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2025

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**GK**<sup>A</sup>

# GK A

## General Knowledge Awareness

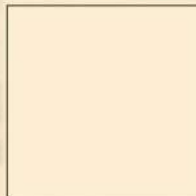
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# *Preface*

**General Knowledge** is a collection of information (facts) about many different things, as opposed to detailed knowledge about one particular subject, while '**General Knowledge Awareness**' means "**Being Aware of Changes**" due to the updated contexts of knowledge. Significantly, access to the right sources is very important for general knowledge awareness.

For example, at present, there are **28 States** and **8 Union Territories** in India. After the formation of **Telangana** state in 2014, the number of States and Union Territories was 29 and 7 respectively. But after the implementation of the **Jammu and Kashmir Reorganization Act, 2019**, the number of states in India was 28 while the number of union territories increased to 9.

Subsequently, under the **Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu Act, 2019** (after the merger of two Union Territories namely Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu) the number of Union Territories again decreased to 8. Being aware of this fact, is an example of **General Knowledge Awareness**.

Similarly, the **date of establishment of Sikkim** state has been shown as 26 April 1975 in many books whereas on official website of Sikkim state it has been mentioned as **16 May 1975**.

In this book, **GKA (General Knowledge Awareness)**, presented by Sam-Samayik Ghatna Chakra, we have tried to encapsulate, different facts and information based on various official data and sources, which will be helpful to you avoiding confusions as mentioned in the above examples.

In this compendium, we have tried to sum up several information related to **Indian Polity and Constitution, World and Indian History, Geography (India and World), General Science (Physics, Chemistry & Biology), Science & Technology, Economics and Indian Economy, Environment & Ecology, Computer, Sports and Miscellaneous**.

We do not want to limit this work, till the date of publication only. Work will continue after the print of this edition.



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# Why? GK<sup>A</sup>

General Knowledge Awareness

Generally, while publishing a book of General Knowledge, various publishers are not aware of the concrete facts and publish the wrong information. See some examples-

Fact	Wrong Fact	True Fact
Highest Lake in India	Cholamu Lake	Gurudongmar Lake
Longest National Highway in India	NH-44	N H - 2 7 E W
Shortest National Highway in India	NH-47A	N H - 3 2 7 B
Formation of Sikkim State	26 <sup>th</sup> of April, 1975	16 <sup>th</sup> of May, 1975
Formation of the Forward Bloc	1 <sup>st</sup> of May, 1939	3 <sup>rd</sup> of May, 1939
Establishment of Visva Bharati	1912	1921
Establishment of Belur Math	1887	1897
Book written by Ptolemy in 2 <sup>nd</sup> Century	Geography of India	Geography
Pushyamitra Sunga	Built Bharhut stupa	Rebuilt Bharhut stupa
Lal darwaza masjid was built by	Mahamud Shah	V.V. Raje, the wife of Sultan Mahamud Shah
Captain William Hawkins came to the court of Jahangir in	1609	1608
Leader of Bhil rebellion	Sevaram 1825-31	Trambyak Ji 1813-31
Leader of Kol Movement	Gomdhar Konwar	Buddhu Bhagat
Sarda Act was implemented	1930	1929
Founder of Veda Samaj	Keshab Chandra Sen	K Sridharlu Naidu - Inspired by Keshab Chandra Sen
Founder of Women's Indian Association (WIA)	Lady Shadashiva Iyyer	Annie Besant
Downward Filtration Theory	Lord Auckland	Alexander Duff
Chauri Chaura Kand	5 <sup>th</sup> of February, 1922	4 <sup>th</sup> of February, 1922

Fact	Wrong Fact	True Fact
Article 19 of the Indian constitution mentions six freedoms that are available to the citizens of India. The freedom of the press is vested in-	Article 19 (A-F) Article 19 (A)	Article 19 (A-G) Article 19 (1) A
Asia's largest tin producing country	Malaysia	China
Area of United States of America	470131 km square	9833517 km square
Area of China	137060 km square	9596960 km square
Origin of Mississippi River	Red Rock	Itasca Lake
The City of Ottawa (Canada) is located on the banks of the river-	Saint Lawrence river	Ottawa River
Origin of river Periyar is-	Periyar Lake	From the forest area of Sivagiri peak
The number of Lakhimpur-Bhanga National Waterway is-	N.W. 6	N.W. 16
Dhar Fort	Built by Muhammad Tughluq	Built by Raja Bhoja I
Golconda Fort	Qutb Shahi Dynasty	Clay fort built in 1143 by the King of Warangal, Quli Qutb Shah built it of stone
Ellora Caves	Built by Buddhist	Built by Rashtrakuta rulers
Gateway of India	George Vitthal Clarke	George Wittet (architect)
Jantar Mantar and Nahargarh	Built by Sawai Jaisingh	Built by Sawai Jaisingh II
Tallest Tower in India	Qutb Minar (Delhi)	Fatehburj (Punjab)
Largest Mosque in india	Jama Masjid (Delhi)	Taj-ul- Masjid (Bhopal)

Apart from the above facts, there are many wrong/old facts which are being published continuously. Aspirants memorize same facts and give wrong answers in exams. In the present book- **GK<sup>A</sup>**, we have verified the facts by analyzing them thoroughly. Along with this, we have included the updated version of the facts in this book. That is why we have named this book **GK<sup>A</sup>** instead of GK. You can visit our website [ssgcp.com](http://ssgcp.com) to be aware of the updated status of facts.



# Indian Polity

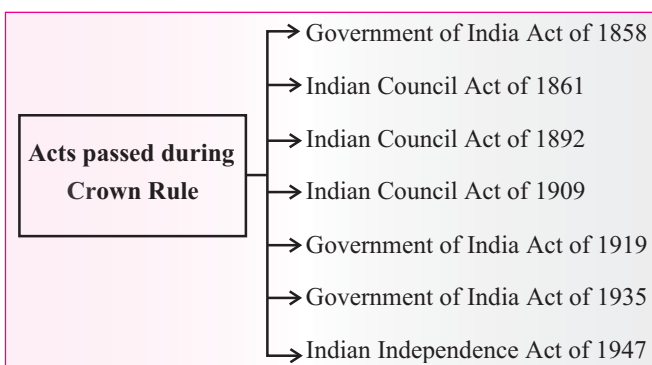
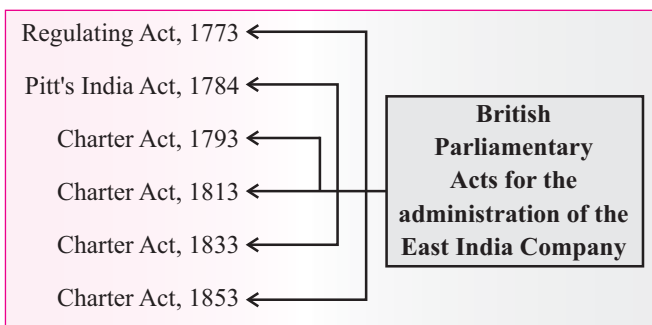


## Topics of the Unit

- Constitutional Development of India ● Source of the Constitution ● The Preamble ● Schedules ● The Union of India and Its Territories ● Citizenship ● Fundamental Rights ● Directive Principles of State Policy ● Fundamental Duties ● Parliament ● Amendment of the Constitution ● Supreme Court ● High Court ● Attorney General and Advocate General ● Comptroller and Auditor General ● State Executive ● Powers and Functions of the Governor ● State Legislature ● National Symbols of India ● Panchayati Raj ● Municipalities ● Consolidated Fund ● Contingency Fund ● Centre-State Relations ● Inter-State Relations ● NITI Aayog ● National Development Council ● Finance Commission ● Public Service Commissions ● Election Commission ● Special Provisions ● Important Constitutional Amendments ● Important Articles of the Indian Constitution

## 1 Constitutional Development of India

A Constitution is a body of rules and laws, based on which a country is governed. Historically, the development of the Indian Constitution began with the establishment of the East India Company's rule in India in the mid-eighteenth century, followed by the direct rule of the British govt. till Indian independence in 1947.



### Regulating Act of 1773 :

- The Regulating Act allowed the British Parliament to regulate the affairs of the East India Company rule in India.
- The Governor of Bengal was subsequently designated as the Governor-General of Bengal with a Council, consisting of four members, entrusted with carrying out legislative and executive functions.

- **Warren Hastings** became the **first Governor- General of Bengal**. His Council consisted of four members - John Clavering, George Monson, Philip Francis and Richard Barewell.
- Presidencies of Madras and Bombay were made subordinate to the Bengal Presidency especially in matters of foreign policy. After this Act, they could not wage war against the Indian States without Bengal's approval.
- Under this Act, the **Supreme Court was established at Calcutta** as the Apex Court in **1774**, with a Chief Justice and 3 other Judges. (UPPCS 2010, 2003; RO/ARO, 2016)

**Note :** First Chief Justice of the Supreme Court was **Elijah Impey** and the 3 other judges were **Chambers, Le Maistre** and **Hyde**.

- It was made mandatory for the Company to provide all information on India related to revenue, citizens and military to the British Parliament.

### Act of Settlement of 1781 :

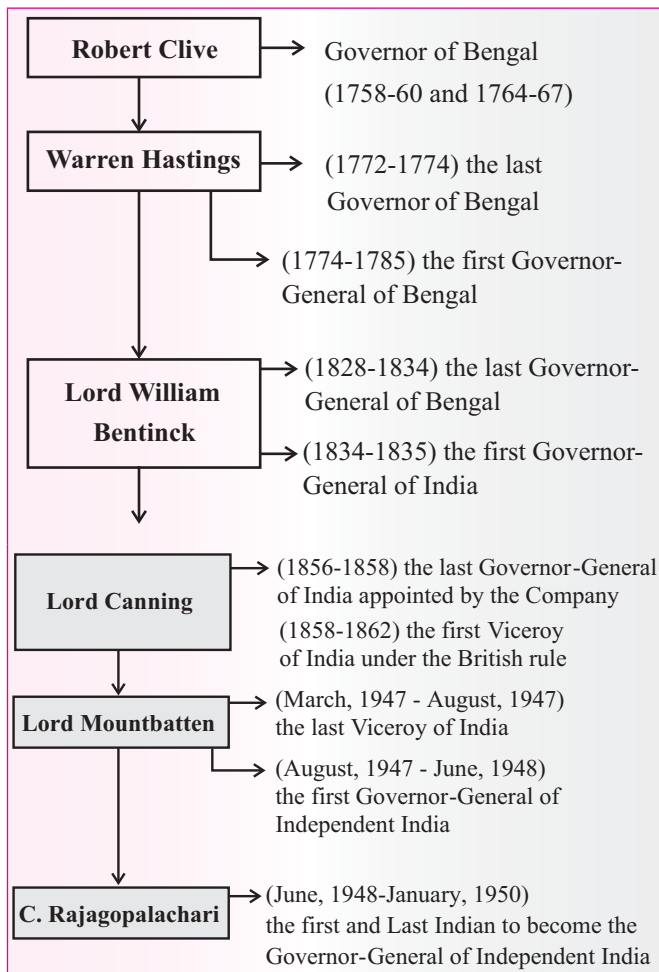
- This Act was passed to remove the defects in the Regulating Act 1773. By this Act, the Government of Calcutta was empowered to make laws for Bengal, Bihar and Odisha. The servants of the company which earlier came within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, were now exempted from the jurisdiction of the SC.

### Pitt's India Act of 1784 :

- The British Crown was the Supreme Controller of the Company's affairs and its administration in India.
- **The Commercial and political functions of the Company were separated**. It was called Dual Government (dyarchy).
- Dual government (political and commercial) was started in India which remained in force till 1858.
- It allowed the **Court of Directors** to manage the commercial affairs but created a new body called the **Board of Control** to manage the political affairs. (UPPCS, 2003)

- The territories of the company in India were for the first time called "**The British Possession in India**".

#### India's First/Last, Governor/Governor-General/Viceroy



#### Charter Act, 1786 :

- This Act gave overriding powers to the Governor-General over his council in extraordinary situations.
- Governor General got the power to work as both, Governor-General and Commander in Chief.
- Lord Cornwallis became the first effective ruler under the authority of the Board of control and the Court of Directors.

#### Charter Act, 1793 :

- This Act extended the company's Charter for another 20 years.

#### Charter Act of 1813 :

- This Act **ended the Company's monopoly over trade with India**, except in **tea** and **opium** and trade with China.

(UK PSC, 2016; UPRO/ARO Mains, 2017; UK PSC Pre, 2016; IAS, 2019)

- The Act also required the company to invest one lakh rupees annually in the education of Indians. (IAS, 2018; UPPCS RO, 2017)
- Approval by the British Parliament was made mandatory for laws passed by of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras governments. (IAS Pre, 2019)

#### Charter Act of 1833 (Saint Helena Act) :

- Governor-General of Bengal became the **Governor-General of India**.

- The Act ended the activities of the East India Company as a commercial body and it became **administrative body properly**. Significantly, the company's trade links with China were also suspended.

- In the Governor-General Council, a law member was added as a fourth member (first law member-**Macaulay**).

- The Governor-general had legislative power over all of British India.

- **Slavery** was declared illegal under this Act and **abolished in 1843**.

- The legislative powers were centralized by this Act.

- This Act stated that merit, not birth, colour, religion or race, should be the basis for the employment of civil services.

(UPPCS, 2012)

- According to Section 87 of the Act, no Indian was to be discriminated against the government jobs on the grounds of religion, place of birth, descent and colour.

- The Charter Act 1833 which was enacted by the British Parliament provided for the establishment of a Law Commission for consolidation and codification of Indian Laws.

#### Charter Act of 1853 :

- This Act laid the foundation of civil service exams and opened the gates of a fair competition system for civil servants.

- For the first time, the legislative and executive functions of the Governor-General's Council were separated.

- A **Central Legislative Council** was created.

#### Government of India Act of 1858 :

- After the First War of Independence in 1857, the British government passed the Government of India Act of 1858.

- This Act is also known as the '**Act for the Better Government of India**'.

- This Act ended the rule of the Company and the British possessions in India were transferred under direct British rule.

- The **Dual Government** by Pitt's India Act of 1784 was **abolished**.

- It changed the designation of Governor-General of India to that of **Viceroy**, of India, who was the direct representative of the British Crown in India.

- The first Viceroy of India was Lord Canning.

- The merchant company's residual powers were vested in the 'secretary of state for India; a minister of Great Britain's Cabinet, who would preside over the India office in London.

#### Indian Councils Act of 1861 :

- Beginning of Indian's representation in the Viceroy's Council legislative.



➤ **Note :** In 1862 Lord Canning nominated three Indians (**Raja Deo Narain Singh of Benares, Maharaja Narendra Singh of Patiala and Sir Dinkar Rao Raghunath of Gwalior**) into the Legislative Council.

- It empowered the Viceroy to **issue ordinances**, without the concurrence of the Legislative Council, during an emergency.
- The Viceroy also got the **right to establish new provinces** and change their boundaries under this Act.
- Viceroy was given the power to establish a legislative council in provinces. (CGPSC, 2021)

➤ **Note :** Legislative councils were formed in Bengal, North-West Frontier Province and Punjab in 1862, 1866 and 1897, respectively.

#### **Indian Councils Act of 1892 :**

- **Indirect elections** (described as nomination) were **introduced** under this Act.
- The Act provided Indian members with the right to ask questions related to the finances and budgets (however, this right was barred after the amendment in the Act in 1861) and matters of public interest after a notice of 6 days. (UPPCS, 2003)
- significantly, members were restricted from asking supplementary questions. (UPPCS, 2003)

#### **Indian Council Act of 1909 :**

- This Act is also known as **Morley– Minto Reforms**. Lord Morley was then Secretary of State for India and Lord Minto was the Viceroy of India.
- For the first time, an Indian was made a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council.

➤ **Note :** **Satyendra Prasanno Sinha** was the first Indian member of the Viceroy's Executive Council. He was included as a **law member**.

- Under this Act Indians were provided representation in law making and administration.
- Under this Act the members now could discuss the budget and move resolutions. They could also discuss matters of public interest.
- They could also ask supplementary questions.
- It introduced a system of communal representation for **Muslims** by accepting the concept of **separate electorate**. (MPPCS, 2017, 2019)
- This Act legalized '**Communalism**' and **Lord Minto** came to be known as the '**Father of Communal Electorate**'.

#### **Government of India Act of 1919 :**

- This Act is also known as **Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms**.

- At this time Montagu was the Secretary of State for India and Lord Chelmsford was the Viceroy of India.
- "Partially responsible" government and 'Dyarchy' was established in provinces. (MPPCS, 2022; IAS, 2013, 2012, 2017)
- The Father of 'Dyarchy' in provinces was **Lionel Curtis**.
- Provincial subjects were divided into two parts : **transferred** and **reserved**. (IAS, 2022)
- The transferred subjects were administered by the Governor with the aid of ministers responsible to the Legislative Council. The reserved subjects were administered by the Governor and his Executive Council without being responsible to the Legislative Council.
- A **bicameral legislature** was introduced for the first time **at the central level**. (UPPCS, 2008; MPPCS, 2013)
- Suffrage rights were given to those paying land tax and income tax. Some women were also given the right to vote.
- The **communal representation** was extended to **Sikhs, Europeans** and **Anglo-Indians**.
- This Act provided for the establishment of the **Public Service Commission**. (UP RO/ARO, 2021)
- Government of India Act, 1919 provided a separate examination for the Indian Civil Service, which was to be held in India. [UP RO/ARO (Pre.), 2021]

➤ **Note :** In **1926** Public Service Commission was established by the recommendation of **Lee Commission**.

- It provided to constitute a Statutory Commission which was to submit its report after 10 years of inquiry.

#### **Government of India Act of 1935 :**

- It was a detailed document having **321 Articles** and **10 Schedules** but with no Preamble. (UP Lower Pre, 2015)
- It provided for the establishment of an **All-India Federation** consisting of provinces and Princely States.
- However, the Federation never came into existence.
- **Dyarchy** was **abolished at the provincial level** and **introduced at the central level** and provincial autonomy was also introduced. [UPPCS, 2013; IAS (Pre.), 2017]
- It provided for **bicameralism in some provinces**. Six out of eleven provinces – Bombay, Madras, Bihar, Bengal, United Provinces and Assam. They were made bicameral consisting Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly.
- It provided for the establishment of the **Federal Court which was set up in 1937**. (UPPCS, 2014)
- This Act abolished the **Council of India**, established by the Government of India Act of 1858.
- Burma was separated from British India and two **new provinces, Sindh and Odisha** were formed under 1935 Act. (UPPCS, 2011)

- The **Reserve Bank of India** was established to control the currency and credit in the country.
- The British government under the Act of 1935 had granted women 41 reserved seats in provincial legislature. **[IAS (Pre. 2021)]**
- About **10 per cent** of the total population got the **voting right under this Act**.
- It provided for the establishment of the **Federal Public Service Commission** along with Provincial Public Service Commissions and Joint Public Service Commissions.

### Indian Independence Act of 1947 :

- This Act ended the British Rule in India, partitioning the colony into two independent **Dominion State - India and Pakistan**.
- It empowered the Constituent Assemblies of both dominions to frame and adopt a new Constitution for their respective nations.
- Both Dominions were given the freedom to separate from the British Commonwealth.
- Indian Independence Act, 1947 announced the end of British sovereignty over the princely states of India from 15<sup>th</sup> August, 1947.
- This Act abolished the title of the 'Emperor of India' from the British crown.
- Princely states were given the right to join either Pakistan or India, based on two major factors : Geographical contiguity and the people's wishes.
- It provided for the governance of each of the dominions and provinces by the Government of India Act of 1935, till the new Constitutions were framed.

### Making of the Constitution :

- The very first demand for the constituent Assembly on behalf of Indians was made by Swaraj Party in Ranchi in 1934. **(IAS, 1996)**
- M.N. Roy was the first person who demanded a Constituent Assembly individually.
- In 1934 the Indian National congress formally demanded that a constituent Assembly composed of Indians be set up to frame a constitution for India. **(UPPCS GIC, 2017)**
- Mahatma Gandhi said, "The Constituent Assembly alone can produce a Constitution indigenous to the country and truly and fully representing the will of the people". **[MPPCS, (Pre.), 2022]**
- The proposal for framing of the Constitution to India by an elected Constituent Assembly was made by Cripps Mission. **(UPPCS Spl. Mains, 2008)**
- The **Constituent Assembly** was constituted under the scheme of the **Cabinet Mission of 1946**. **(UK PSC Pre, 2012; UP Lower Sub Pre, 2009)**
- According to the Cabinet Mission, the strength of the Constituent Assembly was to be **389**.
- Out of 296 seats allotted to British India, 292 members were to be drawn from the 11 provinces and 4 from the four Chief Commissioners' Provinces.
- Generally, **one seat** was to be allotted for **every 10 lakh of the population**. **(UPPCS, 2003)**
- Seats allocated to each British province were to be divided among **three** principal communities– **Muslims, Sikhs** and **general** population in proportion to their numbers.
- The Constituent Assembly held its first meeting on **9<sup>th</sup> December, 1946 in New Delhi**.
- The Muslim League boycotted the meeting and insisted on a separate State of Pakistan.
- The first meeting was thus attended by only **207 members** who were Congress members.
- The province of Hyderabad did not participate in the Constituent Assembly.
- The Constituent Assembly was not based on adult suffrage. **(IAS Pre, 1993)**
- The Constituent Assembly was a result of an indirect election. **(IAS Pre, 1993)**
- The oldest member, **Dr. Sachidanand Sinha**, was elected as the **temporary Chairman** of the Constituent Assembly.
- The first meeting of the Constituent Assembly was held on 9 December, 1946. **(UPSC Pre, 2005; UPPCS, 1990)**
- On **11<sup>th</sup> December 1946**, **Dr. Rajendra Prasad** was elected as the Chairman of the Assembly, **HC Mukherjee** as Vice-Chairman and **BN Rau** as a constitutional advisor to the Assembly.
- The number of **women** in the Constituent Assembly was **15**.

✎ **Note** : Women members in Constituent Assembly were Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, Sucheta Kriplani, Malati Choudhary, Sarojini Naidu, Hansa Mehta, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Purnima Banerjee, Renuka Ray, Kamla Chaudhri, Leela Roy, Begam Aizaz Rasul, Ammu Swaminathan, G. Durgabai, Dakshayani Velayudan and Annie Mascarene.

- On **13<sup>th</sup> December, 1946** Jawaharlal Nehru moved the '**Objectives Resolution**', which was unanimously adopted by the Constituent Assembly on **22<sup>nd</sup> January, 1947** and later constituted as the Preamble to the Constitution. **(UPPCS, 1998)**
- Various committees were constituted by the Constituent Assembly for deliberations over Constitution-making.
- In the Interim Government formed in 1946, the Vice President of the Executive Council was Nehru. **(IAS Pre, 1995)**



### Principal Committees of the Constituent Assembly and Their Presiding Heads

Committees	Chairman
Union Powers Committee	Jawaharlal Nehru (IAS, 2005)
Union Constitution Committee	Jawaharlal Nehru [RAS/RTS (Pre.) 2021]
Provincial Constitution Committee	Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
Drafting Committee	Bhimrao Ambedkar [RAS/RTS (Pre.) 2021]
Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights and Minorities	Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
(i) Fundamental Rights Sub-Committee	J. B. Kriplani
(ii) Minorities Sub-Committee	H.C. Mukherjee
Committee on Rules of Procedure	Rajendra Prasad
Committee for the States	Jawaharlal Nehru
Steering Committee	Rajendra Prasad
Ad-hoc National Flag Committee	Rajendra Prasad

- On **29<sup>th</sup> August, 1947**, a drafting committee was constituted through a resolution. (UPPCS, 2008)
- **Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar** was elected as the chairman of this committee. (UPPCS, 1995; UPRO/ARO, 2014)

✎ **Note :** Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar was elected from the Bombay Presidency to the Constituent Assembly.

- The function of the drafting committee was to discuss the draft of the Constitution prepared by constitutional advisor B.N. Rau. (UP Lower, 1993; UPPCS, 2014)
- The Drafting Committee submitted its report to the Constituent Assembly on **21<sup>st</sup> February, 1948**.

### Drafting Committee - Total Members - 7

(UP Lower 2008)

Chairman -	1. Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar [UPPCS (Mains), 2008]
Members -	2. N. Gopaldaswami Iyengar (UP Lower Sub, 2008)
	3. Alladi Krishnaswami Iyer
	4. Dr. K.M. Munshi
	5. Syed Md. Sadullah
	6. N. Madhav Rao (He replaced B.L. Mitra, who resigned for health reasons.)
	7. T.T. Krishnamachari (replaced D.P. Khaitan in 1948)

✎ **Note :** The first reading of the Constituent Assembly started from **4<sup>th</sup> November to 9<sup>th</sup> November, 1948**, the second reading from **15<sup>th</sup> November, 1948 to 17<sup>th</sup> October, 1949**, and the third reading from **14<sup>th</sup> November, 1949 to 26<sup>th</sup> November, 1949**.

- The **Constitution was adopted** by the Constituent Assembly on **26<sup>th</sup> November, 1949**.
- A total of **15 Articles** (the provisions relating to citizenship, elections, provisional parliament, temporary and transitional provisions) of the Constitution came into effect on **26<sup>th</sup> November, 1949** while the remaining did on **26<sup>th</sup> January, 1950**.

✎ **Note :** On January 26, 1930, the historic "Poorna Swaraj" declaration was officially promulgated, beginning the final phase of India's freedom struggle where the goal would be complete independence from British rule. So, on this date Republic day was announced.

- The first Republic Day of India was celebrated on 26th January 1950.
- Presently Indian Constitution consists of a Preamble, 468 Articles, 12 Schedules and 25 parts. (from the point of view of enumeration).
- The Constitution was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on November 26, 1949, Originally, it had **22 Parts, 8 Schedules** and **395 Articles**.
- On 26<sup>th</sup> January 1950, Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected the first President of Independent India.
- The **National Flag** was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on **22<sup>nd</sup> July, 1947** and the **National Song** and **National Anthem on 24<sup>th</sup> January, 1950**.
- India's membership of the Commonwealth was confirmed in **May 1949** by the Constituent Assembly.
- Prem Behari Narain Raizada (Saxena) is the man who hand wrote the original Constitution of India.

### Exam Oriented Facts

- The Swaraj Party in its conference at Ranchi in May, 1934 presented the policy of Constituent Assembly. [IAS (Pre.), 1996]
- The Idea of the constituent assembly was put forward for the first time by M.N. Roy in 1934. (UPPCS GIC, 2017)
- Indian constituent assembly was constituted under the Cabinet Mission 1946. [MPPCS (Pre.) 2023]
- Frank Anthony was the first nominated temporary Deputy Chairman of the Constituent Assembly. (MPPCS pre 2020)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nehru has presented an objective resolution in the fifth meeting of the first session of the Constituent Assembly on 13 December, 1946. (MPPCS Pre 2021)</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sir Benegal Narsing Rau was appointed as the constitutional advisor during the formation of the Constitution. (UPPCS Pre 2014; UP Lower Sub Pre 1998; Jharkhand PCS Pre 2003; Uttarakhand UDA/LDA Pre 2007)</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Constitution day is celebrated on 26th November. (62<sup>nd</sup> BPS 2016)</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>B.R. Ambedkar was elected to the constituent assembly from the Bombay Presidency. (IAS Pre 1996)</li> </ul>

Important Facts Related to the Constituent Assembly	
First Meeting	9 <sup>th</sup> December, 1946
Temporary Chairman	Dr. Sachidanand Sinha
Permanent Chairman	Dr. Rajendra Prasad
Vice-President	H.C. Mukherjee
Constitutional Advisor	Sir B.N. Rau
The time was taken in Constitution-making	2 years, 11 months, 18 days
Duration of debate	114 days
Total expenditure	63,96,729 Rupees
Total readings	Three
Constitution adopted on	November 26, 1949
Constitution came into force on	26 <sup>th</sup> January 1950

- Interim government for India was formed based on the Cabinet Mission Plan.
- An interim government was formed on **2<sup>nd</sup> September 1946**. On **26<sup>th</sup> October 1946**, the Muslim League also joined it.

Interim Government	
Ministers	Ministry
1. Jawaharlal Nehru	External Affairs & Commonwealth Relations
2. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel	Information, Broadcasting and Home
3. C. Rajagopalachari	Education Arts
4. Liaquat Ali	Finance
5. Jogendra Nath Mandal	Law
6. Asaf Ali	Railways

7. Dr. Rajendra Prasad	Food and Agriculture
8. Dr. C.H. Bhabha	Works, Mines and Power
9. Baldev Singh	Defence
10. I.I. Chundrigar	Commerce
11. Abdur - Rab - Nishtar	Communication, Postal and Air
12. Ghaznafar Ali Khan	Health
13. Jagjivan Ram	Labour

✎ **Note** : Liaquat Ali, Jogendra Nath Mandal, I.I. Chundrigar, Abdur-Rab-Nashtar and Ghaznafar Ali Khan were members of the Muslim League.

✎ **Note** : The Princely States were made to join the Union of India under the strong leadership of Sardar Patel. The princely state of Hyderabad was incorporated into India by police action, the princely state of Junagadh through plebiscite and the princely state of Jammu and Kashmir was incorporated into India by signing an **Instrument of accession**.

- The interim government worked from 26<sup>th</sup> January, 1950 till the government formed after the first general election (1951-52).
- The exact constitutional Status on 26-1-1950 was 'A Sovereign Democratic Republic'. (IAS (Pre.) 2021; UPPCS (Mains), 2009; UP Lower SDD (Pre.), 2008]

## 2

## Source of the Constitution

The **Indian Government Act, 1935** has the most significant influence on the Indian Constitution. Essential features from the constitutions of various countries were also borrowed and incorporated in the constitution of India. Those countries with their special constitutional features are as follows-

- **Britain** : Parliamentary system of governance, single citizenship and rule of law, etc.
- **United States of America : Fundamental Rights**, Independence of the judiciary, Doctrine of judicial review, Post of Vice-President, Impeachment of President, Removal of Judges of Supreme Court and High Court. (UP RO/ARO 2014; UPPCS (Pre.), 1998; UPPCS 2012, 2008; IAS 1993)
- **Canada** : Appointment of the Governor by the centre, Federal system and residual powers vested with the same. (UPPCS, 2006)
- **Ireland : Directive Principles of State Policy**, Election System of the President, members nominated by President to the Parliament. (UPPCS, 1998)

- **Australia** : Freedom of Trade, commerce and Intercourse, a joint sitting of two houses of Parliament, cooperative federalism, centre - state relations, concurrent list etc.  
[UPPCS, 2016; Jharkhand PCS (Pre.) 2003; UPPCS, 2014, 2011, 2012]
- **Germany**: Suspension of fundamental rights during Emergency, etc.
- **Soviet Union** : Fundamental duties of the citizens.
- **South Africa** : Procedure of Amendment in the Indian Constitution, Election of members of Rajyasabha.
- **Japan** : Procedure established by law.
- **France** : Concept of Republic Ideas of liberty, equality and fraternity in the Preamble.

Parts of the Indian Constitution		
Indian Constitution		
Parts	Topics	Articles
●	Part 1: Union and Its Territories (UPPCS, 2022)	1-4
●	Part 2: Citizenship (UP RO/ARO, 2016)	5-11
●	Part 3: Fundamental Rights	12-35
●	Part 4: Directive Principles of State Policy	36-51
●	Part 4A: Fundamental Duties (UP Lower, 2004)	51A
●	Part 5: Union	52-151
	Chapter I - Executive Chapter II - Parliament Chapter III - Legislative Powers of the President Chapter IV - Union Judiciary Chapter V - Comptroller and Auditor General of India	
●	Part 6 : States	152 - 237
	Chapter I - General Chapters II - Executive Chapter III- State Legislature Chapter IV- Legislative Power of the Governor Chapter V - High Court in the States Chapter VI- Subordinate Courts	
●	Part 7: (Repeated) The States in Part B: of the first schedule	238
●	Part 8: Union Territories	239-242
●	Part 9: Panchayats, [UPPCS (Pre.) 2013]	243-243O
●	Part 9A: Municipalities Part 9 B: Co-operative Societies	243P-243 ZG 243 ZH - 243 ZT
●	Part 10: Scheduled and Tribal Areas	244-244A
●	Part 11: Relations between the Union and the States	245-263

Chapter I - Legislative Relations Chapter II - Administrative Relations	
● Part 12: Finance, Property, Contracts and Suits	264-300 A
Chapter I - Finance Chapter II - Borrowings Chapter III - Properties, Contracts, Rights, Liabilities, Obligations and Suits Chapter IV - Right to Property	
● Part 13: Trade, commerce and intercourse within the territory of India	301 - 307
● Part 14: Services under the Union and the States	308-323
Chapter I - Services Chapter II - Public Service Commission	
Part 14A: Tribunal	323A-323B
● Part 15: Election	324-329A
● Part 16: Special provisions with respect to certain classes	330 - 342
● Part 17: Official Language	343-351
Chapter I - Language of the Union Chapter II - Regional Languages Chapter III - Language of the Supreme Court, High Courts, etc. Chapter IV - Special Directives	
● Part 18: Emergency provisions	352-360
● Part 19: Miscellaneous	361 - 367
● Part 20: Amendment of the Constitution	368
● Part 21: Temporary, transitional and special provisions	369-392
● Part 22: Short title, Commencement, Authoritative Text in Hindi and Repeals	393-395 [UPPCS (Mains), 2008]

### 3

## The Preamble

A Preamble is an introduction to a Constitution. It is an exordium of the Constitution. **N.A. Palkhivala** has called the Preamble as '**Identity Card of the Constitution**'. On **13<sup>th</sup> December 1946**, the **Objective Resolution** introduced by Jawaharlal Nehru became the foundation of the Preamble.

[IAS (Pre.), 2017]

We, the people of India having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic and to secure to all its citizens : Justice, social, economic and political; Liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship; Equality of status and opportunity and to promote among them all; Fraternity assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation.



In our Constituent Assembly this **26 November, 1949** (Miti Margashirsha Shukla Saptami Samvat 2006 Vikrami) we do hereby adopt, enact and give to ourselves this Constitution.

[IAS (Pre.) 1997]

- The Preamble to the Indian Constitution is called **its soul**.
- In the **Berubari Case (1960)**, the Supreme Court did not consider the Preamble to be a part of the Constitution.

[UPPCS (Pre.) 2018; UPPCS, 2018; UP RO/ARO (Pre.) 2023; 42<sup>nd</sup> BPSC, 1997]

- In **Keshavananda Bharti v. State of Kerala (1973)**, the Supreme Court held the Preamble to be part of the Constitution.
- **Basic structure Doctrine** was given by the Supreme Court in this landmark judgement.
- Through the Berubari Union Case, 1960, the Supreme Court stated that 'the Preamble is the key to open the mind of the makers' but it can not be considered as part of the Constitution. [UPPCS, Pre 2017]
- **Golaknath v. State of Punjab (1967)**- In this case, the Supreme Court ruled that the Parliament cannot take away or abridge any of the Fundamental Rights. The Court held that the **Fundamental Rights cannot be amended** for the implementation of the Directive Principles.
- In Bommai vs Union Of India (1994), Supreme Court held that **the preamble of the Constitution is an integral part of the Constitution**.
- **The Preamble speaks of social, economic and political justice.** (UPPCS RO/ARO Pre, 2021)
- KM Munshi described the Preamble of the Indian Constitution as the **"political horoscope" of the Constitution** (CGPSC Pre, 2013)
- The Preamble is non-justiciable, that is, **its provisions are not enforceable in courts of law.** (UP Lower Sub, 2004)
- **The Preamble was amended only once in 1976 to introduce the words 'socialist' and 'secular'** through 42<sup>nd</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act.
- Parliament can amend the Preamble under **Article 368**, although it cannot make unassertive amendments to the framework contained in it. Parliament can make such changes which lead to expansion and strengthening of the basic structure.
- The expression 'Socialist' was introduced in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution by 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment.

[60-62<sup>nd</sup> BPSC (Pre.), 2016 Jharkhand PCS (Mains), 2016]

## 4 Schedules

- Initially, the number of Schedules in the Indian Constitution was **8**, which has now expanded to 12.

[MPPCS (Pre.) 1990; MPPCS (Pre.) 2010; UPPCS (Pre.) 2022]

Schedules and Its Subjects	
Schedules	Subject
First Schedule	State and Union Territory.[IAS (Pre.), 2003]
Second Schedule	Salary of President and Other Higher Officials.
Third Schedule	Forms of Oaths or Affirmations.
Fourth Schedule	Allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha.
Fifth Schedule	Provision regarding administration and control of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes.
Sixth Schedule	Provision as to the administration of tribal areas of the states of <b>Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram.</b>
Seventh Schedule	The division of powers between the Center and the State in the Union List, the State List and the Concurrent List.
Eighth Schedule	Languages
Ninth Schedule	Law Validation of certain Acts and Regulations
Tenth Schedule	Provisions as to disqualification on the ground of defection
Eleventh Schedule	Provisions relating to Panchayats.
Twelfth Schedule	Provisions relating to Municipalities.

✎ **Note :** The **Ninth Schedule** was added to the Constitution by the **First Amendment Act, 1951** the **Tenth Schedule** by the **52<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Act, 1985**, the **Eleventh Schedule** by the **73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment Act, 1992** and the **Twelfth Schedule** by the **74<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act, 1992**.

✎ **Note :** The **Eighth Schedule** of the original Indian Constitution contained **14 languages**. The **21<sup>st</sup> Constitutional Amendment, 1967** added Sindhi, the **71<sup>st</sup> Constitutional Amendment, Act 1992** added Konkani, Manipuri and Nepali and the **92<sup>nd</sup> Constitutional Amendment, Act 2003** added Bodo, Dogri, Maithili and Santhali languages. A total of **22 languages** are currently included in the Eighth Schedule.

- The 7th Schedule of the Indian Constitution has three lists namely, the **Union list, state list, and concurrent list**, that show the division of power between the Union and States concerning certain subjects. (UPPCS RO/ARO, 2021)
- The Union List is a list of **98 (originally 97)** subjects numbered items as provided in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. [BPSC (Pre.) 2016]

- The Concurrent List or List-III (Seventh Schedule) is a list of **52 items (though the last subject is numbered 47)** given in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. **(BPSC (Pre.) 2016)**
- The Concurrent List includes subjects that are of common interest to both the central and state governments. Both the Union and state governments have the power to legislate on these subjects.
- However, in case of a conflict between a Union law and a State law on a subject in the Concurrent List, the Union law prevails.
- This means that the Union law will take precedence over the State law.
- Some of the important subjects are: Education, Forest, Trade unions, Marriage, Adoption, Succession.
- Andhra Pradesh is the **first state** to be formed on the basis of language. **(MPPCS, 2016)**
- The States Reorganisation Commission (SRC) was constituted by the Central Government of India on **22nd December 1953** to recommend the reorganization of state boundaries. **(Chhattisgarh PCS, Pre 2021)**
- The States Reorganisation Commission submitted its report in **1955**. **(Chhattisgarh, PCS Pre 2021)**
- The State Reorganization Act was passed by the Indian Parliament in 1956. Under this Act, 14 States and 6 Union Territories were created. **(Chhattisgarh, 2021)**
- In **November 1954, Pondicherry, Yanam, Chandranagar and Karaikal**, which were French settlements were, handed over to the Government of India by the French Government. They together formed the Union Territory of Pondicherry.
- On December 18, 1961, the govt. of India took military action against the Portuguese and merged their colonies of Goa, Daman and Diu into the Union of India.
- Zonal Councils were **established** in the Union of India by the **States Reorganization Act, 1956**.
- There are **five Zonal Councils** in India. The **Union Home Minister** is the ex-officio chairperson of the Zonal Councils.

## 5 The Union of India and Its Territories

- Under **Part I** of the Indian Constitution, Articles 1 to 4, refer to the Union of India and its territories. India has been declared a **Union of States**. Currently, there are **28 States and 8 Union Territories** in India. **(UPPCS 2013, 2007)**

✎ **Note :** Under Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu Act, 2019, two Union Territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu have been merged, thus reducing the number of Union Territories to 8. Significantly, this Act came into force on 26<sup>th</sup> of January, 2020. **(UPPCS, 2013)**

- The name of the Union (India, that is Bharat) and its territory is mentioned under **Article 1**. **(UPPCS, 2008)**
- Under **Article 2**, the right to admit or establish new States has been conferred on the Parliament. **(UPPCS, 2008)**
- Parliament has the power to create new States and change the area, extent and name of existing States under **Article 3**. **(UPPCS, 2008)**

✎ **Note :** Amendments made by Parliament under the provisions relating to Articles 2 and 3 shall not be considered amendments under **Article 368**. It can be amended by the Parliament by a simple majority.

- The **State Reorganization Commission** was established in **1953** for the reorganization of the States of the Union of India. Its president was **Fazal Ali**.
- This Commission submitted its report in the year **1955**.
- Potti Sriramulu, the leader of Telugu speaking people resorted to fast unto death in support of his demand for the formation of states based on language and suffered death after 56 days.
- **Andhra Pradesh** was formed on 1<sup>st</sup> October 1953 based on language after the death of Sriramulu.

Zonal Council	Headquarters
Eastern Zonal Council	Kolkata
Western Zonal Council	Mumbai
Central Zonal Council	Prayagraj (Allahabad)
Northern Zonal Council	New Delhi
Southern Zonal Council	Chennai

✎ **Note :** North-Eastern States viz. Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, Mizoram, Meghalaya and Nagaland are not included in Zonal Councils. Their problems are dealt with by the North East Council constituted under the North Eastern Council Act, 1971.

State	Formation Date
Andhra Pradesh	1 October, 1953
Gujarat, Maharashtra	1 May, 1960
Nagaland	1 December, 1963
Haryana	1 November, 1966
Himachal Pradesh	25 January, 1971
Manipur, Meghalaya, Tripura	21 January, 1972
Sikkim	16 May, 1975
Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh	20 February, 1987
Goa	30 May, 1987

Chhattisgarh	1 November, 2000
Uttarakhand	9 November, 2000
Jharkhand	15 November, 2000
Telangana	2 June, 2014 [UPPCS (Pre.) 2009]

## 6

## Citizenship

- **Articles 5 to 11** give detailed provisions relating to citizenship. (UPPCS, 2018)
- The Constitution of India grants its citizens **single citizenship**. (UPPSC, 2015, 1994)
- Parliament has the power under Article 11 to legislate on granting and abolishing citizenship and all other matters related to it. (UPPCS, (Pre.) 2013)
- Indian citizenship can be obtained by fulfilling conditions as per **Citizenship Act, 1955** - birth, descent, registration, naturalization and area acquisition being the main criteria. (UPPCS, 2016)
- In December, 2019 the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill received the assent of the President. This Act provides that any person belonging to Hindu, Sikh, Buddhist, Jain, Parsi or Christian community from Afghanistan, Bangladesh or Pakistan who had entered India on or before 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2014 and who has been exempted by the Central Govt. shall not be treated as an illegal migrant.
- In March, 2024 the MHA notified the CAA Amendment Act, 2019.
- Indian citizenship cannot be obtained by depositing money in Indian Banks. (41<sup>st</sup> BPSC, 1996)
- The concept of single citizenship has been adopted in India from the British constitution. (IAS Pre, 2021)
- According to Article 11 of the Indian Constitution, Parliament can make provisions with respect to the acquisition and termination of citizenship. (Chhattisgarh PCS Pre, 2013)

## 7

## Fundamental Rights

- Magna Carta, the Charter of Rights issued by British king John in 1215, was the first written document relating to the fundamental rights of citizens.
- **Part - III** of the Constitution provides details of the fundamental rights, from **Articles 12 to 35**. They are also known as the '**Magna Carta of India**'. (UPPCS (Pre.) 1998; BPSC, 1994, 2000)
- Martial law affects the Fundamental Rights.
- Article 13 is the guardian of Rights mentioned in Part III of our Constitution. Clause (1) of the said Article emphasises

that all inconsistent existing laws become void from the commencement of the Constitution. (UPPCS 2009)

- At present, **6 Fundamental Rights** have been guaranteed to the citizens under the Constitution, which are as follows:
  - i. Right to Equality (Articles 14-18)
  - ii. Right to Freedom (Articles 19 - 22)
  - iii. Right Against Exploitation (Articles 23 - 24)
  - iv. Right to Freedom of Religion (Articles 25 - 28)
  - v. Cultural and Educational Rights (Articles 29-30) and
  - vi. Right to Constitutional Remedies (Article 32)

### i. Right to Equality (Articles 14 to 18)

- **Article 14: Equality before Law**- The state shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of laws within the territory of India. (UPPCS, 1999)

✎ **Note :** The idea of '**Equality before Law**' is of British origin, while '**equal protection of law**' is derived from the US Constitution.

- **Article 15:** The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on the grounds only of **religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth or any of them.** (IAS, 2002; UP RO/ARO, 2014)
- **Article 16:** Equality of opportunity in the matter of **public employment**- All citizens will be provided equal opportunities in subjects related to employment or appointment to a post under the State. (IAS, 2002; UP RO/ARO, 2014)

**Exceptions** - The special provision for **Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes** and **Scheduled Tribes** is mentioned in **Article 15 (4)** and **Article 16 (4)**.

- On 28 June 2021, In the case "State of Kerala v. Leesamma Joseph", the Supreme Court of India held that persons with disabilities have a right to reservation in promotions under Article 16(4) of the Constitution.
- Article 16 (4) mentions that Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any provision for the reservation of appointments or posts in favour of any backward class of citizens which, in the opinion of the State, is not adequately represented in the services under the State.
- **Article 17: Abolition of Untouchability** - The practice of untouchability in any form is a punishable offence in accordance with the law.
- **Article 18: Abolition of Titles**- It prohibits the State from conferring any title except a military or academic distinction. It prohibits a citizen of India from accepting any title from a foreign state without the consent of the President of India. (IAS, 2002; UP RO/ARO, 2014)



## ii. Right to Freedom (Article 19 to 22) -

- **Article 19:** Protection of certain rights related to freedom of speech – Presently, **Article 19(1) guarantees 6 rights.**
- Article 19(1) (a) – Right to freedom of speech and expression.
- Article 19(1) (b) – Right to assemble peacefully and without arms.
- Article 19(1) (c) – Right to form associations or unions.
- Article 19(1) (d) – Right to move freely throughout the territory of India.
- Article 19(1) (e) – Right to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India.
- Article 19(1) (g) – Right to practice any profession, or to carry on any occupation, trade or business.

✎ **Note :** (1) Originally, Article 19 contained seven rights. But, the right to acquire, hold and dispose of property was deleted [Article 19(1) (f) and Article 31] by the **44<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act, 1978** and Article 300(A) was added to make it only a legal right.  
(2) Under freedom of speech and expression [Article 19(1) (a) the **Freedom of Press** is considered implied in it. Under this, Right to Information was also vested by the judiciary.

- **Article 20:** Protection in respect of conviction for offences: Under these three types of protection are given–
  - (i) A person shall be convicted of any offence for violation of a law in force at that time of the commission of the act.
  - (2) No person shall be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once.
  - (3) No person accused of any offence shall be compelled to be a witness against himself. **(UPPCS, 2016)**

### Article 21: Protection of Life and Personal Liberty

- No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to the procedure established by law. **(UPPCS, 2003, 2004)**
- Supreme court observed that the right to travel abroad is a fundamental right guaranteed under Article 21 of the Constitution. **(UPPCS 2003, 2004)**
- **Article 21** of the Constitution of India which guarantees the **right** to life further encompasses **right** to marry **partner** of **choice**. **(UPPCS 2003, 2004)**

✎ **Note :** The Supreme Court has reaffirmed its judgement in the **Menaka Gandhi vs. Union of India**, case that the following rights are part of **Article 21** :

- (1) Right to live with human dignity
- (2) Right to descent environment

- (3) Right to Livelihood
- (4) Right to Privacy
- (5) Right to Health
- (6) Right to free legal aid
- (7) Right to Speedy Trial
- (8) Right to Information
- (9) Right against public hanging etc.

### Article 21(A) : Right to Education -

The State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children in the age group of **six to fourteen years.**

**(UPPCS, 2006)**

✎ **Note :** **86<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002** inserted Article 21(A), by which the State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children in the age group of 6 to 14 years. **(UPPCS, 2006)**

- **Article 22 :** Protection against arrest and detention: Following are the rights of an arrested or detained person–
  - (i) Right to be informed of the grounds of arrest.
  - (ii) Right to be produced before a magistrate within 24 hours (excluding the journey time). **(Uttarakhand PCS, 2016)**

- **Preventive Detention :** In **Clauses 3, 4 and 5 of Article 22**, preventive detention has been dealt with. This is to prevent a person from committing a crime by arresting him before the act of crime is committed but subject to following conditions-
  - The detention of a person cannot exceed three months unless an advisory board reports sufficient cause for extended detention.
  - The detainee must be allowed to make a representation against the detention order.

### (iii) Right against Exploitation (Article 23 to 24):

- **Article 23 – Prohibition of traffic** in human beings and forced labour. **(IAS, 2017)**
- **Article 24 – Prohibition of employment of children** below the age of 14 years in any factory, mine or other hazardous activities. **(UPPSC 2017, 2005, 2000)**

### (iv) Right to Freedom of Religion (Article 25 to 28)

- **Article 25** – Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion. **(UP UDA/LDA, 2001)**
- **Article 26** – Freedom to manage religious affairs. **(UP Lower, 2009)**
- **Article 27** – Freedom from taxation for promotion of any particular religion.
- **Article 28** – Freedom as to attendance at religious instruction or religious worship in certain educational institutions.

➤ **Note :** Wearing a kirpan and travelling with it, will be considered to be part of the Sikh religion.

**(v) Cultural and Educational Rights (Article 29 to 30) :**

- **Article 29:** Protection of language, script and culture of minorities. (UPRO/ARO, 2016)
- **Article 30:** Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions.

**(vi) Right to Constitutional Remedies :**

(IAS, 2002; UPPCS, 2004)

- To enforce fundamental rights, the Supreme Court has been empowered to issue 5 types of writs (directions or orders) under Article 32 of the Constitution. These are-  
(a) Habeas Corpus (b) Mandamus (c) Prohibition  
(d) Certiorari (e) Quo-Warranto (UP Lower, Sub. 2015)

**(a) Habeas Corpus :**

This order is issued by the court on the request of the detainee to the officer imprisoning him to produce the detained person within 24 hours (excluding travel time) at the respective court and to furnish reasons for his detention.

**(b) Mandamus :** (UPPCS, 2015)

It is a command issued by the court to a public official asking him to perform his official duties that he has failed or refused to perform. (CGPSC, 2016)

**(c) Prohibition :**

It is issued by a higher court to a lower court or tribunal to prevent the latter from exceeding its jurisdiction or usurping a jurisdiction that it does not possess. (CGPSC, 2016)

**(d) Certiorari :**

The writ of certiorari is issued by the Supreme Court, the High Court to some inferior court or tribunal to transfer the matter to it or some other superior authority for proper consideration. (CGPSC, 2016)

**(e) Quo-Warranto :**

When a person or a public institution conducts an act without any legal right the Court may ask by order the former on which he is acting. (CG PSC, 2016)

- **Article 32** (Right to Constitutional Remedies) was called '**Soul of the Constitution**' by **Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar**. (UPPCS, 2004)
- Article 359 sanctions the President of India to suspend all the fundamental rights during an emergency except Article 20 and Article 21. (UPPCS 2015, UP Lower, 2002)
- According to Article 64, the Vice President of India is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. The House also elects a Deputy Chairman from among its members. (BPS 2001, 2017)

- **In the Keshavanand Bharti case (1973)**, the Supreme Court decided that the Parliament could also amend the fundamental rights except the basic structure of the Constitution.
- Fundamental rights are justiceable rights to be through Court of Law.

**Exam Oriented Facts**

- The resolution on Fundamental Rights was adopted in the Karachi session of Congress in 1931. (Jharkhand PCS Pre, 2023)
- The Fundamental Rights are guaranteed by the Constitution of India against state. (UPPCS Pre, 1998)
- Under the Article 15(5) of the Constitution, reservations in admission of educational institutions, including private and unaided to OBCs/SC/ST is made. (Uttarakhand PCS, 2012)
- Under Articles 16(1) and 16(2) the equal opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the state has been ensured. (UPPCS Mains, 2009)
- Under the 77<sup>th</sup> Constitution Amendment Act 1995, the reservation in promotion for the SC and ST was ensured by inserting clause 4A in Article 16. (Jharkhand PCS Pre, 2023)
- Under the Article 21 of the Constitution, Doctrine of Due Process of law is included. (UPPCS Mains, 2014)
- In the case of Menaka Gandhi Vs UOI, 1978 the SC held that the right to travel abroad is a Fundamental Right and is secured by Article 21. (UPPCS Pre, 1997)

**8 Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP)**

The Directive Principles of State Policy are enshrined in **Part-IV** of the Constitution (from **Article 36 to 51**). These were borrowed from the **Irish Constitution**. Their implementation depends on the will of the State. They can neither be enforced by the courts nor enjoy statutory power. (UPPSC, 2010)

- **Article 38** – State to secure a social order for promoting welfare of the people.
- **Article 39** – Certain principles of policy to be followed by the state and **Article 39A** - Equal justice and free legal aid.
- **Article 40** – For the organization of village panchayats. (BPS, 2001)
- **Article 41** – Right to work, education and public assistance in certain cases. [UP Lower (Sub.) 2013]
- **Article 42** – Provision for just and human conditions of work and maternity relief.

- **Article 43** – To secure a living wage etc. for workers. (UP UDA/LDA, 2010)
- **Article 43(A)** – Participation of workers in the management of industries. (UPPCS, 2019)
- **Article 44** –To secure all citizens a uniform civil code throughout the country. (UPPCS, 2010)
- **Article 45** –To provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of 14 years. (UP Lower, 2008)
- **Article 46** –To promote the educational and economic interests of SCs, STs and other weaker sections of the society and to protect them from social injustice and exploitation. (IAS, 2012)
- **Article 47** –To raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living, to improve public health, to prohibit the consumption of intoxicating drinks and drugs which are injurious to health. (IAS, 2012)
- **Article 48** –To organise agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines. (IAS, 2012)
- **Article 48(A)** –To protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wildlife. (UPPCS, 2019)
- **Article 49** –It provides for the preservation of monuments, places and objects of national importance.
- **Article 50** –It provides for the separation of executive and judiciary. (UPSC, 2020)
- **Article 51** –It makes provisions for international peace and security enhancement. (UPSC, 2002)

9

## Fundamental Duties

- The provision of fundamental duties is mentioned in **Article 51A of Part-IVA** of the Constitution. (MPPCS, 2017)
- Fundamental duties were incorporated into the Constitution by the **42<sup>nd</sup> Constitution Amendment, 1976**. (IAS, 2017)
- The fundamental duties were incorporated on the recommendations of the **Swaran Singh Committee**. (UPPCS, 2012)
- These were inspired by the **Constitution of the Soviet Union**.

### List of Fundamental Duties

**Article 51A**, Fundamental Duties - It shall be the duty of every citizen of India-

- A. to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem; (UPPCS, 2021)
- B. to cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom;

- C. to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India;
- D. to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so;
- E. to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities; to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women;
- F. to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture;
- G.. to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife and to have compassion for living creatures;
- H. to develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform;
- I. to safeguard public property and to abjure violence;
- J. to strive for excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement;
- K. who is a parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to his child or, as the case may be, ward between the age of six and fourteen years.

✎ **Note** : Originally there were 10 fundamental duties in the Constitution, but the 11<sup>th</sup> fundamental duty was inserted by the 86<sup>th</sup> Amendment, 2002.

### Exam Oriented Facts

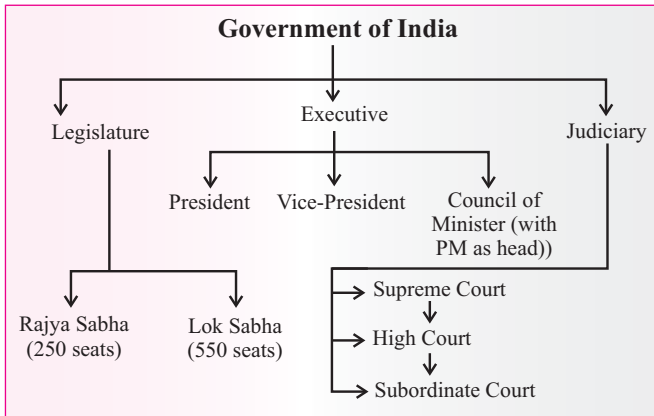
- Fundamental Duties are not enforceable by law. (UPPCS Pre, 2003)
- To vote in General Election is not the fundamental duty. (UPPCS Pre, 2021)
- The 42<sup>nd</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976 included the fundamental duties of citizens in the Indian Constitution. (Chhattisgarh PCS, 2008)

10

## Union Executive

The **President** is the **head** of the Union executive. The Union executive consists of the **President, Vice President, Prime Minister** and the **Cabinet**. The President is the **nominal head** of the executive due to the adoption of the parliamentary governance system in India, while the real power is vested in Prime Minister and his Council of ministers. **Articles 52 to 78** describe the Union executive under **Part V** of the Indian Constitution.





### A. President :

- There shall be a President of India (**Article 52**). (BPS, 2016)
- The President is the **first citizen** of the country.
- According to the **Article 53 (1)**, the executive power of the Union rests with the President and he uses it by himself or through his subordinate officers. (BPS, 2016)

### Qualifications :

- **Article 58** describes the qualifications for occupying the office of the President of India - (UP Lower, 1990)
  1. He must be a citizen of India;
  2. He must have completed the age of **35 years**;
  3. He must be qualified for election as a **member of the House of the people**;
  4. He does not hold an office of profit at the time of election.

⚠ **Note :** The post of President or Vice-President or Governor of a State or is a minister either for the Union or for any state is not considered to be an office of profit.

- According to the **Article 59** of the Constitution, the President shall not be a member of either House of Parliament or of a House of the Legislature of any state.

### Election :

- According to **Article 54**, the President is elected by the members of an **electoral college**. (UP VDA/LDA, 2001)
- The electoral college consists of elected members of the **Lok Sabha**, the **Rajya Sabha** and the elected members of the **legislative assemblies of the States**. (UP UDA/LDA, 2001)
- The elected members of the **Delhi** and **Puducherry** legislative assemblies have also been included in the electoral college by the **70<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992**. (UP UDA/LDA, 2001)
- The elected members of the legislative assembly of the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir are also included in the electoral college for President's election, while the elected members of its legislative assembly as the state of Jammu and Kashmir were included in the electoral college.
- According to **Article 55**, the President is elected by proportional representation, by means of **single transferable vote and secret ballot**. (IAS, 2018)

- A candidate must have at least **50 proposers and 50 seconders** for nomination for the presidential election.
- Disputes related to the election of the President are settled by the Supreme Court.

### Term of Office :

- The term of office of the President under **Article 56** is **5 years**. However, even after the end of the term, he remains in office until his successor assumes charge. (UPPCS, 2016)
- According to **Article 57**, the President is **eligible for re-election**. The President may resign from his post by writing a letter addressed to the Vice-President.

### Oath :

- As per **Article 60**, the President is administered the oath of office and secrecy by the **Chief Justice of the Supreme Court** or in his absence by the senior-most Judge of the apex court.

### Salary :

- The President's monthly salary is 5 lakh rupees. His salary is income tax free.

### Impeachment :

- **Article 61** describes the process of impeachment of the President.
- Under **Article 61(1)** impeachment of the President can be imposed only on allegations of violation of the Constitution. (UPPCS, 2015)
- An impeachment motion can be brought against the President by any House of Parliament, which must be signed by **one-fourth** of the members of that House. For this, written notice must be given to the President **14 days in advance**.
- Impeachment is a **quasi-judicial process** of Parliament.
- It is necessary to fill the consequent presidential vacancy within **6 months**.

⚠ **Note :** If the President is not present or unable to function in his office due to illness or other reasons, the Vice-President shall serve as the acting-President until the incumbent returns to the office. If the post of **Vice-President** is lying vacant, then the **Chief Justice of India** (the senior-most judge of the Supreme Court if CJ's post is also vacant) will discharge the responsibility as the acting-President.

S.I No.	President	Tenure
1.	Rajendra Prasad	26 January, 1950 to 13 May, 1962
2.	Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan	13 May, 1962 to 13 May, 1967
3.	Zakir Hussain	13 May, 1967 to 3 May, 1969
4.	V.V. Giri	24 August, 1969 to 24 August, 1974

5.	Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed	24 August, 1974 to 11 February, 1977
6.	Neelam Sanjiva Reddy	25 July, 1977 to 25 July, 1982
7.	Giani Zail Singh	25 July, 1982 to July 25, 1987
8.	R. Venkataraman	25 July, 1987 to July 25, 1992
9.	Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma	25 July, 1992 to 25 July, 1997
10.	K.R. Narayanan	25 July, 1997 to 25 July, 2002
11.	Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam	25 July, 2002 to 25 July, 2007
12.	Pratibha Devi Singh Patil	25 July, 2007 to July 25, 2012
13.	Pranab Mukherjee	25 July, 2012 to 25 July, 2017
14.	Ram Nath Kovind	25 July, 2017 to July, 2022
15.	Droupadi Murmu	July 2022 to till now

➤ **Note : V.V. Giri** from 3<sup>rd</sup> May, 1969 to 20<sup>th</sup> July, 1969, **Justice Muhammad Hidayatullah** from 20 July, 1969 to 24<sup>th</sup> August, 1969 and **B.D. Jatti** from 11<sup>th</sup> February 1977 to 25<sup>th</sup> July 1977 were the acting- President.

- **Dr. Rajendra Prasad** was the first President to be elected to the office for the **second consecutive time**.
- **Dr. S. Radhakrishnan** was the Vice-President twice and President once.
- The counting of second preference vote's was done during **V.V. Giri's** election.
- **Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy** was defeated in the election during the first time while he was elected unopposed President during the second time.
- **India's first woman President was Pratibha Devi Singh Patil.**

#### Rights and Powers of the President :

**Executive Powers** - The following are the executive powers of the President :

- All executive powers of the govt. are exercised in the name of the President.
- Article 77 of the Indian Constitution provides this.
- He can seek information on administration of the affairs of the Union and proposals for legislation from the Prime Minister. Under **Article 78**, the Prime Minister has to inform the President.
- The President can declare any area as **Scheduled Area**. (Under article 244(1) after consultation with the Governor of that state).
- The **President appoints** various officials, including the Prime Minister of India, other members of the Council of Ministers on the advice of the Prime Minister, judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts, ambassadors and other diplomats, Comptroller and Auditor General, Attorney General, Lieutenant Governors of Union Territories,

members of language commission, members of minority commission, Governors, Chairperson and members of Union Public Service Commission, etc.

- Article 222 of the Indian constitution provides the provision for Judges to be transferred from one highcourt to another.
- Legislative Powers** - The President has the following legislative powers:
  - The right to summon, prorogue and dissolve the Lok Sabha and to address the **first session** of Parliament every year and after every new election, right to call a **joint sitting of both Houses (Article 108)**.
  - Bill passed by the Parliament becomes a law after the assent of the President.

➤ **Note :** When a Bill is passed by the Parliament it is sent to the President for his assent, he may choose one of the following courses –

- (i) He may **approve** the Bill.
- (ii) He may not give assent to the Bill and keeps it with himself. This is called the **President's Pocket Veto**.
- (iii) He may return the Bill to the Parliament for **reconsideration** (if not a Money Bill).

- If the Parliament sends the Bill again to the President with or without any changes as required, the President is bound to give his assent.
- During a National Emergency in India, the life of Loksabha may be extended beyond its normal term of 5 years by a law of Parliament for one year at a time, for any length of time. Notably this extension cannot continue beyond a period of 6 months after the emergency has ceased to operate.
- President **Giani Zail Singh** used the pocket veto in **1986** concerning the **Indian Postal (Amendment) Bill**.

(CGPSC, 2015)

- Bills related to the creation of new states, change of state borders, money bills, etc. are introduced in the House only with the prior permission of the President.
- **The President nominates 12 members to the Rajya Sabha [Act.80(1)(a)]**. They shall consist of persons with special knowledge and practical experience in the fields of arts, science, literature and social service [**Article 80 (3)**].

#### Ordinance Power

- The President has the right to issue an **Ordinance** under **Article 123**. (UP Lower, 2013)
- The President has the power to issue an Ordinance only when either of the two Houses has been prorogued or otherwise not in session and hence, it is not possible for parliament to enact legislation. (UPPCS, 2016)
- It has the effect of a law formulated by the Parliament.

- It is effective only for 6 weeks after the commencement of the Parliament session.
- This ordinance is required to be approved by the Parliament within **6 weeks** of the beginning of the session of Parliament. **(Jharkhand PCS, 2013)**
- An Ordinance can be withdrawn at any time by the President.
- **Pardoning Power** - Under **Article 72**, the President exercises the judicial powers to pardon, reduce the punishment, remission of the punishment and remit the punishment. The same petition cannot be filed again if the President rejects it. **(UPPCS, 2010)**
- **Military Powers:** The **President** is the **Supreme Commander** of the three Armed Forces (Army, Air Force and Navy).
- He appoints the chiefs of the Army, Air Force and Navy.
- **Diplomatic Powers:** International treaties and agreements are made in the name of the President. The President approves the appointments of foreign ambassadors appointed in India.

#### Emergency Powers :

- President has extraordinary power during an emergency.
- **Part-XVIII** of the Constitution lays down provisions related to an emergency from **Articles 352 to 360**.
- The President has the right to declare **three** types of emergencies in three following conditions-
  - (1) In the event of war or external aggression or armed rebellion **(Article 352)**
  - (2) In case of failure of constitutional machinery in the States **(Article 356)**
  - (3) In the event of a financial emergency **(Article 360)**

#### Power of Consultation

- The President can **consult the Supreme Court** on any matter of public importance but is not bound to accept advice under **Article 143**. **(UPPCS, 2012)**

#### Exam Oriented Facts

- According to Article 53 of the Constitution the, Executive power of the Union shall be vested in President. **(UPPCS Mains 2012)**
- The Chief Minister of a State in India is not eligible to vote in the Presidential election if he is yet to prove his majority on the floor of the lower house of the state legislature. **(IAS Pre, 1993)**
- A member of Parliament or a state legislature can be elected as President but he will have to relinquish his seat within 6 months of his election **(UPPCS Spl Mains, 2008)**
- The Constitution of India is silent about the educational Qualification of the President. **(UPPCS Pre, 1992)**

- The Indian President is eligible for re-election for any number of times. **(67<sup>th</sup> BPSC, 2021)**
- If there is any doubt or dispute regarding the election of the President, it can be referred to the Supreme Court of India (Art 71) whose decision shall be final. **(38<sup>th</sup> BPSC Pre, 1992)**
- The Procedure for Impeachment of the President of India is Quasi - Judicial Procedure. **(RAS/RTS Pre, 2016)**
- The joint sitting of the House of people and the council of state is summoned by President. **(UPPCS Pre, 2012; UPPCS Mains, 2015; UPPCS Pre Re-exam, 2015)**
- To promulgate ordinance is the legislative power of the President, according to the Constitution. **(Chhattisgarh PCS Pre, 2018)**
- A pocket veto is a way to restrict passage of a Bill by not providing permission to the Bill. The President of India give the final approval to a Bill or act after Parliament passed the Bill.

#### B. Vice-President

- The office of Vice-President is the **second highest office** in the country. On the lines of the Vice-President of the United States, the Indian Constitution has made provisions related to the election of Vice-President.
- According to **Article 63**, there will be a Vice- President of India.
- According to Article 64, the Vice President of India is the ex-officio chairman of Rajya Sabha. **(BPSC, 2001, 2017)**
- According to **Article 65** of the Constitution of India, Vice President can act as President or discharge his functions. Vice President can act as President or discharge his functions in the event of the occurrence of any vacancy in the office of the President by reason of this death, resignation or removal, or otherwise. **(Chhattisgarh PCS Pre 2021)**

#### Election

- According to **Article 66**, the Vice-President is elected by an electoral college consisting of elected and nominated members of both the Houses of Parliament. **(UPPCS, 2012)**

#### Qualifications

- A person should be a citizen of India and has attained the age of **35 years**. He should be qualified to be a **member of Rajya Sabha** and should not hold any office of profit.
- For the nomination of the Vice-President's election, a candidate must have at least **20 Proposers** and **20 Seconders**.

📌 **Note :** For this purpose, no person shall be deemed to hold any office of profit merely because he/she is the President or the Vice-President or the Governor of a State or a Minister of the Union or a Minister of a State.

### Term of Office

- According to **Article 67**, the term of office of the Vice-President is **5 years**. (UPPCS, 2013)
- Even before that he may tender his resignation to the President any time.
- The Vice-President can be removed from office by passing a resolution with a majority of all the members of the Rajya Sabha. It requires the consent of the Lok Sabha. (UPPCS, 2013)
- But no such resolution may be moved unless at least 14 days advance notice has been given. (UPPCS, 2013)

### Oath

- According to **Article 69**, the oath of office of the Vice-President is administered by the **President or by a person appointed by the President**.

### Salary

- The Vice-President is entitled to the salary and allowance of the **Chairman of Rajya Sabha**. The salary of the Chairman of Rajya Sabha is Rs 4 lakh per month.

**Note** - The period during which the Vice-President serves as the President, he shall not be entitled to the salary or allowances given to the Chairman of Rajya Sabha. During that time he receives the salary of the President.

### Powers and Functions

- The Vice-President is the **ex-officio Chairman** of the Rajya Sabha. (Articles 64 and 89).
- The Vice-President is not a member of the Rajya Sabha. Therefore, he does **not have the right to vote** on any subject but in the case of equal votes, he has a casting vote.
- When the office of the President is vacant due to his **resignation, expulsion, death** and **other reasons**, the Vice-President acts as the acting-President.

Vice-Presidents of India	Term
1. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan	1952 to 1962
Serially, first term 1952-57 and second term 1957-62	
2. Zakir Hussain	1962 to 1967
3. V.V. Giri	1967 to 1969
4. Gopal Swaroop Pathak	1969 to 1974
5. B.D. Jatti	1974 to 1979
6. Justice Hidayatullah	1979 to 1984
7. R. Venkataraman	1984 to 1987
8. Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma	1987 to 1992
9. K.R. Narayanan	1992 to 1997
10. Krishnakant	1997 to 2002
11. Bhairon Singh Shekhawat	2002 to 2007
12. Hamid Ansari	2007 to 2017

Serially, first term 2007-12 and second term 2012-17	
13. Venkaiah Naidu	11 August, 2017 to 10 August, 2022
14. Jagdeep Dhankhar	August 2022 to till now

- He can serve as the acting-President for a maximum period of **6 months**. The election of a new President is necessary during this period.
- He cannot act as the Chairman of Rajya Sabha when he is acting President.

### Exam Oriented Facts

- The Vice President is elected by the members of an electoral college comprising all members of both the Houses of Parliament. (UPPCS Mains 2012)
- Article 66(1) of the Constitution provides mechanism for the election of Vice President. (MPPCS Pre, 1996)
- Article 66(3) of the Constitution describes that a person is eligible for election as Vice President if he/she is citizen of India, completed the age of 35 years and is qualified for election as a member of the Council of State. (UP UDA/LDA 2000)
- Article 67 provides a mechanism for the removal of Vice President (UPPCS Mains 2005)
- VP of India can be removed from his office by a resolution of Council of States. (UPPCS Mains, 2013)

**Note** : The final settlement of disputes related to the election of President and Vice-President is done by the Supreme Court. Their election cannot be challenged in case the electorate is incomplete.

### C. Prime Minister and Council of Ministers

- **The parliamentary governance system** has been adopted under the Constitution of India. According to this system, the President is the **head of the executive while the real executive powers are vested in the Prime Minister** and the Cabinet.
- According to **Article 74**, the President shall have a Council of Ministers for assistance and advice headed by the Prime Minister. The President shall act in accordance with such advice while exercising his functions. (UPPCS, 2011, 2013)
- The President appoints the leader of the majority party in the Lok Sabha as the Prime Minister.
- According to **Article 75 (1)**, the Prime Minister is appointed by the President and on the advice of the Prime Minister he/she appoints other ministers. All ministers, including Prime Minister, are administered the oath of office and secrecy by the President.
- If a motion of **no confidence** is passed against the council of ministers in the Lok Sabha, the **entire Council has to resign**.



- According to Article, 75 (3) the Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha, the House of the People. (UPPCS 2012)

✎ **Note :** The **91<sup>st</sup> Constitution Amendment Act, 2003** provides that the total number of ministers in the Council of Ministers (including the Prime Minister) cannot exceed 15 per cent of the total members of the Lok Sabha.

Prime Minister (serially)	Tenure
1. Jawaharlal Nehru	15 August 1947 to 27 May 1964
2. Gulzarilal Nanda	27 May, 1964 to 9 June, 1964 (Acting)
3. Lal Bahadur Shastri	9 June, 1964 to 11 January, 1966
4. Gulzarilal Nanda	11 January, 1966 to 24 January, 1966 (Acting)
5. Indira Gandhi	24 January, 1966 to 24 March, 1977
6. Morarji Desai	24 March, 1977 to 28 July, 1979
7. Charan Singh	28 July, 1979 to 14 January, 1980
8. Indira Gandhi	14 January, 1980 to 31 October, 1984
9. Rajiv Gandhi	31 October, 1984 to 2 December, 1989
10. Vishwanath Pratap Singh	2 December, 1989 to 10 November, 1990
11. Chandrashekhar Singh	10 November, 1990 to 21 June, 1991
12. P.V. Narasimha Rao	21 June, 1991 to 16 May, 1996
13. Atal Bihari Vajpayee	16 May, 1996 to 1 June, 1996
14. H.D. Deve Gowda	1 June, 1996 to 21 April, 1997
15. Indra Kumar Gujral	21 April, 1997 to 19 March, 1998
16. Atal Bihari Vajpayee	19 March, 1998 to 22 May, 2004 (twice)
17. Manmohan Singh	22 May, 2004 to 26 May, 2014
18. Narendra Modi	26 May, 2014 to till now

- It is mandatory for all members of the Council of Ministers to be members of any House of Parliament. According to Article 75 (5), if he/she is not a member of Parliament at the time of becoming a minister then it is mandatory to become a member of Parliament within 6 months otherwise he will have to resign.
- There are **three** kinds of ministers - **Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers.**
- The Cabinet consists of the Prime Minister and cabinet ministers while the council of ministers consist of all the ministers.

- Under **Article 78**, the Prime Minister informs the President of the decisions of the Government.
- The **Prime Minister** is the ex-officio **Chairman of NITI Aayog** and **Chairman** of National Development Council, National Integration Council and Inter-State Council.
- The Prime Minister can advise the President to sack the ministers and dissolve the Council of Ministers by resigning himself.
- The word 'Cabinet' is mentioned only once in the Indian Constitution in Article 352(3) which states that "the President shall not issue a proclamation unless the Union Cabinet communicates him in writing that such a proclamation may be issued". (BPSC, 1996)
- **Article 75 (5)** describes that, a Minister who for any period of six consecutive months is not a member of either House of Parliament shall at the expiration of that period cease to be a Minister. (UPPCS, 2011)
- **Article 78** lays down a few duties and responsibilities for the Prime Minister as stated: To inform the President of all significant decisions made by the Council of Ministers regarding the management of Union affairs and other legislative proposals.

#### Other Important Facts

- **Jawaharlal Nehru** was the Prime Minister for the **longest time (16 years, 286 days).**
- **Morarji Desai** became the **first non-Congress Prime Minister** and he was the **first** Prime Minister to resign.
- **Chaudhary Charan Singh** was the Prime Minister who did not face the Lok Sabha even once while **Vishwanath Pratap Singh** was the first Prime Minister who failed to get the confidence vote.
- **Indira Gandhi** became the **first woman** Prime Minister of the country.
- Three Prime Ministers (Jawaharlal Nehru, Lal Bahadur Shastri and Indira Gandhi) died during their tenure.
- Morarji Desai (81) became the **oldest** and Rajiv Gandhi (40) became the **youngest** Prime Minister.
- **P.V. Narasimha Rao** was the Prime Minister who was not a member of either House when he assumed office.
- **Atal Bihari Vajpayee** was the Prime Minister for the **shortest term** in a single term for just **13 days.**
- **H.D. Deve Gowda** was a member of the Legislative Assembly while assuming the post of Prime Minister.
- So far, there have seen **six** Prime Ministers, who were also **Chief Ministers before becoming Prime Ministers.** They were - Morarji Desai, Charan Singh, V.P. Singh, P.V. Narasimha Rao, H.D. Deve Gowda and Narendra Modi.
- **Jagjivan Ram** served for the longest time as a minister.

- Parliament is the legislative body of the **union government**. Parliament has special importance in the Indian political system due to the adoption of the parliamentary governance system (**Westminster Model**).
- Under **Part V, Chapter II** of the Constitution, the Constitution, structure, procedure and powers of Parliament are described in **Articles from 79 to 122**.
- According to **Article 79**, the Parliament of India consists of the President, Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha.  
(UPPCS, 2014; UP Lower, 2013)
- Parliament consists of two Houses, the Upper House is called **Rajya Sabha** and the Lower House is called **Lok Sabha**.
- The **President** is not a member of any House of Parliament. But he/she is an integral part of Parliament.
- **No Bill passed** by Parliament becomes law unless the **President approves** it.

✎ **Note :** Parliament = Lok Sabha + Rajyasabha + President

#### A. Rajya Sabha

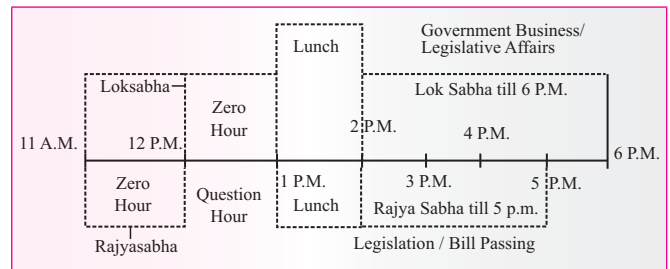
- The structure of **Rajya Sabha** is mentioned in **Article 80**.  
(BPS, 2011)
- The maximum strength of the Rajya Sabha is **250**.  
(MPPCS, 2010)
- Of these **238 members** are elected indirectly by the States and Union Territories while **12 members** are nominated by the President [**Article 80 (1)**].  
(BPS, 2011)

#### Number of Rajya Sabha Members

States/ Union Territories	Number of Members	States/Union Territories	Number of Members
Andhra Pradesh	11	Arunachal Pradesh	1
Assam	7	Bihar	16
Chhattisgarh	5	Goa	1
Gujarat	11	Haryana	5
Himachal Pradesh	3	Jammu & Kashmir	4
Jharkhand	6	Karnataka	12
Kerala	9	Madhya Pradesh	11
Maharashtra	19		
Manipur	1	Meghalaya	1
Mizoram	1	Nagaland	1
National Capital Region, Delhi	3	Odisha	10
Puducherry	1	Punjab	7
Rajasthan	10	Sikkim	1

Tamil Nadu	18	Tripura	1
Uttar Pradesh	31	Uttarakhand	3
West Bengal	16	Telangana	7

- Three Union Territories- Delhi, Puducherry and Jammu and Kashmir are represented in Rajyasabha. (MPPCS, 2010)
- The minimum age for membership to Rajya Sabha is **30 years**.  
(UPPCS, 2014)
- Rajya Sabha is a **Permanent House**, which is never dissolved.  
(UPPCS, 2014)
- The term of the members of Rajya Sabha is 6 years. **One-third** of its **members retire every two years**. [**Article 83 (1)**].  
(UPPCS, 1992, 2014)
- According to **Article 89 (1)**, the Vice-President of India is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. (UPPCS, 1992)
- Members of Rajya Sabha elect one of their members as Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha [Article 89(2)].
- The Vice President of India is the ex-officio Chairman of Rajya Sabha. He is not the members of Rajyasabha. The House also elects a Deputy Chairman from among its members.  
(UPPCS 1992)



- Currently, the Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha is **Harivansh Narayan Singh**.
- **Article 90** mentions the conditions of the vacancy, resignation and removal of the Deputy Chairman from the post.
  - If he ceases to be a member of the Rajya Sabha, he shall vacate the post.
  - The Deputy Chairman may resign at any time by writing a letter addressed to the Chairman.
  - By passing a resolution to this effect by a majority of all the members, before permitting for the removal of the post of Deputy Chairman by the Rajya Sabha.
  - According to **Article 92**, when a resolution to remove the Chairman or Deputy Chairman is under consideration, he shall not preside.

#### Special Powers of the Rajya Sabha

- The Rajya Sabha may make laws on any subject of the State List declared to be of national importance by at **least two-thirds majority** of the members present and voting in the Rajya Sabha (**Article 249**).  
(UPPCS, 2013)

- The law remains in effect for **only one year**, but each time it can be extended for one year if the Rajya Sabha desires so.
- Rajya Sabha can declare a resolution for the creation of **All India Service** under **Article 312** supported by not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting. Only the Rajya Sabha has the right to create **All India Service**. (UPPCS, 2018)
- The **Money Bill** passed by Lok Sabha reaches Rajya Sabha for approval. If the Bill is not returned within 14 days, it is deemed to have been passed. The Rajya Sabha cannot seek amendment in it.
- The Rajya Sabha was constituted on **3<sup>rd</sup> April 1952** and its first meeting was held on **13<sup>th</sup> May 1952**.
- The President convenes a session of the Rajya Sabha **at least twice a year**.
- The difference between sessions should not exceed more than **6 months**.

### B. Lok Sabha

- The composition of Lok Sabha is mentioned in **Article 81**.
- **Lok Sabha** is the Lower House of the Parliament. Its maximum strength is **530 + 20**.

✎ **Note :** The **104<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act** extends the reservation of seats for members from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies for a period of 10 years. The amendment does not, however extend the period of reservation of the 2 Lok Sabha seats reserved for members of the Anglo-Indian community and thus the practice of nominating 2 members of the Anglo-Indian community by the President of India on the recommendations of the Prime Minister of India was effectively abolished.

- According to **Article 81 (1)** (Subject to the provisions of Article 331), (a) to represent not more than 530 members elected by direct election from territorial constituencies in Lok Sabha, and (b) to represent the Union Territories, the Lok Sabha shall consist of not more than 20 elected members in such manner as provided by law by the Parliament. (IAS, 2003; CGPSC, 2008)

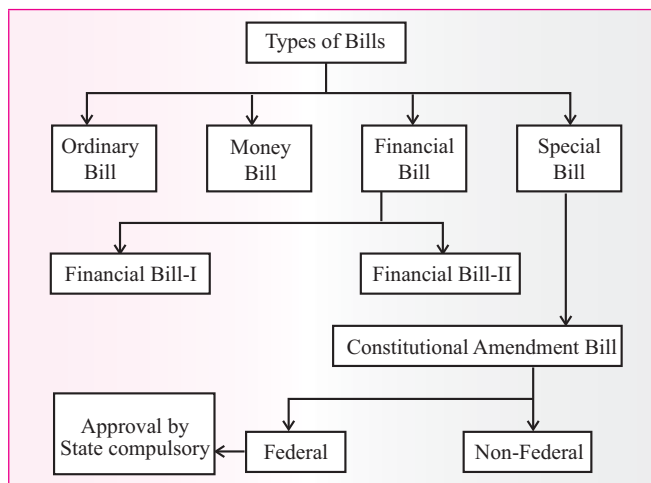
✎ **Note :** As per the provision of 84<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment, 2001, no change will be made in the seats of Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha till 2026.

- Currently, the number of Lok Sabha members is 543. Out of this, 524 are from States and 19 from Union Territories.
- In Lok Sabha, **84 seats** are reserved for Scheduled Castes and **47 seats** for Scheduled Tribes. (Article 330). (MPPCS, 2018)

### Number of Members of Lok Sabha

States / Union Territories	Number of Members	
Andhra Pradesh	25	Arunachal Pradesh 2
Assam	14	Bihar 40
Chhattisgarh	11	Gujarat 26
Goa	2	Himachal Pradesh 4
Haryana	10	Jharkhand 14
Jammu & Kashmir	5	Kerala 20
Karnataka	28	Meghalaya 2
Maharashtra	48	Manipur 2
Madhya Pradesh	29	Mizoram 1
Nagaland	1	Odisha 21
Punjab	13	Rajasthan 25
Sikkim	1	Telangana 17
Tamil Nadu	39	Tripura 2
Uttar Pradesh	80	Uttarakhand 5
West Bengal	42	Andaman and Nicobar Islands 1
Delhi (National Territory)	7	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu 2
Chandigarh	1	Lakshadweep 1
Puducherry	1	Ladakh 1

- Members of Lok Sabha are **directly** elected by **secret ballot** on the basis of adult suffrage (18 years).
- It is necessary for a member of the Lok Sabha to be **25 years** of age, a citizen of India, not to be insane or insolvent and not to hold any office of profit. (BPS, 2001, 2017)



- Lok Sabha is a **temporary house**, which can be dissolved any time by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister.
- The term of the Lok Sabha is **5 years**.
- During the time of emergency, Parliament may by law extend the term of the Lok Sabha, which cannot exceed

one year at a time and not exceed in any case beyond a period of six months after the proclamation of Emergency has ceased to operate.

- The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the **Lok Sabha**.
- **Quorum** in Lok Sabha is **1/10 (55 members)** of the total number of members.

### C. Speaker and Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha

- As per **Article 93**, Lok Sabha elects a **Speaker** and a **Deputy Speaker** from among its members. (IAS, 2009)
- The Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha are sworn in as members of the Lok Sabha and not as the Speaker and Deputy Speaker. (CGPSC, 2017)
- **Article 94(1)(b)** provides for the resignation of the Speaker or Deputy Speaker by writing under their hand. This means that the resignation must be in writing and addressed to the Deputy Speaker or, in the absence of the Deputy Speaker, to the President of India. (MPPCS 2005)
- The **Speaker** may submit his resignation to the **Deputy Speaker** and the **Deputy Speaker** to the **Speaker**.
- They can be removed from the post by a resolution passed by a majority of all the members of the Lok Sabha but it is necessary to give notice to this effect **14 days** in advance. (MPPCS, 1994)
- **Article 96** in Constitution of India provides that at any sitting of the House of the People, while any resolution for the removal of the Speaker from his office is under consideration, the Speaker, or while any resolution for the removal of the Deputy Speaker from his office is under consideration, the Deputy Speaker, shall not, though he is present, preside, and the provisions of clause (2) of article 95 shall apply in relation to every such sitting as they apply in relation to a sitting from which the Speaker, or, as the case may be, the Deputy Speaker, is absent. (UPPCS 2008)
- The Speaker shall have the right to speak in, and otherwise to take part in the proceedings of, the House of the People while any resolution for his removal from office is under consideration in the House and shall, notwithstanding anything in article 100, be entitled to vote only in the first instance on such resolution or on any other matter during such proceedings but not in the case of an equality of votes. (UPPCS, 2008)

### Other Facts

- A joint session of both the Houses is called under Article 108.
- The **Speaker** of the **Lok Sabha** presides over the joint session of both the Houses. [Article 118 (4)]
- Whether a Bill is a **Money Bill** or not is decided by the **Speaker of Lok Sabha**.
- The term of the first Lok Sabha was from **17<sup>th</sup> April 1952 to 4<sup>th</sup> April 1957**, while the first session of the Lok Sabha started on **13 May 1952**.

Sl. No.	Speaker	Tenure
1.	G.V. Mavalankar	15 May, 1952 to 27 February, 1956
2.	M. Ananthasayanam Ayyengar	08 March 1956 - 10 May 1957; 11 May 1957 - 16 April 1962
3.	Hukum Singh	17 April, 1962 to 16 March, 1967
4.	N. Sanjeev Reddy	17 March 1967 to 19 July, 1969 - 26 March 1977 to 13 July, 1977
5.	G.S. Dhillon	08 August 1969 to 17 March 1971, 22 March 1971 to 1 December 1975
6.	Bali Ram Bhagat	15 January 1976 to 25 March 1977
7.	K.S. Hegde	July 21, 1977 to January 21, 1980
8.	Balaram Jakhar	22 January 1980 - 15 January, 1985; 16 January 1985 - 18 December, 1989
9.	Rabi Rai	19 December 1989 to 9 July, 1991
10.	Shivraj V. Patil	10 July 1991 to 22 May, 1996
11.	P.A. Sangma	23 May 1996 to 23 March, 1998
12.	G.M.C. Balayogi	24 March 1998 to 19 October, 1999 22 October 1999 to 3 March 2002
13.	Manohar Joshi	10 May 2002 to 2 June 2004
14.	Somnath Chatterjee	04 June 2004 to 31 May 2009
15.	Meira Kumar	June 04, 2009 to June 4, 2014
16.	Sumitra Mahajan	June 06, 2014 to June 17, 2019
17.	Om Birla	June 19, 2019 to till now

- First Lok Sabha Speaker was **G.V. Mavalankar** and the deputy speaker was **M. Ananthasayanam Ayyengar**. (MPPCS, 2012; IAS, 2007)
- The **first woman** speaker was **Meira Kumar**.
- In the new Lok Sabha, the Speaker of the House is decided by a simple majority. Until her selection, the pro-tem Speaker is chosen to administer some important duties. 'Pro-tem' essentially means 'for the time being' or 'temporarily'. (UPPCS 2010)

✎ **Note :** Lok Sabha constituency with the largest number of voters is **Malkajgiri (Telangana)** and the one with the lowest number of voters is **Lakshadweep**.  
 ✎ **Note :** In terms of area, the **largest** Lok Sabha constituency is **Ladakh** and the **smallest** is **Chandni Chowk, Delhi**.

### D. Financial Committees of Parliament

#### Public Accounts Committee

- It consists of **22** members, out of which **15** members are drawn from **Lok Sabha** and **7** members from **Rajya Sabha**. (MPPCS, 1993)
- The **Chairman** of this committee is **appointed** by the **Speaker of the Lok Sabha**. (MPPCS, 1993)



- The term of each of its members is **one year**. (RAS/RTS, 2018)
- It is also known as the 'twin sister' of the **Estimates Committee**.

#### Committee on Estimates

- It consists of **30** members who are exclusively from the **Lok Sabha**. Each member's tenure is **one year**. (UPPCS, 2018)
- Its Chairman is appointed by the **Speaker of the Lok Sabha**. (RAS/RTS, 2008)
- This committee reports on what economies, improvements in organization, efficiency or administrative reform, consistent with policy underlying the estimates may be effected, etc.

#### Committee on Public Undertakings

- It consists of **22** members, out of which **15** members are from Lok Sabha and **7** are from Rajya Sabha. (RAS/RTS, 2018)
- The Chairman of the Committee is appointed by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha.
- No minister can be a member of this committee.

#### Important Terms

- **Zero Hour** - The time between **12 O'clock and 1 O'clock** after **Question Hour** in Lok Sabha & between 11 - 12 °clock in Rajya Sabha is called Zero Hour. (UPPCS, 2015)
- During this time, **crucial matters** are raised by the members.

#### Starred Questions and Unstarred Questions

- Questions that the member is **required to answer immediately** are called Starred Questions. They are answered orally.
- Questions that are **answered in writing** are called Unstarred Questions.

#### Appropriation Bill

- Only through this Bill, funds can be withdrawn from the **Consolidated Fund of India**.
- This includes the demand for a grant for weighted **expenditure on accumulated funds**.

#### Finance Bill

- **Article 117** mentions Finance Bills.
- Bills which are related to **revenue or expenditure** are called Finance Bills.

#### Money Bills

- Bills related to the subjects mentioned from sub-division (a) to subdivision (g) of **Article 110 (1)** of the Constitution are called Money Bills.
- These are **introduced** in the **Lok Sabha only**.
- **Vote on Account** - Under **Article 116(1)(a)** of the Constitution, Vote on Account is passed to the government **for advance**.
- Short duration discussion (Rule 193 of Lok Sabha), - Under this provision, an MP can raise a discussion on a matter of

urgent public importance. The time for the discussion is allocated by the Business Advisory Committee.

- **Quorum** - **Quorum** is required in House meetings. It is **one-tenth (1/10)** of the total number of members. In its absence, the meeting is adjourned.

#### Exam Oriented Facts

- The state wise seat allocation in Lok Sabha is based on population. (CGPSC Pre, 2005)
- The strength of the Lok Sabha was increased from 525 to 545 through 31<sup>st</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act. (UPPCS Mains, 2004)
- The maximum representation from the Union Territories to the Lok Sabha is 20. (UPPCS Pre, 2008)
- The arrangement for nominating representatives of the Anglo - Indian community in the Lok Sabha have not been extended beyond the stipulated date (25 January, 2020) by the Constitution (one Hundred and Fourth Amendment) Act, 2019. (44<sup>th</sup> BPSC Pre, 2000)
- The maximum expenditure limit for the Parliamentary Elections of a constituency is upto Rs. 95 Lakh.
- In India Lok Sabha speaker is chosen. (IAS Pre, 2009)
- The speaker doesn't take the oath of the office. (CGPSC Pre, 2017)
- The Representation of states in council of states is based on Ratio of their population. (38<sup>th</sup> BPSC Pre, 1992)
- Rajya Sabha is a permanent House and is not subject to dissolution as per Article 83(1) of the Constitution. (MPPCS Pre, 1994)
- A money Bill cannot be introduced in Rajya Sabha. (UPPCS Pre, 2021)
- A seat of a M.P. can be declared Vacant if he/she absent from the house for a continuous period of two months. (62<sup>nd</sup> BPSC Pre, 2016)
- Under the Article 122 the courts have been prohibited from inquiring the proceedings of the Parliament. (UPUDA/LDA Spl. Mains, 2010)
- The provision of a joint sitting of both the House of Parliament is mentioned in the Constitution under the Article 108. (UP RO/ARO Mains, 2021)
- The committee on Estimates consists 30 members, which is the largest committee. (IAS Pre, 2014; UPPCS Mains, 2017)

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#### Amendment of the Constitution

- Under **Article 368** of the Indian Constitution, two procedures for an amendment to the Constitution are mentioned.

**A. Special Majority Bill passed by a special majority** of each House of Parliament by a majority of total members and a **two-thirds majority of the members present and voting**.

**B. Amendment by a special majority of Parliament and approval by State Legislatures** - Special majority of both Houses of Parliament and amendment with the approval of **half of the state legislatures**. For example, in matters related to the election of the President, expansion of executive power of the Union, Union Judiciary and High Court, amendments are made following this procedure.

✎ **Note : By Ordinary Majority** - Bill passed by Parliament by a simple majority. Such as - **the creation of new states, state territory, border and name changes**, etc. But it will not be considered as an amendment of the Constitution.

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## Supreme Court

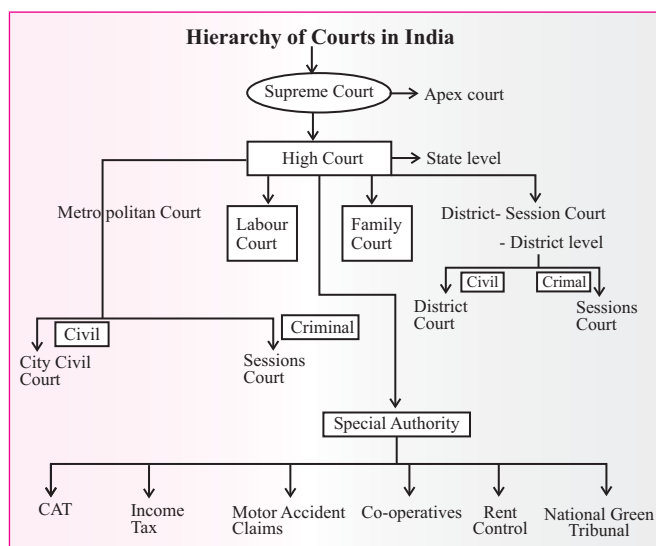
➤ **Chapter IV of Part V** of the Constitution of India mentions the constitution, independence, jurisdiction, powers of the Supreme Court enshrined in **Articles from 124 to 147**. A **integrated justice system** has been established in India, with the Supreme Court at the top and several High Courts under it. The subordinate courts also exist under High Courts. **(42<sup>nd</sup> BPS, 1997)**

### Formation

➤ **Article 124** provides for the establishment and constitution of the Supreme Court. **(IAS, 2014; BPS, 2000)**

➤ Supreme Court consisted of a **Chief Justice** and **30 Judges**.

➤ The number of judges including Chief Justice has been increased from 31 to 34 by the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Amendment Act, 2019. Currently number of judges on chair is 34. **(IAS Pre, 2014; BPS, 2000; UPPCS, 2015)**



### Term of Office

➤ There is no minimum age criterion to become eligible for a judge of the Supreme Court. However, 65 years, has been fixed as the age for retirement. **(UPPCS, 1998)**

➤ After retirement, the judges of the Supreme Court cannot plead before any court or any officer in India.

### Appointment

➤ The **Chief Justice** of the Supreme Court is **appointed** by the **President**. **(BPS, 2017)**

➤ In the case of other judges, the President appoints them after consulting the Chief Justice. **(UK UDA/LDA, 2006, 2007)**

### Qualifications

(i) He should be a citizen of India.

(ii) He has been a judge of a High Court or such two or more Courts for at least **five years** or an **Advocate for 10 years** in any High Court or two or more such Courts.

(iii) Or is, in the opinion of the President a distinguished Jurist.

### Oath

➤ The **President** administers the **oath** of office and secrecy to judges of the Supreme Court.

### Salary and Allowances

➤ Salaries, allowances, etc. are decided by the Parliament from time to time.

➤ Currently, the salary of the Chief Justice is **Rs 2.8 lakh** per month and the salary of other Judges is **Rs 2.5 lakh** per month. Apart from this, they are also provided with other allowances.

### Removal of Judges

➤ Judges of the Supreme Court may be removed by the President on charges of **proven misbehaviour** or **incapacity**. A resolution to this effect is passed by a majority of the total members of each Houses of Parliament and by **at least two-thirds majority** of the members present and voting and sent to the President for his approval in the same session.

➤ A judge may resign from his post by sending his resignation to the President. **(UPPCS, 2014, 2023; BPS, 2018)**

✎ **Note :** The term impeachment is not mentioned in the Constitution to remove the Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts.

### Powers and Jurisdiction of Supreme Court

➤ Original Jurisdiction in the following cases

(i) Disputes arising between the **Government of India** and **one or more States**, or

(ii) In disputes between the **Government of India** and anyone State or several States and one or more other States.

(iii) Disputes between **two or more States** where the question of statutory rights is involved.

**(IAS, 1996, 2012, 2014; MPPCS Pre, 2021)**

### Appellate Jurisdiction

➤ The Supreme Court is the highest **Appellate Court** in the country. It hears against decisions of lower courts.

- This jurisdiction can be divided into four sections, namely- **Constitutional, Civil, Criminal** and **Appeal** by **special permission**. (MPPCS 2016; IAS, 2015, 2010, 2015)

#### Advisory Jurisdiction

- Under **Article 143**, the President has the right to consult the Supreme Court on matters of public importance. However, this advice is not binding on the President. (UPPCS, 2017)

#### Power of Judicial Review

- Under **Article 137**, the Supreme Court is empowered to reconsider its own decisions. (CGPSC, 2015; UPPCS, 2009)

#### Court of Records

- The Supreme Court has been considered as the Court of Records under **Article 129**. Its verdicts will be accepted as all-time records and evidence. (UPPCS, 2008, 2009; IAS, 2022)

#### Writ Jurisdiction

- The Supreme Court of India is the **guardian** of the **Fundamental Rights of Citizens**.

- Under **Article 32**, the Supreme Court can issue **5 types of writs**; eg. Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition, Quo-warranto and Certiorari.

(UPPCS, 2006; IAS, 1993; UPPCS, 2008, 2017)

- **Note** - In the context of jurisdiction, the Supreme Court can issue writ only concerning the implementation of fundamental rights, while the High Court can issue not only the order for fundamental rights but may also release it for other purposes.

Thus the power of the High Court in this area is more extensive than that of the Supreme Court.

#### Exam Oriented Facts

- Supreme Court of India was inaugurated on 28 January, 1950. (MPPCS Pre, 2013)
- To become a Judge of Supreme Court, a person must be an advocate in High Court for at least 10 years. (MPPCS Pre, 2002)
- A Judge of the Supreme Court may resign his office by writing a letter to the President. (UPPCS Pre, 2014)
- Salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court are determined by the Parliament. (UPPCS Mains 2008)
- Acting Chief Justice of India is appointed by the President. (UPPCS Pre, 2000)

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## High Court

- It has been provided by the Constitution of India that there will be a High Court for every State. The Parliament was empowered by the **Seventh Constitution Amendment Act, 1956**, that it could establish a **Joint High Court** for two or more States and a Union Territory.
- The matters relating to the constitution, jurisdiction and powers of the High Courts have been dealt with in articles 214 to 231 of Part VI of the Constitution.

- As per **Article 214**, there will be a **High Court** for each State.
- As per **Article 231**, Parliament can by law establish a single High Court for two or more States and Union Territories.

### High Courts

Name	Year of Establishment	Jurisdiction seat	Principal Bench
1. Allahabad	1866	Uttar Pradesh	Prayagraj (Bench - Lucknow)
2. Andhra Pradesh	1 January, 2019	Andhra Pradesh	Amravati
3. Bombay	1862	Maharashtra, Goa, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	Bombay (Bench -Nagpur, Panaji and Aurangabad)
4. Calcutta	1862	West Bengal, Andman and Nicobar	Kolkata (Bench - Port Blair)
5. Chhattisgarh	2000	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur
6. Delhi	1966	Delhi	Delhi
7. Guwahati	1948	Assam, Mizoram Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh	Guwahati (Bench - Kohima, Aizwal, Itanagar)
8. Gujarat	1960	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
9. Himachal Pradesh	1971	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
10. Jammu and Kashmir*	1928	Jammu-Kashmir and Ladakh	Srinagar and Jammu
11. Jharkhand	2000	Jharkhand	Ranchi
12. Karnataka	1884	Karnataka	Bangalore (Dharwad Gulbarga)
13. Kerala	1956	Kerala and Lakshadweep	Ernakulam
14. Madhya Pradesh	1956	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur (Bench- Gwalior and Indore)
15. Madras	1862	Tamil Nadu and Puducherry	Chennai (Bench- Madurai)
16. Odisha	1948	Odisha	Cuttack
17. Patna	1916	Bihar	Patna
18. Punjab and Haryana	1966	Punjab Haryana, Chandigarh	Chandigarh
19. Rajasthan	1949	Rajasthan	Jodhpur Bench- Jaipur)

20. Sikkim	1975	Sikkim	Gangtok
21. Uttarakhand	2000	Uttarakhand	Nainital
22. Meghalaya	March, 2013	Meghalaya	Shillong
23. Manipur	March, 2013	Manipur	Imphal
24. Tripura	March, 2013	Tripura	Agartala
25. Telangana	1 January, 2019	Telangana	Hyderabad (UPPCS, 2016)

- The **Chief Justice** and **other Judges** of each High Court are appointed by the **President**.  
(BPS, 2023; IAS, 2002, 2001, 2008)
- The Chief Justice of the High Court is appointed by the President after consulting the Chief Justice of India and the Governor of the State concerned. (MPPCS, 2022)
- The Chief Justice of the High Court concerned is also consulted regarding the appointment of other Judges.
- Different High Courts have a different number of Judges. The **President determines** their **number** from time to time as per the requirement of the work.
- The **High Court Judges** are administered the **oath** by the **Governor** of the State concerned.
- Age limit for the **retirement** of High Court Judges is **62 years**. Even before that, he can address the President by writing under his hand and giving his resignation. (MPPCS, 2023)
- High Court Judges can also be removed by the same process as Judges of the Supreme Court.
- According to **Article 215**, each High Court is a **Court of Record**.
- The **Chief Justice** of the High Court gets a monthly salary of **Rs 2.5 lakh** and **other Judges Rs 2.25 lakh**.
- **Delhi** and **Jammu & Kashmir** have their own **High Court** in the Union Territories.
- India currently has a total of **25 High Courts**.
- **High Courts** were **first** established in the then **Calcutta, Bombay** and **Madras** in **1862**.

#### Powers of High Court

- Election disputes of members of Parliament and State legislature under **original jurisdiction**, enforcement of basic rights of citizens, matters transferred from subordinate courts concerning the interpretation of Constitution, case of jurisdiction, Will, Marriage, Divorce, Company Law, Contempt of Court, etc. (UPPCS, 2007)
- The High Court is an **appellate court** under the **appellate jurisdiction**. Here, an appeal can be made against the orders of the subordinate courts. Civil and criminal cases can also be filed here.

- Under **Article 226**, the High Court has the **right to issue a writ** to **protect** the **fundamental rights** of citizens. (IAS, 1997)
- High Court maintains superintendence Act 227, over its subordinate courts (**Article - 227**).
- The High Court enjoys extensive jurisdictional power which includes judicial as well as administrative jurisdiction.

#### Exam Oriented Facts

- The number of Judges in a High Court may be decided by the President of India. (69<sup>th</sup> BPS Pre, 2023)
- According to the Article 222 of the Indian Constitution, the President can (in consultation with the Chief Justices transfer a Judge of a Judge of a High Court from one Court to another. (MPPCS Pre, 2022)
- The pension of a retired High Court Judge is charged to the consolidated fund of India. (UPPCS Mains, 2013)
- The number of High Court of Judicature in India is 25. (UPPCS Lower, 2008)

### 15 Attorney General and Advocate General

- **Article 76** of the Constitution deals with the office of **Attorney General of India**. (49<sup>th</sup> BPS, 2000; UPPCS, 2008)
- He is the highest law officer of the Government of India and his duties include advising the government on law-related matters and performing such other functions of the legal nature as the President from time to time may send to him.
- **Under Article 76(1)** a person, possessing the qualifications necessary for appointment of a Supreme Court judge, is eligible for appointment as Attorney-General of India by the President. (GPSC, 2013; UPUDA/LDA, 2010; UPPCS, 2006, 1995)
- The Attorney General holds office during the **pleasure of the President** and receives such remuneration as the President may prescribe. He is neither a full-time legal advisor to the government nor a government servant. (UPPCS, 2010)
- Attorney General is vested with the right of audience in all courts in India [Article 76(3)]. There is a **Solicitor General** and **Additional Solicitor General** to assist the Attorney General. (CGPSC, 2023; UPPCS, 2023; UP RO/ARO, 2023; UPPCS, 2021, CUPSC, 2003; BPS, 2016)
- The **Attorney General of India** is **not a member** of Parliament, but he can speak in either House or take part in the proceedings of any committee but does **not** have the **right to vote (Article-88)**. (UPPCS, 2020)
- He enjoys all the privileges and immunities that are available to a member of Parliament under **Article 105**.
- The post of **Advocate-General of a State** is provided under **Article 165**. (BPS, 2001; UPLower, 2015; UPPCS, 2014; RAS, 2003)
- He is the **Supreme Law Officer** (Advocate General) of the **State**.
- The person having the qualification of High Court Judge can be appointed as the Advocate-General of a State.



- The Advocate General **holds office during the pleasure of the Governor of his state.** (RAS/RTS, 2003)
- The Advocate General is empowered **to hear in any court of the concerned State.** (IAS Pre, 2009)
- Though not a member of either house of the state legislature, the Advocate-General has the privilege to attend and address proceedings in the legislature but has no right to vote.
- Advocate General may **attend** and **address** the proceedings but cannot vote. (UP Lower, 2015)
- The Advocate General performs all the legal functions assigned by the Governor. (UP Lower, 2015)
- The CAG Attends the meeting of Public Account Committee. (UPPCS, 2011)

### Consolidated Fund of India

- Under **Article 266**, a provision has been made for the Consolidated fund and public accounts of India and the States.
- Money is spent after withdrawing from the Consolidated Fund of India only after the **Appropriation Bill** is passed by Parliament.
- Items of expenditure on the Consolidated Fund of India are as follows-
  - (i) President's salary, allowance and other expenditure on his establishment.
  - (ii) Salaries and allowances of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha and the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.
  - (iii) Salary, allowance and pension of Judges of Supreme Court and pension of High Court judges.
  - (iv) Comptroller and Auditor General of India's, salary, allowance and pension. (MPPCS Pre, 2012)

### Contingency Fund

- **Article 267** of the Constitution empowers **Parliament** and the **State Legislature** to create a **Contingency Fund** of India or a State.
- This fund is constituted by the **Contingency Fund of India Act, 1950.**

Monthly Salary of Important Officials	
1. President	Rs. 5,00,000
2. Vice-President	Rs. 4,00,000
3. Governor	Rs. 3,50,000
4. Chief Justice of Supreme Court	Rs. 2,80,000
5. Other Judges of Supreme Court	Rs. 2,50,000
6. Chief Justice of High Court	Rs 2,50,000
7. Other Judges of High Court	Rs 2,25,000
8. Comptroller and Auditor General	Rs 2,50,000
9. Chief Election Commissioner	Rs 2,50,000

## 16 Comptroller and Auditor General

- An important post in the Government of India is that of Comptroller and Auditor General who does high quality auditing and accounting (both Union and sub-national).
- As per **Article 148**, there will be a **Comptroller and Auditor General of India**, to be appointed by the **President.** (UP UDA/LDA, 2001, UP Lower, 2015; UPPCS Pre, 2012)
- He is the **protector of public money.** He is an impartial head of Govt. of India's audit and accounting systems.
- He retires after being in office for six years or on attaining the age of sixty-five years, whichever is earlier. (UPPCS, 1993)
- He is debarred from seeking re-employment under any post of the Government of India after retirement.
- Although he is appointed by the President, he can be removed from office following the procedure adopted in the case of removal of Supreme Court judge on similar charges of proved misbehaviour and incapacity. (UPPCS RI, 2014; RAS, 2018, 2021)
- He reports on **account** of the **central government** to the **President** which is then laid on the floor of the Parliament. (MPPCS Pre, 2021; IAS Pre, 2001)
- He also reports on the **accounts** of the **State Government** to the **Governor** who then send it to be laid on the floor of the legislature.

## 17 State Executive

- Under **Part VI** of the Indian Constitution, **Articles 153 to 167** refer to the State Executive. The State executive consists of **Governor, Chief Minister, Council of Ministers, Advocate General.**
- **Governor** is the **Constitutional Head** of state. (BPS, 2011, 2001)

### A. Governor

- The Governor of the State is the head of the Executive powers. The Governor himself or through his subordinate officers exercises the executive powers of the State.
- **According to Article 153**, each State has a Governor as its constitutional head.
- Under article 153, a person can be appointed as constitutional head of more than one state simultaneously. (UPPCS, 2016)

**Note :** This provision was inserted by the **Seventh Constitutional Amendment Act, 1956.**

### Qualifications

- A.** He should be a citizen of India and have completed **35 years** of age. (UP Lower, 1996; Jharkhand PCS, 2016)

### Conditions

- Certain conditions have been attached relating to appointment to the post of Governor under **Article 158 -**

- (i) The Governor should not be a member of either House of Parliament or a legislature of any State.
- (ii) He should not hold any office of profit.
- (iii) His emoluments and allowances during the tenure cannot be reduced, etc.

### Appointment and Term of Office

- As per **Article 155**, the Governor of a State shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal. (UPPCS, 2012; BPSC, 2018; UPPCS, 2015)
- The Governor is **appointed** by the **President** for a term of **five years**. (UPPCS, 2010; UPPCS GIC, 2010)
- The Governor holds office during the **pleasure of the President (Article 156 (1))**. (IAS, 1995; UPPCS, 1992; MPPCS, 2006; UPPCS, 2004)
- He may **resign** from his post by address to the **President**.
- The Governor is administered the oath of office by the Chief Justice of the State concerned or in his absence by the senior-most Judge of the High Court located in the state.

### Salary

- The Governor receives a salary of Rs. 3 lakhs 50 thousand rupees monthly. On assuming the charge of two or more States, he may also be given an additional salary as determined by the order of the President. (Jharkhand PCS, 2003)
- No arrest or criminal action order can be issued by the court against the Governor during his tenure.
- In the Union Territory of **Delhi, Puducherry, Andaman and Nicobar Island, Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh** there is a provision for the post of **Lieutenant Governor** in place of Governor. (UPPCS, 1995; CGPSC, 2019)
- There is a provision for the post of Administrator in place of the Governor in the Union Territory of Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu and Lakshadweep.

🔍 **Note :** The **Governor of Punjab** is also the **Administrator of Chandigarh**.

## Powers and Functions of the Governor

### Executive Powers

- The Governor appoints the Chief Minister and other ministers on the advice of the Chief Minister.
- The Governor appoints the **Chairman** and **members** of the **State Public Service Commission**.

🔍 **Note :** The Governor appoints the Chairman and members of the State Public Service Commission but cannot remove them. They can be removed **only by the President** on the advice of the Supreme Court.

- The Governor appoints Vice-Chancellors of State Universities.
- The Governor advises the President regarding the appointment of Judges to the High Court of the State. (UPPCS, 2017)

- The **Governor** appoints **Advocate-General** of the State. (UK PSC Pre, 2012)
- The Governor acts as the **representative** of the President at the time of the **President's Rule**.
- He may get information from the Chief Minister from time to time regarding the administration of the State.
- The Governor nominates **1/6 of the total members** of the State's Upper House i.e. **Legislative Council**, who have achieved excellence in various fields like education, literature, arts, science, social service, cooperatives. (CGPSC, 2011; UPPCS, 2017)

### Legislative Powers

- The Governor may summon, address, dissolve and prorogue the session of the State Legislature.
- The Bill passed by the State Legislature becomes an Act only after the **assent of the Governor**.
- If immediate action is required on any subject, and the State Legislature is not in session at that time, in such a situation the Governor can issue an ordinance as per **Article 213**. (UPPCS, 2017, 2008; UP RO/ARO, 2016)
- An ordinance issued by him ceases to operate on the expiry of **six weeks** from the reassembly of the state legislature.
- The Governor can send a Bill back to the State Legislature for **reconsideration if it is not a Money Bill**. But the Governor is bound to give his assent if it is sent back to him by the State Legislature. (UP Lower Pre, 2004; CGPSC Pre, 2015; RAS, 2018)
- According to **Article 200**, the Governor gives assent or withholds assent on a Bill or may reserve it for the consideration of the President.

### Judicial Powers

- As per **Article 161**, the Governor shall have the power to pardon, reprieve, respite besides remissions of the punishment of a person convicted of an offence against any law on subjects on which the executive power of the State is extended, or shall have the power to suspend, remit or commute the sentence.
- Supreme court in August 2021 observed that the Governor of a State can pardon prisoners, including death row ones, even before they have served a minimum 14 years of prison sentence.
- The President also consults the Governor in appointing the Chief Justice and other Judges of the High Court of the State.

🔍 **Note :** The Governor does not have the power of pardon in respect of the order passed by the Army Court.

### Financial Powers

- No **Money Bill** is introduced in the Legislative Assembly without the prior consent of the Governor.
- The Governor submits the **annual financial statement of the State** to the legislature every financial year [Article 202].

- Governor can take money in advance from the Contingency Fund of the State for any **unexpected expenditure**.
- He constitutes the **State Finance Commission** every **5 years**.

### Emergency Powers

- If the President receives a report from the state's Governor that the state's situation is such that the state government cannot carry on the governance according to the provisions of the Constitution, President's Rule can be imposed. [Article 356]

### B. Chief Minister

- The Chief Minister is the **head** of the Council of Ministers who is **appointed by the Governor**.
- Other ministers are appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister.
- Oath of office and secrecy to the Chief Minister and other ministers is administered by the Governor.
- As per **Article 164 (2)**, the Council of Ministers is collectively **responsible to the Legislature** of the State.
- Whenever a motion of no confidence is passed the entire Council of Ministers has to resign.
- The **Chief Minister presides** over the meetings of the Council of Ministers.
- According to **Article 167**, Chief Minister provides information to the governor about administration and legislative work.
- Chief Minister is a link for exchange of information between the Council of Ministers and the Governor.

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## State Legislature

- State Legislature consists of the **Governor** and the **House of the State Legislature** (Legislative Assembly) or **two Houses (Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council)**. Currently, **six** (effective 31 October 2019) States have Legislative Councils namely in **Andhra Pradesh** (58), **Uttar Pradesh** (100), **Karnataka** (75), **Telangana** (40), **Bihar** (75) and **Maharashtra** (78).

(BPS, 1996, 2000; MPPCS, 2014; IAS, 1998;

UPPCS, 2013, 2008, 2006; UP Lower, 2013, 2008; BPS, 1995)

### A. Legislative Council

- According to **Article 169**, Parliament may constitute and dissolve the Legislative Council. If the resolution in this regard is passed by the Legislative Assembly of the respective State by a majority of the total membership of the assembly and **at least two-thirds majority of the members present and voting**. (Jharkhand PCS, 2013; UP Lower Pre, 2008; BPS, 1995; UPPCS Pre, 2011, 2013, 2015, RAS, 2021)
- The **Legislative Council** is the **Upper House** of the State Legislature.

- The total number of members of the **Legislative Council** should not exceed more than **1/3 of the total number of members** of the Legislative Assembly of the State concerned and **not less than 40**.
- The minimum age limit to become a member of the Legislative Council is **30 years**.
- The **Legislative Council** is a **Permanent House**, it is never dissolved.
- Each member of the Legislative Council has a term of **6 years**, but every **2 years one-third of the members retire** after completing their term and new members are elected in their place. (CGPSC, 2014, 2015; UPPCS, 2007, 2018; UK PSC, 2021)
- Members of the Legislative Council are elected indirectly.
- Out of total members of the Legislative Council, **1/3 members** are elected by the electoral college of the local bodies, **1/3 members** are elected by the members of the Legislative Assembly, **1/12 members** by teachers of secondary or higher schools working for at least 3 years, **1/12 members** are elected by graduates holding a bachelor's degree for 3 years and the remaining **1/6 members** are nominated by the Governor who achieved excellence in the field of **literature, art, science, cooperative movement and social service**. (UPPCS, 2017, 2015, 2014)
- Members of the Legislative Council elect **one Chairman** and **one Deputy Chairman** of the house.
- The Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Legislative Council can **resign** from their posts by **addressing each other**.
- The Chairman and Deputy Chairman can be removed from their posts through a resolution passed by the members of the Legislative Council. But written notice to this effect will have to be given by the House **14 days** in advance.

### B. Legislative Assembly

- The Legislative Assembly is also called the **Lower house**.
- The structure of Legislative Assemblies is mentioned under **Article 170**.
- The term of the members of the Legislative Assembly is **five years**.
- In special case, the Governor can dissolve the Legislative Assembly even before five years.
- The minimum age limit for election as a member of Legislative Assembly is **25 years**. (MPPCS, 1997)
- Members of the Legislative Assembly are **directly elected** by adult suffrage.
- Each state legislative assembly may have a **maximum 500** and a **minimum 60 members**.

✎ **Note** : As an exception, Goa and Mizoram have just 40 legislative assembly seats while Sikkim has 32 members.

### Number of Members of Legislative Assembly in States/UTs

State/UTs	LA	UR	SC	ST
Andhra Pradesh	175	139	29	7
Telangana	119	88	19	12
Arunachal Pradesh	60	1	–	59
Assam	126	102	8	16
Bihar	243	203	38	2
Chhattisgarh	90	51	10	29
Goa	40	39	1	–
Gujarat	182	142	13	27
Haryana	90	73	17	–
Himachal Pradesh	68	48	17	3
Jharkhand	81	44	9	28
Karnataka	224	173	36	15
Kerala	140	124	14	2
Madhya Pradesh	230	148	35	47
Maharashtra	288	234	29	25
Manipur	60	40	1	19
Meghalaya	60	5	–	55
Mizoram	40	1	–	39
Nagaland	60	1	–	59
Odisha	147	90	24	33
Punjab	117	83	34	–
Rajasthan	200	141	34	25
Sikkim**	32**	18	2	12
Tamil Nadu	234	188	44	2
Tripura	60	30	10	20
Uttar Pradesh	403	317	84	2
Uttarakhand	70	55	13	2
West Bengal	294	210	68	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>3933</b>	<b>2787</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>556</b>
<b>Union Territories</b>				
Jammu & Kashmir	90	74	7	9
Delhi	70	58	12	–
Puducherry ***	30	25	5	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>4123</b>	<b>2945</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>565</b>

\*\* 1 seat is reserved for Sangha (Buddhist monks).  
 \*\*\* Three seats are nominated by centre.  
 (UPUDA/LDA, 2006; BPSC, 2019, 2022; UPPCS, 2022)

- Members of the Legislative Assembly elect one **Speaker** and one **Deputy Speaker**.
- Whether a Bill is a **Money Bill** or not is **decided by** the **Speaker** of the Legislative Assembly.

- The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly does not normally vote on any subject in the House but in the **case of tie**, he is allowed to cast his vote.
- The **Speaker** and the **Deputy Speaker** of the Legislative Assembly may address each other and resign from their posts by writing under his hand.
- The Speaker and the Deputy Speaker can be removed by the members of the Legislative Assembly with an **effective majority** but they must be informed of it **14 days in advance**.
- A quorum for the meeting of the Legislative Assembly is **1/10** of the total members of the house.

### Functions and Powers of the Legislature

- The legislature has the right to make laws on the subjects mentioned in the **State List**.
- The Legislature also has the right to make laws on subjects in the Concurrent List. But when the law made by it contradicts the law made by the Parliament, the central law prevails over the State law.
- At the beginning of every financial year, the annual accounts of the State are laid on the table of the House by the Finance Minister of the State concerned.
- **Money Bill** is first introduced in the **Legislative Assembly** itself.
- The Money Bill is sent to the Legislative Council only after it has been passed by the Legislative Assembly.
- If the Money Bill is not returned by the Legislative Council within 14 days, then that is deemed to have been passed by both the Houses and is sent to the Governor for his assent.
- Only the elected members of the Legislative Assembly vote in the election of the President.
- **1/3** of the members of the Legislative Council are elected by the members of the Legislative Assembly.

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## National Symbols of India

### National Emblem

- The top portion of Emperor **Ashoka's Lion Pillar** at **Sarnath** was adopted as a national emblem of India on **26<sup>th</sup> January, 1950** by the government. (RAS, 1996; MPPCS, 199)
- '**Satyameva Jayate**' written in **Devanagari script** at its bottom, it is quoted from **Mundakopanishad**.

### National Anthem

- '**Jana Gana Mana**' was adopted as the National Anthem of India on **24<sup>th</sup> January, 1950** by the Constituent Assembly.
- Its author is **Rabindranath Tagore**. (UK PSC, 2021)
- It has a set singing time of **52 seconds** though it can be briefly sung within **20 seconds**.
- It was first sung at the Calcutta Session of the Indian National Congress on **27<sup>th</sup> December 1911**, presided over by **Bishan Narayan Dar**.



### National Song

- 'Vande Mataram' was adopted as the national song on **24<sup>th</sup> January, 1950**.
- It is quoted from **Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's** novel 'Ananda math'.
- It was first sung at the **1896** session of the Indian National Congress presided over by **Rahamatullah Sayani**.

### National Flag

- The national flag was adopted on **22<sup>nd</sup> July, 1947**.
- In the tricolour flag, the saffron colour is a symbol of **courage and valour, while the white** colour symbolises **peace** and **truth** and the **green** colour is a sign of **prosperity**.
- In the middle of the white band is a circle with **24 blue sticks** is taken from the **Sarnath pillar** of **Emperor Ashoka**.
- The ratio of the **width** and **length** of the flag is **2:3**.

### National Calendar

- **Gregorian Calendar** which is called the English calendar and Hindu calendar was adopted on **22<sup>nd</sup> March 1957**.
- Hindu calendar's month is **Chaitra** which starts on **22<sup>nd</sup> March** and **21<sup>st</sup> March** in the **Leap Year**.
- \* **Tiger** (*Panthera tigris*) has been declared India's **national animal**.
- \* **Peacock** (*Pavo Cristatus*) is the **national bird** of India.
- \* **Ganges river** is named the **national river**.
- \* **Ganges Dolphin** (*Susu*) has been recognized as a **national aquatic animal**.
- \* **Elephant** has been accorded **National Heritage Animal status**.

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## Panchayati Raj

- Panchayati Raj is the third and the lowest tier of the Indian political system for local self-governance. The provision of Gram Panchayats as a rural body for local governance is mentioned under Directive Principles of State Policy covered by Article 40. (UPPCS, 2015, 2020; BPS, 1999; CGPSC, 2022)
- The **73<sup>rd</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992** provides constitutional status to the Panchayati Raj system under **Article 243 (from A to O)** and Eleventh Schedule under **Part-IX** of the Indian Constitution. (BPS, 2020, 2000)
- Panchayati Raj was inaugurated by the then Prime Minister **Jawaharlal Nehru** in **Nagaur district** of **Rajasthan** on **2<sup>nd</sup> October, 1959**.
- **Andhra Pradesh** was the second state where the Panchayati Raj system of local governance was started on **11<sup>th</sup> October 1959**.
- The 73<sup>rd</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act provides for the formation of a **three-tier structure (Gram Panchayat** at the village level, **Panchayat Samiti** at the block level and **Zila Parishad** at the district level) of the Panchayati Raj.

- States with a population not exceeding 20 lakhs may not constitute Panchayat at the intermediate level (at secondary level).

### Committees Related to the Panchayati Raj

1. Balwantrao Mehta Committee	1957
2. Ashok Mehta Committee	1977
3. GVK Rao Committee	1985
4. L.M. Singhvi Committee	1986
5. PK Thungon Committee	1988

- There is **one-third reservation** for women at every level.
- The tenure of the Panchayats is fixed for **5 years**. It is mandatory to conduct the elections within 6 months if the Panchayats is dissolved before time.
- Panchayats have been empowered to make laws on a total of **29 subjects** mentioned in the **Eleventh Schedule**.
- Panchayats have not been formed in the states of **Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland**. Under 6<sup>th</sup> Schedule Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram have district Councils.

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## Municipalities

- **Part IX-A** of **Articles 243P to 243ZG** and **12<sup>th</sup> Schedule** have been added to the Constitution by the **74<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992**.
- It contains provisions for municipalities.
- Municipalities are of three types - **Nagar Panchayat, Nagar Palika Parishad** and **Municipal Corporation**
- **One-third** of seats are reserved for **women** in municipalities.
- Municipalities have a term of **5 years**.
- The Municipal Corporation was first established in **Madras** in **1688**.

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## Consolidated Fund

- Consolidated Fund is covered by **Article 266** of the Constitution.
- Money from the fund cannot be withdrawn without the prior approval of Parliament.

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## Contingency Fund

- As per **Article 267** of the Constitution of India, a Contingency Fund has been arranged.
- Withdrawal from this fund can be made for meeting unforeseen expenditure pending authorization of such expenditure by parliament by law but not without the prior approval of the President.

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## Centre-State Relations

- Under the Constitution of India, the powers are divided between the Center and the States in the **legislative, administrative** and **financial areas**.  
(UK PSC, 2002; UPPCS, 2004; UP RO/ARO, 2014)
- Center-State relations can be understood from three perspectives. (UPPCS, 2009; Jharkhand, 2021)
- 1. **Legislative Relations - Articles 245 and 255** under **Part XI** of the Indian Constitution deal with legislative relations of Centre and States. (UP UDA/LDA, 2001)
- 2. **Administrative Relations - Articles 256 to 263** refer to Centre-State administrative relations only under **Part XI** of the Indian Constitution.
- 3. **Financial Relations -** Under **Part XII** of the Indian Constitution, **Articles 268 to 293** deal with Centre - State financial relations. (UPPCS, 2014; Jharkhand, 2016)
- In the **Seventh Schedule** of the Constitution, three lists related to the division of powers between the Centre and the States 1. **Union List** 2. **State List**, and 3. **Concurrent list**.  
(UPPCS, 1993; UP Lower, 2008; UPPCS, 2004; UP RO/ARO, 2014)
- **Union List-** It includes subjects on which **Parliament** has the authority to make laws. There are **97 subjects** (At Present 98) in this list. Defence, post, communication, banking, foreign trade, foreign affairs, rail, air and water transport, citizenship form subject of this list.  
(UP UDA/LDA, 2001)
- **State List** - This includes subjects on which the **State Legislatures** have the authority to make laws. This list consists of **66 subjects** (At Present 59). Agriculture, prisons, land revenue, public order, police, health, local government are subjects in this list.
- **Concurrent List** - Both **Central** and **State** laws can be enacted on the subjects covered by this list. If there is a clash in both laws, the law made by the Centre will prevail. It consists of **47 subjects** (At Present 52), including population control, family planning, education, social and economic schemes.
- In addition, the **Residual List** includes subjects that are not included in the Union list, state list and Concurrent list. The **Central Government** enacts laws on these subjects.
- **Power of Parliament on the subjects of the State List** - Under **Article 249**, if the Rajya Sabha declares by a two-thirds majority of its members present and voting, a subject in a State list as being important for national interest, then Parliament can legislate on it, but this law remains effective for **only one year** but can be re-enacted several times after one year.

- Under **Article 250**, during an emergency, Parliament has the right to make laws on the subjects of the State List.

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## Inter-State Relations

- Under **Article 253**, Parliament is empowered to make law for the entire territory of India or any part thereof to give effect to the international agreement.
- Under **Article 262**, provisions have been made for settlement of disputes related to the sharing of inter-state rivers between two or more states.
- Under **Article 263** the President can constitute the Inter-state Council.  
(UP Lower, 2009, CGPSC, 2019; UPPCS, 2000, 2017, 2000, 2021)
- Its main function is to coordinate between the centre and the states and among the States. (Raj. PCS, 2023)
- It was established in **1990**.
- The Prime Minister and the 6 cabinet - level ministers nominated by him, the Chief Ministers of all states and administrators of Union Territories not having a legislative Assembly are its members.
- The meeting of this council of is **held at least thrice a year**. The meeting is chaired by the Prime Minister and in his absence a cabinet-level minister nominated by him presides over.

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## NITI Aayog

- NITI- National Institution for Transforming India was established on **1<sup>st</sup> January, 2015** under a Cabinet resolution.
- NITI Aayog replaced Planning Commission.
- The Planning Commission was established on **March 15, 1950**, by a resolution passed by the Union Cabinet, with **Jawaharlal Nehru** as the first Chairman.
- NITI Aayog is headed by the **Prime Minister**. It acts as a government **think tank**.
- The **First Vice Chairman** of NITI Aayog was **Arvind Panagaria**.
- Currently, the Vice-Chairman of NITI Aayog is **Suman Bery**.
- The Commission advises the central and state governments on national and international issues.

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## National Development Council

- It was constituted on **6<sup>th</sup> August, 1952** by a government resolution.
- The National Development Council acts as a bridge between the Centre and the States.
- It is headed by the **Prime Minister**. Chief Ministers of all the States of the Indian Union are its members.

- Under **Article 280** of the Constitution of India, the President constitutes the Finance Commission every **five years**.
- Its function is to make recommendation to the President for distribution of the revenue receipts between the Centre and the States.
- Its chairperson and four members are appointed by the President.
- The first Finance Commission was constituted in 1951 with Mr. KC Neogy as its chairman.
- The chairman of the Fourteenth Finance Commission was **Y.V. Reddy**.
- **N.K. Singh** was the chairman of the Fifteenth Finance Commission.
- Notably Arvind Panagaria is the Chairman of 16<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission

### Finance Commission and its Tenure

Finance Commission	Year of Establishment	Chairman Operational	Duration
First	1951	K. C. Neogy	1952–57
Second	1956	K. Santhanam	1957–62
Third	1960	A. K. Chanda	1962–66
Fourth	1964	P. V. Rajamannar	1966–69
Fifth	1968	Mahaveer Tyagi	1969–74
Sixth	1972	K. Brahmananda Reddy	1974–79
Seventh	1977	J. M. Shelat	1979–84
Eighth	1982	Y. B. Chavan	1984–89
Ninth	1987	N. K. P. Salve	1989–95
Tenth	1992	K. C. Pant	1995–2000
Eleventh	1998	A. M. Khusro	2000–05
Twelfth	2002	C. Rangarajan	2005–10
Thirteenth	2007	Dr. Vijay L. Kelkar	2010–15
Fourteenth	2013	Dr. Y. V Reddy	2020–21, 2021–26
Fifteenth	2017	N. K. Singh	2020–25
Sixteenth	2023		2026–31

- Under **Article 315** of the Constitution of India, a Public Service Commission has been envisioned for the Union and each of the States. (MPPCS, 2022; UK PSC, 2016; UPPCS, 2014)
- The chairperson and members of the Union Public Service Commission are appointed by the **President**. (BPS, 2018)
- The President has the power to determine the number of members of the Union Public Service Commission.

- The term of the Chairman and members of the Union Public Service Commission is **6 years** or up to the age of **65 years**, whichever is earlier.
- The Chairman and members of the Public Service Commission can be removed by the **President** on grounds of **misbehaviour**. The Supreme Court prepares an inquiry report and recommends removal.
- The Chairman and members of the **State Public Service Commissions** are **appointed** by respective **Governors**. (MPPCS, 2005, 2021)
- The term of the members of the State Public Service Commission is for **6 years** and the retirement age is **62 years**, whichever is earlier.
- The Chairman and the members of the State Public Service Commission can be removed by the President of India following the same procedure as in the case of removal of the chairman and members of the Union Public Service Commission.
- Under **Article 315 (2)**, a Joint Public Service (JSPSC) Commission can be arranged for two or more States. (MPPCS, 2020; UPPCS, 2020; RAS, 2016)
- It is important to mention here that **JSPSC is a statutory body**. It is not a constitutional body.
- The President and members of the Joint Public Service Commission are appointed by the President. (RAS, 2016)

- Under **Part-XV** of the Constitution (**Articles 324 to 329**), there are provisions for the Election Commission which consists of a **Chief Election Commissioner** and two **other election commissioners (now three)**, appointed by the **President**. (MPPCS, 2014; UPPCS, 2010, 2016, 2016)
- The Chief Election Commissioner can be removed from his post in the same manner as the judge of the Supreme Court.
- Other Election Commissioners can be removed by the President on the recommendation of the Chief Election Commissioner. (UPPCS, 2002, 1991, 2014)
- According to **Article 324**, the Election Commission is responsible for election to both Houses of Parliament, **State Legislatures**, besides election to the post of President and **Vice-President**. (BPS, 2020, UK PSC, 2010)

**Note :** State Election Commissions are responsible for election to rural Panchayats and urban local bodies.

- Salary and allowances given to the Chief Election Commissioner and other election commissioners are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India.
- The term of the Chief Election Commissioner and other election commissioners is for **6 years** and they retire at the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.

- The Election Commission is a **Constitutional Body**.
- Preparation of voter lists, granting recognition to political parties, allotment of election symbols, holding elections etc. are the main functions of the Election Commission. The Election Commission of India was established on **25<sup>th</sup> January, 1950**.
- Provision of adult suffrage has been made under **Article 326**.

✎ **Note :** The **61<sup>st</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act, 1988** reduced the minimum voting age from **21 years to 18 years**.

- The number of currently recognized **national political parties is 6**.

National Party	
Election	Symbols
1. Indian National Congress (INC)	Hand Claw
2. Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)	Lotus Flower
3. Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP)	
4. Communist Party of India (Marxist) [CPI (M)]	Sickle, Hammer and Star
5. National People's Party (NPP)	Book
6. Aam Aadmi Party	Broom

✎ **Note :** (i) Sukumar Sen was the first Chief Election Commissioner of India while currently, the Chief Election Commissioner is Rajiv Kumar.  
(ii) India's only woman Chief Election Commissioner was V.S. Ramadevi, whose tenure was from 26<sup>th</sup> November to 11<sup>th</sup> December 1990.

## 31 Special Provisions

- Provision for **temporary, transitional and special provisions** has been made under **Part-XXI** of the Constitution.

✎ **Note :** In exercise of the power conferred by clause (3) of Article 370 of the Indian Constitution with clause (1) of Article 370, the President announced on the recommendation of parliament that from 6<sup>th</sup> August, 2019, all the provisions of Article 370 will not be enforceable except some provisions. "370: All the provisions of the Constitution as amended at times without any modification or exception shall apply in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir".

- Under Article 370, there were originally special provisions with respect to the State of Jammu and Kashmir was enforced
- Special provisions have been made in relation to some other States (**Maharashtra, Gujarat, Nagaland,**

**Assam, Manipur, Andhra Pradesh, Sikkim, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Goa,** etc.) under Article 371.

## Articles related to Special Provisions

Article	Description
370	Provisions with respect to Jammu and Kashmir *
371	Special provisions with respect to the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat
371A	Special provisions with respect to the State of Nagaland
371B	Special provisions with respect to the State of Assam
371C	Special provisions with respect to the State of Manipur
371D	Special provisions with respect to the State of Andhra Pradesh or Telangana
371 E	Establishment of a Central University in Andhra Pradesh
371 F	Special provisions with respect to the State of Sikkim
371 G	Special provisions with respect to the State of Mizoram
371 H	Special provisions with respect to the State of Arunachal Pradesh
371 I	Special provisions in relation to the State of Goa
371 J	Special provisions in relation to the State of Karnataka

\* Major amendments are not enforced from October 31, 2019

## 32 Important Constitutional Amendments

- **1<sup>st</sup> Amendment Act, 1951** - The Ninth Schedule added to the Constitution. The subjects mentioned in this schedule were excluded from the Supreme Court's power of judicial review.
- **7<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act, 1956** - States were reorganized by it on the basis of language and the three categories of states (Part A Put B and Part C States) were abolished and divided into 14 States and 6 Union Territories.
- **10<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act, 1961**- Dadra and Nagar Haveli were added to the Indian Union.
- **11<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act, 1961**- Election of President or Vice-President cannot be challenged on the basis of a vacancy in the appropriate electoral college.
- **12<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act, 1962**- First schedule of the constitution was amended to include Goa, Daman and Diu as union territories.
- **13<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act, 1962** - Special provision with respect to the state of Nagaland was granted under this act.
- **14<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act, 1962** - Legislature and Council of Ministers were arranged for Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, Goa, Daman and Diu and Puducherry.



- **21<sup>st</sup> Amendment Act, 1967** - Sindhi language was included as the 15<sup>th</sup> language in the Eighth Schedule.
- **22<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Act, 1969** - Creation of a separate autonomous state of Meghalaya from Assam.
- **24<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act, 1971** - Parliament can amend any part of the Constitution (also Fundamental Rights).
- **31<sup>st</sup> Amendment Act, 1973** - Number of Lok Sabha seats were increased from 525 to 545.
- **36<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act, 1975** - Sikkim was granted full statehood with the Indian Union.
- **42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Act, 1976** - The words 'socialist', 'secular' and 'integrity' were added to the preamble.
  - \* Part-IVA added as fundamental duties of the citizens.
  - \* The President was compelled to accept the advice of the Cabinet.
- The **44<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act, 1978** empowered the President to send the Bill back once for reconsideration.
- In the context of the national emergency, the word '**Armed Rebellion**' was replaced by '**Internal Disturbance**'.
- The **Right to Property** was abolished as a fundamental right and given the status of a **legal right**.
- During the national emergency, the fundamental rights **Articles 20 and 21** cannot be **suspended**.
- **52<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Act, 1985** - Under this act there is a system of disqualifying the members of Parliament and State Legislatures in the case of defection. For this, the Tenth Schedule was added.
- **58<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act, 1987** - Authorized text of Constitution made available in the Hindi language.
- **61<sup>st</sup> Amendment Act, 1988** - The voting age of citizens was reduced from 21 years to 18 years.
- **69<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act, 1991** - Union Territory of Delhi granted National Capital Territory status. In addition, a 70-member legislative assembly was arranged for Delhi.
- **70<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act, 1992** - Elected members of the National Capital Territory of Delhi and the Legislative Assembly of Puducherry were also included in the President's electoral college.
- **71<sup>st</sup> Amendment Act, 1992** - Konkani, Manipuri and Nepali language was included in the Eighth Schedule.
- **73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment Act, 1992** - Panchayats were given constitutional status by adding Part-IX and Schedule 11 to the Constitution.
- **74<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act, 1992** - Part-IXA and Schedule 12 were added in the Constitution.
  - \* It gave constitutional status to urban local bodies.
- **84<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act, 2001** - Restoration of Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assembly seats for 25 years (till 2026).
- **86<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act, 2002** - Elementary education was accorded the status of a fundamental right.
  - \* It was arranged under Article 21A that states should make arrangements to provide free elementary education for children from 6 to 14 years.
  - \* Under **Article 51A**, the **11<sup>th</sup> duty** related to the same was added.
  - \* The theme of **Article 45** was changed, under which the State will try to provide for free and compulsory education to all the children till they reach the age of six years.
- **91<sup>st</sup> Amendment Act, 2003** - It limits the size of the Council of Ministers which shall not exceed 15 per cent of the total members of the Lok Sabha.
  - \* The State Council of Ministers shall not exceed 15 per cent of the total strength of the Legislative Assembly and shall not be less than 12.
- **92<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Act, 2003** - Bodo, Dogri, Maithili and Santhali languages were included in the Eighth Schedule. Thus, the total number of languages in the Eighth Schedule is 22.
- **97<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act, 2011** - The right to form a **Cooperative Society** became a fundamental right under **Article 19**.
  - \* New **Part-9B** named '**Cooperative Societies**' was added.
- **100<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act, 2015** - It deals with land transfer between **India** and **Bangladesh**.
- **101<sup>st</sup> Amendment Act, 2016** - Provisions related to Goods and Services Tax (GST) have been included under it.
- **102<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Act, 2018** - Constitutional status to National Commission for Backward Classes.
- **103<sup>rd</sup> Amendment Act, 2019** - Provision of 10 per cent reservation on the economic basis to the weaker sections of the general category.
- **104<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act, 2020** - It extended the reservation of seats for SCs and STs in the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies for 10 years and it ended the reservation of 2 Anglo-Indian seats in Lok Sabha nominated by the President. It has also ended reservation of Anglo-Indians in Legislative Assemblies.
- **105<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act, 2021** - This Act restores the power of the State Government and Union Territories to identify and specify socially and Educationally Backward Classes (SEBCs).

### 33 Important Articles of the Indian Constitution

There were 22 parts, 395 Articles and 8 schedules in the original copy of the Constitution. [Uttarakhand UDA/LDA (Pre.)

2007; Jharkhand PCS (Pre.) 2003, 2017; 53<sup>rd</sup> to 55<sup>th</sup> BPSC (Pre.) 2003]

A number of Articles were added and removed later through amendments. At present, there are around 468 articles but these are added in the form of sub-parts such as A,B,C etc., of the original Articles (395).

### Important articles of the Constitution : At a glance

- 1 - Name and territory of the Union.
- 2 - Admission or establishment of new States.
- 3 - Formation of new States and alteration of areas, boundaries or names of existing States.
- 5 - Citizenship at the commencement of the Constitution.
- 14 - Equality before law. [UPPCS (Pre.) 2015]
- 15 - Prohibition of discrimination on ground of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.
- 16 - Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment.
- 17 - Abolition of untouchability. [UPPCS Lower (Pre.) 2002]
- 18 - Abolition of titles.
- 19 - Protection of certain rights regarding freedom of speech etc.
- 20 - Protection in respect of conviction for offences.
- 21 - Protection of life and personal liberty.
- 21A - Right to elementary education.
- 22 - Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases.
- 23 - Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour.
- 24 - Prohibition of employment of children in factories, etc.
- 25 - Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion.
- 26 - Freedom to manage religious affairs.
- 27 - Freedom as to payment of taxes for promotion of any particular religion.
- 28 - Freedom as to attendance at religious instruction or religious worship in certain educational institutions.
- 29 - Protection of interests of minorities.
- 30 - Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions.
- 32 - Remedies for enforcement of fundamental rights including writs.
- 38 - State to secure a social order for the promotion of welfare of the people.
- 39 - Certain principles of policy to be followed by the State.
- 39A - Equal justice and free legal aid.
- 40 - Organisation of Village Panchayats.
- 41 - Right to work, to education and to public assistance in certain cases. [UPPCS (Pre.) 2015]
- 43 - Living wage, etc. for workers.
- 44 - Uniform Civil Code for the citizens.
- 45 - Provision for early childhood care and free & compulsory education to children below the age of six years. [UPPCS (Pre.) 2015]
- 48 - Organisation of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry.
- 48A - Protection and improvement of environment and safe guarding of forests and wildlife.
- 49 - Protection of monuments and places and objects of national importance.
- 50 - Separation of judiciary from executive.
- 51 - Promotion of international peace and security.
- 51A - Fundamental Duties.
- 52 - The President of India.
- 53 - Executive power of the Union.
- 54 - Election of President
- 55 - Manner of Election of President.
- 57 - Eligibility for re-election.
- 58 - Qualifications for election as the President.
- 60 - Oath or Affirmation by the President.
- 61 - Procedure for impeachment of the President. [UPPCS (Pre.) 2020]
- 63 - The Vice-President of India.
- 64 - The Vice-President to be ex-officio Chairman of the Council of States.
- 66 - Election of Vice-President.
- 70 - Discharge of President's functions in other contingencies.
- 72 - Power of President to grant pardons, etc., and to suspend, remit or commute sentences in certain cases.
- 74 - Council of Ministers to aid and advise President.
- 75 - Other provisions as to ministers.
- 75(1) - The Prime Minister shall be appointed by the President and other ministers shall be appointed by the President on the advice of Prime Minister.
- 76 - Attorney – General for India.
- 79 - Constitution of Parliament.
- 80 - Composition of the Council of States.
- 81 - Composition of the House of the People.
- 83 - Duration of Houses of Parliament.
- 84 - Qualification for Membership of Parliament.
- 85 - Sessions of Parliament, prorogation and dissolution.
- 89 - The Chairman & Deputy Chairman of the Council of states.
- 93 - The Speaker & Deputy speaker of the House of the People.
- 100 - Voting in Houses, power of Houses to Act not with standing vacancies and quorum.
- 108 - Joint sitting of both the Houses in certain cases.
- 109 - Special procedure in respect of Money Bills.
- 110 - Definition of 'Money Bills'.
- 111 - Assent to Bills.
- 112 - Annual Financial Statement (Budget).
- 114 - Appropriation Bills.
- 116 - Vote on account, vote of credit & exceptional grants.
- 117 - Special provisions as to Financial Bills. [Jharkhand PCS (Pre.), 2013; UP UDA/LDA (spl) (Mains) 2010]
- 122 - Court not to inquire into proceedings of Parliament.
- 123 - Power of President to promulgate ordinances during recess of Parliament.
- 124 - Establishment and Constitution of the Supreme Court.
- 129 - Supreme Court to be a court of record.
- 137 - Review of judgements or orders by the Supreme Court.
- 143 - Power of President to consult the Supreme Court.
- 148 - Comptroller and Auditor - General of India. [UPPCS (Pre.) 2016]
- 153 - Governors of states

- 154 - Executive power of state.
- 155 - Appointment of Governor.
- 161 - Power of Governor to grant pardons, etc, and to suspend, remit or commute sentences in certain cases.
- 163 - Council of Ministers to aid and advice Governor.
- 164 - Other provisions as to Ministers.
- 165 - Advocate - General for the State.
- 167 - Duties of Chief Minister as respect the furnishing of information to the Governor etc.
- 169 - Abolition or creation of Legislative Council in States.
- 174 - Sessions of the State Legislature, prorogation and dissolution.
- 200 - Assent to Bills.
- 201 - Bills reserved for the consideration of President.
- 213 - Power of Governor to promulgate ordinances during recess of legislature.
- 214 - High Court for States.
- 215 - High Court to be court of record.
- 216 - Constitution of High Court.
- 217 - Appointment and conditions of the office of a judge of a High Court.
- 226 - Power of High Court to issue certain writs.
- 231 - Establishment of a common High Court for two or more States.
- 233 - Appointment of District Judges.
- 239 A - The provision contained in this Article applicable to "Union Territory of Puducherry" shall also apply to the "Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir". 239 AA - Special provisions with respect to Delhi.
- 241 - High Court for Union Territories.
- 243A - Gram Sabha.
- 243B - Constitution of Panchayat.
- 243H - Powers to impose taxes by, and funds of the Panchayats.
- 243K - Election to the Panchayats.
- 243Z - Audit of accounts of municipalities.
- 243ZA - Elections to the municipalities.
- 243ZD - Committee for district planning.
- 243ZI - Incorporation of Co-operative Societies.
- 249 - Power of Parliament to legislate with respect to a matter in the State list in the national interest.
- 253 - Legislation for giving effect to international agreements.
- 262 - Adjudication of disputes relating to waters of inter - State rivers or river valleys.
- 263 - Provisions with respect to an Inter - State council.
- 266 - Consolidated Funds and Public Accounts of India and of the States.
- 267 - Contingency Fund.
- 280 - Finance Commission.
- [UPPCS (Pre.) 2023; UPPCS (Pre.) 2020]
- 300A - Persons not to be deprived of property save by authority of law.
- 312 - All - India Services.
- [UPPCS (RI) 2014; UPPCS (Mains) 2012]
- 315 - Public Service Commission for the Union and for the States.
- [UPPCS (Pre.) 2023]
- 323A - Administrative Tribunals.
- 323B - Tribunals for other matters.
- 324 - Superintendence, direction and control of elections to be vested in an Election Commission.
- [Chhattisgarh PCS (Pre.) 2008]
- 326 - Elections to the Lok Sabha and to the legislative assemblies of States to be on the basis of adult suffrage.
- 330 - Reservation of seats for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the House of people.
- 331 - Representation of the Anglo - Indian community in the Lok Sabha.  
(Provision of repeal by the 104<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act, 2019)
- 332 - Reservation of seats for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the legislative assemblies of the States.
- 333 - Representation of the Anglo - Indian community in the legislative assemblies of the States.  
(Provision of repeal by the 104<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act, 2019)
- 338 - National Commission for scheduled castes.
- [UPPCS (Pre.) 2023]
- 338A - National Commission for scheduled tribes.
- 338B - National Commission for backward classes.
- 343 - Official language of the Union.
- 344 - Commission and Committee of Parliament on official language.
- 350A - Facilities for instruction in mother-tongue at primary stage.
- 350B - Special officer for linguistic minorities.
- 351 - Directive for development of the Hindi language.
- 352 - Proclamation of Emergency (national emergency).
- 356 - Provisions in case of failure of constitutional Machinery in States.
- 358 - Suspensions of provisions of Article 19 during emergencies.
- 359 - Suspension of the enforcement of fundamental rights during emergencies.
- 360 - Provisions as to Financial Emergency.
- [UPPCS (Pre.) 2016]
- 365 - Effects of failure to comply with or give effect to directions given by the Union.
- 368 - Power of Parliament to amend the Constitution and procedure there for.
- 370 - Temporary provisions with respect to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. (Declared inoperative through a presidential notification on 6th August, 2019).
- 371 - Special provision with respect to the state of Maharashtra & Gujarat.



# Indian History



## Topics of the Unit

### A. Ancient History of India

● Sources of Ancient Indian History ● Periods of History ● Chalcolithic Age ● Indus (Harappan) Civilization ● Vedic Civilization ● Religious Movement in Sixth Century BC ● The Rise of Magadha ● Foreign Invasions in India ● The Gupta Empire ● Vakataka Dynasty ● Vardhana Dynasty ● History of South India ● Early-Medieval Period ● The Bordering States

### B. Medieval India

● Invasion of Arabs ● Sultanate Period (1206 AD - 1526 AD) ● Khalji Dynasty (1290-1320 AD) ● Tughluq Dynasty (1320-1412 AD.) ● Sayyid Dynasty (1414-1451 AD) ● Lodi Dynasty (1451-1526 AD) ● Delhi Sultanate - Governance System ● Vijayanagara Empire ● Bahmani Kingdom ● The Independent Provincial States ● Bhakti Movement ● The Mughal Empire ● Mughal Government System ● Advancement of Marathas

### C. History of Modern India

● The Decline and Disintegration of the Mughal Empire ● The Arrival of European Trade Companies ● Expansion of British Power in Bengal ● Maratha Empire and Anglo-Maratha Clash under Peshwas ● The Revolt of 1857 ● Religious and Social Reform Movements ● Indian National Freedom Movements ● Important Organizations and Institutions Related to Indian National Movements ● Development of Education during British India ● History of Indian Newspapers ● Important Facts related to the Indian Freedom Struggle ● History from 1947 to 1964 Consolidation of Princely States ● Other Major Historical Facts

### D. World History

● Renaissance ● American Revolution or Freedom Struggle ● French Revolution ● Unification of Italy ● Unification of Germany ● Russian Revolution ● Industrial Revolution ● World War I ● Nationalism and in Germany, Nazism ● Rise of Fascism in Italy ● Japanese Imperialism ● World War II ● Turkiye ● Miscellaneous Facts

## Indian History

History is the study of past events. The word **history** comes from the ancient Greek word '**historia**', meaning '**inquiry**', 'knowledge acquired by investigation. Herodotus first used the word history in his book 'Historica'. **Herodotus** is, therefore, considered as the '**Father of History**'. (RAS/RTS, 1994)

The History can be divided into three periods :

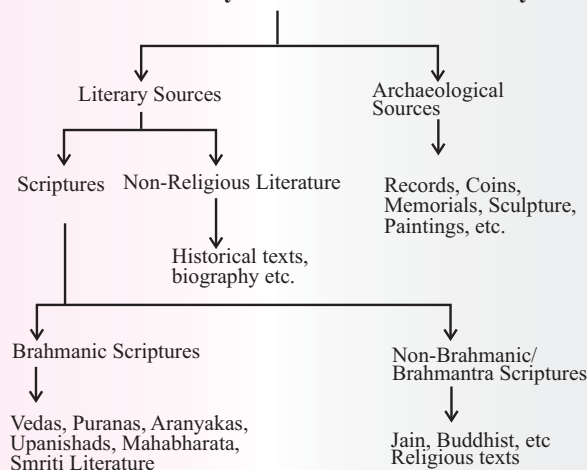
**A. Ancient, B. Medieval, C. Modern**

## A Ancient History of India

### 1. Sources of Ancient Indian History

- There are two primary sources of the history of Ancient India:
  - i. Literary sources ( Indian and Foreign Literature)
  - ii. Archaeological sources
- Literary sources can further be divided into two parts:
  - i. Scriptures
  - ii. Non-religious or Secular literature
- Scriptures again can be divided into two parts:
  - i. Brahmanic
  - ii. Non-Brahmanic /Brahmantra

### Sources for Study of Ancient Indian History



#### (i) Brahmanic Literature

- Brahmanic literature plays very significant role in the knowledge of Ancient Indian History.

#### Veda (or Vedas)

- The oldest scriptures are the Vedas. The Vedas highlight the religious, social, cultural, economic and political life during the Aryan period.



- **Maharshi Krishna Dvaipayana** Veda Vyasa is said to be the compiler of Vedas.
- The 'Sam No Varunah' an invocation to lord Varun written in the Vedas, was adopted by the Indian Air force. (VDO, 2023)
- **The number of Vedas is four.**
- Vedas are also known as 'Shruti'. The reason behind is that Vedas have been passed on from one generation to another through verbal transmission.
- Rig Veda, Sama Veda and Yajur Veda are called **Vedatrayi**. (UPPCS, 2010)
- The Gayatri Mantra is given in the third mandala of the Rig Veda, which is dedicated to the **Godess Savitri**. (UPPCS, 2013)
- India was named 'Bharat' often the Bharat Dynasty. The first mention of this dynasty is in Rigveda. (SSS, 2023)
- Yajur Veda is written both in prose and poetry.
- The Yajur Veda is broadly grouped into two parts **Shukla Yajur Veda** and **Krishna Yajur Veda**.
- The Maximum hymns of Sama Veda are taken from the Rig Veda. (UPPCS, 1997)

#### Brahmanic Text

- The Brahmanic texts have been composed in simple prose.
- Brahma means 'Yagya', therefore, the texts that have their themes as Yagya are called **Brahmins**.
- There are different Brahmin texts for each Veda.

#### Aranyaka

- There are three parts of Brahmana, as (1) **Brahmana**, (2) **Aranyaka** and (3) **Upanishad**.
- In Mahabharata, Aranyakas are called essence of Vedas.
- Aranyaka is the last part of the Brahmin scriptures, in which philosophical and mystical subjects are described.
- They are called 'Aranyaka' because they were read in the forest.
- The main theme of Aranyakas is not only Yajna, but also the discussion of the spiritual facts presents within Yajna, Yoga etc.
- A total of 7 Aranyakas are available.

#### Upanishads

- The name 'Upanishad' is a combination of the terms 'Upa' (meaning 'near') and 'Nishad' (meaning 'sit').
- The secret knowledge that is acquired by sitting near the teacher is called 'Upanishad'.
- Being the last part of Vedic literature, they are also called 'Vedanta'.
- In the Upanishads, we obtain knowledge about the oldest philosophical ideas.
- The National Motto of India, '**Satyameva Jayate**' is brought from Mundaka Upanishad. (IAS, 2014, UPPCS, 2004)
- The number of Upanishads is **108**.

- The Upanishads contain some of the oldest discussions about key philosophical terms such as Atman (the self), Brahman (ultimate reality), Karma and Yoga etc.
- The largest and the shortest Upanishad are Brihadaranyaka and Mandukya Upanishad respectively.
- The earliest mention of the Vedanga is in Mundaka Upanishad. **Shankara Charya wrote Bhashya for 10 Upanishads.**

#### Vedanga

- There are six Vedangas : Shiksha (Phonetics), Kalpa (Ritual), Vyakarana (Grammar), Nirukta (Etymology), Jyotisha (Astronomy) and Chandas (Meter).

#### Sutra

- Sutra literature was introduced to keep Vedic literature intact.
- The Sutras are derived from a Vedanga called 'Kalpa'.
- Kalpa is classified into three parts-
  1. Shrauta Sutra – Related to sacrificial rituals
  2. Grihya Sutra- Dealing with domestic rituals
  3. Dharma Sutra- Dealing with religious, social and political duties.
- Smritis developed from the Dharma Sutra itself.
- The main smritis are – Manu Smriti, Yajnavalkya Smriti, Parashara Smriti, Narada Smriti, Brihaspati Smriti, etc.
- Manu Smriti is considered to be the most ancient and authentic.
- The commentators of Manu Smriti were : **Medhatithi, Govindraja, Bharuchi and Kulluk Bhatta**.
- The commentators of Yajnavalkya were: Vishwaroopa, Vijnaneshwara and Apararka.
- The most important Sanskrit Vyakaran Sutra of Panini is '**Astadyayi**'. (Jharkhand PCS 2011)

#### Purana

- The word Purana is found in the Atharva Veda.
- The number of Puranas is **18**. (UPPCS, 2009)
- The author of Puranas was Maharishi Lomharsha or his son Ugrashrava.
- There is a description of the rule of kings of Kalyuga in the Puranas.
- Matsya Purana is the most ancient and authentic.

#### Major Puranas and related Dynasties

Puranas	Dynasties
Vishnu Purana	Mauryan Dynasty
Matsya Purana	Andhra Satavahana and Shunga Dynasty
Vayu Purana	Gupta Dynasty

#### Epic

- Two epics, the Ramayana and the Mahabharata, are important scriptures along with Vedas.

- The Ramayana was composed by Maharshi Valmiki.
- The largest and the smallest Kand of Ramayana are - Bala Kanda and Kishkindha Kanda respectively. There are total 7 Kandas in Ramayana, initially there were 6000 verses, which later increased to 24000.
- The Mahabharata was composed by Maharshi Ved Vyas.
- The Mahabharata consists of one lakh Shlokas that's why it is called 'Satasahasra Samhita'. (UPBEO, 2019)
- Epics provide information about the social, religious and political condition of ancient India during that period.

## ii. Brahmantra Literature

### Buddhist Literature

- The most ancient Buddhist literature is 'Tripitaka'. The three pitakas are: **Sutta Pitaka, Vinaya Pitaka** and **Abhidhamma Pitaka**. (UP Lower 2003, 2004)
- **Sutta Pitaka** is also called the 'Encyclopedia of Buddhism'.
- **Jatakas** contain previous births of the Buddha.
- The ancient Buddhist texts are in the Pali language.
- The Deep Vamsa and the Maha Vamsa provide information about Mauryan history.
- Mahavastu and Lalitavistara, written in Sanskrit, give the life story of Mahatma Buddha.

### Jain Literature

- Jain Literature is called '**Agama**'.
- Bhagwati Sutra portrays Mahavira's life.
- Kalpasutra provides the early history of Jainism. Kalpasutra was composed by **Bhadrabahu**.
- Jain texts were composed in **Prakrit** language.
- The most important Jain scripture is Hemchandra's '**Parishishtaparvan**'.
- The final compilation of Jain texts took place in Vallabhi city, Gujarat in the sixth century.

### Non-religious Literature/Secular Literature

- Historical and semi-historical texts, foreign descriptions and biographies belong to secular or non-religious literature, containing the history of ancient India.
- Kautilya's Arthashastra has an important place in historical works.
- **Arthashastra is considered to be India's first Political Text**.
- Arthashastra is an important source of Mauryan history.
- **Mudrarakshasa** by Vishakhadatta, Kathasaritsagara by Somadeva and Brihatkathamajari by Kshemendra are also significant sources of Indian history.
- The history of 11<sup>th</sup> century Kashmir is known by '**Rajatarangini**' written by **Kalhana**. (MPPCS, 2012)

### Details of Foreign Travellers

#### A. Greek and Roman Authors

- Theseus was a physician from Iran.

- Herodotus's book 'Histories' mentions the relationship between India and Persia in fifth century BC.
- Details provided by Alexander's contemporaries Nearchus, Onesicritus and Aristobulus are more authentic and reliable. (UPPCS, 2015)
- Three ambassadors Megasthenes, Deimachus and Dionysios are note worthy writers after Alexander.
- **Megasthenes**, the **ambassador of Seleucus Nicator**, came to the court of Chandragupta Maurya. (UPPCS, 2017)
- Megasthenes, in his book 'Indica', has described the contemporary Mauryan society and culture.

(UK UDA/UDA 2007)

- Deimachus was the ambassador of the Syrian Monarch Antiochus, who came to Bindusara's court. (UP Lower, 2007)
- Dionysius was the ambassador of the Egyptian king Ptolemy Philadelphus who came to Mauryan Court.
- Ptolemy wrote a book called 'Geography' in the second century BC.
- Pliny wrote a book called '**Naturalis Historia**' (**Natural History**) in the first century BC.
- Natural history provides information about Indian animals, trees, minerals, etc.
- **Pliny the Elder** called India as the country of "the sink of the world's gold."
- Cosmas Indicopleustes wrote Christian Topography.
- There is no information about the author of the book '**Periplus of the Erythraean Sea**'. (64<sup>th</sup> BPSC 2018)
- The author is said to have visited the Indian Ocean in the first century BC and gave information about the Indian ports and merchandise of that period.

#### B. Chinese Author

- **Fa-Hien** came to India in the fifth century AD during the reign of Chandragupta II. In his works, he has described the socio-economic and religious conditions of that period. (63<sup>th</sup> BPSC, 2017)
- **Hiuen-Tsang** came to India during the reign of Harsha in the seventh century AD. (BPSC, 2015)
- He stayed in India for 16 years and studied at Nalanda University for 6 years. (UPPCS, 1995)
- The accounts of Hiuen Tsang's visit to India are known as 'Si-Yu-Ki'. (UPPCS, 2016)
- Hiuen Tsang is called 'Prince of Pilgrims' or 'Prince of Passengers'.
- **I-tsing** came to India in the second half of the seventh century AD.
- He has given a description of Vikramshila and Nalanda universities, the costumes of Indians wore besides telling what they ate and drank.

- **Ma-Tuan-Lin** has highlighted the history of the eastern campaigns of Harsha and Chau-Ju-Kua has highlighted the history of the Chola Dynasty.
- The Chinese traveller Sung Yun came to India in 518 AD. (Jharkhand PCS 2016)

### C. Arab Author

- **Al-Beruni** came to India with Mahmud of Ghazni in the 11<sup>th</sup> century. (Jharkhand PCS 2011)
- He wrote a book titled '**Tehqiq ma li-al-Hind**' or '**Kitab-al-Hind**' which gives a detailed description of the Rajputa's Period society, religion, customs, etc.
- Al-Beruni was well-versed in Astronomy, Mathematics, Science, Arabic, Persian and Sanskrit.
- Arab traveller Sulaiman, who visited India in the 9<sup>th</sup> century AD, described the economic, political and social conditions of the Pal and Pratihara rulers' period.
- Al-Masudi, who came to India from Baghdad, has given information about the history of the period of Rashtrakuta and Pratihara rulers.

### D. Other Foreign Authors

- The travelogue of **Ibn Battuta**, written in Arabic, is '**Rihla**'.
- It is an important source of information about the social and cultural life of the Indian subcontinent during the 14<sup>th</sup> century.
- Taranath was a Tibetan writer. He authored a book titled '**Kangyur**' and '**Tengyur**'.
- **Marco Polo** came to India during the rule of the **Pandya Dynasty** at the end of the 13<sup>th</sup> century AD.

### Archaeological Sources of History

- Archaeological sources are the most authentic for the study of ancient India.
- It mainly consists of inscriptions, coins, monuments, buildings, sculptures and paintings.

### A. Inscriptions

- The earliest inscriptions were found at Boghazkoi in Central Asia Minor related to 1400 BC.
- Vedic deities **Indra, Mitra, Varuna** and **Nastya** (Ashwin) are mentioned in the Boghazkoi inscriptions. (UPPCS, 2016, 1996)
- The oldest inscriptions in India belong to Ashoka, related to 3<sup>rd</sup> Century BC.
- Ashoka's name is mentioned in inscriptions related to Maski, Gurjara, Nittur and Udegolam.
- The scripts of Ashoka's inscriptions are mainly Brahmi, Kharoshthi, Greek and Aramaic scripts. (UPPCS, 2015, IAS 1997)
- An article, written by Indo-Greek ambassador, Heliodorus on Garuda Pillar found at Besnagar (Vidisha, Madhya

Pradesh) provides evidence of the development of the Bhagvat religion.

- A copper plate found at **Sohgaura** is said to belong to pre-Mauryan period and **mentions famine relief efforts**.
- Mandsaur inscriptions refer to the categories of silk weavers.
- Persepolis and Behistun inscriptions reveal that the Iranian emperor Darius had captured the valley of the Indus River.
- James Prinsep firstly decoded the inscriptions of Ashoka, written in Brahmi script in 1837 AD. (CGPSC, 2003)
- The study of inscriptions is called 'Epigraphy'.
- The first epigraphic evidence of Sati practice has been found from **Eran Pillar Inscription of Bhanugupta, Madhya Pradesh**. (UPPCS, 2010)

### Important Inscriptions

Inscriptions/Citations	Rulers
Hathigumpha Inscription	King of Kharavela
Junagarh (Girnar) Inscription	Rudradaman
Nashik Prashasti Inscription	Gautami Balashri
Prayag Prashasti	Samudragupta
Mandsaur Stone Inscription	Malwa Ruler, Yashodharman
Aihole Inscription	Pulakeshin II
Gwalior Inscription	Pratihara King Bhoja
Bhitari or Junagarh Pillar Inscription	Skandagupta
Deopara Prashasti Inscription	Bengal King Vijayasena

### B. Coins

- The study of coins is called '**Numismatics**'.
- In ancient times, coins were made of copper, silver, gold and lead.
- The oldest coins of India are '**Marked**' coins which belong to Seventh to Sixth century BC.
- These are known as '**Punched Marked**' coins in Indian language due to their stamping.
- Satavahana and Gupta rulers issued most coins, in Lead and Gold respectively.
- The Indo-Greeks were the first to issue Gold coins in India.

### C. Sculptures, Memorials, Buildings and Paintings

- In the sculptures of Bharhut, Bodh Gaya and Amravati, there is a lively tableau depicting the life of the people of that time.
- The of palaces and temples building style reveals the level of development of architecture of the time.
- The spread of Indian culture is highlighted by temples and stupas built in **South-East** and **Central Asian countries**.
- Beautiful expressions of human imagination are found in the paintings of Ajanta and Ellora.

## 2. Periods of History

### Division of History

- To understand the vast material of ancient Indian History, historians have divided into three parts -

(A) Pre-historic (B) Proto-historic (C) Historic

### A. Pre-historic

There are no written records available for this period of history. The history of this period is only known only by the archaeological sources.

- Historians have divided this early period of human civilization into three periods-

(i) Paleolithic Period (ii) Mesolithic Period  
(iii) Neolithic Period

- The cave paintings of Bhimbetka belong to the **Palaeolithic period.** (MPPCS, 2004)
  - The wheel was used in the **Neolithic period.**
  - **Agriculture** originated from the **Neolithic period.** (UPPCS, 2005)
  - The earliest evidence of paddy cultivation in India has been obtained from the village of Lahuradeva in around 7000 B.C. (UP Lower, 2008, 2004; UPPCS 2010, 2007; CGPSC 2017; BPS 2018; UP RO/ARO 2021)
  - The earliest plant to be domesticated was Barley. (UPPCS, 1997)
  - **The Fire** was first used by humans in the **Neolithic period.** Notably, humans discovered **the fire** in palaeolithic period.
  - The earliest Neolithic Settlement was found in **Mehrgarh** in Balochistan province (in Pakistan).
  - The earliest evidence of agriculture was found in **Mehrgarh.**
  - **Animal Husbandry** began in the **Middle Mesolithic Age.** (UPPCS, 2006)
  - Evidence of animal husbandry was obtained from Adamgarh (Narmadapuram, Madhya Pradesh) and Bagore (Bhilwara, Rajasthan), India. (UPPCS, 2018)
  - Bone and horn-made equipment related to the Mesolithic age were found at **Mahadaha** (Pratapgarh, Uttar Pradesh).
  - **Dog skeleton alongside a human skeleton** was excavated at **Burzahom** (Jammu and Kashmir). (UP Lower, 2008)
  - Pit-houses were used in Burzahom. (UPPCS, 2011)
- ### B. Proto-historic Period
- The art of writing developed during this period, but it has not so far been possible to decipher the script of this period.
  - Both literary and archaeological sources are available to know the history of this period.
  - The **Harappan Civilization** and **Vedic Civilization** is existed in this period.
  - The **Krishna-Lohit Pottery Culture** belongs to this period.

### C. Historic Period

- Literary, archaeological and accounts of foreign writer's descriptions are the main sources of information about this period.

## 3. Chalcolithic Age

- The period in which humans used tools made of **stone** and **copper** is called the '**Copper-Stone Age**' or '**Chalcolithic Age**'. (RAS 2021; 44<sup>th</sup> BPS, 2000)
- **Copper** metal was first used in this period for making tools.
- The main regions where the traces of copper-stone age are obtained in India are located in south-eastern Rajasthan (Ahar and Gilund), west Madhya Pradesh (Malwa, Kayatha and Eran), Western Maharashtra and South-Eastern India.
- The best pottery of this period is obtained in Malwa.
- **Daimabad** was known as the largest settlement of Jorwe culture.
- The Old name of Ahar is 'Tambavati' which means 'Place of Copper'.
- In Maharashtra, the deceased were buried beneath the floor of the house resting the body in pits.
- The influence of pre- Harappan, Harappan and post-Harappan culture is found on Kayatha's Pottery.
- All Copper Stone age communities used black and red pottery on the wheels.
- The largest copper reserves have been found at Gungeria in Madhya Pradesh.
- Chalcolithic Civilization Navdatoti was excavated under the direction of H.D. Sankalia. (UP Lower 2009)

✎ **Note :** The copper, bronze and iron metals were used by humans in this period.

### Indus (Harappan) Civilization

- Indus civilization is a proto-historical civilization. (MPPCS, 1990; UPPCS, 1996)
- The period of the Indus civilization is existed between 2300 and 1700 BC based on radiocarbon dating.
- The Red Pottery painted in black is the characteristic of the Harappan Civilization. (40<sup>th</sup> BPS, 1995)

✎ **Note :** The easternmost site of the Indus civilization is **Alamgirpur** (district Meerut, Uttar Pradesh) on the banks of the Hindon river, **Sutkagendor** (Baluchistan) (Westernmost site) situated on the banks of the **Dashak** (Dasht), **Manda** (Northernmost site) (Jammu- Kashmir) near Akhnoor on the banks of the Chenab, and **Daimabad** (District Ahmednagar, Maharashtra) (Southern most site) is situated on the banks of the Godavari.



- The Indus civilization was an **urban civilization**.  
(UPPCS, 2004, 1996, 1994; UPPCS, GIC, 2010)
- The extension of Indus civilization is **triangular**.
- The major cities that flourished during the Indus civilization were Mohenjodaro, Harappa, Rakhigarhi, Dholavira, Kalibangan.

✎ **Note** : In July, 2021 **Dholavira** was named the 40<sup>th</sup> Indian site on UNESCO's World Heritage list.

- After India's independence, the maximum number of sites of Harappan civilization were excavated in Gujarat.
- Gold, Copper, Silver and Bronze metals were known to Indus Valley Civilization but not **Iron**. (IAS, 1994)
- Depictions of cow are not found on the seals and terracotta artifacts of the Harappan Civilization while depictions of Bull, Elephant, Rhinoceros, Tiger, Deer, and Sheep are found in them. (IAS, 2001; BPSC, 2023; CGPSC, 2011)
- **Godiwada** is found during the excavation of **Lothal**.
- A replica of plough was found at **Banawali**, Haryana.  
(62<sup>th</sup> BPSC, 2016)
- Evidence of the great bath of the Indus civilization was obtained at **Mohenjodaro**. (UPGIC 2010, 2007; UPPCS, 1992)
- Evidence of **ploughed field** was found at **Kalibangan** in Rajasthan. (UPPCS, 1991, 2005; BPSC, 2020)
- The Indus civilization was a Bronze Age civilization and its people were unknown to iron.
- Rakhigarhi is situated on the banks of Ghaggar in Hisar, Haryana. (UPPCS 2008, 2009, 2011)
- Evidence of **paddy husk** was found at Rangpur (Gujarat).
- Evidence of **pre-Harappan, Harappan and post-Harappan civilization** have been found at Rangpur.  
(UPPCS, 2010)
- The people of the Indus valley worshipped Pashupati Shiva too. The proof of this is a seal found at Mohenjodaro which shows a yogi in a meditation posture.  
(UK PCS, 2006; UK PSC 2006, RAS, 1993, 1997)
- A **tiger** and an **elephant** on the left, and a **rhinoceros** and a **buffalo** on the right to the meditating Yogi are depicted.
- The yogi, with three faces in three directions, has an ornament, in the shape of a trident, worn over his head.
- Sir John Marshall called the yogi to '**Rudra Shiva**'.
- Harappan roads were almost straight and cutting each other at a right angle.
- Harappan Site, Lothal was discovered by **S.R. Rao**.  
(UPPCS, 1995, 1999)
- Lothal was first excavated in 1957 by S.R. Rao. (UK PSC, 2010)
- Lothal city is called Mini-Harappa or Mini-Mohenjodaro.  
(UPPCS, 1995)
- Rakhigarhi (Hisar District, Haryana), is the largest Harappan site in the Indian Subcontinent.  
(Jharkhand PCS, 1996; UPPCS, 2004)

✎ **Note** : In 1921, on the instructions of the Director-General of Archaeological Survey of India, Sir John Marshall, **Daya Ram Sahni** excavated the Harappan mound on the left bank of Ravi in the then Sahiwal district of Punjab (Pakistan).

(CGPSC, 2003; RAS/RTS 1997; BPSC, 2015)

- In 1922, Rakhaldas Banerjee unearthed the mounds of Mohenjodaro located on the right bank of the Indus River in Larkana (Sindh province). (CGPSC, 2023; MPPCS, 2012)
- Mohenjodaro literally means "**mound of the dead**".
- **Cotton** textiles were first produced in India during Harappan civilization. (UPPCS, 2009)
- There is evidence of cotton production in the Indus Valley.
- Seals in the shape of a humped bull were excavated from Mohenjodaro. (MPPCS, 2012; UPPSC GIC, 2010)
- The one-horned unicorn is the most common motif on Indus seals behind the humped bull.
- The sculpture of a **bronze dancing girl** was excavated in **Mohenjodaro**. Its size is 10.5 × 5 × 2.5 cm.
- The torso of a priest was excavated at Mohenjodaro.
- A large granary was excavated at Mohenjodaro. It is probably the largest building belonging to Indus Valley Civilization.
- Evidence of the use of decorative bricks was found at Kalibangan.
- Evidence of the use of baked bricks was also found at Chanhudaro.
- Fire altars were found at **Lothal and Kalibangan**.
- A great bath was excavated at Mohenjodaro, at the centre of which a bath with a length of 11.88 m. width of 7.01 m and depth of 2.43 m. was found.
- Bead-making factories were found at Lothal and Chanhudaro.
- The script of the Indus Valley civilization was known to be **Pictographic**.
- The people of the Indus civilization adopted the **grid pattern** for city planning.
- The doors and windows of the houses opened towards the streets rather than on the main road.
- **Lothal was the only city where doors of houses opened towards the main road**.
- The main crops of the Indus Civilization were **wheat** and **barley**.
- **Evidence of rice husks found at Rangpur and Lothal** prove that paddy cultivation was prevalent.
- The unit of weight was probably in Multiples of 16. The people of the Indus valley civilization used bullock carts or buffalo carts with two and four wheels for transportation.

- On Mesopotamia inscriptions, the word 'Meluhha' is inscribed refers to the Indus Civilization.
- The rule of Harappan Culture was probably in the hands of the merchant class.

➤ **Note :** Piggot has called Harappa and Mohenjodaro, the **twin capitals** of a vast empire.

- The people of Indus civilization worshipped the **mother Goddess** as the 'Goddess of Fertility'. (UPPCS, 2012)
- Evidence of mother Goddess worship, snake worship, tree worship and water worship are also found during the Indus Valley civilization. (SSC MTS, 2014)
- Swastika symbol was prevalent in Harappan civilization indicating that the Indus people worshipped Sun. (SSC MTS, 2015)
- The remains of any temple have not been found in any city of the civilization. (CPO SI 2011)
- **Worship of Mother Goddess** was most prevalent.
- The Humped Bull was sacred and worshipped during this civilization. (CPE, 2017)
- It is estimated that the Indus Valley civilization was Matriarchal, based on the presence of a large number of female idols. (CPE, 2017)
- Indus people used cotton and woollen clothes.
- The principal means of entertainment in the Indus Valley civilization were **hunting, animal and bird battles, playing chaupada or chausar and dice.**
- Kalibangan was the only Harappan site, surrounded by a rampart with bastions and salients.
- The last rites took both forms-burial as well as burning.
- The burial of a dead body in Harappa and burning in Mohenjodaro were in practice.
- Evidence of the couple's burial in the same grave was found at Lothal and Kalibangan. (UPPCS, 2016)
- Extreme weather events in the form of floods and droughts were known to have been the cause of the destruction of the Indus valley civilization.

### The Reason for the Decline of the Indus Civilization and Related Scholars

Reason	Scholars
Climate Change	Aurel Stein, A.N. Ghosh
Geological Change	M.R. Sahni
Natural Disaster	K.U.R. Kennedy
Flood	Mackey and Marshall
Aryan Invasion	Gordon Childe and Wheeler
Ecological Imbalance	Fairservis

### Towns Situated on the Banks of Harappan Rivers

Towns	Rivers	Towns	Rivers
Harappa (JPSC, 2016)	Ravi	Mohenjodaro	Indus
Ropar	Sutlej	Kalibangan	Ghaggar
Lothal (UPPCS 2012)	Bhogava	Sutkagendor	Dasht
Sokhta Koh	Shadi Kaur	Alamgirpur	Hindon
Rangpur	Bhadar	Kot-Diji	Indus
Kunal	Saraswati	Chanhudaro	Indus
Banawali	Saraswati	Manda	Chenab
Bhagwanpura	Saraswati	Daimabad	Pravara
Amri	Indus	Rakhigarhi	Ghaggar

### Major Minerals and Its Source Regions

Metals	Source Region
Copper	Khetri (Rajasthan), Balochistan, Oman
Lapis Lazuli	Badakhshan (Afghanistan)
Tin	Iran, Afghanistan
Silver	Jawar and Ajmer Mines of Rajasthan, Afghanistan and Iran
Lead	Afghanistan, Iran, Azmer (Rajasthan)
Bitumen	Himalaya
Gomed Stone	Gujarat (India)

### Major Sites of Indus Valley Civilization, Excavators and Present Condition

Sites	Excavators/ Explorer	Year	Present Condition
1. Harappa	Dayaram Sahni and Madho Sarup Vats	1921-1926-27	Sahiwal District, Pakistan
2. Mohenjodaro	Rakhaldas Banerjee	1922	Larkana District, Sindh Province, Pakistan
3. Chanhudaro	N.G Majumdar	1931	Sindh Province, (Pakistan)
4. Kalibangan	B.B.Lal and B.K Thapar	1961-69	Hanumangarh, Rajasthan
5. Kot-Diji	Fazal Ahmed	1957-58	Khairpur, Sindh Province (Pakistan)

6. Rangpur	S.R.Rao	1934-35	Surendranagar, Gujarat
7. Ropar	Yagya Dutt Sharma	1953-55	Roopnagar, Punjab
8. Lothal	S.R.Rao	1954-55	Ahmedabad, Gujarat (UPPCS, 2009)
9. Alamgirpur	Yagya Dutt Sharma	1958	Meerut, U.P
10. Sutkagendor	Aurel Stein, George Dales	1927-1962	Makran Sea coast in Pakistan
11. Banawali	Ravindra Singh Bisht	1974-77	Fatehabad, Haryana
12. Dholavira	J.P.Joshi Ravindra Singh Bisht	1967-68 1990-91	Kutch, Gujarat (UPPCS, 2010)

(UPRO/ARO, 2017, 2018)

#### 4. Vedic Civilization

- The Vedic Civilization came into existence after the Indus Civilization.
- The Vedic Period is divided into two parts
  - Rigvedic Period or Early Vedic Period - 1500-BC to 1000 BC.
  - Post-Vedic Period - 1000 BC to - 600 BC.

##### (i) Rigvedic or Early Vedic Period (1500-1000 BC)

- The Vedic civilization was brought to India by Aryans.
- Aryans inhabited a region between Afghanistan to the Ganges valley.
- 'Arya' is a Sanskrit word that literally means 'superior' or 'noble'. (IAS, 1999, UPPCS, 1999, 1998)
- The Vedic culture was rural culture.
- The language of the Aryans was Sanskrit.
- The major source of Vedic civilization is 'Vedas'. This civilization derived its name 'Vedic Age' from the Vedas.
- The number of Vedas are four - Rigveda, Yajurveda, Samaveda and Atharvaveda.

Vedas, Upavedas and Their Priests		
Vedas	Upavedas	Priests
Rigveda	Ayurveda	Hota (UPRO/ARO 2013)
Yajurveda	Dhanurveda	Adhvaryu
Samaveda	Gandharvaveda	Udgata
Atharvaveda	Arthashastra	Brahma

- The four Vedas are collectively called 'Samhita'.
- The most important and oldest Veda is the Rigveda. (UK UDA, 2007; UPPCS 1995, UK PSC 2010; MPPCS, 1999)
- The Rigveda was composed during the Rigvedic Period.

- Yajurveda, Samaveda and Atharvaveda were composed in the later Vedic Period.
- The Rigveda, Yajurveda and Samaveda are called 'Vedatrayi'. (UPPCS, GIC 2010)
- The first description of the word 'Varna' is found in Rigveda. (CGPSC, 2014; UK PSC, 2012)
- In Rigveda, the word 'Varna' is used for the 'colour' but sometimes also for 'choosing a business'.
- Initially, three varnas are mentioned as Brahmin, Kshatriya and Vaishya.
- The word 'Shudra' is first mentioned in Purusha Sukta of the Tenth Mandala of the Rigveda.
- Here, the origin of the four varnas is said to be from the various organs of a 'Virata Purusha'.
- Rigveda is composed in the praise of God, Yajurveda for sacrificial prayer and Samaveda for chanting songs (music).
- There are a total of 10 mandalas in the Rigveda.
- There are a total of 1028 hymns and 10552 verses in the Rigveda. (UPPCS, 2016)
- The first and tenth Mandalas are the latest.
- Vishvamitra is the author of the third mandala of Rigveda.
- The famous Gayatri Mantra is found in the third mandala of Rigveda. (CGPSC 2011; BPS 1994; UK PSC, 2006; UPPCS 2013)
- Several contents of the Rigveda are found in 'Avesta'.
  - Avesta is the oldest text in the Iranian language. (UP Lower 2004)
- In Rigveda, a maximum of 250 hymns are dedicated to Indra and 200 hymns to Agni. (UPPCS, 2002)
- The ninth mandala of the Rigveda is dedicated to 'Soma'. (42<sup>nd</sup> BPS 1997)
- Laws related to 'Yagya' are mentioned in the Yajurveda. (RAS/RTS 1999)
- The Yajurveda has two parts - Shukla (bright) Yajurveda and Krishna (dark) Yajurveda. (UPPCS, 2018)
- Shukla Yajurveda is also known as Vajasaneyi Samhita. (UPPCS 2018)
- Shukla Yajurveda is only in poetry and Krishna Yajurveda is both in poetry and prose.
- The last part of the Yajurveda is the 'Isha Upanishad', which is concerned with spiritual thought rather than Yajna rituals.
- The Samaveda contains 1875 verses, of which all the rest except 99 are mentioned in Rigveda. (UPPCS 1997)
- Indian music has its origin from Samaveda.
- There are 3 main parts of Samaveda - 1. Kauthuma, 2. Ranayaniya and 3. Jaiminiya. (UPPCS, 1994)
- Atharvaveda has a total of 20 chapters, 730 hymns and 5,987 mantras.
  - In Atharvaveda, there is evidence of practices of tantra-mantra and mesmerism.

- The administrative units of the Aryans were divided into several constituents. These were Kula or family, Grama and Jana.
- The head of the village was called '**Gramani**', Vis was headed by '**Vispati**' and people's ruler was called **Rajan**.
- The Purohit (priest) and the Senani (fighters) were the principal authorities during the Rigvedic period.
- The number of Ratnis (officials) was 12 - Senani, Purohita, Yuvraj, Madhyamasi, Suta, Gramini, Kshatri, Sangrihitri, Bhagadugha, Akshavapa, Palagala and Govinkartana.
- Ratni was to be present on the occasion of coronation.
- Vrajapati was an officer in charge of the pasture land.
- Vidatha formed the oldest assembly of Aryans.
- In the **Atharvaveda**, the **Sabhas** and the **Samitis** have been called the **two daughters of Prajapati**. (UPPCS 2009)
- The Sabha was the '**Body of the Elders**' and the Elites. (RAS, 1994)
- The committee was the central political institution (House of Representatives of the general public). The committee used to appoint, depose and control the King.
- The head of the Samiti was known as '**Ishana**'.
- In the Rigvedic period, women used to participate in the Sabha and the Samiti.
- The Dasharajana war (The battle of 10 Kings) is described in the 7<sup>th</sup> Mandala of **Rigveda**. This war was fought between Puru King **Sudas** and the **ten kings** on the banks of the **Parushni (Ravi)**. (UPPCS, 2008, 2011; 42<sup>th</sup> BPS, 1997)
- The upanishads are philosophical texts. (UPPCS, 2002, 1998, 2004, 2002, 2003)
- The Upanishads are also called '**Vedanta**'. (IAS, 1997; UPPCS, 1999, 2002)
- **For the first time, Salvation** is mentioned in Upanishads. (UPPCS 2003)
- The dialogue between **Nachiketa** and **Yama** is mentioned in **Kathopanishad**. (UPPCS 1999, 2006)
- Some Kshatriya kings are mentioned in the Upanishads.
- King Janaka of Videha, Pravahanjabali, King of Panchala, Ashwapati, king of Kekaya Ajatashatru and King of Kashi are prominent. (UPPCS, 1999)
- The correct sequence of Vedic Literature is Vedic Literature, Brahmanas, Aranyakas and Upanishads in that order.
- **Indus river** is mentioned most often in **Rigveda**. (UPPCS 2014)
- Saraswati was the most sacred river of the Rigvedic Aryans. (IAS 1996)
- Saraswati was called Matetama, Devitama and Naditama. (UPPCS 2008)
- The **Kubha (Kabul)**, **Krumu (Kurram)**, **Gomti (Gomal)** and **Suvastu (Swat)** rivers mentioned in the Rigveda flowed into Afghanistan. (UPPCS, 1999; UP GIC, 2010)
- The Ashrams (stages of life) (Brahmacharya, Grihastha, Vanaprastha and Sanyasa) came into vogue in the post-Vedic period. (IAS, 1994, 2011; UPPCS, 2010)
- Only three ashrams are mentioned in **Chandogya Upanishad**, while in **Jabalopanihad**, for the very first time four Ashrams are mentioned.
- The '**Varuna**' deity was considered as the head of the 'Rita' (moral order) in the Vedic Civilization. (CGPSC 2013)
- Being the head of moral order, Varuna was also called 'Ritasyagopa'.
- Brihaspati was considered a priest of Vedic Gods. (UPPCS, 2013)
- In Vedic Literature, many women are mentioned who composed Vedic mantras such as Apala, Ghosha, Vishwara, Lopamudra, etc. (IAS 1995)
- Lopamudra was the wife of sage Agastya.
- The Aryan society was patriarchal. (UPPCS, 1992)
- The smallest unit of the society was the family or clan, headed by the father, known as '**Kulap**'. (CPO SI, 2007)
- Women had freedom to participate in the yajna with their husbands.
- Child marriage and the Purdah system were not prevalent.
- A widow could remarry her deceased husband's younger brother (Dewar) or some other near relative. This was called '**Niyoga System**'.
- The women who remained unmarried for a lifetime were called '**Amaju**'.
- Aryan's favourite beverage was Somaras.
- The Aryans mainly used three types of clothes - **Vass** (wearing over lower portion), **Adhivaas** (wearing over upper portion) and **Neevee** (wearing as inner).
- The primary means of entertainment of the Aryans were - chariot racing, horse racing, music and gambling.

### Terms used in Rigvedic Age and Their Meanings

S.No.	Terms	Meaning
1.	Aghanya	Cow (UPPCS, 2008)
2.	Duhitri	Milker of cow or a Daughter
3.	Urvara	Fertile Land
4.	Langal	Plough
5.	Vrik	Bull
6.	Yava	Barley
7.	Godhuma	Wheat
8.	Suvarna	Gold
9.	Karesh	Manure
10.	Bekanaat	Group receiving interest by lending money
11.	Tandul	Grain
12.	Vrihi	Rice



- Animal husbandry and agriculture were the main occupations of the Aryans. (UPPCS 1993)
- Aryan's favourite animal was **horse**. (UPPCS, 1998)
- The most loved deity of the Aryans was Indra. (UPPCS 2008)
- The people of the Rig Vedic Period were not known to iron. (IAS, 1997)
- There is a discussion of Shyam Ayas or Krishna Ayas, a metal used in the later Vedic Period.
- The Barter system was prevalent in the transaction.
- The person giving loans on interest was called **Vecnat (usurer)**.
- People of the 'Pani' (heefCe) class were engaged in commerce. (MPPCS 2019)
- **Agni** was worshipped as an intermediary between humans and deity.
- The Rigveda mentions the Ganges once and the Yamuna three times.
- In Mundakopanishad, the yajna has been compared to a broken boat.
- The famous '**Satyameva Jayate**' is derived from **Mundakopanishad**. (UPPCS Pre, 2004, Mains 2004, 1991; IAS, 2004; MPPCS 1992, 1994; UPPSC RI 2014)
- In Vedic Period, gold ornament or coin was called 'Nishka'.
- Shatapatha Brahmana is the Brahmana Scripture of Yajurveda.

Vedic Period Samhitas			
Vedas	Brahmanas	Aranyakas	Upanishads
1. Rigveda	Aitareya, Kaushitaki	Aitareya, Kaushitaki	Aitareya, Kaushitaki
2. Samaveda	Tanday, Jaiminaya	Jaiminaya Chhandogy-aranyak	Chandogya (most ancient), Jaiminaya
3. Yajurveda	Taittiriya, Shatapatha (biggest)	Taittiriya, Shatapatha	Birhadaranyaka, Kathopanishad
4. Atharvaveda (youngest)	Gopath	—	Mundakopanishad, Mandukyupanishad (smallest)

- Purushamedha is mentioned in the Shatapatha Brahmana. (UPPCS, 2008)
- The word '**Gotra**' was first mentioned in Rigveda. (UPPCS, 2005)
- The word '**Yava**' mentioned in Rigveda is established by '**Barley**'. (UPPCS, 2008)
- The original script of the Rigveda was **Brahmi**. (UPPCS 2008)
- Aitareya and Kaushitaki are the two Brahmin texts of the Rigveda.

- The goddess of the forest was called '**Aranyani**'.

Rigvedic Rivers	
Old Name	Modern Name
Krumu	Kurram
Kubha	Kabul
Vitista	Jhelum
Askini	Chenab (UPPCS GIC, 2010)
Parushni	Ravi
Shutudri	Sutlej
Vipasa	Beas
Sadaneera	Gandak
Drishadwati	Ghaggar
Gomti	Gomal
Suvastu	Swat

Rigvedic Deities	
Deity	About
Indra	War-lord and God of Rain (UPPCS, 2011)
Agni	The God of Fire, Mediator between God and humans
Varuna	The God of Personified Water, Creator of the Heavens, Earth and Sun, God of the sea, the Controller of the World, the Patron of the Gods, the Ruler of the season, the Symbol of Truth, the Changer of Seasons, the Doer of day and night.
Dyaus/Dyu	The God of Sky
Soma	The God of Plants
Usha	The Goddess of Dawn
Ashwin	The twin god of war and healers of diseases
Pushan	The God of cattles
Vishnu	World's Mentor, the preserver and protector of the people.
Maruta	The God of Storm
Rudra	Amoral an Archer God whose arrows brought diseases

- Shatapatha Brahmana is related to Shukla Yajurveda.
- Brahmanas gave a detailed explanation of Vedic rituals and instructions and deal with the science of sacrifice.
- The latter portions of the Brahmanas were called the Aranyakas while the final parts of the Aranyakas and philosophic books named Upanishad.