

**HISTORY**  
**CLASS VI**  
**RURAL LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT**  
**MODEL QUESTION PAPER**

**A. Answer in a sentence or two. (one-mark questions)**

1. What are rural communities?

**Ans:** Communities which are based in villages and dependent mostly on agriculture are called rural communities.

2. What are urban communities?

Communities which are based in cities or towns are called urban communities

3. What are some of the basic needs that rural and urban communities have in common?

**Ans:** Drinking water, healthcare, education, electricity and sanitation are some of the basic needs that rural and urban communities that both rural and urban communities have in common

4. What is the term of a Gram Panchayat

**Ans:** A Gram Panchayat is elected for a period of 3 to 5 years.

5. Who is the secretary of a Block Panchayat Samiti

**Ans:** the block Development Officer appointed by the state government is the secretary of the block panchayat samiti

6. What position does the Zilla Parishad occupy in the three-tier system of the Panchayat raj

**Ans:** The Zilla Parishad is at the top of the three-tier system of the Panchayati Raj.

7. From where does the Zilla Parishad receive funds for the districts and to which localbodies does allot these funds to?

**Ans:** The Zilla Parishad receives funds allotted to the district from the central or state governments. It distributes these funds among the Block Panchayat Samitis of the district

8. What is the main objective of the Panchayati Raj system?

**Ans:** The main objective of the Panchayati Raj system is the development of the rural community

9. What is the reservation of seats for women in the Gram Panchayats, the Block Panchayat Samitie and the Zilla Parishads?

**Ans:** From one-third to half the number of seats are reserved for women in the Gram Panchayats Block Panchayat Samitis and the Zilla Parishads.

10. What are Nyaya Panchayats?

**Ans:** Nyaya Panchayats are specially established bodies in some states of India to provide speedy justice to the villagers.

**B. Answer in two-three sentences. (two-mark questions)**

1. What do you understand by the term local self-government? What is Panchayati Raj?

**Ans:** Local self-government is a system where rural and urban communities elect bodies which are responsible for fulfilling the needs

of the communities using local resources. Panchayati raj is the three-tiered system of local government in rural areas.

2. What kind of local affairs or issues are handled by the local bodies?

**Ans:** Local affairs like sanitation, water supply, education, the supply of electricity and maintenance of public works such as roads, drainage and transportation are best handled by the local bodies.

3. Briefly explain the pyramidal structure of the Panchayati Raj System?

**Ans:** Panchayati Raj system has a three-tiered pyramidal structure. At the bottom are the Gram Panchayats which take care of the affairs at the village level. The Panchayat Samitis oversee the work of Gram Sabhas and operate at the block-level. The Zilla Parishad functions at the district level and oversees the functioning of both the Panchayat Samitis and Gram Sabhas.

4. What are the sources of income for the Gram Panchayat

**Ans:** The Gram Panchayat levies taxes on houses and land on fairs and festivals and on the sale of cattle and other goods. It collects rent from the buildings it owns. It also receives grants of money from the state government

5. Who are the members of a Block Panchayat Samiti

**Ans:** The members of a Block Panchayat Samiti include: the sarpanches of all the villages come under the block, Members of the State Legislative Assemblies (MLAs in the state government and Members of Parliament (MPs in the union government) who have been elected from the block

6. What is the Zilla Parishad?

**Ans:** The Zilla Parishad is a powerful body that is at the top of the three-tier system of the Panchayati Raj. Its office is usually located in the district headquarter town. It coordinates the working of all the Gram Panchayats and the Block Panchayat Samitis in the district.

7. How does the state government help the three tiers of the Panchayati Raj?

**Ans:** The state government helps the three tiers of the Panchayati Raj by providing them with access to information, new methods and modern technologies. It also grants them money.

### **C. Answer the questions.**

1. With reference to the Panchayati Raj system, explain

(a) the composition and terms of office of the Gram Panchayat

(b) the functions of the Gram Panchayat

(c) the sources of income of the Gram Panchayat

**Ans:**

- (a) The composition and terms of office of the Gram Panchayat: • Every adult member of the village community is a member of the Gram Sabha, which elects the members of the Gram Panchayat. • The sarpanch is the chief of the Gram Panchayat and is therefore the head of the village. • Panchayats are elected

- for a period of three to five years. • A minimum of one-third of the seats are reserved for women. In some states upto 50% of the seats are reserved for women.
- (b) Functions of the Gram Panchayat: • The Gram Panchayat is responsible for the development of both agriculture and industry in the village. It is supposed to inform farmers about new scientific methods and improved implements. • It is responsible for promoting public health. It encourages the community to seek treatment and advice from the medical dispensary and health centres for mothers and children. • It manages common Pastures and constructs and maintains village roads, streets, markets, tanks and wells • it is responsible for the supply of clean drinking water to the village. • It sets up and runs primary schools in the village • It maintains village records and collects revenue.
- (c) The sources of income of the Gram Panchayat: It levies taxes on houses and land, on fairs and festivals, and on the sale of cattle and other goods. • It collects rent from the building it owns. • It also receives grants of money from the state government.

2. With reference to the Panchayati Raj system, explain

- (a) the composition and terms of office of the Zilla Parishad
- (b) the functions of the Zilla Parishad
- (c) the sources of income of the Zilla Parishad

**Ans:**

- (a) A Zilla Parishad is composed of: • All the presidents of the Block Samitis • Members of the the State Legislature and of Parliament who represent that district • Chairperson of the Municipal Boards and mayors of the Corporations in the district

From, one-third to half of all the seats are reserved for women. chief executive officer is elected to head the Zilla Parishad it is elected for a term of five years.

- (a) Functions of the Zilla Parishad: • The Zilla Parishad supervises and supports the work of the Gram Panchayats and Block Samitis. • It acts as the intermediary between the state government, and the Gram Panchayat and Panchayat Samiti. It advises the state government on all developmental issues of the district. • It supervises the implementation of economic projects of the government and Community Development Programme in the district. • It examines and approves the budgets of the Panchayat Samitis. • It distributes among the Panchayat Samitis the funds allotted to the district by the central or state governments. • It establishes and maintains secondary, vocational and industri schools in the district.

- (b) The sources of income of the Zilla Parishad: The main source of income of the Zilla is the grants received from the central and state governments. • It also imposes some taxes and rents out buildings that it owns.