



An Initiative by **अमरउजाला**

# INDIAN POLITY BY- SUJEET BAJPAI SIR



# Question No: 1

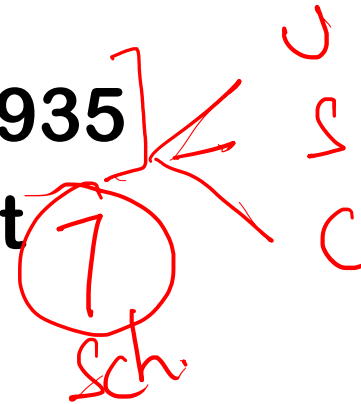
Article 1 of Indian Constitution defines **India** as

- (a) Federal State
- (b) Unitary State
- (c) Union of State
- (d) Quasi-Federal State

# Question No: 2

The pattern of **Centre-State** relations in India can be traced back to

- (a) The U.S. Constitution
- (b) The Government of India Act, 1935
- (c) Motilal Nehru Committee Report
- (d) Ambedkar's vision



# Question No: 3

The person appointed by two parties to settle a dispute is known as:

- (a) Judge
- (b) Arbitrator
- (c) Solicitor
- (d) Conciliator

नैतिक

# Question No: 4

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Right to travel is a fundamental right under

- (a) ~~Article~~ 19 of the Constitution ]
- (b) Article 21 of the Constitution
- (c) Article 14 of the Constitution
- (d) None of the above

# Question No: 5

Legal aid for an accused is

- ✓ (a) Fundamental right
- (b) legal right
- (c) Directive Principles of State Policy
- (d) Discretion of State

जारी है

# Question No: 6

The members of Constituent Assembly who framed the Constitution were:

(a) directly elected by the people

☒ (b) indirectly elected

☐ (c) nominated

☐ (d) appointed by political parties



# Question No: 7

Ambedkar acted in Constituent Assembly] as:

- (a) President of the Assembly
- (b) Chairman of the Drafting Committee
- (c) the leading spokesman of weaker sections
- (d) a strong defender of fundamental rights

# Question No: 8

In India, international treaties are ratified by

- (a) Parliament
- (b) President
- (c) Prime Minister
- (d) The Union Cabinet

# Question No: 9

It is a constitutional requirement that the Parliament shall meet at least

- (a) twice in a year
- (b) thrice in a year
- (c) once in a year
- (d) none of the above

# Question No: 10

**Governor** of a State can be removed by

(a) impeachment by State Legislature

(b) the **President**

(c) by the State Cabinet

(d) the Union Government at the request of the Chief Minister

Fahima  
Shirah

# Question No: 11

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**Sovereignty under the Constitution belongs to**

- (a) the Parliament**
- (b) the People**
- (c) the Supreme Court**
- (d) the President along with Parliament**

# Question No: 12

The Supreme Court upheld Mandal Commission Report in

- (a) Bommai v. Union of India
- (b) **Indra Sawhney v. Union of India**
- (c) Unnikrishnan v. Union of India
- (d) Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India

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## Qualifications



The Constitution lays down the following qualifications for a person to be chosen a member of the Parliament:

1. He must be a citizen of India
2. He must make and subscribe to an oath or affirmation before the person authorised by the election commission for this purpose. In his oath or affirmation, he swears
  - (a) To bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India
  - (b) To uphold the sovereignty and integrity of India
3. He must be not less than 30 years of age in the case of the Rajya Sabha and not less than 25 years of age in the case of the Lok Sabha.
4. He must possess other qualifications prescribed by Parliament.

The Parliament has laid down the following additional qualifications in the

## Representation of People Act (1951).

1. He must be registered as an elector for a parliamentary constituency. This is same in the case of both, the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha. The requirement that a candidate contesting an election to the Rajya Sabha from a particular state should be an elector in that particular state was dispensed with in 2003. In 2006, the Supreme Court upheld the constitutional validity of this change.
2. He must be a member of a scheduled caste or scheduled tribe in any state or union territory, if he wants to contest a seat reserved for them. However, a member of scheduled castes or scheduled tribes can also contest a seat not reserved for them.

## Role, Powers and Functions of Speaker:

- The Speaker is the head of the Lok Sabha, and its representative.
- He is the guardian of powers and privileges of the members, the House as a whole and its committees.

money bill  
(Amendment)

- He adjourns the House or suspends the meeting in absence of a quorum.

**The quorum to constitute a meeting of the House is one-tenth of the total strength of the House.**

- He does not vote in the first instance.

But he can exercise a casting vote in the case of a tie.

In other words, only when the House is divided equally on any question, the Speaker is entitled to vote.

Such vote is called casting vote, and its purpose is to resolve a deadlock.

संयुक्त बैठक

- He presides over a joint setting of the two Houses of Parliament.

Art-108

Such a sitting is summoned by the President to settle a deadlock between the two Houses on a bill.

✓ Ordinary Bill



## Joint Sitting of Two Houses

- 1. if the bill is rejected by the other House;**
- 2. if the Houses have finally disagreed as to the amendments to be made in the bill; or**
- 3. if more than six months have elapsed from the date of the receipt of the bill by the other House without the bill being passed by it.**



Since 1950, the provision regarding the joint sitting of the two Houses has been invoked only thrice. The bills that have been passed at joint sittings are:

- 
1. Dowry Prohibition Bill, 1960.
  2. Banking Service Commission (Repeal) Bill, 1977.
  3. Prevention of Terrorism Bill, 2002.

Parliament  
Ls Rs Prez

- He decides whether a bill is a money bill or not and his decision on this question is final.
- When a money bill is transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for recommendation and presented to the President for assent, the Speaker endorses on the bill his certificate that it is a money bill.

# Difference between Money Bill & Financial Bill

## Money Bill

1. Deals solely with matters listed in Article 110 (1)(a) to (g) of constitution.
  - \* Imposition/ Abolition/ Remission/ Alteration or Regulation of Central/ States taxes(not local taxes).
  - \* Borrowing by central Government.
  - \* Withdrawal/ receipt of money from consolidated/ Contingency fund/ Public Account.
2. Can be introduced only in Lok Sabha.
3. President/ Government's prior recommendation is required introducing in Lok Sabha/ LA.
4. It can be only Government bill.
5. Rajya Sabha has limited power only for 14 days.
6. President can withhold assent but cannot return it.
7. No provision of joint sitting in case of money bills.
8. A money bill cannot be returned to the House by the President.

## Financial Bill

### Financial Bill Category-A

1. Listed under Article 117(1) of the constitution.
2. A bill that contains some provisions related to Taxation of expenditure and additionally contains provisions related to any other matter is called Financial Bill.
3. Only it is introduced after recommendation of President in Lok Sabha.
4. Once passed in the Lok Sabha, becomes like an ordinary bill.
5. Rajya Sabha has all power to reject/ amend.
6. There can be joint sitting of Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha.

### Financial Bill Category-B

1. Categorised as Financial Bill under Article 117(1).
2. It is ordinary bill in all respects.
3. Both Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha has equal powers.
4. Recommendation of President is needed.
5. It involves expenditure from CFI (Consolidated Fund of India).
6. It can be introduced in either house.

- He decides the questions of disqualification of a member of the Lok Sabha, arising on the ground of defection under the provisions of the Tenth Schedule.

VSP

In 1992, the Supreme Court ruled that the decision of the Speaker in this regard is subject to judicial review.

(Kihoto Hollohan Vs. Zachilhu (1992)).

- **He acts as the ex-officio chairman of the Indian Parliamentary Group which acts as a link between the Parliament of India and the various parliaments of the world.**

**He also acts as the ex-officio chairman of the conference of presiding officers of legislative bodies in the country.**



## Temp. Pro Tem Speaker :

As provided by the Constitution, the Speaker of the last Lok Sabha vacates his office immediately before the first meeting of the newly-elected Lok Sabha. Therefore, the President appoints a member of the Lok Sabha as the Speaker Pro Tem. Usually, the seniormost member is selected for this.

**The President himself administers oath to the Speaker Pro Tem.**

**The Speaker Pro Tem has all the powers of the Speaker. He presides over the first sitting of the newly-elected Lok Sabha.**

**His main duty is to administer oath to the new members.**

**He also enables the House to elect the new Speaker.**

**When the new Speaker is elected by the House, the office of the Speaker Pro Tem ceases to exist.**

**Hence, this office is a temporary office, existing for a few days.**



## Whip

~~हिदायत~~

The office of 'whip', on the other hand, is mentioned neither in the Constitution of India nor in the Rules of the House nor in a Parliamentary Statute.

It is based on the conventions of the parliamentary government.

**He is charged with the responsibility of ensuring the attendance of his party members in large numbers and securing their support in favour of or against a particular issue.**

**He regulates and monitors their behaviour in the Parliament.**

**The members are supposed to follow the directives given by the whip. Otherwise, disciplinary action can be taken.**

# Sessions of Parliament

## Summoning

मिनिट

The president from time to time summons each House of Parliament to meet.

But, the maximum gap between two sessions of Parliament cannot be more than six months. In other words, the Parliament should meet at least twice a year.

✓ There are usually three sessions in a year, viz,  
1. the Budget Session (February to May);

2. the Monsoon Session (July to September);  
and

3. the Winter Session (November to December).

← 21/11

## Adjournment

A session of Parliament consists of many meetings. Each meeting of a day consists of two sittings, that is, a morning sitting from 11 am to 1 pm and post-lunch sitting from 2 pm to 6 pm.

A sitting of Parliament can be terminated by adjournment or adjournment sine die or prorogation or dissolution (in the case of the Lok Sabha).

## Prorogation

अनिच्छा / निरसित

14 Aug.

30 Aug.

The presiding officer (Speaker or Chairman) declares the House adjourned sine die, when the business of a session is completed.

Within the next few days, the President issues a notification for prorogation of the session.

<i>Adjournment</i>	<i>Prorogation</i>
1. It only terminates a sitting and not a session of the House.	1. It not only terminates a sitting but also a session of the House.
2. It is done by presiding officer of the House.	2. It is done by the president of India.
3. It does not affect the bills or any other business pending before the House and the same can be resumed when the House meets again.	It also does not affect the bills or any other business pending before the House. <sup>13</sup> However, all pending notices (other than those for introducing bills) lapse on prorogation and fresh notices have to be given for the next session. In Britain, prorogation brings to an end all bills or any other business pending before the House.

~~2024~~  
2023 OCT

## Lame-duck Session

It refers to the last session of the existing Lok Sabha, after a new Lok Sabha has been elected.

Those members of the existing Lok Sabha who could not get re-elected to the new Lok Sabha are called **lame-ducks**.



## Question Hour

The first hour of every parliamentary sitting is slotted for this. During this time, the members ask questions and the ministers usually give answers. The questions are of three kinds, namely, starred, unstarred and short notice.

A **starred question** (distinguished by an asterisk) requires an oral answer and hence supplementary questions can follow.

An **unstarred question**, on the other hand, requires a written answer and hence, supplementary questions cannot follow.

A **short notice question** is one that is asked by giving a notice of less than ten days. It is answered orally.

In addition to the ministers, the questions can also be asked to the private members. Thus, a question may be addressed to a private member if the subject matter of the question relates to some Bill, resolution or other matter connected with the business of the House for which that member is responsible. The procedure in regard to such question is the same as that followed in the case of questions addressed to a minister.

The list of starred, unstarred, short notice questions and questions to private members are printed in green, white, light pink and yellow colour, respectively, to distinguish them from one another.

## Zero Hour

Agenda-⑦

Random

India's  
media

↳ Coin

Unlike the question hour, the zero hour is not mentioned in the Rules of Procedure. Thus it is an informal device available to the members of the Parliament to raise matters without any prior notice. The zero hour starts immediately after the question hour and lasts until the agenda for the day (ie, regular business of the House) is taken up. In other words, the time gap between the question hour and the agenda is known as zero hour. It is an Indian innovation in the field of parliamentary procedures and has been in

ONLY 18  
अविरोध प्रस्ताव

**No-Confidence Motion** Article 75 of the Constitution says that the council of ministers shall be collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha. It means that the ministry stays in office so long as it enjoys confidence of the majority of the members of the Lok Sabha. In other words, the Lok Sabha can remove the ministry from office by passing a no-confidence motion. The motion needs the support of 50 members to be admitted.



## Special Powers of Rajya Sabha

Due to its federal character, the Rajya Sabha has been given two exclusive or special powers that are not enjoyed by the Lok Sabha:

1. It can authorise the Parliament to make a law on a subject enumerated in the State List (Article 249).
2. It can authorise the Parliament to create new All-India Services common to both the Centre and states (Article 312).

## BUDGET IN PARLIAMENT

The Constitution refers to the budget as the 'annual financial statement'. In other words, the term 'budget' has nowhere been used in the Constitution. It is the popular name for the 'annual financial statement' that has been dealt with in Article 112 of the Constitution.

## Funds

Article - NDA

एफिद गिदि Parliament

The Constitution of India provides for the following three kinds of funds for the Central government:

1. Consolidated Fund of India (Article 266)
2. Public Account of India (Article 266)
3. Contingency Fund of India (Article 267)

NSSP + UG + PF



# President of India

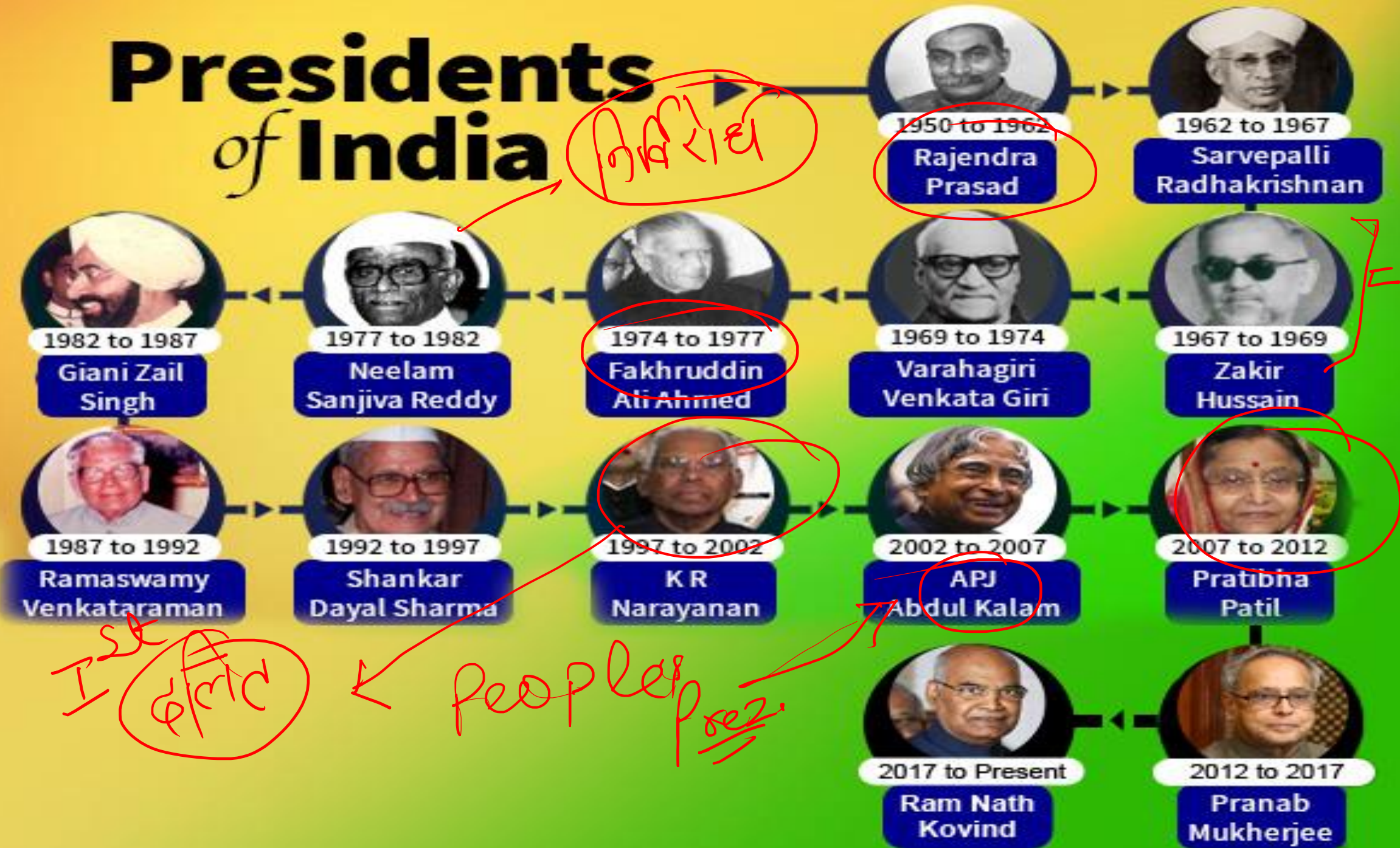


सत्यमेव जयते

→ Head of  
State



# Presidents of India





Article No.	Subject-matter
52.	The President of India
53	Executive power of the Union
54.	Election of President
55.	Manner of election of President
56.	Term of office of President
57.	Eligibility for re-election

58.	Qualifications for election as President
59.	Conditions of President's office
60.	Oath or affirmation by the President
61.	Procedure for impeachment of the President
62.	Time of holding election to fill vacancy in the office of President
65.	Vice-President to act as President or to discharge his functions
71.	Matters relating to the election of President

72.

Power of President to grant pardons etc., and to suspend, remit or commute sentences in certain cases

74.

Council of ministers to aid and advise the President

75.

Other provisions as to ministers like appointment, term, salaries, etc.

76.

Attorney-General of India

77.

Conduct of business of the Government of India

78.

Duties of Prime Minister in respect to furnishing of information to the President, etc.



~~\*\*\*~~

Veto power

85.

Sessions of Parliament, prorogation and dissolution

111.

Assent to bills passed by the Parliament

112.

Union Budget (annual financial statement)

123.

Power of President to promulgate ordinances

143.

Power of President to consult Supreme Court

अवधि देश

**Articles 52 to 78 in Part V of the Constitution deal with the Union executive.**

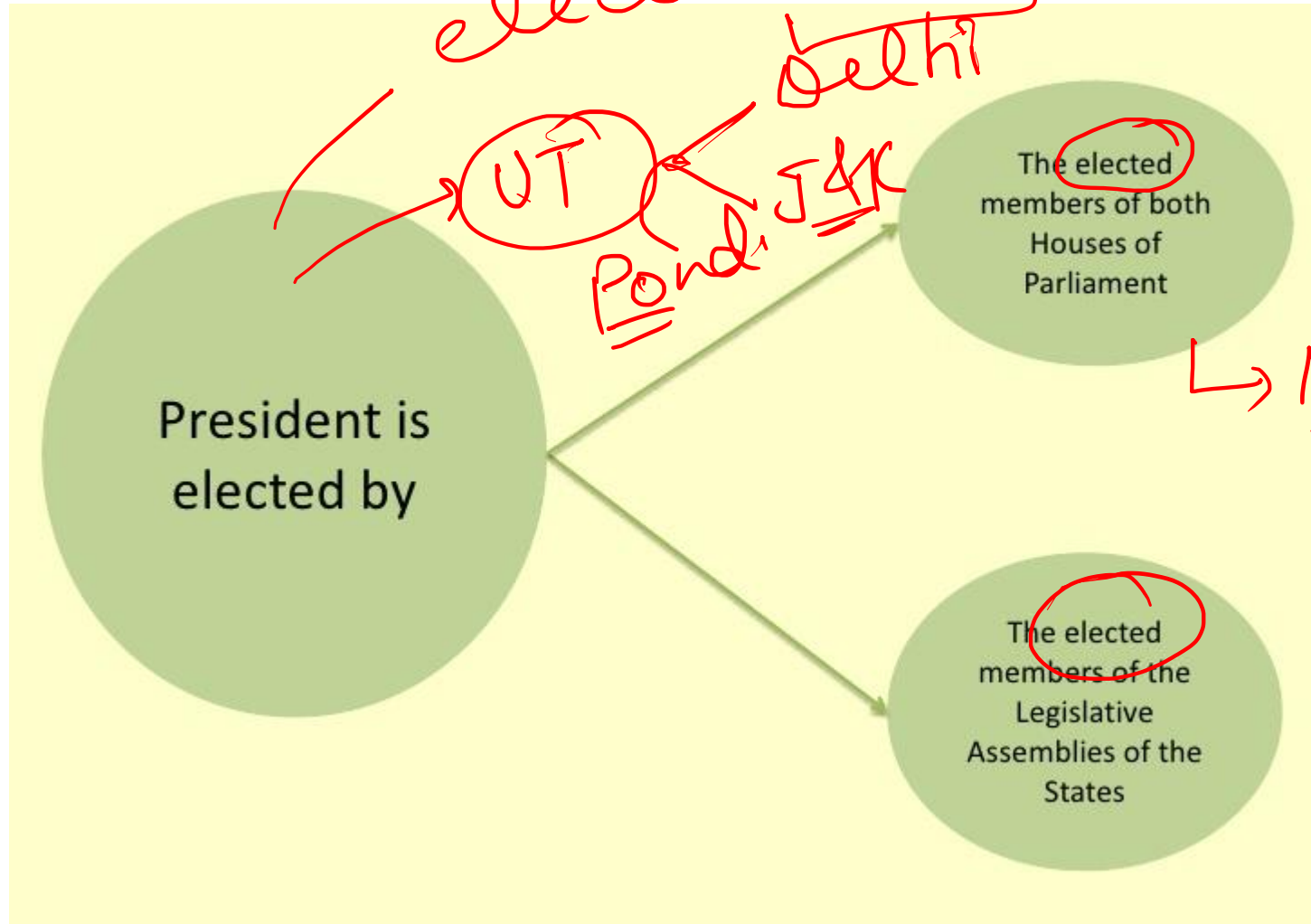
**The Union executive consists of the President, the Vice-President, the Prime Minister, the council of ministers and the attorney general of India.**

**The President is the head of the Indian State.  
He is the first citizen of India and acts as the  
symbol of unity, integrity and solidarity of the  
nation.**

# HOW IS OUR PRESIDENT ELECTED?







निर्वाचक

हिस्सा

→ Nominated (X) 12 RS

MLC (X)

**The President is elected not directly by the people but by members of **electoral college** consisting of:**

- 1. the elected members of both the Houses of Parliament;**
- 2. the elected members of the legislative assemblies of the states; and**
- 3. the elected members of the legislative assemblies of the Union Territories of Delhi, Jammu & Kashmir and Puducherry.**

## GENERAL ELECTIONS



## PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

$$\text{MLA} = \frac{\text{TOTAL POPULATIONS OF THE STATE}}{\text{NO OF MLAs}} \times 1000$$

MLA

$$\text{MP} = \frac{\text{TOTAL NO. OF VOTES ASSIGNED TO MLAs}}{\text{TOTAL NO. OF MPs}}$$

MP



# Unique procedure adopted in Indian constitution for presidential election



## proportional representation

जातिपातिक  
✓✓

प्रतिनिधित्व  
प्रणाली

to prevent the exclusion of minorities from the benefits of the State

**system**

to represent the opinion of the majority of the electorate as a whole

to give each minority group an effective share in the political life

to give every division of opinion among electors corresponding representation in national or local assemblies