

IMRS (Rep) Sem.-5 Examination
IIS_IMRS 56
Panchayati Raj Rural Development
December-2025

Time : 2.30 Hours]

[Max.Marks : 70

Instructions:

1) Use of calculators is NOT allowed.

Q1(A). Explain the key functions of the Zila (District) Panchayat. [07 marks]

AND

Q1(B). Outline the main sources of revenue for the Block Panchayat. [07 Marks]

OR

Q1. Explain the meaning of Panchayati Raj in India, highlighting its objective. Explain the recommendations of the Balwant Rai Mehta Committee regarding the Panchayati Raj System. [14 Marks]

Q2. What are the various levels or tiers of Panchayati Raj Institutions in India? Elaborate on the functions and revenue sources of the Gram Panchayat. [14 marks]

OR

Q2(A). Discuss the challenges faced by the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in India. [07 marks]

AND

Q2(B). Provide a brief overview of the administrative structure of public administration in India. [07 Marks]

Q#3. Answer any Two: (each 7 marks) [14 Marks]

(A) Discuss the key sources of funding for rural development.

(B) What are Self-Help Groups (SHGs)? Explain their importance in the Indian context.

(C). Discuss the benefits of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) for rural development.

P.T.O

Q4. Answer any TWO: (7 Marks each)

[14Marks]

Q4(A) Discuss the key features of e-governance. Highlight the challenges faced in implementing e-governance in rural areas. [07 Mark]

Q4(B). Write a short note on e-Seva e-governance practices in Andhra Pradesh. [07 marks]

Q4(C). Write a short note on eGram Vishwagram project of Gujarat. [07 marks]

Q#5. Answer any 7 out of 12 MCQs.

[14 Marks]

1. Which ministry oversees the implementation of rural development programs in India?
 - a) Ministry of Home Affairs
 - b) Ministry of Rural Development
 - c) Ministry of Panchayati Raj
 - d) Ministry of Social Justice

2. What is the main benefit of e-governance for rural local government?
 - a) Increase in taxes
 - b) Greater transparency and accountability
 - c) Promotion of political campaigns
 - d) Reduced public participation

3. What is the primary source of revenue for a Gram Panchayat?

a) Direct taxes	c) Income tax collection
b) Grants from the central and state governments	d) Excise duty

4. Which constitutional amendment gave constitutional status to the Panchayati Raj system in India?

a) 42nd Amendment	c) 86th Amendment
b) 73rd Amendment	d) 44th Amendment

5. What is the minimum age for contesting elections to a Panchayat?

a) 18 years	c) 25 years
b) 21 years	d) 30 years

6. Which committee recommended the establishment of a three-tier Panchayati Raj system in India?
- a) Ashok Mehta Committee
b) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee
c) Sarkaria Committee
d) Gadgil Committee
7. What is the tenure of a Panchayat as per the Indian Constitution?
- a) 4 years
b) 5 years
c) 6 years
d) 3 years
8. The Gram Sabha is composed of which group of people?
- a) Elected Panchayat members
b) Villagers above 18 years of age
c) Village officers and clerks
d) Representatives from the district level
9. Which is the highest tier in the Panchayati Raj system?
- a) Gram Panchayat
b) Block Panchayat
c) Zila Parishad
d) Nyaya Panchayat
10. What is e-governance?
- a) Electronic voting
b) Using technology for governance and service delivery
c) Online banking
d) Government advertising campaigns
11. Which of the following is a key feature of e-governance in rural local government?
- a) Reduction in paper use
b) Centralized decision-making
c) Limited access to citizens
d) Manual record maintenance
12. Which e-governance initiative is specifically designed to provide information about government schemes to rural citizens?
- a) Digital India
b) Common Service Centres (CSCs)
c) PM-Kisan Portal
d) UMANG App

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