

**Class-6<sup>th</sup>**  
**History of kings and Kingdoms**

**Q.1- Who were the groups who could not participate in the assemblies of the *ganas*?**

**Ans-**The groups who could not participate in the assemblies of the *ganas* were:

- Women
- Dasas, the slaves
- Kammakaras, the landless labourers

**Q.2- In what ways are present-day elections different from the ways in which rulers were chosen in *janapadas*?**

**Ans-** In *janapadas*, men became 'rajās' by performing the Ashvamedha sacrifice. The rajās who let the Ashvamedha horse pass through their lands meant that they accepted the supremacy of the raja who wanted to perform the sacrifice.

In modern times, leaders are elected through a democratic system. Every citizen who is 18 years or older has the right to cast their vote. The candidates who win the majority of votes become public leaders

**Q.3- State whether true or false:**

**1. Rajas who led the *ashvamedha* horse pass through their lands were invited to the sacrifice.**

**Ans-** True

The Rajas who allowed the Ashvamedha horse to pass through their lands showed that they accepted the supremacy of the Raja performing the sacrifice. These Rajas were then invited to attend the sacrifice.

**2. The charioteer sprinkled sacred water on the king.**

**Ans-** False

The charioteer was the raja's companion in the battlefield and bore witness to many of his deeds and exploits. Thus it was the charioteer who sang poems and recounted tales glorifying the deeds of the Raja.

**3. Archaeologists have found palaces in the settlements of the *janapadas***

**Ans-** False

It has been discovered by archaeologists that people lived in huts and kept cattle and other animals in the many settlements of the *janapadas*

**4. Pots to store grain were made out of Painted Grey Ware**

**Ans-** True

Some of the earthen pots used to store grain were grey in colour and hence known as grey ware.

**5. Many cities in *mahajanapadas* were fortified**

**Ans-** False

Only the capital city was fortified, as they were the main nerve centres of the mahajanapadas.

**Q.4- What is Digha Nikaya?**

**Ans-** Digha Nikaya is a famous Buddhist book, which contains some of the speeches of the Buddha. These were written down about 2300 years ago.

**Q.5- Write a short note on the governance system in 'Ganas' and 'Sanghas'.**

**Ans-**

- In a gana or a sangha there were not one, but many rulers. Sometimes, even when thousands of men ruled together, each one was known as a raja.
- These rajas performed rituals together. They also met in assemblies, and decided what had to be done and how, through discussion and debate.
- For example, if they were attacked by an enemy, they met to discuss what should be done to meet the threat.
- However, women, dasas and kammakaras could not participate in these assemblies.

**Q.6- What were the regular taxes imposed and collected in Mahajanpadas?**

**Ans-**

- The tax on crops was fixed at 1/6th of what was produced. This was known as bhaga or a share.
- There were taxes on crafts persons as well. These could have been in the form of labour. For example, a weaver or a smith may have had to work for a day every month for the king.
- Herders were also expected to pay taxes in the form of animals and animal produce.
- There were also taxes on goods that were bought and sold, through trade.
- And hunters and gatherers also had to provide forest produce to the raja.

**Q.7- List the two major changes brought in agriculture around the later vedic period?**

**Ans-** There were two major changes in agriculture around this time.

- One was the growing use of iron ploughshares instead of wooden ploughshare. This meant that heavy, clayey soil could be turned over better and more grain could be produced.
- Second, people began transplanting paddy. This meant that saplings were grown and then planted in the fields. This led to increased production, as many more plants survived.

**Q.8- What were the geographical features that made Magadha the most powerful Mahajanpada?**

**Ans-**Magadha became the most powerful Mahajan due to the following geographical factors:

- Many rivers such as the Ganga and Son flowed through Magadha. This was important for (a) transport, (b) water supplies (c) making the land fertile.
- Parts of Magadha were forested. Elephants, which lived in the forest, could be captured and trained for the army.
- Forests also provided wood for building houses, carts and chariots.
- There were iron ore mines in the region that could be tapped to make strong tools and weapons.

**Q.9- Why did the 'rajas' of 'mahajanapadas' build forts?**

**Ans:**

- The rajas of mahajanapadas built forts to protect their capital city.
- This means that huge walls of wood, brick or stone were built around them. Forts were probably built because people were afraid of attacks from other kings and needed protection.
- It is also likely that some rulers wanted to show how rich and powerful they were by building really large, tall and impressive walls around their cities. Also in this way, the land and the people living inside the fortified areas could be controlled more easily by the king.

**Q.10- Give a brief description of the Varna system as described in Vedas.**

**Ans-** The Vedas described 4 varnas. These are – Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Shudras. Their work are described as under:

1. Brahmins were expected to study the Vedas, perform sacrifices and receive gifts.
2. Kshatriyas were the rulers. They were expected to fight battles and protect people.
3. Vaishyas were the expected to be farmers, herders and traders.
4. Shudras were the last who had to serve the other three groups and could not perform any sacrifice. Later, they were classified untouchable. Women were also grouped into this category.

**Q.11- Explain the term 'later vedic'?**

**Ans-** The term 'Later vedic' describes the period after the Rigvedic age i.e., after the Rigveda was composed. Other vedic literature like Samaveda, Yajurveda and Atharvaveda was composed in Later Vedic period.

**Q.12- How did men become rulers in the past?**

**Ans-**

- Some of the rajas (rulers) were probably chosen by the jana. the people.
- Around 3,000 years ago, we find some changes taking place in the ways in which rajas were chosen. Some men recognised as rajas, became rulers by performing very big sacrifices like the Ashwamedha sacrifice.

**Class- 6<sup>th</sup>**  
**Ashoka- The emperor who gave up war**

**Q.1- Make a list of occupation of people who lived within the Mauryan Empire.**

**Ans-** The occupations of the people who lived within the Mauryan Empire were as follows:

- Trading
- Handicrafts
- Agriculture
- Herding
- Hunting
- Gathering

**Q.2- What were the problems that Ashoka wanted to solve by introducing *dhamma*?**

**Ans-** 'Dhamma' is a Prakrit word which means dharma. Emperor Ashoka wanted to solve the following problems by introducing dhamma:

1. Inter-religious conflicts between his subjects.
2. Animal sacrifice during religious rituals.
3. Ill-treatment of servants and slaves.
4. Constant disputes and quarrels in families and between neighbours over petty issues.

**Q.3- What were the means adopted by Ashoka to spread the message of *dhamma*?**

**Ans-** Ashoka adopted the following means to spread his message of dhamma:

- He appointed officials, known as the *dhamma mahamatta* who went from place to place teaching people about dhamma.
- Besides, Ashoka got his messages inscribed on rocks and pillars, instructing his officials to read his message to those who could not read it themselves.
- Ashoka also sent messengers to spread ideas about *dhamma* to other lands, such as Syria, Egypt, Greece and Sri Lanka.
- He built roads, dug wells, and built rest houses. Besides, he arranged for medical treatment for both human beings and animals.

**Q.4- Who founded the Mauryan empire and when?**

**Ans-** Chandragupta Maurya (the grandfather of Ashoka) founded the Mauryan empire more than 2300 years ago.

**Q.5- Briefly describe the administration of the Mauryan Empire.**

**Ans-**

- The empire was divided into provinces with the imperial capital at Pataliputra.
- The area around Pataliputra was under the direct control of the emperor.

- Other areas or provinces were ruled from the provincial capitals such as Taxila and Ujjain.
- The royal princes governed the provinces as king's representatives.
- Officials were appointed to collect taxes from the people.
- Mauryan empire had a large army and vast network of spies.
- The Emperor supervised the whole administration with the help of the members of the royal family and senior ministers.

### **Q.6- How is an empire different from other kingdoms?**

**Ans-** Differences between an Empire and other Kingdoms:

- Emperors need more resources than kings as empires are larger including several kingdoms and need to be protected by big armies.
- Emperors also have to have a larger number of officials who collect taxes

### **Q.7- What was Ashoka's dhamma? Explain.**

**Ans-** Ashoka's dhamma was not related to the worship of any god or performance of sacrifice. He considered that it was his responsibility, just like a father has towards his children, to instruct the people of the empire so as to reduce conflicts among them. He was inspired by the teachings of the Buddha.

### **Q.8- What was the difference between tributes and taxes?**

**Ans-** Tributes were gifts that were given to the rulers by people with free will, taxes on the other hand were levied by the state administration and had to be paid. The taxes were the main source of revenue for the state.

### **Q.9- What were the effects of Kalinga war on Ashoka?**

**Ans-** Effects of Kalinga war on Ashoka

- Ashoka fought a war to conquer Kalinga.
- However, he was so horrified when he saw the violence and bloodshed that he decided not to fight any more wars.
- He is the only king in the history of the world who gave up conquest after winning a war.

## MAJOR LANDFORMS OF THE EARTH

### **Q.1- What are the major landforms?**

**Ans-** There are three major types of landforms. They are:

- (i) Mountains
- (ii) Plains
- (iii) Plateaus

### **Q.2- What is the difference between a mountain and a plateau?**

**Ans-**

<b>Mountain</b>	<b>Plateau</b>
1. A mountain is any natural elevation of the earth surface.	1. A plateau is an elevated flat land.
2. It is higher than the surrounding area.	2. It is a flat-topped land that stands above the surrounding area.
3. Mountains are rich in forests.	3. Plateaus are rich in mineral deposits
4. For example – The Himalaya mountains in Asia, The Alps in Europe and The Andes in South America etc.	4. For example- Deccan plateau, Tibetan plateau, Australian plateau etc.

### **Q.3- What are the different types of mountains? Give an example of each.**

**Ans-** There are 3 different types of Mountains. They are:

- (i) Fold Mountains – The Himalayas and The Alps
- (ii) Block Mountains – The Rhine Valley and the Vosges mountain
- (iii) Volcanic Mountains – Mt. Kilimanjaro and Mt. Fujiyama

### **Q.4- How are mountains useful to man?**

**Ans-** Mountains are useful to man in various ways:

- Mountains are a storehouse of water.
- Water from the mountains is also used for irrigation and generation of hydro-electricity.
- The river valleys and terraces are ideal for the cultivation of crops.
- Mountains have a rich variety of flora and fauna.
- The forests provide fuel, fodder, shelter and other products like gum, raisins, etc.

- Several sports like paragliding, hang gliding, river rafting and skiing are popular in the mountains.

#### **Q.5- How are plains formed?**

**Ans-** Plains are generally formed by rivers and their tributaries. The rivers flow down the slopes of mountains and erode them. They carry forward the eroded material. Then they deposit their load consisting of stones, sand and silt along their courses and in their valleys. It is from these deposits that plains are formed.

#### **Q.6- Why are the river plains thickly populated?**

**Ans-** River plains are thickly populated due to the following reasons:

- In the plains, more flat land is available for building houses.
- Construction of transport network is easy in these regions.
- Due to the fertile soils, the land is highly productive for cultivation.

#### **Q.7- Why are mountains thinly populated?**

**Ans-** Mountains are thinly populated due to the following reasons:

- The climate is harsh at the mountains.
- Since the slopes are steep, less land is available for farming.
- It is not easy to construct houses, roads and buildings in the high mountain regions.

#### **Q.8- How are plateaus useful to us?**

**Ans-** Usefulness of Plateaus:

- Rich in mineral resources/deposits.
- Numerous mining areas are located in the plateau areas:
- African plateau is known for gold and diamond mining.
- Chhotanagpur plateau in India is rich in iron ore, coal and manganese.
- Plateaus have several waterfalls, ideal sites for generation of hydro electricity.
- Lava plateaus rich in black soil are ideal for cultivation.
- Some plateaus are known for scenic spots and they are great attractions to tourists.

#### **Q.9- Define plains. Describe their major features.**

**Ans-** Plains are large stretches of flat land, not higher than 200 metres from mean sea level.

Major Features of Plains:

- Mostly formed by river deposits.
- Plains are generally fertile.
- They are thickly populated.
- They have dense network of roads and railways.
- Agriculture is the main occupation of the people.
- Examples:
- Ganga-Indus-Brahmaputra Plains in India.
- Yangtze Plain in China.

**Q.10- What are erosion and deposition?**

**Ans-** Erosion:

- Wearing down of the earth's surface is called erosion.
- Erosional process lowers the surface.

Deposition:

Rebuilding of earth's surface is called deposition.

**CLASS- 6<sup>th</sup> (Geography)**  
**Ch- 2 MOTIONS OF THE EARTH**

**Q.1- Differentiate between the Summer and Winter Solstice.**

**Ans-**

<b>Summer Solstice</b>	<b>Winter Solstice</b>
1. It is the position of the Earth when the rays of the Sun fall directly on the Tropic of Cancer.	1. It is the position of the Earth when the rays of the Sun fall directly on the Tropic of Capricorn.
2. A large portion of the northern hemisphere experiences more heat and light. Hence, it is summer in the Northern Hemisphere.	2. A large portion of the Southern Hemisphere gets light from the Sun. Hence, it is winter in the Northern Hemisphere.
3. In this position, the North Pole is tilted towards the Sun and South Pole away from it	3. In this position, the South Pole is tilted towards the Sun and the North Pole is tilted away from it.
4. During this period, days are longer than nights in the Northern Hemisphere.	4. During this period, nights are longer than days in the Northern Hemisphere.
5. It occurs on 21 <sup>st</sup> June in the Northern Hemisphere.	5. It occurs on 22 <sup>nd</sup> December in the Northern Hemisphere.

**Q.2- What is an equinox?**

**Ans-** On 21st March and September 23rd, direct rays of the sun fall on the equator. At this position, neither of the poles is tilted towards the sun. So, the whole earth experiences equal days and equal nights. This is called an equinox.

**Q.3- Why does the Southern Hemisphere experience Winter and Summer Solstice at different times than that of the Northern Hemisphere?**

**Ans-** When the North Pole is tilted towards the Sun, the Northern Hemisphere experiences Summer Solstice. At this time, as the South Pole is tilted away from the Sun, the Southern Hemisphere experiences Winter Solstice. When the North Pole is tilted away from the Sun, the Northern Hemisphere experiences Winter Solstice. At this time, as the South Pole is tilted towards the Sun, the Southern Hemisphere experiences Summer Solstice.

**Q.4- Why do the Poles experience about six months day and six months night?**

**Ans-** The two Poles experience nearly six months of day and six months of night because of the tilt or inclination of the Earth on its axis. Because of this tilt, each pole is tilted towards and away from the Sun for about six months each.

When the North Pole is tilted towards the Sun, it experiences continuous daylight for six months. At the same time it is night period at the South Pole. These conditions are reversed when the South Pole is tilted towards the Sun.

**Q.5- What would happen if the Earth did not rotate?**

**Ans-** If the Earth stops to rotate, the portion of the Earth which is facing the Sun would always experience day and would be hot, while the other half would remain in darkness and be freezing cold all the time. Life would not have been possible in such extreme conditions of hot and cold.

**Q.6- What is the angle of inclination of the earth's axis with its orbital plane?**

**Ans-** The angle of inclination of the earth's axis with its orbital plane is  $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ .

**Q.7- Define rotation and revolution**

**Ans-** The movement of the earth on its axis is called rotation.

The movement of the earth around the sun in a fixed path or on an orbit is called Revolution.

**Q.8- What is a leap year?**

**Ans-** A year which has 366 days instead of 365 days is called a leap year. The earth takes 365 days and 6 hours to revolve around the sun. But we consider a year as consisting of 365 days only and ignore six hours for the sake of convenience. These six hours saved every year are added to make one day (24 hours) in four years. This additional day is added to the month of February every fourth year. Thus, in the leap year, February has 29 days instead of 28 days and the year itself has 366 days.

**Class- 6<sup>th</sup>**  
**INDIA- CLIMATE, VEGETATION AND WILDLIFE**

**Q.1- Which winds bring rainfall in India? Why is it so important?**

**Ans-** The south-west monsoon winds bring rainfall in India. It is important, because agriculture in India is dependent on the rainfall. A good amount of rainfall brings bountiful and adequate crops.

**Q.2- Name the different seasons in India.**

**Ans-** The different seasons in India are :

- (i) Cold Weather Season (Winter) - December to February
- (ii) Hot Weather Season (Summer) - March to May
- (iii) Southwest Monsoon Season (Rainy) - June to September
- (iv) Season of Retreating Monsoon (Autumn) - October and November

**Q.3- What is natural vegetation?**

**Ans-** The grasses, shrubs and trees, which grow on their own without interference or help from human beings are called natural vegetation

**Q.4- Name the different types of vegetation found in India?**

**Ans-** Different types of vegetation found in India

- Tropical Rain Forests
- Tropical Deciduous Forests
- Thorny Forests
- Mountain Vegetation
- Mangrove Forests

**Q.5- What steps government has taken to conserve wildlife?**

**Ans-** In order to protect the wildlife:

- Many national parks, sanctuaries and biosphere reserves have been set up.
- The Government has also started Project Tiger and Project Elephant to protect these animals.
- Hunting of animals has been banned.
- It is also observing wildlife week to create awareness among people.

**Q.6- Why are forest necessary?**

**Ans-** Forests are very useful for us. They perform various functions. Some of them are:

1. Plants release oxygen that we breathe and carbon dioxide released by living being is absorbed by the plants, thus these make a balance in oxygen and carbon dioxide.
2. The roots of the plants bind the soil; thus, they control soil erosion.
3. Forests provide us timber, fuel, wood, fodder, medicinal plants and herbs, lac, honey, gum etc.
4. Forests are the natural habitat of wildlife.
5. Forests control over rain.

6. Used in industrial produces etc.

**Q.7- How can you as an individual help in conserving wildlife?**

**Ans-**

1. We can plant more trees, protect the existing ones and also make people aware of the importance of trees.
2. We can organise programmes like Van mahotsav to involve more people in making our earth green.
3. We can refuse to buy things made from parts of bodies of animals such as their bones, horns, fur, skin and feather.

**Q.8- Distinguish between advancing monsoon and retreating monsoon.**

**Ans:**

<b>Advancing Monsoon</b>	<b>Retreating Monsoon</b>
They mark the onset of monsoon.	They mark the going back of monsoon.
The winds move from the sea towards the land.	The winds move from the land towards the sea.
They carry moisture with them.	They are dry in nature
They occur in the months between June-August i.e. in the Rainy season	They occur in Autumn.

**Q.9- Define weather and climate.**

**Ans-**

- Weather is the condition of atmosphere of a place at a particular time.
- Climate is the average weather over a long period of time.

**Class-6<sup>th</sup>**  
**What is government?**

**Q.1- Name two essential features of a democratic Government.**

**Ans-** Two essential features of a democratic Government are:

- Democracy is rule by the people. People have power to elect their leaders to govern the nation.
- Government is answerable to the people for their actions, decisions and laws that they make for public.

**Q.2- What was the suffrage movement? What did it accomplish?**

**Ans-**

- The suffrage movement refers to the women's struggle to attain the right to vote. Women's struggle to vote got strengthened during the First World War.
- Earlier women and poor of the USA and Europe did not have the rights to vote.
- As many men were away fighting during the World war, women were called upon to do work that was earlier considered to be men's work. This led to the questioning of the many unfair stereotypes about women.
- Women began demanding the right to vote for all women.
- Finally, after much struggle, the American women got the right to vote in 1920, while their counterparts in the UK attained this right in 1928.

**Q.3- Gandhiji strongly believed that every adult in India should be given the right to vote. However, a few people don't share his views. They feel that illiterate people, who are mainly poor, should not be given the right to vote. What do you think? Do you think this would be a form of discrimination? Give five points to support your view and share these with the class.**

**Ans-** The thought of not giving the right to vote to the poor and illiterate people is absolutely wrong and unfair. This would be clearly a form of discrimination.

1. In all the democracies poor and illiterate have the right to vote
2. The Constitution of India says that all citizens are equal.
3. Elected Government works for all citizens not just for literate and rich people
4. A few minorities should not decide the fate of the majority
5. It is not a crime to be poor, hence they should be given the right to vote.

**Q.4- What are the two types of governments?**

**Ans-** Two types of governments:

1.) Democracy

- People choose their government.
- They are the ones who take decisions and make laws through their elected representatives.

2.) Monarchy

- The government run by a king or queen or monarch is monarchy.
- The king or queen takes decisions and makes laws.

**Q.5- What are representative democracies?**

**Ans-** Representative democracies are those democracies in which people participate in the government through their elected representatives (Through election process).

- The representatives meet and make decisions for the entire population.
- These democracies have universal adult franchise. All the adults of the country are allowed to vote

**Q.6- What do you understand by the word 'government'? List five ways in which you think the government affects your daily life.**

**Ans-** By the word, 'government' we understand that the organisation which takes decisions and makes laws for the citizens of a country is the government.

The five ways in which the government affects our daily life are:

1. Building roads and schools.
2. Reduction and fixing of prices of essential commodities.
3. Supply of electricity.
4. Preparation and implementation of several programmes to help the poor.
5. Running of postal and railway services

**Q.7- Why do you think the Government needs to make rules for everyone in the form of laws?**

**Ans-** Some rules have to be made that apply to everyone. For example, there is a need to control resources and protect the territory of a country, so people can feel secure. Governments do this on behalf of their people by exercising leadership, making decisions and implementing these among all the people living in their territory.

**Chapter – 2 (Civics)**  
**Diversity and discrimination**

**Q.1- Who fought against inequalities? What did they do to end inequality?**

**Ans-** Dalits, women, tribal and peasants fought against the inequalities.

- Many Dalits fought for gaining entry into temples.
- Women demanded right to education as men did.
- Peasants and tribals fought for freedom from moneylenders, and from high rates of interests.

**Q.2- How does discrimination occur?**

**Ans-** Discrimination occurs when we act on our prejudices or stereotypes.

**Q.3- 'India is a secular country'. What does this mean?**

**Ans-** This means that people of different religions and faiths have freedom to follow and practice their religion without any fear of discrimination.

**Q.4- What does the constitution say with regard to equality? Why do you think it is important for all people to be equal?**

**Ans-** Our Constitution says:

1. Everyone has equal rights and opportunities
2. All are equal to compete for Government jobs
3. People can choose any kind of work they wish to do
4. Untouchability is a crime and is legally abolished.

It is important for all people to be equal so that everyone has equal opportunities to grow in life regardless of their religion, language, cast and community. It is important for the development of a society and the whole country

**Q.5- How can the stereotype that girls are a burden on their parents affect the life of a daughter and the way they get treated in the house?**

**Ans-** The 5 different negative effects are mentioned below:

1. They don't receive proper love and care from the family.
2. They discontinue their education hence their dreams and goals are unfulfilled
3. They don't get adequate diet
4. They are asked to do all household works
5. They are not allowed to go out and make new friends

**Q.6- Who is a Dalit? Name the best known Dalit leader?**

**Ans-** Dalit is a term that people belonging to so-called lower castes use to address themselves. Dalit means those who have been 'broken' by social prejudices and discrimination. The government refers to this group of people as Scheduled Castes(SC).

Dr. B.R Ambedkar is the best known leader of Dalits. He is also known as the father of Indian constitution.

**Q.7- What is the most common stereotype about muslims? What is the actual cause of non-attendance of Muslim girls in school?**

**Ans-** A common stereotype about some Muslims is that they are not interested in educating girls and therefore do not send girls to school. Poverty amongst Muslims is an important reason why Muslim girls do not attend school or drop out from school after a few years.

**Q.8- Mention some activities which are considered less valued. What were the people performing these activities called?**

**Ans-** Activities like cleaning, washing, cutting hair, picking garbage are seen as tasks that are of less value and people who do this work are seen as dirty or impure. These groups of people were called 'Untouchables'.

**Class- 6<sup>th</sup>**  
**PANCHAYATI RAJ**

**Q.1- What problem did the villagers in Hardas village face? What did they do to solve this problem?**

**Ans-** The villagers in Hardas village faced the problem of drinking water shortage. They did the following tasks to solve this problem:

- They deepened the hand pumps.
- They cleaned the village well
- They sought information about the scheme of watershed development from the Block Development Officer.

**Q.2- What is difference between the Gram Sabha and Gram Panchayat?**

**Ans-**

Gram Sabha	Gram Panchayat
(i) This consists of all the adults of the village.	This is an executive body made of Sarpanch and Panch.
(ii) All the voters are members of the Gram Sabha.	Sarpanch and Panch are members of the Gram Panchayat.
(iii) It is a permanent body of the village.	Elected for a period of 5 years only.
(iv) It approves the various plans/programmes for village.	It spends the money on approved plans/programmes.

**Q.3- Describe a Gram Sabha.**

**Ans-**

- Gram Sabha is the institution consisting of all adults who live in the village or villages.

- This could be only one village or a few villages.
- In some states, a village meeting is held for each village.
- Anyone who is 18 years old or more and who has the right to vote is a member of the Gram Sabha.

#### **Q.4-What is the role of the Gram Sabha?**

**Ans-** Role of Gram Sabha

1. The Gram Sabha is a key factor in making the Gram Panchayat play its role and be responsible.
2. It is the place where all plans for the work of the Gram Panchayat are placed before the people.
3. The Gram Sabha prevents the Panchayat from doing wrong things like misusing money or favouring certain people.
4. It plays an important role in keeping an eye on the elected representatives and in making them responsible to the persons who elected them.

#### **Q.5- What is the link between a Gram Sabha and a Gram Panchayat?**

**Ans-** Relationship between Gram Sabha and Gram Panchayat

- 1) Gram Panchayat is elected by Gram Sabha.
- 2) The work of the Gram Panchayat has to be approved by the Gram Sabha.
- 3) Gram Panchayat is answerable to the members of Gram Sabha.
- 4) Gram Sabha keeps watch on the working of elected representatives of Gram Panchayat.
- 5) In some states, Gram Sabhas form committees like construction and development committees. These committees include some members of the Gram Sabha and some from the Gram Panchayat who work together to carry out specific tasks.

#### **Q.6- What are the functions of the Gram Panchayat?**

**Ans-** Functions of the Gram Panchayat

- 1) The construction and maintenance of water sources, roads, drainage, school buildings and other common property resources.
- 2) Levying and collecting local taxes.
- 3) Executing government schemes related to generating employment in the village.

#### **Q.7- What are the sources of funds for the Gram Panchayat?**

**Ans-** Sources of funds for the Gram Panchayat

1. Collection of taxes on houses, market places etc.
2. Government scheme funds received through various departments of the government – through the Janpad and Zila Panchayats.
3. Donations for community works etc.

#### **Q.8- Describe the composition of the Gram Panchayat.**

**Ans-** Composition of the Gram Panchayat:

- Every village Panchayat is divided into wards, i.e., smaller areas.
- Each ward elects a representative who is known as the Ward Member (Panch).
- All the members of the Gram Sabha also elect a Sarpanch who is the Panchayat President. ,
- The Ward Panchs and the Sarpanch form the Gram Panchayat.
- The Gram Panchayat has a Secretary also. This person is not an elected person but is appointed by the government.

**Q.9- Describe the three levels of Panchayats?**

**Ans-** Panchayati is a Three-Tiered System:

1. **Gram Panchayat** : It acts at the village level. It includes the Panchayat President and ward members.
2. **Block Level Panchayat** : It is known as Janpad Panchayat or Panchayat Samiti. The Janpad Panchayat has many Gram Panchayats under it. Numerous village people are its members.

**Zila Parishad** : It is also known as District Panchayat. It makes developmental plans at the district level. It also controls the money distribution among all the Gram Panchayats.