

Chapter 11: Grassroots Democracy – Part 2 (Local Government in Rural Areas)

Picture-Based Questions — Set A

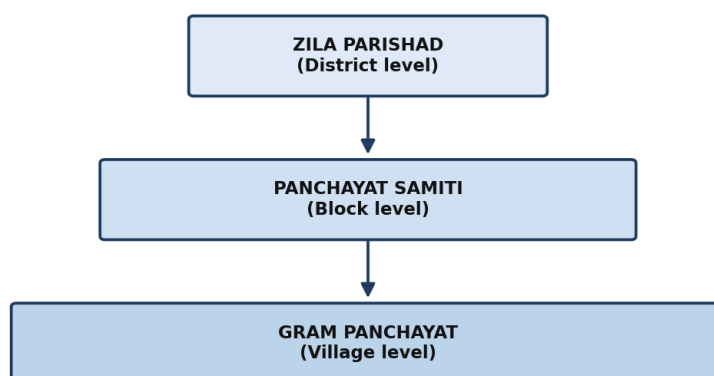
Name: _____

Class/Section: _____

Date: _____

Instructions: Study each picture/diagram carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Picture 1: The Three-Tier Panchayati Raj System



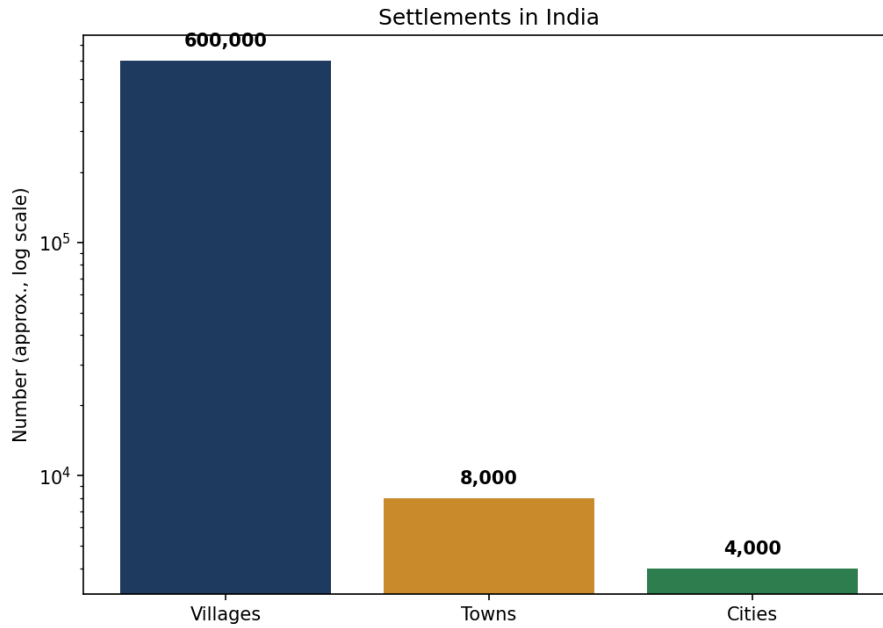
The Three-Tier Panchayati Raj System

1.1 Name the three levels shown in the picture, from bottom to top.

1.2 Which of the three institutions is closest to the people?

1.3 How are the members of the Gram Panchayat chosen?

Picture 2: Settlements in India

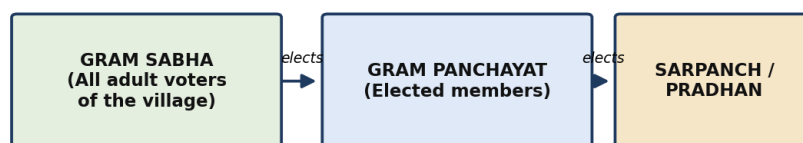


2.1 According to the chart, which type of settlement is the most numerous in India?

2.2 About how many cities does India have, according to the chart?

2.3 Why do you think India needs a strong system of local government at the village level?

Picture 3: How the Gram Panchayat and Sarpanch are Elected



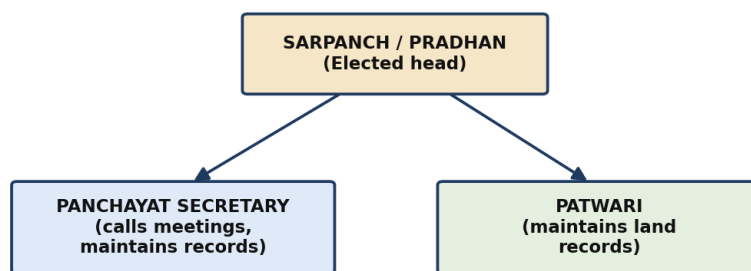
**How the Gram Panchayat and Sarpanch
are elected in a village**

3.1 Who makes up the Gram Sabha, as shown in the diagram?

3.2 What does the Gram Sabha do, according to the diagram?

3.3 Who is chosen as the head of the Gram Panchayat, and what is this position called?

Picture 4: Officials Who Support the Gram Panchayat



Officials who support the Gram Panchayat

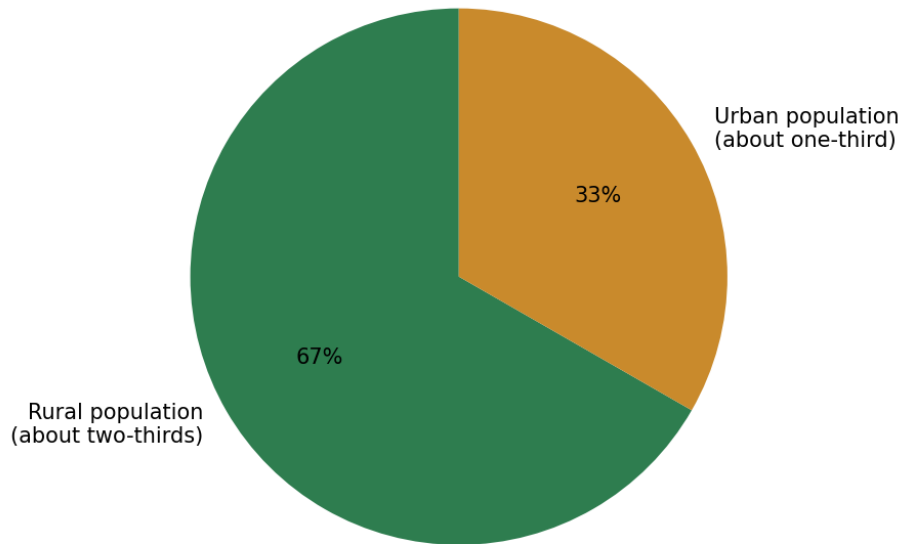
4.1 Name the two officials shown supporting the Sarpanch in the diagram.

4.2 What does the Panchayat Secretary do?

4.3 What does the Patwari do?

Picture 5: Where India's Population Lives

Where India's Population Lives



5.1 According to the pie chart, what proportion of India's population lives in rural areas?

5.2 What proportion lives in urban areas?

5.3 Why is Panchayati Raj important for such a large rural population?

ANSWER KEY — Set A

Picture 1: The Three-Tier Panchayati Raj System

- 1.1 Gram Panchayat (village level), Panchayat Samiti (block level), and Zila Parishad (district level).
- 1.2 The Gram Panchayat, at the village level, is closest to the people.
- 1.3 They are elected directly by the Gram Sabha, the group of adult voters in the village.

Picture 2: Settlements in India

- 2.1 Villages are the most numerous, at about 600,000.
- 2.2 India has over 4,000 cities.
- 2.3 Since the vast majority of India's settlements are villages, an effective local government like the Panchayat is essential to address the everyday needs of most of the country's population.

Picture 3: How the Gram Panchayat and Sarpanch are Elected

- 3.1 All adult voters of the village make up the Gram Sabha.
- 3.2 The Gram Sabha elects the members of the Gram Panchayat.
- 3.3 The head of the Gram Panchayat is elected from among its members and is called the Sarpanch or Pradhan.

Picture 4: Officials Who Support the Gram Panchayat

- 4.1 The Panchayat Secretary and the Patwari.
- 4.2 The Panchayat Secretary handles administrative work such as calling meetings and maintaining Panchayat records.
- 4.3 The Patwari maintains the villagers' land records, and in some places, keeps maps that are generations old.

Picture 5: Where India's Population Lives

- 5.1 About two-thirds of India's population lives in rural areas.
- 5.2 About one-third of India's population lives in urban areas.
- 5.3 Since a majority of Indians live in rural areas, the Panchayati Raj system plays a key role in ensuring their voices are heard and their local needs are met.

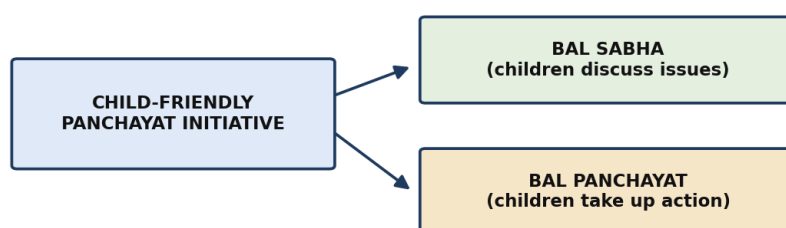
Chapter 11: Grassroots Democracy – Part 2 (Local Government in Rural Areas)

Picture-Based Questions — Set B

Name: _____ Class/Section: _____ Date: _____

Instructions: Study each picture/diagram carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Picture 1: The Child-Friendly Panchayat Initiative



Examples: ending child labour and child marriage,
bringing children back to school

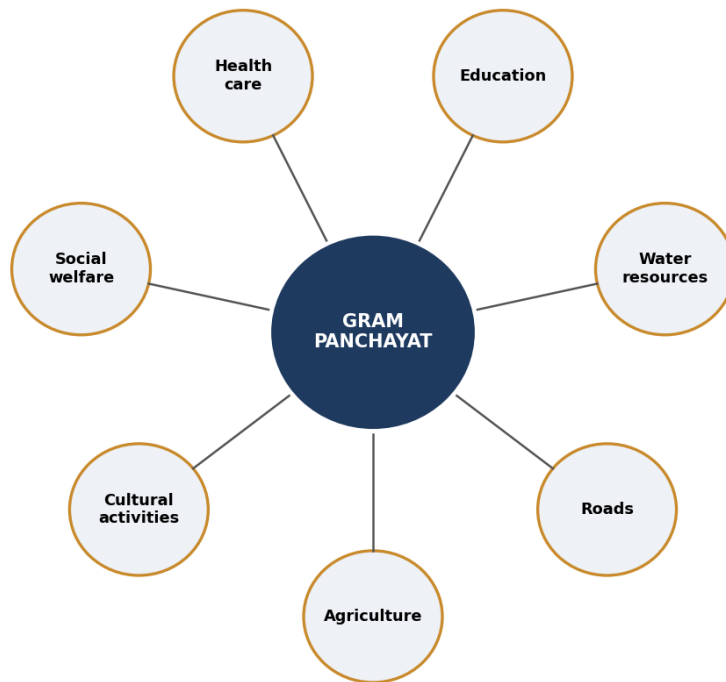
1.1 What two bodies are shown as part of the Child-Friendly Panchayat Initiative?

1.2 What is the purpose of a Bal Sabha, according to the diagram?

1.3 Give one example, shown in the diagram, of a real change brought about through this initiative.

Picture 2: Areas Looked After by Panchayati Raj Institutions

Areas Looked After by Panchayati Raj Institutions



2.1 List any three areas shown in the wheel diagram that Panchayati Raj institutions look after.

2.2 Why do you think Panchayati Raj institutions are involved in so many different areas of village life?

2.3 Choose one area from the wheel and explain why it matters for a village like Lakshmanpur.

Picture 3: Administrative Units in the Arthashastra



Administrative units described in Kautilya's Arthashastra
(about 2,300 years ago)

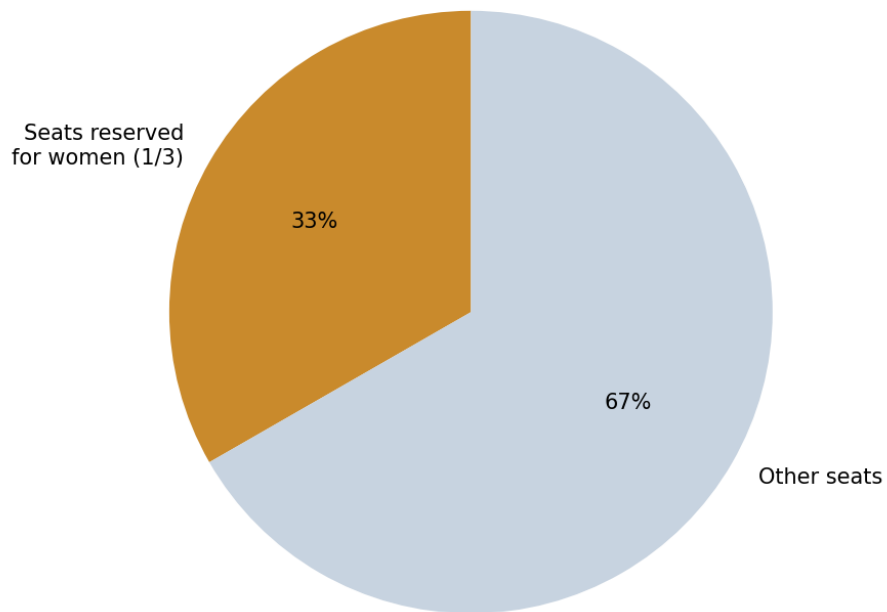
3.1 Name the four administrative units shown in the diagram, in order of increasing size.

3.2 How many villages did a sangrahana cover, according to the diagram?

3.3 What does this diagram tell us about the history of local administration in India?

Picture 4: Reservation for Women in Panchayati Raj Institutions

Reservation for Women in Panchayati Raj Institutions

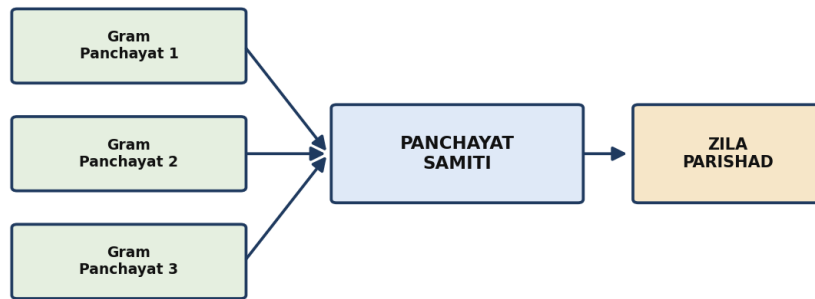


4.1 What fraction of seats is reserved for women, as shown in the pie chart?

4.2 Why is this reservation important for grassroots democracy?

4.3 Name one woman Sarpanch mentioned in the chapter who benefited from greater opportunities for women in Panchayats.

Picture 5: Coordinating Development Plans



**Coordinating development plans:
from Gram Panchayats to Panchayat Samiti to Zila Parishad**

5.1 According to the diagram, what does the Panchayat Samiti receive from the Gram Panchayats?

5.2 Where does the Panchayat Samiti send the combined plans?

5.3 Why is this coordination important for rural development?

ANSWER KEY — Set B

Picture 1: The Child-Friendly Panchayat Initiative

- 1.1 The Bal Sabha and the Bal Panchayat.
- 1.2 It is a forum where children discuss issues that concern their wellbeing.
- 1.3 Ending child labour and child marriage, and bringing children back to school.

Picture 2: Areas Looked After by Panchayati Raj Institutions

- 2.1 Any three of: agriculture, roads, water resources, education, health care, social welfare, cultural activities.
- 2.2 Because they are the level of government closest to the people and are responsible for almost all aspects of daily life and development in a village.
- 2.3 Answers may vary; for example, water resources matter because Lakshmanpur, like many villages, needs water for irrigating its fields.

Picture 3: Administrative Units in the Arthashastra

- 3.1 Sangrahana, Karvatika, Dronamukha, and Sthaniya.
- 3.2 A sangrahana covered 10 villages.
- 3.3 It shows that India has had organised, tiered local administration for thousands of years, dating back to the Arthashastra written by Kautilya about 2,300 years ago.

Picture 4: Reservation for Women in Panchayati Raj Institutions

- 4.1 One-third of the seats are reserved for women.
- 4.2 It ensures fair representation of women in decision-making and gives them opportunities to become leaders like Sarpanchs.
- 4.3 Vandana Bahadur Maida, who became the first female Sarpanch of Khankhandvi village in Madhya Pradesh.

Picture 5: Coordinating Development Plans

- 5.1 It receives their development plans.
- 5.2 It presents them at the district (Zila Parishad) or State level.
- 5.3 It ensures that development plans from many villages are organised together, making it easier to allocate funds and implement schemes effectively.

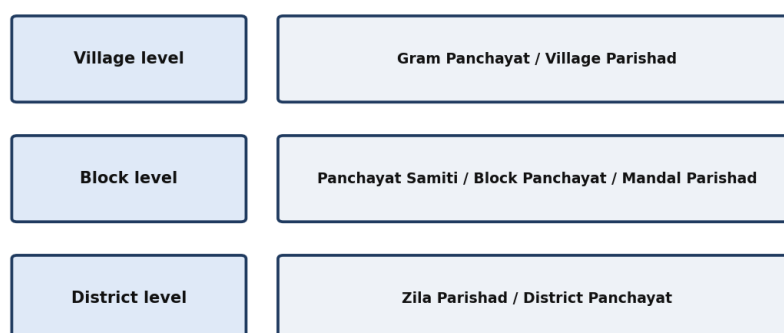
Chapter 11: Grassroots Democracy – Part 2 (Local Government in Rural Areas)

Picture-Based Questions — Set C

Name: _____ Class/Section: _____ Date: _____

Instructions: Study each picture/diagram carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Picture 1: Levels of the Panchayati Raj System and Their Names



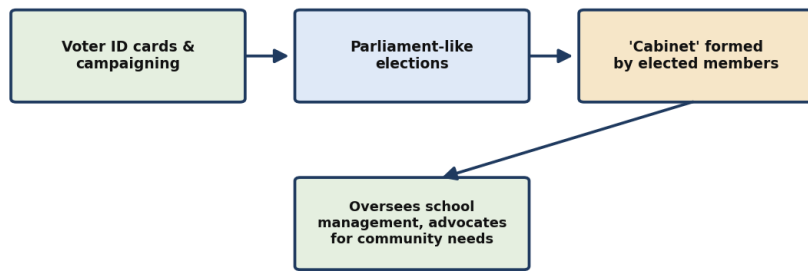
Levels of the Panchayati Raj System and Their Names

1.1 What is another name for the Gram Panchayat, according to the diagram?

1.2 What are the other names given for the Panchayat Samiti?

1.3 What is another name for the Zila Parishad?

Picture 2: How the Children's Parliament (Rajasthan) Works



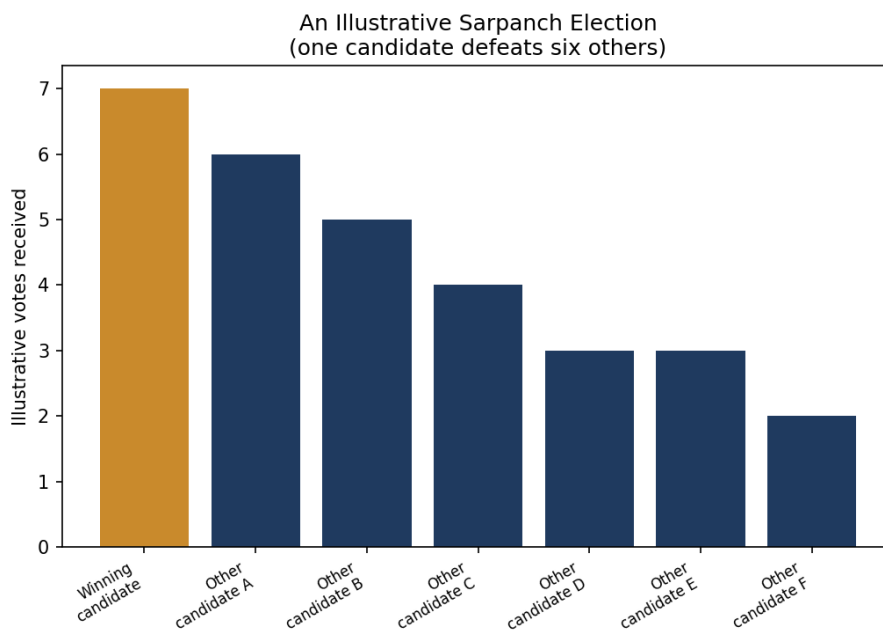
How the Children's Parliament (Rajasthan) works

2.1 What formal election procedures are shown in the diagram?

2.2 What is formed after the elections, according to the diagram?

2.3 What does the 'Cabinet' do, as shown in the diagram?

Picture 3: An Illustrative Sarpanch Election

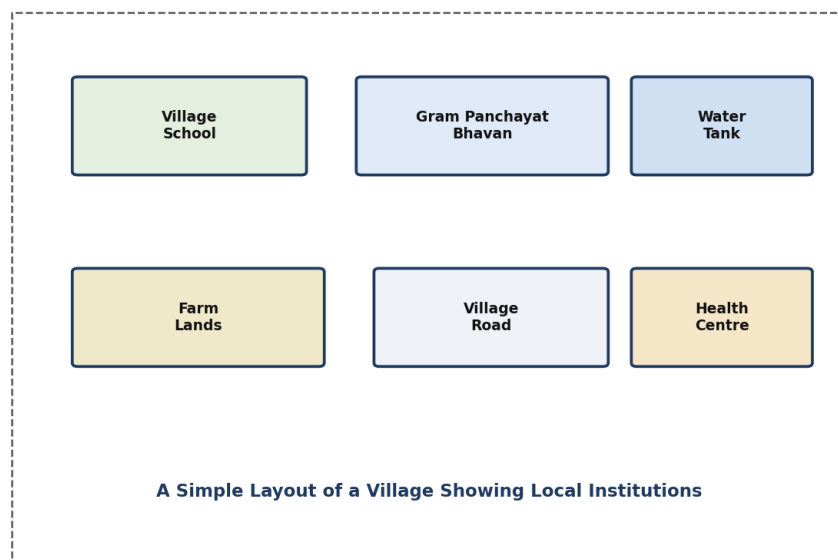


3.1 How many candidates, in total, are shown contesting in this illustrative chart?

3.2 Which real Sarpanch mentioned in the chapter defeated six other candidates to win an election?

3.3 What does this chart help you understand about Panchayat elections?

Picture 4: A Simple Layout of a Village

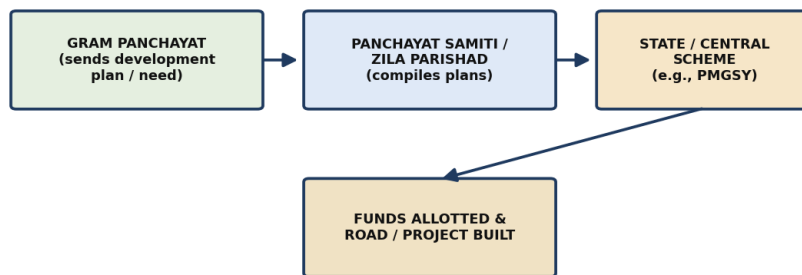


4.1 Name any three institutions or places shown in this village layout.

4.2 Which building in the layout is most directly linked to local governance?

4.3 Why might a village need both a health centre and a school, as shown in the layout?

Picture 5: How Funds Reach a Village for a Scheme



**How funds reach a village for a scheme like the
Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana**

5.1 What is the first step shown in the funds-flow diagram?

5.2 Which bodies compile the plans before they reach the State or Central scheme?

5.3 Name the scheme mentioned in the diagram that funds all-weather rural roads.

ANSWER KEY — Set C

Picture 1: Levels of the Panchayati Raj System and Their Names

- 1.1 It is also called the Village Parishad.
- 1.2 It is also called the Block Panchayat or Mandal Parishad.
- 1.3 It is also called the District Panchayat.

Picture 2: How the Children's Parliament (Rajasthan) Works

- 2.1 Voter ID cards and campaigning, followed by parliament-like elections.
- 2.2 A 'Cabinet' is formed by the elected members.
- 2.3 It oversees school management and advocates for community needs.

Picture 3: An Illustrative Sarpanch Election

- 3.1 Seven candidates in total are shown (one winner and six others).
- 3.2 Dnyaneshwar Kamble, who was elected Sarpanch of Tarangfal village in Solapur district, Maharashtra, in 2017.
- 3.3 It shows that, like other democratic elections, Panchayat elections can be contested by multiple candidates, and the one with the most support is elected.

Picture 4: A Simple Layout of a Village

- 4.1 Any three of: village school, Gram Panchayat Bhavan, water tank, farm lands, village road, health centre.
- 4.2 The Gram Panchayat Bhavan, where the Panchayat conducts its meetings and administrative work.
- 4.3 Because education and healthcare are both important local needs that the Gram Panchayat is responsible for supporting.

Picture 5: How Funds Reach a Village for a Scheme

- 5.1 The Gram Panchayat sends its development plan or need.
- 5.2 The Panchayat Samiti and/or Zila Parishad compile the plans.
- 5.3 The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY).