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1. What is the main agenda of the meeting of the Gram Sabha?

- (A) Present a plan on repairing the road. (B) Discussion on water and water shortages.
(C) Making the list of BPL (D) a & b

2. In the Hardas village the women go to get water from which river?

- (A) Cauvery (B) Krishna (C) Suru (D) Ganga

3. Who prevents the Panchayat from misusing the village money?

- (A) The Panchs (B) The village people
(C) The members of the Panchayat (D) The Gram Sabha

4. The secretary of the Gram Panchayat is not an elected person but is appointed by _____.

- (A) The village people (B) The Zamindars
(C) The government (D) The Panchayat President

5. Who elects the head or the president of the Panchayat?

6. Who approves the list of people below the poverty line in villages?

7. Which award is given by the Government for excellence by the Panchs?

8. Describe Panchayati Raj in one line.

9. Which is the first tier of democratic government?

10. Who is a 'Panch' ?

- (A) Clerk. (B) Peon. (C) Ward Member. (D) Head Master.

11. Panchayati Raj system is in which level of a democratic government?

- (A) Third Level (B) Second Level (C) Fourth Level (D) First Level

12. The Panchs and the Gram Panchayat are answerable to the _____.

- (A) Gram Panchayati Raj system. (B) Prime Minister. (C) Gram Sabha. (D) None of them.

13. What do you mean by Gram Sabha?

- (A) A meeting of all adults who live in the area covered by a Panchayat.
(B) Gathering of council of ministers of India.
(C) Meeting held among various delegates representing each country.
(D) None of them.

14. Who is a Sarpanch?

- (A) Prime Minister. (B) Panchayat's President.
(C) Head of Electricity board. (D) Finance Minister.

15. What does 'BPL' stand for?

- (A) Business Process Language. (B) Best Possible Length.
(C) Below Poverty Line. (D) Board of Public Litigation.

16. What is the main task of a Gram Panchayat?

- (A) To implement the development programmes for all villages that come under it.
(B) To reduce the number of people in the category of 'BPL' (below poverty line)
(C) Both 'a' and 'b'
(D) None of them

17. Two village Panchs were awarded the Nirmal Gram Puruskar in 2005. To which state did they belong?

- (A) Maharashtra. (B) Punjab. (C) Bihar. (D) Assam.

18. How many levels are there in a Panchayat Raj System?

- (A) One (B) Two (C) Three (D) Four

19. What is the other name for Janpad Panchayat?

- (A) District Panchayat (B) Gram Sabha (C) Zila Parishad (D) Panchayat Samiti

20. Panchayat Samiti has many _____ under it.

- (A) Zila Parishad (B) Gram Sabha (C) Gram Panchayat (D) Panchs

21. What is Zila Parishad?

- (A) District Panchayat (B) Panch (C) Sarpanch (D) Gram Samiti

22. What does a Zila Parishad do?

- (A) Makes development plans at district level.
(B) With the help of Panchayat Samiti, it also regulates the money distribution among all the Gram Panchayats.
(C) Both 'a' and 'b'
(D) None of them

23. Is it true that each state in the country has its own laws with regard to Panchayats?

- (A) Yes (B) No (C) Might be (D) Can't say

24. The work of the Gram Panchayat includes:

- (A) The construction and maintenance of water sources, roads, drainage, school buildings and other common property resources.
- (B) Finalisation of the list of the people below the poverty line.
- (C) Main task is to implement the development programmes.
- (D) All of them

25. The work of the Gram Panchayat has to be approved by the _____.

- (A) Gram Sabha
- (B) Three levels of Panchayat
- (C) Panchayat Samiti
- (D) Gram Sabha

26. Watershed development in a village is:

- (A) A water problem in villages.
- (B) An overhead tank in the village to increase the water supply.
- (C) A hand pumps in village.
- (D) The way of conserving water and refilling it in a village.

27. What did the villagers in 'Hardas' village face?

- (A) Economic and social problem
- (B) Lack of medical facilities
- (C) Water problem
- (D) Transport problem

28. The different ways to solve the water problem in villages are:

- (A) Cleaning the wells
- (B) Planting trees, constructing dams and tanks.
- (C) Conserving water
- (D) All of them

29. Was there a problem with the BPL list that the Gram Sabha was finalizing? What was the problem?

- (A) Yes. Om Prakash was poor and his name was not included in the BPL list.
- (B) Saroj was poor and her name was not included in the list.
- (C) Natwar and Soorajmal were to be included in the list of BPL
- (D) Yes. The names of all the villagers are to be included in the list.

30. Do all the villagers have the right to speak to the Sarpanch (Panchayat President)?

- (A) Yes
- (B) No
- (C) Only the landowners
- (D) Zamindars can speak.

31. When does the 'Gram Panchayat' meet?

- (A) Temporarily
- (B) Regularly
- (C) Every week
- (D) Once in a month

32. Who will preside the meeting of the Gram Sabha?

- (A) The village people
- (B) The Patwari
- (C) The Panchs
- (D) The Panchayat President or the Sarpanch

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33. How is the BPL (below poverty line) measured?

34. Who are answerable to Gram Sabha?

35. How many levels are involved in Panchayati Raj System?

36. What do you understand by Block level governance?

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37. What do you know about Gram Sabha?

38. What are the duties of the Panchayat Secretary and how is he elected?

39. What is 'watershed development programme' of a village in Maharashtra?

40. Where does the Gram Panchayat get its funds from?

41. Which is the third level of Panchayati Raj and how it works?

42. What is the constitutional status of Panchayats?

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43.a) Describe the formation of a Panchayat.

b) Who forms the Gram Panchayat and for what term they are elected?

44. Discuss the role of Gram Sabha.

45. How does Gram Panchayat work?

46. What are the main developmental activities carried out by the Gram Panchayat?