



# INDIAN POLITY BY- SUJEET BAJPAI SIR



# Question No: 1

**The Constitution of India does not mention the post of /**  
भारत के संविधान में किस पद का उल्लेख नहीं है

- (a) the Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha. / लोकसभा के डिप्टी स्पीकर**
- (b) the Deputy Speaker of the State Legislative Assembly. / राज्य विधान सभा के उपाध्यक्ष**
- (c) the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. / राज्यसभा के उपसभापति**
- ~~(d) the Deputy Prime Minister. / उप प्रधानमंत्री~~**

# Question No: 2

Who is the Executive Head of State in India?

भारत का कार्यपालिका अध्यक्ष (Executive Head) कौन है?

- ✓ (a) President
- (b) Prime Minister
- (c) Leader of the Opposition
- (d) Chief Secretary, Government of India

# Question No: 3

The provision of Right to Freedom of Religion includes

- (1) Freedom of propagation of religion
- (II) Right to wear and carry 'Kripans' by Sikhs
- (III) State's right to make laws for social reforms
- ~~(IV)~~ Right to conversion of religion of people by religious bodies

# Question No: 3

धार्मिक स्वतंत्रता के अधिकार के प्रावधान के अंतर्गत सम्मिलित हैं

- (1) धर्म प्रचार करने का अधिकार
- (1) <sup>2</sup> सिक्खों को 'कृपाण' धारण करने एवं रखने का अधिकार
- (II) <sup>3</sup> राज्यों को समाज सुधारक विधि निर्माण का अधिकार
- (IV) ~~धार्मिक~~ निकायों को लोगों का धर्म परिवर्तन कराने का अधिकार

# Question No: 3

Choose the correct answer from given codes:

- (a) I, II and III
- (b) II, III and IV
- (c) III and IV
- (d) All of above

# Question No: 4

The Guardian of Fundamental Rights is :  
संविधान के अंतर्गत मूल अधिकारों का संरक्षक कौन है?

- ~~(a)~~ Judiciary
- (b) Executive
- (c) Parliament
- (d) None of these



# Question No: 5

Ranjan, who uses a wheelchair, has his classes held on the third floor of the school building. He waits everyday for the attendants to lift him up and carry him to his class through a crowd of students.

Which Article of the Indian Constitution is being violated?

(a) Article 370

(b) Article 360

☒ (c) Article 15

(d) Article 25

# Question No: 6

पुनर्नीय

Consider the following two statements on Fundamental Rights:

- ✓ A. All Fundamental Rights laid down in the Constitution of India are (enforceable) in court.
- ✓ B. The Right against Exploitation allows a citizen to move the higher court if he/she believes that the decision taken by a lower court is unjust.

# Question No: 7

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Choose the correct option.

- ☒ (a) Both A and B are true
- ☐ (b) Both A and B are false
- ☐ (c) A is true, B is false
- ☐ (d) A is false, B is true

# Question No: 8

According to the Indian Constitution, which one of the following statements is incorrect about Indian Secular State?

पंथनिरपेक्ष

- (a) The State does not enforce any particular religion nor takes away religious freedom of individuals.
- ☒ (b) The State allows government institutions to display and promote values specific to a particular religion.
- (c) The State is not strictly separate from religion but it does maintain principled distance from religion.
- (d) Indian State is not ruled by any specific religious group.

# Question No: 9

FR

Match list-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the code given below:

List – I

- (A) Abolition of Titles
- (B) Freedom to manage Religious Affairs
- (C) Protection of Language of Minorities
- (D) Right to Education - 21A

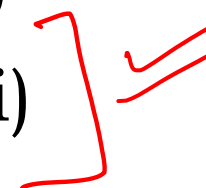
List-II

- (i) Article 29
- (ii) Article 21-A
- ~~(iii) Article 18~~
- (iv) Article 26

# Question No: 9

Code:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	(iii)	(ii)	(i)	(iv)
(b)	(iv)	(iii)	(ii)	(i)
(c)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)
<del>(d)</del>	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)



# Question No: 10

The Supreme Court of India has propounded the 'Doctrine of Basic Structure of the Constitution in which of the following cases?

भारत के सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने संविधान की मूल संरचना सिद्धांत (बुनियादी ढांचा सिद्धांत) का प्रतिपादन निम्नलिखित में से किस मुकदमे में किया है?

(a) Golaknath Vs. Punjab State

(b) Sajjan Singh Vs. Rajasthan State

☒ (c) Keshavanand Bharti Vs. Kerala State

(d) Shankari Prasad Vs. Indian Union



# Classification of the Directive Principles

The Constitution does not contain any classification of Directive Principles. However, on the basis of their content and direction, they can be classified into three broad categories, viz, **SOCIALISTIC, GANDHIAN AND LIBERAL-INTELLECTUAL.**



→ P-4 | Ireland

**Article  
No.**

**Subject Matter**

36. Definition of State

37. Application of the principles contained in this part

38. State to secure a social order for the promotion of welfare of the people

39. Certain principles of policy to be followed by the State

अनुच्छेद 37

Rt to work

39A. Equal justice and free legal aid

40. Organisation of village panchayats

41. Right to work, to education and to public assistance in certain cases

42. Provision for just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief

43. Living wage, etc., for workers

43A. Participation of workers in management of industries

43B. Promotion of co-operative societies

44. Uniform civil code for the citizens

45. Provision for early childhood care and education to children below the age of six years

NALSA

गांधी जी का मिशन

73rd  
Amendment

लोकतांत्रिक संस्थाओं

UCC - 609

46. Promotion of educational and economic interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections
47. Duty of the State to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living and to improve public health
48. Organisation of agriculture and animal husbandry ~~★~~
- 48A. Protection and improvement of environment and safeguarding of ~~★~~ forests and wildlife
49. Protection of monuments and places and objects of national importance
50. Separation of judiciary from executive ✓✓
51. Promotion of international peace and security ✓✓

Art - 154  
16

## New Directive Principles

The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 added four new Directive Principles to the original list.

They require the State:

1.

To secure opportunities for healthy development of children (Article 39).

2.

To promote equal justice and to provide free legal aid to the poor (Article 39 A).

3.

To take steps to secure the participation of workers in the management of industries (Article 43 A).

4.

**To protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wild life (Article 48 A).  
The 44th Amendment Act of 1978 added one more Directive Principle, which requires the State to minimise inequalities in income, status, facilities and opportunities (Article 38).**

✓ 11th fundamental duty

The 86th Amendment Act of 2002 changed the subject-matter of Article 45 and made elementary education a fundamental right under Article 21 A.

The amended directive requires the State to provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years.

The 97th Amendment Act of 2011 added a new Directive Principle relating to co-operative societies.

It requires the state to promote voluntary formation, autonomous functioning, democratic control and professional management of co-operative societies (Article 43B).



**The framers of the Constitution made the Directive Principles non-justiciable and legally non-enforceable because:**

**1.**

**The country did not possess sufficient financial resources to implement them.**

**2.**

**The presence of vast diversity and backwardness in the country would stand in the way of their implementation.**

**3.**

**The newly born independent Indian State with its many preoccupations might be crushed under the burden unless it was free to decide the order, the time, the place and the mode of fulfilling them.**

FR. → [ -ve in Nature ]  
↳ Restriction over  
+ve in Nature  
COPSP

power of state

सिंह  
एवम नैमिनि

USSR

P-4A

Art = (SIA)

# Fundamental Duties

→ 42<sup>nd</sup> / 1976

odd = 10

Present = 11

**Though the rights and duties of the citizens are correlative and inseparable, the original constitution contained only the fundamental rights and not the fundamental duties.**

**In other words, the framers of the Constitution did not feel it necessary to incorporate the fundamental duties of the citizens in the Constitution.**

**However, they incorporated the duties of the State in the Constitution in the form of Directive Principles of State Polity.**

**Later in 1976, the fundamental duties of citizens were added in the Constitution. In 2002, one more Fundamental Duty was added.**

## Swaran Singh Committee Recommendations

In 1976, the Congress Party set up the Sardar Swaran Singh Committee to make recommendations about fundamental duties, the need and necessity of which was felt during the operation of the internal emergency.

**The Congress Government at Centre accepted these recommendations and enacted the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act in 1976.**

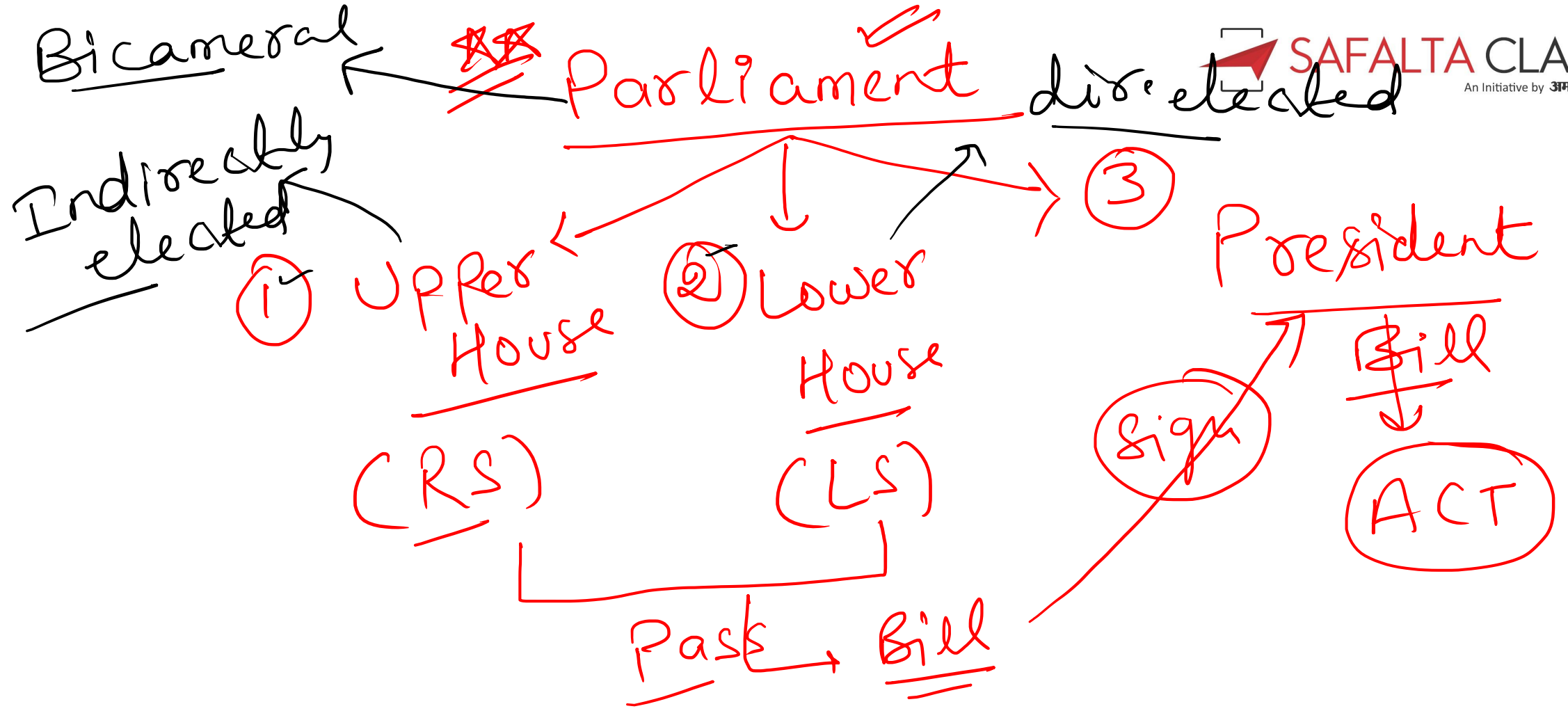
**This amendment added a new part, namely, Part IVA to the Constitution.**

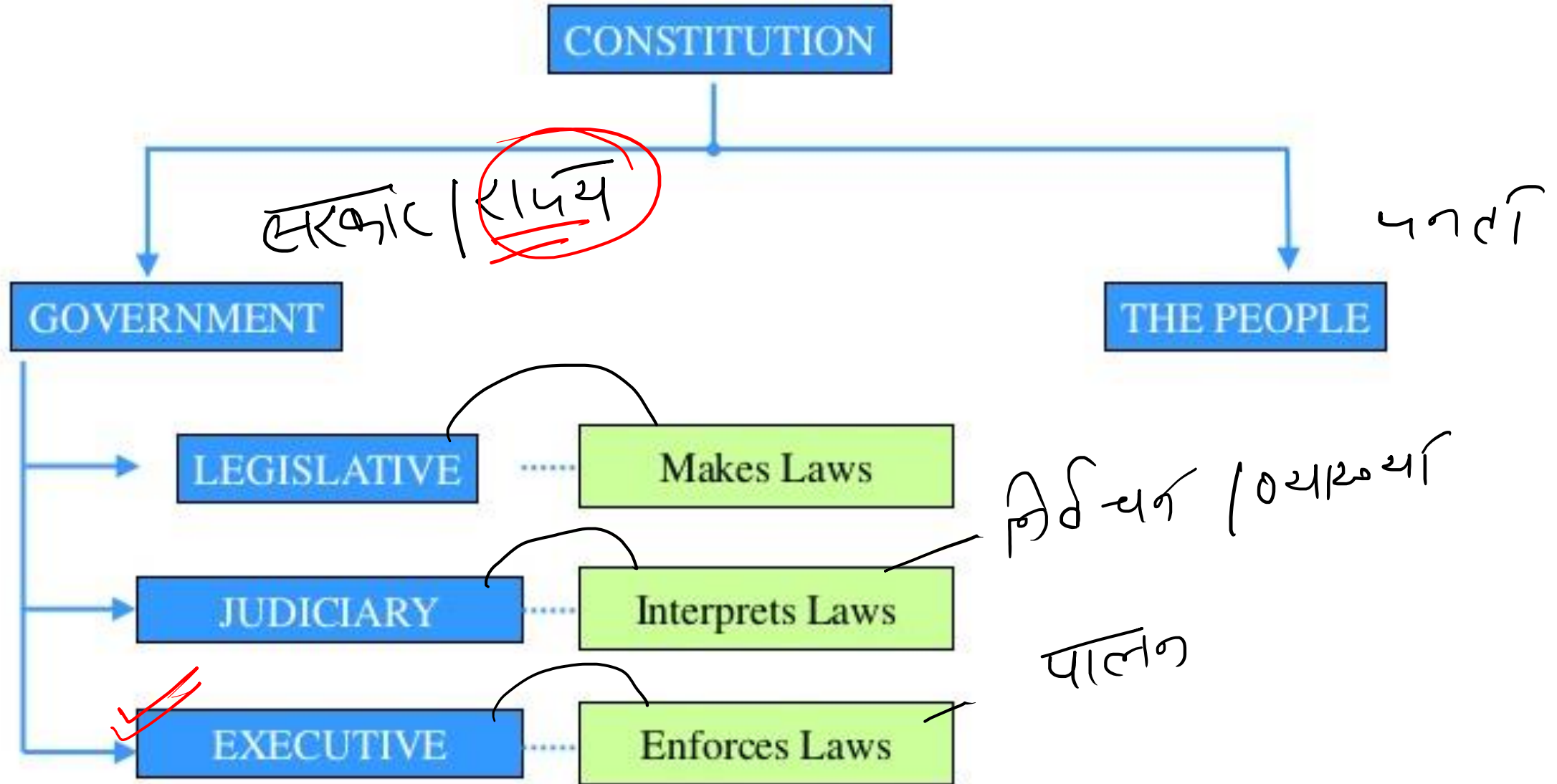
**This new part consists of only one Article, that is, Article 51A which for the first time specified a code of ten fundamental duties of the citizens.**

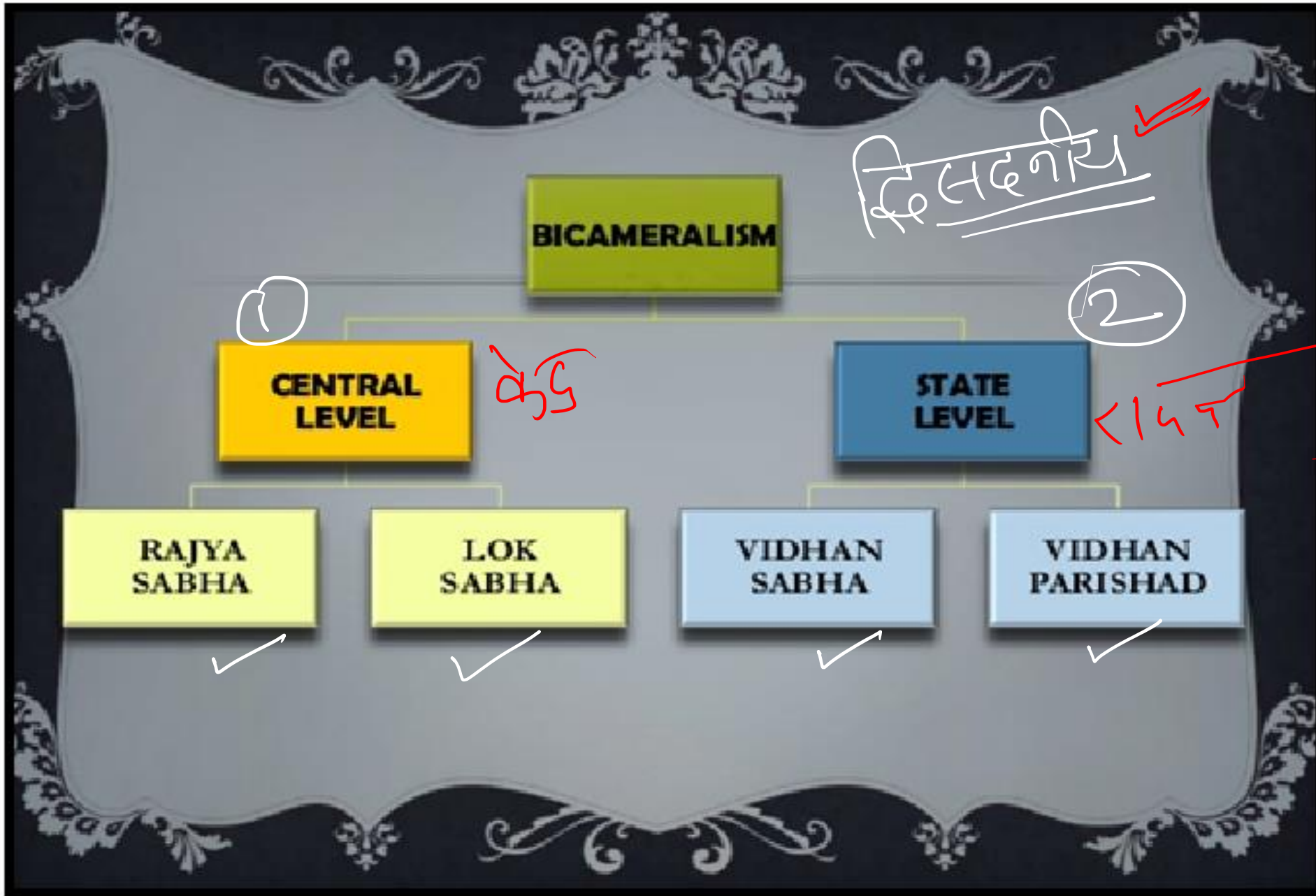




— PARLIAMENT OF INDIA —







6 states

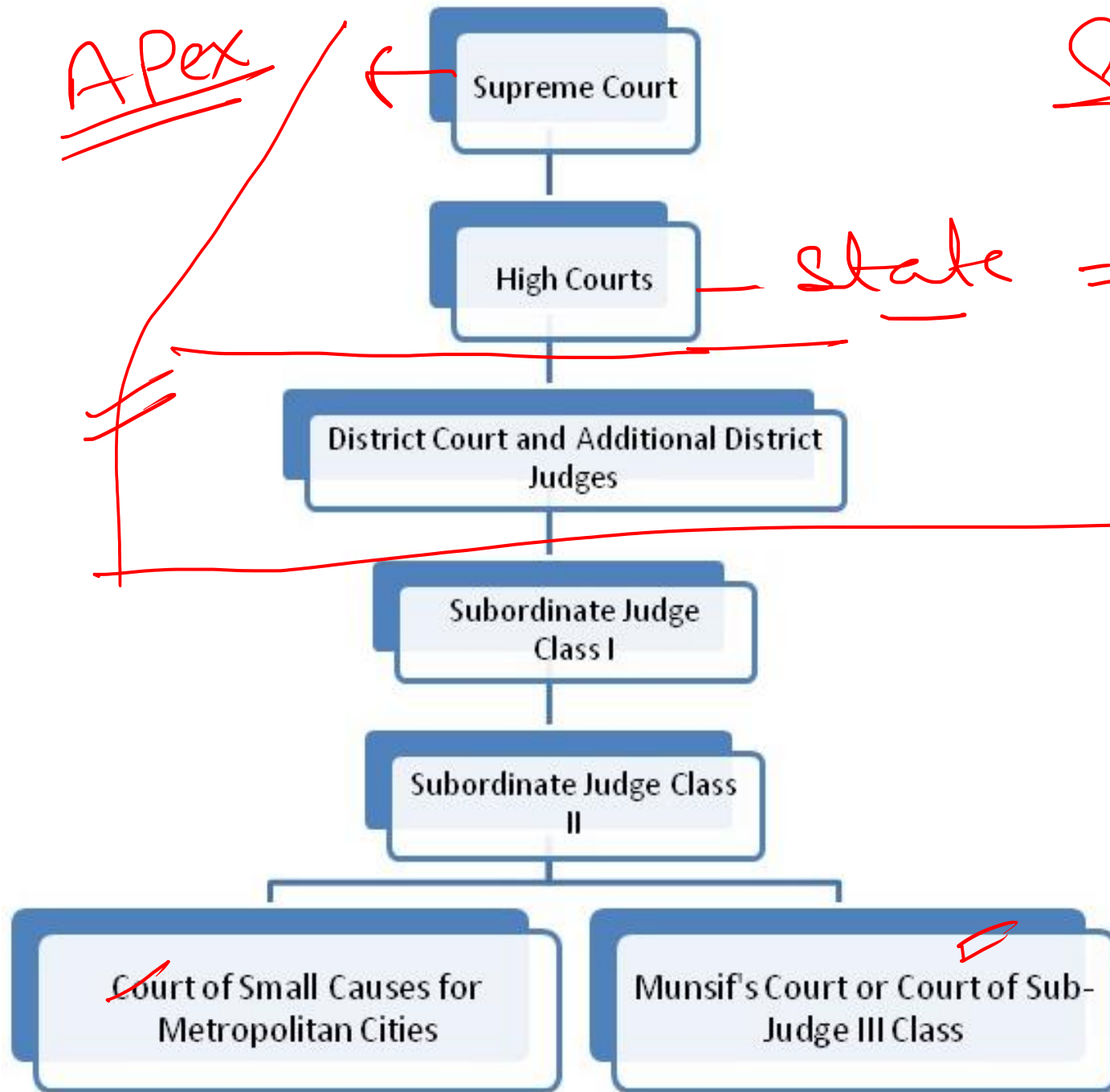
UP + BR

GMH + KR

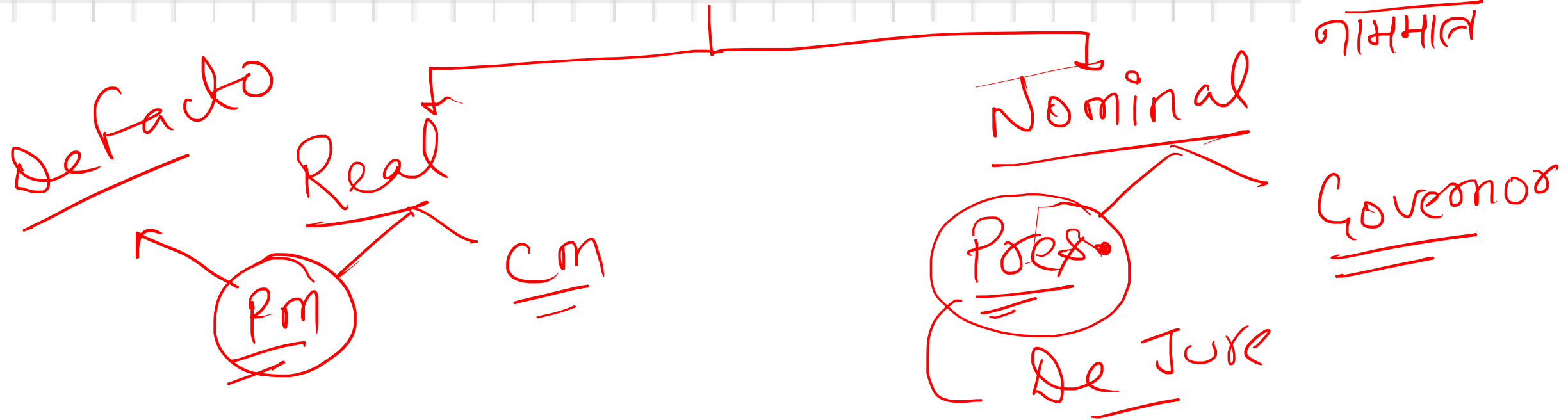
AP + Tel.

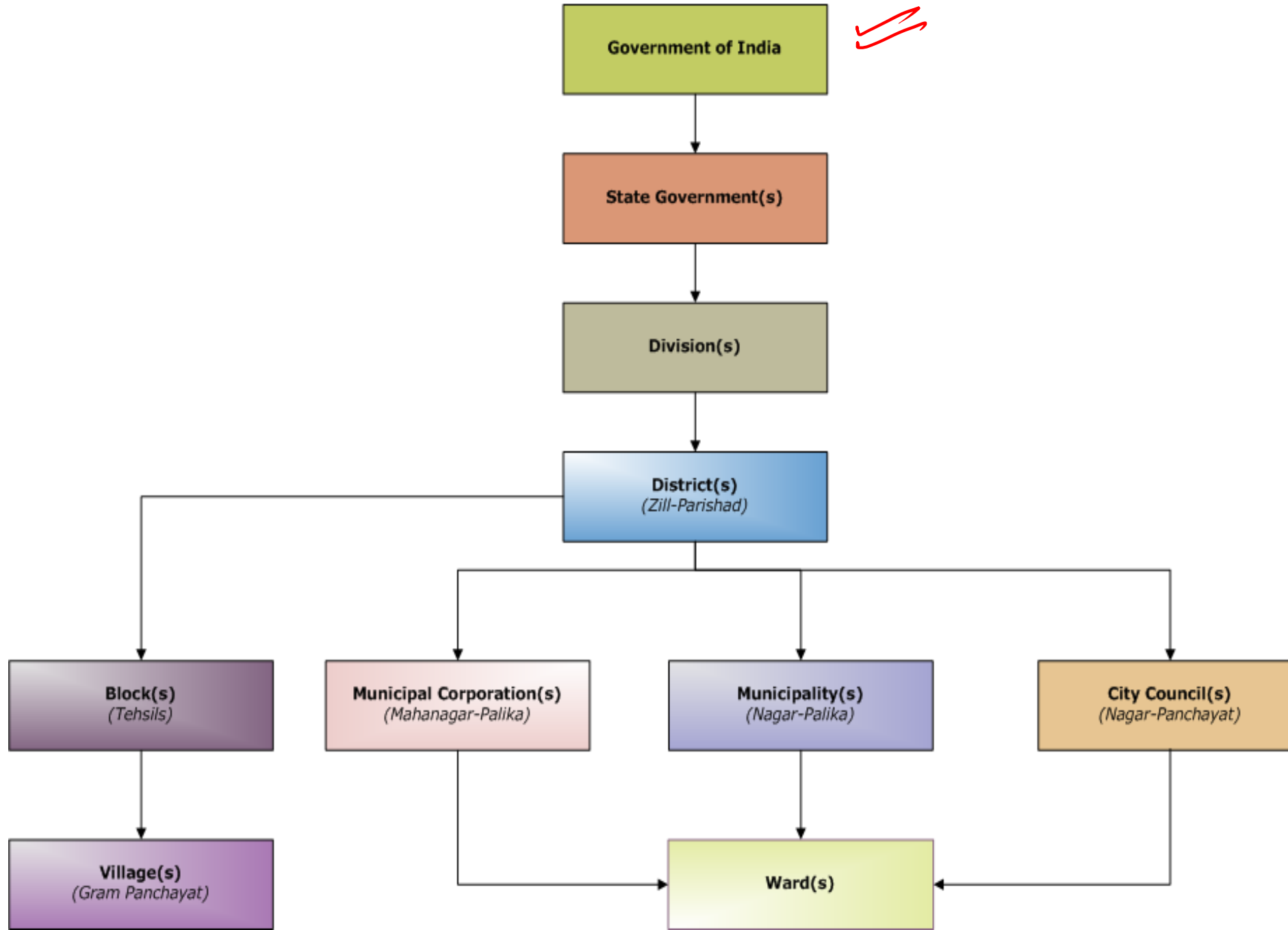






# EXECUTIVE





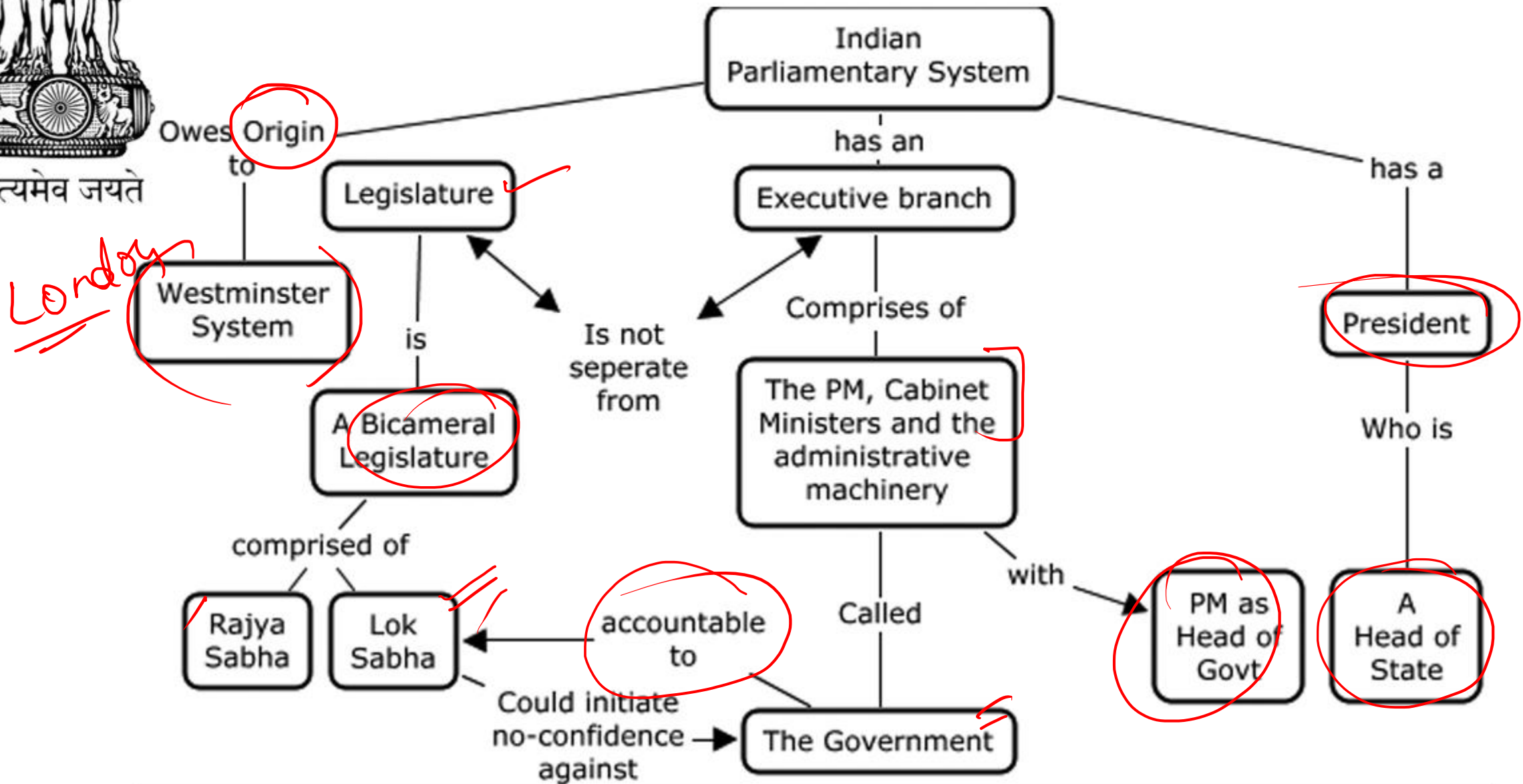


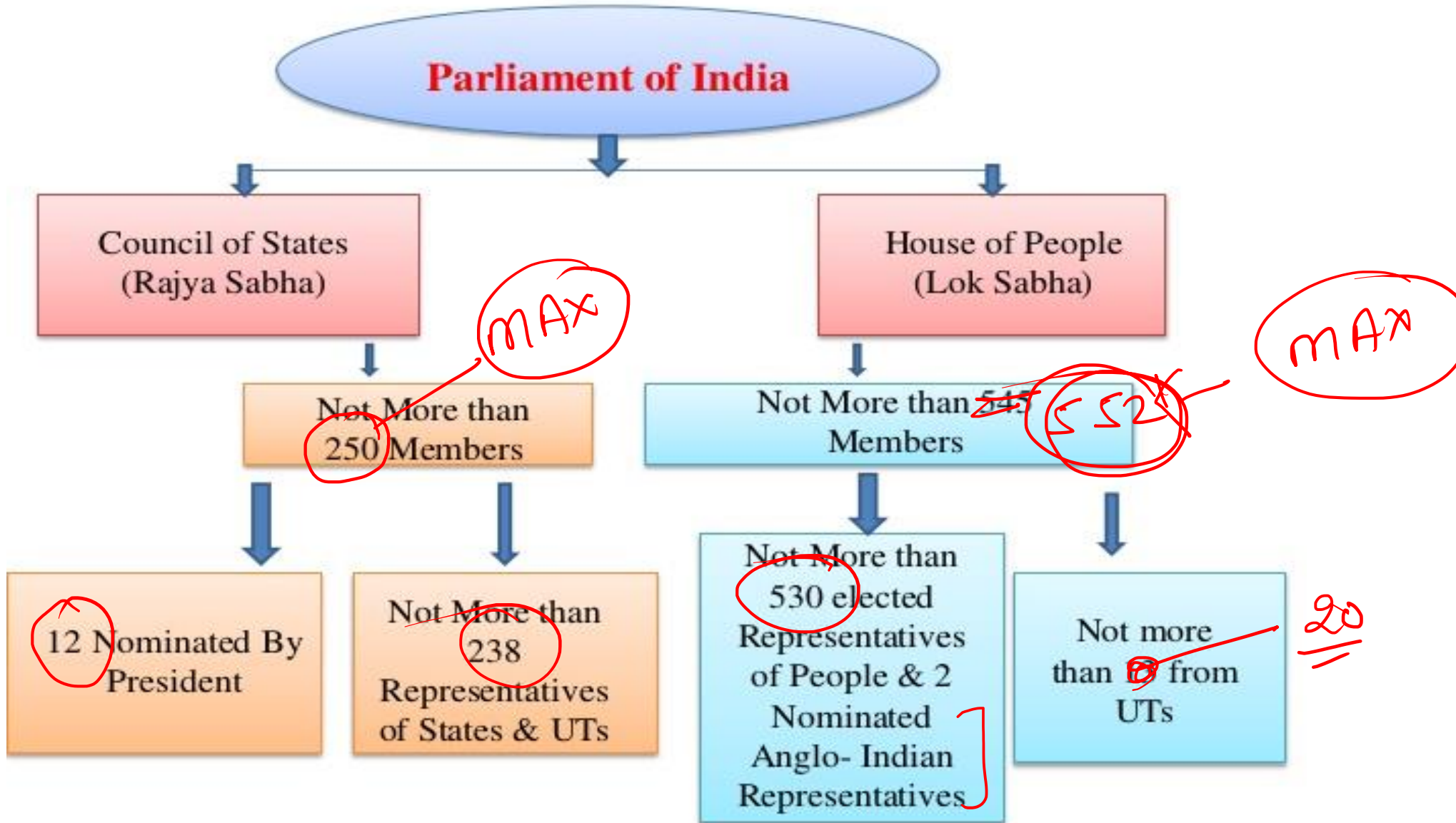


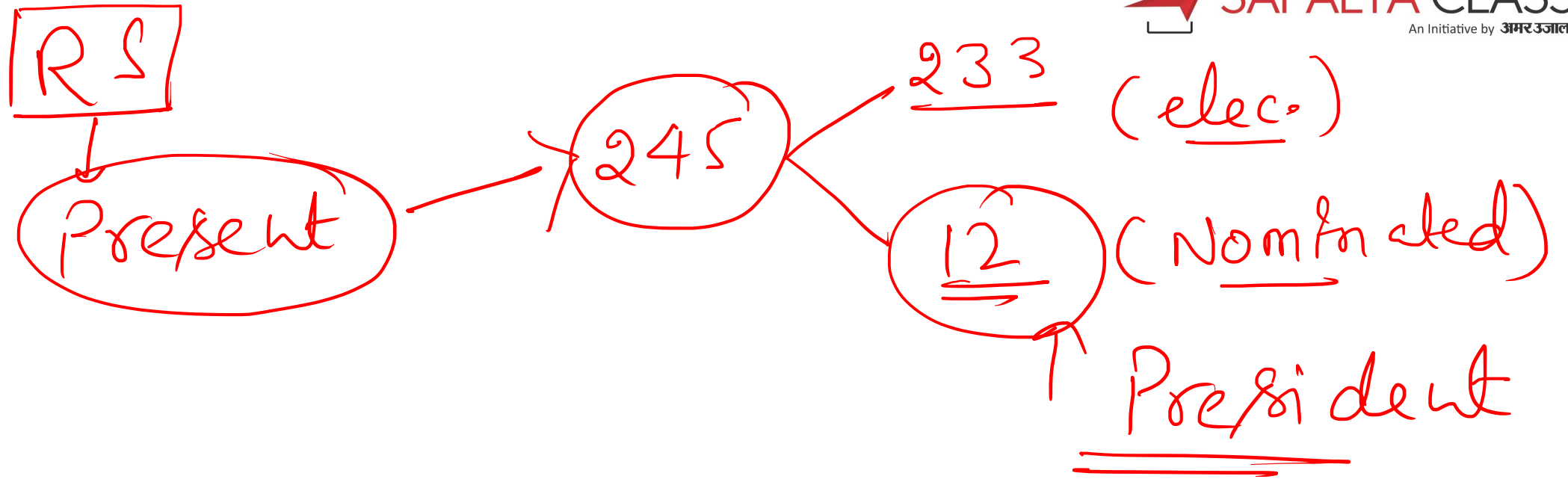
सत्यमेव जयते

Summary (Hindi) ✓✓

# INDIAN PARLIAMENTARY SYSTEM







**The Parliament is the legislative organ of the Union government.**

**It occupies a pre-eminent and central position in the Indian democratic political system due to adoption of the parliamentary form of government, also known as 'Westminster' model of government.**

LS → Present

545

elec

543

2 Nom.

530  
(stale)

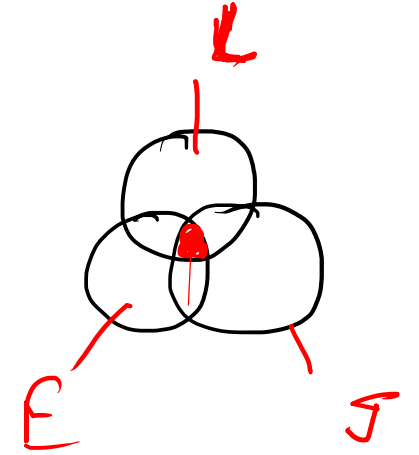
13 (UT)

Articles 79 to 122 in Part V of the Constitution deal with the organisation, composition, duration, officers, procedures, privileges, powers and so on of the Parliament.

**Under the Constitution, the Parliament of India consists of three parts viz, the President, the Council of States and the House of the People. In 1954, the Hindi names 'Rajya Sabha' and 'Lok Sabha' were adopted by the Council of States and the House of People respectively.**

**The parliamentary form of government** emphasises on the interdependence between the legislative and executive organs.

Hence, we have the 'President-in-Parliament' like the 'Crown-in-Parliament' in Britain.





**The presidential form of government**, on the other hand, lays stress on the separation of legislative and executive organs.

Hence, the American president is not regarded as a constituent part of the Congress.

## Composition of Rajya Sabha ✓✓

The maximum strength of the Rajya Sabha is fixed at 250, out of which, 238 are to be the representatives of the states and union territories (elected indirectly) and 12 are nominated by the president.

**At present, the Rajya Sabha has 245 ✓ members. Of these, 229 members represent the states, 4 members represent the union territories and 12 members are nominated by the president.**

**The Fourth Schedule of the Constitution deals with the allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha to the states and union territories.**



The president nominates 12 members to the Rajya Sabha from people who have special knowledge or practical experience in **ART, LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND SOCIAL SERVICE.**

**The rationale behind this principle of nomination is to provide eminent persons a place in the Rajya Sabha without going through the process of election.**

**It should be noted here that the American Senate has no nominated members.**

## Composition of Lok Sabha

The maximum strength of the Lok Sabha is fixed at 552.

Out of this, 530 members are to be the representatives of the states, 20 members are to be the representatives of the union territories and 2 members are to be nominated by the president from the Anglo-Indian community.

**At present, the Lok Sabha has 545 members. Of these, 530 members represent the states, 13 members represent the union territories and 2 Anglo-Indian members are nominated by the President.**

## Duration of Two Houses

Duration of Rajya Sabha: — member

The Rajya Sabha (first constituted in 1952) is a continuing chamber, that is, it is a permanent body and not subject to dissolution.

7 (6 yrs)  
Retire =)  
1<sup>st</sup> member  
3 after even  
2 yrs



**However, one-third of its members retire every second year.**

**Their seats are filled up by fresh elections and presidential nominations at the beginning of every third year.**

**The retiring members are eligible for re-election and renomination any number of times.**

**The Constitution has not fixed the term of office of members of the Rajya Sabha and left it to the Parliament.**

**Accordingly, the Parliament in the Representation of the People Act (1951) provided that the term of office of a member of the Rajya Sabha shall be six years.**

**The act also empowered the president of India to curtail the term of members chosen in the first Rajya Sabha.**

**In the first batch, it was decided by lottery as to who should retire.**

**Further, the act also authorised the President to make provisions to govern the order of retirement of the members of the Rajya Sabha<sup>6</sup>.**

## Duration of Lok Sabha



Unlike the Rajya Sabha, the Lok Sabha is not a continuing chamber.

Its normal term is five years from the date of its first meeting after the general elections, after which it automatically dissolves.

**However, the President is authorised to dissolve the Lok Sabha at any time even before the completion of five years and this cannot be challenged in a court of law.**

**Further, the term of the Lok Sabha can be extended during the period of national emergency be a law of Parliament for one year at a time<sup>7</sup> for any length of time.**

**However, this extension cannot continue beyond a period of six months after the emergency has ceased to operate.**

## NOTE:

The term of the fifth Lok Sabha that was to expire on 18 March, 1976, was extended by one year upto 18 March, 1977 by the House of the People (Extension of Duration) Act, 1976.

It was extended for a further period of one year up to 18 March, 1978 by the House of the People (Extension of Duration) Amendment Act, 1976. However, the House was dissolved on 18 January 1977, after having been in existence for a period of **Five Years, 10 Months And Six Days.**