



BAL BHARATI PUBLIC SCHOOL, PITAMPURA, DELHI – 110034
SOCIAL SCIENCE: CLASS VI

WEEK: 17-22 December 2020

SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE (POLITICAL SCIENCE)

CLASS: VI

NUMBER OF BLOCKS: 2

TOPIC: CHAPTER 5: Panchayati Raj

SUB TOPIC:

- Gram Sabha
- Gram Panchayat
- Three levels of Panchayats

INSTRUCTIONAL AID:

VIDEOS: <https://youtu.be/NWpseGVeMEU>

<https://youtu.be/AC-p5q60asc>

NCERT AUDIO STORY: <https://youtu.be/Q1zlddgKYwg>

NCERT BOOK: <https://ncert.nic.in/textbook.php?fess3=5-9>

LEARNING OUTCOMES: Each child will be able to:

- Identify the composition of Gram Sabha and Gram Panchayat.
- Examine the responsibility and functions of Gram Sabha and Gram Panchayat.
- Highlight the role of Gram secretary and Gram committee.
- Analyse the source of funds for the working of Panchayat
- State the levels at which Panchayati raj system works.
- List any two differences between Gram Sabha and Gram Panchayat.

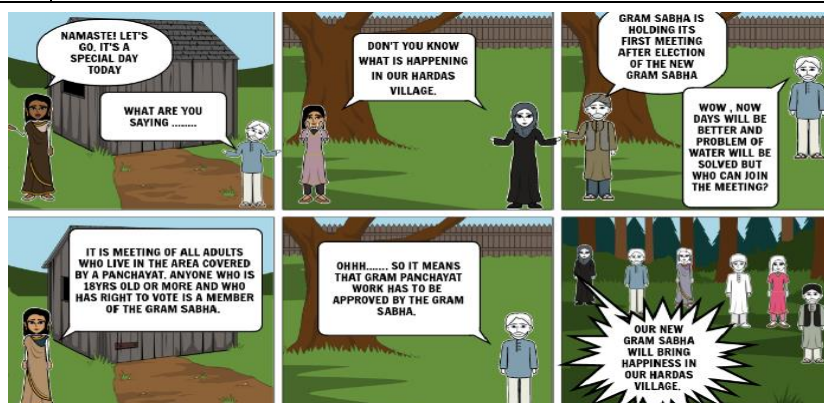
INTRODUCTION:

BLOCK 1

Read the story of Hardas village given in the chapter.

ISSUES/AGENDA RAISED IN THE GRAM SABHA	SOLUTION
Repairing of roads connecting village to the main highway.	Panchayat presents a plan to repair the roads.
Water shortage	Watershed management (Way to conserve water and refill / recharge water reserves by taking steps like construction of check dams and tanks, planting trees.) Get more information about the scheme from block development officer.
Finalizing list of people Below poverty line (BPL)	Making necessary changes in the list as discussed in the Gram sabha

Let's learn the various aspects of Panchayati raj system in India



Gram Sabha

Gram Sabha, is a meeting where people directly participate and seek answers from their elected representatives.

The Gram Sabha is a meeting of all adults who live in the area with the Panchayat.

Members of Gram Sabha: Anyone who is 18 years old or more and who has the right to vote is a member of the Gram Sabha.

Responsibility of Gram Sabha: Gram Sabha is a key factor in making the Gram Panchayat play its role and be responsible.

- All the work of the Gram Panchayat is placed before the people in Gram Sabha for approval. The work of Gram Panchayat has to be approved by the Gram Sabha.
- Gram Sabha prevents Panchayat from misusing money or favouring certain people.
- Keeps a check on the elected representatives and in making them responsible to the persons who elected them.

First we finalise the agenda for Gram Sabha. Then we hold discussions in Gram Sabha to take collective decisions. It would be better if MI, MPTC, ZPTC members too are present in Gram Sabha.

Gram Sabha provides an opportunity for the persons registered as voters in the village to directly participate on the decision making process.



Gram Sabha Constitutes all the persons registered in the Gram Panchayat Voters list



Many issues can be discussed in Gram Sabha. Panchayat Annual Accounts, Levy of new taxes, selection of work sites for execution of works etc.



Gram Panchayat:

THE ELECTION OF GRAM PANCHAYAT

- Every village Panchayat is divided into wards, i.e., smaller areas.
- Each ward elects a representative 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 is elected for five years.



Role of Sarpanch is Vital in Gram Sabha. He shall convene Gram Sabha on the dates notified by Government and as many times as required



THE WORK OF A GRAM PANCHAYAT

1. 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.

The Gram Panchayat implements development programmes for the village under it.

SOURCES OF FUNDS FOR THE PANCHAYAT

- Collection of taxes on houses, market places etc.
- Government scheme funds received through various departments of the government
- Donations for community works etc.



Gram Sabha	Gram Panchayat
It is a collection of all adults who live in the area covered by a Panchayat.	It is a collection of the elected representatives of a Gram Sabha.
Anyone who is 18 years or above and has the right to vote is a member of the Gram Sabha.	It is divided into wards. The ward members, i.e. Panchayat President and Panchs, are the members of the Gram Panchayat.
It is a permanent body.	It is elected for a term of 5 years.
Issues are raised in the Gram Sabha	Issues are solved and decisions are implemented by the Gram Panchayat.

BLOCK :2

GRAM SECRETARY

The Gram Panchayat has a Secretary who is also the Secretary of the Gram Sabha.

Gram Secretary is not an elected person but is appointed by the government.

The Secretary is responsible for:

- Calling the meeting of the Gram Sabha and Gram Panchayat
- Keeps a record of the proceedings of Gram Sabha and Gram Panchayat.

Panchayat Secretary has to play a very important role in making the Gram Sabha Success.



Participation of Village Education Committees, Mothers Committees, Water Users Associations and other committees in Gram Sabha leads to integrated development of the village

GRAM COMMITTEES

- Gram Sabhas form committees like construction and development committees.
- These committees include some members of the Gram Sabha and some from the Gram Panchayat
- These committees are formed to carry out specific tasks.



THREE LEVELS OF PANCHAYAT

Panchayati Raj System is an example of local level government. It works at three different levels:

✚ **First tier:** Gram Panchayat

-It is first level of democratic government

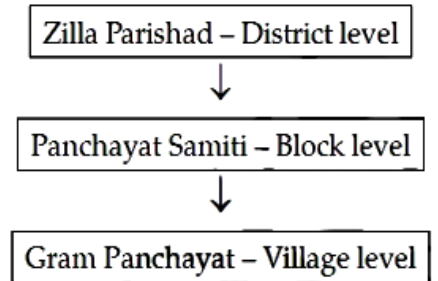
✚ **Second tier:** Janpad Panchayat also known as Panchayat Samiti.

-The Panchayat Samiti has many Gram Panchayats under it.

✚ **Third tier:** District Panchayat also known as Zila Parishad.

-The Zila Parishad actually makes developmental plans at the district level.

-Zila Parishad with the help of Panchayat Samitis, regulates the money distribution among all the Gram Panchayats.



CONSTITUTION AND PANCHAYATS

- The Constitution of India allows each state in the country to have its own laws with regard to Panchayats.
- This provides more opportunity to people to participate and raise their voices.

FUN ACTIVITY: Create an Audio story (Podcast)

As a group create an audio story (Podcast) dramatizing the skit on Hardas village or explaining the Panchayati raj system of India

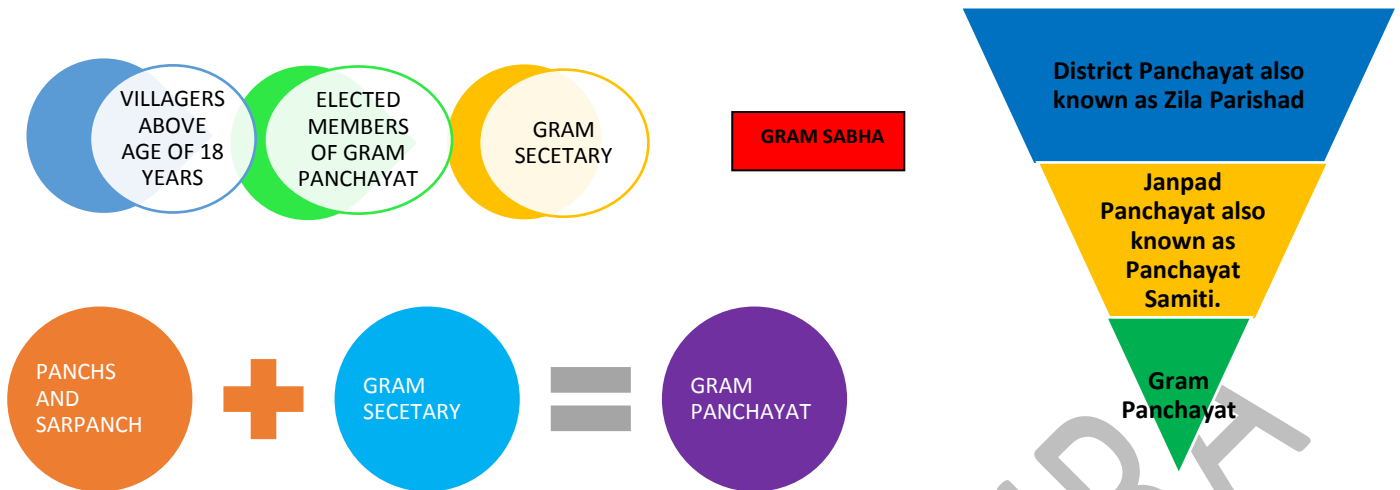
Tool: Podcast app (Anchor, Speaker studio)

PRESENTATION: Prepare the audio clip(Podcast) and submit the audio clip/link in google classroom.

Learning outcome: The students will be able to:

- Identify the role and responsibility of each member of Gram Panchayat and Gram sabha.
- Differentiate in the functioning of Gram Panchayat and Gram sabha.

SUMMARY



NOTE: The above Summary map is for revision of the concept only, not to be copied in the notebook.

POLITICAL SCIENCE: CHAPTER 5: PANCHAYATI RAJ ASSIGNMENT

Note: Questions given below are to be done in the Social Science notebook.

Q1) Explain Gram Sabha on the following basis:

- i) Members
- ii) Responsibilities
- iii) Tenure

Q2) Examine the working of Gram Panchayat on the following basis:

- a) Members
- b) Tenure
- c) Function

Q3) List any two sources of funds for working of gram panchayat.

Q4) Who is a Gram Secretary? Examine any two responsibilities of Gram secretary.

Q5) Who all are the members of Gram Committee, state its one objective.

Q6) State the three levels of Panchayat that exist in India.