

EXERCISE

OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

1. Panchayats, literally means
(A) government policies
(B) empowering women
(C) reservation policy for backward class
(D) council of five people
2. 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
3. Who is a Sarpanch?
(A) Prime Minister
(B) Panchayat's President
(C) Head of Electricity board
(D) Finance Minister
4. The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act was passed by the parliament in:
(A) 1986 (B) 1989
(C) 1991 (D) 1992
5. The age limit to become a member of the Gram Sabha is:
(A) 18 (B) 19
(C) 20 (D) 21
6. The Gram Panchayat is elected for:
(A) four years (B) five years
(C) six years (D) seven years
7. The number of levels of Panchayats in India is:
(A) 2 tier (B) 3 tier
(C) 4 tier (D) 5 tier
8. 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
9. Who is a "Panch"?
(A) Clerk (B) Peon
(C) Ward Member (D) Head master
10. The full form of FIR is:
(A) First Instruction Report
(B) First Inquiry Report
(C) First Information Report
(D) Failure to Inform Report

SUBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

1. What are the functions of the Gram Sabha?
2. Describe the importance of the local government?
3. What are the main objectives of the Village Panchayat?
4. Describe the formation of a Panchayat.
5. What are the responsibilities of the Sarpanch in Gram Panchayat?
6. Where does the Gram Panchayat get its funds from?
7. How many levels are involved in Panchayati Raj system?
8. How is the village Panchayat formed?
9. Explain the function of the Zila Parishad.
10. What problems are discussed in the meeting of the Gram Sabha?