

## Hints & Solutions

1. (b) The Committee appointed in 1977 to review working of the Panchayati Raj was chaired by Ashok Mehta. The committee submitted its report in August 1978 and made 132 recommendations to revive and strengthen the declining Panchayati Raj system in the country. Balwant Rai Mehta committee submitted report in 1957 which further establish the 'democratic decentralization' which finally came to known as Panchayati Raj. He is also known as 'Architect of Panchayati Raj'. K.N. Katju was the chief minister of Madhya Pradesh in 1957. Jagjivan Ram was the first labour Minister and later served as Deputy Prime Minister in 1977-1979.
2. (c) Article 40, of the Indian Constitution provides for the institution of Panchayati Raj. The State shall take steps to organize village panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self government.  
Article 39 - Certain principles of policy to be followed by the state.  
Article 36 - Definition of DPSP.  
Article 48 - Organisation of agriculture and animal husbandry.
3. (d) Panchayati Raj Institutions include Gram Sabha, Gram Panchayat, Nyaya Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad. Gram Co-operative society is not a PRI.
4. (c) In 1959 the Panchayati Raj system was introduced in India. The Balwant Rai Mehta Committee was appointed by the Government of India in January 1957 to examine the working of the Community Development Programme (1952) and the National Extension Service (1953) and to suggest measures for their better working.
5. (d) Levy duties is a source of income of the Gram Panchayats. The panchayats receive funds from three sources:  
Local body grants, as recommended by the Central Finance Commission.  
Funds for implementation of centrally sponsored schemes.

6. (d) Article 243 E mentioned duration of Panchayat is for five years from the date of appointment.
7. (a) The 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment of the Indian Constitution deals with Panchayati Raj. The Amendment Act of 1992 contains provision for devolution of powers and responsibilities to the panchayats both for the preparation of economic development plans and social justice.
8. (a) Some states like Kerala, Karnataka, Sikkim, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh etc. have taken good steps in devolution of Power, authority and responsibilities to the Panchayats, other states like Goa, Arunachal Pradesh and Jharkhand have done little in devolving Powers to the Panchayats as provided under Article 243-G of the Constitution.
9. (d) Ashok Mehta Committee recommendations put greater emphasis on Zila parishad. This committee recommended that, A district should be the first point for decentralization under popular supervision below the state level.
10. (d) P.R. in India represents decentralisation of Powers, Participation of the people and community development etc.
11. (b) P.R. in India laid down under - DPSP mentioned in Part IV.
12. (c) Panchayati Raj is a system of governance in which are the basic unit of administrations . It has 3 levels: Gram panchayat (village level), Mandal Parishad or block samiti or panchayat samiti (block level) and Zila parishad (district level).
13. (a) The Balwant Rai Mehta Committee, headed by MP Balwantrai Mehta, was a committee appointed by the Government of India in January 1957 to examine the working of the Community Development Programme (1952) and the National Extension Service (1953) and to suggest measures for their better working.
14. (a) The panchayat raj system was first adopted by the state of Rajasthan in Nagor district on 2nd Oct 1959. The second state was Andhra Pradesh, while Maharashtra was the Ninth state.

15. (b) The State Election Commissions constituted under the Constitution (Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth) Amendments Act, 1992 for each State / Union Territory are vested with the powers of conduct of elections to the Corporations, Municipalities, Zilla Parishads, District Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis, Gram Panchayats and other local bodies. They are independent of the Election Commission of India.
16. (d) The principal function of the Panchayat Samiti is to co-ordinate the activities of the various Panchayats within its jurisdiction. The Panchayat Samiti supervises the work of the Panchayats and scrutinises their budgets. The Samiti is charged with the responsibility of preparing and implementing plans for the development of agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, small scale and cottage industries, rural health etc.
17. (c) The main aim of Panchayat raj system is to settle the local problems locally and to make the people politically conscious.
18. (b) Nyaya Panchayat extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.
19. (d) Nagaland has no Panchayat Raj institution. Currently, the Panchayati Raj system exists in all the states except Nagaland, Meghalaya and Mizoram, and in all Union Territories except Delhi.
20. (b) By 73<sup>rd</sup> amendment in 1992. 11th schedule contains provisions of Panchayat Raj.
21. (b) The Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act, 1992 relating to Panchayats containing articles 243 to 243-O and the Constitution (74th Amendment) Act, 1992 relating to Municipalities (articles 243P to 243ZG) imparted some basic features of certainty, continuity and strength to Panchayat Raj institutions all over the country.
22. (b) The panchayat raj system was first adopted by the state of Rajasthan in Nagor district on 2nd Oct 1959.

23. (a) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee had first of all recommended three-tier Panchayati Raj in India in 1957. The Act aims to provide a 3-tier system of Panchayati Raj for all States having a population of over 2 million, to hold Panchayat elections regularly every 5 years.
24. (d) Article 243 gives constitutional status to the Panchayats.
25. (c) Panchayati Raj is organised at the village, block and district level. The 3-tier system of Panchayati Raj consists of Village-level Panchayats, Block-level Panchayats, District-level Panchayats.
26. (b) Panchayati Raj institution at the block level is called the Panchayat Samiti. It is the second tier of the Panchayati Raj system and acts as a link between village panchayat and district panchayat.

Block level means Madal Parishad or block samiti or Panchayat samiti.

27. (b) Panchayat Samiti is the middle unit in the three-tier Panchayati Raj system. A block panchayat (panchayat samiti) is a local government body at the tehsil or taluka level in India.
28. (c) An election to constitute a Panchayat shall be completed before the expiration of a period of six months from the date of its dissolution.
29. (b) Panchayati Raj is included in the State List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution.

Article 248 - Residuary powers of legislation

7<sup>th</sup> schedule - Concurrent list or list -III

7<sup>th</sup> schedule - Union list or list I.

30. (d) According to Article 243 (d) seats should be reserved for SC and ST in every Panchayat and the number of seats of reserved shall bear, as nearly as may be, the same proportion to the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in that Panchayat as the population of the Scheduled Castes in that Panchayat area or of the Scheduled Tribes in that Panchayat area bears to the total

population of that area such seats may be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in a Panchayat.

Article 243 (a)	-	Gram Sabha
Article 243 (b)	-	Constitution of Panchayats
Article 243 (c)	-	Composition of Panchayats

31. (d) The principle of democratic decentralisation is very important and forms the basis of Panchayati Raj.
32. (a) THE SANTHANAM Committee Report 1964 defines corruption as a complex problem having roots and ramifications in society as a whole.
33. (c) Two-tier model was suggested by the Ashok Mehta committee for the Panchayati Raj in India. The 3-tier system of Panchayati Raj should be replaced by the 2-tier system:
34. (c) Gandhi's philosophy was about strengthening of Gram Panchayats.
35. (b) According to Ashok Mehta Committee, there should be an official participation of political parties at all levels of Panchayat elections.

Dhar committee demanded for different region mainly south India for reorganization of states on linguistic basis in 1948. VKRV Rao was member of several committees live Bombay economic Industrial survey committee, National income committee, UN Sub-committee on experts on levels of living etc.
36. (a) The superintendence, direction and control of the preparation of electoral rolls for, and the conduct of, all elections to the Panchayats shall be vested in a State Election Commission consisting of a State Election Commissioner to be appointed by the Governor.
37. (d) The local government of India are vested with a long list of functions delegated to them by the state governments under the municipal legislation.



38. (c) The constitutional 73rd & 74th Amendment Acts 1992 received the assent of the president of India on 20th April 1993 and came into force on 24th April and on 1st June 1993 respectively.
39. (a) In December 1977, the Janata Government appointed a committee on Panchayati Raj institutions under the chairmanship of Ashoka Mehta.
40. (d) Article 40 of the Constitution which enshrines one of the Directive Principles of State Policy lays down that the state shall take steps to organise village panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government.

Article 73 - Extent of executive power of the union.

Article 24 - Prohibition of employment of children in factories, etc.

41. (d) Provided that if the no-confidence motion is lost another such motion shall not be moved against that Sarpanch before the expiry of two years from the date of its having been lost.
42. (a) Article 40 states that the State shall take steps to organise village panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government.

Article 43 - Living wage etc for workers

Article 44 - Uniform civil code for the citizen.

Article 47 - Duty of the state to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living and to improve public health.

43. (c) 73rd Amendment Act, 1992 provides for 3-tier system of Panchayati Raj for all the states having population of over 20 Lakhs.
44. (b) According to 73rd amendment act 1993, under article 243D, not less than 1/3rd i.e. 33% seats should be reserved for women.
45. (d) Provision given in option (d) is not included under 73rd amendment act 1993.
46. (a) Kerala Government distributes the Swaraj Trophy and cash prize for the best local bodies. From 1999-2000 onwards,

the prize extends for the best district panchayat, block panchayat and municipalities.

47. (a) Andhra Pradesh is the first state in South India to introduce Panchayati Raj. Overall second state in India after Rajasthan.
48. (a) 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> amendment implemented in 1993 under period of PV Narsimha Rao (1991-1996), 9th Prime minister of India.
49. (a) Article 40 of the Constitution which enshrines one of the Directive Principles of State Policy lays down that the State shall take steps to organise village panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government.  
Article 29- Protection of interest of minorities.  
Article 30 - Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institution.  
Article 101 - Vacation of seats in both houses.
50. (c) Article 40 - Organisation of village Panchayats.  
Article 21 - Protection of life and personal liberty.  
Article 246 - Subject matter of laws made by parliament and by the legislature of states.
51. (b) There is a provision of reservation of seats for SCs, STs and Women at every level of Panchayat. Out of the total number of seats to be filled by the direct elections, 1/3rd have to be reserved for women.
52. (a) 11th and 12th Schedules of the Constitution of India belong to only subjects under the 'Panchayati Raj', whereas 7th schedule of the state list, titled as 'Local Government'. Local government, refers to the constitution and powers of municipal corporations, improvement trusts, district boards, mining settlement authorities and other local authorities for the purpose of local self-government or village administration.
53. (a) The Chairperson of Panchayats at inter-mediate and district levels are elected indirectly

54. (c) Article 243 A of the constitution is to provide a democratic basis to decentralized decision-making. A Gram Sabha may exercise such powers and perform such functions at the village level as the legislature of a state may by law, provide
55. (b) Under Article 243, it has been mentioned that not less than 1/3rd (33%) seats in the local bodies shall be reserved for women.
56. (c) Part IX of the constitution envisages a 3-tier system of panchayats, namely (a) the village level (b) the district panchayat (district-level) (c) The intermediate panchayat (block-level)
57. (a) Zilla parishads at the sub-divisional level-Assam Mandal Praja parishad-Andhra Pradesh, Tribal Councils-Meghalaya and Absence of village panchayats-Mizoram
58. (c) The fresh elections to constitute a panchayat shall be completed in case of dissolution before the expiry of a period of six months.
59. (a)
60. (a)
61. (c)
62. (d)
63. (d)
64. (a)
65. (b)
66. (a) According to Article 243(e), every Panchayat, unless sooner dissolved under any law for the time being in force, shall continue for five years from the date appointed for its first meeting and no longer.
67. (d) Lord Ripon's plan for local Self government in India is as follows:
  1. The sub-division, not the district, should be the maximum area served by one committee or local board with primary boards under it serving very small areas, so that each member of it might possess knowledge of and interest in its affairs.



2. The local boards should consist of a large majority of elected non-official members, and they should be presided over by a non-official member.
68. (b) Panchayats Extension to Scheduled Areas Act (PESA) is a law enacted by the Government of India to cover the "Scheduled areas" which are not covered in the 73rd amendment or Panchayati Raj Act of the Indian Constitution. It was enacted on 24 December 1996 to enable Gram Sabhas to self-govern their natural resources.
69. (d) Participatory Budgeting is a democratic process of deliberation by citizens, civic officials and elected representatives on the issues that need attention and collectively arriving at decisions that would directly be included in the budget of the government. Participatory budgeting empowers the citizens to present their demands and priorities for improvement and influence through discussions and negotiations the budget allocations made by their municipalities. It is an opportunity in which the common citizens can decide about the allocation and distribution of public expenditure in their areas or regions.
70. (b) 73rd constitution amendment is applicable to all states except Jammu & Kashmir.
71. (c) In the history of Panchayati Raj, in India, on 24 April 1993, the Constitutional (73rd Amendment) Act 1992 came into force to provide constitutional status to the Panchayati Raj institutions. Currently, the Panchayati Raj system exists in all the states except Nagaland, Meghalaya and Mizoram, and in all Union Territories except Delhi.
72. (c) The voters of the State Legislative Assembly of the region directly elect members of the Panchayat Samiti. All the Pradhans of the Gram Panchayat within the block area are also the members of Panchayat Samiti. The elected members of the Lok Sabha and the State Legislature belonging to the block or any part of it or the members of the Rajya Sabha residing in that block—all are ex-officio members of the Panchayat Samiti.

73. (c)  
74. (d) The normal tenure of Panchayat is 5 years.  
75. (c) A Panchayat Samiti at the block level in India is only a Coordinating and Supervisory Authority.  
76. (d) The members of Gram Sabha includes Registered voters of Village Panchayat.

77. (a)

**List - I**

- (a) Finance Commission  
(b) Nagar Panchayats  
(c) Democratic Decentralisation  
(d) Mandal Panchayats

**List - II**

- 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act  
74th Constitutional Amendment Act  
Balwantrao Mehta Committee  
Ashok Mehta Committee

78. (b) The system of Panchayat Raj is mentioned in the state list. Panchayat Raj is the system of local self-government for villages.  
79. (d) State Government, subject to approval of Central Government can decide the dispute between Panchayat and Cantonment Board.  
80. (a) Governor will notify the alternation in limits of Block and Zila Panchayat.  
81. (d) The powers of Zila panchayats of scheduled Areas are—  
(i) To plan minor water bodies  
(ii) To control over institutions in all social sectors  
(iii) To control on tribal subplans  
(iv) To exercise other functions as conferred by state govt.  
82. (d) 50% reservation for women in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) is legalized in states such as Bihar, Uttarakhand, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh.  
83. (d)  
84. (c) A municipal commissioner is appointed by the state government from the Indian Administrative Service and

mostly from Provincial Civil Service to head the administrative staff of the Municipal Corporation, implement the decisions of the Corporation and prepare its annual budget.

85. (c) Under 74th Amendment of the Constitution the local body for a transitional area is known as Nagar Panchayat. This article provides that there be a Nagar Panchayat for transitional areas i.e. an area in transition from rural to urban, a municipality for a smaller urban area and a municipal corporation for a larger urban area. Amendment article 280
86. (d) The critics slammed the Centre for making attempts to “weaken the States with too much interference, reducing them to the status of glorified municipal corporations.”
87. (c)
88. (b) In 1687, the first municipal corporation in India was set up at Madras during the British rule period. The Chennai Municipal Corporation (officially the Corporation of Chennai), formerly known as the Corporation of Madras, is the civic body that governs the city of Chennai (formerly Madras), India. Inaugurated on September 29, 1688, under a Royal Charter issued by King James II on December 30, 1687 as the Corporation of Madras, it is the oldest municipal body of the Commonwealth of Nations outside Great Britain. It is headed by a mayor, who presides over 200 councilors each of whom represents one of the 200 wards of the city. It is also the second oldest corporation in the world.
89. (b) The qualification to contest the election of municipal corporation are
- (I) For the office of the President, his age should not be less than 25 years.
  - (II) For the office of Councillor his age should not be less than 21 years.
  - (V) A person can contest the election of president and councillor simultaneously.

90. (b) The procedure of recall of President of Municipal Council may be initiated with a proposal signed by 3/4 members of council. President may be recalled by general voters with majority. The process of recall may be initiated once in his whole term.
91. (b) Balwant Rai G Mehta Committee submitted its report in November 1957 and recommended the establishment of the scheme of 'democratic decentralisation', which ultimately came to be known as Panchayati Raj.