

# IYACHAMY ACADEMY

**2026**

**GROUP I, II-IIA**

**PRELIMS CUM MAINS**

**OFFLINE/ONLINE/ POSTAL**

## HIGHLIGHTS

- ✨ **SYLLABUS-FOCUSED TOPIC OVERVIEWS**
- 🎯 **STRATEGIC PYQ ANALYSIS**
- 📖 **UPDATED STUDY MATERIALS**
- ✍️ **COMPREHENSIVE WORKBOOKS**
- 💡 **UNLIMITED MCQ PRACTICE**

**TOOLKIT**

**6-SCERT-CIVICS**

# IYACHAMY ACADEMY

## GROUP I -II-IIA PCM 2026 – TOOLKIT

6<sup>TH</sup> – SOCIAL SCIENCE

CIVICS / POLITY

WORKBOOK

Source	Term	Chapter Name
6th SCERT	Term – 1	Understanding Diversity
6th SCERT	Term – 1	Achieving Equality
6th SCERT	Term – 2	National Symbols
6th SCERT	Term – 2	The Constitution of India
6th SCERT	Term – 3	Democracy
6TH SCERT	Term – 3	Local Bodies – Rural and Urban

### UNDERSTANDING DIVERSITY

Define the following terms in one sentence:

Term	Definition
1. Diversity	
2. Unity in Diversity	
3. Secularism	
4. Cultural Pluralism	
5. Sub-continent	
6. Classical Language	
7. Ethno-linguistic group	
8. Interdependence	
9. Ethnological Museum	
10. Social Diversity	

Identify True/False

Statement	True/False
1. The phrase 'Unity in Diversity' was coined by Mahatma Gandhi to describe India's social fabric.	
2. Mawsynram, which receives the highest rainfall in India, is located in the state of Rajasthan.	

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3. India is called a sub-continent because of its vast size and diverse physical features like mountains, plateaus, and plains.	
4. The Indian Constitution, in its Eighth Schedule, recognizes 22 official languages.	
5. The Dravidian language family is primarily spoken in Northern India.	
6. V.A. Smith described India as an "ethnological museum" due to its uniform racial composition.	
7. Economic activities in a region, like agriculture in plains and fishing in coastal areas, are often influenced by geographical features.	
8. The Government of India has declared Sanskrit as the first classical language of India.	
9. According to the 2011 Census, Hindi is the most spoken language in India by percentage of population.	
10. The concept of 'secularism' in India means that the state will have one official religion but will treat all others equally.	
11. Bihu is a popular folk dance of Tamil Nadu.	
12. India's cultural diversity is a result of historical factors like migrations, invasions, and trade.	
13. A joint family is considered the fundamental unit of Indian society.	
14. Hindustani and Carnatic music are two major styles of Indian classical music.	
15. The freedom struggle against the British acted as a unifying force, strengthening the spirit of 'Unity in Diversity'.	

## Match the Following

Dance Form	State of Origin
1. Kathak	A. Kerala
2. Kuchipudi	B. Assam
3. Sattriya	C. Uttar Pradesh
4. Mohiniyattam	D. Odisha
5. Odissi	E. Andhra Pradesh
Concept/Term	Associated Figure/Document
6. Discovery of India	F. V.A. Smith
7. Ethnological Museum	G. Eighth Schedule

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8. First Classical Language	H. Jawaharlal Nehru
9. 22 Official Languages	I. Indo-Aryan Family
10. Hindi & Bengali	J. Tamil (2004)

Differentiate between the following pairs:

Basis	1. Social Diversity	2. Cultural Diversity
Scope		
Primary Elements		

Basis	3. Joint Family	4. Nuclear Family
Composition		
Line of Authority		

Basis	5. Classical Dance	6. Folk Dance
Rules & Structure		
Purpose/Origin		

Basis	7. 'Melting Pot' Model	8. 'Salad Bowl' Model
Cultural Identity		
Relevance to India		

Choose the correct term / Fill in the Blanks

- India's diversity is broadly studied under headings like landforms, social, religious, and \_\_\_\_\_ diversity.
- The phrase 'Unity in Diversity' was coined by \_\_\_\_\_ in his book *Discovery of India*.
- The four major language families in India are Indo-Aryan, Dravidian, Austroasiatic, and \_\_\_\_\_.
- The state of \_\_\_\_\_ is home to Mawsynram, the land of the highest rainfall.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is a classical dance form from Kerala known for its elaborate costumes and makeup.
- The term \_\_\_\_\_ refers to customs, practices, language, dress code, cuisine, and social habits of a group of people.
- India is a \_\_\_\_\_ country, which means it does not declare any religion as the state religion.
- Tamil is the oldest \_\_\_\_\_ language.

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9. Historian V.A. Smith called India an "\_\_\_\_\_ museum" due to its great variety of racial types.
10. The Indian government has so far recognized \_\_\_\_\_ languages as 'Classical Languages'.
11. The term for the scientific study of language, its form, meaning, and context is \_\_\_\_\_.
12. Bhangra is a high-energy folk dance originating from the state of \_\_\_\_\_.
13. Living together in harmony and peace despite differences is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
14. The Indian Constitution ensures freedom of religion as a \_\_\_\_\_ Right.
15. Karagattam, Oyillattam, and Kummi are folk dances from the state of \_\_\_\_\_.

## Think & Analyze (For Mains Practice)

1. "Jawaharlal Nehru's phrase 'Unity in Diversity' is not just a description but a foundational ideology for the Indian nation-state." Critically analyze this statement, explaining how this ideology is reflected in the Indian Constitution.
2. While diversity is often cited as India's strength, it also presents challenges like regionalism, communalism, and linguistic chauvinism. Discuss the major threats to India's diversity and suggest measures to strengthen its unity.
3. "The geography of India has profoundly shaped its lifestyle, economic activities, and cultural diversity." Elaborate with suitable examples covering different landforms like plains, mountains, and coastal regions.

## ACHIEVING EQUALITY

Define the following terms in one sentence:

Term	Definition
1. Socialisation	
2. Ethnocentrism	
3. Gender Disparity	
4. Socio-Economic Inequality	
5. Varna System	
6. Social Justice	
7. Affirmative Action	
8. Patriarchy	
9. Social Reformer	

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10. Conformity	
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Identify True/False

Statement	True/False
1. According to the 2011 Census data for Tamil Nadu, Dharmapuri district has both the lowest literacy rate and the lowest sex ratio.	
2. The Varna system in the Early Vedic period was a rigid, birth-based social division.	
3. Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, the 11th President of India, was known as the 'Missile Man of India'.	
4. Nelson Mandela was imprisoned for 27 years for his fight against religious discrimination.	
5. A stereotype is defined in the text as a "false view or idea about something," such as the notion that "girls are not good at sports."	
6. The text suggests that districts with high literacy rates in Tamil Nadu are often associated with higher sex ratios.	
7. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was posthumously awarded the Bharat Ratna in 1990.	
8. Viswanathan Anand became India's first chess grandmaster in 1988.	
9. The text identifies economic benefits as one of the social factors contributing to the rise of prejudice.	
10. Mariyappan Thangavelu won a gold medal in the men's high jump event at the 2016 Rio Olympics.	
11. Article 14 of the Constitution provides for equality before the law.	
12. S. Ilavazhagi is a celebrated Indian boxer who won the World Championship in 2008.	
13. According to the text, religious discrimination is unequal treatment based on an individual's or group's beliefs.	
14. Gender discrimination refers exclusively to political inequalities between men and women.	
15. The district with the highest sex ratio in Tamil Nadu, as per the 2011 census, is Kanyakumari.	

Match the Following

Achiever	Field / Notable Achievement
1. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar	A. Chess Grandmaster



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2. Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam	B. World Carrom Champion
3. Viswanathan Anand	C. First Law Minister of India
4. S. Ilavazhagi	D. Paralympic Gold Medalist
5. Mariyappan Thangavelu	E. 11th President of India

Type of Prejudice/Inequality	Example
6. Gender Stereotype	F. A person from an upper-class family looking down on a labourer.
7. Class Prejudice	G. Believing that urban people are more civilized than rural people.
8. Caste Discrimination	H. A family not allowing a girl to wear modern dresses while the boy is allowed to.
9. Regional Prejudice	I. An advertisement for a detergent only showing a woman as the user.
10. Disability Prejudice	J. Denying someone entry into a temple based on their birth.

Differentiate between the following pairs:

Basis	1. Equality	2. Equity
Meaning		
Approach		
Basis	3. Caste	4. Class
Basis of Stratification		
Social Mobility		
Basis	5. Inequality	6. Inequity
Nature		
Moral Judgment		
Basis	7. Sex	8. Gender
Origin		
Characteristics		

Choose the correct term / Fill in the Blanks

- The former South African President who was freed in 1990 after a long imprisonment was \_\_\_\_\_.
- Dr. B.R. Ambedkar obtained his Ph.D. from \_\_\_\_\_ University in 1927.

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3. The district in Tamil Nadu with the highest literacy rate as per the 2011 Census is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. According to the text, one of the remedial measures for abolishing inequality is the effective implementation of \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Viswanathan Anand was the first recipient of the \_\_\_\_\_ Award, India's highest sporting honour.
6. The text gives the example of \_\_\_\_\_ crying after being hit by a ball to illustrate a gender stereotype.
7. Prejudice means to pre-judge; the word is formed from 'Pre' + '\_\_\_\_\_'.  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. The caste system is the most dominant reason for inequality and \_\_\_\_\_ in India.
9. Dr. Kalam's autobiography is titled \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The different forms of inequality mentioned in the text are based on caste, religion, race, and \_\_\_\_\_.
11. According to the text, a key parameter to ensure equality is respecting \_\_\_\_\_ and ensuring freedom.
12. The Nilgiris district in Tamil Nadu recorded the highest sex ratio of \_\_\_\_\_ females per 1,000 males.
13. S. Ilavazhagi's father was a daily wage-earning \_\_\_\_\_ driver.
14. An authoritarian personality and \_\_\_\_\_ are listed as causes for prejudice.
15. The text states that Article \_\_\_\_\_ of the Constitution provides for equality before the law.

## Think & Analyze (For Mains Practice)

1. The text provides examples of achievers like Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam and Mariyappan Thangavelu who overcame adverse socio-economic conditions. How can the life stories of such individuals be used as a tool to combat prejudice and stereotypes in society?
2. "While the Constitution provides a robust framework for equality, socio-economic factors and deep-seated prejudices continue to be major impediments." Analyze this statement using the data and examples provided in the text regarding literacy, sex ratio, and gender norms.
3. The text lists "Socialisation," "Conforming behaviours," and "Economic benefits" as causes for prejudice. Elaborate on how each of these factors contributes to the perpetuation of discrimination in Indian society.

## NATIONAL SYMBOLS

Define the following terms in one sentence:

Term	Definition
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# **IYACHAMY ACADEMY**

1. National Symbol	
2. Satyameva Jayate	
3. Republic	
4. National Emblem	
5. National Anthem	
6. National Song	
7. Saka Calendar	
8. National Heritage Animal	
9. National Aquatic Animal	
10. Flag Code of India	

## **Identify True/False**

Statement	True/False
1. The National Flag, in its current form, was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on 26th January 1950.	
2. The National Anthem and the National Song were both adopted on the same day, 24th January 1950.	
3. The motto 'Satyameva Jayate' inscribed below the National Emblem is taken from the Bhagavad Gita.	
4. The ratio of the width to the length of the National Flag is 3:2.	
5. The tiger was declared the National Animal in 1973, coinciding with the launch of Project Tiger.	
6. 'Jana Gana Mana' was first sung in the 1911 Calcutta session of the Indian National Congress.	
7. From 15th August 1947 to 26th January 1950, India was a Republic with the President as its head of state.	
8. The National Calendar based on the Saka Era was adopted on 22nd March 1957.	
9. The National Emblem of India is an adaptation of the Lion Capital of Ashoka at Sanchi.	
10. The Indian Rupee symbol (₹) was designed by Rabindranath Tagore.	
11. The celebration of Republic Day concludes with the 'Beating Retreat' ceremony on January 29th.	

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12. The elephant was designated as the National Heritage Animal of India in 2010.	
13. Vande Mataram was composed by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee and is a part of his novel <i>Durgeshnandini</i> .	
14. The Prime Minister of India unfurls the National Flag at the Red Fort on Republic Day.	
15. The United Nations declared October 2nd as the 'International Day of Non-Violence' to honor Mahatma Gandhi.	

## Match the Following

Symbol/Concept	Year of Adoption/Significance
1. National Flag (Tricolour)	A. 1950
2. National Bird (Peacock)	B. 1973
3. National Animal (Tiger)	C. 2010
4. National Aquatic Animal (Dolphin)	D. 1963
5. National Emblem (Lion Capital)	E. 22nd July 1947

Figure/Document	Contribution
6. Pingali Venkayya	F. Composer of National Song
7. Rabindranath Tagore	G. Chairman, Calendar Reform Committee
8. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee	H. Designer of Indian Rupee Symbol
9. Meghnad Saha	I. Designer of the National Flag
10. D. Udayakumar	J. Composer of National Anthem

## Differentiate between the following pairs:

Basis	1. National Anthem	2. National Song
Status & Protocol		
Origin		

Basis	3. Independence Day	4. Republic Day
Historical Reason		
Ceremonial Head		

Basis	5. National Animal (Tiger)	6. National Heritage Animal (Elephant)
Symbolic Representation		
Conservation Focus		

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Basis	7. 'Republic'	8. 'Democracy'
Meaning of Head of State		
Focus of Power		

Choose the correct term / Fill in the Blanks

1. The National Emblem consists of four lions, but only \_\_\_\_\_ are visible from any angle.
2. The base of the National Emblem features a horse, a bull, an elephant, and a \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The official civil calendar of India, the Saka Calendar, begins in the year \_\_\_\_\_ of the Gregorian calendar.
4. The National Song, 'Vande Mataram', was a source of inspiration during the freedom struggle and is taken from the novel \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The duration for singing the full version of the National Anthem is approximately \_\_\_\_\_ seconds.
6. The Gangetic River Dolphin was declared the National Aquatic Animal in the year \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The wheel in the centre of the National Flag, the Ashoka Chakra, has \_\_\_\_\_ spokes.
8. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the National Flower of India and was adopted as a symbol in 1950.
9. The Indian flag was first hoisted by Jawaharlal Nehru on 15th August 1947 at the \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The only reptile in the world that builds a nest for its eggs is the \_\_\_\_\_.
11. The National Microorganism, adopted in 2012, is \_\_\_\_\_, which is responsible for converting milk into curd.
12. The saffron colour in the National Flag represents \_\_\_\_\_ and sacrifice.
13. On Republic Day, the President of India unfurls the National Flag on \_\_\_\_\_ (formerly Rajpath).
14. The \_\_\_\_\_ tree, adopted in 1950, is a symbol of pride and has numerous medicinal values.
15. The first Indian Flag was woven at Gudiyatham in the Vellore district of \_\_\_\_\_.

**Think & Analyze (For Mains Practice)**

1. National symbols are not just representations; they are potent tools for fostering national identity and conveying the core values of a nation. Discuss this statement with special reference to the Indian National Flag and the National Emblem.
2. The selection of several 'Natural National Symbols' like the Tiger, Elephant, and Gangetic Dolphin is intrinsically linked to India's conservation ethos. Elaborate on the significance of these symbols and the corresponding conservation programs initiated by the government.

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3. The celebration of Republic Day marks the moment India truly became a sovereign, democratic republic. Analyze the constitutional and philosophical transition that occurred on January 26, 1950, which this day commemorates.

## THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

Define the following terms in one sentence:

Term	Definition
1. Constitution	
2. Preamble	
3. Sovereign	
4. Parliamentary Government	
5. Fundamental Rights	
6. Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP)	
7. Universal Adult Franchise	
8. Drafting Committee	
9. Constitutional Advisor	
10. Fraternity	

Identify True/False

Statement	True/False
1. The demand for 'Poorna Swaraj' or complete self-governance was declared at the 1929 Lahore session of the Congress.	
2. The Constituent Assembly took exactly 3 years to complete the drafting of the Constitution.	
3. The original Constitution, when drafted, contained 395 articles, 22 parts, and 8 schedules.	
4. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel served as the Chairman of the Constituent Assembly.	
5. Fundamental Duties are mandatory and legally enforceable in a court of law.	
6. The original copies of the Indian Constitution are preserved in Helium-filled cases in the Library of Parliament.	
7. A 'Secular' state, as per the Indian context, means the state is anti-religion.	
8. The drafting of the Constitution began on 9th December 1946.	

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9. The final draft of the Constitution had over 2000 amendments made to it.	
10. In a Parliamentary System, the Executive is collectively responsible to the Legislature.	
11. B.N. Rau served as the Chairman of the Drafting Committee.	
12. The Indian Constitution is considered holistic as it includes Fundamental Rights, Duties, and Directive Principles.	
13. The Constitution of India was adopted and enacted on 26th January 1950.	
14. The Right to Constitutional Remedies allows a citizen to move the court if their fundamental rights are violated.	
15. The Indian Constitution borrowed features from the constitutions of nearly 60 countries.	

## Match the Following

Constitutional Concept	Meaning / Description
1. Justice	A. People elect their representatives.
2. Liberty	B. All citizens are equal before the law.
3. Equality	C. Fair treatment in social, economic, and political spheres.
4. Fraternity	D. Freedom of thought, expression, belief, and worship.
5. Democracy	E. Spirit of common brotherhood among all citizens.
Figure / Date	Role / Significance
6. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar	F. Constitutional Advisor
7. Dr. Rajendra Prasad	G. Date of adoption of the Constitution
8. B.N. Rau	H. Chairman of the Drafting Committee
9. 26th November 1949	I. A key legal expert in the Drafting Committee
10. K.M. Munshi	J. Chairman of the Constituent Assembly

## Differentiate between the following pairs:

Basis	1. Written Constitution	2. Unwritten Constitution
Form		
Supremacy		
Basis	3. Fundamental Rights	4. Directive Principles

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Nature		
Enforceability		
Basis	5. Sovereign State	6. Vassal State
Ultimate Authority		
Foreign Policy		
Basis	7. Right to Equality	8. Right to Freedom
Core Principle		
Key Articles		

Choose the correct term / Fill in the Blanks

1. The Constitution of India came into existence on \_\_\_\_\_, the day India became a Republic.
2. The preface to the Constitution, which outlines its objectives, is known as the \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The Drafting Committee was formed with \_\_\_\_\_ members.
4. The total expenditure incurred to frame the Constitution was almost \_\_\_\_\_ lakhs.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is regarded as 'The Father of the Constitution of India'.
6. The day the Constitution was completed and adopted, \_\_\_\_\_, is now celebrated as Constitution Day.
7. The Indian voting age was lowered from 21 to 18 by the \_\_\_\_\_ Constitutional Amendment Act.
8. There were a total of \_\_\_\_\_ women members in the Constituent Assembly.
9. The Right against \_\_\_\_\_ is a fundamental right that prohibits human trafficking and forced labour.
10. The words 'Socialist' and 'Secular' were added to the Preamble by the \_\_\_\_\_ Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976.
11. The \_\_\_\_\_ are guidelines for the government to follow while framing laws, though they are not mandatory.
12. One of the fundamental duties is to provide educational opportunities to children between the ages of \_\_\_\_\_ years.
13. The Chairman of the Constituent Assembly was \_\_\_\_\_.
14. The Right to \_\_\_\_\_ is considered the "heart and soul" of the Constitution by Dr. Ambedkar.



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15. A state that does not discriminate against anyone on religious grounds is called a \_\_\_\_\_ state.

## Think & Analyze (For Mains Practice)

1. The Indian Constitution is often described as a "borrowed document," yet it is uniquely suited to the Indian context. Critically analyze this statement, highlighting how borrowed features were adapted to address India's specific challenges.
2. "The Preamble is the soul of the Constitution, embodying the fundamental values and philosophy upon which it is based." Elaborate on the key principles enshrined in the Preamble and their significance in shaping the Indian state.
3. Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties are two sides of the same coin, essential for the functioning of a responsible citizenry. Discuss the relationship between rights and duties and analyze the importance of Fundamental Duties in strengthening Indian democracy.

## INTRODUCTION TO DEMOCRACY

Define the following terms in one sentence:

Term	Definition
1. Democracy	
2. Direct Democracy	
3. Representative Democracy	
4. Monarchy	
5. Constitution	
6. Universal Adult Franchise	
7. Rule of Law	
8. Democratic Decision-Making	
9. Magna Carta	
10. Women's Suffrage	

## Identify True/False

Statement	True/False
1. The birthplace of democracy is considered to be Ancient Rome.	
2. The term 'Democracy' is derived from the Greek words 'Demos' (people) and 'Kratia' (rule).	
3. In a direct democracy, citizens elect representatives to make laws on their behalf.	

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4. The United Kingdom and the United States of America were the first countries to grant voting rights to women.	
5. The International Day of Democracy is observed on 15th September.	
6. The Indian Constitution is the longest written constitution in the world.	
7. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar is referred to as the 'Chief Architect of our Constitution'.	
8. In a presidential democracy, like the USA, the head of government is the Prime Minister.	
9. The Magna Carta, signed in 1215, is a foundational document for British democracy.	
10. The system of monarchy evolved from tribal chieftains who emerged victorious in conflicts over resources.	
11. Switzerland is a modern example of a successful representative democracy.	
12. Abraham Lincoln famously defined democracy as 'Government for the people, by the people, of the people'.	
13. In the initial phase of British rule in India, only the wealthy were granted voting rights.	
14. The Icelandic Parliament (Althing) is considered the oldest and longest-functioning parliament in the world.	
15. In a democratic form of government, the ultimate power lies with the elected representatives, not the people.	

## Match the Following

Country / Region	Democratic Milestone
1. Greece	A. Oldest and longest functioning parliament (AD 930)
2. New Zealand	B. Magna Carta (1215)
3. Iceland	C. Oldest standing democracy (AD 1789)
4. United Kingdom	D. First country to grant women the right to vote (1893)
5. United States	E. Foundation of political philosophy (5th Century BC)

Type of Government	Key Feature
6. Direct Democracy	F. Rule by a king or queen
7. Parliamentary Democracy	G. Citizens directly participate in law-making
8. Presidential Democracy	H. Executive (President) is separate from the Legislature
9. Monarchy	I. Citizens elect representatives to make decisions

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10. Representative Democracy | J. Executive (Prime Minister & Cabinet) is part of the Legislature

Differentiate between the following pairs:

Basis	1. Direct Democracy	2. Representative Democracy
Law-making Power		
Suitability		
Basis	3. Parliamentary Democracy	4. Presidential Democracy
Head of Government		
Relationship between Executive & Legislature		
Basis	5. Democracy	6. Monarchy
Source of Power		
Succession of Ruler		
Basis	7. Rights	8. Duties
Nature		
Purpose		

Choose the correct term / Fill in the Blanks

- In India, any citizen who attains the age of \_\_\_\_\_ is given the right to vote.
- The famous definition of democracy was given by \_\_\_\_\_.
- The earliest written constitution still in effect belongs to the democracy of \_\_\_\_\_.
- The Drafting Committee of the Indian Constituent Assembly was headed by \_\_\_\_\_.
- In a \_\_\_\_\_ democracy, the Head of the administration is not accountable to the Legislature.
- The UNO General Assembly resolved in the year \_\_\_\_\_ to observe 15th September as the International Day of Democracy.
- The first country in the world to allow women to vote was \_\_\_\_\_ in 1893.
- The Roman Empires contributed to the growth of civilization and had a form of democracy between 300 BC and \_\_\_\_\_.
- In a democracy, the power to take decisions does not lie with one Head but with a \_\_\_\_\_ that holds open discussions.

10. The Indian Constitution provides a framework that includes Rights, Duties, and \_\_\_\_\_ Principles for citizens.
11. India, USA, and England are examples of \_\_\_\_\_ Democracy.
12. The Indian Parliament is an example of a \_\_\_\_\_ democracy.
13. In early human societies, tribes were formed and each tribe had its own \_\_\_\_\_.
14. A country where people elect their representatives through elections is termed a \_\_\_\_\_.
15. \_\_\_\_\_ has had a long history of successful direct democracy.

## **Think & Analyze (For Mains Practice)**

1. Abraham Lincoln's definition of democracy as a "government of the people, by the people, and for the people" encapsulates its core essence. Critically analyze each of these three components in the context of modern Indian democracy.
2. The text contrasts Direct Democracy with Representative Democracy, citing suitability for population size as a key differentiator. Is it possible to incorporate elements of direct democracy into a large representative democracy like India to make governance more participatory? Discuss with examples.
3. The text states, "the constitution of India guides us... and plays an important role in maintaining law and order." Elaborate on the role of the Constitution as a foundational document that not only establishes a democratic structure but also ensures its stability and the welfare of its citizens.

## **LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT**

Define the following terms in one sentence:

Term	Definition
1. Local Self-Government	
2. Gram Sabha	
3. Panchayati Raj	
4. Municipal Corporation	
5. Town Panchayat	
6. Obligatory Functions	
7. Discretionary Functions	
8. State Election Commission	
9. Mayor	

10. Block Development Officer (BDO)

Identify True/False

Statement	True/False
1. The Chennai Corporation, founded in 1688, is the oldest local body in India.	
2. A Gram Sabha is a temporary body that is formed once every five years before the Panchayat elections.	
3. The Panchayat Raj Act, which provided a constitutional basis for local self-government, was enacted on April 24, 1992.	
4. In Tamil Nadu, Gram Sabha meetings are mandatorily convened four times a year: Jan 26, May 1, Aug 15, and Oct 2.	
5. The tenure for elected representatives of local self-government bodies is six years.	
6. The administrative head of a Municipal Corporation is an Executive Officer (EO).	
7. Providing street lighting is a discretionary function of a Village Panchayat.	
8. The 74th Constitutional Amendment Act deals with rural local bodies.	
9. As per the Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Amendment) Act, 2016, 50% of seats are reserved for women in Panchayat Raj institutions.	
10. The Mayor of a Corporation is indirectly elected by the ward councillors.	
11. Tamil Nadu was the first state in India to introduce the concept of a Town Panchayat.	
12. A District Panchayat is formed with a ward for every 10,000 people.	
13. Mahatma Gandhi advocated for Panchayat Raj as the foundation of India's political system.	
14. The State Election Commission is responsible for conducting elections to the Parliament and State Legislatures.	
15. The Panchayat Union Chairperson is directly elected by the people of all the panchayats in that union.	

Match the Following

Local Body Tier (Rural)	Administrative/Elected Head
1. Village Panchayat	A. Block Development Officer (BDO)
2. Panchayat Union	B. District Collector (as an overseeing officer)
3. District Panchayat	C. Panchayat President

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Local Body Tier (Urban)	Administrative/Elected Head
4. Municipal Corporation	D. Executive Officer (EO)
5. Municipality	E. Commissioner (IAS)
Function	Type of Function (Village Panchayat)
6. Providing Water Supply	F. Obligatory
7. Maintaining Parks	G. Discretionary
Constitutional Amendment	Subject Matter
8. 73rd Amendment Act	H. Urban Local Bodies (Nagarpalikas)
9. 74th Amendment Act	I. Rural Local Bodies (Panchayats)
10. National Panchayat Raj Day	J. April 24

Differentiate between the following pairs:

Basis	1. Rural Local Body	2. Urban Local Body
Structure		
Primary Economic Base		
Basis	3. Gram Sabha	4. Village Panchayat
Composition		
Nature		
Basis	5. Obligatory Functions	6. Discretionary Functions
Mandate		
Example		
Basis	7. Mayor	8. Commissioner
Nature of Role		
Selection Method		

Choose the correct term / Fill in the Blanks

- The three-tier system of Panchayati Raj consists of the Village Panchayat, Panchayat Union, and the \_\_\_\_\_.
- The administrative head of a Panchayat Union is the \_\_\_\_\_.
- The local body that functions as a transitional area between a village and a city is the \_\_\_\_\_.



# IYACHAMY ACADEMY

4. The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments mandated a reservation of at least \_\_\_\_\_ for women in local bodies.
5. A Municipal Corporation is typically formed for areas with a population of more than \_\_\_\_\_ lakh.
6. The body responsible for conducting elections to local bodies is the \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The Gram Sabha is considered the \_\_\_\_\_ level democratic institution in a Village Panchayat.
8. The head of a Municipal Corporation is known as the \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Walajahpet holds the distinction of being the first \_\_\_\_\_ in Tamil Nadu.
10. House tax, professional tax, and water charges are key sources of \_\_\_\_\_ for local bodies.
11. A Councillor is elected from each Panchayat to form a \_\_\_\_\_.
12. The Nilgiris and Perambalur districts in Tamil Nadu have the lowest number of \_\_\_\_\_.
13. Only those who have attained the age of \_\_\_\_\_ years and are on the electoral roll can participate in a Gram Sabha meeting.
14. The Chairperson of a District Panchayat is elected by the members of the \_\_\_\_\_.
15. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the only permanent unit in the Panchayat Raj system.

## Think & Analyze (For Mains Practice)

1. The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act was a landmark step in democratic decentralization. Critically analyze the role of the Gram Sabha as the cornerstone of this system. Is it fulfilling its intended purpose?
2. "The empowerment of women in local governance through reservations is one of the most significant social experiments in India." Discuss the impact of women's participation in local bodies and the challenges they still face.
3. Local bodies are often crippled by the '3 Fs' - lack of Funds, Functions, and Functionaries. In this context, analyze the financial autonomy of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and suggest measures to strengthen their revenue base.