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Grassroots Democracy Part 2 Local Government in Rural Areas

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.

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

C. True or False.

1. The real India lives in its villages.
2. Villagers must always go to the national capital for small disputes.
3. Panchayats bring governance closer to the people.
4. Children's Parliament allowed children to contest elections with voter ID cards.
5. The Barefoot College initiative was launched in Maharashtra.
6. 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.

1. 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) Self-government	5. b) Sikkim	9. d) One-third
2. a) Patwari	6. a) 2001	10. b) Kauṭilya / Chāṇakya
3. c) Three-tier system	7. b) Barefoot College	
4. d) Children	8. b) Block	

B. Fill in the Blanks

1. 6,00,000	3. Child labour, child	5. Authority
2. Rural	marriage	6. Bhil
	4. Rajasthan	

C. True or False

1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. False 6. False

D. Match the Following – Answers

1. – v 2. – ii 3. – vi 4. – iii 5. – iv 6. - i

E. Short Answer Questions

1. Panchayati Raj is a system of local self-government that allows villagers to manage their own local affairs through elected representatives.
2. The Panchayati Raj system has three tiers.
3. The members of the Gram Panchayat are elected by the Gram Sabha.
4. Panchayati Raj is called self-government because people govern their own villages through elected representatives.
5. Reserving seats for women ensures equal participation, empowerment, and leadership opportunities for women.
6. The Panchayat Samiti coordinates the work of Gram Panchayats and prepares development plans at the block level.
7. The Child-Friendly Panchayat Initiative ensures that children's voices and needs are heard in village governance.
8. Panchayati Raj institutions differ from state to state because States have authority over their structure and functions.
9. The Arthashastra was written by Kauṭilya (Chanakya) and it described systems of governance and administration.
10. The Zila Parishad functions at the district level.

E. Long Answer Questions

1. The Panchayati Raj system is a three-tier system of rural local government consisting of Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad. It brings democracy to the grassroots level by involving people directly in decision-making. It helps in local development, ensures people's participation, and strengthens democracy.
2. The Gram Panchayat is the village-level governing body that looks after roads, water supply, sanitation, schools and welfare schemes. The Gram Sabha includes all adult villagers and discusses village problems, approves plans and monitors the work of the Gram Panchayat.
3. The Child-Friendly Panchayat Initiative encourages children's participation in village governance through Bal Sabhas and Bal Panchayats. Examples include child-friendly Gram Panchayats in Sikkim and the Children's Parliament in Rajasthan, which worked against child labour and child marriage.
4. The Panchayat Samiti works at the block level and coordinates development work of Gram Panchayats. The Zila Parishad works at the district level, plans development projects and distributes funds among Panchayat Samitis.
5. Dnyaneshwar Kamble promoted public service and inclusion. Vandana Bahadur Maida encouraged women's participation and improved sanitation and education. Popatrao Pawar transformed Hiware Bazar through water conservation and tree plantation, making it prosperous.

G. Jumbled Words

1. Panchayat	3. Patwari	5. Zila Parishad
2. Sarpanch	4. Gram Sabha	6. Council

H. One-Word Answers

1. Gram Sabha	3. Bal Panchayat	5. Sangku Radhu Khandu
2. Panchayat Secretary	4. Maharashtra	6. Bunker Roy

I. Assertion–Reason

1. (c)	2. (a)	3. (c)	4. (a)	5. (a)
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J. Passage-Based – Answers

1. Hiware Bazar
2. Droughts and poor crops
3. Rainwater harvesting, watershed management, tree plantation
4. Padma Shri, 2020