INDIAN POLITY

CONSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK
The Indian Constitution is rigid to the extent that those provisions which are concerned with the federal structure can be amended only by the joint action of the Central and State governments. Such provisions require for their amendment a special majority of the Parliament and also ratification by State Legislatures.

There is no guarantee that a government can survive its tenure. The Ministers depend on the mercy of the majority legislators for their continuity and survival in office. A No-confidence Motion or Political Defection or Evils of Multiparty Coalition can make the government unstable. It can happened in which form of government?

Parliamentary System

The Constitution of India provides for a federal system of government in the country due to the large size of the country and its socio-cultural diversity. The term ‘Federation’ has been mentioned in the Constitution in which part?

Nowhere

The Constitution of India provides for a parliamentary form of government both at the Centre and in the States. Article-74 and 75 deal with the Parliamentary system at the Centre and Article-163 and 164 in the States. Parliamentary system is the one in which the executive responsible to whom for its policies and acts?

Legislature

The objective of the Montague Chelmsford Reform of 1919 was to establish dyarchy in the provinces, the extension of provincial government and establishment of a P & C etc. when it was declared?

August 20, 1917

The seventh schedule of the Constitution of India contains provision regarding Union State and Concurrent lists. Initially, it was 59 items in the Federal list, 54 items in Provincial list and 36 items in Concurrent list. It was the features of which Act?

Government of India Act, 1935

In 1934, the idea of Constituent Assembly was put forward by MN Roy. In 1935, the Indian National Congress officially demanded a Constituent Assembly to frame the Constitution. August Offer (1940), Cripps Mission (1942) had the provision of Constituent Assembly. On which recommendation, a Cabinet Mission Plan was set-up in November, 1946?

WavellPlan

The Constituent Assembly met for the first time in New Delhi on December 9, 1946, in the Constitution Hall which is now known as the Central Hall of the Parliament House. The first meeting was held on December 9, 1946, With Sachidananda Sinha, as the interim or provisional President. On December 11, 1946, who was elected as the permanent President of the Constituent Assembly?

Dr. Rajendra Prasad

The Constituent Assembly took 2 years, 11 months and 18 days to complete its historic task of drafting the Constitution. During this period, it held eleven sessions covering a total to 165 days. Of these, how many days were spent on the consideration of the draft Constitution?

114 Days

On the recommendation of Cabinet Mission, members were chosen by indirect election by the members of the provincial legislative assemblies for the composition of the Constituent Assembly. 292 members were elected through the provincial legislative assemblies. 93 members represented the Princely States. How many members represented the chief commissioner’s provinces?

4 Members

93 seats allotted to the princely states were never filled. 73 seats, won by the Muslim League, became empty as they boycotted the Assembly and Pakistan was formed. Which criteria was followed in order to divide seats among the Provincial and Princely States and the three principal communities of Muslims, Sikhs and General?

Proportion of Their Population

Parliament is authorised to admit new states in the Union and establish new states by law. Which Article relates only to those states that are not part of the Union of India?

Article-2

On August 29, 1947, the Constituent Assembly set-up a Drafting Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. BR Ambedkar to prepare a Draft Constitution. The Constitution of India was adopted on November 25, 1949. 284 members actually signed the Constitution. When was the Constitution of India come into force?

January 26, 1950

On January 26, 1950, the Assembly ceased to exist transforming itself into the provincial Parliament of India until a new Parliament was constituted in 1952. Constitution Assembly ratified the India’s membership of the Common wealth in 1949. It adopted the national flag on July 22, 1947. When did it adopt, the national anthem, national song and Dr. Rajendra Prasad as the first President of India?

January 24, 1950

For more visit, www.studyiq.com
On December 13, 1946, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru moved the objectives resolution, which laid down the fundamentals and philosophy of the constitutional structure, when this resolution was unanimously adopted by the Constituent Assembly.

*January 22, 1947*

The Indian Constitution provides a dual polity with the Union at the Centre and the States at the periphery, each enjoying powers clearly demarcated by the Constitution. Which schedule provides the division of subjects into three lists namely, the Union list, the State list, and the Concurrent list?

*Schedule-VII*

Now fundamental rights are six rights contained in part-III of the Indian Constitution. They are: Right to Equality, Right to Freedom, Right against Exploitation, Right to Freedom of Religion, Cultural and Educational Rights, and the last one is Right to Constitutional Remedies.

**Right to Constitutional Remedies**

The Union government reserves the right to make laws in areas specified in the Union list. The State government reserves the right to make laws in areas specified in the State list and laws in areas listed in the Concurrent list may be made at either State or Federal level. Who is the apex authority to interpret the Constitution of India as well as decide on disputes arising out to Centre-State relations?

**Supreme Court**

**Sources of the Indian Constitution**

**UK**
- Nominal Head - President
- Cabinet System of Ministers
- Post of Prime Minister
- Parliamentary Type of Government
- Bicameral Parliament
- Lower House more Powerful
- Single Citizenship
- Law-making Procedures

**USA**
- Written Constitution
- Vice-President as the Ex-officio Chairman of Upper House
- Fundamental Rights
- Supreme Court
- Provision of States
- Independence of Judiciary and Judicial Review
- Preamble

**Erstwhile USSR**
- Fundamental Duties

**Australia**
- Concurrent List
- Language of the Preamble

**Japan**
- Law on which the Supreme Court functions during the Emergency

**Germany**
- Scheme of Federation with a Strong Centre Distribution of Powers between the Centre and the States and placing Residual Powers with the Centre
- Concept of Directive Principles of State Policy
- Method of Election of the President

**Canada**
- Indian Constitution has many Unitary features like single Constitution, uniform and single citizenship, power of Parliament to change the territorial extent of states even without the consent of the state concerned. If the President declares the national emergency, the Parliament can make laws on subjects which are otherwise exclusively under which list?

**State List**

**Preamble**

Preamble is based on the objectives resolution drafted and moved by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and passed by the Constituent Assembly. It sets out the philosophy and objectives of the Indian constitution. 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act (1976) added which three words?

**Socialist, Secular, Integrity**

Preamble is non-justiciable and cannot be enforced in a court of law. It states that the Constitution derives its authority from the people of India. It specifies Justice, Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity as the objectives. In which case, it is decided that the preamble can be amended?

**Keshavananda Bharati Case**

Sovereignty is the characteristic of the State. It emphasises that there is no authority inside or outside India on which the country is anyway dependent. Socialism means ownership of productive forces by the government, so that they benefit equally. Which kind of socialism is adopted by India?

**Democratic**

Since 1991, we have allowed greater role to the market forces through the new economic policy, 1991, but our constitutional goal still remains the same, i.e., to provide distributive justice through democratic means. Distributive justice is a part of which pattern of development?

**Socialistic**

The preamble mentions equality of status and equality of opportunity. However, the Parliament has passed certain laws for the SCs and STs, OBCs to bring these sections into mainstream. Fraternity is an evolving process. It is enshrined by the Constitution. What does it mean?

**A Sense of Brotherhood**

**Union and States**

Article-1 to 4 under Para-1 of the Constitution specifies the provisions related to the Union and its territory. Article-1 says India, that is Bharat, shall be a Union of States. As described in the Article-1, the
INDIAN POLITY

The territory of India can be classified into Union of Territories, Territories of States and Territories that may be Acquired by Government of India

The names of the States and UTs and their territorial extent are mentioned in the first schedule. There are some special provisions under Part-XXI, applicable to the states of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Nagaland, Assam, Manipur, Andhra Pradesh, Sikkim, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh and Goa. The provisions of the Constitution do not apply to which state?

Jammu-Kashmir

Article-3 relates to the formation of or changes in the existing states of the Union of India. It can increase the area of any state, diminish the area of any state, alter the boundaries of any state and alter the name of any state. A most recent example of this, is formation of Telangana

India being a sovereign state can acquire foreign territories according to the methods recognised by international law, i.e. Cession, Occupation, Conquest or Subjugation. Since the beginning of the Constitution, India acquired a number of foreign territories such as Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman and Diu, Puducherry and Sikkim

State Re-organisation Committee under the chairmanship of Fazal Ali constituted in 1953. Its members were Hridayanath Kunzru and KM Panikkar. The Commission submitted its report in 1955, and accepted language is the basis for the re-organisation of the states. Which Act was passed by the Parliament to give effect to the recommendations of the Commission?

State Re-organisation Act, 1956

Article-4 states that laws made under Article-2 and Article-3 are not to be considered as amendments of the Constitution under Article-368. Such laws can be passed by a simple majority and by which process?

Ordinary Legislative Process

There was a demand from different regions, mainly South India for reorganisation of states on linguistic basis. In June, 1948, a Commission appointed to study the feasibility of organising states on linguistic basis. The Commission rejected this idea and recommended reorganisation on the basis of administrative convenience. Which Commission was that?

Dhar Commission

In December, 1945, a committee appointed to examine the linguistic basis of state reorganisation. This Committee consisted of Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabhbhai Patel and Pattabhi Sitaramayya. This Committee also rejected the idea. This Commission is popularly known as JVP Commission

Regionalism refers to a group of people in a region or a state coming together to demand and agitate for more powers of autonomy or a separate state when they have collective feeling of neglect, their resources are utilised for other benefits, inadequate attention of development and Economic Backwardness

Telangana is the largest single region of the three regions of Andhra Pradesh covering 41.47% of its total area and inhabited by 40.54% of the states population, contributes about 76% to the states revenues. The Union government appointed which committee for consultations on the situation of Andhra Pradesh to examine the situation arising out of the demand for a separate state of Telangana?

Justice BN Srikrishna Committee

CITIZENSHIP

At the commencement of the Constitution of India persons domiciled in the territory of India as on November 26, 1949 automatically became Indian citizens by virtue of operation of the relevant provisions of the Indian Constitution coming into force. The majority of the constitutional provisions came into force on [SSC CPO 2013]

January 26, 1950

Articles-5 to 11 of our Constitution deals with the matters of citizenship. A citizen of a state is a person who enjoys full civil and political rights. India has two kinds of persons namely citizens and Aliens. Under which part it is covered?

Part-II

Difference between PIO and OCI Card

PIO Card

A person is registered as PIO card holder under the Ministry of Home Affairs’ scheme dated 19th August, 2002.

POIs of all countries except Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka are eligible for PIO. PIO card holder do not require separate visa to visit India.

They are exempt from the requirements of registration if his/her stay on any single visit in India does not exceed 180 days Can visit India without visa for 15 years from the date of issue of PIO card.

All activities except mountaineering, missionary, research work and visiting protected/restricted areas, which require specific permit.

OCI Card

A person is registered as Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) under the Citizenship Act, 1955. The OCI scheme is operational from 2nd December, 2005. POIs of all countries except Pakistan and Bangladesh are eligible for OCI.

A multiple entry, multi-purpose life-long visa for visiting India is given to OCI. Exemption from registration with local police authority for any length of stay in India, Can visit India without visa for life-long.

All activities except mountaineering, missionary, research work and visiting protected/restricted areas which require specific permit,
INDIAN POLITY

can be undertaken. He/she has to reside in India for minimum 7 years before making application for granting Indian Citizenship.

He/she may be granted Indian Citizenship after 5 years from date of registration provided he/she stays for one year in India before making application.

Article-5 deals with the citizenship at the commencement of the Constitution. Article-6 deals with the rights of citizenship of certain persons who have migrated to India from Pakistan. Article-7 deals with rights of citizenship of certain migrants to Pakistan. Which Article deals with the rights of citizenship of certain persons of Indian origin residing outside India?

Article-10

Article-9 deals with persons voluntarily acquiring citizenship of a foreign state not to be citizens. Which Article gave the right to Parliament to regulate the right of citizenship by law?

Article-11

The Citizenship Act, 1955 describes three ways of losing one’s citizenship of India by means of renunciation, termination and deprivation. The 2003 Amendment of Citizenship Act redefined the term illegal immigrant and inserted and defined what?

Overseas Citizenship of India

Non Resident Indians (NRIs) are Indian citizens, who stay abroad for employment/carrying an business or vocation outside India. Section-20 to the representation of the People Act, 1950, disqualifies a NRI from getting his/her name registered in the electoral roles. It also prevents a NRI from casting vote to which elections?

Parliament and State Legislatures

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

Right to life and liberty cannot be suspended under any circumstance. This is the judgement of Supreme Court of India in the case of Kesharanaidu Bharati in state of Kerala. It also mooted the principle of harmonious construction of Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy. He was the judgement made in the year of [CDS 2010]

1973

Right to Information Act, 2005 extends to the whole of India except the state of Jammu-Kashmir. The provisions of Subsection-(l) of Section-4 Subsection-(l) and (2) of Section-5, Sections-12,13, 15, 16, 24, 27 and 28 shall came into force at once and the remaining provisions of this Act shall come into force on 120th day of its enactment. What kind of right it is? [SSC CGL 2013]

Legal Right

Article-12 gives an inclusive definition of the state. It defines the term state for the purpose of Fundamental Rights. The definition of a state in includes the government and Parliament of India, the government and state legislatures, All local or other authorities within the territory and under control of the government of India. It is mentioned in which part?

Part-III

The expression ‘law’ according to Article-13 includes any law passed by state by laws, rules, regulations ordinances, directions etc. Clause 1 and 2 of which Article declare that laws inconsistent with or in contravention of the Fundamental Rights shall be void to the extent of such inconsistency or contravention, as the case may be?

Article-13

Article-358 states that the Fundamental Rights provided under Article-19 are automatically suspended when the National emergency is proclaimed. Article-359 states that if a National Emergency is proclaimed then the President may by a separate proclamation suspend all other Fundamental Rights except those under which Article?

Article-20and21

Under Article-17, the state shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of laws within the territory of India. Article-15 says the state shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race caste, sex, place of birth or any of them. This right is available to only the Citizens of India

Indian Constitution aims for three kinds of justice i.e., Social, Economic and Political. Political justice in India is’ guaranteed by Universal adult suffrage without any sort of qualification. Economic justice means non-discrimination between people on economic grounds. Social justice means absence of discrimination. It is ensured by which Articles?

Article-17, 18

Classification of Fundamental Rights

Fundamental Rights have been grouped in following six categories

Article 12  Definition
Article 13  Laws inconsistent with or in derogation of the Fundamental Rights.

Right to Equality

Article 14  Equality before law
Article 15  Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth
Article 16  Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment,
Article 17  Abolition of untouchability,
Article 18  Abolition of titles

Right to Freedom

Article 19  Protection of certain rights regarding freedom of speech etc
Article 20 Protection in respect of conviction for offences
Article 21 Protection of life and personal liberty
Article 21A Right to Education
Article 22 Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases

**Right Against Exploitation**
Article 23 Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour
Article 24 Prohibition of employment of children in factories etc.

**Right to Freedom of Religion**
Article 25 Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion
Article 26 Freedom as to manage religious affairs
Article 27 Freedom as to payment of taxes for promotion of any particular religion
Article 28 Freedom as to attendance at religious instruction or religious worship in certain educational institutions

**Cultural and Educational Rights**
Article 29 Protection of interests of minorities
Article 30 Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions

**Flight to Constitutional Remedies**
Article 32 Provides institutional framework for the enforcement of the Fundamental Rights by the Supreme Court.

*Dr BR Ambedkar called this article as The Fundamental of the Fundamental Rights and The heart and soul of the Constitution.*

Our Constitution provides Liberty of Thought, Expression, Belief, Faith and Worship. The Indian Constitution guarantees six types of democratic freedoms to individuals under Article-19, and right to freedom of religion under Article-25 to 25

There shall be equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the state. No citizen shall on grounds of religion, caste, race, sex, descent, place of birth, residence and any of them, be ineligible for or discriminated against in respect of any employment or office under the State. Which Article states this?

**Article-16**
Untouchability a product of Hindu caste system is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden under Article-17. The enforcement of any disability arising out of Untouchability shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law. It is neither defined in the Constitution nor in the Act. When did the Parliament enacted the Untouchability Act?

*1955*

Article-19 (1) (a) deals with the freedom of speech and expression. The right to hold assembly conferred by Article-19(1) (b) is, however not absolute. It is subjected to the following limitation i.e., the Assembly must be peaceful. It must be unarmed and the state may impose reasonable restrictions under which Article and clause in the interest of public order or integrity of India?

**Article-19 (3)**

Union Cabinet approved a proposal for amending the Child Labour Act, 1956 to ban employment of children aged up to 14 in any form of industry. But Article-24 does not abolish child labour in its present form because children below 14 years of age can be employed in which are

**Employed in Non-hazardous Industries**
Both the Union Parliament and State Legislatures are vested with power to make laws providing for preventing detention. Entry-9 in List-I of the 8th schedule read as Preventive detention for reasons connected with defence, foreign affairs or the security of India; persons subjected to such detention. The Preventive Detention Act, 1950 was extended from time-to-time when was it lapsed?

**December 21, 1969**

Another Article, which is corollary to Article-19 (1) (d), provides that the right to reside and settle down throughout the territory of India. It is subject to certain reasonable restriction in the areas like the scheduled areas or border areas. It is to put an end to parochial considerations. Which article is this?

**Article-19 (1) (e)**
Article-20 keeps protection in respect of conviction for offences. The state shall not enact ex-post facto criminal legislation. The state shall not practice double jeopardy. The state shall not compel an individual to provide self incrimination evidence. This is to save the individual from whom?

**Arbitrary Acts of the Executive**
Article-21 states that Right to Life and Right to Personal Liberty cannot be suspended even during emergency. It has given rise to more number of inferred rights. Under right to personal liberty, procedure established by law which is a doctrine originated in Britain and the idea of due process of law has been borrowed from

**US Constitution**

Article-21A was added to the Constitution by the 86th Constitution Amendment Act, 2002. The Parliament on August 3, 2009 passed the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Bill, 2009. The Bill seeks to provide education to children between which years of age?

*6 to 14 Years*
Article-19 (1) (d-) guarantees to citizens the right to move freely throughout the territory of India. These right can be restricted on the ground of security public order or for protecting the interests of the Scheduled Tribes.

a Under Article-29, any section of the citizens residing in the territory of India or any part thereof of having a distinct language script or culture of its own shall have the right to conserve the same. Article-30 gives the right to minorities to establish and administer educational institution. Which clause provides that in the matter of giving aid, the state shall not discriminate against minority managed institutions?

**Article-30 (2)**

Article-19 (1) (c) includes the right to form companies, societies, partnership firms, trade unions, clubs, political parties and the like body of persons. Article-33 empowers the Parliament to pass a law restricting the right to form political association to the members of the Armed forces. What emanates from this right?

**Right to Form Trade Unions**

Article-300 (A) was added to the Constitution which provided that no person shall be deprived of his property save by authority of law. Article-31 (A) deals with saving certain categories of laws even if they are in contravention with the Fundamental Rights. It states that not with standing anything contained in which Article?

**Article-13**

**Types of Writs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Writ</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Intended Purpose</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Habeas Corpus</td>
<td>You may have the body</td>
<td>To release a person who has been detained unlawfully whether in prison or in private custody.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mandamus</td>
<td>We Command</td>
<td>To secure the performance of public duties by lower court, tribunal or public authority.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certiorari</td>
<td>To be certified</td>
<td>To quash the order already passed by an inferior court, tribunal or quasi-judicial authority.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prohibition</td>
<td>The act of stopping</td>
<td>To prohibit an inferior court from continuing the proceedings in a particular case where it has no jurisdiction to try.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quo Warrant</td>
<td>What is your authority</td>
<td>To restrain a person from holding a public office to which he is not entitled.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Article-31 was added as part of 25th Amendment Act. It states that no law that seeks to implement the socialist Directive Principles Specified in Article-39 (b) or 39 (c), shall be void on the ground of Contravention of the Fundamental Rights conferred by which Article?

**Article-14 and 19**

Article-32 itself is a Fundamental Right. It deals with the right to constitutional remedies. As per Article-32 and Article-226, Supreme Court and High Court respectively can issue writs. When Article-32 is restricted to protection of Fundamental Rights, Article-226 is for enforcement of Fundamental Rights and Other Legal Rights.

Article-33 enables Parliament to modify Fundamental Rights in relation to military or para-military forces, police forces and analogous forces. Article-34 enables Parliament to make an law during the operation of martial law. Which article deals, with the implementation of Fundamental Rights?

**Article-35**

The writ of Certiorari is issued when the judgement or order or direction has been given by the court to quash that judgement. Earlier, this writ is available only against judicial and quasi-judicial bodies. However, in 1991, the Apex Court ruled that Certiorari can also be issued against administrative bodies affecting rights of individuals. Certiorari is both preventive like prohibition and Curative.

**Habeas Corpus**

Habeas Corpus is a writ literally means ‘to have the body’. It can be issued against the state as well as against an individual. It is issued in case of wrongful confinement by an individual by illegal detention by the state. Which principle does not apply in this case?

**Locus Stand**

Mandamus is a writ can be issued only against a public authority or public organisation and not against private individuals or organisations. It can be also issued against any public body, a corporation, an inferior court, a tribunal or government for the same purpose. Who can file a case under Mandamus?

**Only the Aggrieved Individual**

Prohibition is a writ issued by a higher court to a lower court or a quasi-judicial body. It is issued on the ground of excess of jurisdiction, absence of jurisdiction or for acting in violation of principle of natural justice. Principle of focus stand applies here. It cannot be issued against whom?

**Non-Judicial Bodies**

The writ of Quo warranto is issued to call upon the holder of a public office to show to the court, under what authority he is holding that office. Purpose is to-prevent a person from holding an office. Which he is not legally entitled to hold. It can only be issued in case of a substantive public office of a permanent character created by a statute or under the Constitution. It cannot be issued in case of a Ministerial or Private Office.
INDIAN POLITY

ded Principles of State Policy are not enforceable in any Court of law, the principle contained in them are fundamental of the governance of the country. Article-36 provides that the meaning of state in Directive Principles of State Policy is same as that in which part?

Part-III of Fundamental Rights

The Directive Principles are a blend of Socialist, Gandhian and Western liberal principles. Article-38 commands a state to secure a social order for the promotion of welfare of the people. Which article directs some principles of policy to be followed by the State?

Article-39

Article-40 deals with organisation of village panchayats and Article-41 deals with the right to work, to education and to public assistance in certain cases. Who will take steps to organise village panchayats and make effective provision for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance in case of employment, old age, sickness and disablement?

The State

Article-42 deals with the provision for just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief. Article-45 deals with provision for early childhood care and education to children below the age of six years. Which Article deals with the promotion of educational and economic interests of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other weaker sections?

Article-46

The Constitution gets amended both informally and formally. In the formal method, there are judicial pronouncements and conventions. The informal method refers to an amendment according to procedure laid down in which article?

Article-368

According to Article-43, the state shall endeavour to secure by suitable legislation or economic organisation or in any other way to all workers a living wage conditions of work ensuring a descent standard of life and full enjoyment of leisure and social and cultural opportunities. Which Article deals with the participation of workers in management of industries?

Article-43A

Article-47 reveals the duty of a state to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living and to improve public health. Article-48 deals with organisation of agriculture and animal husbandry. Which article states that the state shall try to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and wildlife of the country?

Article-48A

Schedules of the Constitution

First State and Union Territories
Second Salary and Emoluments
Third Oaths and Affirmations, Forms of Oath and Affirmations of Members of Legislatures, Ministers and Judges.
Fourth Allocation of Seats in the Rajya Sabha
Fifth Administration and control of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes
Sixth Administration of Tribal Areas of North-Eastern States
Seventh Distribution of Power between the Union and the State Government (Union List, State List and Concurrent List)
Eighth Languages
Ninth Validation of Certain Acts and Regulations
Tenth Anti Defection Law
Eleventh Panchayats
Twelfth Municipalities

Article-49 states that it shall be the obligation of the state to protect every monument or place or object of artistic or historic interest, to be of national importance from spoliation, destruction as the case may be. Article-50 directs separation, of judiciary from executive. What Article-51 deals with?

Promotion of International Peace Security

The Indian Constitution which envisages parliamentary from of government. It is federal in structure with unitary features. Thus it is quasifederal. Who called Indian Federation as quasifederal?

KC Wheare [SSCMULTITASKING2013]

Equal pay for equal work is mentioned in Article-39 (B) as a Directive Principles of State Policy, it has been elevated to the status of Fundamental Rights, by various Court decisions. The purpose of Fundamental Rights is to ensure political democracy, where as the implementation of Directive Principles of State Policy provide which kind of democracy?

Social and Economic

The Fundamental Duties enshrined in Article-51A have been incorporated in separate laws. For example, the first duty includes respect for the national flag and the National Anthem. Fundamental Duties are criticised on the grand that they are not exhausted. Under which part of the Constitution, it is mentioned?

Pan-IVA

Part IV A (Article 51A) of the Constitution

1. To abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem.
2. To cherish and follow the noble ideals, which inspired our national struggle for freedom.
3. To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India.
4. To defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so.
5. To promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities; to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women.
6. To value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture.
7. To protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife and to have compassion for living creatures.
8. To develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform.
9. To safeguard public property and to abjure violence.
10. To strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity, so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement.
11. Who is a parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to his child or as the case may be, ward between the ages of six and fourteen.

President

In India, the President is the nominal executive and the Prime Minister is the real executive. President is head of the state, while the Prime Minister is head of the government. Which Article provides for a Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister to aid and advise the President in the exercise of his functions?

Article-74

The executive is often elected and often titled ‘President’ and is not responsible to the legislature and cannot in normal circumstances dismiss it. Which kind of ancient system it is?

Republican System

After introduction, the Bill is passed in each house by a majority of the total membership and majority of two-thirds members of that house present and voting. In case of deadlock between the two houses over the bill, there is no provision of joint sitting in this regard. Once the bill is passed, it is present before him for his assent?

The President

The President shall be elected by the members of an electoral college consisting of the elected members of both the houses of Parliament, the elected members of the legislative assemblies of the states and the elected members of the legislative assemblies of the Union Territories of Delhi and Puducherry. Which Article states that?

Article-54

Article-52 of the Constitution provides that there shall be a President of India. Article-53(1) says that the executive power of the Union shall be vested in the President and shall be exercised by him either directly or through officers subordinated to him. Which Article states that the supreme command of the defence forces of the Union shall be vested in the President?

Article-53 (2)

Article-55 deals with the method of the President’s election. He is elected by proportional representation with single transferable vote system. The number of votes needed to win is one which is more than how many percentage of valid votes? [NDA/NA 2013] 50%

Article-59 (1) states that the President shall not be a member of either house of Parliament or of a house of the legislature of any State. He is a member of either house of Parliament or of a house of the legislature of any state be elected President, he shall be deemed to have vacated his seat in that house on the date on which he enters upon his office as President. Which Article prohibits the President from holding any other office of profit?

Article-59 (2) [SSC FCI 2012]

Article-59 (3) states that the President shall be entitled without payment of rent to the use of his official residences and shall be also entitled to such enrolments, allowances and privileges as may be determined by Parliament of law. Which Article states that the enrolments and allowances of the President shall not be diminished during his term of office?

Article-59 (4)

The oath of office to the President is administered by the Chief Justice of India and in his absence, the senior most Judge of the Supreme Court available. In his oath, the President swears to faithfully execute the office. To preserve and defend the Constitution and the law and to devote himself to the service and well being of the people of India. Which Article states this?

Article-60

Presidents of India

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
<th>Important Facts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Rajendra Prasad</td>
<td>26.01.1950</td>
<td>13.05.1962</td>
<td>First President and also had the longest tenure (12 years)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. S Radhakrishnan</td>
<td>13.05.1962</td>
<td>13.05.1967</td>
<td>Was also first Vice-President of India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Zakir Hussain</td>
<td>13.05.1967</td>
<td>03.05.1969</td>
<td>Shortest tenure: First Muslim President; First President to die in harness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VV Giri (Vice-President)</td>
<td>03.05.1969</td>
<td>20.07.1969</td>
<td>First acting President of India</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
If the office of the President becomes vacant due to death, resignation or impeachment before the expiry of the term, the election to the office of President is held within six months of the occurrence of the vacancy under Article-62(1). In this case, the Vice-President will act as President till the newly elected President assumes office. In case both are absent, then who will discharge the duties of the President?

**CJI and in his Absence Next Senior-most Judge**

The President invites the leader of the majoring party in the Lok Sabha to act as the Prime Minister and on his advice appoints all the other Union Ministers and distributes portfolios among them. The advice of Council of Ministers is made binding upon the President by amending Article-74. Which amendment did this?

**42nd Amendment**

President appoints the CAG CEC and other ECs, the Chairman and Members of UPSC, the Governors of states, the Chairman and Members of Finance Commission, Planning Commission and Language Commission. He also appoints the Attorney General and determines his remuneration. The Attorney General holds office during the pleasure of President

President can appoint a Commission to investigate into the conditions of SCs, STs, and OBCs and can declare any area as scheduled area and has powers with respect to the administration of Scheduled and Tribal areas. He directly administers the Union Territories through whom?

**Administrators Appointed by Him**

President can resign from his office at any time by addressing the resignation letter to the Vice-President, which should be communicated by him to the Speaker of the House of the People. He can also be removed from the office before completion of his term by the process of impeachment. How many times a President can be elected and under which Article?

**No Limitation and Article-57**

Money Bills can be introduced in Parliament only with the prior recommendation of the President. He causes to be laid before the Parliament the annual financial statement. No demand for a grant can be made except on his recommendation. He can make advances at of which fund of India to meet any unforeseen expenditure?

**Contingency Fund**

Though President is a part of the Union Parliament, he nominates 12 persons, eminent in literature, art; science or social service to the Rajya Sabha. He can also nominate people belonging to Anglo-Indian community to the Lok Sabha it in his opinion, that community is inadequately represented in the house. How many persons are nominated by him?

**Two Persons**

The President is authorised to convene a joint session in both the houses in case of disagreement between the houses on the passage of a Bill. Besides, it both the houses disagree on a Bill and the President feels that the Bill is needed to be passed, he can refuse to call a joint session. Joint sessions however cannot be convened for which bills?

**Money Bills**

The President of India is vested with three types of vetoes-Absolute Veto, Suspensive Veto and Pocket Veto. There is no qualified veto in the case of Indian President. It is prevalent in which country?

**The USA**

The President appoints the Chief Justice and the judges of Supreme Court and High Courts. He dismisses the judges if and only if the two houses of the Parliament pass resolutions to that effect by two-third majority of the members present in accordance with the provisions provided in the Constitution. On any question of law he can also seek advice from **Supreme Court**

The President can appoint any member of the Lok Sabha to preside over its proceedings when the offices of both the Speaker and Deputy-Speaker fall vacant.
vacant. Whom he can appoint to preside over its proceedings when the offices of both the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman fall vacant?

**Any Member of the Rajya Sabha**

Absolute Veto is the power to say no to a Bill passed by both houses of Parliament. Such a Bill never becomes an Act. The power cannot overridden by the legislature. The Indian President has this power in relation to bills except

**Money Bills**

President exercises Suspensive veto when he returns a Bill for re-consideration of the Parliament. However, if the Bill is passed again by the Parliament with or without amendments and again presented to the President. How will the President treat to that Bill?

**Obligatory to give his Assent**

In the case of Pocket veto, the President neither rejects nor returns the Bill but simply keeps the Bill pending for an indefinite period. The Constitution of India does not specify a time limit for the President to assent to a Bill. So, Indian President can exercise

**Pocket Veto**

Article-123(1) gives ordinance making power to the President. An ordinance can be promulgated only when the houses of the Parliament are not in session. The President may withdraw the ordinance at any time. The ordinance ceases to operate of the expiry of

**Six Weeks**

Vice-President’s office is a contingency office to take care of the President’s office if there is a vacancy in the office of the President. He is the second most important constitutional functionary of the Union. Which Article states for the Vice-President of India?

**Article-63**

**Vice-Presidents of India**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vice-President</th>
<th>Tenure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Sarvpalli Radhakrishnan</td>
<td>1952-1962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Zakir Hussain</td>
<td>1962-1967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Varaahagiri Venkatagiri</td>
<td>1967-1969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copal Swarup Pathak</td>
<td>1969-1974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BD Jatti</td>
<td>1974-1979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justice Mohammad Hidayatullari</td>
<td>1979-1984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. Venkataraman</td>
<td>1984-1987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma</td>
<td>1987-1992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Krishan Kant (Died)</td>
<td>1997-2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhairon Singh Shekhawat</td>
<td>2002-2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mohammed Hamid Ansari</td>
<td>2007 till date</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The nomination of a candidate for election to the Vice-President’s office must be subscribed by at least 20 electors as proposers and 20 electors as seconders. Every candidate has to make a security deposit of........... in the RBI. [CDS 2013]

**₹15000**

Voting of Vice-President shall be held by secret ballot according to Article-66(1). Both the nominated and elected members participate in the elections. The MLAs do not participate in the elections. All disputes and doubts arising out of or in connection with the election of the Vice-President shall be inquired into and decided by .......... whose decision is final. [NDA/NA2012]

**Supreme Court**

**UNION GOVERNMENT**

The Prime Minister holds office till the pleasure of the President but the President cannot dismiss him as long as he enjoys the majority in, the

**Lok Sabha**

The oath of office to the Vice-President is administered by the President of some person appointed in that behalf by him. The Vice-President derives his salary as the ex-officio Chairman of Rajya Sabha, ₹125000 per month. How much he shall get when he acts as the President?

**Same as the Salary and Allowances of President**

The chief function is to preside over the proceedings of the house. Under Article-65(1), when the Vice-President acts as President who will perform the duties of the office of the chairman of the Rajya Sabha? Chief function of Vice-President is to preside over the proceedings of the house.

**Deputy Chairman** [SSC (10+2) 2013]

Prime Minister is the chairman of the Planning Commission, NDC, NIC, Inter-State Council and Water Resources Council. He acts as the chief spokesperson of the Cabinet policies before Parliament. The Prime Minister has to work to take whom into confidence in all important issues?

**Coalition Partners**

There is nowhere mentioned the seat of Deputy Prime Minister in the Constitution. Deputy Prime Minister is appointed mostly due to political reasons. Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel acted as first Deputy Prime Minister. Who was Prime Minister at that time?

**Jawaharlal Nehru**

As per Article-74, the question whether any, if so what, advice was tendered by Ministers to the President shall not be inquired into in any court. As per which Article, a Minister who for any period of six consecutive months is not a member of either house of Parliament shall at the expiration of that period cease to be a Minister?

**Article-75**

If a vote of no confidence is passed in Parliament,
the government is responsible collectively and thus the entire government resigns. Consequence will be that a new government will be formed or Parliament will dissolve and a general election will be called. Which article provides that the Council of Ministers-are collectively responsible to the lower house of legislature?

*Article-75*

Cabinet is the highest decision-making body consisting of Cabinet Ministers formulating the chief policies and carrying out coordination of Central administration. The functions of the Council of Ministers are determined by the Cabinet. Who implements the decisions of the Cabinet?

*Council of Ministers*

### Prime Minister of India

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jawaharlal Nehru</td>
<td>15-08-1947</td>
<td>27-05-1964</td>
<td>First Prime Minister of India, died in office; also had the longest tenure (17 years)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Culzari Lal Nanda</td>
<td>27-05-1964</td>
<td>09-06-1964</td>
<td>First Acting Prime Minister</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lal Bahadur Shastri</td>
<td>09-06-1964</td>
<td>11-01-1966</td>
<td>Only Prime Minister to die abroad during an official tour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Culzari Lal Nanda</td>
<td>11-01-1966</td>
<td>24-01-1966</td>
<td>First to become Acting Prime Minister twice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indira Gandhi</td>
<td>24-01-1966</td>
<td>24-03-1977</td>
<td>First woman Prime Minister of India; First Prime Minister to lose an election</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morarji Desai</td>
<td>24-03-1977</td>
<td>28-07-1979</td>
<td>Oldest Prime Minister (81 years) and the first to resign from office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indira Gandhi</td>
<td>14-01-1980</td>
<td>31-10-1984</td>
<td>First Prime Minister to be assassinated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajiv Gandhi</td>
<td>31-10-1984</td>
<td>01-12-1989</td>
<td>Youngest Prime Minister (40 years)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VP Singh</td>
<td>21-12-1989</td>
<td>10-11-1990</td>
<td>First Prime Minister to step down after vote of no-confidence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chandra Shekhar</td>
<td>10-01-1990</td>
<td>21-06-1991</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PV Narasimha Rao</td>
<td>21-06-1991</td>
<td>16-05-1996</td>
<td>First Prime Minister from Southern India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atal Bihari Vajpayee</td>
<td>16-05-1996</td>
<td>01-06-1996</td>
<td>Shortest tenure of a Prime Minister</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HD Deve Gowda</td>
<td>01-06-1996</td>
<td>21-04-1997</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IKGujral</td>
<td>21-04-1997</td>
<td>19-03-1998</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atal Bihari Vajpayee</td>
<td>13-10-1999</td>
<td>22-05-2004</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Mamman Singh</td>
<td>22-05-2004</td>
<td>Till Date</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A system of Cabinet Committees has been introduced to provide necessary information to the cabinet to take a decision on a particular matter. These committees vastly increases the effectiveness of the control of the political executive over bureaucracy. They facilitate effective coordination among the members of the cabinet. Name the two types of Cabinet Committees?

*Ad hoc and Standing Committees*

Article-79 to 123 in part and deals with the provisions of the Parliament. Article-79 states that though the President of India is not a member of either house of Parliament and does not sit in the Parliament to attend its meeting, he is an integral part of the Parliament. Why Parliament occupies a central position in the Indian democratic political system?

**Due to Adoption of the Parliamentary Form of Government**

The first meeting other election in which Speaker and Deputy Speaker is selected by members of Parliament is held under the seniormost member of Parliament, he is called Protem Speaker. A whip is an official in a political party, whose primary purpose is to ensure party discipline in a legislative. Whips are a party’s enforcers who typically offer inducements and threaten punishments for party members to ensure that they vote according to Official Party Policy.

For the membership of the Lok Sabha, the person must be a citizen of India and must posses other qualifications as may be prescribed in that behalf by or under any law made by Parliament. What is the minimum age to content in the Lok Sabha?

**25 Years**

A member elected in a bye-election remains member for the remainder of the term of the member who had resigned or died or disqualified to be a member of the house under the both schedule. The Parliament in the Representation of the People Act (1957) empowered whom to curtail the term of members cho-
Indian Polity

Who were the members in the first Rajya Sabha?

The President of India

The IVth schedule to the Constitution provides for allocation of seats to the states and Union Territories in Rajya Sabha. The allocation is made on the basis of the population of each state. The representatives of each Union Territory in the Rajya Sabha are indirectly elected by members of an electoral college specially constituted for the purpose. Out of the seven Union Territories, only two have representations in the Rajya Sabha. Who are they?

Delhi and Puducherry

There are four important Standing Committees. First one is Political Affairs' Committee, headed by Prime Minister, second one is Economic Affairs Committee, headed by Prime Minister, third one is appointments committee headed by Prime Minister and the last one Parliamentary Affairs Committee, headed by Home Minister.

As per Article-54, a person to be qualified for the membership of the Rajya Sabha should be a citizen of India and make and subscribe before some person authorised in that behalf by the Election Commission an oath or affirmation according to the form set out for the purpose in the 3rd schedule. How many years of that person must be?

30 Years of Age

Speakers of Lok Sabha

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Speaker</th>
<th>Tenure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canesh Vasudev Mavalankar</td>
<td>1952-1956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar</td>
<td>1956-1962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hukum Singh</td>
<td>1962-1967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neelam Sanjiva Reddy</td>
<td>1967-1969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gurdial Singh Dhillon (Resigned)</td>
<td>1969-1975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bali Ram Bhagat</td>
<td>1976-1977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neelam Sanjiva Reddy (Resigned)</td>
<td>1977-1977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KS Hegde</td>
<td>1977-1980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bal Ram Jakhar</td>
<td>1980-1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PASangma</td>
<td>1996-1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMC Balayogi (Died)</td>
<td>1998-2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manohar Gajanan Joshi</td>
<td>2002-2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somnath Chatterjee</td>
<td>2004-2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms Meira Kumar</td>
<td>2009 till date</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Lok Sabha is for a term of five years. This term may be extended in case of emergency for one year at a time for any length of time subjected to law made by Parliament. The Constitution has no provision for the salaries and allowances of members of either house of Parliament. Then, it is determined by whom?

The Parliament

The presiding officer of the Rajya Sabha is known as the Chairman. He can be removed only if he is removed as the Vice-President. Who cannot preside over a sitting of the Rajya Sabha as its Chairman when a resolution for his removal is under consideration?

Vice-President

Article-102 of the Constitution lays down that a person shall be disqualified for being chosen as and for being, a member of either house of Parliament, when he holds any office of profit under the Union or State government. If he is of unsound mind and stands so declared by a court, if he is not a citizen of India and if he is so disqualified by or under any law made by Parliament. However, he is allowed to join a political party within how many months of taking seat?

Six Months

The Speaker conducts the business in the lower house. He or she decides whether a Bill is Money Bill or not. He can suspend any member for their unruly behaviour. He/she permits the moving of various kinds of motions and resolutions. He decides on the agenda to be taken up for discussion during the meeting. Who fixes the date of election of Speaker?

[CDS 2013]

The President

Rajya Sabha also chooses from amongst its members, a Deputy Chairman. There is also a panel of Vice-Chairman in Rajya Sabha, the members of which are nominated by the Chairman, Rajya Sabha. In the absence of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman who presides over the proceedings of the house?

A Member from the Panel of Vice-Chairman

Article-93 deals with the process of choosing two members of the house to be speaker and deputy speaker there of. The speaker is the presiding officer of the lower house of Parliament of India. Speaker can resign by addressing his resignation to whom?

Deputy Speaker

The Deputy Speaker holds office till either he ceases to be a member of the Lok Sabha or he himself resigns from the Lok Sabha. He can be removed from office by a resolution passed in the Lok Sabha by a majority of its members. He has to remain impartial, so he is supposed to resign from his original party.

Resign from his Original Party

The Lok Sabha can be dissolved on the expiry of its tenure of five years or when the President decides to dissolve it. Quorum is the minimum number of members required to be present in the house before it can transact any business. It is 1/1 Oth of the total number of members in each house including whom?

The Presiding Officer

For more visit, www.studyiq.com
The first hour of a sitting of the Lok Sabha is devoted to questions and that hour is called the question hour. The questions are of three kinds, namely Starred, Un-starred and Short Notice. A starred question requires an oral answer and hence supplementary questions can follow. A short notice question is one that is asked by giving a notice of less than ten days. How it is answered?

Orally
With the prior permission of the Speaker, any member may call the attention of a Minister to a matter of urgent public importance. It is calling attention motion. No Confidence Motion is a resolution introduction by the opposition claiming that the house has lost its confidence in the government. If it is passed then what happens to the government?

Government must Resign from the Office
The Anti-defection law was passed in 1985 during the 52nd Constitution amendment and if added the both schedule to the Indian Constitution. In which amendment act omitted the provision which provided disqualification on ground of defection not to apply in case of split?

91st Amendment Act, 2003
No Confidence Motion can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha. This motion requires the support of 50 members to be admitted. Another motion seeks to censure the government for its lapses. It can be moved against an individual minister. This motion should state the reason for its adoption. It is in practice from 1954. What is it?

Censure Motion
In the case of a bill to amend the Constitution, a majority of the total membership of the house and a majority of not less than two-third of the members present. Here also voting is required but is which house?

Both Houses of Parliament
A Bill is a proposal for legislation and it becomes an act or law when duly enacted. Bills may be classified under four heads i.e., ordinary, money, financial and constitutional amendment bills. The legislative procedure of government bills and private members bill are same. Which bills cannot be introduced in the Rajya Sabha? [NDA/NA 2011]

Money and Financial Bills
At third reading, the debate is confined to arguments either in support or rejection of the Bill without referring to the details there of further than that are absolutely necessary. If the majority of members present and voting accept the bill, the bill is regarded as passed by the house. What is the process for passing an Ordinary Bill?

Simple Majority of Members and Voting
When a Bill is passed by one house and rejected by the other house, or the houses have finally disagreed as to the amendments to be made in the Bill, or more than six months elapse from the date of the receipt of the Bill by the other house, without the Bill being passed by it, who may call a ‘joint sitting of the two houses to resolve the deadlock?

The President
If at the joint sitting of the houses. The Bill is passed by a majority of the total number of members of both the houses present and voting, with the amendments, it any, accepted by them. The bill is deemed to have been passed by both the houses. There can not be a joint session on a Constitution Amendment Bill. Under which article a joint session of Parliament can be called?

Article-105
As per Constitution, Financial Bills are of three kinds, namely—Money Bills, Financial Bills (I) and Financial Bills (II). Bills, which exclusively contain provisions for imposition and abolition of taxes, for appropriation of money out of the consolidated fund, etc, are certified as

Money Bills
Contignty Fund of India is placed at the disposal of the President and he can make advances out of it to meet unforeseen expenditure pending its authorisation by the Parliament. The Constitution authorised the Parliament to establish a Contingency Fund of India under Article-267. When the Parliament enacted the Contingency Fund of India Act?

In 1950
Money Bills are considered as such only after they are certified by the speaker of Lok Sabha as Money Bills. The decision of the speaker in this regard can not be called into question. Rajya Sabha can recommend amendments in a Money Bill, but must return all Money Bills to Lok Sabha within how many days from the date of their receipt?

Fourteen Days [SSC CGL 2013]
Cut motion are of three types—Token cut, Policy cut and Economy cut. Token Cut means that the amount of the demand be reduced by ? 100 in order to ventilate a specific grievance which is within the sphere of the responsibility of the government of India. Policy Cut means the amount of the demand should be reduced which shows disapproval of the policy underlying the demand shall be reduced to the sum of ? 1

No expenditure in excess of the sums authorised by Parliament can be incurred without the sanction of Parliament. Whenever a need arises to incur extra expenditure; a supplementary estimate is laid before Parliament. When excess amount spent who presents a demand for extra grant?

Minister of Finance
Indian Constitution provides three kinds of funds for central Court—Consolidated Fund, of India, Public accounts of India and Contigency Fund of India. All the legally authorised payments on behalf of the government are made out of the consolidated fund. No money out of this fund can be appropriated except in accordance with a parliamentary law. Which Article deals with this fund?

**Article-266**

All public money received by government of India on or behalf of, shall be credited to the public accounts of India. This account can be made by without parliamentary appropriation. What is the nature of these payments are?

**Banking Transactions**

The estimates of expenditure included in the budget and required to be voted by Lok Sabha are in the form of demands for grants. Each demand contains first a statement of the total grant and then a statement of the detailed estimate divided into items. MP can move motions to reduce any demand for grants such motions are called as? [NDA/NA 2012]

**Cut Motion**

Since, Parliament is not able to vote the entire budget before the commencement of the new financial year, the necessity to keep enough finance at the disposal of government in order to allow it to run the administration of the country remains. A special provision is therefore made by which government. Obtains the vote of Parliament for a sum sufficient to incur expenditure on various items for a part of the year. What is it?

**Vote on Account**

The annual financial statement under Article-112 constitutes the budget of the Union government. It is presented in Lok Sabha by the Minister of Finance. The annual financial statement is laid in which table at the conclusion of the speech of the Finance Minister in Lok Sabha?

**Table of Rajya Sabha**

Normally, the vote on account is taken for two months only. But during election year or when it is anticipated that the main demands and Appropriation Bill will take longer time than two months, the vote on account may be for a period of

**Exceeding Two Months**

The budget is discussed in two stages in Lok Sabha. First, there is the general discussion on the budget as a whole. Only the broad outlines of the budget and the principles and policies underlying it are discussed at this stage. This lasts for about how many days?

**4 to 5 Days**

After the general discussion of the budget proposals and voting at demands for grants have been completed, governments introduces a Bill. This Bill is intended to give authority to government to incurs expenditure from and out of. the Consolidated Fund of India. What is it?

**Appropriation Bill**

Certain provisions in the Finance Bill relating to levy and collection of fresh duties or variations in the existing duties come into effect immediately on the expiry of the day on which the bill is introduced by virtue, of a declaration under the provisional collection of Taxes Act. Parliament has to pass the Finance Bill within how many days of its introduction?

**75 Days**

**SUPREME COURT**

The seniormost judge of the Supreme Court was appointed as the Chief Justice of India (CJI). This Convention was broken twice. In 1973, AN Ray was appointed as CJI superseding three senior judges. Another one was appointed by supersiding justice HR Khanna. Who was he?

**Justice MHBeg**

Article-124 deals with establishment and constitution of Supreme Court of India. Original Constitution had the provision to have a Chief Justice of India and seven other judges but with the enactment of the Supreme Court Amendment Act, 2008, the number of Supreme Court judges has been increased from 26 to 31 including CJI. When it was notified?

**2009**

Supreme Court of India was inaugurated on January 25, 1950. The organisation, independence, powers, procedures, jurisdiction of Supreme Court is dealt in Part-V under Article-127 to 147. The proceedings of the Supreme Court are mainly in which language and the procedure is regulated by the Supreme Court Rules, 1966? [SSC CGL 2013]

**English**

As per Article-124 (2), every judge of the Supreme Court is appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal after consultation with such of the judges of the Supreme Court and of the High Courts in the states as the President may deem necessary for the purpose and holds office until he attains the age of 65 years. In the case of appointment of a judge other than whom, the CJI is consulted? [SSC CPO 2013]

**CJI Himself (But on Professional View)**

For the appointment of other judges of the Supreme Court, the Chief Justice should recommend names of persons to be appointed in consultation with four seniormost judges of the court and if two of the four disagreed on the name, it could not be recom-
INDIAN POLITY

The territorial jurisdiction of a High Court is co-
ed. In post 1993, the Supreme Court has held
that such judges shall be appointed by the President
as recommended by a

**Collegium of Judges**

National Judicial Council will deal with conduc-
tion inquiries into allegations of incapacity or
misbehaviour by High Court and Supreme Court
Judges. National Judicial Council is necessary to bring
about accountability among the higher judiciary for
actions, which may not be grave enough to warrant
impeachment, but serious enough for

**Minor Punishment**

In order be appointed as-a judge of the Supreme
Court, a person must be a citizen of India, must have been
for at least five year; Judge of a High Court or of two or
more such courts in succession, and an advocate of a High
Court or of two or more such courts in succession for at
least 10 years. In the opinion of President, he must be a

**Distinguished Jurist**

Supreme Court Judge may be removed from his
office by an order of the President passed after an
address by each house of Parliament supported by
a majority of the total membership of that house and by
a majority of not less than 2/3rds of the members of
that house present and voting on which ground?

**Proved Misbehaviour or Incapacity**

Article-126, says that when the office of the Chief
Justice of India is vacant or when he is not in a posi-
tion to perform his duties, they are performed by such
other judge of one Supreme Court that the President
may appoint. What is the terminology used for him?

**Acting Chief Justice of India**

Article-127, says that if there is no quorum of the Su-
preme Court Judges to hold or continue any session of the
court, the CJI with the previous consent of the President
and in consultation with the Chief Justice of High Court
concerned, can request in writing a judge of the High Court.
Who is qualified to be a judge of the Supreme Court to
function as a judge of the Supreme Court?

**Ad hoc Judge**

As per Article-129, Supreme Court shall be a
Court of record and shall have all the powers of such
a court including the power to punish for contempt of
itself. The judgements and proceedings of the Supreme
Court are retained on permanent record for perpetual
memory. What is the power of Supreme Court to
punish?

**Imprisonment up to 6 Months or Fine up to
₹2000 or Both**

If the committee found the judge not guilty of any
misbehaviour and not suffering from any capacity, then
the whole matter would be dropped forthwith. If how-
ever, a verdict of guilty of misbehaviour or of incapacity
was returned by the committee, the house would pro-
cceed to consider the motion. If the motion was passed
by majority of the total membership of each house and
more than 2/3rd of those present and voting in either
case, misbehaviour or incapacity of the judge shall be

**Deemed to have been Proved**

Disputes that do not come under original jurisdic-
tion of Supreme Court are dispute arising out of any
Pre-Constitution treaty, agreement covenant, etc., mat-
ters returned to the Finance Commission, recovery of
damages by a state against the Centre and

**Inter-State Water Disputes**

Parliament is authorised to center on the Supreme
Court any further powers to entertain and hear appeals
from any judgement, final order or sentence in a
criminal proceeding of a High Court. Which Article
provides for the Supreme Court having the power to
review its own judgements and orders?

**Article-137**

In case of a letter addressed to the honourable Chief
Justice of India, the same is dealt with in accordance
with the guidelines framed for the purpose. In 1979, the
court set this trend. When it decided to hear a case where
the case was filed not by the aggrieved persons, but by
others on their behalf. As this case involved a consider-
ation of an issue of public interest. This and such other
cases are came to be known as

**Public Interest Litigations**

The special leave petition from any judgement, decree,
determination, sentence or order in any cause or matter
passed or made by any court or tribunal in the territory of
India, as provided under Article-136 comes under which
jurisdiction of the Supreme Court?

**Appeal Jurisdiction**

Through PIL, the judiciary shows readiness to
take into consideration rights of those sections who
cannot easily approach the courts. For this purpose,
the judiciary allowed public spirited citizens, social
organisations and lawyers to file petitions on behalf of
the needy and the deprived. Name two champions
regarding the PIL concept in India?

**Justice Krishna lyer, Justice Bhagwati**

The President of India can use discretionary powers
under the following situations: In appointing the Prime
Minister from among the contenders when no single party attains
majority after elections to the Lok Sabha; When re-
turning the Bill passed by the Parliament once for its recon-
sideration and while exercising?

**Pocket Veto**

HIGH COURTS & LOWER JUDICIARY

The territorial jurisdiction of a High Court is co-
terminus with the territory of a state or states. There are 24 High Courts in our country. There are three common High Courts in our country namely Bombay, Guwahati and Punjab and Haryana High Court. Which amendment allowed to have a common High Court for more than one state?

**7th Amendment**

In each High Court, there is a Chief Justice and a number of other judges. Our Constitution does not talk about the number of judges in each High Court. This matter has been left to the discretion of the President. The Allahabad High Court was set-up in 1866. After its 100 years which High Court was set-up?

**High Court of Delhi**

As per Article-217, the judge of a High Court is appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal after consultation with the Chief Justice of India the governor of the state and in the case of appointment of a judge, other than the Chief Justice, who is consulted?

[SSC (10+2) 2012]

**The Chief Justice of the High Court**

The President has the power to appoint additional judges for a temporary period, not exceeding two years, for the clearance of arrears of work in High Court and an acting judge when a permanent judge of a High Court is temporarily absent or unable to perform his duties or is appointed do act temporarily as the Chief Justice. High Court judges can hold office till the age of 62 Years. The President may, after consultation with the Chief Justice of India, transfer a judge from one High Court to any other. When a judge has been or is so transferred, he shall during the period he serves, as a judge of the other High Court, be entitled to receive an additional to his salary. Such compensatory allowance as may be determined by Parliament by law and until so determined such compensatory allowances as who may be order fix?

**The President**

Article-221, says that salaries of a High Court judges is determined by Parliament by law and until provision in that behalf is so made, such salaries as are specified in the 2nd schedule of our Constitution. Other conditions of service like allowances, leaves, etc, are determined by whom?

**The Parliament**

Which Article says that every person appointed to be a judge of a High Court shall, before he enters upon his office - make and subscribe before the Governor of the state or some person appointed in that behalf by him, an oath or affirmation according to the form set out for the purpose in the 3rd schedule?  [SSC (10+2) 2011]

**Article-219**

**List of High Court Benches of India**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Territorial Establishment Jurisdiction</th>
<th>Seat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bombay</td>
<td>1862</td>
<td>Maharashtra, Goa, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu</td>
<td>Bombay (Benches at Nagpur, Panaji and Aurangabad)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcutta</td>
<td>1862</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>Calcutta (Circuit Bench of Blair)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madras</td>
<td>1862</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry</td>
<td>Madras</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allahabad</td>
<td>1866</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>Allahabad (Bench at Lucknow)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>1894</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>Bangalore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patna</td>
<td>1916</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>Patna (Bench at Ranchi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jammu-Kashmir</td>
<td>1928</td>
<td>Jammu-Kashmir</td>
<td>Srinagarand Jammu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guwahati</td>
<td>1943</td>
<td>Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>Guwahati (Benches at Kohima, Aizwal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orissa</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Orissa</td>
<td>Cuttack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>Jodhpur (Bench of Jaipur)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>1956</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>1956</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>Jabalpur (Bench of Gwalior and Indore)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>1958</td>
<td>Kerala and Lakshadweep</td>
<td>Emakutal</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>1960</td>
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<td>Ahmedabad</td>
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<td>Delhi</td>
<td>1966</td>
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<td>Delhi</td>
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<tr>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>1971</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>Shimla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punjab and Haryana</td>
<td>1975</td>
<td>Punjab, Haryana and Chandigarh</td>
<td>Chandigarh</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sikkim</td>
<td>1975</td>
<td>Sikkim</td>
<td>Gangtok</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>Ranchi</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>Bilaspur</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uttarakhand</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Uttarakhand</td>
<td>Nainital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manipur</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Manipur</td>
<td>ImpHAL</td>
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<tr>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td>Shillong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>Agartala</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 2009, the salary of the Chief Justice was increased from ? 30000 to ? 90000 per month and that of a judge from ? 26000 to ? 80000. They are also entitled to get a pension... after their retirement which is half of their last drawn salary. When the salaries of the judges can be reduced?

**During Financial Emergency [SSC (10+2) 2012]**

A person must be a citizen of India, he has for at least ten years held a judicial office in the territory of India or has for at least ten years been an advocate of a High Court or of two or more such courts in succession in order to be appointed as a judge of a High Court. What is the minimum age for the High Court Judges? **No Minimum Age**

The President can appoint a judge of a High Court...
as an acting Chief Justice of the High Court, when the office of Chief Justice of the High Court is vacant or when the Chief Justice of the High Court is temporarily absent or when the Chief Justice of the High Court is unable to perform the duties of his office. Which Article prescribes this?

**Article-223**

As per Article-215, every High Court shall be a court of record and shall have all the powers of such a court including the power its punish for contempt of itself. The High Courts are the principal civil courts of original jurisdiction in the state and can try ll offences including those punishable with death. The work of most High Courts consists of appeals from lower courts and writ petitions in terms of which Article?

**Article-226**

A High Court Judge may also resign or may be removed by the President, in the manner provided in Clause (4) of Article-124. Till now two unsuccessful attempts have been made to remove a judge. First time, it was against Justice V. Ramaswami in 1991 and second time against Justice Sumitra Sen in 2011. A judge may be writing under his hand addressed to whom, resign his office?

**The President**

High Courts also work as the guardian of FRs of the Indian Citizens. They have the power to interpret the Constitution, issue writs, perform supervisory roles, exercise control over subordinate courts. What else power they have?

**Judicial Review**

High Courts have original jurisdiction when disputes relating to the election of members of Parliament and state legislatures, at the time of enforcement of FRs of citizens, in revenue matters and matters related to admiralty, will, marriage, divorce, company laws and **Contempt of Court, etc**

As courts of appeal all High Court consider appeals in civil and criminal cases from the lower courts as well as on their own. But they have, no jurisdiction over tribunals established under the laws relating to the **Armed Forces**

The High Courts control and supervise the working of the courts subordinate of them and frame rules and regulations for the transaction of their business. Every High Court has the power of superintendence over all the courts and tribunals except those dealing with Armed Forces functioning within its territorial jurisdiction. Which article states that?

**Article-227**

The control over District Courts and courts subordinate thereto including the posting and promotion of and the grant of leave to, persons belonging to the judicial service of the state and holding any post inferior to the post of District Judge is vested with whom?

**High Court**

In a district, the district judge stands at the top of the judicial machinery. He enjoys the original and appellate jurisdiction in both civil and criminal matters. He is called **session judge**, when he deals with criminal matters, otherwise he is known as [SSC CGL 2013]

**District Judge**

The District Judge enjoys supervisory powers also, in matters of all the subordinate court below him in a district. He has the authority to award death sentences also but any such order is subject to the confirmation of the respective which court?

**High Court**

The expression District Judge includes Judge of a city Civil Court, ADJ, Joint District Judge, Assistant District Judge, Chief Judge of a Small Cause Court, Chief Presidency, Magistrate, Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sessions Judge, Additional Sessions Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge. Which Article states this?

**Article-236**

The 42nd Amendment had inserted the term **All India Judicial Services** in Article-312, which deals with all India service. The Amendment Act says that the All-India Judicial Service shall not include any post inferior to that of a District Judge. Any such service has not been created so far. Which commission recommended that all India judicial service should be constituted?

**Law Commission**

The main objective of the **National Legal Services Authority** is to provide free and competent legal services to the weaker sections of the society, on the basis of equal opportunity and issues guidelines for the state legal services authorities to implement the legal programmes and schemes

**Throughout the Country**

**Lok Adalat** is a system of alternative dispute resolution developed in India. Roughly it means people’s court. They are governed by Legal Services Authorities Act of 1987. The award of the Lok Adalat is binding upon all the parties. Lok Adalat are given the powers of which courts?

**Civil Courts**

The Lok Adalats have wide jurisdiction that means any matter falling within the jurisdiction of Civil, Criminal. Revenue Courts of tribunals are dealt by them. It accept the cases which could be settle by conciliation and compromise and pending in the regular courts within their jurisdiction. It is presided over by a sitting or retired judicial officer as the chairman and with two
other members usually a lawyer and

A Social Worker

Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) encompasses arrangement of means to resolve conflict without formal litigation. It seeks to reduce cost and delay and avoid the adversarial nature of litigation. ADR today falls into two broad categories one is court-driven options and another is

Community-driven Resolution

Court-driven options include mediationconciliation where a neutral third party assists disputants in reaching a mutually acceptable solution. If the parties fail to reach an agreement the case is referred to mediation. If the mediation fails to reach agreement, the case in referred to as

Arbitration

Arbitration is a form of private adjudication where a mutually acceptable third party hears arguments from either side in a dispute and renders a judgement. The judgement and award is confidential and binding. But in mediation the third party played how?

Assists in Negotiations

In community-driven resolution mechanism, disposal of cases are quick and the process is simple and carries no fees. They are statutory forms since the enactment of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987. Which cases are not can be taken to a Lok Adalat?

Criminal Cases

Lok Adalat follow their own procedure. They have the power of Civil Court in respect of summoning of evidence, examination of witnesses, requisitioning of public records, etc. No lawyers are involved in the process. The awards passed have to be complied within how many times?

Within a Month

The National Green Tribunal Act was enacted in consonance with the provision mentioned in Article-21 i.e. right to healthy environment constructed as a part of Right to Life. When it was enacted? [UPSC 2012]

2010

List of Law Commissions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Law Commission</th>
<th>Year Of Formation</th>
<th>Chairman</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First</td>
<td>1955-58</td>
<td>MC Setalvad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second</td>
<td>1958-61</td>
<td>Justice TV Venkatarama Aiyar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third</td>
<td>1961-64</td>
<td>Justice JL Kapur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth</td>
<td>1964-68</td>
<td>Justice JL Kapur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fifth</td>
<td>1968-71</td>
<td>KVK Sundaram, ICS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sixth</td>
<td>1971-74</td>
<td>Justice DR BP Cajendragadkar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seventh</td>
<td>1974-77</td>
<td>Justice DR BP Cajendragadkar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eighth</td>
<td>1977-79</td>
<td>Justice HR Khanna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ninth</td>
<td>1979-80</td>
<td>Justice PV Dixit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenth</td>
<td>1981-85</td>
<td>Justice KK Mathew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eleventh</td>
<td>1985-88</td>
<td>Justice DA Desai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twelfth</td>
<td>1988-91</td>
<td>Justice MP Thakkar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thirteenth</td>
<td>1991-94</td>
<td>Justice KN Singh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourteenth</td>
<td>1995-97</td>
<td>Justice K Jayachandra Reddy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fifteenth</td>
<td>1997-2000</td>
<td>Justice BP Jeevan Reddy</td>
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<td>Sixteenth</td>
<td>2000-01</td>
<td>Justice BP Jeevan Reddy</td>
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<td>Seventeenth</td>
<td>2003-06</td>
<td>Justice M Jagannatha Rao</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eighteenth</td>
<td>2006-09</td>
<td>Justice AR Lakshmanan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nineteenth</td>
<td>2009-12</td>
<td>Justice PV Reddy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twentieth</td>
<td>2012-15</td>
<td>Justice Ajit Prakash Shah</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Comptroller and Auditor-General (CAG) of India audits the accounts of not only the Central government but also those of the states. This office restricts the financial autonomy of the states. His appointment and removal is done by whom?

President Without Consulting the States

The Election Commission conducts elections not only to the central legislature but also to the state legislatures. The states have no say in the Constitution of this body. The position is same with regard to the removal of its members as well, then who constituted this body?

President

The Governor is empowered to reserve certain types of bills passed by the state legislature for the consideration of the President. The President can with hold his assent to such bills not only in the first instance but also in the second instance. What terminology is used for this power of President over state bills?

Absolute Veto

STATE GOVERNMENT

Part-VI of or Constitution deals with state government. State government includes State Executive, State Legislature and State Judiciary. The state executive consists of the governor, the Chief Minister, the State Council of Ministers and

The Advocate General of the State [SSC (10+2) 2012]

Article-153 provides that there shall be a governor for each state. Article-154(1) holds that the executive power of the state shall be vested in the governor and shall be exercised by him either directly or through officers subordinate to him in accordance with this Constitution. Which provision provides that one person can be appointed as the governor for two or more states?

7th Constitutional Amendment, 1956

The Governor is a nominee and act as an agent of the central government. As per Supreme Court, the governor is an independent constitutional office and is not under the control of or subordinate to the Central government. He has a dual role. Which article says that, no person shall be eligible for appointment as governor unless he is a citizen of India and has completed the age of 35 years?

Article-157 [SSC Constabale 2013]
INDIAN POLITY

The Governor must not be member of either house of Parliament or of a house of the legislature of any state specified in the first schedule and if a member of either house of Parliament or of a house of the legislature of any such state be appointed Governor, he shall have deemed to have vacated his seat in that house on the date on which he enters upon his office as Governor. Which Article lays down this condition?

Article-158

Article-156(1) states that the Governor holds office during the pleasure of the President. The Governor may, by writing under his hand addressed to the President, resign his office. The Governor holds office for a term of five years. He shall also continue to hold office, on the expiry of his term until when

His Successor Enters upon his Office

Article-1601 provides that the President shall make such provisions as he thinks fit for discharge of the functions of the Governor of a state in any contingency not provided for. The Governor has no security of term and no fixed term of office as he may be removed by whom at any time?

The President

Seats in Legislative Assembly/Council of States

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State/UT</th>
<th>Legislative Assembly</th>
<th>Legislative Council</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>294(+1)</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>60</td>
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<tr>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>75</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>40</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jammu-Kashmir</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>36</td>
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<td>Jharkhand</td>
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<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>75</td>
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<td>Kerala</td>
<td>140(+1)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>230(+1)</td>
<td>—</td>
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<td>Manipur</td>
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<td>Meghalaya</td>
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<td>Mizoram</td>
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<td>Nagaland</td>
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<td>Odisha</td>
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<td>Puducherry</td>
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<td>Rajasthan</td>
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<td>Sikkim</td>
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<td>Tripura</td>
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<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
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<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>295</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Governor of a state is not be answerable to any court for the exercise and performance of the powers and duties of his office or for any act done or purporting to be done by him in the exercise and performance of those powers and duties. No criminal proceedings what, so ever shall be instituted or continued against him in the court during

His Term of Office

A politician from the culling party of the Centre should not be made the Governor of state run by another party or a coalition of parties. Article-155 of the Constitution should be suitably amended to ensure effective consultation with the Chief Minister of a state while appointing a Governor in that state. It was recommendation of which Commission?

Sarkaria Commission [NDM/NA-I 2010]

The Governor should be a man of some eminence in some field. He should not belong to the state, where he has to serve as the governor and be a detached figure with little record of participation in the local politics of the state. Who should also be consulted while making this appointment though this consultation should be confidential, informal and not a matter of constitutional obligations?

Vice-President of India and Speaker of Lok Sabha

The Governor appoints the Chief Minister of a state. He/She also appoints the Advocate General and the Chairman and members of the State Public Service Commission. Who consults the Governor in the appointment of judges of the High Court?

The President

The Governor is the chief executive head of the state. He is the nominal executive head like the President. He may exercise this power either directly or through officers subordinate to him. The executive power extends to matters with respect to which the legislature of the state has power to make laws under Article-162. Which Article states that all executive action of the government of the state is expressed to be taken in the name of the Governor?

Article-166(1)

The Governor summons the sessions of both houses of the state legislature and prorogue them. He inaugurates the state legislature by addressing it after the assembly elections and also at the beginning of the first session every year. When a Bill that the state legislature has passed can become a law?

Only After the Governor Gives Assent

The Governor can return a Bill to the state legislature, if it is not a Money Bill, for reconsideration. However, if the state legislature sends it back to the governor for the second time, the governor must assent to it.
The governor has the power to reserve certain bills for the President under which Article? [CDS-112011]

**Article-200**

When the state legislature is not in session and the governor considers it necessary to have a law, then the governor can promulgate ordinances as per Article-213. These ordinances are submitted to the state legislature at its next session. They remain valid for how many weeks from the date, the state legislature is reconvened unless approved by it earlier?

**No More Than Six Weeks [SSC MTS 2013]**

Under Article-171(1) (e) and (s), the governor may nominate to the legislative council of the state. One sixth members from among persons having special knowledge or practical experience in respect of literature, science, art, co-operative movement and social service. Governor may also nominate to the legislative assembly a person from the Anglo-Indian community if he feels the community needs representation and is not adequately represented in the Assembly under which Article?

**Article-333**

Article-164 (1) holds that the Chief Minister shall be appointed by the governor. He must be a citizen of India and possesses such qualifications, as are required for becoming a member of the Legislative Assembly. When he is not a member of either house of legislature he will name to become a member within how many months?

**Six Months [SSC (10+2) 2011]**

According to Article-161, the Governor of a state shall have the power to grant pardons, reprieves, remissions of punishment or to suspend, remit or commute the sentence of any person convicted of any office against any law relating to a matter to which the executive power of the state extends. In some cases, the Governor has certain special responsibilities to discharge according to the directions issued by President but whom he has to consult to act finally on his discretion? [SSC (10+2) 2011]

**Chief Minister and Council of Ministers**

The salary and allowances of the Chief Minister are determined by the state legislature from time-to-time. The term of the Chief Minister is not fixed and he holds office during the pleasure of the governor. But the Governor cannot dismiss him as long as he holds office during the pleasure of the governor.

**Enjoys the Majority Support in Legislative Assembly**

Chief Minister is the working head of the state government and as such, he advises the Governor in matters relating to the selection of his ministers, change in their portfolios and their removal from his government. He communicates to governor all decisions of his Council of Ministers relating to the administration of the state of affairs and proposals of legislation under which Article?

**Article-167**

Though in theory, all appointments are made by the governor, yet in practice power of patronage vests with the Chief Minister. He advise a minister to tender his resignation or he may advise the governor to dismiss a Minister in case he differs from the policy of the Cabinet. He places a matter for the consideration of whom, where the Governor requires him to have the decision of the government?

**His Council of Ministers**

He is consulted about the appointment of judges of the state High Court. No posting and transfer can take place in the state without his approval. He is consulted in the appointment of state advocate general and the members of States Public Service Commission.

The rest includes one-twelfth share, who have been for at least three years engaged in teaching in such educational institutions within the state, not lower in standard than that of a secondary school, as may be prescribed by or under any law made by Parliament. One-third shall be elected by the members of the Legislative Assembly of the state from amongst persons who are not members of the assembly. The remainder shall be nominated by whom?

**The Governor**

Constitution provides bicameral legislature for Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Arunachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir has bicameral legislature, but under its own Constitution. Which articles in Part-VI of the Constitution deal with the organisation, composition, duration, officers, procedures, privileges, powers, etc, pf the state legislature? [SSC (10+2) 2011]

**Article-168 to 212**

The members of a Legislative Council are elected in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of a single transferable vote. The Council is constituted as provided in clause(3) of which Article?

**Article-171**

Total number of members of the legislative council of a state, includes one-third consisting members of municipalities, district boards and such other local authorities in the state as Parliament may by law specify. Persons residing in the state, who have been for at least three years graduates from any university in the territory of India or have been for at least three years in possession of qualifications prescribed by or under any law made by Parliament or equivalent to that of a graduate of any such university, What is the share?

**One-Twelfth**

For more visit, www.studyiq.com
According to Article-169(2), a law enacted by the Parliament under Article-169(1) shall not be deemed to be an amendment of the Constitution for the purpose of Article-368. Special majority is a majority of the total membership of the assembly and a majority of not less than how much of the members of the Assembly present and voting?

Two-Third

The position of the Legislative Council in a state is similar to that of the Rajya Sabha at the Union level. The maximum strength of the council is fixed at one-third of the total strength of the assembly. What is the minimum strength?

40 (Fixed)

Article-170(1) holds that the legislative assembly of each state shall consist of not more than 500 and not less than 60 members chosen by direct election from territorial constituencies in the state. However, in case Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Goa, the minimum number is fixed at 30 and in case of Mizoram it is 40, and in case of Nagaland it is 46.

After each Census, a re-adjustment is to be made in the total number of seats in the Assembly of each state and the division of each state into territorial constituencies. Accordingly, Parliament has enacted the Delimitation Commission Acts in 1952, 1962, 1972 and in 2002.

According to Article-173, a person shall be qualified to be chosen to fill a seat in the legislature of a state if he is a citizen of India and makes and subscribes before some person authorised in that behalf by the EC an oath or affirmation according to the form set-out for the purpose. It is mentioned in which schedule?

Third Schedule

A member may resign his seat by writing to the Chairman of the Legislative Council or Speaker of Legislative Assembly, as the case may be. The seat falls vacant when the resignation is accepted. A house of the state legislature can declare the seat of a member vacant if he absents himself from all its meeting for a period of sixty days without its permission as per which Article?

Article-1920(4)

A person for the seat possesses such other qualifications as may be prescribed in that behalf by or under any law made by Parliament. In the case of a seat in the legislative assembly he must be not less than 25 years of age and in the case of a seat in the Legislative Council, not less than 30 Years of Age

Unless a member taxes the oath, he cannot vote and participate in the proceedings of the house and does not become eligible to the privileges and immunities of the state legislature. Which Article deals with session of the state legislature, prorogation and dissolution?

Article-174

Article-190 deals with vacation of seats. No person shall be a member of both houses of the legislature of a state and provision shall be made by the legislature of the state by law for the vacation by a person, who is chosen a member of both houses of his seat in one house or the other. Which Article states this?

Article-190(1)

The Speaker is elected by the assembly itself from amongst its members and remains in office during the life of the assembly. However, he may vacate his office by resigning by writing to the deputy speaker or be removed by a resolution passed by a majority of all the then members of the assembly or he ceases to be a member of the assembly. Such a resolution can be moved only after giving how many days prior notice? [NDA/NA-I2012]

Fourteen Days

The Chairman is elected by the Council itself from amongst its members. He may vacate his office by resigning by writing to the Deputy Chairman or he ceases to be a member of the Council. His power and functions are comparable to whom though there is some exceptions?

Speaker of the Assembly

The Deputy Chairman also elected by the Council itself from amongst its members. The deputy chairman performs the duties of the Chairman’s office when it is vacant. Who acts as the Chairman, when the Chairman is absent from the sitting of the Council?

Deputy Chairman

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

The idea of Panchayati Raj forms a basic tenet of the Gandhian philosophy that envisions village councils as the units of self governance. Being the units of local governance, Panchayats have various administrative and judicial functions. Municipalities are the urban counterpart of Panchayats. Local self government was given constitutional status through which amendments? [CDS-12011]

73rd and 74th

Traditionally, Panchayats have been headed by five elderly wise men, whose acumen in administration served a useful purpose in local administration. The Panchayats earned legitimacy not only by the consent and approval of the village or form residents, but also the Central political power reigrring the entire territory. Which Article states about the Panchayats?

Article-243 [SSC MTS 2010]

Decentralised planing involves preparation and execution of social and economic developmental plans at the grass out levels. It involves ordinary residents who may not be experts but nevertheless are conscious of
p) 1957

Panchayats to have powers to or is a body consisting of persons regis-

1985

1978

ABLE 2013

1986

consti-

District to be a viable administrative

Chief Development Officer

Committees to Study Panchayat System

Name           Established  Recommendation

Balwantrai 1957

Establish local bodies devolve power Mehta and authority, basic unit of decentralised government to be Block/Samiti. Conceptualised PRIs as 3-tier system.

K. Santhana 1963

Panchayats to have powers to levy tax on land revenue etc, Panchayati Raj Finance Corporation to be set-up.

Ashok Mehta 1978

District to be a viable administrative unit for planning, PRIs as two-tier system with Mandal Panchayat and Zila Parishad.

GVK Rao 1985

PRIs to be activated and supported,

Block Development Office (BDO) to be central to rural development. Local self-governments to be constitutionally recognised, non-involvement of political parties.

Panchayati Raj Act defines Panchayat as an institution of local self government for rural areas, village as specified by the Governor through a public notification to be a village for this purpose and includes a group of villages so specified. But a state having population not more than 20 lakh may not constitute Panchayats at what level?

Intermediate Level

Gram Sabha is a body consisting of persons registered in the electoral rolls of the village comprised within the area of the Panchayat at the village level. It is a village assembly consisting of all the registered voters in the area of a Panchayat. Who determines its powers and functions at the village level? [SSC (Stenographer) 2011]

State Legislature

Ministry of Panchayati Raj had moved a Bill for Amendment to Article-243(D) of the Constitution for enhancing reservation for women in Panchayats at all tiers from one-third to at least 50%. This provision will apply to the total number of seats filled by direct election office of chairpersons and seats and offices of chairperson reserved for

Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes

Article-243E provided for a five year term to Panchayat at every level. However, it can be dissolved before the completion of its term. Fresh elections to constitute a panchayat shall be completed before the expiry of its term and in case of dissolution, before the expiry of a period of how many months from the date of its inception?

Six Months  [CDS-12011]

A person shall be disqualified for being chosen as or for being a member of the Panchayat, if he is under any law for the state concerned and under any law made by the state legislature. No person shall be disqualified on the grunds that he is less than 25 years of age if he had authorised the age of

21 Years

The State legislature endow certain for the evolution of powers and responsibilities upon Panchayats at the appropriate level with respect to preparations of plans for economic development and social justice. The implementation of schemes as may be entrusted to them. Including those in relation to 29 matters listed in

11th Schedule

The Governor of a State shall, after every five years constitute a finance commission to review the financial position of Panchayats. State Finance Commission shall make the recommendations regarding the
principles, which should govern the distribution between the states and the Panchayats of the net proceeds of taxes, duties, tolls and fees levied by the State. Which article states this?

**Article-243 I**

The State legislature may provide for the composition of the commission, the required qualifications of its members and the manner of their selection. The Governor shall place the recommendation of the State Finance Commission along with the action takes report before the State legislature, Who suggest the measures needed to augment the consolidated fund of state of supplement the resources of the Panchayats in the states?

**Central Finance Commission**

The superintendence, direction and control of the preparation of electoral rolls and the conduct of all elections to the Panchayats shall be vested in the state Election commission. It consists of a state Election Commission who is to be appointed by the Governor. His conditions of service and tenure of office shall be determined by whom?

**The Governor**

The State legislature may make provision with respect to the maintenance of the accounts by the Panchayats and the auditing of such accounts. The State government are under the constitutional obligation to adopt the New Panchayati Raj system. Neither the formation of the Panchayats nor the holding of elections at regular intervals depends on the will of the

**State Government**

Election Commissioner shall not be removed from the office except in the manner and on the grounds prescribed for the removal of a judge of the state High Court. His conditions of service shall not be varied to his disadvantage after his appointment. Which Article deals with State Election Commission?

**Article-243 K**

PESA Act, 1996 stands for Panchayats Extension to the Scheduled Areas Act, 1996. In this Act Scheduled areas means the scheduled areas as referred to in clause (1) of the Article-244 of the Constitution. According to this Act, under part-IX of the Constitution, who will be consulted before making the acquisition of land in scheduled areas for development projects?

**Gram Sabha**

According to Article-243R, all the seats in a municipality shall be filled by persons chosen by direct election from territorial constituencies in, the municipal area and for this purpose each municipal area shall be divided into territorial constituencies to be known as Wards

The legislature of a State may, by law provide for the representation in a municipality of persons having special knowledge or experience in municipal administration. The members of the council of states and the members of the legislative council of the state registered as electors within the municipal area. The chairpersons of the committees comes under clause (5) of which Article?

**Article-243(S)**

The recommendation of Gram Sabha shall be made mandatory to grant of prospecting license or mining lease for minor minerals in the scheduled areas. Who has the power in the scheduled areas to regulate, sole and consumption of intoxicant, ownership of minor forest produce.

**Power of Panchayat**

74th Constitutional Amendment Act added the 12th schedule to the Constitution. It contains 18 functional items of the municipalities and deals with Article-243. The Act brought them under the purview of justifiable part of the Constitution. When it came into force?

**January 1, 1993**

According to Article-243 Q, there shall be constituted in every state a Nagar Panchayat for a transitional area, that is to say an area in transition from a rural area to an urban area. A Municipal Council for a smaller urban area. What is the for a larger urban area, in accordance with the provisions of

**Municipal Corporation**

Under Article-243 W, subject to the provisions of the Constitution the legislature of a state may, by law, endow the municipalities with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as institutions of self government and such law may contain provisions for the

**Devolution of Powers**

Article-243 reads, the legislature of a state may by law assign to municipality such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as institutions of self government and such law may contain provisions for the

**State Finance Commission**

The legislature of state may by law assign to municipality such taxes duties, tolls and fees levied and collected by the State government for such purposes and subject to such conditions and limits. It provides for making such grants-in-aid to the municipalities from the

**Consolidated Fund of the State**

According to Article-2438, there shall be constituted wards committees, consisting of one or more wards. Within the territorial area of a municipality hav-
INDIAN POLITY

ing a population of 3 lakh or more. A member of municipal committee representing a ward within the territorial area of the wards committee shall be

A Member of that Committee

Any land area earmarked by legal provision for future development is notified area committee. It is set-up by government notification and not a legislation. All its members and chairman are appointed by the State government and not elected. It is a potential area for fast development. What is not feasible here?

The Municipality

There shall be constituted in every metropolitan area a metropolitan planning committee to prepare a draft development plan for the metropolitan as a whole. The legislature of a state make provision by law for this committee. Which Article states this?

(Article-243 ZE)

The validity of any law relating to the delimitation of constituencies or the allotment of seats to such constituencies, made or purporting to be made under Article-2432A shall not be called in question except by an election position presented to such authority and in such a manner as is provided for by or under any law made by the

Legislature of a State

The chairperson of every District Planning Committee shall forward the developmental plan, as recommended by such committee to the government of the state. Name another committee whose chairperson shall forward the developmental plan?

Metropolitan Planning Committee

Town Area Committee is set-up by an act of state legislature and can have both elected and nominated members. It is quasi-municipality with number limited of municipal functions. Give some example.

Street Lightning, Sanitation

CENTRE-STATE RELATIONS

he State and Centre relations in our country may be defined under three heads. They are—Legislative relations, Administrative relations and Financial relations. What is the term used in respect to centre’s control of the state in planning process?

Municipal Relations

Legislative powers in the Indian Constitution is contained in Chapter-XI in Part-XL It comprises 11 Articles ranging from 245-255. Article-245 (1) provides that subject to the provisions of this Constitution, Parliament may make laws for the whole or any part of the territory of India and the legislator of a state may make laws for which part?

Whole or Any Part of the State

Parliament’s legislation over state subjects under certain circumstances includes during national Emergency. Rajya Sabha’s authorisation, two or more states make a request, during president rule and

Implementation of International Treaties

As per Article-200, the Governor can reserve certain type of bills passed by state legislature for the consideration of the President. Also as per Article-304, the bills imposing restriction on the freedom of trade and Commerce can be introduced in the state legislature only with the prior sanction of the President. The President may direct the states to reserve money and Finance Bill passed by state legislature for his consideration during which emergency provision?

Financial Emergency

Matters that do not figure in State list, Union list and Con-current list are the residuary items and are

State making laws for which part?

Part of the territory of India and the legislator of a state may make laws for which part?

Whole or Any Part of the State

For more visit, www.studyiq.com
Public Service Commission are done by the Governor but they can be only removed by

The President

Articles 268 to 293 in Part-XII deal with the financial relations. Taxes on sale purchase of goods and taxes on the consignment of goods and shall be levied and collected by the government of India, but shall be assigned and shall be deemed to have been assigned to the states in the manner provided in clause (2). From when it is assigned?

First Day of April, 1996

A Commission on Centre-State relations was set up by the government of India in April, 2007. One of the recommendations was it recommended higher central transfers to backward states to enable them to improve their physical and human infrastructure. What is the name of this Commission?

MM Punchii Commission

Sarkaria Commission recommended for establishing a permanent Inter-State Council as an independent national forum for consultations with a mandate well defined in accordance with Article 263 of the Constitution of India. In pursuance to this, President has set up an inter-state council in 1990 during which government?

VP Singh Government

Central government under entry 42 and Union list to enacted a legislation for the Development and Regulation of Inter-State Trade and Commerce of agricultural produce. The Agriculture Ministry has drafted a legislation titled. The agricultural produce Inter-State trade and Commerce Bill which seeks to integrate the domestic markets for farm produce into a single national market. When it was drafted?

2012

Article 312 makes provision for the establishment of All India Services. The member of the All India services are recruited by the UPSC and their service conditions are regulated by the Department of Personal and Training. Their ultimate control rests with

Union Government

Article-262 empowers the Parliament to make laws for the adjudication of inter-state water disputes. It also permits the parliament to exclude inter-state water dispute being refereed to Supreme Court. Subsequently, Parliament enacted Inter-State Disputes Act, 1956. which Act to deal with Inter-State water Disputes?

River Boards Act, (1956)

Zonal Councils were set up in 1956 as provided in the State Reorganisation Act, 1956. This Act divides the country into five zones j.e., Northern, Central, Eastern, Western and Southern and provided a zonal council for each zone. Apart from this, there is another council named as North-Eastern Council. When it was set up?

1972

State of Emergency

Article-352 to 360 of Part-XVIII of our Constitution deal with the emergency provisions. There are three types of emergencies like Article 352 deals with National Emergency, Article 356 deals with State Emergency and Article 360 deals with Financial Emergency

Financial Emergency  [SSC (10+2) 2013]

When State Emergency is in operation then Parliament can Centre powers on the President to make laws for the state. Any proclamation of Emergency Under Article 356 must be laid before each house of Parliament within two months of its proclamation. If it is approved it remains in operation for six months forming the date of the issue of the proclamation. It can further be prolonged by the Parliament for another

Period of Six Months

National Emergency has been imposed three times. First time is between October 26, 1962, to January 10, 1965 during the Indo-China war. Second time is between December 3, 1971 to 1977 originally proclaimed during the Indo-Pakistan war. The third one is between

June 26, 1975 to July 21, 1977

Financial emergency remains in force till it is revoked by the President but it must be approved by the Parliament within two months of its proclamation. How many times, financial emergency had been proclaimed till date in India?

No Proclamation Till Date

When the ruling party loses it majority, the head of the state can invite the opposition party to form the government. So an alternative government can be formed without fresh elections. That’s why, the leader of the opposition is the after native Prime Minister. Who said this?

Dr. Jennings

The Constitution provides for a bicameral legislature consisting of an upper house and a lower house. The upper house represents the states of Indian Federation, while the lower house represents the people of India. Who is required to maintain the federal equilibrium by protecting the interests of the states against the undue interference of the Centre?

Rajya Sabha

UNION TERRITORIES AND SPECIAL AREAS

In original Constitution, the whole territory of India was divided in four parts. Part A and Part B had nine states in each. Part C had ten states, Part D contained only 1 territory i.e., Andaman and Nicobar. Which constitutional amendment abolished this classification?

7th Constitutional Amendment 1956
INDIAN POLITY

Union Territories (UTs) are directly controlled by Union government and are administered by the President through an administrator appointed by him/her. The reasons, for giving them constitutional status, are for safeguarding the rights of indigenous cultures of that region, averting political turmoil related to matters of administration etc., which articles in part-VIII of the Constitution deal with the UTs?

Articles-239 to 241

Parliament can make laws on any subject of the three lists. This power of Parliament is extended even to the NCT of Delhi and Puducherry which have their own legislative assembly. Who can establish a high court for a UT or put it under the jurisdiction of High Court of adjacent state?

The Parliament

Calcutta High Court jurisdiction over Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar, the Bombay High Court has got jurisdiction over Dadra and Nager Haveli and Dam and Div. Chandigarh is under jurisdiction of Punjab and Haryana High Court, Puducherry is under Madras High Court. Lakshadweep comes under the jurisdiction of Kerala High Court.

69th Amendment Act, 1991 declared the UT of Delhi to be formally known as the national capital territory of Delhi. Members of the legislative assembly are directly elected from territorial constituencies in the NCT. The legislative assembly has abolished in 1956, after which direct control was implemented until it was re-established in 1993.

Subject to the provisions of 5th schedule, the executive power of state extends to the scheduled areas therein. The governor of each state having scheduled areas is required annually, or whenever so required by the President to make a report to the President regarding the administration of the scheduled areas in that state and the executive power of the union extends to the giving of directions to whom as to the administration of those areas?

The State

The National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) was established by amending Article-338 and inserting a new Article-338 A in the Constitution through the Constitutional 89th Amendment Act, 2003. But this Commission was replaced by two separate commissions namely the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and ............. It effected from February 19, 2004.

National Commission for Scheduled Tribes

Duty of the Tribal Advisory Council is to advise on matters pertaining to the welfare and advancement of the scheduled tribes in the state as may be referred to them by the Governor. Provision for tribal areas of Asom, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram has been made in which schedule?

Sixth Schedule

There is a provision of Tribal Advisory Council in the 5th schedule, it is to be established in each state having scheduled areas therein, and if the President so directs, also in any state having scheduled tribes but not scheduled areas. The council consists of not more than 20 members of whom how much shall be the representatives of the scheduled tribes in the legislative assembly of the state?

Three-Fourth

The report of every such commission with the recommendations of the governor with respect to shall be laid before the legislature of the state by the Minister concerned. Along with it explanatory memorandum regarding the action proposed to be taken thereon by which government is submitted?

The State Government

The National Human Rights Commission is a statutory body established in 1993 under the protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 enacted by the Parliament. A chairperson who has been a chief justice of the Supreme Court, a Judge of the Supreme Court, Chairperson of the National Commission for Minorities, SGs and STs and Chairperson of National Commission for Women District Council for an autonomous district in respect of all areas within the district except those which are under the authority of regional councils, within the district shall have . the power to make laws with respect to allotment occupation or use, or the setting apart, of land, other than any land which is a reserved forest for the purposes of agriculture or grazing for residential or the’r non-agricultural purposes. Give another example.

Regarding Social Customs etc.

List of States and their Scheduled Areas

(5th Schedule)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Scheduled Areas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Andhra</td>
<td>Vishakhapatnam, East Codavari, West Codavari, Adilabad, Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Methboobnagar, Prakasam (only some mandals are Scheduled Mandals)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>Dunga, Godda, Deygarh, Sahabgunj, Pakur, Ranchi, Singhbhumi (East and West), Gumla, Simdega, Lohardaga, Pajaman, Garwa (some districts are only partly tribal bolcks)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chattisgarh</td>
<td>Sarhbuja, Bastar, Raigad, Raipur, Rajnandguon, Durg, Bilaspur, Sehodol, Chhindwada, Kanker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>Lahaul and Spiti districts, Kinnaur, Pangi tehsil and Bharmour sub- tehsil in Chamba district</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>jhabua, Mandal, Dhar, Khargone, East Nimar (Khandwa), Sailana tehsil in Ratlam district,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INDIAN POLITY

**Gujarat**
Betul, Seoni, Balaghat, Morena

**Maharashtra**
Surat, Bhaerauk, Dangs, Valsad, Panchmahl, Sadodera, Sabarkanta, (part of these district only)

**Odisha**
Thane, Nasik, Dhole, Ahmednagar, Pune, Nanded, Amravati, Yavatmal, Gadchiroli, Chandrapur
(parts of these districts only)

**Rajasthan**
Mayurbhanj, Sundargarh Koraput (fully Scheduled area in these three districts), Raiguda, Keonjhar, Sambalpur, Boudh, Kalahandi, Bolangir, Balasore (parts of these districts only)

Banswara, Dungarpur (fully tribal districts), Udaipur, Chittaurgarh, Siroi (partly Tribal Areas).

The sixth schedule of our Constitution contains special provisions for the administration of tribal areas in the NE states. This schedule makes the provision of autonomous districts and autonomous regions. If there are different STs in an autonomous district the Governor may by public notification, divide the area or areas inhabited by them into autonomous regions. Which states does this provision cover?

**Asom, Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram**

The Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) was set-up by the government in February, 1964 on the recommendations of the Committee on prevention of corruption, headed by K. Santhanam, to advise and guide Central government agencies in the field of vigilance. Who appoint the Central Vigilance Commissioner?

**President**

Delimitation Commission is headed by the chairman, who is a sitting or former Judge of the Supreme Court. Chief Election Commissioner or an Election Commissioner is the -ex-officio member. The chairperson is appointed by the Centre. Who choose the associate members?

**Speaker of Lok Sabha and Legislative Assembly**

Law Commission of India is a non-statutory body constituted by the government of India from time-to-time. The Commission was originally constituted in 1955 and is reconstituted every three years. The tenure of the 19th Law Commission ended on August 12, 2012. The 20th Commission was approved for a period of three years from September 3, 2012 to July 31, 2015 by Union Cabinet.

**Finance Commission**

The Finance Commission is constituted by the President under Article-280 of the Constitution as a quasi-judicial body. It is setup every 5th year, to recommend on distribution of tax revenues between the Union and the States amongst the states themselves. It consists of a chairman. How many other members to be appointed?

**Four**

This constitutional body which conducts examinations for the appointment to the various civil services of the Union. The Indian Constitution in its part-14 from Article-315 to 323 provides for a Service Commission and State Public Service Commission. The Commission consists of a Chairman and the members. What is it?

**Union Public Service Commission (UPSC)**

**Election Commission** of India, a constitutional body, which was established in accordance with Constitution on January 25, 1950. Originally, the commission had only a Chief Election Commissioner. For the first time, 2 additional commissioners were appointed on October 16, 1989 but they had a very short tenure till January 1, 1990. Later on, when 2 additional election commissioners were adopted on October 1, 1993.

The Constitution under Article-76 provides for the office of Attorney General. He is the highest law officer of the country. The Attorney General is appointed by the President and he holds office during the pleasure of the President. Can he quit his office by submitting his resignation to whom?

**President**

There are two more law officers namely Solicitor General and Additional Solicitor General of the government of India. They provide assistance to the Attorney General in the fulfillment of his official responsibilities. What is the nature of that post unlike Attorney General?

**Statutory Post**

Part-XVII of our Constitution deals with official languages. Chapter-1 deals with language of the Union, Chapter-11 with regional languages, Chapter-11 with language of the Supreme Court, High Court and Chapter-IV deals with Special Directives.

**The National Commission for Women** is a statutory body for women established in 1992 by government of India as per provisions made in National Commission for Women Act, 1990. It consists of a chairperson and other five members. Who will be nominated by Central government to this Commission?

**Member Secretary**

The office of the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India is a constitutional office provided under Article-148. He is considered to be the guardian of public purse. He has the authority to audit all expenditures from and the receipts into the Consolidated Fund of India and the states. How the accountability of the executive is secured?

**Through Audit Reports of the CAG**

Right to information is not explicitly mentioned in any of 3 lists in the 7th Schedule-(246) of the Constitution. It falls in the residuary powers category and so belongs to the Union government, RTI Act was passed in 2005. To which part of India it is applied?
**Extend to Whole of India Except Jammu-Kashmir**

Right to Information Act-2005 makes the provision for the establishment of Central Information Commission. It shall consist of Chief Election Commissioner but not exceeding 10, as may be deemed necessary. The Act says that CIC shall function as an autonomous body exercising the powers conferred on and perform the functions assigned to it. Who appointed the CIC?

**The President**

The National Development Council (NDC) was established in August, 1952 by an executive resolution of the government of India on the recommendation of the First Five Year Plan. It is neither a constitutional body nor a statutory body. Council comprises Prime Minister, Union Cabinet Ministers, Chief Ministers of all states, representatives of the UTs and the members of the commissions. Who acts as the secretary of the NDC?

**The Secretary of the Planning Commission**

The Planning Commission was set-up by a resolution of the government of India in March, 1950. It consist of three ‘organs namely technical division, house keeping branches and programme advisors. Who was the first Chairman of the Planning Commission?

**Jawaharlal Nehru**

A tribunal is a generic term for any person or institution acting judicially. In India, original Constitution did not contain any provision related to tribunals. The 42nd Amendment Act, 1976, added a new part-XIV A title tribunals and consists of two articles namely Article-323A and 323B. There articles deals with **Administrative Tribunals and Tribunal for Others**

**Languages Under Eighth Schedule**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assamese</th>
<th>Bengali</th>
<th>Bodo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dogri</td>
<td>Gujarati</td>
<td>Hindi</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kannada</td>
<td>Kashmiri</td>
<td>Konkani</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maithili</td>
<td>Malayalam</td>
<td>Manipuri</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marathi</td>
<td>Nepali</td>
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<tr>
<td>Punjabi</td>
<td>Sanskrit</td>
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<tr>
<td>Telugu</td>
<td>Tamil</td>
<td>Urdu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Amendments**

The 8th Schedule to the Indian Constitution contains a list of 22th scheduled languages. In the 92nd Amendment on January 7, 2004. Bodo, Dogri, Maithili and Santhali has been added, English is not one of them. So what is it?

**Lingu-Franca**

Under the 14th Amendment to the United States Constitution, all persons born or naturalised in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they are deemed to reside. It is dual citizenship. It is a feature of which kind of government?

**Federal**

Article-326 deals with the age of rating rights. By sixty-first amendment, it reduced the age from 21 to 18. It affected since which date?

**March 28, 1989**

Article-355 puts the duty of protecting every state against external aggression and internal disturbance of the Union. The 38th Amendment Act of 1975 made President’s satisfaction a final ground for imposition of President’s rule and restrict the Court’s from judicial review. But this provision was deleted by which Amendment Act?

**44th Amendment Act**

Clause (1A) of Article-164 has done away with jumbo-size ministries. It provides that the size of the Council of Ministers in the state shall not exceed 15% of the assembly’s total strength, but not less than 12 members. Which amendment has inserted this clause (1A) along with clause (1B)?

**91st Amendment Act, 2003**

**IMPORTANT CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS**

First Amendment, 1951 Added Ninth Schedule.

Seventh Amendment, 1956 Necessitated on account of reorganisation of States on a linguistic basis.

Twelfth Amendment, 1962 Incorporated Goa, Daman and Diu as a Union Territory.

Thirteenth Amendment, 1962 Created Nagaland as a State. Fourteenth Amendment, 1963 Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe, and Yanam, the former French territories were included in the schedule as UT of Pondicherry.

Fifteenth Amendment, 1963 Age of retirement of the Judges of High Court has been extended from 60 to 65 years.

Eighteenth Amendment, 1966 Reorganised Punjab into Punjab, Haryana and UT of Chandigarh.

Twenty Second Amendment, 1969 Created a sub-state of Meghalaya within Assam.

Twenty Sixth Amendment, 1971 Abolished the titles and special privileges of former rulers of princely states.

Twenty Seventh Amendment, 1971 Established Manipur and Tripura as States and Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh as UTs.

Thirty First Amendment, 1973 Increased the elective strength of Lok Sabha from 525 to 545. The upper limit of Representatives of States went up from 500 to 525.

Thirty Sixth Amendment, 1975 Made Sikkim a State. Thirty Eighth Amendment, 1975 Clari-
fied that declaration of emergency by the President and promulgation of ordinance by the President or Governor cannot be challenged in any court on any ground.

Forty Third Constitutional Amendment Act, 1977  The 43rd Amendment omitted’ many articles inserted by 42nd Amendment. It restored the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and the High Courts, which had been curtailed under the 42nd Amendment.

Forty Fourth Amendment 1978  The Right to Property was deleted from Part III. Article 352 was amended to provide ‘Armed Rebellion’ as one of the circumstances for declaration of emergency. Fifty Third Amendment, 1986  Mizoram was made a state.

Fifty Sixth Amendment, 1987  Hindi version of the Constitution of India was accepted for all purposes. The UT of Goa, Daman and Diu was divided and Goa was made a State. Daman and Diu remained as a UT.

Seventy Third Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992  The institution of Panchayati Raj receive constitutional guarantee, status and legitimacy. XIth Schedule was added to deal with it. It also inserted Part IX, containing Articles, 243, 243 A to 243 0.

Seventy Fourth Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992  Provided for constitutional status to municipalities, by inserting Part IX-A and the XIth Schedule.


Ninety First Amendment, 2003  Amended the Anti-Defection Law and also made a provision that the number of ministers in the Centre and State government, cannot be more than 15% of the strength of Lok Sabha and the respective Vidhan Sabha.

Ninety Third Amendment, 2005  To reserve seats for socially and educationally backward classes, besides the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, in private unaided institutions other than those run by minorities.

Ninety Fourth Amendment, 2006  The changes pertained to provision of a separate Minister of Tribal Affairs for these states. This amendment stipulated that in Article 164 of the Constitution, in Clause (1), in the provision, for the word ‘Bihar’, the words ‘Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand’ shall be substituted.

Ninety Fifth Amendment, 2009  Extends the reservation of seats for SC/STs in the Lok Sabha for another 10 years. In Article 334 of the Constitution, for the words ‘sixty years’, the , words ‘seventy years’ was substituted.

Ninety Sixth Amendment, 2011  Amendment of 8th Schedule, it replaces ‘Orissa’ with ‘Odisha’.

Ninety Seventh Amendment, 2011  Amendment of Article 19(1)(i), Insertion of Article 43B, Insertion of Part IXB. This amendment gives constitutional status to cooperatives. Ninety Eighth Amendment, 2013 Amendment of Article-371 J, to empower the Governor of Karnataka to take steps to develop the Hyderabad-Karnataka region.