

Chapter - 11 | Grassroots Democracy — Part 2: Local Government in Rural Areas

QUIZ PART-02

- What is the primary aim of the Child-Friendly Panchayat Initiative?
 - To build more schools in urban areas
 - To include children in political campaigning
 - To provide children with a platform to express their concerns
 - To make children part of Zila Parishad (C)

Explanation: The initiative enables children to express their ideas and opinions on matters affecting their well-being.

- What is a Bal Sabha?
 - A court for children
 - A children's sports competition
 - A village-level body for children's participation
 - A music event in villages (C)

Explanation: Bal Sabhas are forums where children can participate in village-level discussions and governance.

- What significant change did Maharashtra's Child-Friendly Panchayat bring?
 - Introduction of mobile schools
 - Removal of all Panchayats
 - Reduction of child marriage and child labour
 - Digital voting in Panchayats (C)

Explanation: Maharashtra's initiative successfully reduced child marriage and child labour and brought children back to school.

- What is one contribution of the Sangkhu Radhu Khandu Gram Panchayat in Sikkim?
 - Built a sports stadium
 - Constructed school kitchens for hygienic meals
 - Established a new university
 - Trained students in software (B)

Explanation: The Panchayat built kitchens to ensure students receive safe and hygienic midday meals.

- What honor did Rajasthan's Children's Parliament receive?
 - Nobel Prize for Peace
 - National Literacy Award
 - World's Children's Honorary Award
 - UNICEF Youth Prize (C)

Explanation: Rajasthan's Children's Parliament, part of the Barefoot College initiative, received the World's Children's Honorary Award in 2001.

- What level does the Panchayat Samiti function at?
 - Village level
 - National level
 - Block level
 - State level (C)

Explanation: The Panchayat Samiti operates at the block level, acting as a link between Gram Panchayat and Zila Parishad.

- What is one key role of the Panchayat Samiti?
 - Controlling schools in cities
 - Electing state governors
 - Coordinating plans from Gram Panchayats for development
 - Conducting national elections (C)

Explanation: The Panchayat Samiti collects and compiles development plans from Gram Panchayats to present at higher levels.

- Which scheme aims to build all-weather roads in rural India?
 - Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana
 - Swachh Bharat Mission
 - Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
 - Jal Jeevan Mission (C)

Explanation: The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana focuses on rural road development to improve connectivity.

- What percentage of seats are reserved for women in Panchayati Raj Institutions?
 - 25%
 - 1/3rd
 - 50%
 - No reservation (B)

Explanation: One-third of the seats are reserved for women in Panchayati Raj Institutions to promote gender inclusion.

- Why do Panchayati Raj structures differ across states?
 - Because each village has its own language
 - Due to religious differences
 - States have authority over their local governance systems
 - The central government mandates change every year (C)

Explanation: Panchayati Raj structures vary because state governments have the power to define local governance according to their needs.