

## INDIAN POLITY (pdf 1)

1. Mahatma Gandhi conceived the concept of Gram Swaraj.
2. Ashok Mehta Committee recommended for the establishment of Mandal Panchayat.
3. The first Municipal Corporation of India was set up at Madras in the year 1687.
4. Mayor-in-Council form of Government means Cabinet form of Government at the Municipal level.
5. Town area committee is constituted and governed by State Legislature.
6. The Lokyukta and Uplokyukta Act was first passed in Orissa.
7. 11th Schedule : Panchayat : 29 items.
8. 12th Schedule : Municipalities : 18 items.
9. The 'Recall' provision to remove the elected office bearers from the local self-govt institution has been executed in Madhya Pradesh.
10. The State Election Commission conducts, controls and supervises municipal elections under Art-243(K).
11. Nagaland does not have Panchayati Raj institution.
12. If the administrative authority within a department is vested in a single individual, then that system is known as Bureau.
13. The committee appointed in 1977 to review working of the Panchayati Raj was chaired by Ashok Mehta.
14. Article 40 provides for the institution of Panchayati raj.
15. Gram-co is not a Panchayati Raj Institution.
16. The implementation of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana rests with Gram Panchayat.
17. In 1959, the Panchayati Raj system was introduced in India.
18. Levy duties is a source of income of the Gram Panchayat.
19. The Constitution of India mandates that the Election of the Panchayati raj should be held regularly after a gap of 5 years.
20. Karnataka started the Panchayati raj Institutions soon after the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act was passed.
21. The Model Code of conduct for Political Parties and Candidates to be followed during

Election is specified in the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

22. The Constituent Assembly formed the Drafting Committee of Indian Constitution on 29th August, 1947.

23. Finance Bill and Appropriation Bill is presented along with the budget.

24. The Government of India Act, 1935 influenced Indian Constitution the most.

25. In Article 108, the Constitution of India has the joint sitting of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha been provided.

26. A money bill passed in the Lok Sabha is deemed to have been passed by the Rajya Sabha also when no action is taken by the Upper House within 14 days.

27. The name of the committee formulating the framework of restructuring railways is Rakesh Mohan Committee.

28. The Chief Commissioner of India holds office for a period of six years or the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.

29. Kamraj Plan was a plan formulated in 1963 by Chief Minister of Madras whereby the senior ministers were asked to leave government and work to rejuvenate the party.

30. Article 17 : a) Untouchability is abolished. b) The practice of Untouchability is forbidden. c) Practice of Untouchability is an offence.

31. Village is referred as "Little India".

32. Election Commission decides disputes relating with the allotment of symbols to political parties.

33. Privy Purse : A grant given by the Government of India to the erstwhile Princes of India.

34. Lok Adalat mainly expedites cases relating to Matrimonial dispute, motor vehicle accidents and suits relating to banks.

35. Neelam Sanjiva Reddy did not serve as the Vice-president of India before becoming President of India.

36. Federal Structure of India was first put forward by the Act of 1919.

37. Writs of Mandamus is issued by a High Court or the Supreme Court to compel an authority to perform a function that it was not performing.

38. The Chief Election Commission can be removed from his office on the basis of proved misbehaviour by 2/3rd majority of both the Houses of Parliament.

39. First Woman Judge to be appointed to Supreme Court was M. Fatima Beevi.

40. Lord Mountbatten was the last British Governor General who addressed the Constituent Assembly.
41. The Constitution of India was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on 29th November, 1949.
42. Constituent Assembly adopted National Flag on 22nd July, 1947.
43. The first Election Commissioner of India was Sukumar Sen.
44. During Sixth Five Year Plan, Green Revolution was initiated.
45. Planning Commission is a quasi-political body
46. NDC was constituted on Aug 6, 1952.
47. Attorney General has the right to speak in both the Houses of Parliament.
48. Article 89 of the Constitution of India mentioned the posts of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha.
49. Ward Committees are found in Municipalities.
50. Parliament has the power to make a law on the subject mentioned in the Union List.