

Polity – Laxmikanth

1. List of terms which haven't been used in Constitution – **federation, untouchability, martial law, Budget, judicial review, contempt of court**
2. Features unique to Constitution – Emergency

Chapter 01: Evolution of Constitution

1. Who first suggested a Constituent Assembly for Constitution of an independent India?
2. Why was Regulating Act of 1773 important? (5)
3. What did Amending Act of 1781 (Act of Settlement) do? (GG vs SC)
4. List 3 features of Pitt's Act 1874.
5. List 4 features of Charter Act 1833. Did Governor-General of India get exclusive legislative powers for entire British India? (//final step towards centralization)
6. Why is Charter Act 1853 considered a significant constitutional landmark? Why? (4)
7. Which Act is known as 'Act for Good Government of India'? Did it alter system of government in a significant way?
8. Who was the first Viceroy of India?
9. Why is Indian Council Act of 1861 an important landmark in constitutional and political history of India? (5)
10. Which 3 Indians were nominated to Lord Canning's legislative council in 1862?
11. List 3 features of Indian Council Act of 1892
12. What changes did Morley-Minto reforms bring? (5)
13. Who was the 1st Indian to join Viceroy's Executive Council and to what position?
14. What was the objective of Government of India Act of 1919? Who had initiated these?
15. Give 3 main and 7 ancillary features of 1919 Act.
16. What were the recommendations of Simon Commission 1927? Where these to be the basis for the 1935 Act?
17. What was Communal Award? Who had declared it?
18. What were the main features of Act of 1935? (5)

Chapter 02: Making of Constitution

1. When did INC first demand a Constituent Assembly?
2. Describe the provisions of Constituent Assembly as proposed by Cabinet Mission Plan. (5)
3. How were members of CA to be elected? When were the elections held?
4. Name 2 important personalities of the time who were not part of Constituent Assembly.
5. When was first meeting of CA held? Who was the President?
6. Who moved 'Objectives Resolution' in the CA? What was its purpose?
7. Where does power and authority of sovereign India flow from?
8. What changes did Indian Independence Act make to position of Assembly? (3)
9. Who chaired the Assembly when it met as a legislative body?

10. How was first President of India elected?
11. When was the final session of Constituent Assembly? Did it continue beyond 26 January 1950?
12. Who was the chairman of Drafting Committee? How many members did it have?
13. When was 1st draft of Constitution published?
14. When was Constitution passed by CA? How many members signed it? How many articles & schedules did it contain?
15. Who is called 'Father of Indian Constitution' and 'Modern Manu'?
16. How many sessions did Assembly meet for?
17. Did Constitution in full came in effect on 26 January 1950? Why was this date chosen?
18. When was 'Purna Swaraj' resolution adopted? When was it celebrated?
19. Did any Act from erstwhile British empire continue after commencement of Constitution?
20. What are major criticisms of Constituent Assembly? (4)
21. Which provinces and princely states had highest representation in Assembly?

Chapter 03: Salient Features of Constitution

1. Is Indian Constitution lengthiest in the world? Why is it so?
2. Which is the largest source for Indian Constitution?

	Country	Features
1	British	Parliamentary system, rule of law, single citizenship, privileges, bicameralism
2	USA	Fundamental Rights, independent judiciary, judicial review, removal of SC/HC judges, office of VP
3	Ireland	DPSP, method of election of President, nomination of RS members
4	Canada	Strong center, advisory of SC
5	Australia	Concurrent list, joint sitting
6	Weimar	Suspension of FR during Emergency
7	USSR	Fundamental Duties, ideal of justice in Preamble
8	France	Republic, ideals of Liberty, Equality & Fraternity
9	South Africa	Procedure for amendment of Constitution, election of RS members

3. How are constitutions considered rigid or flexible? How can India's be classified?
4. Is Indian federation result of an agreement by the states? Can a state secede from the federation?
5. What is parliamentary system based upon? List some features of this model
6. Is Indian Parliament sovereign?
7. Do FRs operate as limitations on tyranny of the State? Are they absolute and sacrosanct?
8. Which part of Constitution seeks to establish a 'welfare state' in India?
9. How were Fundamental Duties added to the Constitution? Which Committee recommended it? Which is the latest FD?
10. When was the term 'secular' added to the Constitution?

11. Does Constitution embody a positive or negative connotation of secularism?
12. When and how was voting age decreased in India?

Chapter 04: Preamble

1. First country to have a preamble in the Constitution?
2. Who called Preamble as 'identity card of Constitution'? What is preamble can be said to be based upon?
3. Which words were added to Preamble by 42nd amendment?
4. Where does Constitution derive its authority from?
5. What is the nature of Indian State?
6. What are the objectives of the Constitution? (4)
7. Can India cede a part of its territory in favor of a foreign state?
8. What is democratic socialism? How is different from state socialism?
9. What are 4 devices of direct democracy? Differentiate bw them.
10. What is social democracy?
11. What constitutes a 'republic'? (3)
12. How does Constitution envision political equality?
13. What is soul of Indian Constitution? (2 different ans – Ambedkar and others)
14. Is preamble a part of Constitution? (Berubari Union, Kesavanandan Bharti, LIC cases) Which was enacted first?
15. Is preamble justiciable? Does it act as a limitation upon powers of legislature?

Chapter 05: Union and its Territory

1. True or false – country is described as Union while constitution is federal in nature. Why?
2. Which is a wider expression – Territory of India or Union of India?
3. What's the basic difference bw operability of Article 2 and Article 3? Are these considered constitutional amendments under Article 368?
4. A bill seeking changes in state area or boundary has to get whose approval? (2) Is consent of state required?
5. Are laws for creating new states or alter existing states amendment under 368?
6. How can Indian territory be ceded to a foreign state? What's the procedure for settlement of boundary dispute?
7. What were Part A, B, C, D states of Indian Union? What constituted Part D states?
8. When was Linguistic Provinces Commission under SK Dhar appointed? What did it propose? What was the aftermath? (JVP)
9. Why was Fazl Ali Commission constituted? Who were its members? What was its mandate?
10. How many states and UTs did India have on 1 November 1956?
11. Which was the first state to be created after 1956?
12. Which were the 16th, 17th, 18th states to be created?
13. What changes did North East Reorganization Act 1971 bring?
14. How did Sikkim become a state?

Chapter 06: Citizenship

1. Who are enemy aliens? What right do they not enjoy vs friendly aliens?
2. Which Fundamental Rights are denied to aliens?
3. Is a naturalized citizen eligible for office of President in India?
4. Does Constitution deal with problem of acquisition or loss of citizenship *after* its commencement? What is the remedy
5. Who was a citizen of India at commencement of constitution? (4)
6. Who has the power to make any provision wrt to acquisition or termination of citizenship?
7. What are the 5 ways Citizenship Act of 1955 prescribes by which citizenship can be acquired?
8. Can children of foreign diplomats and enemy aliens acquire Indian citizenship by birth?
9. What conditions need to be fulfilled to become citizen of India by registration?
10. Who is a person of Indian origin?
11. Do people need to take an oath of allegiance before they are registered as citizen of India?
12. What conditions need to be fulfilled to become citizen of India by naturalization? (5)
Can India give unconditional citizenship to a person who has rendered distinguished service in certain fields?
13. How can citizens lose their citizenship? How can central govt deprive people of citizenship?
14. Can Parliament prescribe residence as a condition for certain employment in state/UT?
15. Is discrimination under article 15 prohibited under ground of residence?
16. Who is a person of Indian origin? Who are eligible? How can they become citizen?
17. Who is an overseas citizen of India? Who are eligible? How can they become citizen?
18. Do POI/OCI have political rights? Can they acquire agricultural/plantation land?
19. Which activities can they NOT undertake? Can OCI card allow you to apply for a driver's license, PAN card or open a bank account in India?
20. When was PIO merged with OCI?

Chapter 07: Fundamental Rights

1. True or false – Part III of Constitution is described as Magna Carta of India.
2. True or false – FR operate as limitations on tyranny of executive and arbitrary law of legislature.
3. True or false – Most FRs are available against arbitrary action of State
4. What FRs are available even during Emergency? **Is there any qualification to it?**
5. What is definition of State as under Article 12 for purposes of Part III? [4]
6. True or false – Article 13 declares that constitutional amendment is not a law and cannot be challenged.
7. Explain – 'equality before law' and 'equal protection of laws' and 'rule of law'.

8. True or false – In Indian system, constitution is result of rights of individuals as defined and enforced by courts of law
9. What are exceptions to 'equality before law'. (4)
10. How does the word 'only' impact Article 15 and its applicability? Is this available against private individuals?
11. Who are people in 'creamy layer' category?
12. Who set up Mandal Commission? What were its recommendation? What changes did Narasimha Rao govt bring to it (2)? How did SC respond (5)?
13. True or false - person convicted of untouchability is disqualified for election to Parliament/State legislature.
14. Rights under Article 17 are available against private citizens?
15. Were National Awards – Bharat Ratna et al – ever abolished?
16. What provision does Article 18 make regarding titles?
17. Which right under Article 19 was repealed? When was it repealed? Are rights under Article 19 available **against private individuals**?
18. Where are reasonable restriction to Right to Freedom contained?
19. Do Indians have right to assembly peacefully and with arms? Can this be done on private property? Does this include right to strike?
20. Do Indians have the right to not to form or join an association? Is right to obtain recognition of association a Fundamental Right?
21. Can right to strike be controlled by an appropriate industrial law?
22. What are 2 reasonable restrictions under Freedom of Movement? Does this right also cover external movement?
23. Is State monopoly over a trade or business or service allowed under Freedom of Profession?
24. Explain – no ex-post facto law, no double jeopardy, no self incrimination. Are these available to foreigners?
25. Is no ex-post facto law valid on civil law or tax laws?
26. Is provision against double jeopardy available in proceedings against departmental or administrative authorities?
27. Does self-incrimination cover civil proceedings?
28. Can a person be deprived of his life or personal liberty? Explain *Gopalan 1950* and *Maneka 1978* cases.
29. How was Right to Education added to list of FRs? Does it cover higher or professional education? How did DPSP and FD change because of this?
30. Differentiate bw punitive and preventive detention.
31. Explain provisions under punitive detention (4). When do these apply?
32. Explain provisions under preventive detention (3). Laws on preventive detention can be made by both Center and State?
33. Is preventive detention unique to Indian Constitution?
34. The expression 'traffic in human beings' includes what all? (4)
35. Can State permit military or social service? Will this be contestable as Right against Exploitation?
36. Does Article 25 cover religious beliefs and religious practices? Are these available to foreigners?
37. True or false – (i) article 25 covers wearing of *kirpan* in Sikh profession. (ii) Hindus include only Hindus, Jains, and Buddhists

38. What conditions must a religious denomination satisfy?
39. Can State spend public money to propagate all religions? Can fee be levied on religion/religious institutions?
40. In which type of educational institutions religious instruction is permitted? When is it completely prohibited?
41. Under Article 29, can a citizen be denied admission into an education institution on grounds of sex?
42. Are both religious and linguistic minorities protected under Article 29? Are the provisions strictly restricted to minorities only?
43. Does article 30 cover a section of citizens or minorities only?
44. True or false – “Amebdkar said Article 32 is the heart and soul of the Constitution”.
45. Mention 4 provisions of Article 32.
46. Can only the Fundamental Rights be enforced under Article 32?
47. Is jurisdiction of SC exclusive in enforcement of FRs? Differentiate bw powers of SC and HC wrt writs. Can HC issue a writ outside its territorial jurisdiction?
48. Which courts could issue writs before 1950? Where are the writs borrowed from?
49. Explain – Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition, Certiorari, Quo-Warranto.
50. Are there circumstances under which Habeas Corpus is not issued? (4)
51. When can Mandamus not be issued? (6)
52. When is Prohibition issued? Does it direct inactivity? Can it be used against non-judicial bodies?
53. On what grounds is Certiorari issued? Can it be said it is only preventive? Can it be issued against administrative bodies?
54. Can Quo-Warranto be issued in cases of ministerial office or private office? Can this be sought by only aggrieved person?
55. What's the main intent of Article 33? Can laws under it made by both Central and state legislature? Does it even cover non-combatants?
56. True or false – Martial law can restrict Fundamental Rights.
57. Give 5 differences bw Martial Law and National Emergency.
58. Can Act of Indemnity made by Parliament challenged in Supreme Court?
59. Does declaration of martial law ipso facto result in suspension of writ of habeas corpus?
60. What special powers does Parliament have that state legislatures don't under Article 35?
61. What is implication of Right to Property as a legal right? (4) Is there guaranteed compensation? When does State *have* to pay? (2)
62. What does Article 31A do? States its 5 provisions. Do state laws enjoy immunity?
63. What does Article 31B do? How is it related to Ninth Schedule?
64. What are the 2 provisions of Article 31C? Are both held valid by SC?
65. Critically examine Fundamental Rights.
66. Name 4 constitutional rights. (taxation, property, trade, suffrage).

1. Where was the idea of DPSP borrowed from? Which are the articles related to it in Indian Constitution?
2. What can be considered as 'Conscience of the Constitution'?
3. Describe some of the features of DPSP. How are they different from 'Instrument of Instructions' of Govt of India Act 1935?
4. What do Directive Principles aim to realize?
5. Has Constitution classified Directive Principles? If yes, briefly outline them.
6. How many DPSPs have been added by amendments? Identify them.
7. Who recommended that rights of individuals be divided into justiciable and non-justiciable? Why are DPSP non-justiciable?
8. Critically examine the Directive Principles. (4)
9. Discuss some SC judgments regarding conflict between FRs and DPSPs? (*Champakam Dorairajan, Golaknath, Kesavanandan Bharti, Minerva Mills*)
10. Differentiate bw FRs and DPSPs (6 points)

Chapter 09: Fundamental Duties

1. Are rights and duties of citizen correlative and inseparable? Where did we borrow it from?
2. Discuss the role of Swaran Singh Committee in enactment of Fundamental Duties. Which were the recommendations which were not incorporated?
3. Enumerate the list of Fundamental Duties (Article 51A). Which is the latest one?
4. Do FDs also apply to foreigners? Are they justiciable?
5. What is the criticism levelled at Fundamental Duties?
6. What is the significance of Fundamental Duties? (5 points)
7. Describe the observations of Verma Committee 1999 on Fundamental Duties.

Chapter 10: Amendment of Constitution

1. Which article deals with powers of Parliament to amend Constitution and its procedure?
2. Can amendment be initiated in either house of parliament and state legislatures? *Are there any exceptions?* Does it require assent of President?
3. What type of majority is required for the bill to pass? Can a joint sitting be held to pass the bill?
4. In case of amending federal provisions, what else is required apart from special majority?
5. Can the President return the bill for reconsideration by parliament?
6. Which provisions can be amended by simple majority outside scope of Article 368? Name them.
7. Which provisions require special majority of the Parliament to be amended?
8. Which provisions require special majority + consent of states? (7) Is there a time limit and what if some states take no action?
9. Critically examine the amendment procedure.

Chapter 11: Basic Structure of the Constitution

1. What was the outcome of Shankari Prasad case 1951 and what was the particular emphasis on the word 'law' in Article 13?
2. How did SC reverse its previous judgments in Golak Nath 1967 case? What was the govt reaction to it?
3. How come Keshavananda Bharti case is considered to be a watershed moment for Indian Constitution and judiciary? What could be some elements of the basic structure?

Chapter 12: Parliamentary System

1. Which articles deal with parliament system at center and states? On what basis are democratic govt classified into parliamentary or presidential?
2. Why is parliamentary govt known as responsible govt?
3. Explain some features of parliamentary govt?
4. What can be considered as the bedrock principle of parliamentary govt?
5. Does the executive enjoy the right to get legislature dissolved?
6. Explain some features of the presidential govt.
7. Why did India adopt parliamentary system? How is it different from Britain?
8. Is Indian Parliament sovereign and supreme?

S. No.	Parliamentary	Presidential
1.	Dual Executive (state and govt)	Single executive (for state and govt)
22.	Majority party rule	Executive and legislature elected separately
23.	Collective responsibility	No responsibility
24.	Political homogeneity	May not exist
25.	Double membership (also MP)	Single membership
26.	Fusion of powers	Separation of powers

Chapter 13: Federal System

1. On what basis are govt classified as federal or unitary? Define federal and unitary.
2. Compare features of federal and unitary govt.
3. Which are the first and oldest federation in the world?
4. Why the phrase 'Union of India' has been preferred to 'Federation of States'? India's federal system resembles which one more – USA or Canada?
5. Describe federal features of Indian Constitution
6. Describe unitary features of Indian Constitution. How has Constitution made Centre very strong?
7. Explain the Bommai 1994 SC case and its outcome.

Chapter 14: Centre-State Relations

1. Which organ's power has not been divided amongst Centre and states? Which are the three heads under which Centre-state relations can be studied?
2. Which are the four aspects of central and state legislative relations? Name them.

3. Can both parliament and state legislatures make extra-territorial legislation?
4. In which cases/areas the laws of Parliament are not applicable?
5. How many subjects are there currently in each of the Union, State and Concurrent List? What was the same originally? Which 5 subjects were transferred to concurrent list from state list by 42nd amendment 1976?
6. Does residuary power of legislation include the power to levy residuary taxes?
7. Does central law prevail over state law in concurrent list at *all* times?
8. When can parliament legislate in state list subjects? (5)
9. Can a *single* state request the Parliament to enact laws on matter of state list? If yes, can it amend or repeal it later?
10. Does a law made by Parliament for a state under President's rule ceases to operate after President's rule has ended?
11. Can a governor reserve certain bills passed by state for consideration of President? If yes, what is the power of the President with respect to such bills?
12. Does any bill require Presidential assent before being introduced in state legislature?
13. Can the President reserve any bill from state legislature for his consideration?
14. Which articles in Constitution relate to administrative relations between Centre and State?
15. Can a law on a concurrent subject be executed by the Centre?
16. Which articles gives power to this - If any state has failed to comply with any directions given by the Centre, President's rule can be imposed on it.
17. In which *matters* is Centre empowered to exercise their executive power? (4)
18. Can central govt entrust any of its executive functions to state? Is vice versa also true? Is mutual consent needed for this?
19. Which provisions does Constitution provide to secure cooperation and coordination between Centre and States?
20. Which are the 3 All India Services? Who does the recruitment and training and who controls them? Do you agree that they violate principle of federalism?
21. Who appoints and removes chairman and members of state public service commissions? Can states request joint public service commission?
22. Who appoints State Election Commissioner and who removes her?
23. Which articles relate to Centre-state financial relations?
24. Name some major non-tax revenue sources for Centre and states.
25. What are statutory grants? How are they given to states?
26. What are discretionary grants? Which is larger in size between statutory and discretionary grants?
27. Is Finance Commission a quasi-judicial body? What matters are pertinent to it and who does it report to?
28. Which bills can be introduced in Parliament only after recommendation of President?
29. Define 'net proceeds'. Who certifies it?
30. Describe some provisions related to borrowing powers of Centre and states.
31. Can state govt borrow from abroad? Can it raise loan without consent of the Centre?
32. How are loans or guarantees to state by Centre charged?
33. Are properties of Centre exempt from taxation by states? Can they be used for any purpose, including commercial? Does the same apply to corporations created by Centre?

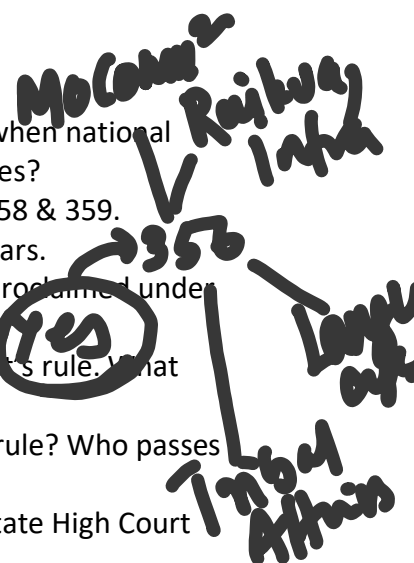
34. Can Centre tax commercial operations of a state? Can it impose customs and excise duty on a state?
35. Are properties and income of local authorities within a state exempt from Central taxation?
36. What is the effect of national emergency on Centre-state financial relations? Till when does it continue?
37. What happens during financial emergency?
38. Describe some issues which have been a source of tension in Centre-state relations post independence?
39. Who chaired the 1st ARC and what were its major recommendations?
40. Which state appointed Rajamannar Committee? Who adopted Anandpur Sahib Resolution?
41. Name some important recommendations of Sarkaria Commission 1983.
42. What were the important recommendations of Punchhi Commission 2007?

Chapter 15: Inter-State Relations

1. What are the provisions with regard to inter-state comity?
2. What are the 2 important provisions under Article 262?
3. Which are the 2 laws enacted by Parliament for solving water disputes? Who establishes them?
4. Are inter-state water dispute tribunal ad hoc in nature? Is their decision final and binding? Can it be challenged in Supreme Court?
5. List the 8 water dispute tribunals and the year they were set up in.
6. Who sets up the Inter-State Council and where is the power to do so derived from? Is the advice of such a council binding?
7. How many Inter-State Councils have been established?
8. Who established Inter-State Council of 1990? Who is the chairman and members? How many times can it meet?
9. Who heads the Standing Committee of Council? When was it set up?
10. Can court of a state enforce laws of another state in civil cases?
11. Which article declares that trade, commerce and intercourse throughout territory of India shall be free? Describe some exceptions to it (4)
12. Can a bill to restrict free inter-state trade be introduced in state legislature?
13. Name the authority that Parliament has created to carry out the provisions under Article 301.
14. Are Zonal Councils statutory bodies? If yes, under what Act are they established? Are their decisions binding?
15. Who are the members of the Zonal Councils? Who are the advisors to it and do they have right to vote?
16. Who are the chairman and vice-chairman of the Zonal Councils?
17. Name 5 original Zonal Councils and the states in it.
18. When was the North East Zonal Council created? Does it have any additional functions than the rest?

Chapter 16: Emergency Provisions

1. Which articles provide for the Emergency provisions? What basically happens during Emergency wrt federal structure?
2. What are the grounds for 'proclamation of Emergency'? Can it be proclaimed before the event? Can President issue different proclamations? → Yes written from Cab in 1975-77 (Cond' ??)
3. Differentiate bw external and internal emergency. → yes (cond' ??) (more points ??)
4. Can emergency be proclaimed because of 'internal disturbances'?
5. Explain the process of declaration of emergency. Can Prime Minister alone advise the President to proclaim emergency?
6. What's the role of two Houses of Parliament in case of proclamation of Emergency? What happens if Lok Sabha is dissolved in the meantime?
7. What kind of majority is needed to pass resolution approving Emergency? Was it originally so?
8. Can proclamation of Emergency be revoked by President without parliamentary approval?
9. Resolution of disapproval follows same procedure as proclamation? Explain.
10. Explain the effect of Emergency on Centre-state relations wrt executive, legislative and financial aspects.
11. Can the President issue ordinances on state subjects as well?
12. Can life of Lok Sabha be extended beyond its normal term?
13. Explain the provisions of Article 358 & 359 on Fundamental Rights when national emergency is in effect? How did 44th amendment affect these articles?
14. Give 7 points of distinction and 2 points of similarities for articles 358 & 359.
15. How many times has emergency been proclaimed? Mention the years.
16. President's rule, state emergency, constitutional emergency – are proclaimed under which articles? Can President act without report from governor? Yes
17. Explain the parliamentary approval and duration in case of President's rule. What changes did 44th amendment bring?
18. What happens to state executive and legislature under President's rule? Who passes the bills and budget?
19. Are laws made under President's rule co-terminus with it? How is state High Court affected by President's rule?
20. Can Parliament alone make laws from State List under National Emergency? Does the same apply in case of President's rule?
21. Who revokes state emergency? Can Parliament or state legislature pass a resolution demanding the same?
22. Who called President's rule a dead-letter of Constitution?
23. Explain the significance of *Bommai* case wrt state emergency under Article 356? Describe the situations where exercise of power under Article 356 could be proper or improper?
24. What are the grounds for declaring financial emergency? What are the parliamentary approvals and duration related to it?
25. Does financial emergency have a sunset clause? Does it require parliamentary approval?



	Proclamation	President's Rule	Financial
Approval	Both Houses	Both Houses	Both Houses
Majority	Effective	Simple	Simple
Approval within	1 month, RS given	2 months, RS given	2 months, RS given

Survives till	30 days from 1 st sitting of LS	30 days from 1 st sitting of LS	30 days from 1 st sitting of LS
Renewal	Every six months, can be indefinite	Every 6 months, max 3 years	Not needed, it's indefinite
Revocation	By president, only LS can pass resolution	By president, doesn't need LS/RS approval	By president, doesn't need parliament
Times imposed	3 times – 1962-68; 71-77 & 75-77	Except Telangana & Chhatisgarh	Never been imposed

Chapter 17: President

1. Who are the Union Executive? Is AG of India considered part of it?
2. Who are the members of electoral college of President? Do members of a dissolved assembly get to vote for President?
3. What's the formula for MLA vote? What's the formula for MP vote?
4. What's the system of vote for Presidential election? What's the majority? Can election of President be challenged in Supreme Court if there are unfulfilled vacancies among electoral college?
5. Why is President not directly elected?
6. What are the qualifications required for election as President? (4) What is needed for nomination?
7. What are some privileges and immunities enjoyed by the President? Can civil proceedings be instituted against him?
8. What are the 2 ways in which President can be removed? Can his impeachment start from RS? (1/4+14+2/3)
9. Is impeachment of President a quasi-judicial process? Who doesn't participate in it?
10. Who serves as President if (a) term expires (b) other than that? How much time is allowed to elapse without conducting an election to fill the vacancy?
11. Does CJI acting as President enjoy all the power and privileges?
12. Can President summon, suspend or dissolve Lok Sabha?
13. In which bills, prior assent of President is needed? (4)
14. Can President declare war or conclude peace?
15. How many types of veto is President vested with? When can veto be used? Has pocket veto ever been used?
16. When can suspensive veto not be used? Can President assent or withhold money bill?
17. Which amendment made it compulsory for President to give assent to constitutional amendment bill?
18. Is President bound to give his assent to a bill if same bill passed again by state legislature after President returned it?
19. Can President make an ordinance when both houses are in session? Is President's satisfaction justiciable on ground of malafide?
20. Can President make ordinance on state list subjects? Can an ordinance abridge or take away FRs? Can it amend constitution?

21. In what situations can an ordinance lapse? (2) What is the maximum life of an ordinance? Are acts done under it valid until it is allowed to lapse?
22. Is power of President wrt ordinance withdrawal and promulgation discretionary?
23. Describe the cases in which President can grant pardons to people (3). Does the President sit as a court of appeal wrt pardons? Is it a judicial power or executive?
24. What are the 5 pardoning powers of President? PCR3
25. Can a governor also grant pardons? Is the power same as the President?
26. Does the petitioner for mercy has right to oral hearing by President? Can this power be exercised independently or on advice of cabinet?
27. Does the President have any constitutional discretion? When can the President act on his discretion?
28. Give 3 cases of situational discretion of President? Does he have any constitutional discretion?

Chapter 18: Vice-President

1. How is the V-P elected? Why the difference bw Presidential and V-P election?
2. What are the qualifications needed for election as Vice President? What is needed for nomination?
3. How many V-P have we had till date? How many served more than 1 term?
4. How can V-P be removed from his post? (2) What has Constitution laid down?
5. Does V-P continue to perform duties of RS when acting as President?

Chapter 19: Prime Minister

1. What has Constitution laid down as procedure for selection of Prime Minister?
2. Does a Constitution require a person to prove his majority before getting appointed as Prime Minister?
3. Can PM be a member of any of the two houses?
4. Is the term of PM fixed?
5. What powers does PM enjoy as head of Council of Ministers, wrt President, wrt Parliament?

Chapter 20: Council of Ministers

1. Which is the real executive authority in parliamentary system? Which are the articles which broadly define this power?
2. What are the constitutional provisions for Council of Ministers?
3. Which amendment added that council of ministers shall not exceed 15% of LS strength?
4. Which amendments made advice of CoM binding on President? Can the nature of advice so tendered enquired by any court?
5. Do Council of Ministers cease to hold office even after LS is dissolved?
6. True or false: any exercise of executive power without aid and advice will be unconstitutional under Article 74.
7. Does the minister who is member of one house allowed to speak and be part of proceedings of other house? Can he also vote?

8. How has Constitution provided for Deputy PM, ministers of state and deputy ministers?
9. Which is the fundamental principle underlying working of parliamentary system of government?
10. Do all ministers have to resign if LS passes no confidence motion against them?
11. Does the Constitution provide for a system of legal responsibility of a minister?
12. What are the 3 categories of ministers? Are parliamentary secretaries also part of council of ministers?
13. True or false: Cabinet definition is in Constitution and 3-tier council of ministers are defined in law
14. Differentiate bw council of ministers and cabinet ministers.
15. What is kitchen cabinet?

Chapter 21: Cabinet Committees

1. Which articles has described them in the Constitution? What are their two types?
2. Are only cabinet ministers part of it?
3. Describe 4 important committees, their scope of work and their chair.

Chapter 22: Parliament

1. What consists Parliament of India? (3)
2. Why is President an integral part of the Parliament?
3. What is composition of Rajya Sabha wrt sanctioned and current & elected and nominated? Which schedule deals with allocation of RS seats?
4. Which UTs have representation in RS?
5. What is maximum strength of Lok Sabha – state, UTs and nominated?
6. When was voting age reduced and how? *From when? Why temp??*
7. Is representation to Anglo-Indian community permanent? Who are Anglo Indians?
8. How are seats for Lok Sabha divided bw states? Is it same for all states?
9. Why was allocation of seats in LS frozen till year 2000 at 1971 census level? What's the current status? Which year population level is basis for delimitation of constituencies?
10. Can SC/ST candidates contest only seats reserved for them?
11. Where does India use single transferable vote system? (4) Why is this not applicable for Lok Sabha elections?
12. *When was RS first constituted? Is it a permanent body or can it be dissolved? What is term of office fixed *by Constitution?*
13. Can the President dissolve Lok Sabha before completion of 5 years and can this be challenged in a court?
14. What happens to LS in case of proclamation of Emergency? When is Lok Sabha finally dissolved automatically?
15. What are the qualifications laid down by Constitution and RPA 1951 for membership of Parliament?
16. What are some disqualifications laid down by Constitution and RPA 1951 for membership of Parliament? Who is the final authority if a member is subject to it?

17. What are the grounds of disqualification on defection? Who decides the question of disqualification? Is it subject to judicial review?
18. Can a person be a member of both houses? What are RPA provisions regarding this? (3)
19. Can a person be a member of both Parliament and state legislature simultaneously? Which seat becomes vacant and when?
20. Can Speaker of the House reject resignation of a member?
21. When is seat of a member declared vacant because of absence? How is the period computed?
22. Do President, V-P, Governors have to vacate their seats in the Parliament?
23. Can a member vote and participate in proceedings of the House without taking the oath? What's the penalty?
24. Does Constitution provide for salary and pension to parliamentarians? How is it charged to the govt?
25. How is Speaker to Lok Sabha elected? How can she vacate the office?
 - a. If a resolution to remove her is under consideration, what's her role in the house?
 - b. *What happens to her when Lok Sabha is dissolved?
 - c. What is her sources of powers and duties? (3)
 - d. How does she vote wrt bills in the House?
 - e. What's the power of the Speaker wrt money bills?
 - f. Who calls for a secret sitting of the LS?
 - g. Is she the chair of all parliamentary committees of Lok Sabha? (3)
 - h. How can she be removed as Speaker? How many members need to support a motion of removal?
26. Can her work and conduct be discussed and criticized in Lok Sabha?
27. How is Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha elected? Does she report to the Speaker? Who fixes the date of election?
28. What's the special privilege enjoyed by the Deputy wrt parliamentary committees?
29. Does the Speaker and the Deputy have to take a separate oath while entering the office?
30. When do panel of chairpersons of Lok Sabha preside over the house? How many are there in such a panel and who does preside? Can they do so when the office of Speaker and Deputy are vacant?
31. Who is Speaker Pro Tem and who gets appointed by convention? Who appoints her?
32. Who is the Chairman of Rajya Sabha? How is she appointed? Is she a member of the house?
 - a. How can she be removed?
 - b. How is her power different from Speaker of Lok Sabha? Can she vote in first instance? Can she vote at all if she's being removed?
33. How is Deputy Chairman of the House elected? How is she removed? Is she subordinate to Chairman?
34. When do panel of chairpersons of Rajya Sabha preside over the house? How many are there in such a panel (<6) and who does preside out of them? Can they do so when the office of Chairman and Deputy are vacant?
35. Who is Leader of the House in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha? How are they chosen? Do they have to be a minister?

36. Who is Leader of Opposition? How many seats leader of such a party must have?
37. Do Leaders of Opposition have statutory recognition? Are they equivalent to a cabinet minister?
38. Are offices of Leader of the House and Leader of Opposition mentioned in Constitution?
39. What's the status of Whips in parliament? Do they have any constitutional or statutory recognition?
40. Who summons the houses of parliament to meet? How often do they have to meet?
41. Differentiate bw adjournment and prorogation (3) Can President prorogue House while it is in session?
42. What is adjournment sine die? When is it declared by the Speaker/Chairman?
43. How can Lok Sabha be dissolved? Is the dissolution by President revocable?
44. What happens to sundry bills, motions, resolutions, notices pending before the House? What happens to assurance pending before Committee on Govt Assurances?
45. What are the instances when bill does not lapse when LS is dissolved? (4)
46. What's the quorum for LS and RS?
47. *Are the proceedings of the House deemed invalid in case of unauthorized voting/participation?
48. What are the rights of ministers & Attorney General wrt house proceedings?
49. Can a minister who is not a member of either house participate in house proceedings? (Hint: yes, why?)
50. Explain –
 - a. lame duck session
 - b. question hour (starred, unstarred, short notice)
 - c. zero hour: is it a formal device or an innovation? Where is it mentioned?
51. What are motions? How are they initiated?
52. Explain – substantive motion, substitute, subsidiary and its types
53. How are closure motions initiated? Explain its types – simple, compartments, kangaroo, guillotine
54. What is – privilege motion, calling attention motion. What's the difference in legality of zero hour and calling attention motion?
55. How many members need to support adjournment motion? Is it allowed in both houses? How long can the discussion on it last? What are some important restrictions on it?
56. How many members need to support no-confidence motion?
57. Differentiate bw censure motion and no-confidence motion.
58. When does President address the Parliament? How is this discussed in Parliament? Does it need to be passed in the House?
59. What is - point of order motion, half-an-hour discussion, short duration discussion, special mention (RS only). What is equivalent of special mention in RS?
60. What are resolutions? Can they be withdrawn by member who proposed it? Differentiate bw private member vs govt vs statutory resolutions.
61. How resolutions different from motions?
62. Who recommended scheme of Youth Parliament?
63. Differentiate bw private member bills and govt bills. How much notice is required for both?
64. What are the 5 stages in life of an ordinary bill? (First, Second, Third, Second, Assent)

65. What can constitute as First Reading of the bill?
66. Which articles govern money bills? What matters call for a money bill? What matters are excluded from it? (only such provisions)
67. Can money bill be introduced by a non-minister?
68. What are the financial bills? How many types are there? Explain them.

	Money bill	Financial Bill (I)	Financial Bills (II)
Article	110	117(1) – Money bill + General	117 (3) – CFI
Introduction	LS only	LS only	LS/RS
President's reco	Yes	Yes	No
RS role	Doesn't matter	Amend/Reject	Amend/Reject
Joint sitting	No	Yes	Yes
Assent	Give/withhold	Give/withhold/return	Give/withhold/return
Exception *		Moving amend other than for reduction /abolition of tax needs president's approval in LS/RS	

69. When does deadlock bw two houses arise? (3) For which bills joint sitting is not allowed?
70. What happens to a bill once President notifies his intention to summon a joint sitting?
71. What's the chain of command at joint sitting? Does Chairman of Rajya Sabha preside over in any case?
72. Under whose rules joint sitting is governed LS or RS? What's the quorum requirement?
73. Has joint sitting even been called for? What were those bills? (DBT.)
74. Can new amendments to bill be proposed at a joint sitting?
75. When was Railway Budget separated from General Budget (originally) and on whose recommendations?
76. Is budget laid before both the Houses?
77. Can a demand for grant be made without recommendation of President?
78. Can Parliament reduce or abolish or increase tax?
79. Who has the exclusive privilege of voting on grants – LS or RS?
80. What are the 2 types of expenditure in Budget? Do both have to be voted upon by Parliament?
81. Give examples of charged expenditure.
82. What are the stages in enactment of budget through Parliament? (6)
83. What are cut motions? How many are there?
84. How many days are allotted for voting of demands? What happens to remaining demands on last day?
85. How does Constitution allow money to be withdrawn from Consolidated Fund of India?
86. Can an amendment be proposed to the appropriation bill in either House of Parliament?
87. What is vote on account? What is the amount granted equal to generally?

88. How are Appropriation Bill and Finance Bill different? (former is Fin-I and latter is Money)
89. What's the time frame to enact the Finance Bill? Is it guided by the Constitution?
90. Explain – supplementary grant, additional grant, excess grant, vote on credit, exceptional grant, token grant
 - a. How are all the above regulated – is it same as regular budget?
 - b. What's the process of approving excess grant?
91. Name the 3 kinds of funds provided for Central Govt by Constitution of India?
92. How can funds be appropriated out of Consolidated Fund?
93. What is credited to Public Account of India? Can payments be made from it without parliamentary law?
94. Who controls the Contingency Fund of India?
95. What are 5 circumstances under which Constitution has empowered Centre to make laws from state list?
96. What happens at end of fiscal year if granted money is not spent by govt? What is 'March rush'?
97. There's one exception to state's inability to initiate constitutional amendment. What is it?
98. What are the judicial powers & functions of Parliament? (4)
99. How is RS unequal to LS? (5) What are 2 exclusive powers given to it?
100. When was Public Accounts Committee first set up? How many members does it have? Who can get elected and how are they elected? How long is the term? What is the purpose of this committee?
101. When was Estimates Committee first set up? How many members does it have? Who can get elected and how are they elected? How long is the term?
102. When was Public Undertakings Committee first set up? How many members does it have? Who can get elected and how are they elected? How long is the term? What is the purpose of this committee? Who can be the chair?
103. When were Standing Departmental Committees set up? How many were set up?
 - a. What is the main objective?
 - b. How many members are there? How are they elected?
 - c. Do all standing committees work under Lok Sabha?
 - d. Are there recommendations binding in nature?
104. What's special about Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions? Absence of Members? Committee of Privileges?
105. When was Committee on Empowerment of Women constituted? How many members does it have?
106. Who constitutes Consultative Committees? What do these do? What's maximum and minimum members?
107. What are parliamentary privileges? Do President & A-G have it?
108. Differentiate bw collective & individual privileges.
109. Can court inquire into proceedings of the House? Can a non-member of the House be arrested from the precincts of the House?
110. Can members of the House be arrested?
111. Do they have absolute free speech in the House?
112. Can they refuse to show up in court when House is in session?
113. What is contempt of the House and breach of privilege?

114. What are parliamentary privileges based on? (5)
115. What is doctrine of 'sovereignty of parliament'? Is Indian parliament a sovereign body?

Chapter 23: Parliamentary Committee

1. Does Constitution make specific provisions for parliamentary committee? How are these matters dealt with?
2. How is a parliamentary committee different from any others?
3. What are the 6 categories of standing committees?
4. What can be 2 categories of ad hoc committees? Joint committee on a bill is under purview of which type of committee?
5. What's the number of members of consultative committees? What's their term?

Inquire	Scrutinize & control	Day-to-day Business	House Keeping
Petitions	Govt Assurances	Business Advisory	General Purposes
Privileges	Subordinate Legislation	Private Members Bill (not in RS)	House
Ethics	Papers Laid on Table	Rules	Library (LS+RS)
	Welfare of SC/ST (LS+RS)	Absence of Members (not in RS)	JC on Salaries & allowances of members (LS+RS)
	Empowerment of Women (LS+RS)		
	JC on Office of Profit (LS+RS)		

Chapter 24: Parliamentary Forums

1. When was first Parliamentary Forums constituted? How many are there today?
2. What's the objective of the forums?
3. Can they encroach upon jurisdiction of standing committees of minister/dept?
4. Who is the President of the Forums? How many are under RS?
5. What's the composition of these forums? What's the term of the office?

Chapter 25: Supreme Court

1. When was Supreme Court inaugurated? Did it replace apex court of the British?
2. Which act first gave single system of courts (integrated judiciary)?
3. Which articles deal with Supreme Court? How many SC judges are there? How many were there originally?
4. What's the collegium system? How did it develop? Is recommendation of CJI binding on the govt?
5. When was it established that seniority alone will decide CJI of India?
6. What are the qualifications of a SC judge? What's the minimum age?

7. What's the tenure of the judge?
8. How are judges of SC removed? Describe the process. What are the 2 grounds?
9. Has any judge of SC been removed so far?
10. When is an ad hoc judge is appointed to SC? What's the process?
11. Can a retired SC or HC judge act a judge of SC temporarily?
12. Who can decide to appoint another place as seat of Supreme Court?
13. What's a Constitutional Bench?
14. How is independence of Supreme Court maintained? (6)
15. Is SC final interpreter and guardian/custodian of Constitution?
16. Does inter state water disputes come under original jurisdiction of SC? Recovery of damages by a state against center?
17. When does SC enjoy original jurisdiction? (3)
18. Who has a wider power of writs – HC or SC?
19. In which cases appellate jurisdiction of SC can be invoked by HC? (5)
20. Can SC grant itself a special leave to appeal from any judgment from any court or tribunal? Is this a discretionary power?
21. Which are 2 categories of matter under which President can seek advise of SC? Can SC refuse to give an opinion?
22. Who has power to issue contempt of courts? What's the punishment?
23. What constitutes criminal contempt of court?
24. On which 3 grounds can legislative/executive can be challenged under judicial review?
25. Differentiate bw 'due process of law' and 'procedure established by law'?
26. Is SC bound by its own judgment?
27. Differentiate bw Senior Advocates, Advocates-on-Record, Other Advocates. Who can designate advocates as senior?

Chapter 26: Governor

1. What consists of state executive?
2. Why does office of governor have dual role?
3. Can a person be governor for 2 or more states?
4. Since governor is a nominee of central govt, is she under employment of central govt?
5. What are the only 2 qualifications for governorship? Are there any binding conventions?
6. Is governor immune from criminal proceedings even in personal acts? Can civil proceedings be initiated? (same as president)
7. Is term of Governor fixed or subject to pleasure of president?
8. How to remove a governor?
9. In which states Tribal Welfare Minister must be appointed? (4)
10. Does advocate general of state holds office during pleasure of governor?
11. Does he determine tenure of state election commissioner? yes
12. Can he remove state public service commission members?
13. Does he appoint chancellor of universities in state?
14. Does he appoint any members in state legislative councils and assembly?

15. Does he have to obligatory reserve bills for consideration of President? (1) Does she have any role once it is reserved for President?
16. Can a governor withdraw an ordinance at any time?
17. When a state bill is reserved by governor for Presidential assent, and she sends it back for reconsideration, is there a time period for reconsideration by the state legislature?
18. Can President return any money bill after state has sent it for reconsideration?
19. Does Governor need instruction of President before promulgating an ordinance? (3)
20. Can the governor suspend, remit or commute a death sentence?
21. Does governor have *constitutionally* discretionary powers? Is ministerial advice binding on him?

Chapter 27: Chief Minister

1. What's the constitutional procedure for selection and appointment of Chief Minister?
2. Does the constitution require that a person prove his majority in assembly before getting appointed as chief minister?
3. Can a person who is not member of state legislature be appointed as Chief Minister?
4. Is term of Chief Minister fixed?
5. Can governor appoint ministers who are not recommended by Chief Minister?
6. Can CM recommend dissolution of assembly to governor at any time?

Chapter 28: State Council of Ministers

1. If a question arises if a matter falls within governor's discretion or not, whose decision is final?
2. Explain the impact of 91st amendment on state council of ministers.
3. Who administers the oath of office and oath of secrecy to a minister?
4. Wherever Constitution requires satisfaction of governor, is it personal satisfaction of governor or council of ministers?
5. Which states should have a Tribal Ministers?
6. Should an order of governor for a public act be countersigned by a minister?

Chapter 29: State Legislature

1. Which states have bicarmel house? (7)
2. How can Legislative Councils be created or abolished? Is it considered an amendment to the Constitution for purposes of Article 368?
3. What's the maximum and minimum strength of a state legislature? Are there any states with an exception?
4. Are there any nominated members?
5. What's the manner of demarcation of the constituencies? Who is the determining authority?
6. What's the minimum and maximum strength of legislative council? Who fixes the actual strength? Are seats reserved for SC/SCT?
7. What's the manner of election of members of legislative councils? How are they elected? Can this composition of the Council be changed?
8. What's the time limit for automatic dissolution of assembly?

1. Is Legislative Council permanent body? Are members eligible for re-election and re-nomination?
2. What are the qualifications for membership to state legislature? Do legislative council members need additional qualifications?
3. When can a member be disqualified from the state legislature? (6)
4. Can a member be disqualified for preaching and practicing social crimes such as sati?
5. Is the governor's decision to disqualify final? Is this an independent decision?
6. Is question of disqualification under Tenth Schedule subject to judicial review?
7. When is penalty of Rs 500/day levied on a member?
8. In which cases a member of the house has to vacate her seat?
9. How is Speaker of Assembly elected? How can she vacate her office?
10. Who is the final interpreter of provisions of Constitution within the assembly?
11. When is Deputy Speaker of Assembly elected: before or after Speaker? How can she be removed?
12. Any difference in power of Speaker of Assembly and Chairman of Council
13. Difference bw adjournment, prorogation and dissolution?
14. In which circumstances a bill lapses or not in case of dissolution of Assembly? (2+3)
15. Majority of votes of members present and voting – does this include vote of presiding officer?
16. Is English the floor language of all states indefinitely?
17. What are the three stages of a bill in either house of state legislature?
18. *How is Council less powerful than Rajya Sabha when it comes to bills? How long can Council delay a bill? Is there provision of joint sitting? What if Assembly reject a bill originating in Council?
19. Does Governor *have* to assent to a bill which is passed again by Legislature after he returned it for reconsideration?
20. When a bill is reserved for the President and is returned by him, is there a time limit for such reconsideration? Does President *have* to assent to such a bill?
21. Can money bill be introduced in Council? How different is the process bw State Legislature and Parliament? (*Guv can reserve for president, who can withhold)
22. How different is the process bw State Legislature and Parliament wrt ordinary bills?
23. Can state assembly move to abolish the Council?
24. What are the provisions for joint sitting of Assembly & Council?
25. Are minister members of Council also responsible to it or only to Assembly?
26. What happens to a bill which originated and passed in Council but rejected by Assembly?
27. Does Council participate in election of President and representatives of state in Rajya Sabha?
28. How is existence of Council dependent on Assembly?
29. Why is Council a utility despite it being an inferior chamber?
30. Do privileges of state legislature extend to governor?
31. Can members of legislature be arrested while house is in session?

Chapter 30: High Courts

1. When did institution of High Court originate in India and with how many courts?
2. What's the impact of 7th amendment on High Court system?
3. Is jurisdiction of High Court co-terminus with territory of the state?
4. Which is the only union territory with its own High Court?
5. Does the Constitution decide the strength of the High Court and its judges?
6. How are Chief Justice of High Court appointed? Rest of the judges?
7. Does the sole opinion of CJI constitute the 'consultation process'?
8. What should be the qualification of the judges for appointment to High Court?
9. What's the tenure of a HC judge?
10. What are the grounds of removal for a HC judge? What's the process for the same?
11. What's the collegium for transfer of HC judge? Who can challenge such a transfer?
12. Who are additional judges and what are their tenures? What about acting judges?
13. Can a retired judge act as a judge of HC under any condition?
14. Can jurisdiction and power of HC be changed both by parliament and state legislature? Can they be curtailed?
15. Which additional power did HC enjoy after 1950 constitution?
16. What are some of original jurisdictions that HC has?
17. Who can HC issue writs to and can it do it outside its territorial jurisdiction?
18. Who has wider writ power – SC or HC?
19. Can a person go to SC directly against decision of tribunals?
20. When does appeal from sessions court go HC in case of a criminal matter? (2)
21. Does HC have power of superintendence over all courts and tribunals functioning in its territorial jurisdiction?
22. Where is contempt of court defined? How many types are there?
23. Which articles confer the power of 'judicial review' to courts?
24. How many states does Assam HC have jurisdiction over?
25. Who has jurisdiction over
 - a. Andaman & Nicobar Islands
 - b. Dadra & Nagar Haveli
 - c. Daman & Diu
 - d. Puducherry
 - e. Lakshadweep
26. Which states got HC in 2013?

Chapter 31: Subordinate Courts

1. Who appoints district judges? What are the qualifications? (3) How are other judges appointed?
2. What is meant by 'district judge' and 'judicial service'?
3. How is district judge different from sessions judge? Can sessions judge grant life imprisonment and capital punishment?
4. Explain the hierarchy below district and sessions judge's court?
5. What are powers of munsiff's court and judicial magistrate's court?

6. What are small causes courts? Are their decisions final?

Chapter 32: Special status of J&K

1. When was Instrument of Accession signed bw India and J&K? Which subjects did it surrender to the Union?
2. Which are the 2 articles of Indian Constitution applicable to J&K?
3. Which Presidential order regulates the constitutional position of J&K and its relationship with Union?
4. True or false: preventive detention laws made by Parliament are not applicable to J&K
5. The residuary powers lie with J&K – true or false?
6. Is Fundamental Right to Property guaranteed in J&K?
7. Are DPSP and Fundamental Duties applicable to J&K?
8. Can national emergency be declared in J&K?
9. Can President's rule be applied in the state?
10. Can President declare financial emergency in the state?
11. *How are Constitutional amendments applied to the state?
12. What about jurisdiction of SC, EC and CAG?
13. What are writ powers of J&K High Court?
14. When was J&K constitution adopted, when did it come into force?
15. Who is treated as a permanent citizen of the state? Are they guaranteed all rights under Constitution of India?
16. How is Governor of J&K appointed?
17. Is Governor's Rule specific to J&K? Can President's Rule be applied there?
18. Can a bill seeking change of relationship of state with the Union be moved in J&K assembly or council?
19. Is state and concurrent list applicable to J&K?

Chapter 33: Special provisions for other states

1. Which article corresponds to special status enjoyed by some states? Which states are these?
2. Did Constitution originally provide for the special provisions?
3. Explain the provisions of different states.

Chapter 34: Panchayati Raj

1. What is Panchayati Raj system? What is its aim?
2. Which Committee recommended this system? Describe some of its provisions.
3. Who accepted these recommendations? Which were the first two states to implement this?
4. What are nyaya panchayats?
5. Enumerate the recommendations given by Ashok Mehta committee? Were they accepted by the govt?
6. Who appointed GVK Rao Committee? What were its main recommendations?

7. Which committee advocated Collector as a central figure in Panchayati Raj – something no other committee ever did?
8. What were the recommendations of LM Singhvi Committee?
9. Which articles, parts and schedule does 73rd Amendment Act 1992 covers? Can states have an option to skip some provisions provided for?
10. What are gram sabhas? Who are its members?
11. Do all states have to adhere to a 3-tier system?
12. How are chairpersons of panchayats at village, intermediate and district level elected?
13. How many seats are reserved in every panchayat?
14. What's the term of office of panchayat? Can it be dissolved before its term is over? When should its election be held?
15. Who decides on the qualifications required for a member of panchayat? What's the age requirement?
16. Who conducts election to panchayati raj? Who appoints her?
17. How does panchayat get its fund?
18. Who constitutes a finance commission to review the financial position of panchayats?
19. Does PRI system apply to Union Territories? Are there any exceptions to the system within territorial India?
20. Can courts interfere in electoral matter of panchayats?
21. What is contained in Eleventh Schedule?
22. What are the optional provisions of the Act? (5)
23. What is the aim of PESA Act? When was it introduced? What are its provisions regarding reservation of seats to STs?
24. Are there any NE states in Fifth Schedule?

Chapter 35: Municipalities

1. What's the jurisdiction of 'urban local bodies' and who decides it?
2. How many type of urban local bodies are there?
3. How was system of urban govt constitutionalized? Which ministries deal with urban local bodies?
4. When and where was 1st municipal corporation set up in India? Who is called father of local self govt in India?
5. Which articles cover the 74th amendment act of 1992? How does it modify the Constitution?
6. How many types of municipalities did the Act envision?
7. How are members of municipality to be elected? How is the chairperson elected? Can MP/MLAs of the area be part of municipality?
8. How many seats should be reserved for SC/ST in municipality?
9. What's the term for a municipality? When should elections to it be held if dissolved earlier?
10. Are any areas exempted from the application of this Act?
11. What are district planning committees? How are its members elected?

12. What are metropolitan planning committees? How are its members elected?
13. What is contained in Twelfth Schedule?
14. How Municipal Corporations enacted? What are the levels of such a corporation? How is a mayor elected and how are her duties different from those of a commissioner?
15. How many authorities does a municipality consist of?
16. When is a Notified Area Committee constituted? How is it a different from a municipality? Is it a statutory body or an elected body?
17. How are Town Area Committees constituted?
18. When is a Cantonment Board established? Which Act governs this and who controls the Board? How are members elected to it? Who are President and V-P? What are its sources of revenue? Who appoints executive officer of cantonment board?
19. What are Townships and how are they constituted? How are its members elected?
20. How is a Port Trust created? What is its purpose?
21. Why are Special Purpose Agencies created? Are they subordinate of local municipal bodies?
22. When was Central Council of Local Govt set up? How was it set up? Does it deal with matters of both urban and rural local govt? Is it an advisory body? Who is its Chair?
23. Is Local Govt a state subject or concurrent?

Chapter 36: Union Territories

1. What are the three categories of territories under Article 1?
2. Describe the evolution of 'Union Territories'.
3. Which was the first and last UT of independent India?
4. Is the administrator an agent of president or head of state? What is her title?
5. Which UTs have legislative assembly? Can Parliament make laws from state list for UT with assembly?
6. Which is the only UT with its own High Court?
7. What are Constitutional provisions for acquired territories?
8. What did Delhi have before 69th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1991?
9. What are the 3 matters of state list that Govt of Delhi cannot legislate upon? Does administrator of Delhi appoint CM of Delhi?
10. Can L-G of Delhi promulgate ordinances when assembly is dissolved or suspended?
11. How is the administrator of Chandigarh selected?
12. Which is nodal central ministry for all matters relating to UTs? Who are members of HMAAC?

Chapter 37: Scheduled and Tribal Areas

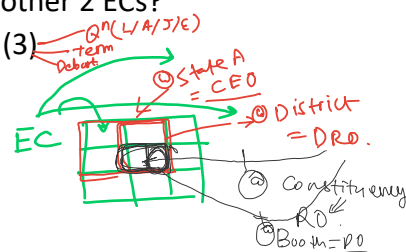
1. What do Fifth and Sixth Schedule deal with respectively?
2. What are Scheduled Area? Why are they called so?
3. Who is empowered to declare an area to be scheduled area?
4. Can a governor direct that any particular act of Parliament or State legislature does not apply to scheduled area, partially or in whole?

5. Why were only those 4 states have the special arrangement under Sixth Schedule?
True or false – tribal areas in these states are constituted as autonomous districts
6. How are District Council in Tribal Areas constituted?
7. Who has the power of discretion regarding applicability of acts of Parliament/state in autonomous districts?

Chapter 38: Election Commission

$[A-327-229] = \text{Indirectly}$

1. Which article govern Election Commission? Is it an all India body?
2. Does Constitution fix number of Election Commissioners? Who appoints them? Who determines condition of service and tenure of office?
3. When did EC start having 3 commissioners?
4. How long is their term? Their status can be equated with whom in India?
5. How can they be removed? Is it different process for CEC and other 2 ECs?
6. What are some drawbacks of independence provided to ECs? (3)
7. Do ECs have quasi-judicial powers?
8. Who acts as returning officer of a district during elections?



Chapter 39 & 40: Union/State Public Service Commission

1. Which articles govern functioning of UPSC?
2. Does Constitution fix number of members to UPSC? Who determines the composition?
3. What are the necessary qualifications of the members?
4. What are the grounds of removal of the members? (4)
5. Are expenses of salaries et al of UPSC members also non-votable by legislature?
6. Are members eligible for reappointment or seek other appointment after UPSC term?
7. Can additional functions relating to services of Union be conferred on UPSC and by whom?
8. If govt acts without consultation of UPSC/SPSC, are the decisions invalid?
9. What matters are kept out of functional jurisdiction of UPSC?
10. Does Constitution visualize UPSC to be the 'watch dog of merit system' in India?
11. True or false – UPSC is a central recruiting agency as well as central personnel agency in India
12. Are recommendations by UPSC binding on the govt?
13. Any difference bw UPSC and SPSC members term, appointment, tenure? (2)
14. Is SPSC also a constitutional body?
15. How can JPSC be formed? Are they constitutional? Has India ever had one?

Chapter 41: Finance Commission

1. Under which article is Finance Commission set up? Is it true it is a quasi-judicial body?

2. How many members in FC? How are they appointed? How long is their term? Can they be reappointed?
3. Who specifies the qualification of chairman and members of Commission? (different from EC/UPSC)
4. What are the functions of a FC? (4)
5. Does Constitution envision that recommendations of FC be binding on govt?
6. Which body can be said to have undermined authority of Finance Commission?

Chapter 42: National Commission for Scheduled Castes

1. Is this a Constitutional body? Explain its evolution.
2. How many members does it have? Who appoints them and determines condition of service?
3. Can this be considered a quasi-judicial body? Why?

Chapter 43: National Commission for Scheduled Tribes

1. How was this set up?
2. When was Ministry of Tribal Affairs set up?
3. How many members does it have? Who appoints them and determines the condition of service?
4. Does it have powers of a civil court trying a suit while investigating into a complaint?

Chapter 44: Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities

1. Is this a constitutional post? Was it provided originally? Who appoints it?
2. Which is the nodal ministry for this?
3. Does Constitution specify qualifications, tenure, service conditions et al for this post?

Chapter 45: Comptroller and Auditor General of India

1. Under which article is office of CAG created?
2. Can it be said that she controls entire financial system of country? What did Ambedkar say about this office?
3. What is term of office? How can she be removed?
4. Who determines salary and service conditions?
5. Can a minister represent the CAG in Parliament or take responsibility of actions done by her?
6. Who is CAG responsible to? How many types of reports does she submit?
7. Does she compile and maintain accounts of central and state govt?
8. True or false – role of CAG is to uphold Constitution of India and laws of Parliament in field of financial administration.
9. Does she have propriety audit power wrt wasteful and extravagant expenditure done by govt?
10. Can any executive agency claim secrecy and not give details of its expenditure to the CAG?
11. Is CAG of India a Comptroller in the true sense?

Chapter 46 & 47: Attorney General of India & Advocate General of State

1. Is AGI highest law officer in the country? Is this a constitutional post?
2. What are the qualifications for this post? Who appoints AGI?
3. Who determines – term of office, ground of removal, remuneration
4. What duties have been assigned to AGI by the President?
5. Does AGI have right of audience in any court of India?
6. Does he enjoy all privileges and immunities that are available to a MP?
7. Is AGI a govt servant? Is she debarred from private legal practice?
8. Who are Solicitor and Additional Solicitor General of India? Are these constitutional posts?
9. What qualifications are need for Advocate General of State?
10. Can he appear in any court of India?

Chapter 48: Planning Commission

1. When was Planning Commission established? How was it established and who recommended it?
2. Is it a constitutional body or a statutory body?
3. Does PC have executive responsibility? Does it have to take and implement decisions?
4. Who is the chairman of the Commission? Who is the de facto executive head? What is her rank?
5. Are state govts represented here? How is this different from NITI Aayog?
6. What's the main aim of NITI Aayog? How is its approach different from PC?
7. Explain the composition of NITI Aayog?

Chapter 49: National Development Council

1. When was National Development Council established? How was it established?
2. Is it a constitutional body or a statutory body?
3. Who does it comprise of?
4. What are its objectives?
5. What was its role in Planning Process?

Chapter 50 & 51: National & State Human Rights Commission

1. Is it a constitutional body or a statutory body? How was it established?
2. What is its main objective?
3. What is the membership of the Commission? (1+4+4)
4. How are members appointed? (6)
5. What's the term duration? Are they eligible for appointment or any other appointment under Centre/State?
6. What's the procedure for removal?

7. Does it have the power of a civil court, i.e. judicial in nature? Is it an investigative agency?
8. What's the time frame within which it has to look into any matter?
9. Can it punish violators or award relief to victim?
10. Are its recommendations binding in nature?
11. Which states don't have HRC? (Arunachal, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Delhi)
12. What's the jurisdiction of State Human Rights Commission? Can both National and State HRC enquire into a case simultaneously?
13. How many members does a state HRC have?
14. Who appoints the members and how?
15. What's their tenure? (same as NHRC)
16. How can they be removed? Who removes them?
17. Does the act provide for district Human Rights Courts? How can they be set up?

Chapter 52 & 53: Central & State Information Commission

1. How was CIC established? Is this body independent? What does it look into?
2. What's the composition?
3. Who appoints them and how? (3)
4. What's their tenure? Are they eligible for reappointment?
5. Does it have judicial powers?

States Information Commission working is similar to Central one.

Chapter 54: Central Vigilance Commission

1. How was CVC established and who recommended it? Was it originally a statutory body? When was the law passed?
2. How many members are there? Who appoints them and how?
3. What's their tenure? Are they eligible for reappointment or any other appointment?

Chapter 55: Central Bureau of Investigation

1. When was CBI set up? Which is its parent agency?
2. Is CBI a statutory body? Where does it derive its powers from?
3. What is its mission?
4. What's the tenure of CBI director? How is she appointed?

Chapter 56: Lokpal & Lokayuktas

1. Which are the 3 institutional devices created around the world to deal with citizens' grievances?
2. Where did Ombudsman originate? Who does Ombudsman report to?
3. What is Ombudsman called in India? What is the objective of these 2 authorities?
4. Who recommended setting it up? As per these recommendations –
 - a. Is judiciary within the purview of Lokpal & Lokayuktas?
 - b. Who should appoint them?

5. How many times has govt failed in passing a Lokpal Bill? What's the status of current bill?
6. Where was Lokayukta first established? How many states have Lokayuktas as of today?
7. How are Lokayuktas and Upalokayuktas appointed?

Chapter 57: Co-operative Societies

1. Are co-operative societies constitutional in nature? If so, what are the important provisions?
2. Who makes most of the provisions for working of co-operative societies?
3. What's should be the composition of boards of these societies? What is the term?
4. Can the board be suspended under any circumstance?
5. Does the society have to necessarily file returns? If yes, by when and to whom?
6. Is "co-operative societies" a state subject?

Chapter 58: Official Language

1. What are the provisions regarding official language of the Union? (5)
2. Did the President appoint both the language commissions as envisaged in the Constitution?
3. What did Official Languages Act 1963 provide for? (English continued, Hindi texts for laws, published under authority of President)
4. Does Constitution specify official language of different states? Is the choice of official language of state limited to Eight Schedule languages?
5. Has Constitution made anything to be mandatorily in English, until Parliament so decides?
6. What is the power of governor with respect to court proceedings in High Court or texts of laws in state?
7. True or false – SC hears only those who petition or appeal in English.
8. What are some provisions for protection of linguistic minorities?
9. True or false – Constitution imposes a duty upon Centre to promote the spread and development of Hindi language.

Chapter 59: Public Services

1. When was IFoS was established as all-India service?
2. Does Centre have a cadre? Who pays for salaries of all-India services?
3. Who was the driving force behind all-India services in Constituent Assembly?
4. What's the maximum % of all-India services that can be filled in by promotion from state services?
5. Do the provisions in Constitution for all-India, central and state services apply to J&K?

6. Can parliament or state legislature impose restrictions on Fundamental Rights of public servants? Where are such restrictions mentioned?
7. True or false - Members of these services hold office during pleasure of the President/Governor.
8. What safeguards has Constitution provided to civil servants against any arbitrary dismissal from their posts? Are these available to military personnel?
9. When was right of civil servant to make a representation against punishment removed?
10. How can Parliament create new all-India services?
11. Which act has Parliament created to regulate all-India services?
12. What is the status so far of all-India Judicial Service?

Chapter 60: Tribunals

1. Did Constitution originally provide for tribunals? When were they added?
2. What kind of tribunals were provided for?
3. When was CAT set up? Where does it exercise original jurisdiction? Who is not covered by it?
4. What's the composition of CAT? What's their term of office?
5. True or false – CAT is guided by principles of natural justice.
6. Where do the appeals against CAT go – HC or SC?
7. Has SAT been set up in all states? Who appoints its members – President or Governor?
8. Can state legislatures set up any tribunals? Under which article?

Chapter 61: Rights & Liabilities of Govt

1. Under which 3 cases, property accrues to govt?
2. True or false – all things of value within territorial waters, continental shelf and EEZ of India vests in the Union, and a state can't claim it.
3. True or false – Govt can acquire property without compensation in all cases.
4. Under what legal entities can the central and state govt be sued?
5. What 3 conditions any contract of Union/state must fulfil?
6. Is President or Governor personally liable for any contract executed in their name?
7. True or false – govt cannot be sued for torts (civil wrongs) when exercising sovereign functions.
8. What is doctrine of sovereign immunity? What is the SC stand on it from *Kasturilal (1965)* and beyond?
9. Do judicial officers enjoy immunity from any liability for their official acts? Can they be sued?
10. Can a civil servant be personally liable for a contract? Can criminal and civil proceedings be initiated against them for acts in official capacity?

Chapter 62: Constitution in Hindi Language

1. Which constitutional amendment make provisions for Hindi translation of the Constitution?

2. Was a Hindi text also signed by members of Constituent Assembly?

Chapter 63: Special Provisions relating to certain class

1. Who has the power – President or Parliament – to specify as to what caste or tribe in each state/UT are to be treated as SC/ST?
2. True or false – Constitution has defined SCs, STs, OBCs but not Anglo-Indians.
3. When has the President constituted a commission to report on administration of scheduled areas and welfare of STs? (twice)

Chapter 64: Political Parties

1. Which are the 4 types of parties in a modern democratic state?
2. True or false – India has largest number of political parties in the world.
3. How does a registered-unrecognized party get its symbol?

Criteria	Votes	No of states	Seats
National Party	6% (LS/assembly)	From 4 states	4 (LS)
	2%	3	11
		State party in 4 states	
State Party	6% (LS/assembly)	+	2 (assembly) or 1 (LS)
	(LS/assembly)	OR	3% seats (assembly), min 3
			1/25 LS seat allotted to state
	8% (LS/assembly)		

Chapter 65: Elections

1. True or false – there's only one general electoral roll for every territorial constituency for election to Parliament and state legislatures.
2. Who is allowed to vote in the country? What is the disqualification?
3. What's the difference bw RPA 1950 (4) and RPA 1951 (7)?
4. True or false – state can only supplement the parliamentary law relating to elections to state legislature and cannot override it
5. Are orders issued by Delimitation Commission final and cannot be challenged by any court?

6. Can election petitions be accepted at HC?
7. Is there a tribunal under Article 323-B for resolving election disputes?
8. Who appoints Chief Electoral Officer and District Election Officer?
9. What is the role of Returning Officer?
10. Who appoints presiding officer?
11. Who appoints the observers? Who do they report to?
12. What is the maximum time period between last session of a dissolved LS and recalling of new House?
13. When does Model Code of Conduct is effected?
14. How much time do contesting candidates get for political campaign?
15. Who authorizes an oath or affirmation of candidates? What if candidate is in prison or hospital or abroad?
16. When was the first time that all state elections and Lok Sabha were held using EVMs?
17. Is an election petition an ordinary civil suit? Who hears it?

Chapter 66: Electoral Reforms

1. When did voting age was reduced to 18 years?
2. When were EVM first used? Which state assembly was elected completely with help of EVMs?
3. True or false – a person convicted for offence of insulting National Flag, Constitution, and preventing singing of National Anthem is disqualified to contest in election to Parliament/state for 5 years.
4. How many proposers does one need if candidate is (or) not supported by recognized political party? (10/1)
5. What if a candidate of a recognized political party dies before the polls?
6. When do by-elections to a seat NOT take place? (2)
7. Can a returning office or a presiding officer bear arms in the polling station?
8. True or false – armed forces members are allowed to vote through proxy since 2003.
9. What all does a candidate need to declare for Parliament/state elections?
10. When was the domicile requirement for RS candidate was removed?
11. Is voting for elections to RS through secret ballot?
12. Is traveling expenditure included in election expenses of a candidate?
13. Can a political party accept donation from a govt company?

Additional

14. Can a non-citizen be a candidate?
15. True or false - For contesting an election as a candidate a person must be registered as a voter.
16. True or false - if a person is convicted of any offence and sentenced to an imprisonment of 1 year, this will be disqualification to contest elections.
17. What if a person is on bail, after conviction and pending appeal?
18. Can a person confined in jail vote in an election?
19. Which candidates lose the deposit?

20. What's the maximum ceiling for expenditure for Parliament/Assembly constituencies?

Chapter 67: Anti Defection Laws

1. How can the following be disqualified under Anti Defections Law?
 - a. Members of political parties
 - b. Independents
 - c. Nominated members
2. True or false – Nominated member can join any political party *within* 6 months of taking her seat
3. When is a merger recognized?
4. A presiding officer of the House give up membership upon taking office and rejoin after stepping down. This will not attract anti defection law. Is that so?
5. If 1/3 members of a political party leave on ground of 'split', will that attract anti defection law?
6. Does defection have an immediate and automatic effect? Can presiding officer take up a defection case *suo moto* or has to receive a complaint from a member?
7. What are the provisions of 91st Amendment Act 2003? (6)

Chapter 68: Pressure Groups

1. Where did the term pressure group originate? What does it mean?
2. Do pressure groups intend to contest elections or capture political power?
3. Differentiate bw electioneering, lobbying, propagandizing.
4. When was the 1st trade union founded in India?

Chapter 69: National Integration

1. Define National Integration.
2. When was National Integration Council set up? Who w the members?
3. What type of body is National Foundation for Communal Harmony? Under whose control?

Prelims Facts GSII

CENTRE-STATE RELATIONS

1. In case of Assam — **Governor** can direct that a Parliamentary Act is NOT applicable in autonomous districts. In case of Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram — similar power rests with the **President**
2. President enjoys **absolute veto over the State Bills** which have been reserved by the Governor for prez consideration.
3. Bills on certain matter in the State List can be introduced in the **SL only after prior sanction of the prez** | Prez can also direct the SL to reserve money bills and other financial bills for his consideration in case of Financial Emergency.
4. **Art. 365 mandates the state to comply with the directions from the centre wrt the executive powers.**
5. Centre cannot delegate its Central legislative powers to any state. A single state cannot ask the Parliament to make a law on a state subject. Legislative power distribution is rigid.
6. Mutual Delegations of (Executive) Functions — President with consultation of the Governor can entrust the **State Govt to make carry out the exec function of the Centre**; while the Governor of a state can, with consultation of Central Govt, ask the **centre to carry out the exec function of the state**. Executive power distribution is NOT rigid.
 - Moreover if the Parliament (and not the prez) wants, it can entrust the state to carry out the Centre's exec function, even without the consent of the state

7. Removal of any constitutional post (in the state also like SEC, SFC) can only be through the order of the Prez.
8. State can take loans (not from outside India though) but only after the Centre's consent.
9. Though the central government property are not taxed by the respective states, but any company or corporation constituted by the centre, being a separate legal entity, can be taxed by the state government.

EMERGENCY

1. Emergency (352) can be revoked by the i.) President, anytime, or ii.) If the LS passes a resolution disapproving its continuation
2. During 352 emergency — centre gets complete control over the state, but the state legislature is NOT suspended or dissolved. It can be, but only through a separate order.
 - In national emergency — centre can also reduce or cancel the transfer of finances from Centre to State (grants/tax share) for that FY
3. President can also issue ordinances on state subjects while emergency is in force.
4. **352 Emergency** —
 1. Under 352 (**only external aggression**) — the six FR under Article 19 gets AUTOMATICALLY suspended (Acc. To Art. 358)
 2. Under 352 (**both**) — President can, BY ORDER, suspend the enforcement all the FR (but not the FR itself, per se) (*theoretical alive, but remedy can't be seek*) | However (44 CAA) made sure that Art. 20,21 can

NEVER be suspended.

(Acc. To Art. 359)

3. Here (359) president mentions the articles explicitly whose enforcement will be suspended.
4. Here centre gets the concurrent powers of admin and legislation in the state | not necessarily SLA gets suspended
5. **356** must be approved by **both the Houses** of the Parliament within **2 months of its issue**. If LS is dissolved, then proclamation survives for 30 days after the reconstitution of LS Provided that RS has approved meanwhile.
Simple majority
6. 356 — for six months and at **max for 3 years** (renewed every 6 months) | 44 CAA made additional qualification for extending beyond 1 year — either 352 is in operation - OR - ECI certified that elections can't be held
7. 356 can be **revoked just by a presidential order** — no need to get it passes through the P | LS cannot direct the Prez to do so by passing a resolution.
8. **Under 356** —
 1. President **dismisses** the State council (CM) and let the Governor, on his behalf, run the state, with assistance from the Chief Secretary of the State or any other advisor appointed by the President.
President can either suspend or dissolve SLA.
 2. Any law made by the P for the State during 356 is NOT CO-TERMINUS with duration of proclamation of 356.
SLA can later on amend/repeal such a law.
 3. **High Courts remains untouched by 356**
 4. Here P can delegate the power to make laws for the state to the Prez or any other authority specified by him. (Such delegation isn't allowed in 352 — *such laws are called 'President's Act'*)

9. Judicial Review — *Bommai Case 1994*

1. 356 can be subjected to JR | there has to be a substantive ground for proclaiming 356
2. Centre has to prove that substantial material exists | only existence is required, Court cannot go into correctness
3. If Court holds 356 to be unconstitutional and invalid, it has the power to restore SLA (if dismissed/dissolved).

10. 360 Financial Emergency —

1. President | satisfaction | can be JR (44 CAA)
2. Must be passed by both the Houses within 2 months | 30-days post new LS clause
3. No time limit — continue till revoked | no repeated P approval needed
4. President can anytime revoke just be a Presidential Order | no need of P approval
5. Centre can direct the state to i.) spend less ii.) reduce salaries/allowances to govt. employees (Central and States) including HC judges iii.) reserve all money/financial bills for prez consideration

CABINET COMMITTEES

1. Extra-constitutional | Origin from *Rules of Business*
2. Standing | Ad Hoc
3. Generally only Cabinet Ministers are the part BUT non-cabinet members are not barred

4. If PM is there, he shall invariably head the committee
5. Importance — they reduce the workload of the ministries and provide in-depth analysis of the issue

PARLIAMENT

1. RS = 238 (S + UT) + 12 (Nom.) = 250 || 229 (S) + 4 (UT) + 12 (Nom.) = 245 — *at present*
2. LS = 530 (S) + 20 (UTs) + 2 (Anglo) = 552 || 530 (S) + 13 (UTs) + 2 (Anglo) = 545
3. Some qualifications and disqualification grounds are mentioned in the Constitution itself while some are mentioned in the RPA 1951 — beware in the MCQs
 1. eg. RPA says that the contesting candidate should be a registered voter for any parliamentary constituency. For RS elections, it is not mandatory for a person to be a registered voter in that state itself.
4. Anti-Defection Law disqualification (10th Schedule) — *Chairman/Speaker decides in RS/LS | Judicially Reviewable*
 1. Voluntarily gives up the membership of political party
 2. Disobeys the party direction (whip) during voting
 3. If any independently elected member join a political party
 4. If nominated member joins any political party AFTER 6 months of election
5. MPs can resign by writing to the RS Chairman or LS Speaker | however they can reject the resignation also.
6. Dy. Speaker is not subordinate to Speaker — and he is also responsible to the House.
7. If Speaker and Dy. Speaker are — **Absent**, then Panel of Chairperson (10) will preside (appointed by the Speaker only)— seats are **Vacant**, then President shall appoint someone to the post and elections shall be help

ASAP (similar for RS)

8. Chairman of RS (V Prez) is NOT a member of the House | has the casting vote power
9. Leader of the House and Opposition in both the houses are NOT constitutional provisions (mentioned in Rules of the House) | LoP has statutory backing | WHIP IS NOT MENTIONED ANYWHERE
10. Quorum is 10% of the total membership of the House including the presiding officer — 55 | 25
11. Zero Hour is NOT mentioned in Rules of Procedure | Question Hour is mentioned
12. Calling Attention Motion (RS) is for a specific minister | Adjournment Motion (only LS) is for the entire House to drive its attention towards a matter of utmost importance.
13. -All resolutions are substantive motion — that is they are a particular type of motion. But all motions are not resolution. All resolutions are put to vote while all motions are not!
14. Joint Session (Article 108) — total 5 occasion
 1. If the other house rejects the bill
 2. If Houses finally disagreed upon amendments
 3. If more than 6 months have passed in the other House with no action

At commencement of **first session of a new Lok Sabha and first session of every year.**

15. Budget Stages — 6
Presentation → General Discussion → Scrutiny by Dept. Committees → Voting on Demands for grant → Appropriation Bill → Finance Bill passing
16. Policy Cut — disapproval of a policy | reduce the amount allotted TO Re. 1
Economy Cut — may hit the economy and hence reduce the amount by specified amount
Token Cut — show grievance on record and cut the amount BY Rs. 100
17. Appropriation Bill cannot be amended in either of the Houses | Finance Bill can be amended



18.