



Multiple Choice Questions

- The system of local self-government in rural India is known as**
 - Municipal system
 - Panchayati Raj system
 - Parliamentary system
 - Federal system
- Panchayati Raj institutions work at how many levels?**
 - One
 - Two
 - Three
 - Four
- The village-level institution of Panchayati Raj is called**
 - Zila Parishad
 - Panchayat Samiti
 - Gram Panchayat
 - Municipal Council
- Members of the Gram Panchayat are elected by the**
 - State Government
 - District Collector
 - Gram Sabha
 - Zila Parishad
- The elected head of a Gram Panchayat is known as**
 - Secretary
 - Patwari
 - Sarpanch / Pradhan
 - Block Officer
- Which official helps the Gram Panchayat by maintaining land records?**
 - Sarpanch
 - Panchayat Secretary
 - Patwari
 - Zila Parishad member
- The Panchayat Samiti works at the**
 - Village level
 - Block level
 - District level
 - State level
- Which body links the Gram Panchayat with the Zila Parishad?**
 - Gram Sabha
 - Municipal Corporation
 - Panchayat Samiti
 - State Legislature
- One-third of the seats in Panchayati Raj institutions are reserved for**
 - Farmers
 - Senior Citizens
 - Women
 - Government officials

10. Panchayats are important because they

- (a) Reduce elections (b) Centralise power
(c) Bring governance closer to people (d) Replace the State government

Fill in the blanks :

11. The Panchayati Raj system is a form of _____ government.
12. A group of all adult voters in a village is called the _____.

True / False

13. Panchayati Raj institutions function only at the village level.
14. The Panchayat system encourages people's participation in decision-making.

Very Short Type Questions

15. What is meant by Panchayati Raj?
16. Name any one function of the Gram Panchayat.

Short Type Questions

17. Explain the role of the Gram Sabha in village governance.
18. What are the main functions of Panchayati Raj institutions?

Essay Type Questions

19. Describe the three-tier structure of the Panchayati Raj system in India.
20. Explain why Panchayati Raj institutions are important for democracy and development in rural areas.

HOTS

21. **Assertion (A):** Panchayati Raj institutions strengthen democracy at the grassroots level.
Reason (R): They enable villagers to directly participate in decision-making and development activities.

Choose the correct option:

- a) Both A and R are true, and R correctly explains A
b) Both A and R are true, but R does not explain A
c) A is true, but R is false
d) A is false, but R is true



1. (b) Panchayati Raj system
2. (c) Three
3. (c) Gram Panchayat
4. (c) Gram Sabha
5. (c) Sarpanch / Pradhan
6. (c) Patwari
7. (b) Block level
8. (c) Panchayat Samiti
9. (c) Women
10. (c) Bring governance closer to people
11. Self
12. Gram Sabha
13. False
14. True
15. Panchayati Raj is a system of local self-government in rural areas.
16. Maintaining village roads / managing water resources / implementing schemes (any one).
17. The Gram Sabha consists of all adult voters of a village. It discusses village problems, takes decisions on development works, and elects the members of the Gram Panchayat.
18. Panchayati Raj institutions address local issues like water, roads, education, and health. They also implement government schemes and promote people's participation in governance.
19. The Panchayati Raj system has a three-tier structure. At the village level is the Gram Panchayat, at the block level is the Panchayat Samiti, and at the district level is the Zila Parishad. Together, they manage local administration and development in rural areas.
20. Panchayati Raj institutions are important because they bring governance closer to the people. Villagers can take part in decision-making, plan development works, and ensure that government schemes reach the grassroots. This strengthens democracy and promotes inclusive development.
21. **Correct option: (a)**
Explanation: Both statements are true. Panchayati Raj strengthens democracy because it allows people to participate directly in decisions affecting their lives.