



# 2022

Pictorial Presentation...

# GS Drishti



(2<sup>nd</sup> in 7 Part Series)

## House of People (Lok Sabha)

- Maximum Members - **550**
- Minimum Age - **25 Years**
- Tenure - **5 Years**



## Prime Minister

## Council of State (Rajya Sabha)

- Maximum Members - **250**
- Minimum Age - **30 Years**
- Tenure - **6 Years**

## Vidhan Sabha (Legislative Assembly)

- Members - **60 - 500**
- Minimum Age - **25 Years**
- Tenure - **5 Years**



## Chief Minister

## Vidhan Parisad (Legislative Council)

- Members - **Members can't be more than 1/3rd of Vidhan Sabha**
- Minimum Age - **30 Years**
- Tenure - **6 Years**

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सम-सामयिक

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# GS

# Drishti

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President

Vice-President



## House of People (Lok Sabha)

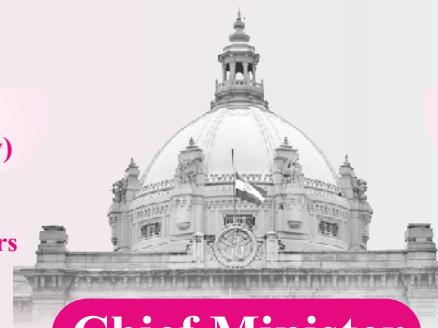
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Chief Minister

# Indian Polity

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# **Preface**

There are two main objectives of **Pictorial Presentation** of various subjects of **General Studies**. The **First One** - to gain confidence in studying the entire subjects in a short time. The **Other One** - these facts could be imprinted in the brain of the readers. Consequently the aspirants could remember the facts within no time in the examination hall. Our aim is that an aspirant could be able to solve at least two questions more from each topic because of imbibing this very effective pictorial representation.

**A good book is one that makes the reader feel and imbibe.** While presenting this subject matter, it has been kept in mind that only the important and relevant facts could get a place in this presentation along with no factual error at all. Moreover only the Purvavalokan related facts have been incorporated here. While presenting this book before the readers, we have worked hard to assay all key facts with government data and websites. Undoubtedly, we are in a position to say that there is 99.9 percent accuracy or above. This book is **well designed, handy, and appropriate for revision at the eleventh hours of the examination, appropriate design elements, a sense of originality.**

Despite all efforts to make this book very efficacious, if any doubt arises regarding facts, you all readers are always welcomed on our platform namely the **WHATSAPP platform**. You may WHATSAPP on mobile number **8081655444**. Your doubts will be resolved within 72 hours compulsorily.



## The Constitutional Development of India

### Acts Under Company Rule

#### Regulating Act, 1773

- Passed by British Parliament
- Aims
  - ↓
  - To abolish
    - Corruption
    - Maladministration
- Provisions
  - Madras Presidency
  - Bombay Presidency
  - Governor of Bengal
    - Governor General of Bengal  
(British Regions)
  - First Supreme Court was established in the year -1774

#### Pitts India Act, 1784

##### Major Provisions

- Increase in Government control in the affairs of the company, establishment of control Board
- Policy of Non-Interference in the business of the Company.
- The Commercial & Political functions of the company were separated from each other

#### Act of 1786

Governor General had the power to override the decision of his council in special cases and to give effect to his decisions.

#### Charter Act, 1813

- It ended the Company's monopoly over trade
- Except for tea & trade with China
- Right to control over Indian territories & Revenue for the next 20 years to the company
- First time made provision to invest Rs 1 Lakh rupees per year on the education of Indians

#### Charter Act, 1833

- The Company's commercial privileges were closed down.
- Provision for the Company to do only administrative work
- The Governor General of Bengal now became the Governor General of India
  - To enact laws
    - A law member included in the Governor-General's council (Macaulay- The first legal member)  
(The legislative powers were taken away from the Bombay & Madras Presidencies)

## Charter Act, 1853

- Salaries of the members of Board of Control & its other officers would be
  - Fixed
  - ↓
  - by government
- Finance was
  - ↓
  - given by Company
- Number of Directors
  - Reduced from 24 to 18
  - ↓
  - (6 members nominated by the Crown)

## Government of India Act 1858

- ↓              ↓              ↓
- The control on Indian administration      Secretary of State for India      New name of Governor General of India
- Taken away from The Company      ● Board of Directors      (All vested rights of both were given to the secretary of state for India)
- Given to the British Crown      ● Board of Control      Viceroy
- Direct representative of the British Crown in India

## Acts under the rule of the British Crown

## Indian Councils Act 1861

- Power of Viceroy to promulgate
  - Ordinances in emergency
  - The maximum period for the Ordinance was in force (6th Months)
- Empowered the Viceroy's council to make laws (Lord Canning → Departmental System)

- Expansion of the Viceroy's executive council

- Provinces of Bombay & Madras (Restored power)
  - To legislative powers
  - To overrule the council if necessary

## Indian Councils Act 1892

- The members of the legislative council were empowered to express their views on the budget.
- Right to ask questions in matters of Public Interest by giving 6 days prior notice to the members of the legislature.
- The introduction of the electoral system at limited scale.

## Indian Councils Act, 1909

- Commonly known as Morley-Minto Reforms, 1909
- System of Communal Representation
- The members of the Central Legislature were not given the right to vote on the budget.

## Famous Statements about Indian Councils Act, 1909

- **Gandhi** → This act destroyed us.
- **Ramsay MacDonald** → This reform was an incomplete & short time compromise between democracy & bureaucracy.

## Government of India Act, 1919

- **Other Name**  
Montagu - Chelmsford Reforms
- It introduced dyarchy in the provinces
- **First Time**  
The term 'responsible government' was used
- **Provincial Subjects**  
Reserved } Divided  
Transferred }
- Basis of the act  
● Montagu - Chelmsford Report

## Government of India Act, 1935

### Provisions

- **Constitution** - Federal Public Service Commission
- Establishment of All India Federation
- **Dyarchy**
  - Ended in the provinces
  - Implemented at the Centre level
- **Autonomy** - to the provinces
- **Responsible Governance (self-government)**
  - To provinces
  - Instead of dyarchy rule

## Government of India Act, 1935

### Provisions

- **Expansion** - of communal & class electorates
- **Importance** - Formed the base of the present constitutional structure of India
- **Bicameral** - Central Legislature
- **Separation of Powers** - In centre & provinces
- **Establishment** - Federal Court - in 1937

### Statement of Jawaharlal Nehru

- A car with brakes but no engine
- The Right to Slavery
- Charter of Slavery
- Incorporated as the Directive Principles of State Policy
  - In Indian Constitution
  - In 1950

### Note :

The government of India Act, 1935 was rejected in the Lucknow Session (1936) of the Congress

## Indian Independence Act, 1947

Establishment of two independent dominions, India & Pakistan dividing undivided British India.

End of British Sovereignty over Indian princely states with effect from 15<sup>th</sup> August 1947.

Right to make constitution to the constituent assembly of both the dominions.

Freedom for both dominions to secede from the British Commonwealth.

The post of secretary of state for India was abolished.

## Important Facts

- The first Governor General of Bengal was  
-Warren Hastings
- The one who first got the powers of the chief commander  
-Lord Cornwallis
- The one who was first Governor General of India was  
-Lord William Bentinck
- Involvement of Indian representatives in law making (to legislate) was introduced by  
-Indian Councils Act, 1861
- Burma was separated from India  
-In 1937
- For the first time, the term, responsible government was used in  
-Government of India Act, 1919
- The Reserve Bank of India was established  
-By the Government of India Act, 1935
- The first demand for a constituent assembly was made by  
-The Swaraj Party (In 1934)
- The first person who gave the idea of constitution of constituent assembly in India was  
-M.N. Roy (in 1934)
- The Indian National Congress demanded a constituent assembly first  
-In 1934
- The Constituent Assembly of India was elected by  
-Indirect election

## Constituent Assembly & the Making of the Constitution

### Constituent Assembly

**Constituted**  
by  
Cabinet Mission  
Plan (1946)

The Constitution of India was prepared by the Constituent Assembly which was constituted by the Cabinet Mission Plan, 1946

**Final Meeting**  
24 January, 1950

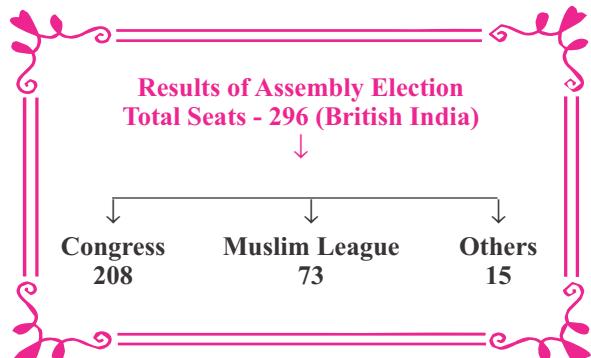
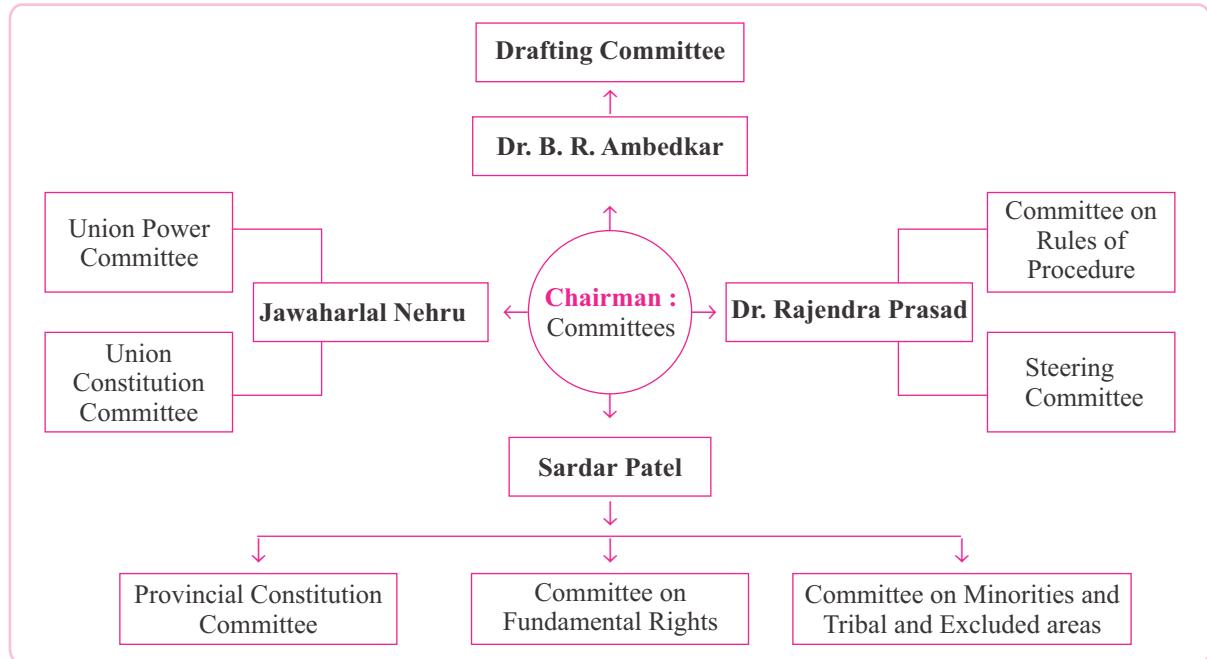
**Total Women**  
15

**Constitution adopted on**  
26 November,  
1949

**First Meeting**  
9 December 1946

**Total Sessions-11**

**Permanent President**  
Rajendra Prasad



### Drafting Committee

- Formation - 29 August 1947
- Total Members - 7 (including Chairman)
- Chairman - Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- Members - N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar, K.M. Munshi, Muhammad Saadullah, B.L. Mitra, D.P. Khaitan
- Replaced Later
  - Madhava Rau replaced B.L. Mitra
  - T.T. Krishnamachari replaced D.P. Khaitan

### Exam Vision

- The one who presided the first meeting of the constituent assembly  
**-By Dr. Sachchidanand Sinha**
- Jawaharlal Nehru proposed the Objective Resolution  
**-on 13 December, 1946**
- Elections to the constituent assembly were held      **-in July-August 1946**
- The Interim Government of India was formed      **-on 2 September, 1946**
- Indian Constitution came into force  
**-on 26 January, 1950**
- The total members in the constituent assembly were  
**-299 (389 before the partition of India)**

### Exam Vision

- The members of the constituent assembly were elected  
**-In the ratio of one representative per million persons**
- Members of the Cabinet Mission were  
**-Pethick Lawrence, Stafford Cripps, A.V. Alexander**
- "Constituent assembly was Congress & Congress was India" said by  
**-Granville Austin**
- The drafting committee was formed on  
**- 29 August, 1947**
- Chairman of the ad-hoc flag committee was  
**-Dr Rajendra Prasad**

## First/Last Governor/Governor General/Viceroy of India

**Robert Clive**  
Governor of Bengal  
(1757-60  
and  
1765-67)

**Warren Hastings**  
(1772-1774)  
**Governor of Bengal**  
(1774-1785)  
First  
**Governor General**  
of Bengal

**Lord William Bentinck**  
(1828-1835)  
Governor General of Bengal  
(1833-1835)  
First Governor General  
of India (by the Charter  
Act of 1833)

**Lord Canning**  
(1856-1858)  
Governor General  
(1858-1862)  
First Viceroy  
of India

**Lord Mountbatten**  
(February 1947 -  
June, 1948)  
Last viceroy, first  
governor general of  
independent India

**C. Rajagopalachari**  
(June, 1948-  
January, 1950)  
First & last Indian  
Governor General of  
independent India

### Important Facts of Constituent Assembly

<b>First Meeting</b>	On 9 December, 1946
<b>Temporary President</b>	Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha
<b>Permanent President</b>	Dr. Rajendra Prasad
<b>Constitutional Advisor</b>	Sir B. N. Rao
<b>Time taken in the making of the Constitution</b>	2 years, 11 months & 18 days
<b>Debate on Draft</b>	114 days
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	63,96,729 Rupees
<b>Total Meetings</b>	Three Times
<b>Constitution adopted</b>	On 26 November, 1949
<b>Constitution came into force</b>	On 26 January, 1950

### Interim Government (26 October, 1946)

Minister	Ministry
1. J.L. Nehru	External Affairs and Common Wealth Relations
2. Vallabhbhai Patel	Home, Information & Broadcasting
3. C. Rajagopalachari	Education
4. Liaquat Ali	Finance
5. Jogendra Nath Mandal	Law
6. Abdul Rab Nishtar	Post & Air
7. Dr. Rajendra Prasad	Food and Agriculture
8. Dr. C.H. Bhabha	Works, Mines & Power
9. Baldev Singh	Defence
10. I.I. Chundrigar	Commerce

## Sources of the Constitution of India

A major portion of Indian Constitution is borrowed from the Government of India Act 1935 & Constitutions of many other countries of the world.

### From The United States of America

- The Preamble
- Judicial Review
- Independence of Judiciary
- Fundamental Rights, Office of Vice-President
- Procedure of Impeachment of President

### From Britain

- Parliamentary form of government
- Rule of Law
- Cabinet System
- Single Citizenship
- Bicameral Legislature
- Law-making procedures
- Parliamentary Privileges
- Prerogative Writs

### From Russia (USSR)

- Fundamental Duties
- Ideals of Justice in Preamble (Social, Economic & Political)

### From Australia

- Joint Sitting of both the Houses of the Parliament, Language of Preamble, Freedom of Trade- Commerce and Intercourse, Concurrent list

### From Canada

- Federal System with a strong centre
- Appointment of governors by the centre
- Advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court
- Residuary powers to be vested in the centre

### From Ireland

- Directive Principles
- Method of election of President
- Nomination of some members in the Rajya Sabha

### From South Africa

- Procedures Constitutional Amendment
- Election of the Members of Rajya Sabha

### From Japan

- Procedure established by Law

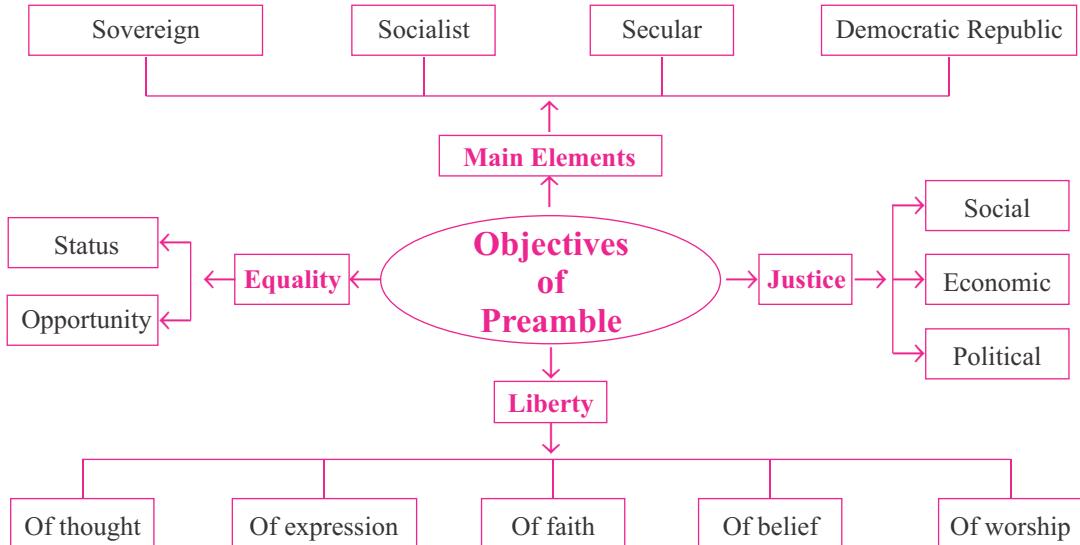
### Exam Vision

- It is supreme in the Indian Political System, that is **-Constitution**
- The provision related to Emergency was borrowed from **Weimar Constitution of Germany**
- A provision that has been made for the governor to reserve the bill for the consideration of the president **-From the Constitution of Canada**
- The world's first written constitution is of **- USA**

## Preamble

### Objective Resolution

Presented on	Present By	Adopted on
13 December, 1946	Jawaharlal Nehru	22 January, 1947



Socialist

Words included in the Preamble by the 42nd constitutional amendment 1976

Secular

Integrity

Decision of Supreme Court on Preamble

Part of Constitution

Accepted  
In S.R. Bommai Vs Union of India (concept)  
Keshavanand Bharti Vs Kerala State case (Accepted)

Not accepted  
Berubari Case

### Exam Vision

- It is a heart & soul of constitution, that is -Preamble
- The preamble as political Horoscope of Indian constitution was called -By K.M. Munshi

- Dr. B.R. Ambedkar has called the heart & soul to the article of Indian constitution, that is -Right to Constitutional Remedies (Article-32)
- Constitution that has been called a pious paper -By Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

## Preamble

“We, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a **SOVEREIGN, SOCIALIST, SECULAR, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC** and to secure to all its citizens :

**JUSTICE**, Social, economic & political;

**LIBERTY** of thought, expression; belief, faith & worship;

**EQUALITY** of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all

**FRATERNITY** assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity integrity of the nation;

IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty sixth day of November, 1949, do HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT & GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.



## Schedules and Their Subjects

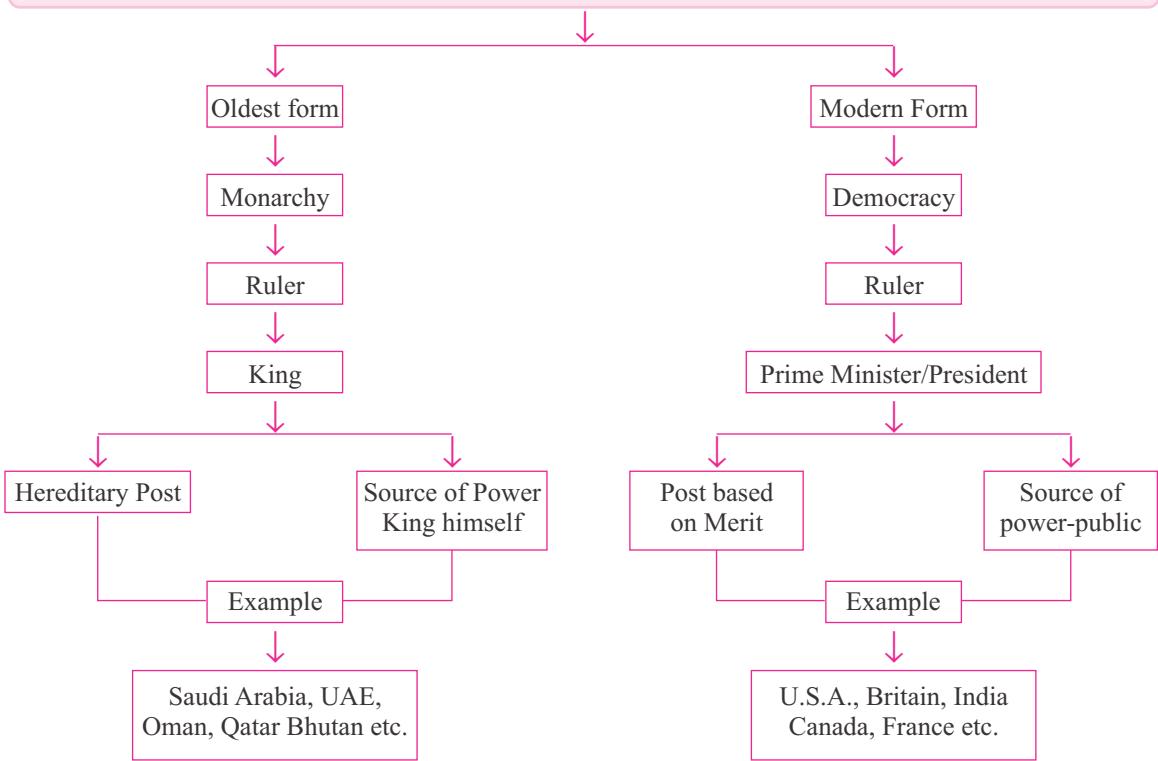
### Schedules

- 1- First Schedule
- 2- Second Schedule
- 3- Third Schedule
- 4- Fourth Schedule
- 5- Fifth Schedule
- 6- Sixth Schedule
- 7- Seventh Schedule
- 8- Eighth Schedule
- 9- Ninth Schedule
- 10- Tenth Schedule
- 11- Eleventh Schedule
- 12- Twelfth Schedule

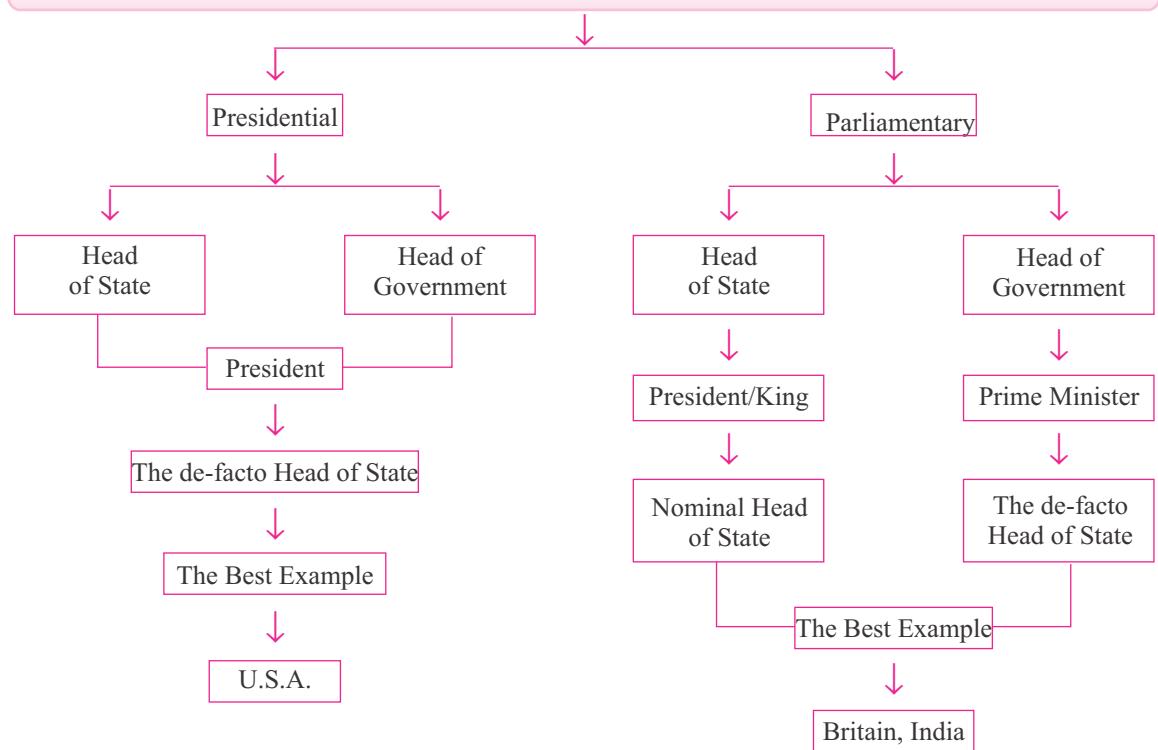
### Subjects

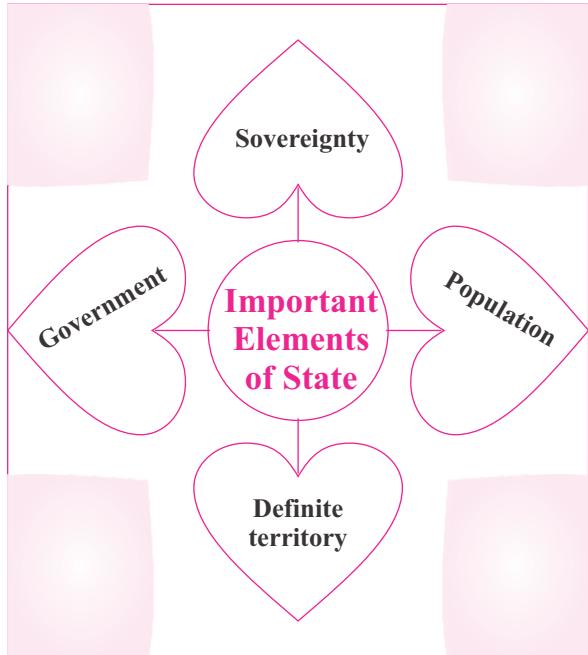
- States & Union Territories
- The provisions relating to allowances; privilege emoluments of president of India & others.
- It contains the forms of Oath or Affirmation.
- Allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha to the states and the union territories.
- It contains provisions relating to the administration & control of scheduled areas & scheduled tribes
- It contains provisions relating to the administration of tribal areas in the state of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura & Mizoram.
- This schedule deals with the union, state & concurrent legislative lists.
- Languages recognized by the constitution
- Validation of certain acts & Regulations
- Disqualification on the basis of defection
- Provisions related to Panchayats
- Provisions related to Municipalities

## Governance System



## Main forms of Democratic System of Government





### Exam Vision

- Another name for the parliamentary system of government is  
-**The Cabinet form of Government**
- Another name for the presidential form of government is  
-**The Presidential Government System**
- The country which is considered the originator of parliamentary form of government is  
-**Britain**
- The only source of power in India is  
-**The People**
- India is a Republic, that means  
-**Head of State is Elected**
- Indian federalism is called 'cooperative federalism' by  
-**Granville Austin**
- India is called a 'Quasi-Federal'  
-**By K.C. Wheare**

### National Symbols

#### National Flag : Tricolour

- Designed by
  - Pingali Venkayya
- Length : Width
  - 3 : 2
- Adopted
  - On 22 July, 1947
- Colour of Strips
  - Saffron

(Symbol of strength & courage)

  - White

(Symbol of peace & truth)

  - Green

(Symbol of Fertility, growth)

  - Wheel
  - Colour - Blue
  - Spokes - 24
  - Symbol - Of Justice & Progress
  - Ashoka pillar taken from Sarnath

#### The State Emblem : Lion Capital of Ashoka (Sarnath)

- Inscribed Word
  - Satyameva Jayate

(Mentioned in Mundaka Upanishad)
- Adopted
  - On 26 January, 1950
- Number of Lions
  - Four
- Emblem Inscribed
  - Right - Bull
  - Mid - Ashoka Wheel
  - Left - Horse

## National Anthem

'Jana Gana Mana....' (From Geetanjali)

- Author - Rabindranath Tagore
- Adopted - On 24<sup>th</sup> January, 1950
- First Sung - On 27<sup>th</sup> December, 1911  
At Calcutta Session of Congress
- Playing Time - 52 Seconds

## National Song

Vande Mataram (From Anand Math)

- Author - Bankimchandra Chatterjee
- Adopted - On 24<sup>th</sup> January 1950
- First Sung - 1896

## National Days/Festivals

Republic Day- 26 January

Independence Day- 15 August

Gandhi Jayanti- 2 October

## National Calendar

- Based - On Saka Era  
(With the Gregorian calendar)
- Adopted - On 22nd March 1957
- First Month - Chaitra
- Last Month - Falgun

## Miscellaneous

### Zonal Council

Eastern Zonal Council	Kolkata
Western Zonal Council	Mumbai
Central Zonal Council	Prayagraj (Allahabad)
Northern Zonal Council	New Delhi
Southern Zonal Council	Chennai

### Headquarter

## States & the Union Territories

## Major Princely States, Merge in India

### Princely States Merged Date Of Merger Medium

Jammu - Kashmir (On 26 October, 1947)	→ By Merger Letter
Hyderabad (On 17 September, 1948)	→ By police action (Operation Polo)

### Merger of Junagarh

9 November, 1947	→ Control of the Government of India at the request of the Nawab's Council
20 February, 1948	→ Referendum
20 January, 1949	→ Merged in Saurashtra

National Animal :

Tiger

National Tree :

Banyan

National Bird :

Peacock

National Currency :

Rupee

National Flower :

Lotus

Other National Emblems

National Fruit :

Mango

National Heritage Animal :

Elephant

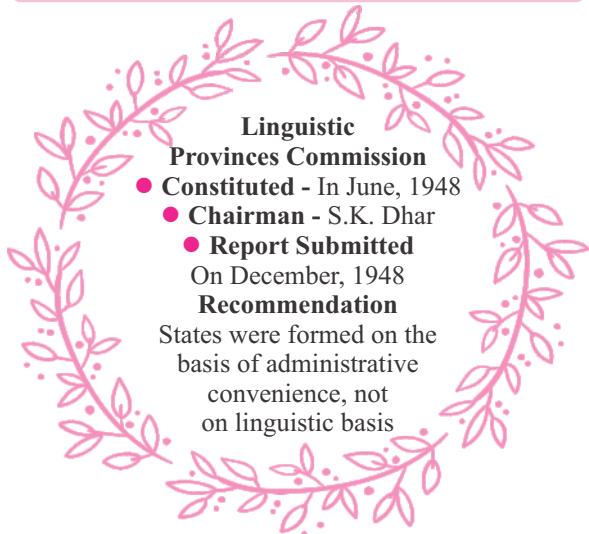
Aquatic Animal :

Dolphin

## Indian Constitution

<b>Parts</b>	<b>Subjects</b>	<b>Articles</b>	<b>Parts</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Articles</b>
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<b>Chapter II - The Executive</b>		153 - 167	● <b>Part 16 :</b>		330 - 342 A
<b>Chapter III-The State Legislature</b>		168 - 212	Special provisions relating to certain classes		
<b>Chapter IV - Legislative Power of the Governor</b>		213	● <b>Part 17 :</b> Official Language		343 - 351
<b>Chapter V - High Courts for States</b>		214 - 231	<b>Chapter I-Language of the Union</b>		343 - 344
<b>Chapter VI - Subordinate Courts</b>		233 - 237	<b>Chapter II - Regional Languages</b>		345 - 347
● <b>Part 7 :</b>	238 (Repealed)		<b>Chapter III - Language of the Supreme Court, High Courts etc.</b>		348 - 349
The states in part B of the first schedule			<b>Chapter IV - Special Directives</b>		350 - 351
● <b>Part 8 :</b> The Union Territories		239 - 241	● <b>Part 18 :</b> Emergency Provisions		352 - 360
● <b>Part 9 :</b> The Panchayats		243 - 243O	● <b>Part 19 :</b> Miscellaneous		361 - 367
● <b>Part 9A :</b> The Municipalities		243 P - 243 ZG	● <b>Part 20 :</b> Amendment of the constitution		368
● <b>Part 9B :</b>	243(ZH) - 243(ZT)		● <b>Part 21 :</b> Temporary, Transistional & Special Provisions		369-392
The Co-operative Societies			● <b>Part 22 :</b> Shrot title, Commencement, Authoritative text in Hindi & Repeals		393 - 395
● <b>Part 10 :</b>	244 - 244A				
The Scheduled & Tribal Areas					
● <b>Part 11 :</b>	245 - 263				
Relations between the Union & the States					
<b>Chapter I - Legislative Relations</b>		245 - 255			
<b>Chapter II - Administrative Relations</b>		256 - 263			

## Linguistic Provinces (State Reorganization) Commission/Committee

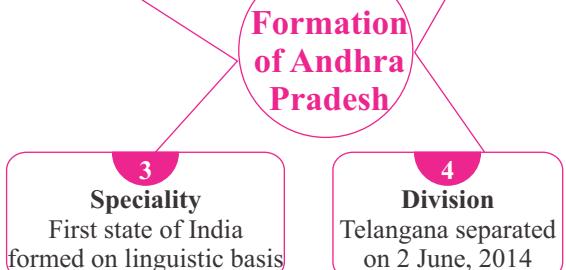


**J.V.P. Committee**

- Constituted - In December, 1948
- Members - Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabha Bhai Patel, Pattabhi Sitaramayya
- Report Submitted - In April 1949
- Recommendation - Rejected the demand of reorganization of states on linguistic basis

**1 Instantaneous formation**  
The demise of Potti Sriramulu after 56 days long hunger strike

**2 Formation Date -**  
1 October, 1953



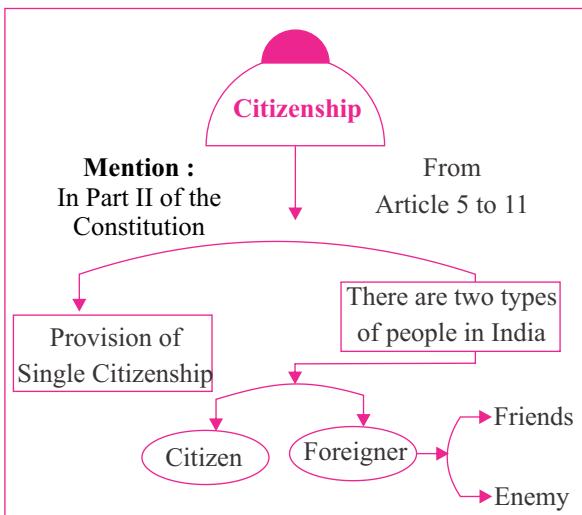
### Dates of Formation of Different States

➤ Andhra Pradesh	➤ Sikkim
1 October, 1953	16 May, 1975
➤ Gujarat	➤ Mizoram
1 May, 1960	20 February, 1987
➤ Nagaland	➤ Arunachal Pradesh
1 December, 1963	20 February, 1987
➤ Haryana	➤ Goa
1 November, 1966	30 May, 1987
➤ Himachal Pradesh	➤ Chhattisgarh
25 January, 1971	1 November, 2000
➤ Meghalaya	➤ Uttarakhand
21 January, 1972	9 November, 2000
➤ Manipur	➤ Jharkhand
21 January, 1972	15 November, 2000
➤ Tripura	➤ Telangana
21 January, 1972	2 June, 2014

## State Reorganization Commission

➤ Constituted • In Year 1953  
➤ Chairman • Fazal Ali  
• Members  
↓  
K.M. Panikkar & H.N. Kunzru  
  
• Report Submitted  
↓  
In the year of 1955  
  
• Recommendation  
↓  
Recommendation for State Reorganization on linguistic basis

# Citizenship

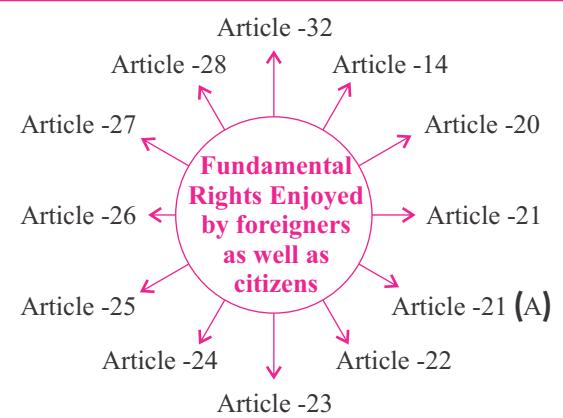


## Related Facts

- There is a provision regarding the Right to Citizenship of some persons migrating to India from Pakistan  
-Under Article 6
- There is a provision regarding the Right to Citizenship of some persons migrating from India to Pakistan -In Article 7
- There is a provision regarding the Citizenship of certain persons of Indian origin residing outside India  
-In Article 8
- When a person voluntarily becomes a citizen of a foreign state, his Indian citizenship automatically ceases under  
-Article 9

## Important Facts

- The regulation of the right to citizenship by the parliament by law is provided under  
**-Article 11**
- Indian Citizenship Act 1955 was passed  
**-By Parliament**
- The rights under article 15, 16, 19, 29, & 30 are available  
**-Only to the citizens**
- Dual citizenship (separate citizenship for states) system has been adopted  
**-In America & Switzerland**



## Fundamental Rights (total - 6)- A Glimpse

### Fundamental Rights

- Right to Equality
- Right to Freedom
- Right Against Exploitation
- Right to freedom of Religion
- Cultural & Educational Rights
- Right to Constitutional Remedies

### Article

- |          |
|----------|
| 14 to 18 |
| 19 to 22 |
| 23 to 24 |
| 25 to 28 |
| 29 to 30 |
| 32       |

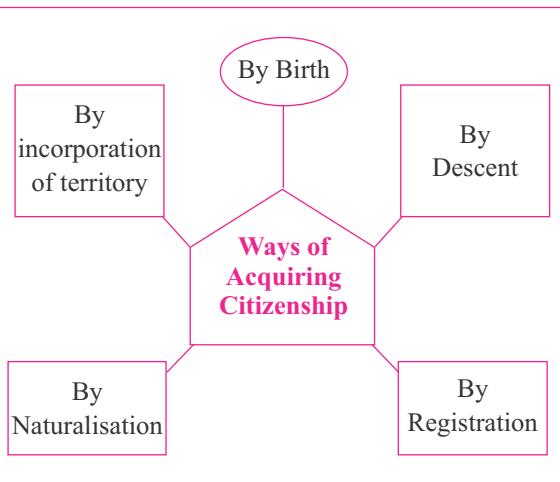
## Important Facts

- Parliament can create new states  
**-By Simple Majority**
- There is a right to merge any state under the Indian Union, that is  
**-Parliament**
- The number of seats reserved for Union Territories in the Lok Sabha is **-20**
- The number of States and Union Territories formed on 1 November, 1956 on the recommendation of the States Reorganization Commission was  
**-14 States & 6 Union Territories**

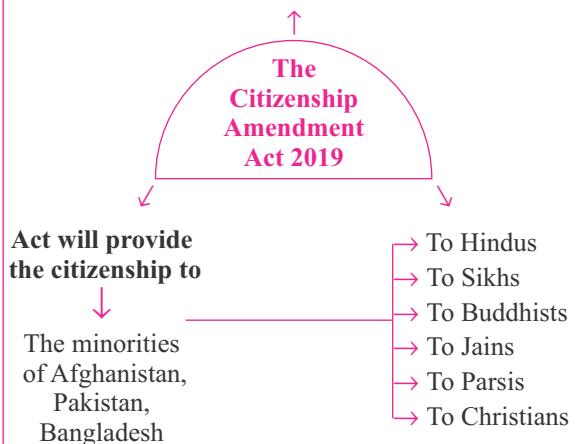
## Exam Vision

- To make laws related to citizenship in India is by  
**-Parliament**
- Citizenship is mentioned in the Indian Constitution under  
**-Article 5 to 11 of Part II**
- The Indian Constitution provides for citizenship  
**-Single Citizenship**
- Citizenship is granted in the USA  
**-Dual Citizenship**
- According to the Indian Citizenship Act 1955, to obtain Indian Citizenship by registration, a person of Indian origin has to reside in India  
**-Since 5 Years**

## Acquisition, Determination & Termination of Indian Citizenship



Came into force  
from 10 January 2020



Termination  
of  
Citizenship

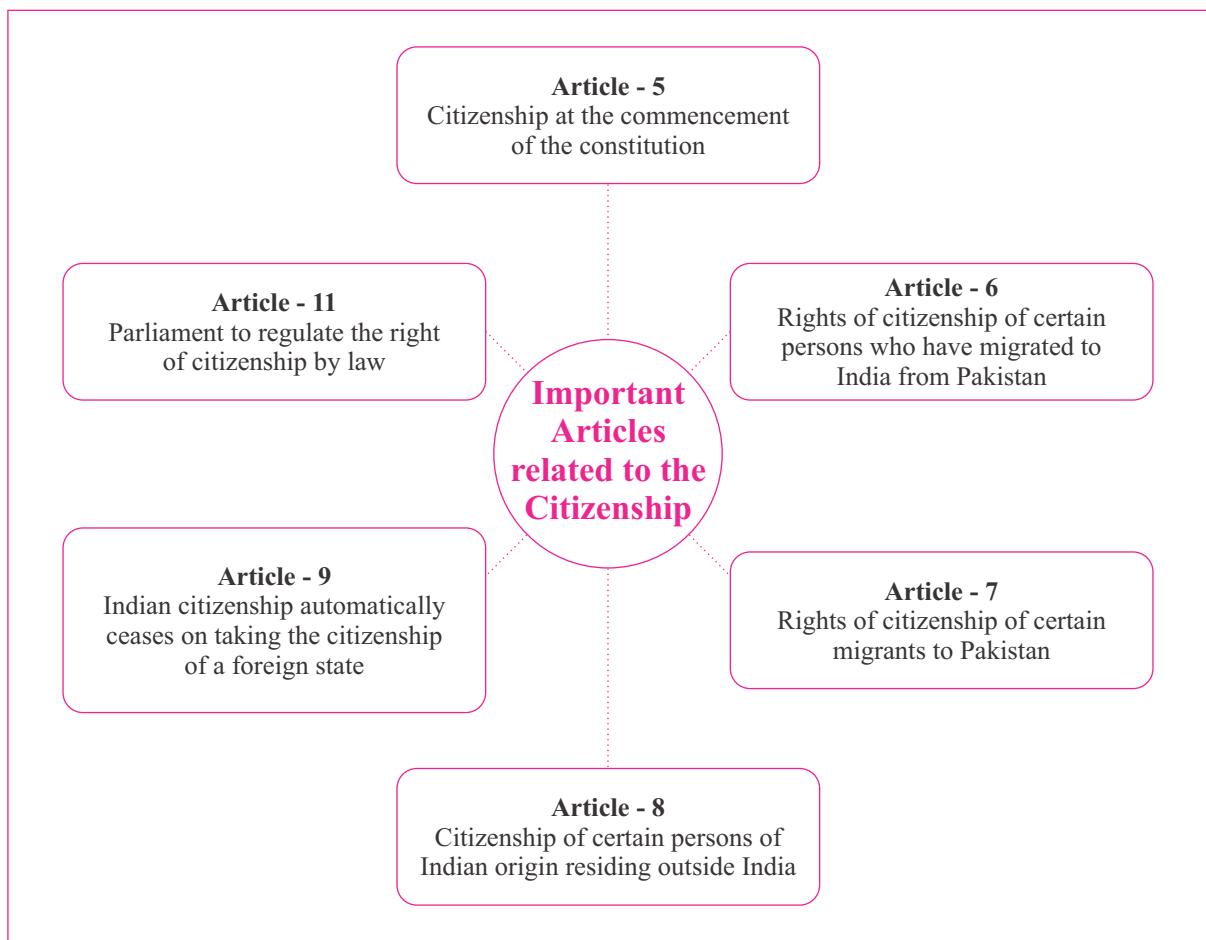
On  
Renunciation  
of Citizenship

Losing  
of  
Indian  
Citizenship

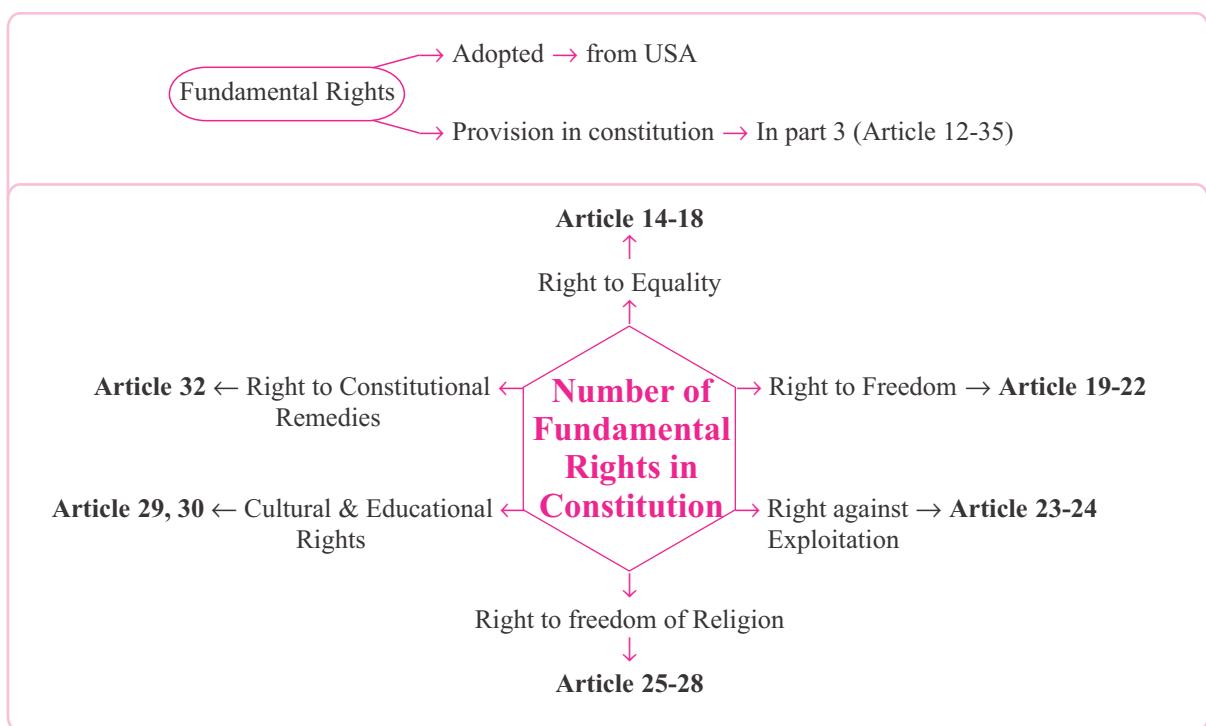
Deprivation of Citizenship

## Fundamental Rights

- Right to Education was made a fundamental right under Article 21(A)  
**-by 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002**
- Freedom of the press is implicit  
**-In Article 19(i)(A)**
- Maneka Gandhi's case(1978) deals  
**-With the extension of Fundamental Rights guaranteed under Article 21**
- Wearing Kirpan by the Sikhs is considered a part of religious freedom  
**-Under Article 25**
- Protector of Fundamental Rights are  
**-Supreme Court & High Courts**



## Fundamental Rights



## Article - 21

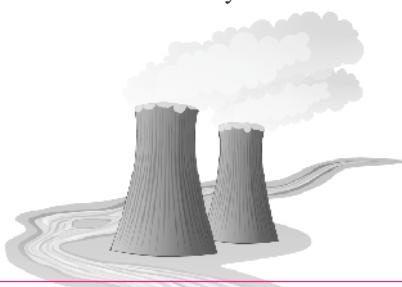
Govind Vs State of M.P.

Kharak Singh Vs State of U.P.

**Article - 19(1)(d)**  
(Right to free movement throughout territory of India) got the right of privacy when it was merged with Article 21 (Right to Life)

### Article - 21

No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law



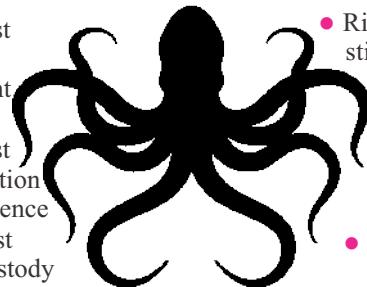
### Important Cases

- A.K. Gopalan Vs State of Madras : 1950
- Maneka Gandhi Vs Union of India : 1978

Prohibition is possible on the basis of fair & justified case of life & personal liberty

### Other Major Rights

- Right to speedy trial
- Right against Solitary Confinement
- Right against delay in execution of a death sentence
- Right against violence in custody
- Right against sexual harassment of women at work place



- Right against putting stick fetters in feet
- Right to Good Roads
- Right to Reputation

### Major Rights

- Right to choose life partner under article 19 & 21
- The Right to live a life of dignity includes the right to die in a dignified manner [decision of the petition of the common cause (NGO)]

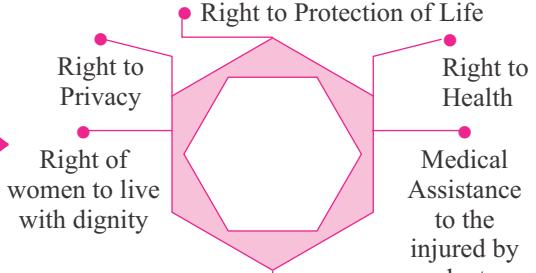
### Related to Article 45 of Part IV

- Provision for early childhood care and education by the state for children upto the age of 6 years
- 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002

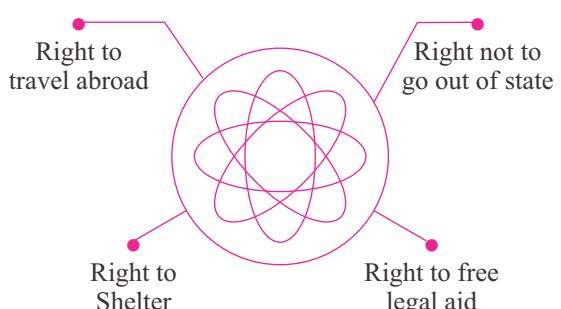
**Article-21 (A)** → • The state shall provide free and compulsory education to children of the age group of 6 to 14 years

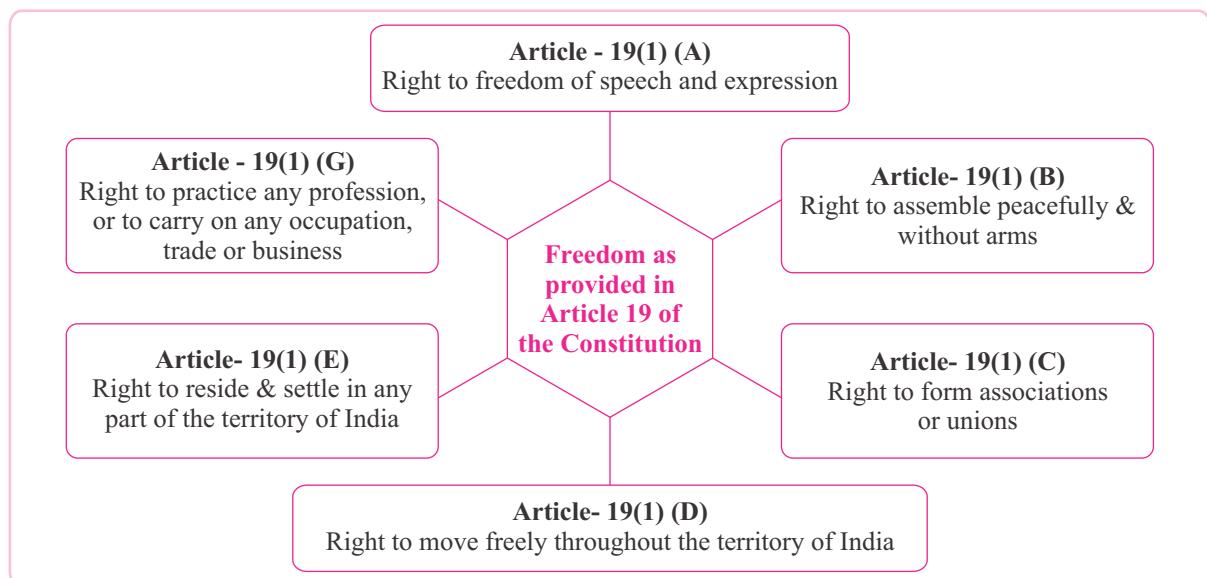
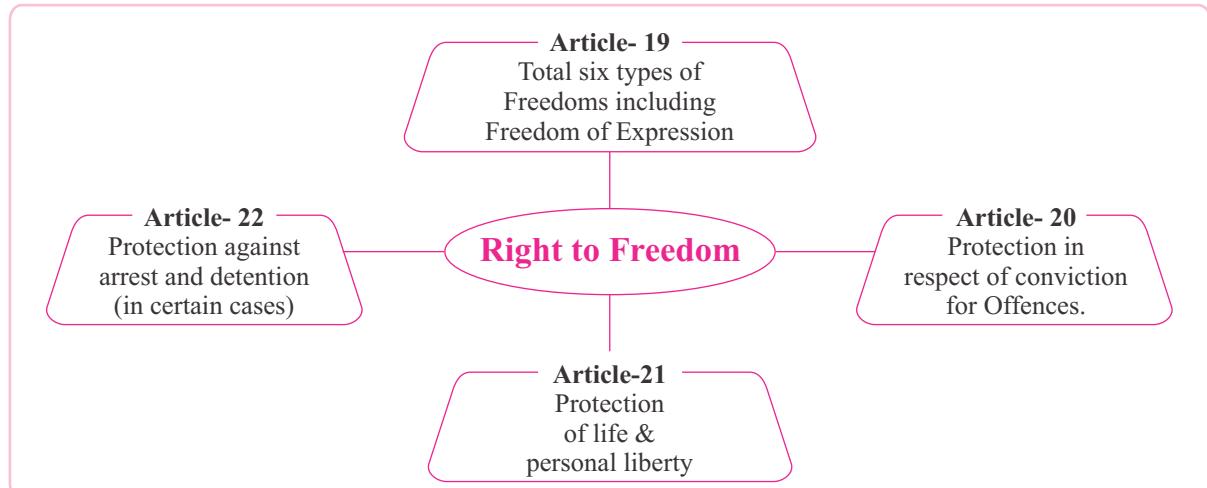
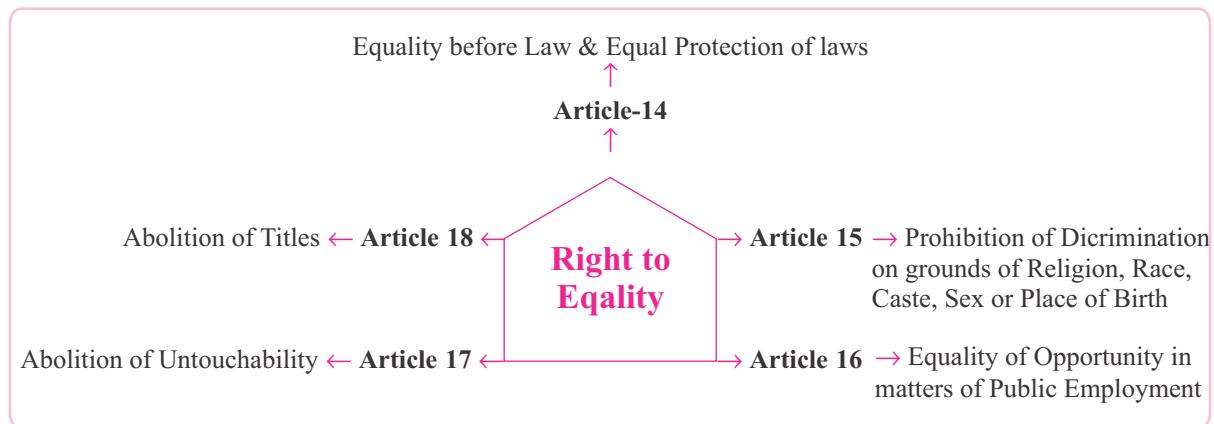
**Article 51 A (K)** → Fundamental Duties

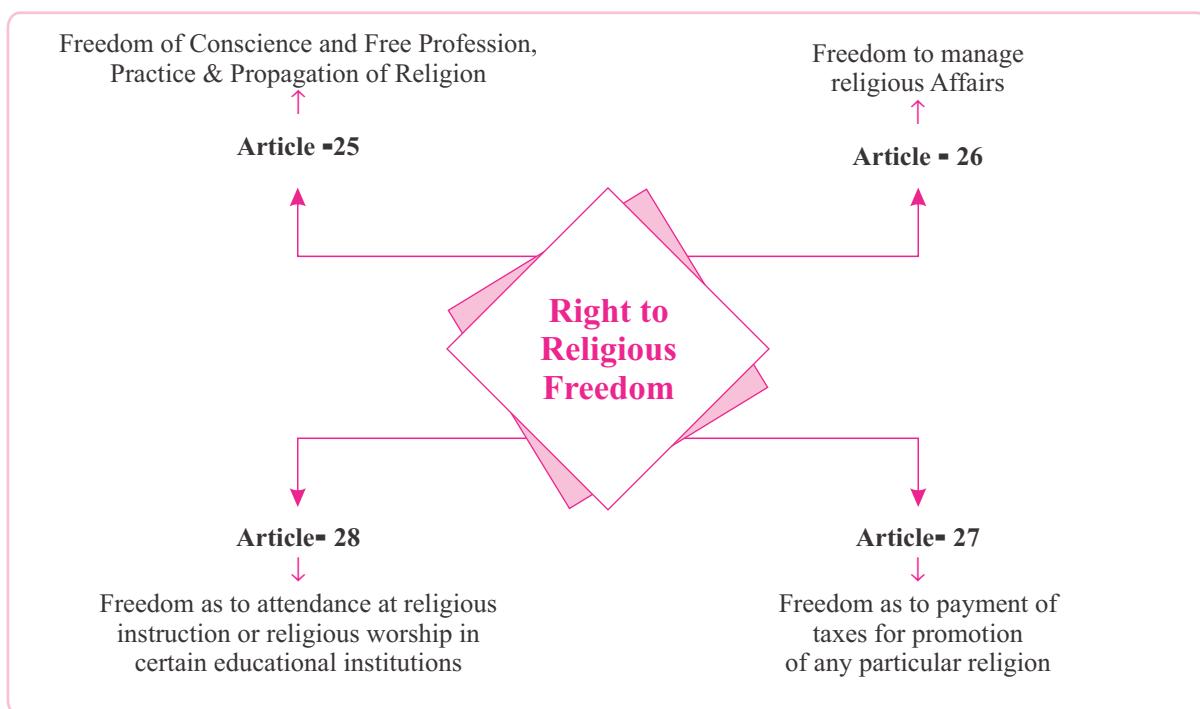
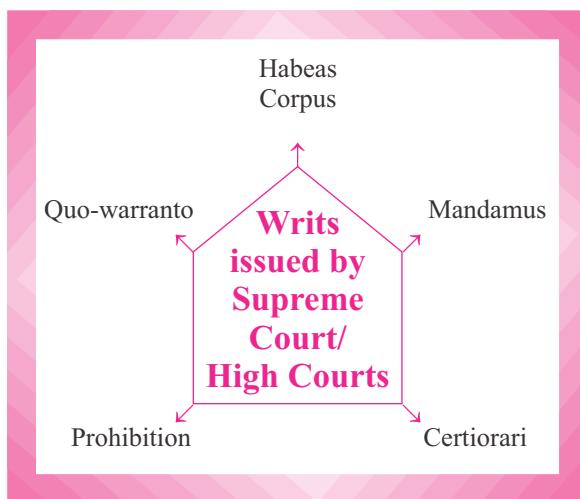
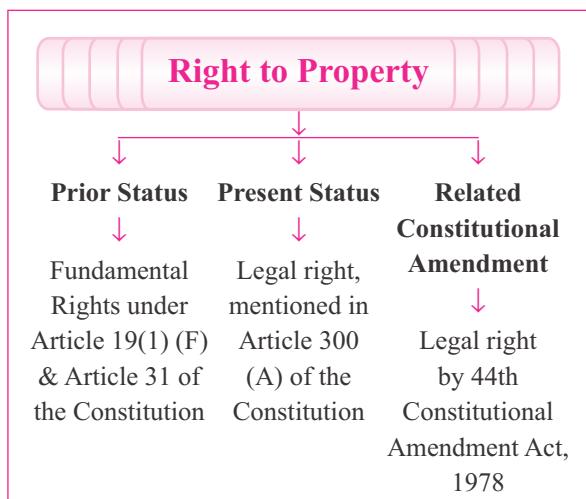
• It shall be the duty of every citizen of India to provide the opportunities of education to the child whether their parents or guardians between the age of 6 to 14 years



**Clean Environment-** Right to live in pollution free water, air and protection against harmful industries







## Important Facts

- The Supreme Court propounded the principle of the basic structure of the constitution in  
- **Kesavananda Bharti Vs Kerala State (1973) case**
- Right to Education Act 2009 came into force on  
**-1st April, 2010**
- The supreme court has held the right to information enshrined  
**-In Article 19(1) (A) of the constitution**
- Under the direct imprisonment act, a person can be imprisoned without trial for  
**- 3 months**
- No accused can be compelled to be a witness against himself, is provisioned in the  
**-Article 20(3) of the Constitution**
- Under the term 'Hindu' used in Article 25 of the Indian constitution includes  
**-Buddhists, Jains & Sikhs**
- Bonded Labour (Abolition) Act passed by the Indian Parliament in  
**-1976**



## Directive Principles of State Policy

### Fundamental Rights

- Mentioned in part 3 of the Constitution
- Inspired by the constitution of America
- **Tendency** → Negative Enforceable
- **Objective** → Establishment of political democracy
- Legislation is not required for implementation

Differences between Fundamental Rights & Directive Principles of State policy

### Directive Principles of State Policy

- Mentioned in part 4 of the Constitution
- Inspired by the constitution of Ireland
- **Tendency** → Positive (Not enforceable)
- **Objective** → Establishment of social & economic democracy
- Legislation required for implementation

## Exam Vision

- The concept of welfare state is included in the Indian constitution  
**-in Preamble & Directive Principle of State Policy**
- The equal remuneration act was passed in the parliament  
**-in 1976**
- There is a provision for equal means of livelihood for all citizens; man & women  
**-in the Article 39(a)**
- The ownership and control of the material resource of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good is mentioned  
**-in Article 39 (b)**
- The operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment is mentioned  
**-in Article 39 (c)**

## Important Facts

- There is an equal pay for equal work for both men & women is mentioned  
**-In Article 39(d)**
- The number of Fundamental Duties added by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976 was  
**-10**
- 11th Fundamental Duty were added to the constitution by  
**-The 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002**
- The total number of members in the Swaran Singh Committee, including the chairman was  
**-12**
- The name of the committee constituted to make effective the Fundamental Duties  
**-J.S. Verma Committee (in 1999)**

## Fundamental Duties- 51 (A)

**It shall be the duty of every citizen of India**

To abide by the Constitution & respect its ideals & institutions, the National Flag & National Anthem

1

To cherish & follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom

2

To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity & integrity of India

3

To defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so

4

To promote harmony & the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic, & regional or sectional, diversities; to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women

5

To value & preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture

6

To protect & improve the natural environment including forests, lakes; rivers & wild life, and to have compassion for living creatures

7

To develop the scientific temper, humanism & the spirit of inquiry & reform

To safeguard public property & to abjure violence

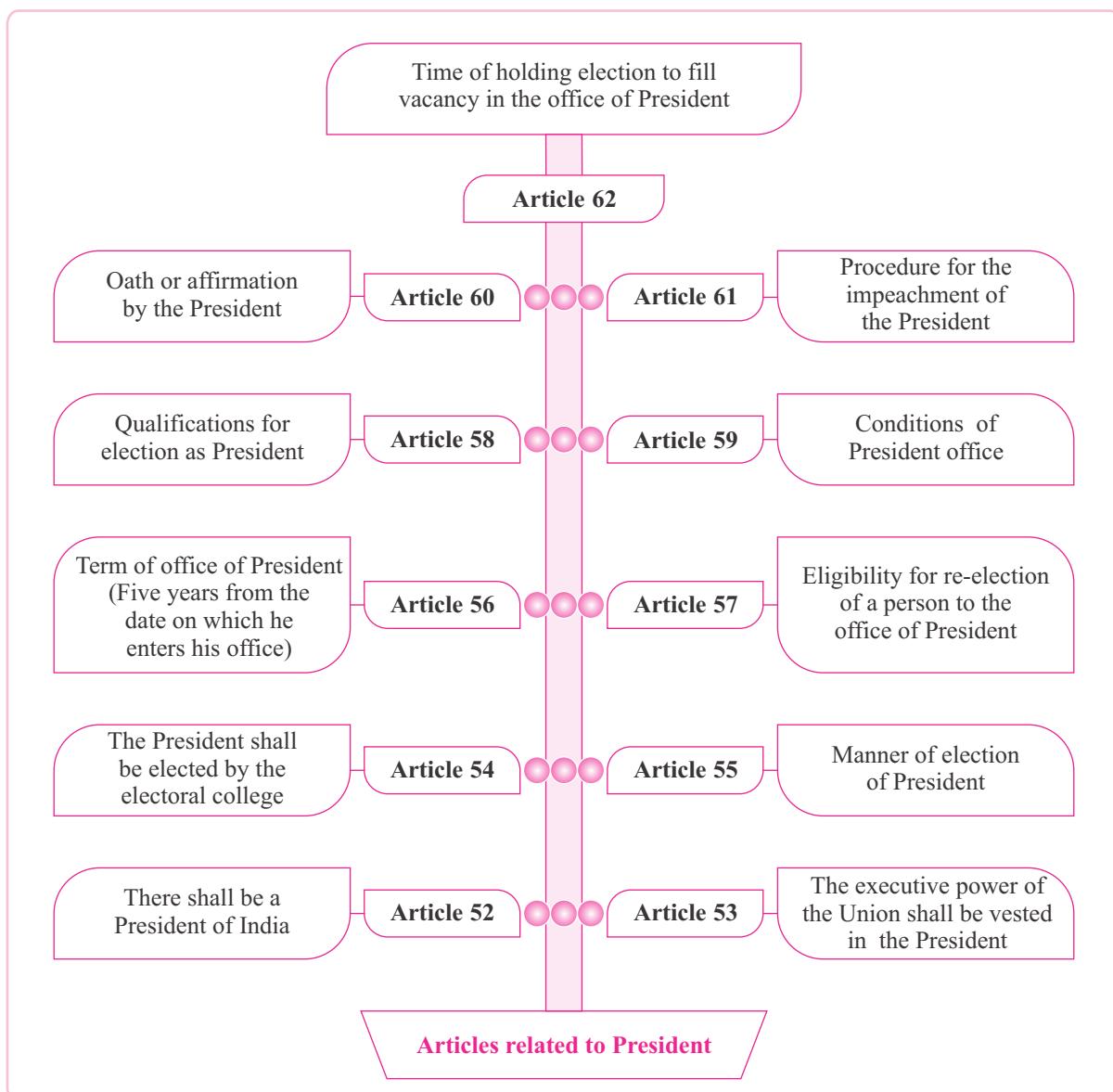
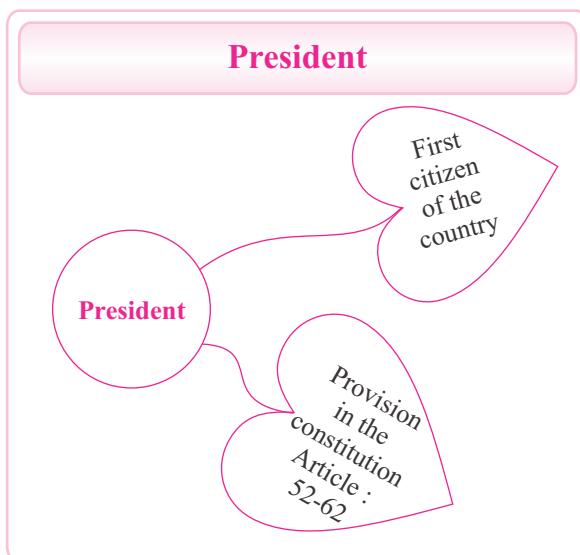
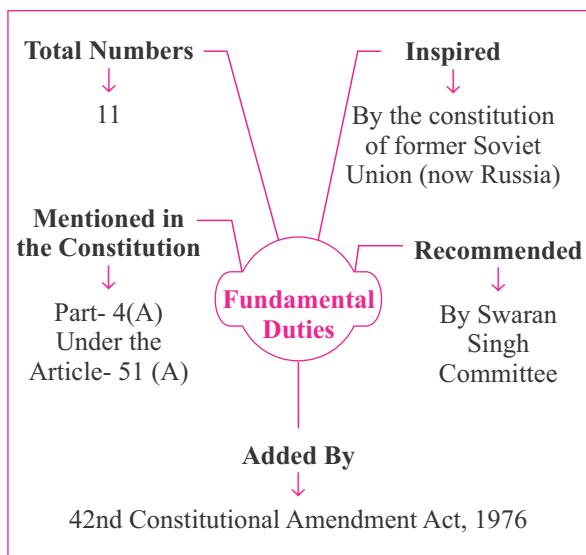
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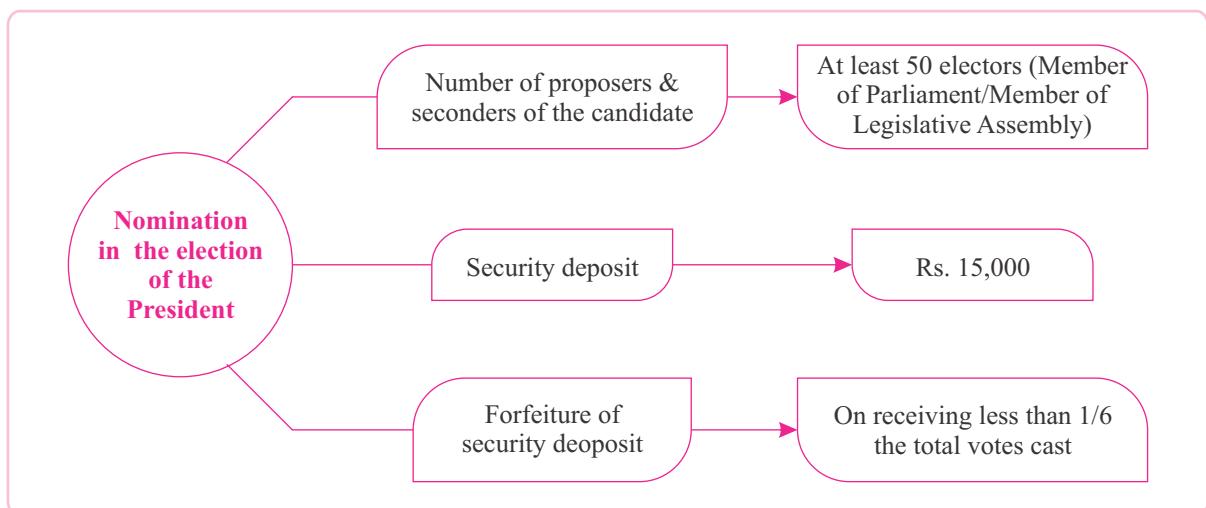
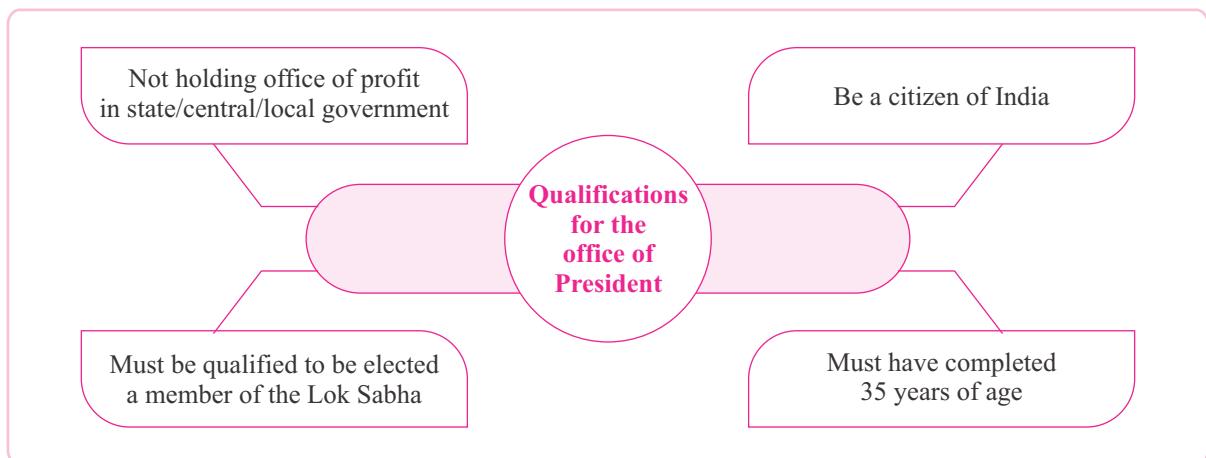
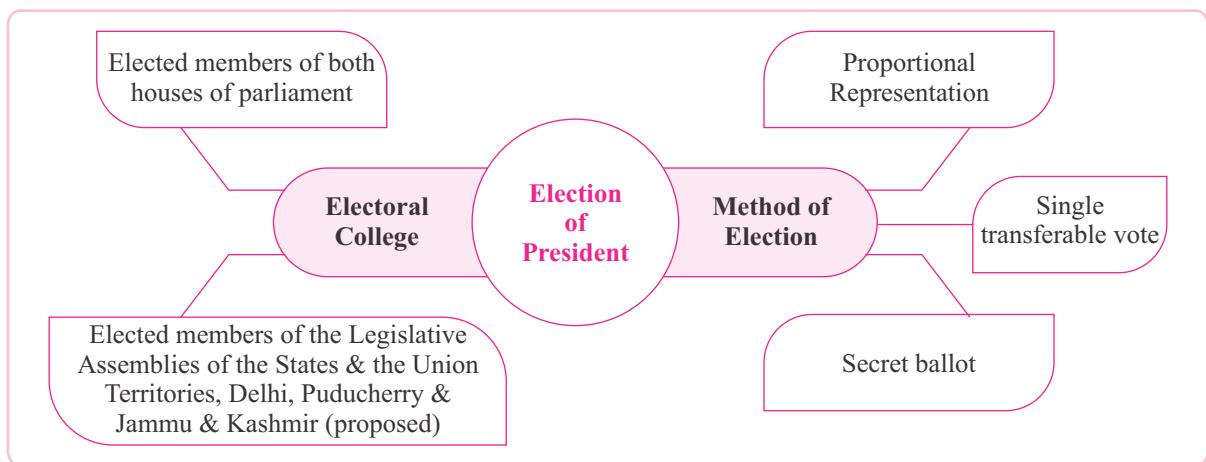
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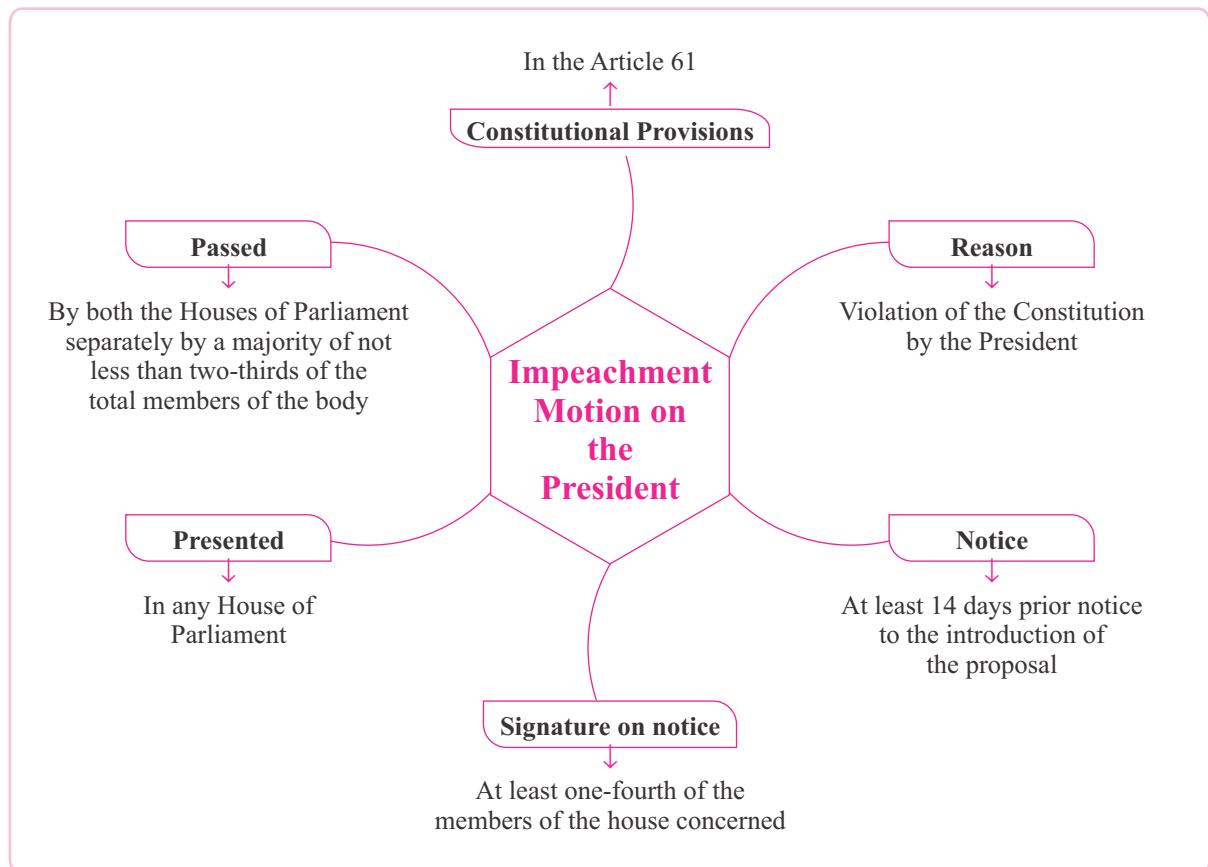
To strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual & collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour & achievement

11

To provide opportunities for education to his child or, ward between the age of six and fourteen years







## Powers of the President

### Executive Powers

- The executive power of the Union shall be vested in the President [Article 53(1)]
- All Executive action of the government of India shall be expressed to be taken in the name of the President [Article 77(1)]
- All appointments made by the President (except the appointment of Judges)
  - Declaring & Administering Scheduled Areas.

### Legislative Powers

- Summoning, Prorogation & dissolution of Parliament Article (85)
- Special address by the President in Parliament (Article 87)
- Joint sitting of both the Houses of Parliament (Article 108)
- Assent to Bills (Article 111)
- Promulgates Ordinances (Article 123)

### Judicial Powers

- Appointment of Judges of Supreme Court & High Courts
- Pardoning Power (Article 72)
- Power to consult Supreme Court (Article 143)

### Emergency Powers

- National Emergency (Article 352)
- President's Rule (Article 356 & 365)
- Financial Emergency (Article 360)

## Financial Powers

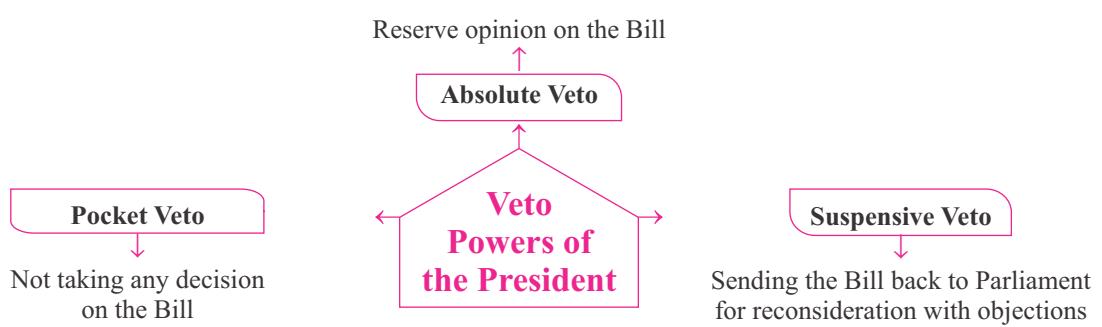
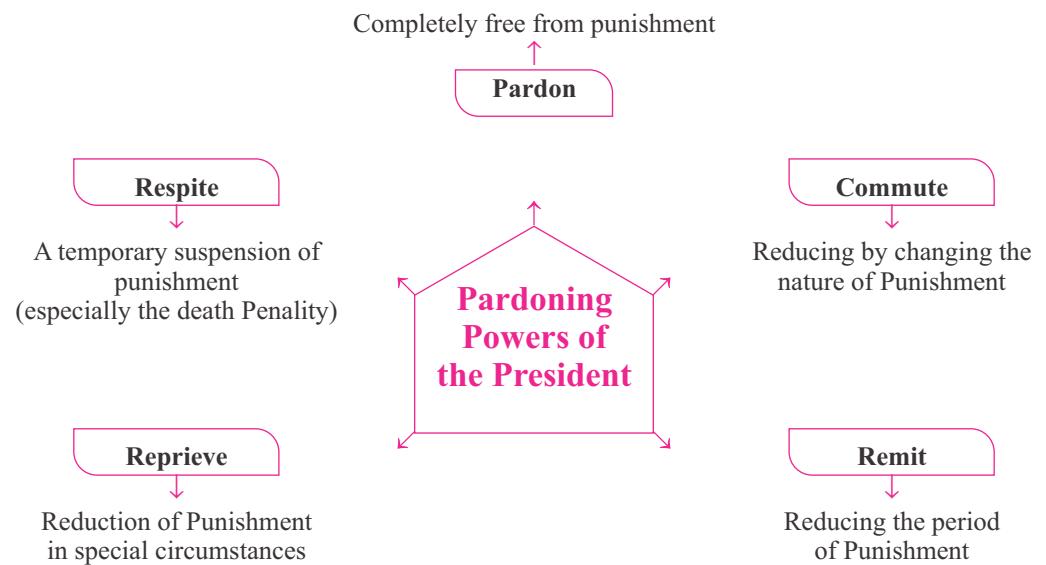
- Money Bill introduced in Parliament only with the prior recommendation of the President (Article 110)
- The President causes Union Budget to be laid before the Parliament (Article 112)
- Expenditure from Contingency fund only with the prior permission of the President (Article 267)
- Finance Commission(Article 280)

## Other Powers

- International Treaties & Agreements are concluded in the name of the President.
- Supreme Commander of the Indian Army
- India's Representative in International Forums & Affairs
- Sending & receiving Ambassadors & High Commissioners

## Presidents of India

Name	Tenure of Office	Sequence by Tenure	Individual Order
➤ Dr. Rajendra Prasad	26 January, 1950 - 13 May, 1962	1-3	1
➤ Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan	13 May, 1962 - 13 May, 1967	4	2
➤ Dr. Zakir Husain	13 May, 1967 - 3 May, 1969	5	3
➤ V.V. Giri (Officiating)	3 May, 1969 - 20 July, 1969	—	—
➤ Justice Mohammad Hidayatullah (Officiating)	20 July, 1969 - 24 August, 1969	—	—
➤ V.V. Giri	24 August, 1969 - 24 August, 1974	6	4
➤ Dr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed	24 August, 1974 - 11 February, 1977	7	5
➤ B.D. Jatti (Officiating)	11 February, 1977 - 25 July, 1977	—	—
➤ Neelam Sanjiva Reddy	25 July, 1977 - 25 July, 1982	8	6
➤ Giani Jail Singh	25 July, 1982 - 25 July, 1987	9	7
➤ R. Venkataraman	25 July, 1987 - 25 July, 1992	10	8
➤ Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma	25 July, 1992 - 25 July, 1997	11	9
➤ K.R. Narayanan	25 July, 1997 - 25 July, 2002	12	10
➤ Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam	25 July, 2002 - 25 July, 2007	13	11
➤ Pratibha Devi Singh Patil	25 July, 2007 - 25 July, 2012	14	12
➤ Pranab Mukherjee	25 July, 2012 - 25 July, 2017	15	13
➤ Ram Nath Kovind	25 July, 2017 - Till Now	16	14



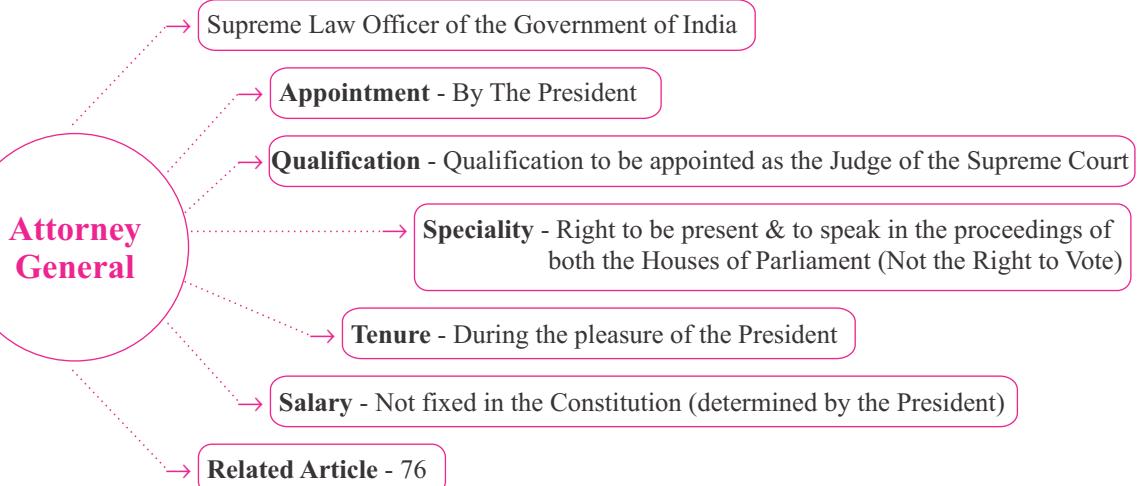
### Important Facts

- The Commander-in-Chief of the three armies of India is **-The President**
- There is a Constitutional Right to declare a geographical area as a scheduled area **-By the President**
- The President of India can submit his resignation to **-The Vice-President**
- The elected members of the Delhi & Puducherry Legislative Assemblies were included in the President's electoral college by **-The 70th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992**
- Where there is a vacancy of the office of the President, it should be filled **-within 6 months from the date of vacancy**
- The one who will take over the office vacant due to the death, resignation or removal of the President **-Vice-President (in the absence of Vice-President, the Chief Justice of India)**

### Exam Vision

- Till now, the only Chief Justice of the country to hold the office of the President **-Justice Mohammad Hidayatullah (20 July, 1969 to 24 August, 1969)**
- Money Bill is introduced in Lok Sabha **-by the prior recommendation of the President**
- The President has the right to receive information from the Prime Minister **-Under the Article 78 of Indian Constitution**
- The only President of the country is to be elected unopposed **-Neelam Sanjiva Reddy**
- Impeachment proceedings are **-A quasi judicial process**
- The executive chairman of India **-The President of India**

## Attorney General, Advocate General & C.A.G.

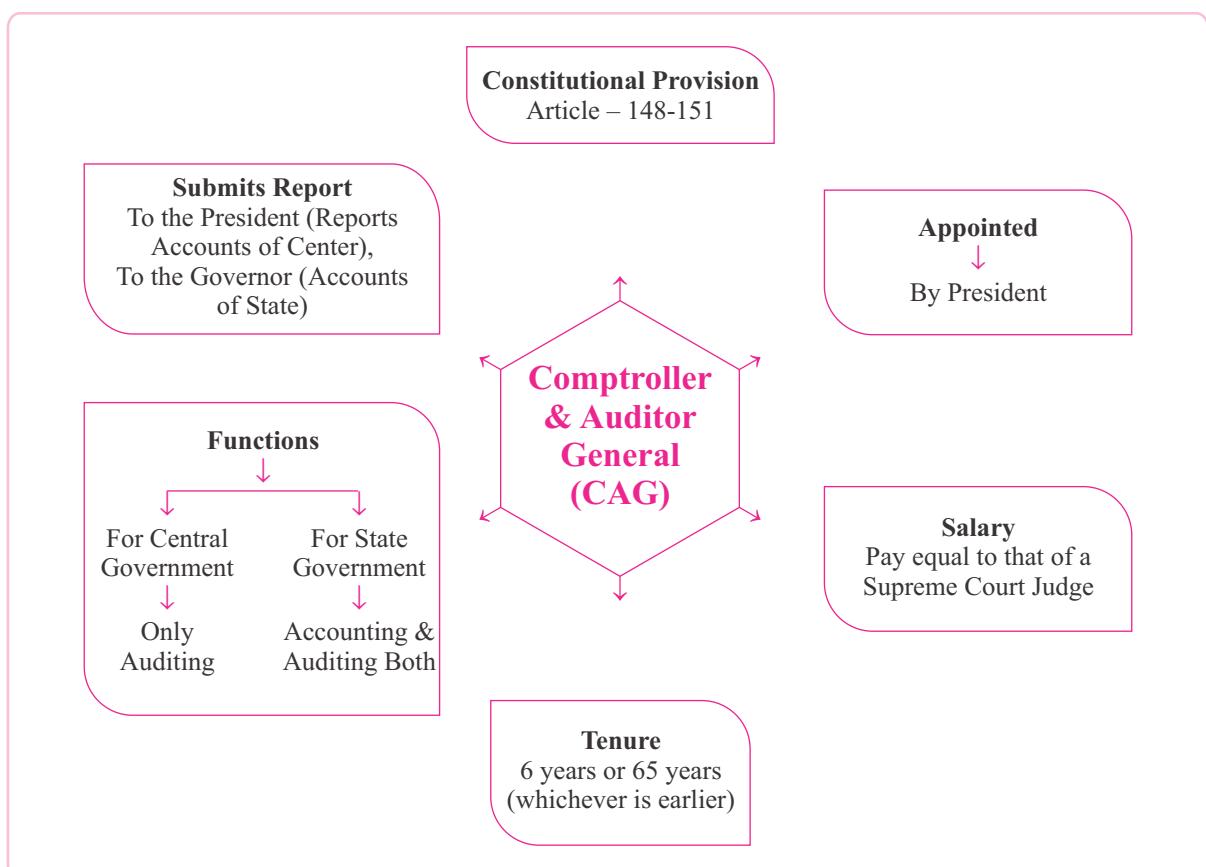
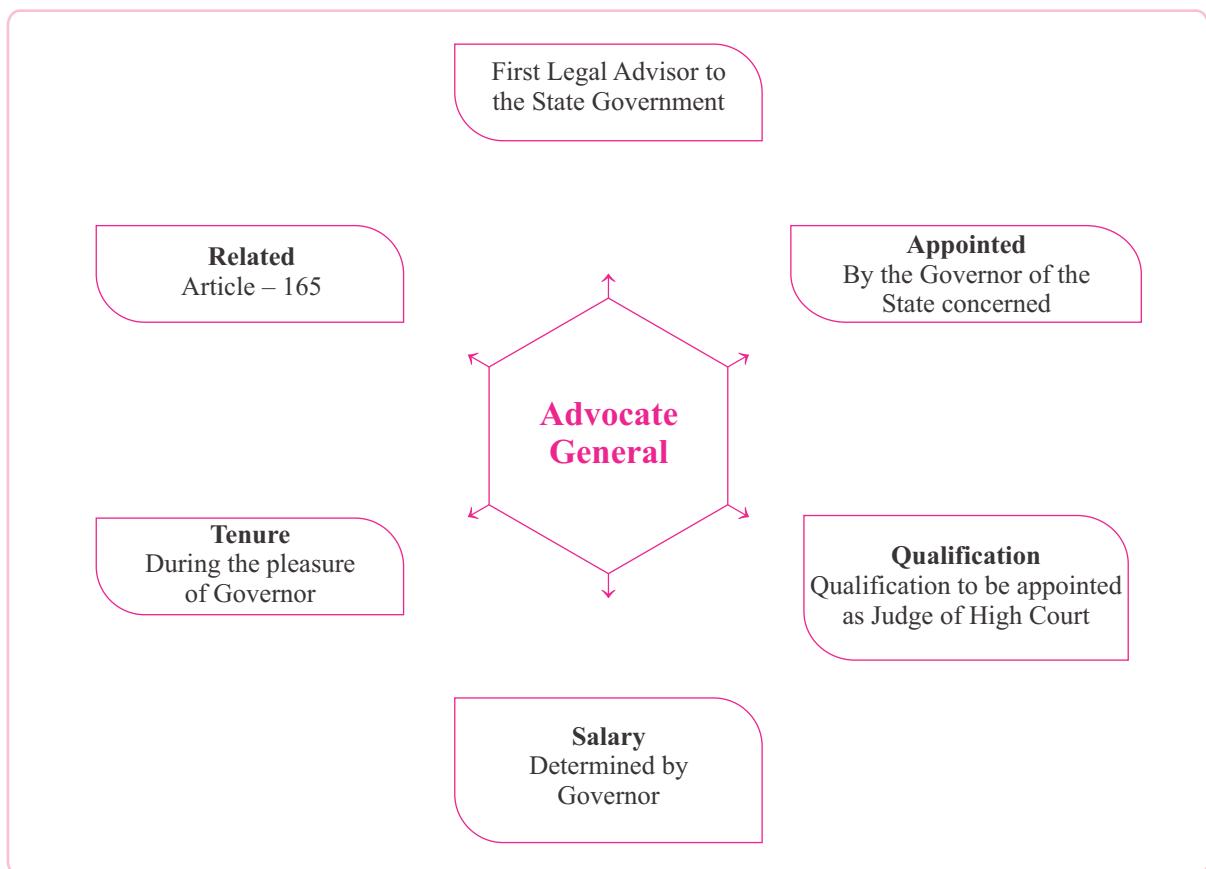


### Exam Vision

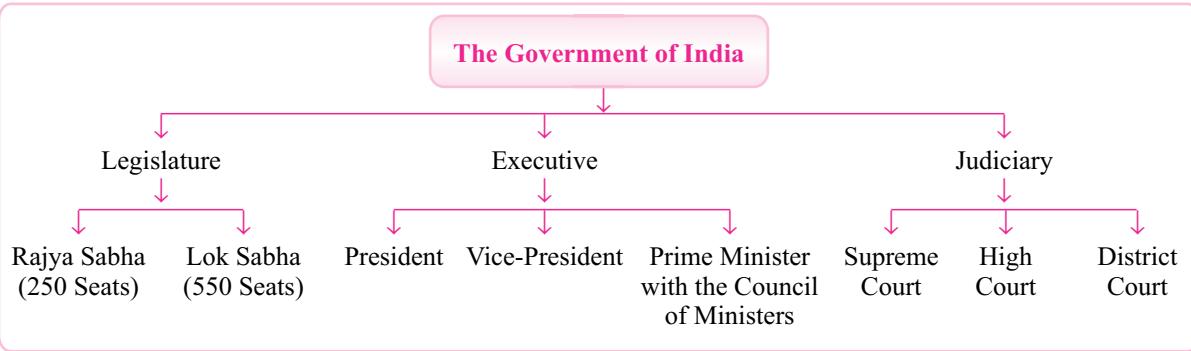
- The first law officer/advisor to the government of India is  
—**Attorney General**
- The Attorney General holds his office  
—**During the Pleasure of the President**
- Not being a member of either House of Parliament, he can take part in the proceedings of the House, but cannot vote, he is  
—**Attorney General**
- The one who is the first legal advisor to the state government —**Advocate General**
- The Comptroller & Auditor General is appointed under —**Article 148**
- The Comptroller & Auditor General of India can be removed from the post office —**By the manner on which a Judge of the Supreme Court is removed (By a Special Majority of both the Houses of Parliament)**
- The Audit Report of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India is examined —**By the Public Accounts Committee**
- The CAG was separated from accounting of the Central Government  
—**In the year of 1976**

### Miscellaneous

Finance Commission	Appointment Year	Chairman	Tenure
First	1951	K.C. Neogy	1952 - 57
Second	1956	K. Santhanam	1957 - 62
Third	1960	A.K. Chanda	1962 - 66
Fourth	1964	Dr. P.V. Rajamannar	1966 - 69
Fifth	1968	Mahaveer Tyagi	1969 - 74
Sixth	1972	K. Brahmananda Reddy	1974 - 79
Seventh	1977	J.M. Shelat	1979 - 84
Eighth	1982	Y.V. Chavan	1984 - 89
Ninth	1987	N.K.P. Salve	1989 - 95
Tenth	1992	K.C. Pant	1995 - 2000
Eleventh	1998	A.M. Khusro	2000 - 2005
Twelfth	2002	Dr. C. Rangarajan	2005 - 2010
Thirteenth	2007	Dr. Vijay L. Kelkar	2010 - 2015
Fourteenth	2013	Y.V. Reddy	2015 - 2020
Fifteenth	2017	N.K. Singh	2021 - 2026



## Miscellaneous



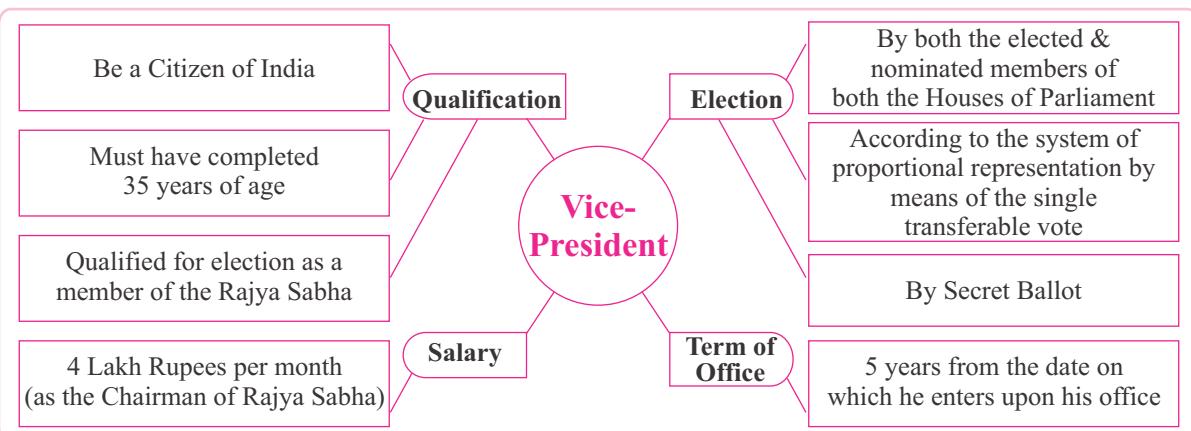
### Panchayati Raj Committees

1. Balwant Rai Mehta Committee 1957
2. Ashok Mehta Committee 1977
3. G.V.K. Rao Committee 1985
4. L.M. Singhvi Committee 1986
5. P.K. Thungan Committee 1988

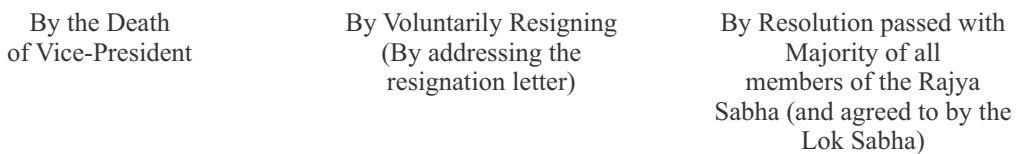
### States with Legislative Council



## Vice-President



### Vacancy in Office of Vice-President



**M. Venkaiah Naidu**  
(From 2017 incumbent)

13

**Bhairon Singh Shekhawat**  
(2002-2007)

11

12

**Mohammad Hamid Ansari**  
(2007-2017)  
{(2007-2012) (2012-2017)}

9

10

**K.R. Narayanan**  
(1992-1997)

**Krishan Kant**  
(1997-2002)

7

8

**R. Venkataraman**  
(1984-1987)

**Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma**  
(1987-1992)

5

6

**B.D. Jatti**  
(1974-1979)

**M. Hidayatullah (Justice)**  
(1979-1984)

3

4

**V.V. Giri**  
(1967-1969)

**Gopal Swarup Pathak**  
(1969-1974)

1

2

**Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan**  
(1952-1962)  
{(1952-1957) (1957-1962)}

**Dr. Zakir Hussain**  
(1962-1967)

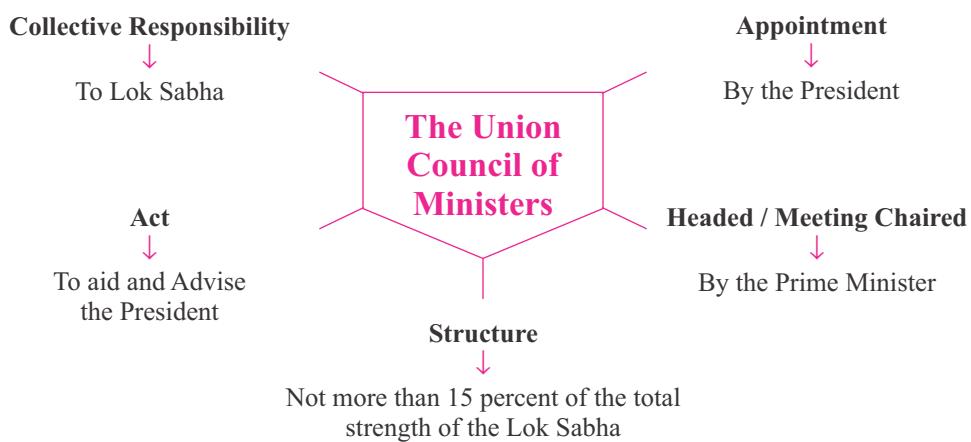
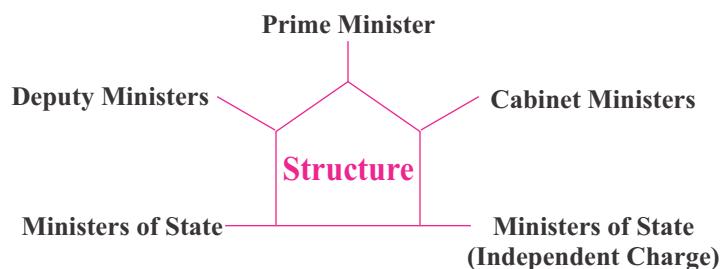
**Vice-Presidents of India  
&  
Their tenures**

## Important Facts

- The one who administers the oath to the Vice-President—**The President or a person appointed by the President to perform this function**
- The office of Vice-President in India has been created -**On the lines of the Vice-President of America**
- In the official order, the office of Vice-President comes  
—**After the President**

- There shall be a Vice-President of India, mentioned  
—**Under the Article 63 of the Constitution**
- The ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha is  
—**The Vice-President of India**
- He who is empowered to discharge the functions of the President during his vacancy  
—**Vice-President**

## The Union Council of Ministers



**Number of Ministries at the Centre**

- |   |                      |   |    |
|---|----------------------|---|----|
| → | Till 15 August, 1947 | → | 18 |
| → | At Present           | → | 52 |

## Important Facts

- The one who administers oath to the Prime Minister & other Ministers —**The President**
- The one who presides over the meeting of the Union Cabinet  
—**Prime Minister**

- A Minister can remain a minister without becoming a member of Parliament for the period of  
—**6 Months**
- The word Cabinet was used in the Constitution  
—**Only in Clause (3) of Article 352**

## Acts Related to Union Council of Ministers

- Article 74(1) → To aid & advise the President  
↓  
A Council of Ministers with  
↓  
Prime Minister as its head
- Article 74(2) → Advice tendered by the Ministers to the President  
↓  
shall not be inquired by any court
- Article 75(1) → The Prime Minister of India shall be appointed by the President and other Minister shall be appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister.
- Article 75(1A) → **Structure of the Council of Minister** → The total number of Ministers, including the Prime Minister, shall not exceed fifteen percent of the total members in the lower house of Parliament.
- Article 75(2) → The Ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the President.
- Article 75(3) → The Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha.
- Article 75(4) → The President shall administer the oath to the Ministers.
- Article 78 → Duties of Prime Minister as respects the furnishing of information to the President.

## Exam Vision

- The Prime Minister submits his resignation - **To the President**
- The Cabinet-Level Council of Ministers including the Prime Minister is called -**The Cabinet**
  - All executive actions of the Government of India are considered to be done - **In the name of the President**
  - The Chairman of the Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR) is - **Prime Minister**
  - The ex-officio Chairman of the Civil Services Board is - **Cabinet Secretary**

## Important Facts

- The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible - **To the Lok Sabha**
- There shall be a minimum number of Members of the Lok Sabha to move a no-confidence motion against the Council of Ministers -**50**
- The First Law Minister of Independent India was -**Dr. B.R. Ambedkar**
- The first Finance Minister of Independent India was -**R.K. Shanmukham Chetty**
- No-confidence motion can be introduced -**Only in Lok Sabha**
- An official document related to India is -**White Paper**
- Article 75(1)(A) was added to the Indian -**By 91<sup>st</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act, 2003**
- The President was made obliged to follow the advice of the Cabinet -**By 42<sup>nd</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act**
- The President was given the power to send the advice of the Cabinet once for reconsideration -**By 44<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act, 1978**

## Order of Precedence

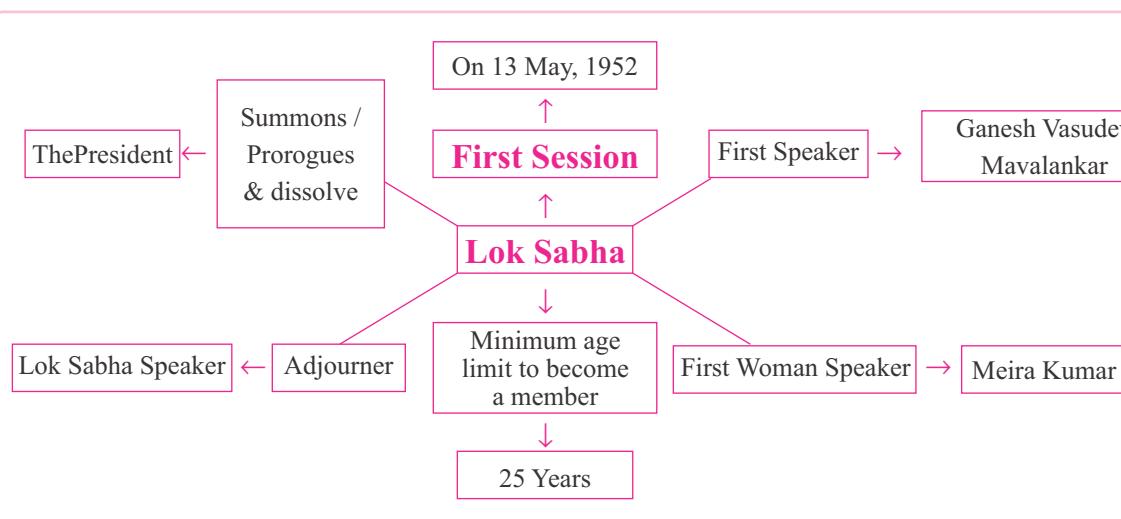
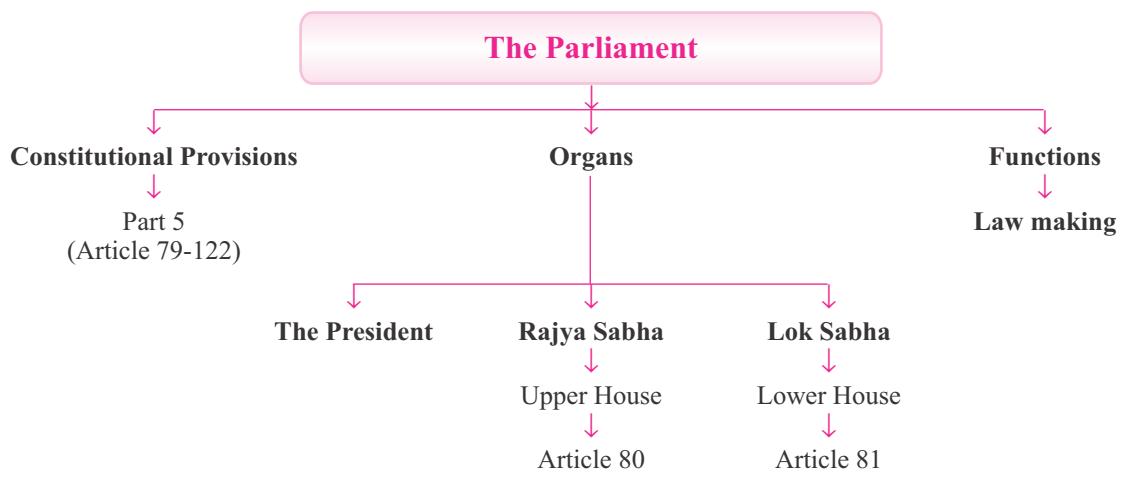
### Order of Precedence



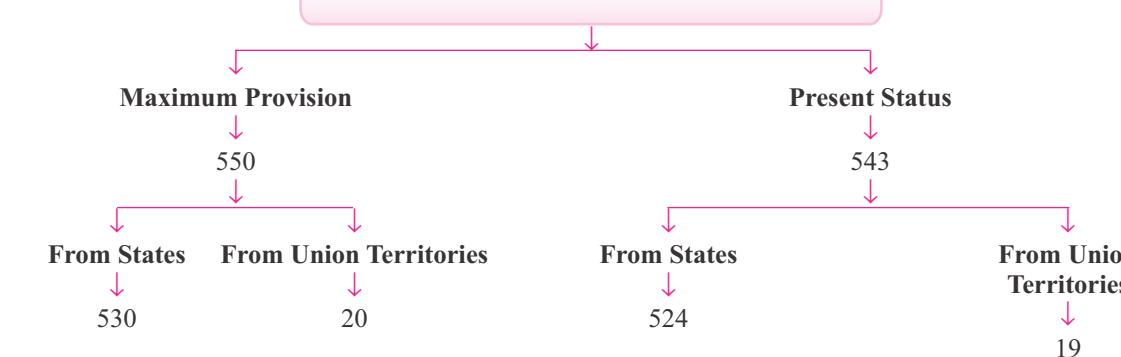
**Note**

- The order of precedence is related to the rank order of various office bearers of the Central and State Governments. It is used on the occasion of political function.
- The notification regarding the order of precedence was issued on 26 July, 1979.
- The Cabinet Secretary is the highest government official of the Government of India.

## The Parliament



## Lok Sabha Seats

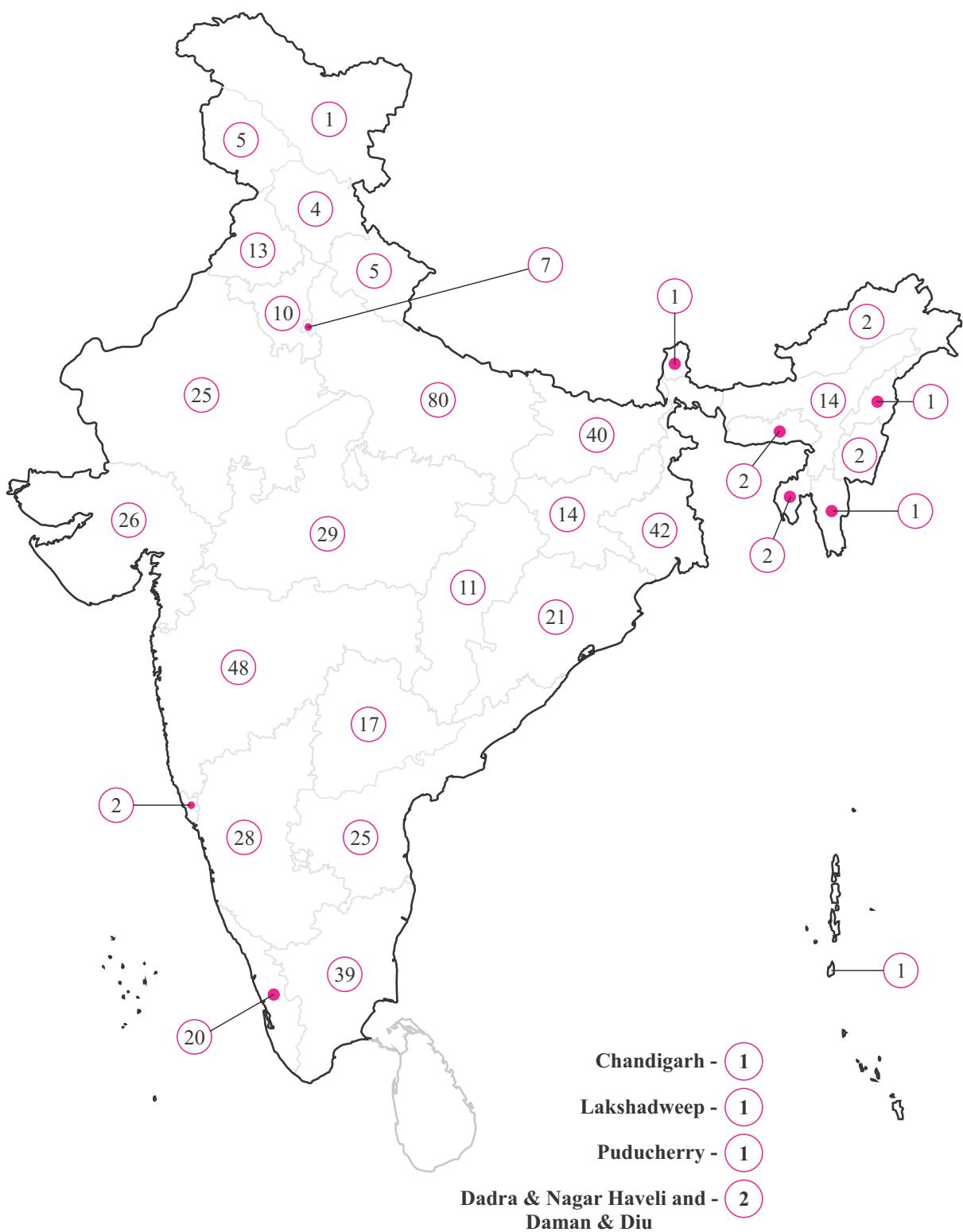


➤ Note : The 104<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act ceased the Reservation of Seats for Anglo-Indians in the Lok Sabha & State Legislative Assemblies. It came into force on 25<sup>th</sup> of January 2020.

➤ At present, two Anglo-Indian members have been nominated in the 17<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha, whose term will be till 2024.

## Number of Lok Sabha Seats : Related States

\*map not to scale

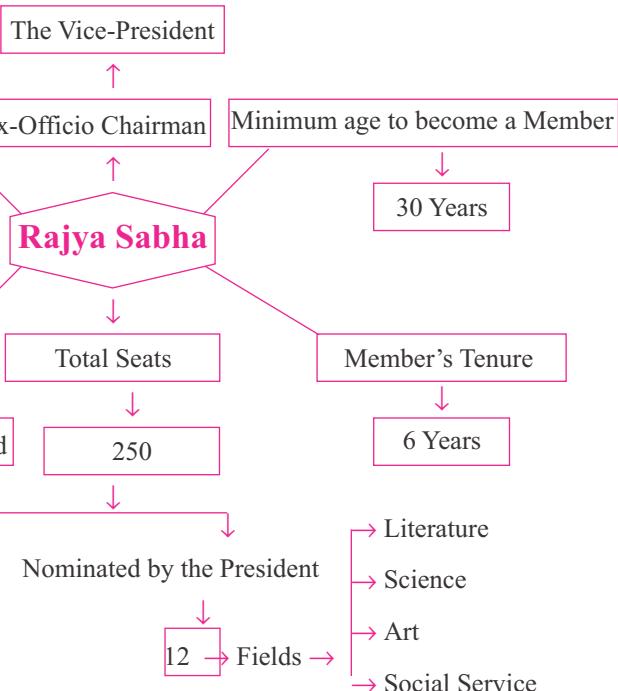


## Lok Sabha Speakers

No.	Speaker	Tenure
1.	Ganesh Vasudev Mavalankar	From 15 May, 1952 to 27 February, 1956
2.	M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar	From 08 March, 1956 to 16 April, 1962
3.	Hukam Singh	From 17 April, 1962 to 16 March, 1967
4.	Neelam Sanjiva Reddy	From 17 March, 1967 to 19 July, 1969
5.	Dr. G.S. Dhillon	From 08 August, 1969 to 17 March, 1971
		From 22 March, 1971 to 1 December, 1975
6.	Bali Ram Bhagat	From 15 January, 1976 to 25 March, 1977
7.	Neelam Sanjiva Reddy	From 26 March, 1977 to 13 July, 1977
8.	K.S. Hegde	From 21 July, 1977 to 21 January, 1980
9.	Balram Jakhar	From 22 January, 1980 to 18 December, 1989
10.	Rabi Ray	From 19 December, 1989 to 9 July, 1991
11.	Shivraj V. Patil	From 10 July, 1991 to 22 May, 1996
12.	P.A. Sangma	From 23 May, 1996 to 23 March, 1998
13.	G.M.C. Balayogi	From 24 March, 1998 to 19 October, 1999
		From 22 October, 1999 to 3 March, 2002
14.	Manohar Gajanan Joshi	From 10 May, 2002 to 2 June, 2004
15.	Somnath Chatterjee	From 04 June, 2004 to 31 May, 2009
16.	Ms. Meira Kumar	From 04 June, 2009 to 4 June, 2014
17.	Sumitra Mahajan	From 06 June, 2014 to 17 June, 2019
18.	Om Birla	From 19 June, 2019 Incumbent

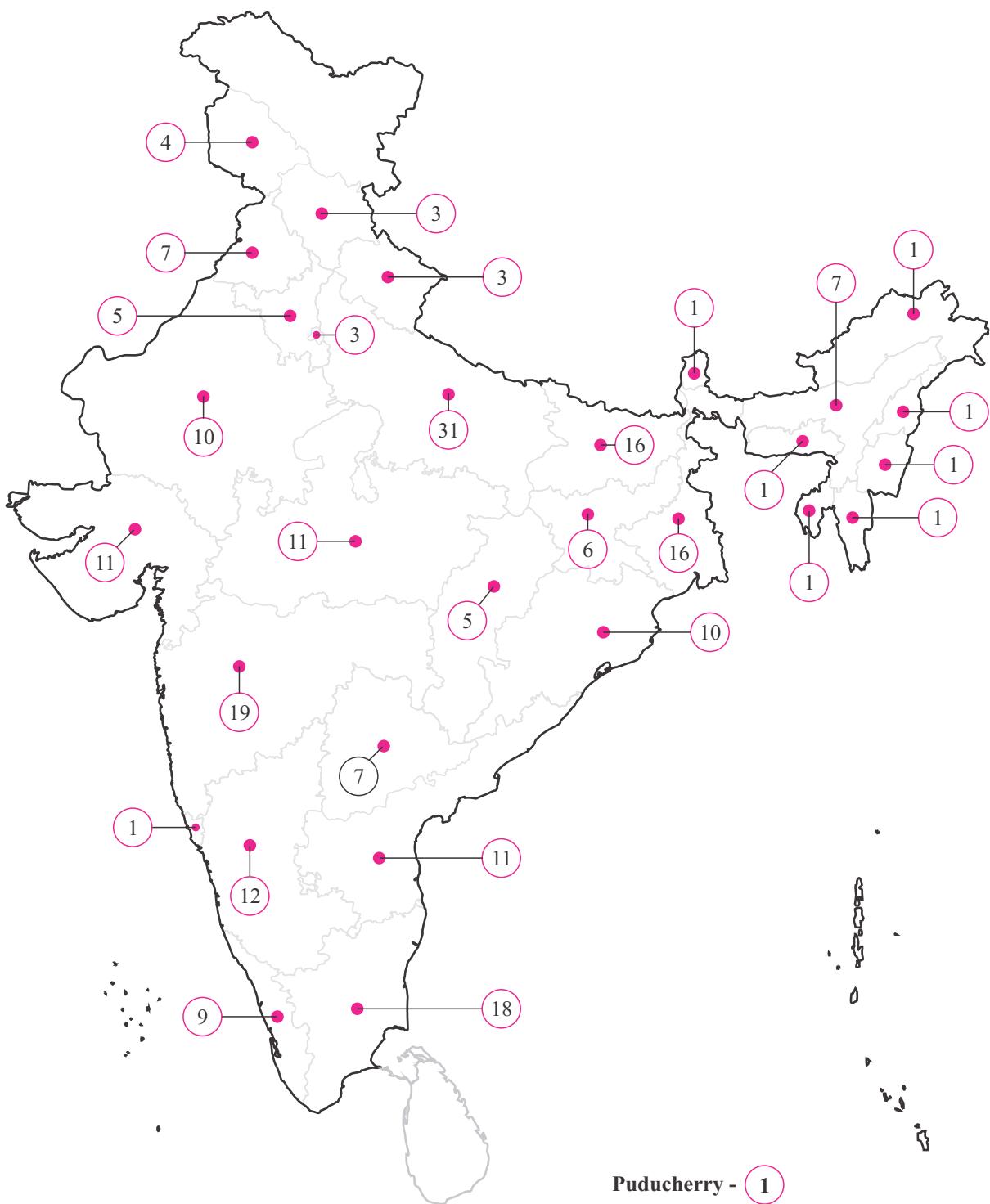
## Exam Vision

- The Legislative Organ of the Central Government is - **The Parliament**
- The state-wise allocation of seats in the Lok Sabha is based on the **-1971 Census**
- The term of Lok Sabha is 5 years **-From the date appointed for the First Session**
- The term of Parliament can be extended in case of emergency- **Upto 1 year at a time**
- There shall not be a gap between the last sitting of first session of the Lok Sabha & the First sitting of the next session **-More than six months**
- The Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha has a quorum of- **1/10 of the total members**
- The speaker of Lok Sabha uses his casting vote only **-In case of tie**
- After the general election, the one who administers the oath to the newly elected members **- Protem Speaker**
- Protem Speaker is appointed by- **The President in the case of Lok Sabha & The Governor in the case of Legislative Assembly**
- The speaker of the Lok Sabha submits his resignation to **-Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha**
- The speaker of the Lok Sabha can be removed - **By Resolution passed by the majority of all the Members of the Lok Sabha**
- At present, the speaker of the Lok Sabha is **- Om Birla**
- The Lok Sabha can be dissolved before the completion of its term - **by the President on the advice of the Council of Ministers**
- At present the maximum limit of election expenditure for the Lok Sabha Constituencies is fixed **- 95 Lakhs for bigger states & 70 Lakhs for smaller states (As per revision till 6 Jan 2022).**
- The first speaker of the Lok Sabha, against whom a no-confidence motion was brought in the Lok Sabha is **- Ganesh Vasudev Mavalankar**
- Lok Sabha Secretariat functions directly - **Under the Speaker of the Lok Sabha**

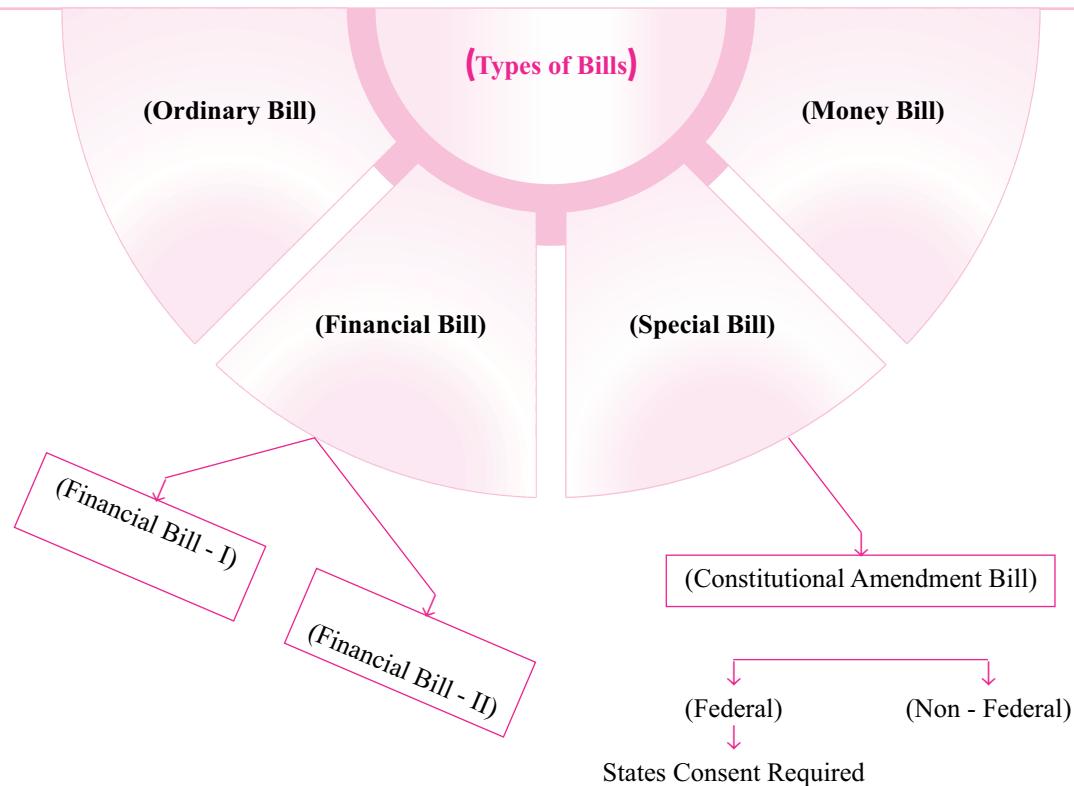


## Rajya Sabha Members : Related States

\*map not to scale



## Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and Bills



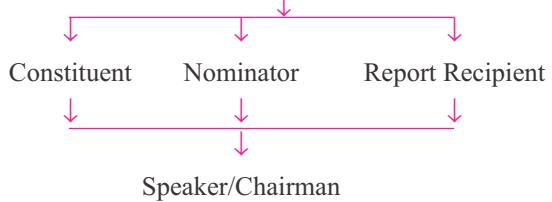
## Lok Sabha Speaker and Deputy Speaker

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ According to Article 93, Lok Sabha choose a Speaker and Deputy Speaker from amongst its members.</li> <li>➤ The Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha take oath as Members of the Lok Sabha and not as Speaker and Deputy Speaker</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The Speaker can submit his resignation to the Deputy-Speaker and the Deputy Speaker to the Speaker.</li> <li>➤ They can be removed from office by a resolution passed by a majority of all then members of the Lok Sabha, although it is necessary to give notice of 14 days in advance.</li> </ul> |
|---|--|

## Exam Vision

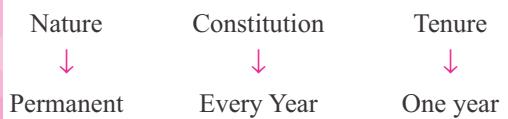
- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lok Sabha is a temporary House, which can be dissolved by the President at any time on the advice of the Prime Minister.</li> <li>2. The term of Lok Sabha is generally of 5 years.</li> <li>3. At the time of emergency, the Parliament may by law extend the term of the Lok Sabha which cannot exceed one year at a time.</li> <li>4. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha.</li> <li>5. The quorum in the Lok Sabha is 1/10 (55 members) of total members.</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. Under Article 108, a provision has been made for a joint sitting of both the Houses.</li> <li>7. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha presides over the Joint Session of both the Houses.</li> <li>8. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha decides whether a Bill is Money Bill or not.</li> <li>9. The term of the Lok Sabha lasted from April 17, 1952 to April 4, 1957 while the first session of the Lok Sabha began on May 13, 1952.</li> </ol> |
|---|--|

## Parliamentary Committees

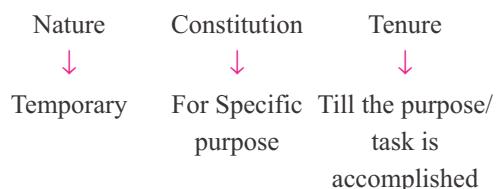


## Types of Parliamentary Committees

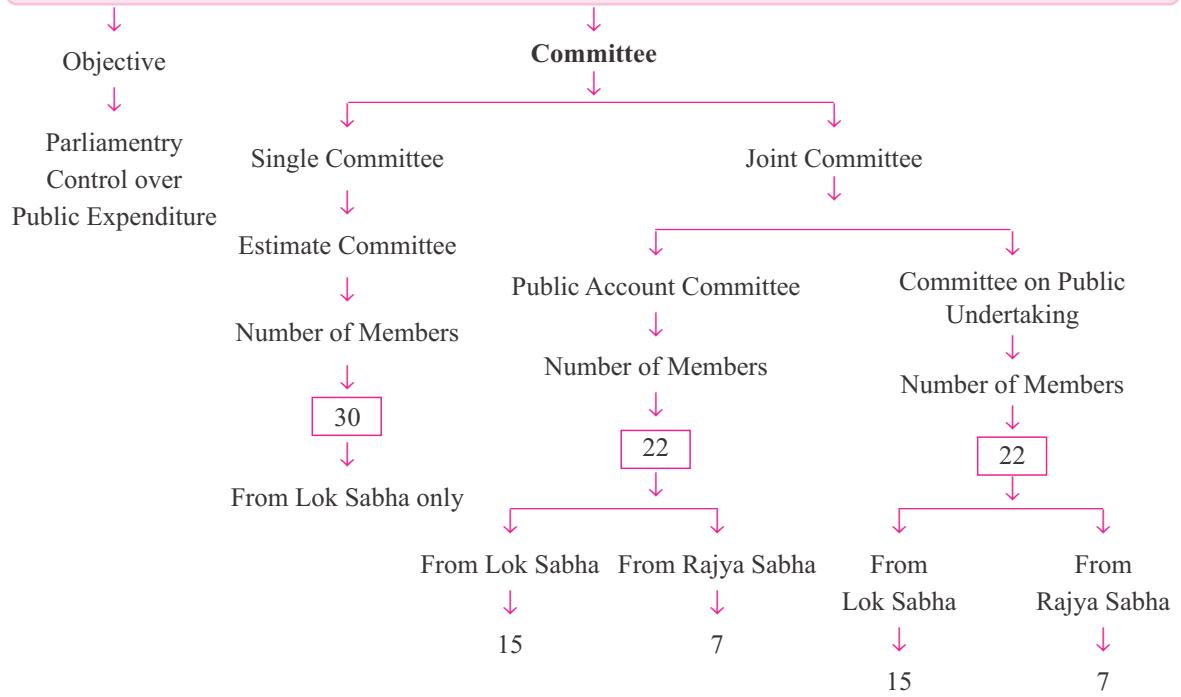
### Permanent Committees

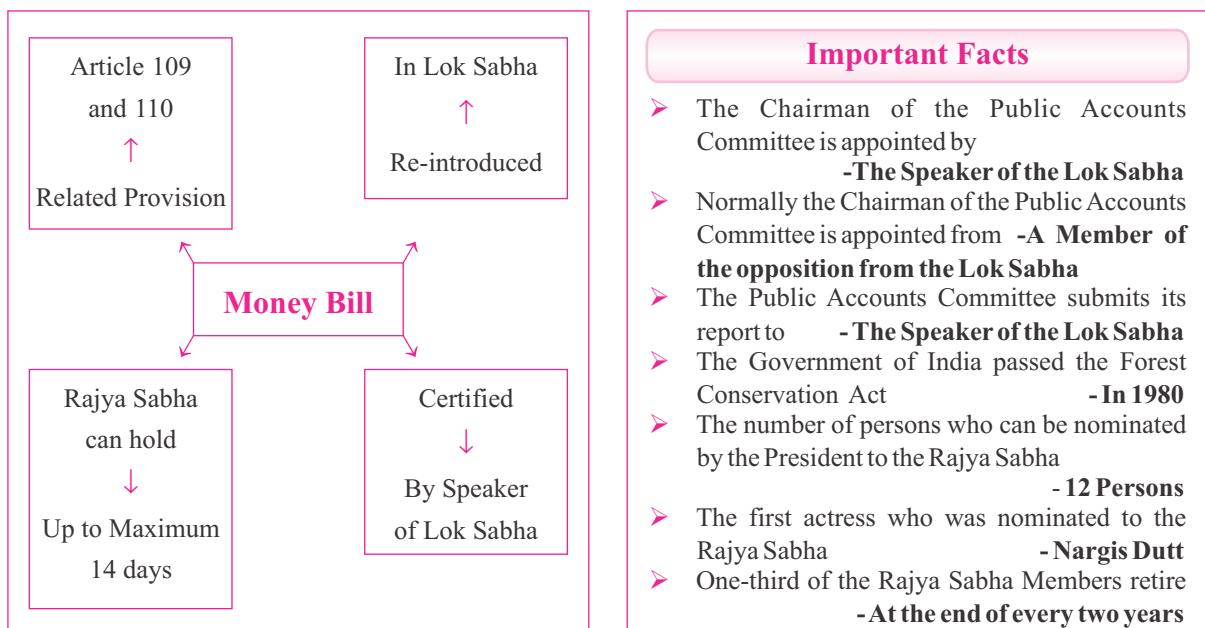
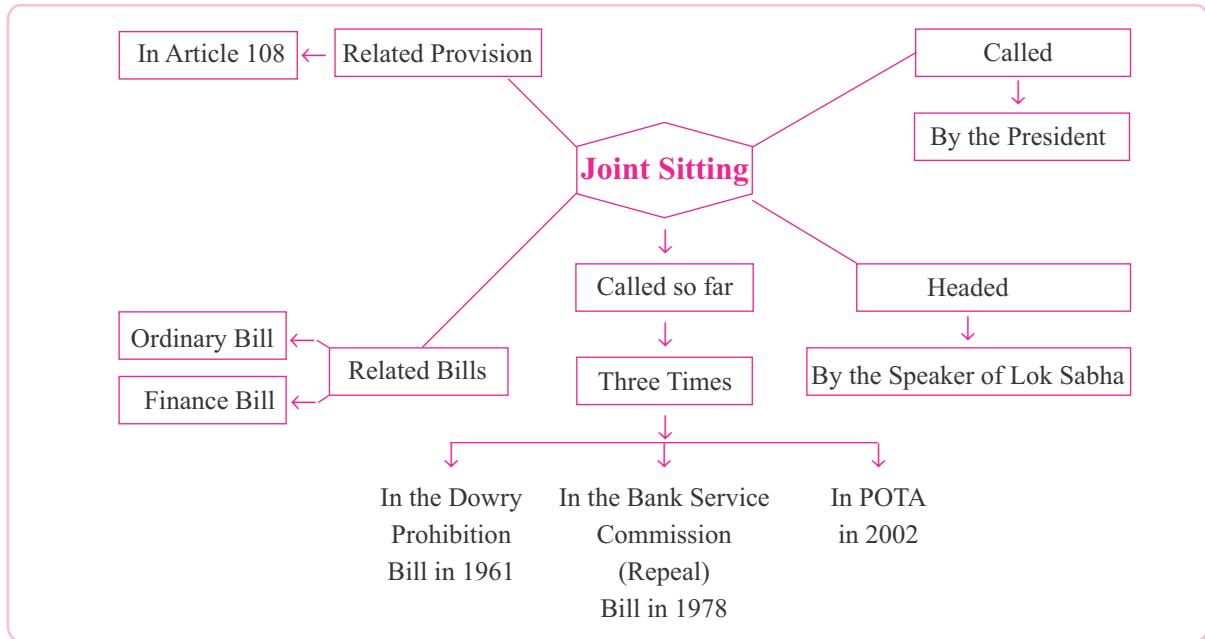
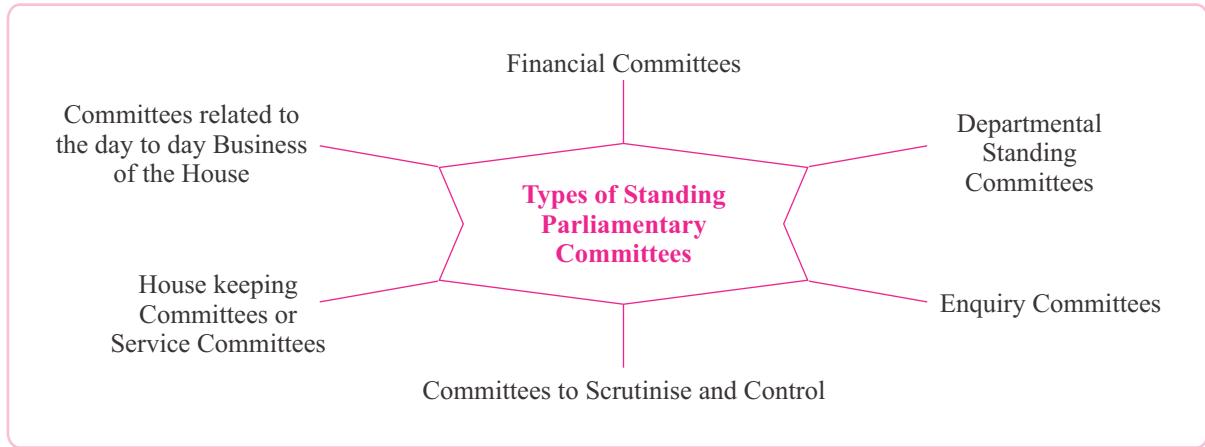


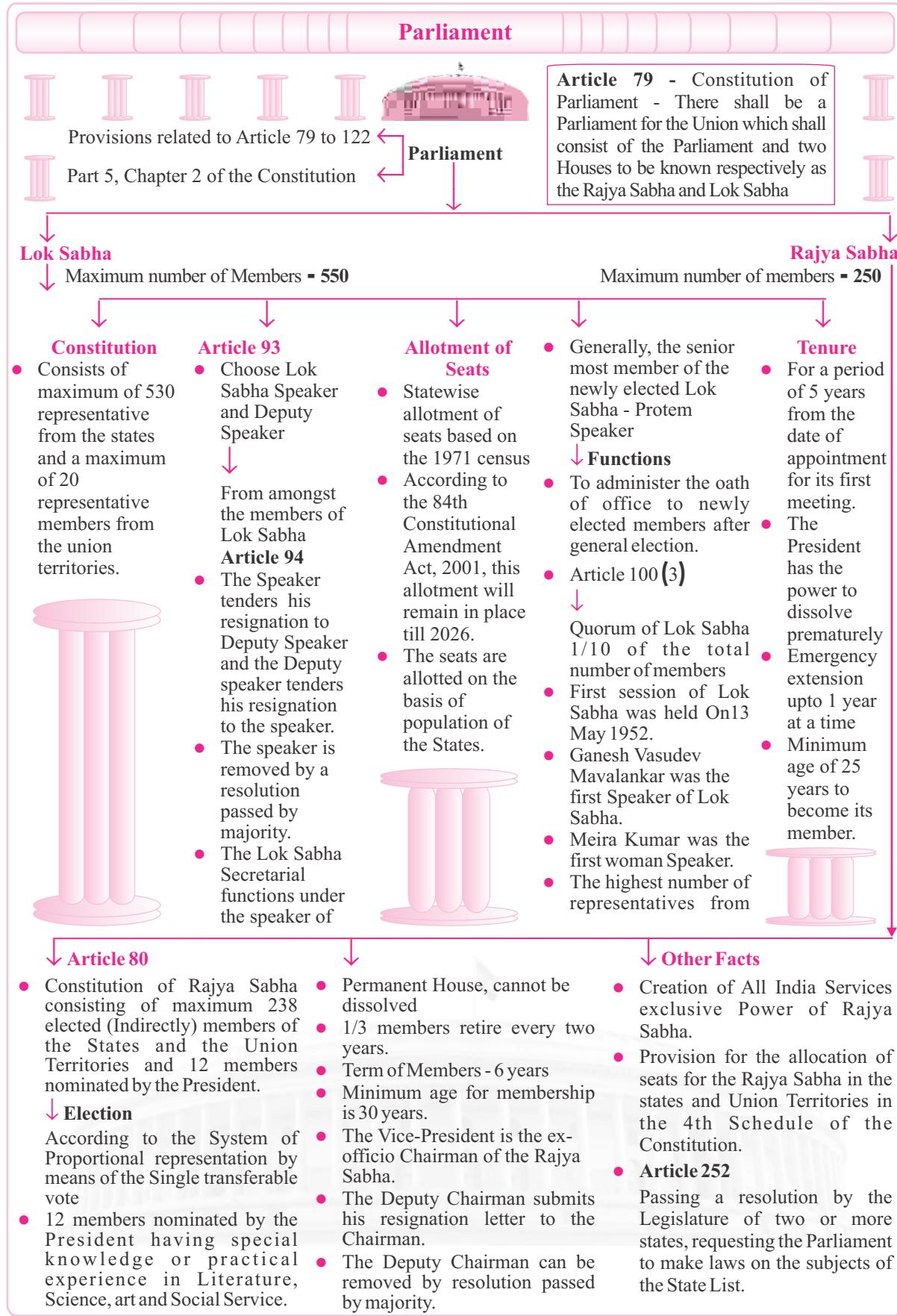
### Ad-hoc Committees



## Financial Committees of Parliament



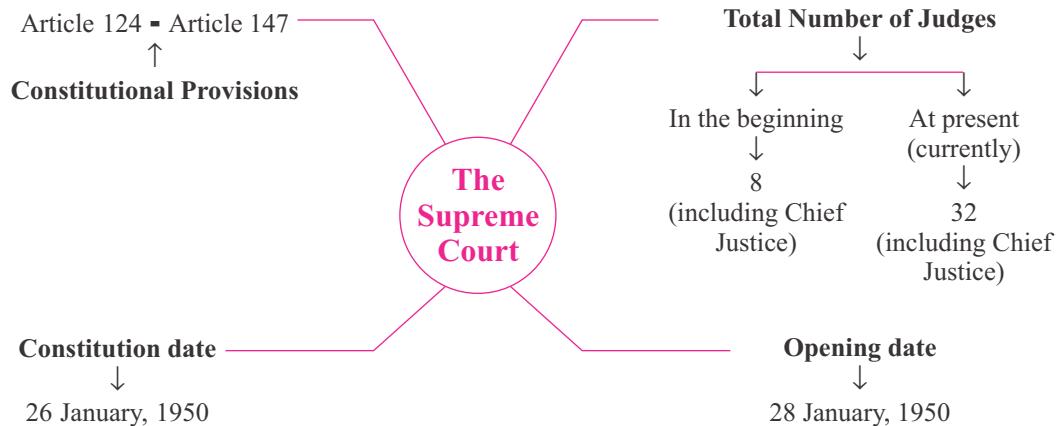




## Exam Vision

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The members of Rajya Sabha have a tenure of <b>-6 years</b></li> <li>➤ The one who decides whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not <b>- Lok Sabha Speaker</b></li> <li>➤ He who presides over the joint sitting of both the Houses of the Parliament <b>- Lok Sabha Speaker</b></li> <li>➤ Rajya Sabha was constituted on <b>-3 April, 1952</b></li> <li>➤ First meeting of the Rajya Sabha was held on <b>-13 May, 1952</b></li> <li>➤ The one who can legislate laws on Residuary Subjects <b>- Parliament</b></li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Money Bill can be introduced in <b>-Only Lok Sabha</b></li> <li>➤ The article under which the privileges and immunities of the members of the Parliament is determined by <b>-Article 105</b></li> <li>➤ Membership of a Member of Parliament/Assembly is deemed to be terminated unless he/she determined has been absent without informing the House <b>- For 60 consecutive days</b></li> <li>➤ To withdraw money from the Consolidated Fund of India has to be passed as <b>- Appropriation Bill</b></li> </ul> |
|--|--|

## The Supreme Court



### Important Facts

- The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 came into force on **-1 June 1955**
- Protection of women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 came into force on **- 26 October, 2006**
- The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 came into form on **- 30 January, 1990**

### Qualification for the Office of Supreme Court Judge

- Be a Citizen of India.
- Should have been a Judge of a High Court for at least 5 years **or**  
should have been an advocate in the High Court/different Courts together for 10 years.
- Distinguished Jurist in the opinion of the President.

### Appointment

↓  
By the President  
(On the recommendation  
of the Collegium)

### Administers an Oath by

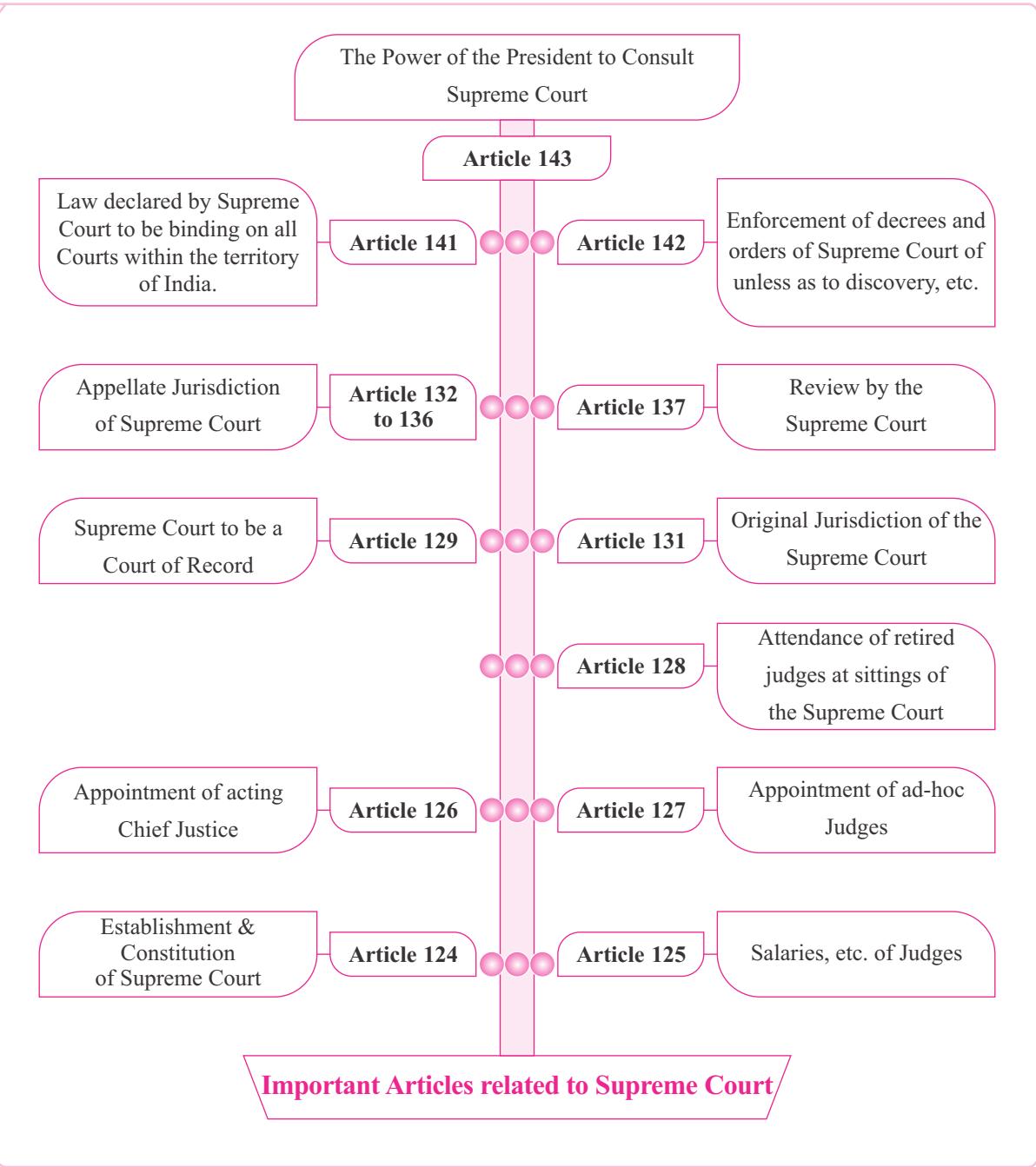
↓  
The President

### Supreme Court Judges

↑  
Retirement Age  
↓  
65 Years

### Resignation

↓  
Addressed to the  
President



### Removal of Judges of Supreme Court/High Courts

- **On the basis** → Of misconduct or incapacity
- **Related Articles** → 124(4) or 124(5)
- **Procedure** → By each House of Parliament by a majority of its total number  
↓  
by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present & voting

### Importatn Facts

- The Supreme Court propounded the principle of the basic structure of the constitution in  
-**Keshvananda Bharti Case (1973)**
- The guardian of the Indian Constitution is  
-**The Supreme Court**
- The final authority to interpret the Constitution is  
-**The Supreme Court**
- The basis for Judicial Review in Indian Constitution is  
-**Rule of Law**
- The power to increase the number of Judges in the Supreme Court is vested  
-**in Parliament**
- The Salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court are fixed  
-**By the Parliament Article 125(1)**
- Judges of the Supreme Court can practice after retirement  
-**Not in any Court**
- Appoints the acting Chief Justice of Supreme Court of India  
-**The President**
- The Collegium of the Supreme Court consists of the Chief Justice and other senior Judges -4

- The power of the Supreme Court of India to adjudicate disputes between the Center and the States is vested under

#### -Original Jurisdictions

- The largest ever Bench (13 Judges) at Supreme Court has been constituted in  
-**Keshavananda Bharti Case (1973)**
- The Article under which a curative petition can be filed in the Supreme Court -**Article 142**
- The one who has the right to obtain opinion on the matter of law from The Supreme Court is  
-**The President**
- The Supreme Court adopted the Collegium system for the appointment of Judges in the year  
-**1993**
- The one who is known as the mother of Public Interest Litigation -**Puspa Kapila Hingorani**
- The language of the proceedings of the Supreme Court and High Courts is -**English**



**Full Name**

↓  
(Public Interest Litigation)

**Country of Origin**

↓  
USA

**P.I.L.**

**Father in India**

↓  
P.N. Bhagwati

**Beginning in India**

↓  
In 1979

### Miscellaneous

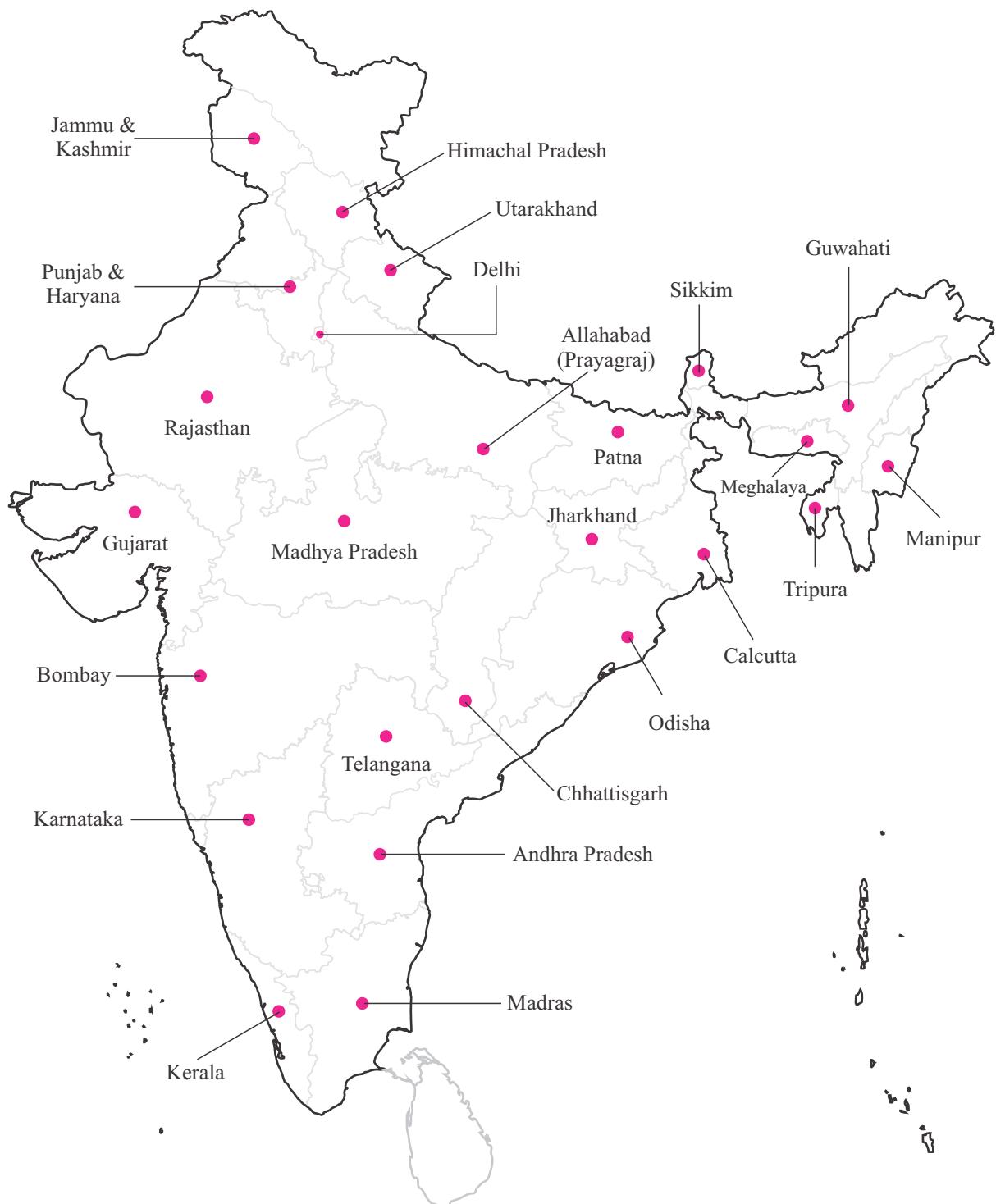
List	Subject ( at Present)	Original List
Union List	100	97
State List	61	66
Concurrent List	52	47

### Miscellaneous

Article	Description
371	Special Provision with respect to the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat.
371 A	Special Provision with respect to the State of Nagaland.
371 B	Special Provision with respect to the State of Assam.
371 C	Special Provision with respect to the State of Manipur.

## High Courts

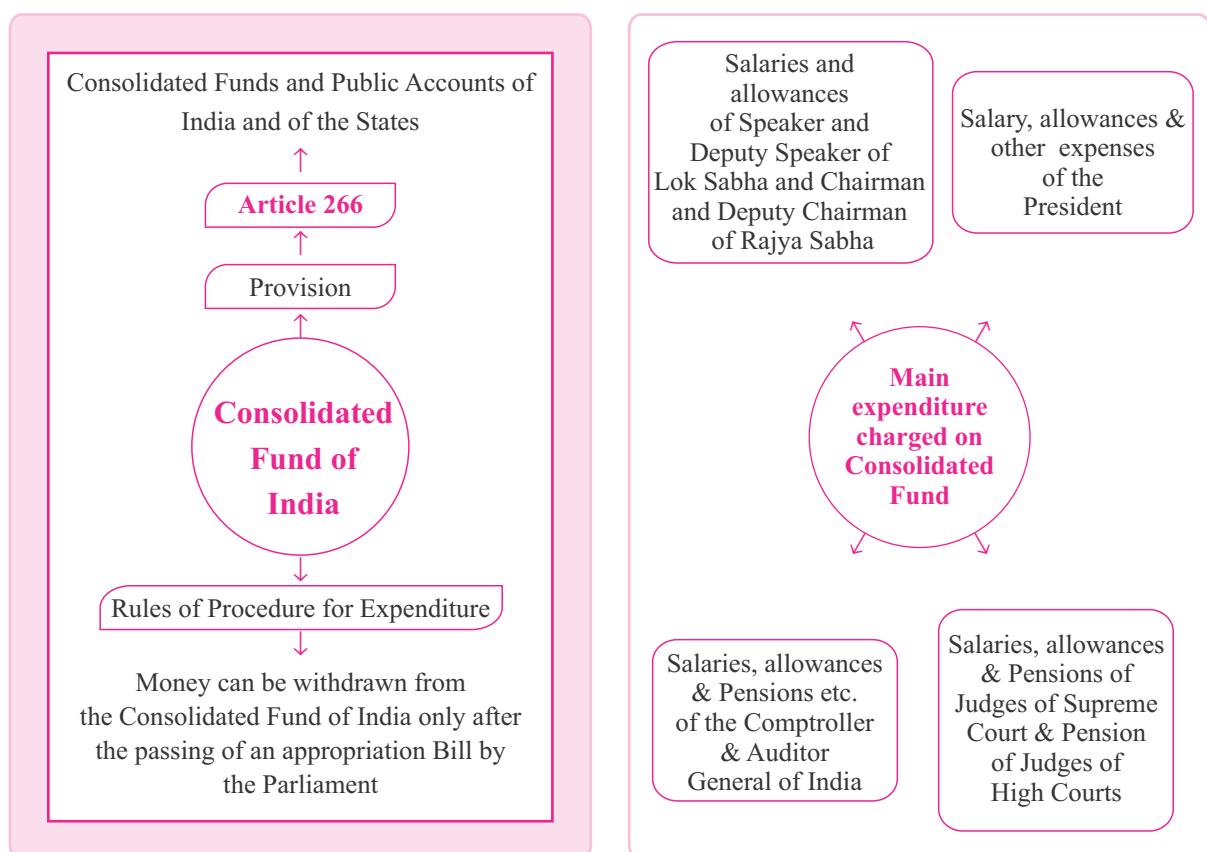
\*map not to scale

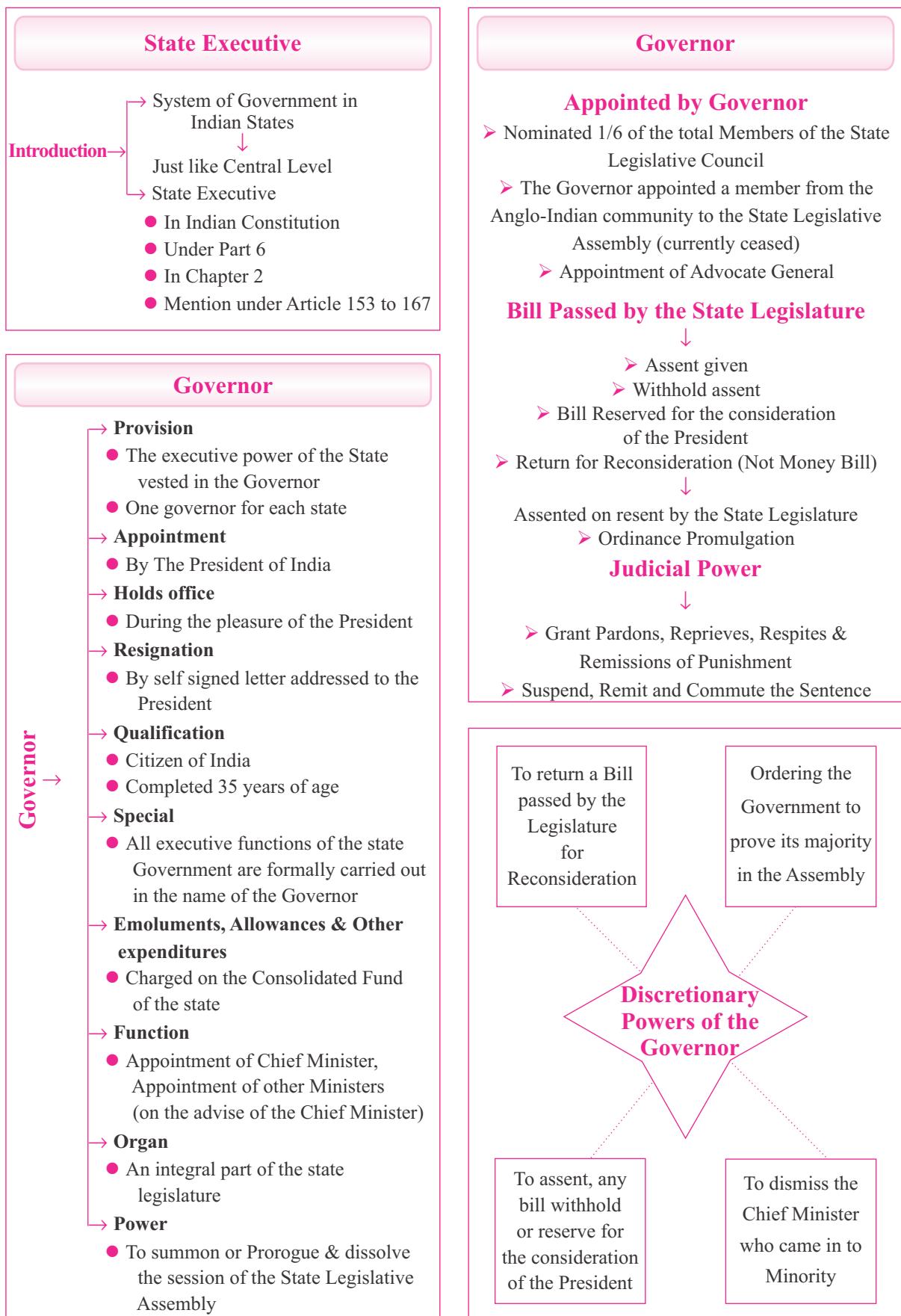


## High Court and Subordinate Courts



## Consolidated Fund of India





## State Legislature & Council of Ministers

### State Legislature

#### Introduction

- Under Part 6
- In Chapter 3
- Mentioned in Article 168-212

#### Organs

- Legislative Council
- Legislative Assembly
  - The Governor

#### Legislative Assembly

- Member's Number
  - Maximum - 500
  - Minimum - 60
- (Exception - Sikkim, Goa)

### The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly

#### Rights & Functions



- Similar to the Speaker of the Lok Sabha

#### Casting Vote



- Exercise a casting vote in the case of an equality of votes

#### Establishes the contact



- Between the House & the Governor

### Qualification for Members

### Qualification for Members



- Citizen of India
- Minimum Age - 25 years

### Legislative Council

#### The Parliament

- Creation or Provision by law
- ↓
- If the Legislative Assembly of that State passes the resolution (by special majority)

#### Article 171

- Composition of the Legislative Councils

#### Permanent House

#### Term of Members

- 6 years

#### On the expiration of every second year

- ↓
- One-third of the members (as close as possible) retired

#### Membership

- One-third of the total number of members of the Legislative Assembly
- Not less than 40 in any case

#### Election of Members

- 5/6 of the members
- Indirectly
- According to the system of Proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote
- Remaining 1/6 members nominated by the Governor

### The State Council of Ministers

#### Article 163

- A Council of Ministers, headed by the Chief Minister, to aid & advise the Governor

#### Article 164 (1)

- The Chief Minister shall be appointed by the Governor & other Ministers shall be appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister.

#### Article 164(1)(A)

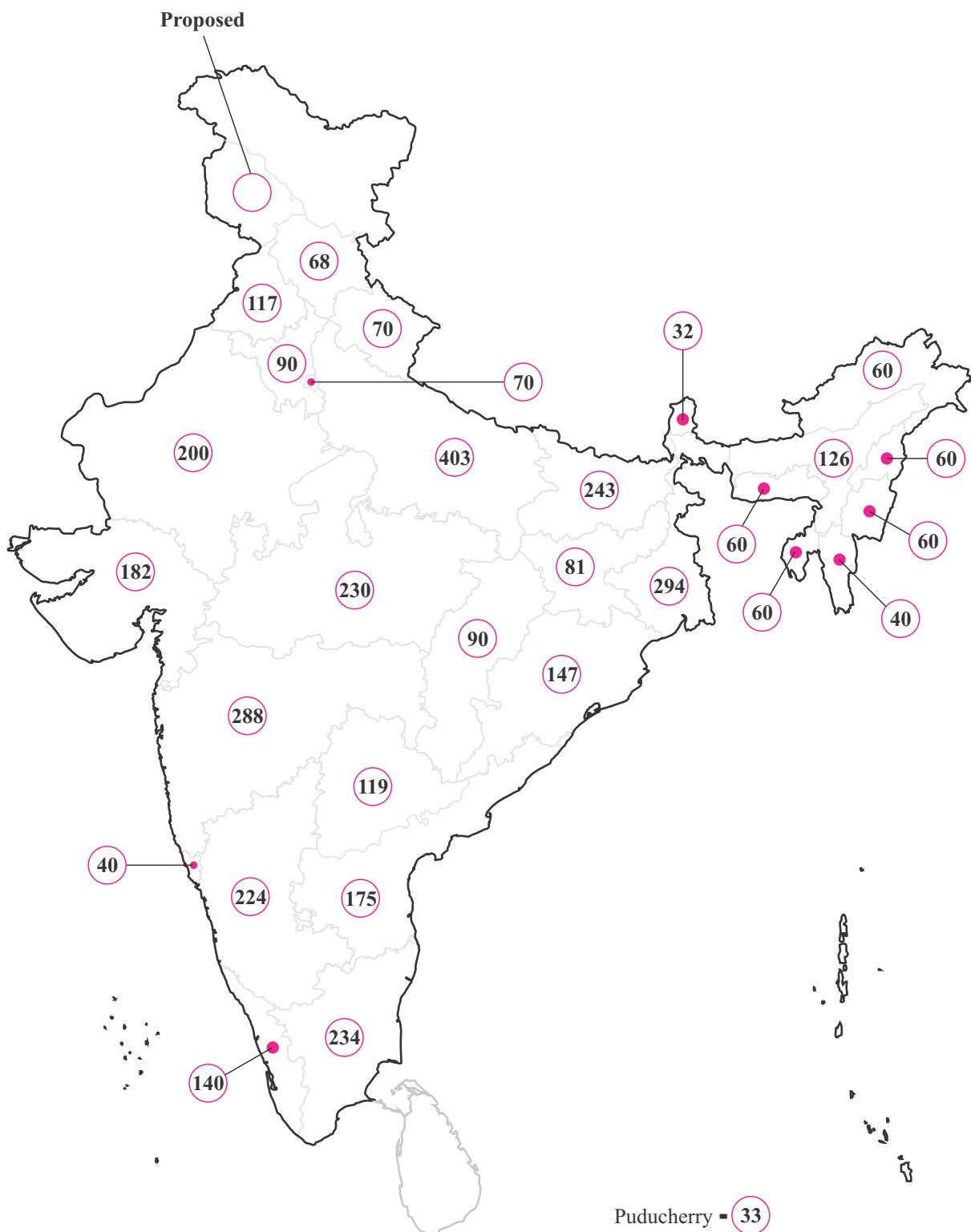
- The total number of Ministers of the Council of Ministers (Including the Chief Minister) not more than 15% (but not less than 12) of the total number of members of the Legislative Assembly of that state

#### Article 164 (2)

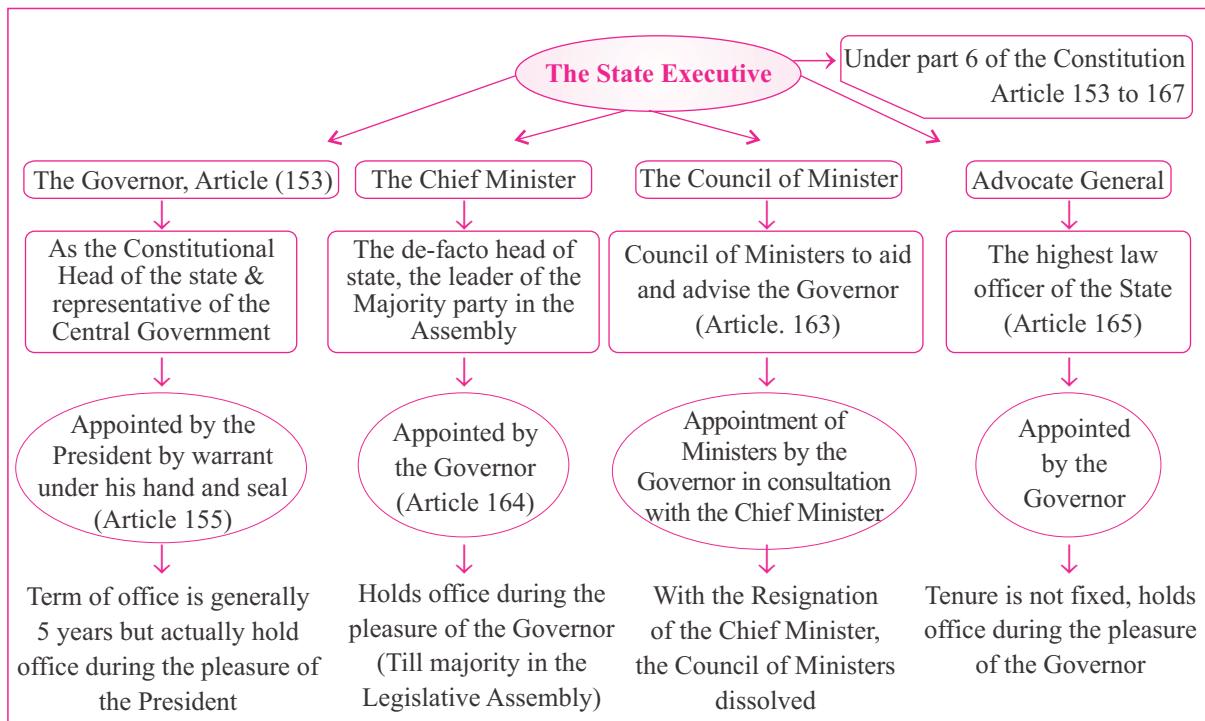
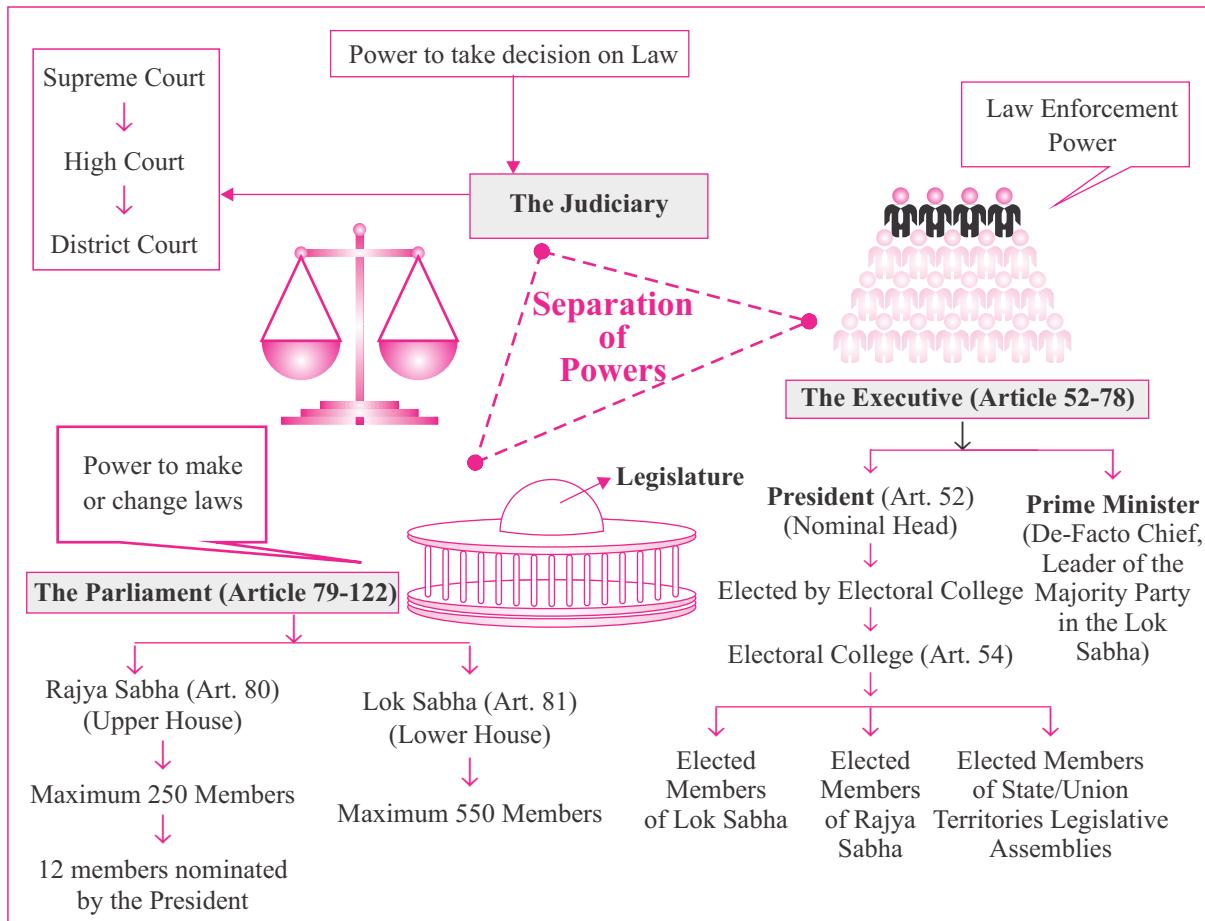
- The State Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly

### Number of Members of Legislative Assembly in the States/Union Territories

\*map not to scale



## Separation of Powers



## The Centre - State Relation

- Legislative Relations**
- Article 245-255 in Part 11 of the Constitution
  - Residuary Legislative Powers conferred on the Federal Parliament
  - Provision of three lists for the division of Legislative powers between the Centre & the State
    - Union List
    - State List
    - Concurrent List  
(Mentioned in 7th Schedule)
  - **Article-249**-Mention the Legislative Powers of the Parliament with respect to the subject in the State List

- Administrative Relations**
- Article 256-263 in the Part 11 of the Constitution
  - Control over the States in certain cases by the Union Government
  - Article-263 The President has the power to establish an Inter-State Council to coordinate between the Centre & the States

- Financial Relations**
- Article 268-293 in the Part 12 of the Constitution
  - Establishment of Contingency Fund of India (Article-267)
  - Establishment of the Contingency Fund of States
  - Provision of grants from the Union to some states
  - Constitution of Finance Commission

### Emergency Provisions

**Introduction** → Provision in Part 18 of the Constitution

### Emergency Provisions



### Emergency Provision

#### Basis of the Proclamation

- War or External aggression or armed Rebellion
  - When the situation arises or
  - When there is imminent danger thereof
- By the President on receipt of a written decision of the Union Cabinet

#### Approval of the Proclamation

- By Both Houses
- By Special Majority
- Within one month

### President's Rule

#### Mentioned

- Under Article 356

#### Basis of Proclamation

- If the President, on receipt or report from Governor of the State or otherwise, is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the Government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of this constitution, the President may by Proclamation

#### Special

- The President enjoys all the Powers of the State Government

- The exercise of the Legislative Powers of the State Legislature by the Parliament

- Approval required by both the Houses of Parliament within two months of issue of Proclamation

- Approval by both the Houses

- The term of President's Rule is 6 months

- Parliament's approval every six months

- Extension up to maximum period of 3 years

## Financial Emergency

**Mentioned** ➤ In Article 360 of the Indian Constitution

### Basis of the Proclamation

- ↓
- President's Satisfaction
  - Threat to the Financial Position of India or any Territory thereof

### Parliament's Approval on Proclamation

- ↓
- Within 2 months from the date of issue of Proclamation
  - By simple Majority

### Period of Emergency

↓  
➤ In effect indefinitely  
(Unless revoked by a subsequent Proclamation)

**Provision** ➤ Control of the Centre over all the Affairs of the State

**Special** ➤ Never Implemented in India

## Finance Commission

### ➤ Mentioned -

Under Article 280 of the Indian Constitution

### ➤ Provision -

Provision for Constitution of a Finance Commission by the President at the Interval of every 5 years  
or  
that as per the requirement

### ➤ Functions

- Distribution of net proceeds of taxes between the Union & the States
- Grants-in-aid of the revenues of the States out of the Consolidated Fund of India under Article 275.
- Measure for augmentation of the Consolidated Fund of the State to supplement the resources of the Local Bodies (Panchayats & Municipalities) in the states on the basis of the recommendations of the State Finance Commission
- Any other matter which the President may refer to the commission in the interest of Sound finance

## Planning Commission/Niti Aayog

### Planning Commission (Previously known)

#### Introduction

- Non-Constitutional Body (Administrative Body)
- Advisory Body
- Constitution

- By a resolution of the Union Cabinet
- Constitution date - 15 March, 1950

#### ➤ Ex-officio Chairman

- Prime Minister of India
- First Chairman
- Jawaharlal Nehru

#### ➤ First Deputy Chairman

- Gulzarilal Nanda
- Major Task

- Formulation of Five Year Plans of India

## Niti Aayog

### ➤ 1 January, 2015

- Replacement of Planning Commission

### ➤ Full Name -

- NITI - National Institution for Transforming India

### ➤ Ex-officio Chairman

- Prime Minister of India

### ➤ Position of Deputy Chairman

- Similar to a Cabinet Minister in the Government of India

### ➤ Special

- Based on the Principle of Cooperative Federalism

## Lokpal & Important Commission

### Ombudsman

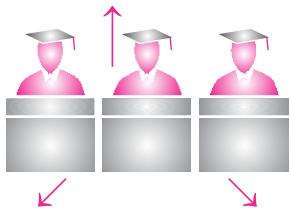
- An Institution created for the redressal of Citizen's grievances at the International Level

### ➤ Establishment

- In 1809 AD (Sweden)
- As an Independent Supervisory Agency

## The Constitution & Lokpal

Named Lokpal in 1963  
By L.M. Singhvi



Pinaki Chandra Ghose,  
the first Lokpal  
Chairperson of India

There are 4 Judicial  
members and 4 non-  
Judicial members in the  
8-members Panel

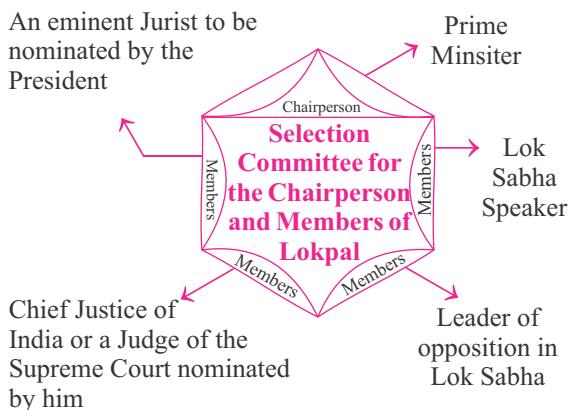
### Other Related Facts

- Ombudsman is a word of
  - **Swedish Language**
- The literal meaning of Ombudsman
  - 'Representative of the People'
- Ombudsman is known in India as
  - **Lokpal**
- Author of the book, 'Law, Liberty & Social Justice' is
  - **Justice P.B. Gajendragadkar**

### Important Facts

- The Institution of Ombudsman was first created in **-Sweden**
- The first Administrative Reforms Commission was constituted in India in 1966. Its President was **-Morarji Desai**
- He who recommended the establishment of a legal body called Lokpal at the Centre and Lokayuktas in the States **- By Morarji Desai**
- A person who is or has been the Chief Justice of India or a Judge of Supreme Court, is qualified **-To be the Chairperson of the Lokpal**
- The Chairperson and each member shall continue to hold office **- 5 years from the date of joining or till the age of 70 years whichever is earlier**
- The salary, allowances and other conditions of service of the Lokpal Chairperson will be same as **-The Chief Justice of India**

An eminent Jurist to be nominated by the President



### Indian Context

- ↓
- Under Indian democratic system
- ↓
- For Redressal of Public Grievances
- ↓
- Equivalent to Ombudsman
- ↓
- Lokpal & Lokayukta Act, 2013  
(Assented by the President on 1 January, 2014)
- ↓
- Provision for appointment of Lokpal at the Centre Level & Lokayuktas at the State level

### Ombudsman Body

- ↓
- On Centre Level
- Statutory body with non-constitutional status
- Provision of a Chairperson & not more than 8 members
- Constitution of the Institution ● In March 2019
- First Chairperson ● Pinaki Chandra Ghose

### Maharashtra

- ↓
- First State of India
- The one who established the office of Lokayukta (1971)

### Odisha

- ↓
- First State (1970) to pass a Bill relating to Lokayukta

### Vohra Committee

Related to Investigation of nexus among Politicians & Criminals

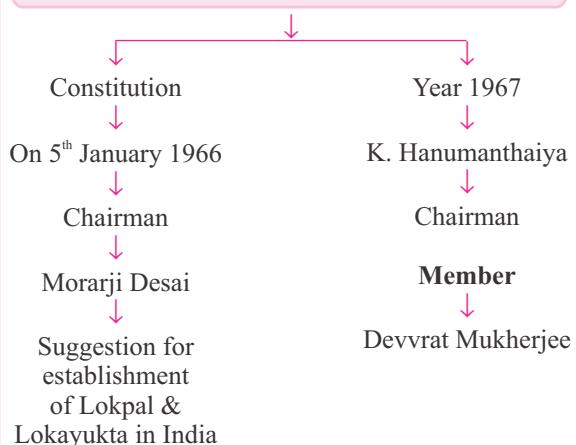
### Rajamannar Commission

- Recommend to phase out the Indian Administrative Services and the Indian Police Services

### National Human Rights Commission

- Non-Constitutional Body
  - Formed
    - On 12 October 1993
- Appointment of chairperson & Members
  - By the President
- Composition of the Committee constituted for appointment
  - Prime Minister
  - Central Home Minister
  - Leader of opposition in Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha
  - Speaker of Lok Sabha
  - Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha
- Power
  - Of advisory nature only

### First Administrative Reforms Commission



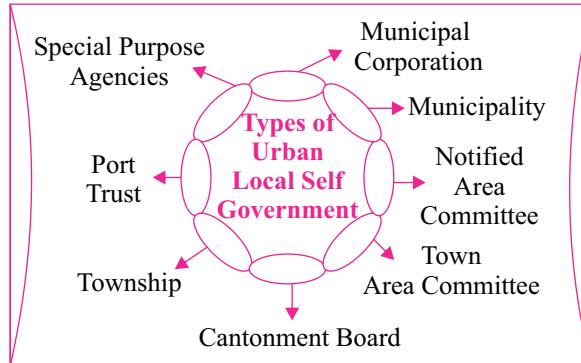
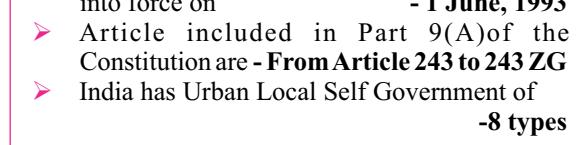
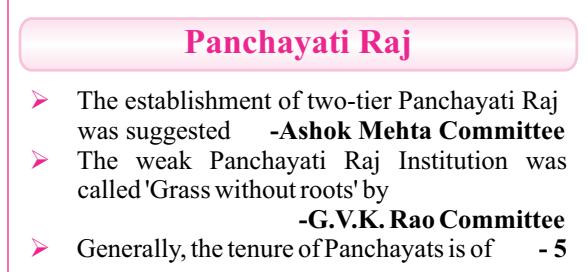
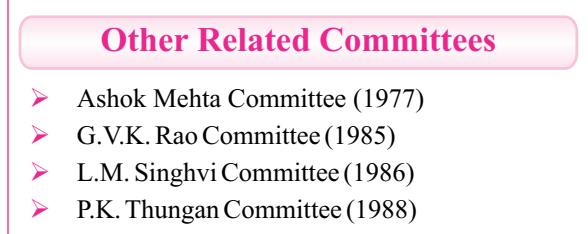
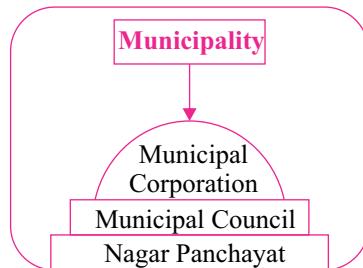
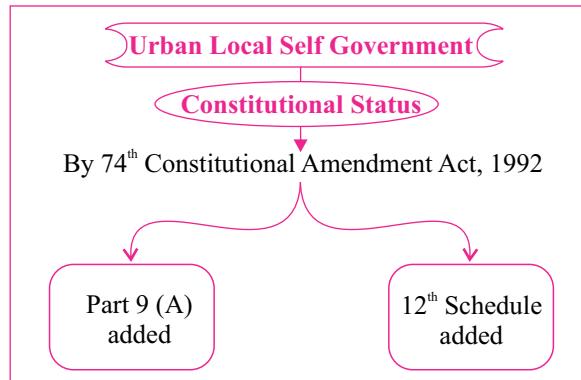
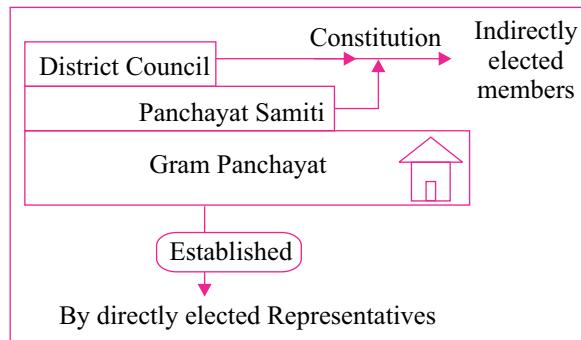
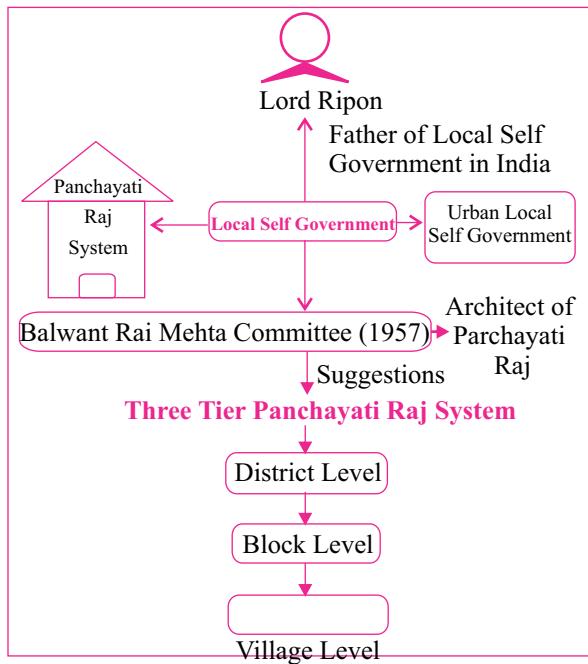
### Parts, Subjects & Related Articles of the Constitution

Part	Subject	Related Article
I	The Union & its Territories	1 to 4
II	Citizenship	5 to 11
III	Fundamental Rights	12 to 35
IV	Directive Principles	36 to 51
IV A	Fundamental Duties	51 A
V	The Union Government	52 to 151
VI	The States Government	152 to 237
IX	The Panchayats	243 to 243 O
IX A	The Municipalities	243 to 243 ZG
XI	Relations between the Union & the States	245 to 263
XV	Elections	324 to 329
XVI	Special Provision in respect of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Class & Anglo Indians	330 to 342A
XVII	Official Language	343 to 351
XVIII	Emergency Provisions	360 to 368
XX	Amendment of the Constitution	360 to 368

### Miscellaneous

- The speaker of Lok Sabha exercises his casting vote, only - **in the situation of Tie**
- After General election who administers the oath to the newly elected members - **Protem Speaker**
- The one who appoints the Protem Speaker - **The President in the case of Lok Sabha & the Governor in the case of Legislative Assembly**
- Lok Sabha speaker submits his resignation to - **Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha**

## Local Self Government in India



## Recognition of National & State Level Parties

### Recognition of National Parties

- According to the election symbols (Reservation & Allotment) order, 1968 (as Amended); a political party has to fulfil any one of the following three conditions for obtaining the status of a national

(i) If a party wins at least 2% (any fraction more than half shall be treated as 1) of the total Lok Sabha seats from at least three different states in the last general election to the Lok Sabha.

**or**

(ii) In Lok Sabha or Legislative Assembly; the party secures 6% of the total valid votes in at least four states and it wins at least four seats in the Lok Sabha from any state or states.

**or**

(iii) A party has got recognition as a state party in at least four or more states.

### Important Facts

- The Registration of Political Parties is done by the Election Commission of India.
- There are provisions regarding the registration of political parties under the Representation of the People Act, 1951.
- The recognition of a Political Party as a National Party & a State Level Party is provided by the Election Commission of India only.
- Political Parties got the first Constitutional recognition in 1985 by the 52<sup>nd</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act.

### Recognition of State Level Parties

- According to the Amendment of election symbols (Reservation & Allotment) order 1968, a party has to live up to at least one of the following conditions to be acknowledged as a state Party-

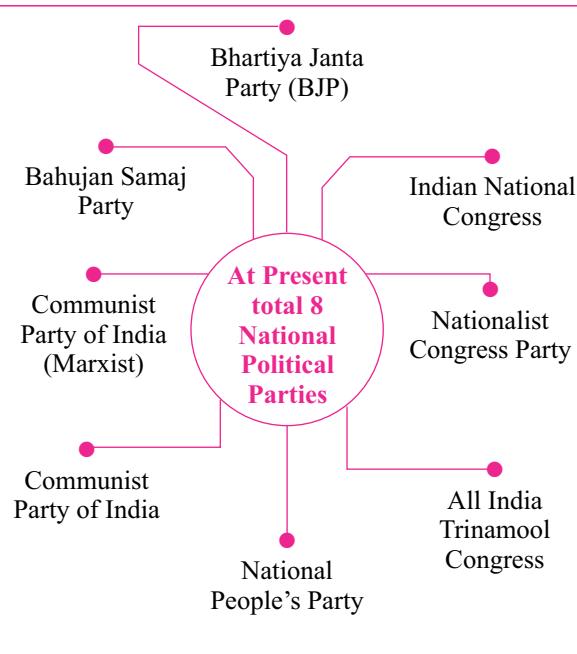
(I) That Political Party has secured minimum 6% of valid votes & minimum 2 seats in the last general election held in a particular state or minimum 3% of total seats in the State Legislative Assembly (more than 2.51% will be considered As 3%) or minimum out of 3 seats which ever is higher.

**or**

(ii) That Political Party has secured a minimum of 6% of valid votes polled in a particular state & at least 1 Lok Sabha seat in the state in the last Lok Sabha general election; or at least 1 seat for every 25 seats in the state (or any part of the number prescribed for the state) be received.

**or**

(iii) The Political Party has secured minimum 8% of valid votes in the last Lok Sabha or Legislative Assembly general election- this condition was added in 2011.



## Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005

### (Right to Information Act)

Passed in Lok Sabha (11 May, 2005)      Passed in Rajya Sabha (12 May, 2005)      President's Approval (15 June, 2005)

- Act effective from 12 October 2005 in the whole country except Jammu & Kashmir.
- It is also applicable to the Union Territories of Jammu & Kashmir & Ladakh with effect from 31 October, 2019, after the abrogation of the special status of Jammu & Kashmir.

### Important Facts

- The applicant making a request for information under the RTI Act is:- **Not required to give reasons for seeking information not required or expected**
- The High Court which said that the RTI applicant should give reasons for seeking information - **Madras High Court (September, 2014)**
- Objective of Right to Information Act - **to provide access to information from public office**
- Right to Information Act is responsible - **to inculcate the sense of responsibility in the bureaucracy**
- Right to Information is- **A Legal Right (it has been considered as a part of the Fundamental Right to freedom of speech and expression by the Supreme Court)**
- The things that is mentioned in the Preamble of the Right to Information Act, 2005 - **Transparency in Information, disclosure of information, informed citizenship & sovereignty of democratic ideals**

### Important Provisions of RTI Act

- **Meaning of Right to Information** - Access to information controlled by a public official.
- **Included in the Purview of RTI** - Office of the Chief Justice of India (from November, 2019), Central Government, State Governments, Panchayati Raj Institutions, Local Bodies & Directly or Indirectly Government aided

### Important Facts

- **Sweden** is the first country of the world which granted the Right to Information to its citizens, under the 'Freedom of Press Act' in 1766.
- **South Africa** is the only country in the world whose constitution specifically mentions the Right to Information.
- The one which started the Right to Information movement in India- **Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan (MKSS)**
- Right to Information was held to be included by the Supreme Court in S.P. Gupta vs. Union of India (1982) case- **In the Fundamental Rights to Freedom of speech, expression mentioned in Article 19(1)(A) of the Constitution**
- The first draft of the RTI Act was presented - **the Consumer Education & Research Council (CERC) Ahmedabad in 1993.**
- In 1996, the Model Law on RTI was submitted to the Government of India - **By Press Council of India headed By Justice P.B. Sawant**
- Freedom of Information Act, 2002 was based on - **the report of the task force headed by H.D. Shourie**
- Before the Implementation of the RTI Act at the National level in 2005, it was the first state in the country to implement such as act - **Tamil Nadu (In 1997)**

### Important Provisions of RTI Act

- **Included in the Right to Information** - Inspect works, documents, records, obtain certified copies of documents or records, sample material, obtain information by print outs, discs, cassettes or other electronic means.
- Provision for appointment of **Public Information Officer (PIO)** under each authority.
- Responsibility of PIO to provide information within 30 days of receipt of request for information.
- If the information sought related to the life & liberty of the person, it is necessary to provide the information within 48 hours.
- Section 8 of the RTI Act mentions exceptions related to the integrity, security, strategic interest of the nation, etc. for which information cannot be given.

## Polity - Miscellaneous

### **Important Articles**

	<b>Provision</b>
<b>Article 117</b>	Special provision as to Financial Bills
<b>Article 32</b>	Heart & Soul of Constitution (By B.R. Ambedkar)
<b>Article 20</b>	Protection in respect of conviction for offences
<b>Article 22</b>	Protection against arrest & detention in certain cases
<b>Article 111</b>	Assent of President to Bill
<b>Article 160</b>	Discharge of the functions of the Governor by the President
<b>Article 105</b>	Privileges of Members of Parliament
<b>Article 108</b>	Joint sitting for ordinary Bill
<b>Article 109</b>	Special procedure in respect of Money Bill
<b>Article 110</b>	Definition of Money Bill
<b>Article 122</b>	Court not to inquire into proceedings of Parliament
<b>Article 32</b>	Remedies for Enforcement of Rights
<b>Article 169</b>	Abolition or creation of Legislative Councils in States
<b>Article 350-A</b>	Education in the mother tongue at the primary stage of education
<b>Article 344</b>	Official language Commission in 1955, B.G. Kher
<b>Article 43</b>	Work living wage, a decent standard of life, etc. for the workers
<b>Article 338</b>	Constitution of National Commission for Schedule Castes
<b>Article 338(A)</b>	Constitution of National Commission for Schedule Tribes
<b>Article 330</b>	Reservation of Seats for Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes
<b>Article 332</b>	Reservation of Seats for Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes

### **Commissions/Committees/Cases**    **Related Fields**

<b>Iyengar Report</b>	Reorganization of the Federal Cabinet
<b>Rajamannar Commission</b>	Recommendation to phase out I.A.S. & I.P.S. Posts
<b>M.N. Venkat Chellaiya</b>	Constitution Review Commission
<b>Dinesh Goswami Committee</b>	Election Reforms
<b>Golaknath Case</b>	The Supreme Court for the first limited the Constitutional Amendment Power of the Parliament

### **Related Persons**

**G. Austin**

Indian Federalism

Cooperative Federalism

**K.C. Wheare**

India as Quasi-Federal State

**Hridya Nath Kunzru**

The Emergency

Rights of the President

is a betrayal to the Constitution

### **Events**

**30 January, 1990**

S.C. & S.T

(Atrocities Act, 1989)

**1952** Community Development Programme

**1953** National Extension Programme

**1986**

**(Established)** India's First Law University

**1987**

**(Notified)**

**1993** National Commission for Backward Classes Act

The Child Labour

(Prohibition & Regulation) Act

**1992** National Commission for Minorities

### **Panchayati Raj & Community Development**

#### Part - IX

#### Schedule - XI

Came into force from 24 April, 1993

Panchayati Raj - Subject of State List

11th Schedule - 29 Subjects

Member of Parliament - Member of District

Council

#### Article 243

**(A)** Gram Sabha

**(B)** Constitution of Panchayats

**(C)** Structure of Panchayats

**(D)** Reservation of Seats

(Schedule Castes, Schedule Tribes, Women )

**(E)** Terms of Panchayats - for 5 years from the first session

**(F)** Minimum age for qualification of Members- 21 years

**(G)** Powers, Authorities & responsibilities of Panchayats

**(H)** Tax collecting powers of Panchayats and their funds

**(I)** Constitution of Finance Commission

## Important Amendment in Indian Constitution

- **First Amendment Act, 1951**—9<sup>th</sup> Schedule was added to the Constitution. The matters mentioned in this Schedule were excluded from the Power of Judicial Review of the Court.
- **7<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act, 1956**—By this, the states were reorganized on the basis of Language & the earlier three categories were abolished & divided into 14 states & 6 Union Territories.
- **10<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act, 1961**—Dadra & Nagar Haveli was incorporated to the Indian Union.
- **11<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act, 1961**—The election of the President or the Vice-President can't be challenged on the basis of vacancy in the appropriate electoral college.
- **12<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act, 1962**—Goa, Daman & Diu incorporated into the Indian Union
- **24<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act, 1971**—Parliament can amend any part of the Constitution (including Fundamental Rights).
- **31<sup>st</sup> Amendment Act, 1973**—The number of Lok Sabha seats was increased from 525 to 545.
- **42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Act, 1976**—By this, the words Socialist, 'Secular' & 'Integrity' were added in the Preamble.
- Fundamental Duties of Citizens were added in Part 4(A)
- The President was compelled to heed the advice of the Cabinet.
- **44<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act, 1978**—The power to send the Bill back for reconsideration was given to the President.
- In the context of National Emergency, the word 'Internal disturbance' was replaced by the word Armed Rebellion.
- Right to Property was removed from the list of Fundamental Rights & was made a Legal Right.
- The Fundamental Rights guaranteed by Articles 20 & 21 can't be suspended during a National Emergency.
- **52<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Act, 1985**—Under this, there is a provision to disqualify the member of Parliament & State Legislature in case of defection. For this, the tenth Schedule is added.
- **58<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act, 1987**—The official text of the Constitution was made available in Hindi Language.
- **61<sup>st</sup> Amendment Act, 1988**—The minimum age for citizens to vote was reduced from 21 to 18 years.
- **69<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act, 1991**—The Union Territory of Delhi was accorded as the state of National Capital Region. Apart from this, a 70 members Assembly was arranged for Delhi.
- **73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment Act, 1992**—Constitutional status was given to Panchayats by adding Part 9 & 11<sup>th</sup> Schedule to the Constitution.
- **74<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act, 1992**—Part 9A & 12<sup>th</sup> Schedule were added in the Constitution.
- It gave Constitutional status to Urban Local Bodies.
- **84<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act, 2001**—Prohibition on readjustment of Lok Sabha & State Assembly seats for 25 years (till 2026).
- **86<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act, 2002**—Elementary education was given the status of a Fundamental Rights.
- Article 21(A) provided that the states shall make arrangements for providing free elementary education to children between the age of 6 to 14 years.
- The 11<sup>th</sup> fundamental duty related to this was added under Article 51(A).
- Changed the subject matter of Article 45, under which the state shall endeavor to provide for free and compulsory education to all children till they complete the age of 6 years.
- **91<sup>st</sup> Amendment Act, 2003**—By this, the size of the Council of Ministers was limited which can't exceed 15% of the total number of members of the Lok Sabha.
- In the State, Council of ministers also, the total number of members of the Legislative Assembly will not exceed 15% and shall not less than 12.
- **97<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act, 2011**—The right to form a Co-operative Society became a Fundamental Right under Article 19.
- A new Part 9(B) 'Co-operative Societies' has been added.
- **100<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act, 2015**—It is related to the transfer of land between India & Bangladesh.
- **101<sup>st</sup> Amendment Act, 2016**—It includes provisions related to Goods & Services Tax (GST).

## Major Constitutional Amendments

- **102<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Act, 2018**—National Commission for Backward Classes, was given the Constitutional Status.
  - **103<sup>rd</sup> Amendment Act, 2019**—Provision of 10% reservation for the poor of general category on economic basis.
- **104<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act, 2019**—Extends the deadline for the cessation for the reservation of seats for members from Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes in the Lok Sabha & State Legislative Assemblies by the period of 10 years.

## National Political Parties and Their Election Symbols

### National Political Parties

### Election Symbols

**1. Indian National Congress (INC)**

Hand



**2. Bhartiya Janta Party**

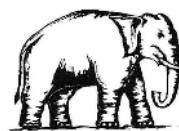
Lotus



**3. Bahujan Samaj Party**

Elephant

(Except in Assam)



**4. Communist Party of India**

Ears of Corn & Sickle



**5. Communist Party of India (Marxist)**

Hammer, Sickle &

CPI(M)

Star



**6. Nationalist Congress Party (NCP)**

Clock



**7. All India Trinamool Congress**

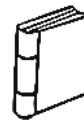
Flower & Grass

(AITMC)



**8. National People's Party (NPP)**

Book



<http://telegram.me/bpsc65thmains66thprelims2>

**edulife2 : mains & interview channel and group**

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<http://telegram.me/bpsc65thmains66thprelims3>

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