

ST. ANDREWS SCOTS SR. SEC. SCHOOL  
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CLASS: VI

SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE

TOPIC: CIVICS

CH-2

2025-26

THE STRUCTURE OF GRASSROOTS DEMOCRACY

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. What is the name of the local self-government at the village level?  
Panchayat
2. Gram Panchayat is formed in a village with population of about \_\_\_\_\_  
people. 300
3. At Gram Panchayat level, who is responsible for maintaining the land records of the villagers? Patwari
4. For how many years are the members of the Block Samiti elected? 5 years
5. Who elected the chairperson of Zila Parishad? Members of the Parishad

B. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word/words.

1. Every village is divided into wards and each ward elects a representative who who is called a ward member or Panch
2. States with a population of more than 20 lakhs have Block Samitis.
3. In Madhya Pradesh, the Bharbhadiya Gram Panchayat has taken significant steps towards the eradication of malnutrition.
4. The Panchayati Raj system follows a 3 tier structure, ensuring governance at all levels of rural administration.
5. The top most level of three tier system is Zila Parishad.

C. Write 'T' for true or 'F' for false statements.

1. The word Panchayat means a group of five people of a village that form the local government. True
2. The State Government also supervises Panchayats by reviewing their work.

True

3. At the lowest or the village level, the village Panchayat consists of the Gram Sabha. True

4. All panchs elect a Sarpanch or village head from amongst themselves for a term of 5 years. True

5. Gram panchayat carries out government schemes for primary education, employment generation. True

D. Short answer questions.

1. What are the roles and responsibilities of Gram Panchayat?

The functions of a Gram Panchayat are:

1. Construction and maintenance of roads, drainage and parks.

2. Development of agriculture and irrigation systems, water supply.

3. Street lighting, sanitation system, education and healthcare.

2. What do you mean by local self-government?

To take care of the basic services, local bodies are elected by the people. This system is called local self government.

3. Who is the panch of Gram panchayat?

The members of Gram Sabha elect a committee of 7-17 members from among themselves to form a Gram Panchayat. Every village is divided into wards and each ward elects a representative who is called a ward member or Panch.

4. What is Panchayati Samiti?

States with a population of more than 20 lakh have Block Samitis. It is also known as Janpand Panchayat or Panchayat Samiti.

5. What is the role of Patwari?

'Patwari' is responsible for maintaining the land records of the villagers. In some cases, the Patwari also preserves maps that are many years old.

E. Long answer questions.

1. Define three-tier structure of the Panchayati Raj?

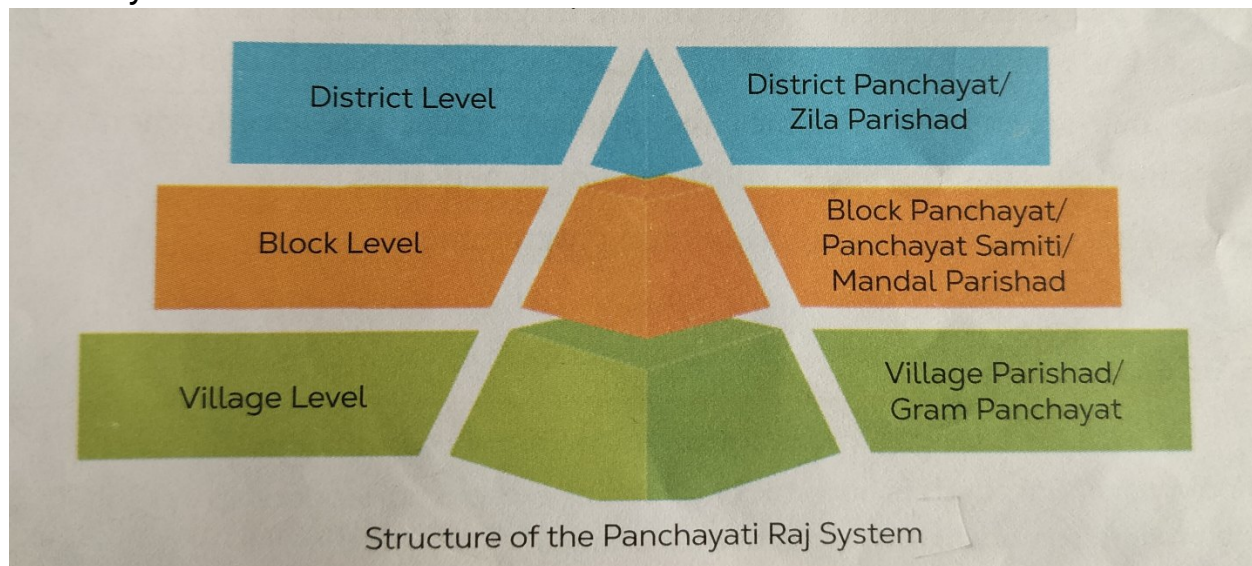
The Panchayati Raj system follows a three-tier structure, ensuring governance at all levels of rural administration:

1. At the lowest or the village level, the Village Panchayat consists of the Gram Sabha, Gram Panchayat and Nyaya Panchayat.

2. Above the village level comes the block level where there is a system called

Block Panchayat or Block Samiti.

3. At the topmost level of this three-tier system in the Zila Parishad or District Panchayat.



2. Explain the structure of Zila Parishad.

The Zila Parishad is composed of elected and appointed members:

Chairperson: The head of the Zila Parishad, elected by the members of the Parishad.

Members: Chairpersons of all Block Samitis in a district, members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha from the district, members of Vidhan Sabha and Vidhan Parishad from the district and representatives of SC, ST and women.

Chief Executive Officer (CEO): An IAS officer or state civil service officer. He/She supervises the divisions of the parishad and is assisted by deputy CEOs and other officials at district and block-level officers.

3. Write functions of Block Samiti.

Block Samitis perform the following functions:

- Advising Gram Panchayats in the fields of agriculture, animal husbandry, veterinary medicine and healthcare.
- Setting up rural industries with the guidance of specialists known as Extension Officers.
- Looking into primary education and opening more night schools for adults and shelters for the needy and homeless.
- Developing and maintaining sewage systems and ensuring safe

drinking water for all.