

STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT :-

- Article 52 - There shall be a president (23)
- Article 54 - Presidential elections (1)
- Article 61 - Impeachment of president (32) minister
- Article 75 - Appointment of Prime minister and other (61)
- Article 78 - Communication between Prime Minister and President to take decisions (63)
- Article 74 - Advice tendered by Ministers to President
→ It shall not be inquired into in any court (76)
- Article 129 - Supreme Court - Court of record (106)
- Article 124 - Composition and Jurisdiction of Supreme Court (123)
- Article 153 - Governor for each state (134)

- Ratnpathi Bhawan - Edwin Lutyens (20)
- First Woman President - Pratibha Devi Singh Patil (35)
- First President elected unanimously - Nellam Sanjeeva Reddy (36)
- Two consecutive times - President - Dr Rajendra Prasad (37)
- President died during his term - Dr Zakir Hussain (38)
- First Vice President - Dr. S. Radhakrishnan (43)
- First Prime Minister to present Union Budget - Jawahar Lal Nehru (52)

- 'Matters of discretion' - Autobiography - I. K. Gujral (53)
- Oath of office of first Prime minister - Lord Mountbatten (54)
- India's Prime Minister to get Pakistan's highest civilian award - Moraji Desai (55)
- India's Prime minister - Bharath Ratna - Posthumously
↳ Lal Bahadur Shastri (58)

- Birth Anniversary - Sadbhavna Diwas - Rajiv Gandhi (59)
- Champion of peasants - Chaudhary Charan Singh (60)
- Shortest Tenure - PM - Atal Bihari Vajpayee (64)
- Jai Jawan Jai Kisan - Lal Bahadur Shastri (67)
- First Women PM - Indira Gandhi (68)
- First Women Governor - Mrs Sarojini Naidu (136)

- 42nd & 44th Amendment Acts - Decision of Council of ministers (78) • 42nd Amendment (81)
- 73rd Amendment - Panchayat - 5 years (143)
- President's office term - 5 years (12)
- Max age limit - president post - No such limit (16)
- President should be ^(min) 35 years (11)
- President's recall in a state - 6 months (42)
- Term of PM - No fixed term (73)
- Rajya Sabha - 30 years • Lok Sabha - 25 years (^(min age) 95)
- Rajya Sabha - Permanent body (99)
 - ↳ not a subject of dissolution (102)
- Retirement age of Supreme Court Judge - 65 years (108)
 - ↳ High Court - 62 years (110)
- Supreme Court Judge should be at least a High Court Judge for - 10 years (113)
- Chief minister Term - Not fixed term (126)
- Min age of CM - 25 years (129)
- Min age of Governor - 35 years (137)

(79)

- President with Council of Ministers - Article 74, 75 & 78 (147)
- Goram Panchayath election at least - 21 years old

✓ President

- By Indirect election (02)

- Single Transferable Vote system (03) assemblies (04)

- Elected by selected members of RS, LS, State legislative

- Not participate in President election - Nominated members of RS and LS (05) - Head of the Indian state (07)

- ^{3 types of} (06) emergency power

- Bill can not become act of Parliament, unless it gets assent from President (08) and (09)

- Executive actions of Government (10)

- 50 proposers, 50 seconder (13)

- Appoints chief of Army, Navy and Air Force (14)

- International treaties conducted (15)

- Oath of office of President - The Chief Justice of India (17)

- President and Vice President - Vacant \downarrow performs their functions (18) ^{for one time only} (19) Supreme Court (19)

- Doubts and disputes, - election of President and Vice President

- Should not be a member of either Houses (21)

- Does not submit resignation to Speaker of Lok Sabha (22)

- Annual Budget - Permission - President (24)

- President address resignation to Vice President (25)

- Contingency Fund - President (26)

- Not an qualification - Educated (27)

- President removed by Impeachment through parliament (28)

- Impeachment of president - USA - (29)
- Impeachment may be imposed on President by any House of Parliament - (30)
- Impeachment - prior notice - 14 days (31)
- Addresses the Parliament after first general election (34)
- President's rule in a state - Governor of the state (39)
- President can proclaim emergency - Union Cabinet headed by PM (41)
- Administers oath of PM - President (82) (87)
- Union ministers hold office during the pleasure - President
- The Union Cabinet is personally responsible to (89)
- The Supreme Court of India renders legal advice to president when president needs it (109)
- Min. number of Judges - Presidential reference ⑤ (114)
- President appoints → Chief Justice and other Judges of SC (121)

Union Executive

→ President + Union Cabinet headed by PM

Vice President

- Can act as President max 6 months (83)

- Ex officio chairman of RS (44) (45)
- Derives salary under designation - Chairman of Rajya Sabha

Prime Minister

- Elected by Members of Lok Sabha (51)

- Schedule - Oath of PM - ③ (56)

- Official Residence No 7 - Race Course Road (57)

- Reshuffling of Cabinet - PM (96)
- Leader of Lok Sabha - PM (65) democracy (4)
- Actual executive power - PM (66) - Parliamentary (1)
- Total number of ministers including PM - shall not exceed 15% members of Lok Sabha (70)
- Allocates and reshuffles various portfolios among the ministers - PM - (71)
- Decides salary and allowances of PM - Parliament (72)
- PM is the real head of the Council of Ministers (74)
- Prime minister's resignation = resignation of entire council of ministers (75) Collective (80)
- Responsibility of PM and Cabinet to LS - Direct, Continuous and Collective responsibility (83)
- PM - presides meetings of Council of ministers (104)
- Governor of state is advised by PM and appointed by President (135)

- Governor** - Presidential rule (39) (133)
- ↳ Oath of office of chief minister (127) and other ministers
 - ↳ If governor dies or resigns then chief Justice High Court as new governor (138)

- Chief Minister** → The executive power of state (125) (132)
- (128) ↳ No power to appoint judges of the state high court
 - ↳ Not correct about CM - Article - 154 that Governor appoints CM → salary and allowances of CM - State legislature (131)

→ directs, controls and supervises LS - Speaker (97)

✓ Lok Sabha - Council of ministers of Indian Union

Collectively responsible to LS (88)

- When both speaker and deputy speaker are vacant who presides LS - Any member of House as the president may appoint (93)
- Speaker of LS - selected by all members of LS (94)
- Custodian of Lok Sabha - The leader of opposition (101)

✓ Rajya Sabha - The chairman of Rajya Sabha is elected by All members of Parliament. (46)

- Upper house (47) - Montague - Chelmsford report led to formation of RS (48)
- The quorum requirement of R.S - 25 (49)
- Term of office is the longest - Member of R.S (92)
- Rajya Sabha - elects deputy chairman of R.S (98)

→ Rajya Sabha has equal powers with Lok Sabha
↳ in amending the constitution - (50)

→ The total number of members nominated by President to the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha is 14 (100)

(90) Council of Ministers does not include - Cabinet Secretary

(77) ↳ does not work as per provisions of Constitution (85)

- Salaries and allowances of Union ministers - Parliament

Panchayat

- Local Level Government - Panchayat Raj ⁽¹⁴⁰⁾

- Three organs of government at village level

i) Gram Panchayat, Gram Sabha, Nyaya Panchayat ⁽¹⁴¹⁾

- Panchayat Raj - 1992 ⁽¹⁴²⁾

- Its Three tier system ⁽¹⁴⁹⁾

- Village Level - Gram Panchayat ⁽¹⁴⁶⁾

- District level - Zilla Parishad ⁽¹⁴⁵⁾

- Important link between Gram Panchayat & Zilla Parishad

↳ Block Samiti ⁽¹⁶⁰⁾

→ President on a resolution by Parliament - can remove the Chief Justice of Supreme Court ⁽¹¹²⁾

→ Supreme Court - 31 Judges ⁽¹²⁰⁾ ₍₁₂₄₎ per m

→ Current salary of Chief Justice of Supreme Court - 2.8L

→ The power of Judicial Review - High Courts & Supreme

→ Final Interpreter & Guardian of Indian Constitution ⁽¹⁰⁵⁾ Courts

↳ Supreme Court ⁽¹⁰⁷⁾

- An appeal can be made in Supreme Court in

↳ Civil, Criminal and Constitutional matters ⁽¹¹¹⁾

- Power to decide election Petition - High Courts ⁽¹¹⁵⁾

- Supreme court started operations on 28 January, 1950 ⁽¹¹⁶⁾

→ Appellate Jurisdiction ⁽¹¹⁷⁾

→ Only those qualified for appointed as Judge of Supreme Court

↳ can be appointed as ad hoc Judges ⁽¹¹⁸⁾

- Satisfaction of president = satisfaction of Council of ministers. (86)
- Defeat of government in Rajya Sabha leads to (None of these) (Just remember) (103)
- Supreme court powers → (All of these) (122)
- Municipality works in Metropolitan cities (14-4)
- Function of Panchayat - (All of these) (148)
 - ↳ Construction of wells, Repair street lights, drinking water
- State of Emergency ⁱⁿ case → (All of these) (40)
- Article 74 of the constitution → (long one is answer) (82)
- Chief minister holds these post → (All of these) (130)
- If the Finance Minister fails to get Annual Budget passed in the Lok Sabha, the Prime minister is expected to submit the resignation of his/her cabinet (91)
- All of these