



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 (1) धर्म प्रचार करने का अधिकार ✓
- ② (1) सिक्खों को 'कृपाण' धारण करने एवं रखने का अधिकार ✓
- ③ (II) राज्यों को समाज सुधारक विधि निर्माण का अधिकार
- ④ (IV) धार्मिक निकायों को लोगों का धर्म परिवर्तन कराने का अधिकार

FR X

Question No: 3

Choose the correct answer from given codes:

5C

- ☒ (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 ✓

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

List-II

(i) Article 29

(ii) Article 21-A

(iii) Article 18

(iv) Article 26

Question No: 9




Code:

	A	B	C	D
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(a)	(iii)	(ii)	(i)	(iv)
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(b)	(iv)	(iii)	(ii)	(i)
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(c)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)
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 (d)	 (iii)	(iv)	(i)	 (ii)
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RS \Rightarrow 30 yrs

Parliament \Rightarrow P-2

> whip \Rightarrow Const. Post (x)

Whip

Officer ⇒ हर पार्टी का जुलगा

Though the offices of the leader of the House and the leader of the Opposition are not mentioned in the Constitution of India, they are mentioned in the Rules of the House and Parliamentary Statute respectively.

LS RS

सचेतक

यद्यपि सभा के नेता और विपक्ष के नेता के कार्यालयों का उल्लेख भारत के संविधान में नहीं किया गया है, लेकिन उनका उल्लेख क्रमशः सदन और संसदीय कानून के नियमों में किया गया है।

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.

दूसरी ओर, ^{LS} ^{RS} ~~व्हिप~~ के पद का उल्लेख न तो भारत के संविधान में है और न ही सभा के नियमों में और न ही संसदीय कानून में। यह संसदीय सरकार के अधिवेशनों पर आधारित है।

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

सदस्यों से अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वे सचेतक द्वारा दिए गए निर्देशों का पालन करें ।
अन्यथा अनुशासनात्मक कार्रवाई की जा सकती है।

Sessions of Parliament

Summoning

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.

संसद का सत्र:

(भाई)

Summoning :

राष्ट्रपति समय-समय पर संसद के प्रत्येक सदन को बैठक के लिए बलाते हैं। लेकिन, संसद के दो सत्रों के बीच अधिकतम अंतर छह महीने से ज्यादा नहीं हो सकता।

दूसरे शब्दों में, संसद की बैठक वर्ष में कम से दो बार होनी चाहिए ।

= [$\text{सत्र} \Rightarrow$ Two Session \Rightarrow 6 months
(MAX GAP)

There are usually three sessions in a year, viz,

1. the Budget Session (February to May);

Longest Session

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

3. the Winter Session (November to December).

Smallest Session

Speaker ⇒ LS
chairman ⇒ RS

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).

स्थगन

संसद के एक सत्र में कई बैठकें होती हैं। एक दिन की हर मीटिंग मीटिंग में दो मीटिंग होती हैं, यानी सुबह 11 बजे से दोपहर 1 बजे तक बैठकर लंच के बाद दोपहर 2 बजे से शाम 6 बजे तक बैठे रहते हैं।

संसद की बैठक को स्थगन या स्थगन या कार्यवाही या विघटन (लोकसभा के मामले में) द्वारा समाप्त किया जा सकता है ।



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.

सत्रावसान

पीठासीन अधिकारी (अध्यक्ष या अध्यक्ष) सदन को अनिश्चितकाल के लिए स्थगित करने की घोषणा करते हैं, जब किसी सत्र का कामकाज पूरा हो जाता है ।

अगले कुछ दिनों के भीतर राष्ट्रपति सत्र के सत्रावसान के लिए अधिसूचना जारी करते हैं ।

Adjournment	Prorogation
<p>1. It only terminates a sitting and not a session of the House.</p>	<p>1. It not only terminates a sitting but also a session of the House.</p>
<p>2. It is done by presiding officer of the House.</p>	<p>2. It is done by the president of India.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>3. It also does not affect the bills or any other business pending before the House.¹³ 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.</p>

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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.**

लेम डक सत्र

इसमें नई लोकसभा के चुनाव के बाद मौजूदा लोकसभा के अंतिम सत्र का हवाला दिया गया है।

मौजूदा लोकसभा के वे सदस्य जो नई लोकसभा के लिए दोबारा निर्वाचित नहीं हो सके, उन्हें लेम डक कहा जाता है।

Question Hour

(प्रश्नकाल)

प्रश्न $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \star \text{ starred} \\ \text{unstarred} \\ \text{short notice quest.} \end{array} \right.$

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.

+

Supplementary quest ✓

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.

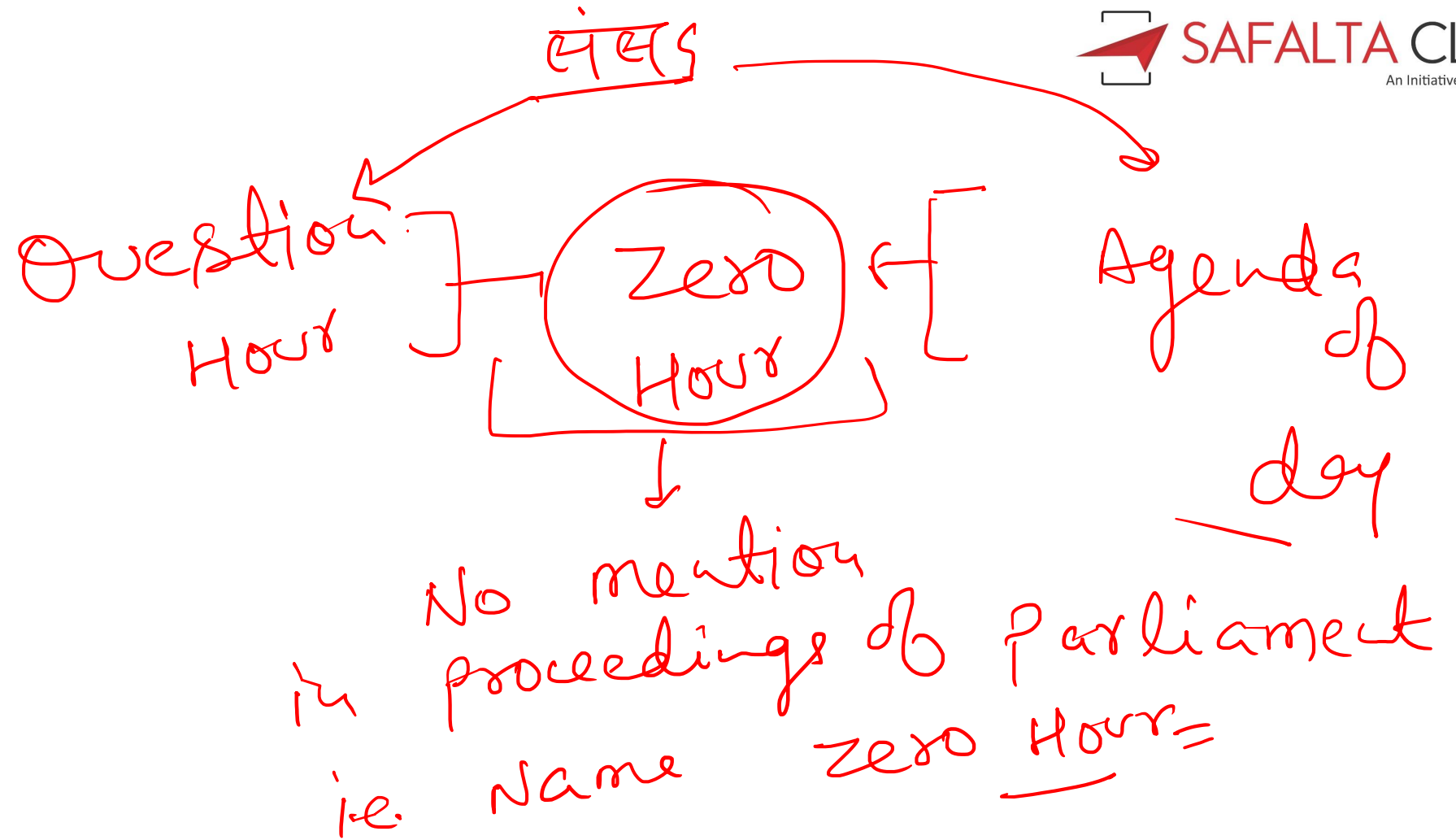
The list of starred, unstarred, short notice questions and questions to private members are printed in green, white, light pink and yellow colour, respectively, to distinguish them from one another.

Zero Hour

Immediate Imp. matter
तत्कालीन महत्व के मुद्दे

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

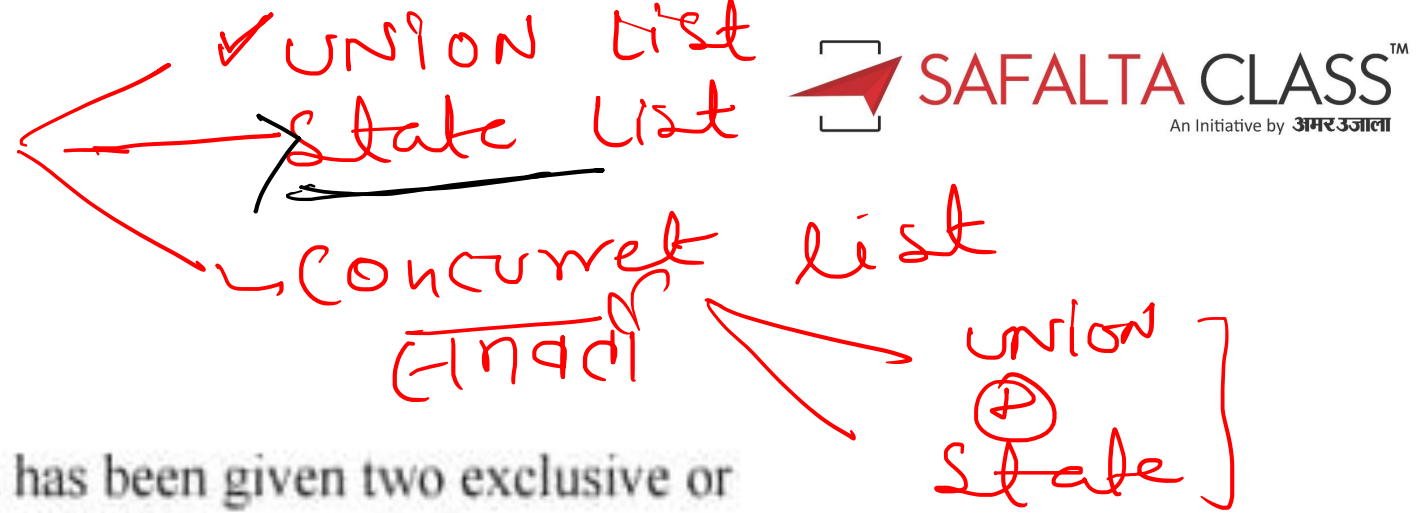
Term is given by "Indian media"



Handwritten notes in red ink:
[अविश्वास प्रस्ताव ⇒ ONLY - in - LS]
[50 members]

✓✓ **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.

(division of powers) 7 Sch



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:

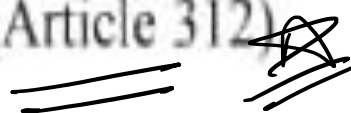
1. It can authorise the Parliament to make a law on a subject enumerated in

the State List (Article 249).

राज्य सूची



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.

= वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण
↑

A. Policy Cut Motion

It represents the disapproval of the policy underlying the demand. It states that the amount of the demand be reduced to Re 1. The members can also advocate an alternative policy.

यह मांग में अंतर्निहित नीति की अस्वीकृति का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है ।
इसमें कहा गया है कि मांग की राशि को घटाकर 1 कर दिया जाए ।
सदस्य वैकल्पिक नीति की वकालत भी कर सकते हैं।

B. Economy Cut Motion

It represents the economy that can be affected in the proposed expenditure. It states that the amount of the demand be reduced by a specified amount (which may be either a lumpsum reduction in the demand or ommission or reduction of an item in the demand).

यह उस अर्थव्यवस्था का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है जो प्रस्तावित खर्च में प्रभावित हो सकती है । इसमें कहा गया है कि मांग की राशि को एक निर्दिष्ट राशि से कम किया जाए (जो या तो मांग में एकमुश्त कमी या ओममिशन या मांग में किसी वस्तु की कमी हो सकती है)।

C. Token Cut Motion

It ventilates a specific grievance that is within the sphere of responsibility of the Government of India. It states that the amount of the demand be reduced by Rs 100.

यह एक विशिष्ट शिकायत को हवादार करता है जो भारत सरकार की जिम्मेदारी के क्षेत्र में है। इसमें कहा गया है कि डिमांड की रकम में 100 रुपये की कमी की जाए।

Funds

नियियाँ

संयुक्त निधि

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)

लोक लेखा खाता

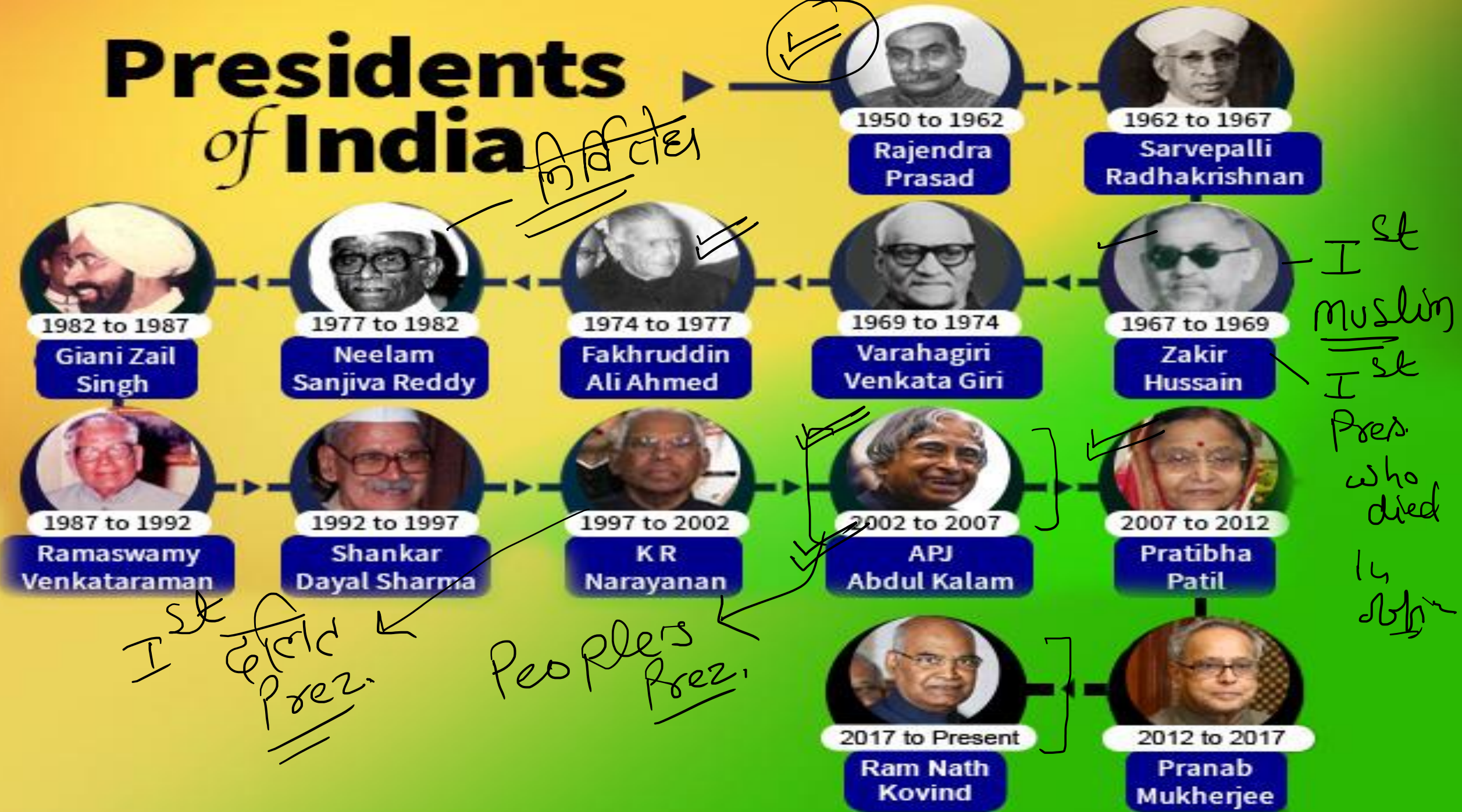
आवृत्तिक निधि

President of India



सत्यमेव जयते

Presidents of India



Article No.	Subject-matter
52. A	The President of India
53. A	Executive power of the Union
54.	Election of President
55.	Manner of election of President
56.	Term of office of President — 5 yrs
57.	Eligibility for re-election

Head of Exe. will be Presi.

58.	Qualifications for election as President
59.	Conditions of President's office
60.	Oath or affirmation by the President
61.	Procedure for <u>impeachment</u> 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

हेमिचय

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.

- ~~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

veto Power