ST. ANDREWS SCOTS SR. SEC. SCHOOL

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CLASS: VI	SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE	TOPIC: CIVICS	CH- 11

2026-27

THEME : D GOVERNANCE AND DEMOCRACY

Grassroots democracy-Part 2: Local Government in Rural Area

Q1. Tick (✓) the correct option:

1. The Panchayati Raj system is a _____ Governance system.
   Three-tier
2. Who among the following is responsible for maintaining land records of villagers?
   Patwari
3. In which of the following states have Bal Panchayats worked to abolish child marriage and child labour?
   Maharashtra
4. The term period of a Block Samiti is
   Five years
5. Members of the Zila Parishad includes
   All of these

Q2. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False:

1. Through Panchayats, governance is brought closer to the local people so that they can actively participate in the governance process.
   True
2. The Extension Officer is responsible for organising the meetings of Gram Panchayat and maintaining records of all proceedings.
   False
3. The Gram Sabha is organised at least five times a year and encourages people to show their maximum participation.
   False
4. The Children's Parliament is an initiative that empowers underprivileged children in rural areas of Rajasthan through democratic participation and education.
   True
5. The Zila Parishad oversees the implementation of various projects that are passed under the Five-Year Plans.

True

Q3. Answer the following questions in brief:

1. “The Panchayati Raj system is a three-tier governance system’. What do you understan statement?
   The Panchayati Raj system is a three-tier governance system that operates at three different levels. At the village level, there is a Gram Panchayat that covers a village or a group of villages. At the middle level or the block level, there is a Block Samiti or Panchayat Samiti. At the top level or the district level, there is a Zila Parishad.

2. What are the different sources of funds for the Gram Panchayat?
   Different sources of funds include:
   - Taxes levied on shops, houses, fairs and other open spaces in villages.
   - Registration fees on the buying and selling of cattle.
   - Sale of a property

3. List the major responsibilities of the Gram Sabha.
   The major responsibilities of the gram sabha are-

- The Gram Sabha conducts meetings to resolve issues and problems faced by the villages under it.
- In addition, its responsibility is to ensure the gram panchayat, discharges its role and responsibilities and to watch the actions of its leader.
- The Gram Sabha keeps a check on the work of the panchayat and ensures that it does not misuse its power in any manner.

4. Discuss the composition of the Block Samiti.
   The composition of the block samiti is Sarpanches, members of the Legislative Council, members of Parliament, members of the Legislative Assembly, representatives from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, women, and the Block Pramukh (Block Chairman).

5. What are the different functions of Zila Parishad?
   Some of the important functions of the Zila Parishad include:
   - It oversees the implementation of various projects passed under the Five-Year Plans.
   - It prepares a development plan for the whole district based on the plans made by the Block Samitis.
   - It undertakes the distribution of funds allocated to the district by the State or Central Governments among Panchayat Samitis.

Q4. Answer the following questions in detail:

1. Elaborate on Child-Friendly Panchayat initiatives with the help of examples.
    - The objective of the Child-Friendly Panchayat initiative is to create multiple opportunities for children so that they can express their opinions and ideas on matters concerning their well-being.
    - Many states have adopted measures to encourage the regular participation of children in Bal Panchayats and Bal Sabhas, where elders from the village try to solve their concerns.
    - For example, in Maharashtra, some Bal Panchayats have worked to abolish child marriage and child labour. Due to their efforts many children have been able to resume their education.

2. Explain the Panchayat Samiti in detail.
   Panchayat Samiti, also known as Block Samiti, oversees development of a block, i.e., villages of a tehsil. It acts as a connecting link between the Zila Parishad and the Gram Panchayat.
   The term of the of Samiti is also five years. All the development plans of the Samiti are executed with the help of the Block Development Officer (BDO).

3. Discuss the importance of the Gram Sabha in the Gram Panchayat.
   In the Gram Sabha, the Gram Panchayat presents all development plans before the village people. In many states, the Gram Sabha sets up different committees, including members from the Panchayat as well as the Sabha.
   The Gram Sabha keeps a check on the work of the Panchayat and ensures that it does not misuse its power in any manner.