key role in developing India's missile and space programmes and inspired youth through education and innovation.
- In direct democracy, all people participate directly in decision-making. Example: Class voting to choose a picnic spot.
- Because it has the largest number of eligible voters, about 970 million in 2024.
- A system that enables ordinary citizens at the village/town level to participate in decisions affecting them.
- People used to send money through post offices using money orders.

E. Long Answer Questions

- Governance is the process of making decisions, creating rules, and ensuring they are followed.

Example: Schools make rules for discipline, traffic police manage road safety, and the government makes laws for citizens' welfare.

2. We need a government to make laws, maintain peace and order, protect citizens' rights, provide services like education and health, and ensure justice. Without it, there would be chaos.
3. Separation of powers means dividing authority among the legislature, executive, and judiciary. It prevents misuse of power, ensures fairness, and maintains a balance in governance.
4. Local Government handles local issues (roads, sanitation).

State Government manages state matters (agriculture, law and order).

Central Government deals with national matters (defence, foreign policy).

Example: In floods, local bodies manage villages, the state sends rescue teams, and the centre may send the army.

5. India's government functions at three levels—local, state, and national. The local government looks after small issues like sanitation or a minor flood in a town. The state government handles bigger matters, such as district-level floods, health, and agriculture. The national government takes care of major concerns like defence, foreign affairs, and large disasters by sending the army or providing nationwide relief. This division of work ensures quick action, reduces the burden on one authority, and makes governance more effective in a large country like India.

F. Difference Between

1. Governance: Process of decision-making and enforcing rules.

Government: Institution/system that makes and enforces rules.

2. Direct Democracy: People directly decide (small groups). Example: class voting.

Representative Democracy: People elect representatives. Example: MLAs/MPs in India.

G. Match the Following

1 – vi

2 – v

3 – ii

4 – iii

5 – i

6 – iv

H. One-Word Answer

1. Government

2. President of India

3. MLA

4. Kratos

5. MPs

6. Governor

7. Supreme Court

8. House

9. Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam

10. Direct Democracy

I. Assertion–Reason

a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

d) A is false, but R is true.