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POLITICAL SCIENCE – DSM 252



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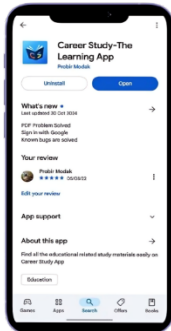
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ABOUT CAREER STUDY:

Career Study is a forward-thinking educational platform designed to empower students across India, with a special focus on the Northeast region. Recognized as a "**Startup**" under the Assam Startup Policy 2016 by the Government of Assam and officially registered under the MSME, Government of India.



At Career Study, we believe in creating opportunities, fostering growth, and inspiring success—one student at a time.

ABOUT THE FOUNDER:

Probir Modak, the founder of Career Study, is an educator and entrepreneur from Silcoorie Camp and currently residing in Silchar, Kathal Road, Probir brings over 8 years of teaching experience and a deep passion for empowering students. His journey began at Assam University, Silchar.

Probir's achievements are deeply rooted in the unwavering support of his family, especially his mother (MAA), whose encouragement and guidance have been pivotal in his journey. Armed with a Master's degree in Economics from Assam University, Silchar.



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U. G. SYLLABUS - NEP 2020

Political Science

FYUG (NEP) 4th Semester

PLS: DSM 252: INDIAN POLITICAL SYSTEM

Full marks- 100

(ESE- 70 Internal- 30)

Credit-3

UNIT	TOPIC
1	Making of the Indian Constitution, Salient Features and Philosophy of the Constitution. Fundamental Rights and Duties, Directive Principles of State Policy.
2	Federalism: Nature of Federalism, Union-State Relations, Sarkaria Commission and Punchhi Commission.
3	The Executive: President- Election, Impeachment Procedure, Powers and Functions. Prime Minister- Appointment and Role and Functions.
4	The Legislature: Parliament- Composition, Powers and Functions, Relations between the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. The Judiciary: The Supreme Court- Composition and Jurisdiction, Judicial Review and Judicial Activism.
5	Political Institutions at the Local Level: Panchayati Raj Institution and Urban Local Bodies. Discussion on 6th Schedule with reference to Administration of Dima Hasao and Karbi Anglong districts of Assam.



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UNIT – I

One-Mark Questions and Answers:

1. **Who is known as the Father of the Indian Constitution?**
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
2. **When was the Constitution of India adopted?**
26th November 1949
3. **When did the Indian Constitution come into force?**
26th January 1950
4. **How many members were in the Constituent Assembly?**
389 members
5. **Who was the President of the Constituent Assembly?**
Dr. Rajendra Prasad
6. **Which Act served as the foundation for the Indian Constitution?**
Government of India Act, 1935
7. **Which committee drafted the Indian Constitution?**
Drafting Committee
8. **How many schedules were there originally in the Indian Constitution?**
Eight schedules
9. **What is the Preamble?**
The introduction of the Constitution that states its philosophy and objectives.
10. **What is the significance of 42nd Amendment, 1976?**
It added the words "Socialist," "Secular," and "Integrity" to the Preamble.
11. **Which part of the Constitution contains Fundamental Rights?**
Part III
12. **How many Fundamental Rights are guaranteed by the Indian Constitution?**
Six
13. **Which article of the Constitution guarantees the Right to Equality?**
Article 14
14. **Which article guarantees the Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression?**
Article 19
15. **Which Fundamental Right was removed by the 44th Amendment Act?**
Right to Property
16. **Which article deals with the abolition of untouchability?**
Article 17



17. **Which article prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth?**
Article 15
18. **What does Article 21 guarantee?**
Right to Life and Personal Liberty
19. **Under which article can a citizen approach the Supreme Court for violation of Fundamental Rights?**
Article 32
20. **Which part of the Constitution contains the Directive Principles of State Policy?**
Part IV
21. **What is the main objective of Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP)?**
To establish social and economic democracy.
22. **Are Directive Principles legally enforceable?**
No, they are not legally enforceable but are fundamental in governance.
23. **Which article of the Constitution deals with the Uniform Civil Code?**
Article 44
24. **Which Directive Principle aims to promote international peace and security?**
Article 51
25. **Which Directive Principle promotes equal pay for equal work?**
Article 39(d)
26. **Which part of the Constitution contains Fundamental Duties?**
Part IV-A
27. **How many Fundamental Duties are there in the Constitution?**
Eleven
28. **Which amendment added Fundamental Duties to the Constitution?**
42nd Amendment Act, 1976
29. **Which article lists the Fundamental Duties of citizens?**
Article 51A
30. **Which is the only Fundamental Right available to both citizens and foreigners?**
Right to Life and Personal Liberty (Article 21)
31. **Which article provides special provisions for the protection of the interests of minorities?**
Article 29
32. **Which article gives the right to establish and administer educational institutions to minorities?**
Article 30
33. **What does the term "Secular" in the Preamble mean?**
The state has no official religion and treats all religions equally.



34. **What is the main philosophy of the Indian Constitution?**
Justice, Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity
35. **Which schedule of the Constitution lists the official languages of India?**
The Eighth Schedule
36. **Which article mentions the provision of reservations in education and jobs for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?**
Article 15(4)
37. **Which Directive Principle aims at organizing village panchayats?**
Article 40
38. **Which Fundamental Right protects religious freedom?**
Right to Freedom of Religion (Articles 25-28)
39. **Which body is responsible for enforcing Fundamental Rights?**
The Judiciary (Supreme Court and High Courts)
40. **What does Article 50 of the Constitution state?**
It directs the state to separate the Judiciary from the Executive.

Two-Mark Questions and Answers:

1. **What was the main purpose of the Constituent Assembly?**
The Constituent Assembly was formed to draft the Constitution of India. It was established in 1946 and consisted of representatives from different regions and communities of India. The Assembly aimed to create a framework for an independent and democratic nation.
2. **What is the significance of the Preamble of the Indian Constitution?**
The Preamble serves as the introduction to the Constitution and reflects its philosophy. It declares India as a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, and Democratic Republic and ensures Justice, Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity for all citizens.
3. **What do you mean by 'Sovereign' in the Indian Constitution?**
Sovereign means that India is free from external control and has the power to make its own laws and policies without interference from any foreign authority. It ensures full independence in internal and external matters.
4. **What are the basic features of the Indian Constitution?**
The Indian Constitution is lengthy, written, and flexible, with features like federalism, a parliamentary system, a secular state, fundamental rights, directive principles, and an independent judiciary. It ensures justice, equality, and democracy.
5. **Why was the 42nd Amendment of 1976 significant?**
The 42nd Amendment is known as the "Mini-Constitution" because it made major changes, including adding the words Socialist, Secular, and Integrity to the Preamble. It also strengthened the Directive Principles and curtailed judicial review powers.



6. What are Fundamental Rights?

Fundamental Rights are the basic human rights guaranteed by the Constitution to protect individual liberty and equality. These rights include the Right to Equality, Right to Freedom, Right to Religion, and Right against Exploitation, among others.

7. What is the importance of Article 14 in the Indian Constitution?

Article 14 guarantees the Right to Equality before the law and equal protection of the laws. It ensures that the state does not discriminate against individuals and treats everyone equally in legal matters.

8. What is Article 21, and why is it considered the heart of the Constitution?

Article 21 guarantees the Right to Life and Personal Liberty. It is considered the heart of the Constitution because it has been widely interpreted by the Supreme Court to include rights such as the right to live with dignity, privacy, and a clean environment.

9. What is the significance of Article 32?

Article 32 provides the right to constitutional remedies, allowing citizens to directly approach the Supreme Court if their Fundamental Rights are violated. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar called it the "heart and soul" of the Constitution.

10. What are Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP)?

DPSP are guidelines for the government to create policies aimed at achieving social and economic justice. Though not legally enforceable, they are essential for good governance and include provisions for education, health, and welfare of citizens.

11. What is the difference between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles?

Fundamental Rights are legally enforceable and protect individual freedoms, while Directive Principles are not enforceable but serve as guidelines for the state to ensure social and economic welfare. The former ensures individual liberty, and the latter focuses on the nation's progress.

12. What is Article 44, and why is it controversial?

Article 44 directs the state to implement a Uniform Civil Code (UCC) to ensure equal personal laws for all citizens regardless of religion. It is controversial because personal laws of different religious communities currently govern marriage, divorce, and inheritance.

13. What is the significance of Article 39A?

Article 39A ensures free legal aid for the poor and promotes equal justice. It directs the state to provide legal assistance so that justice is not denied due to economic or other disabilities.

14. What is the role of the Supreme Court in protecting Fundamental Rights?

The Supreme Court acts as the guardian of Fundamental Rights by allowing citizens to file writs under Article 32. It has the power to strike down laws and policies that violate these rights.

15. What are Fundamental Duties?

Fundamental Duties are moral obligations of citizens to promote patriotism, respect the Constitution, protect the environment, and uphold unity. They were added by the 42nd Amendment and are listed in Article 51A.



16. What are the major Fundamental Duties of Indian citizens?

The major Fundamental Duties include respecting the Constitution, the national flag, and the national anthem, protecting the environment, preserving cultural heritage, promoting harmony, and safeguarding public property.

17. How does the Constitution ensure social justice?

The Constitution ensures social justice through provisions like reservation for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Other Backward Classes, abolition of untouchability (Article 17), and equal pay for equal work (Article 39D).

18. What is the meaning of Secularism in the Indian Constitution?

Secularism in India means that the state does not promote any particular religion and treats all religions equally. Citizens have the freedom to follow and practice any religion without government interference.

19. Why is the Indian Constitution called a living document?

The Indian Constitution is called a living document because it can be amended to adapt to changing social, economic, and political conditions while maintaining its core principles.

20. What is the Right to Constitutional Remedies?

The Right to Constitutional Remedies (Article 32) allows citizens to move the Supreme Court or High Courts if their Fundamental Rights are violated. Courts can issue writs like Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition, Certiorari, and Quo Warranto.

21. What is the difference between the 42nd and 44th Amendments?

The 42nd Amendment made significant changes, including strengthening the executive, while the 44th Amendment reversed many of these changes and restored individual rights, including removing the Right to Property as a Fundamental Right.

22. How does Article 41 promote social welfare?

Article 41 directs the state to provide public assistance for the elderly, sick, and unemployed. It emphasizes securing the right to work, education, and public assistance.

23. Why was the Right to Property removed from Fundamental Rights?

The Right to Property was removed by the 44th Amendment Act because it was seen as an obstacle to land reforms and social justice. It was moved to Article 300A as a legal right.

24. What is the role of the President in implementing the Constitution?

The President ensures the Constitution is followed by giving assent to bills, appointing the Prime Minister, and ensuring laws are implemented as per constitutional provisions. The President also acts as the guardian of the Constitution.

25. Why is the Indian Constitution considered the longest written Constitution?

The Indian Constitution is the longest written Constitution because it incorporates detailed provisions for governance, Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles, and rules for states, emergency provisions, and amendments, making it comprehensive and adaptable.



BOARD ANSWER:

1. Explain the process of making the Indian Constitution.

The making of the Indian Constitution was a historic event that laid the foundation for the democratic governance of India. The process involved various stages, from the formation of the Constituent Assembly to the final adoption of the Constitution on **26th November 1949**.

Formation of the Constituent Assembly

The Constituent Assembly was formed in **1946** under the **Cabinet Mission Plan**. It had **389 members**, which included representatives from **British India** and **princely states**. After the partition, the total number was reduced to **299 members**.

The Assembly was chaired by **Dr. Rajendra Prasad**, while **Dr. B.R. Ambedkar** was the Chairman of the **Drafting Committee**, which played a crucial role in framing the Constitution. Other important members included **Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Patel, Maulana Azad, and Dr. S. Radhakrishnan**.

Drafting the Constitution

The Constitution was drafted in multiple steps:

1. **Objective Resolution (1946)** – Jawaharlal Nehru introduced this resolution, which laid the basic principles of the Constitution, including sovereignty, democracy, and justice.
2. **Drafting Committee (1947)** – The **Drafting Committee**, led by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, worked on creating the Constitution. They took inspiration from different countries, including the USA, UK, and Ireland.
3. **Multiple Readings and Discussions** – The draft was debated in the Assembly for nearly **three years**, with more than **2000 amendments** proposed.
4. **Adoption of the Constitution** – On **26th November 1949**, the Constitution was officially adopted, and it came into effect on **26th January 1950**, celebrated as **Republic Day**.

Influences on the Indian Constitution

The Constitution borrowed features from various countries:

- **Parliamentary system** – From the **United Kingdom**
- **Fundamental Rights** – From the **USA**
- **Directive Principles of State Policy** – From **Ireland**
- **Emergency Provisions** – From **Germany**
- **Judicial Review** – From **USA**

Thus, the making of the Indian Constitution was a well-structured process that aimed to create a democratic, inclusive, and progressive nation.



2. Describe the Salient Features of the Indian Constitution.

The Indian Constitution is unique in many ways. It is the **longest written Constitution in the world** and provides a strong foundation for governance. Some of its **salient features** are:

1. Lengthy and Detailed Constitution

Unlike other constitutions, India's Constitution is detailed, with **470 Articles**, **12 Schedules**, and **25 Parts**. It includes provisions for central, state, and local governance.

2. Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, and Democratic Republic

The **Preamble** declares India as a **Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, and Democratic Republic**:

- **Sovereign** – India is independent and not controlled by any foreign power.
- **Socialist** – The government ensures economic and social justice.
- **Secular** – The state treats all religions equally.
- **Democratic** – The government is elected by the people.

3. Fundamental Rights and Duties

The Constitution guarantees **six Fundamental Rights**, such as the **Right to Equality**, **Right to Freedom**, and **Right to Education**. It also specifies **11 Fundamental Duties** for citizens.

4. Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP)

DPSP are guidelines for the government to ensure **social and economic justice**. Though not enforceable, they are important for good governance.

5. Federal Structure with Unitary Bias

India follows a **federal system**, with power divided between the **Centre and States**, but in times of emergency, the Centre has more power.

6. Parliamentary System of Government

India follows a **Parliamentary system**, where the **President is the constitutional head**, but the **Prime Minister and Council of Ministers** exercise real power.

7. Independent Judiciary

The judiciary is **independent of the executive and legislature**. The **Supreme Court** acts as the **guardian of the Constitution** and can declare laws unconstitutional.

8. Emergency Provisions

The Constitution provides for **National Emergency (Article 352)**, **State Emergency (Article 356)**, and **Financial Emergency (Article 360)** to deal with crises.

Thus, the Indian Constitution is a well-balanced document that ensures democracy, justice, and equality for all citizens.

3. Explain Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution.



Fundamental Rights are the basic human rights guaranteed by the Indian Constitution to protect individual freedom and dignity. They are enshrined in **Part III (Articles 12-35)** of the Constitution.

1. Right to Equality (Articles 14-18)

- **Article 14** – Equality before law
- **Article 15** – No discrimination based on religion, caste, gender, etc.
- **Article 16** – Equal opportunity in government jobs
- **Article 17** – Abolition of untouchability
- **Article 18** – Abolition of titles

2. Right to Freedom (Articles 19-22)

- **Article 19** – Freedom of speech, assembly, movement, profession, etc.
- **Article 20** – Protection from punishment under retrospective law
- **Article 21** – Right to Life and Personal Liberty
- **Article 22** – Protection against illegal detention

3. Right against Exploitation (Articles 23-24)

- **Article 23** – Prohibition of human trafficking
- **Article 24** – Prohibition of child labor

4. Right to Freedom of Religion (Articles 25-28)

- **Article 25** – Freedom to practice and propagate religion
- **Article 26** – Freedom to manage religious affairs
- **Article 27** – No tax on religion
- **Article 28** – Freedom from religious instruction in government institutions

5. Cultural and Educational Rights (Articles 29-30)

- **Article 29** – Protection of minority culture
- **Article 30** – Right of minorities to establish educational institutions

6. Right to Constitutional Remedies (Article 32)

- This allows citizens to approach the **Supreme Court** or **High Court** if their rights are violated.

Significance: Fundamental Rights protect individual liberty, promote social justice, and maintain the democratic nature of India.

4. Explain the Fundamental Duties of Indian citizens as given in the Constitution.



Fundamental Duties are the moral obligations of Indian citizens, included in the **42nd Amendment Act, 1976** under **Part IV-A (Article 51A)** of the Constitution. These duties were inspired by the **USSR Constitution** and aim to promote patriotism and discipline among citizens.

Introduction to Fundamental Duties

Initially, the Indian Constitution did not contain Fundamental Duties. However, the **Swaran Singh Committee** recommended adding them in 1976. As a result, the **42nd Amendment** introduced **10 Fundamental Duties**, and the **86th Amendment (2002)** added the **11th duty**.

List of Fundamental Duties (Article 51A)

Every Indian citizen must:

1. **Respect the Constitution** and its ideals, including the **National Flag** and **National Anthem**.
2. **Cherish and follow the noble ideals** of the freedom struggle.
3. **Uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity, and integrity** of India.
4. **Defend the country** and render national service when required.
5. **Promote harmony and spirit of brotherhood**, transcending religion, language, and culture.
6. **Value and preserve the rich cultural heritage** of India.
7. **Protect and improve the environment**, including forests, lakes, rivers, and wildlife.
8. **Develop scientific temper, humanism, and spirit of inquiry**.
9. **Safeguard public property** and avoid violence.
10. **Strive for excellence** in all fields of individual and collective activity.
11. **Provide education to children** aged 6 to 14 years (added by the **86th Amendment Act, 2002**).

Significance of Fundamental Duties

- They serve as **moral guidelines** for citizens to act responsibly.
- They help in the **preservation of democracy** and national unity.
- They remind citizens that **rights and duties** go hand in hand.
- They promote **environmental protection and national integrity**.

Criticism of Fundamental Duties

- They are **not legally enforceable**, meaning no punishment for non-compliance.
- The language is **vague** and lacks clarity on implementation.
- Some duties, like the **duty to develop a scientific temper**, are difficult to define in practical terms.



Even though they are not legally enforceable, Fundamental Duties play a crucial role in maintaining **national unity, patriotism, and responsible citizenship**.

5. Explain the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) and their importance.

Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) are guidelines for the **government to frame policies** that ensure social, economic, and political justice. These principles are enshrined in **Part IV (Articles 36-51)** of the Indian Constitution and are inspired by the **Irish Constitution**.

Types of DPSP

DPSP can be divided into three categories:

1. **Socialist Principles** – Aim to promote social and economic equality.
 - o **Article 38** – The state must secure **justice and welfare** for people.
 - o **Article 39** – Ensures equal pay, adequate living wages, and opportunities for all.
 - o **Article 41** – Provides for the **right to work, education, and public assistance**.
 - o **Article 42** – Ensures **just and humane working conditions**.
 - o **Article 43** – Encourages **cottage industries** for rural development.
2. **Gandhian Principles** – Based on Mahatma Gandhi's vision for rural upliftment.
 - o **Article 40** – Establishes **Panchayati Raj institutions**.
 - o **Article 46** – Promotes education for **SCs, STs, and weaker sections**.
 - o **Article 47** – Aims to improve **public health** and prohibit intoxicating drinks.
3. **Liberal-Intellectual Principles** – Inspired by modern democratic ideas.
 - o **Article 44** – Advocates for a **Uniform Civil Code (UCC)**.
 - o **Article 45** – Originally provided for **free and compulsory education** (moved to Fundamental Rights by the **86th Amendment Act, 2002**).
 - o **Article 48** – Protects **agriculture and animal husbandry**.

Importance of DPSP

- DPSP ensures **socio-economic justice** and aims to eliminate inequality.
- They act as a **moral obligation** for the government to work toward **public welfare**.
- DPSP has influenced **several laws**, such as the **Right to Education Act (2009)** and **MGNREGA (2005)**.

Criticism of DPSP



- **Not legally enforceable** – Citizens cannot go to court if the government does not implement DPSP.
- **Conflicts with Fundamental Rights** – Sometimes, DPSP contradicts Fundamental Rights.
- **Depends on the ruling government** – Implementation depends on political will.

Despite these limitations, DPSP plays a crucial role in **nation-building and ensuring justice for all citizens**.

6. Explain the Philosophy of the Indian Constitution as reflected in the Preamble.

The **Preamble** is the **introductory statement** of the Indian Constitution, summarizing its ideals, objectives, and philosophy. It was adopted on **26th November 1949** and serves as the **soul of the Constitution**.

Text of the Preamble

*"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
- Fraternity – assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the nation."*

Key Features of the Preamble

1. **Sovereign** – India is **independent** and not controlled by any foreign power.
2. **Socialist** – The government aims to reduce economic inequality.
3. **Secular** – India has **no official religion**, and all religions are treated equally.
4. **Democratic** – The government is **elected by the people**.
5. **Republic** – The **President is the head of state**, elected for a fixed term.

Objectives of the Constitution

1. **Justice** – Ensures **social, economic, and political** justice.
2. **Liberty** – Guarantees **freedom of thought, speech, and religion**.
3. **Equality** – Promotes **equal opportunity** and abolishes discrimination.
4. **Fraternity** – Encourages **brotherhood and national unity**.

Amendment of the Preamble



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The **42nd Amendment Act, 1976** added the words "**Socialist, Secular, and Integrity**" to the Preamble, strengthening its commitment to **secularism and equality**.

Significance of the Preamble

- It acts as the **guiding principle** for interpreting the Constitution.
- The **Supreme Court** in the **Kesavananda Bharati case (1973)** ruled that the **Preamble is part of the Constitution**.
- It reflects the **aspirations of the people** and the vision for an inclusive India.

The **Preamble** is the essence of India's democracy, ensuring that the country remains **just, free, and equal** for all citizens.



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UNIT – II

ONE MARK:

1. What is Federalism?

Federalism is a system of government where power is divided between a central authority and regional units (states).

2. Which part of the Indian Constitution describes the federal structure?

Part XI of the Indian Constitution describes the federal structure.

3. What does Article 1 of the Indian Constitution state?

Article 1 states that **India is a Union of States**.

4. Why is India called a 'Union of States' and not a 'Federation of States'?

India is called a **Union of States** because states have no right to secede from the Union.

5. Who is considered the father of Indian federalism?

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar is considered the father of Indian federalism.

6. What are the two main features of federalism?

Division of powers and a written constitution.

7. How many lists are there in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution?

There are **three lists**: Union List, State List, and Concurrent List.

8. Which schedule of the Constitution deals with Union-State relations?

The **Seventh Schedule** deals with Union-State relations.

9. How many subjects are in the Union List?

Originally, there were **97 subjects**, but after the **101st Amendment (2016)**, there are **98 subjects**.

10. How many subjects are in the State List?

There are **66 subjects** in the State List.

11. How many subjects are in the Concurrent List?

There are **52 subjects** in the Concurrent List.

12. What is the main feature of the Union List?

The Union List contains subjects on which only **the central government can legislate**.

13. Give an example of a subject in the Union List.

Defense, Foreign Affairs, Atomic Energy.

14. What is the main feature of the State List?



Subjects in the State List are under the exclusive control of **state governments**.

15. Give an example of a subject in the State List.

Police, Agriculture, Public Health.

16. What is the significance of the Concurrent List?

Both the **Union and State governments** can make laws on subjects in the Concurrent List.

17. Give an example of a subject in the Concurrent List.

Education, Marriage, Bankruptcy.

18. Which Article gives Parliament the power to legislate on State List subjects during an emergency?

Article 249.

19. What is the main recommendation of the Sarkaria Commission?

More autonomy to **states** and better **center-state relations**.

20. When was the Sarkaria Commission formed?

The Sarkaria Commission was formed in **1983**.

21. Who was the chairman of the Sarkaria Commission?

R.S. Sarkaria, a retired Supreme Court judge.

22. How many recommendations did the Sarkaria Commission make?

The Sarkaria Commission made **247 recommendations**.

23. What is the Punchhi Commission?

A commission formed in **2007** to review **center-state relations**.

24. Who was the chairman of the Punchhi Commission?

Madan Mohan Punchhi, a former **Chief Justice of India**.

25. How many recommendations did the Punchhi Commission give?

The Punchhi Commission gave **273 recommendations**.

26. What was the key recommendation of the Punchhi Commission?

It suggested a fixed tenure for Governors and restrictions on **President's Rule** (Article 356).

27. What is the role of the Inter-State Council?

It resolves **disputes between states** and promotes better coordination.

28. Under which Article was the Inter-State Council formed?

Article 263.

29. Who heads the Inter-State Council?



The **Prime Minister of India**.

30. Which Amendment introduced GST and impacted Indian federalism?

The **101st Constitutional Amendment Act, 2016**.

31. What is the role of the Finance Commission in federalism?

It ensures **fair distribution of financial resources** between the center and states.

32. How often is the Finance Commission appointed?

Every **five years**.

33. Which Article of the Constitution mentions the Finance Commission?

Article **280**.

34. How does Article 356 impact federalism?

Article 356 allows **President's Rule**, reducing state autonomy.

35. What is asymmetric federalism?

A system where some states have **more autonomy** than others.

36. Which Indian states enjoy special status under Article 371?

Nagaland, Mizoram, and other northeastern states.

37. Which body recommends devolution of taxes to states?

The **Finance Commission**.

38. Which committee recommended cooperative federalism in India?

The **NITI Aayog** promotes cooperative federalism.

39. Which government body implements cooperative federalism?

The **NITI Aayog**.

40. What is competitive federalism?

A concept where **states compete** to attract investment and development.

TWO MARK:

1. What is the meaning of federalism?

Federalism is a system of governance where power is divided between a central authority and regional units (states). In India, the Constitution establishes a federal structure where both the central and state governments function independently in their respective spheres while maintaining cooperation.

2. Why is India called a 'Union of States' instead of a 'Federation of States'?



India is called a **Union of States** because the states have no right to secede from the Union. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar explained that the Indian federation is not the result of an agreement among states, but rather a unified structure where the Union is indestructible.

3. What is the significance of the Seventh Schedule in Indian federalism?

The **Seventh Schedule** of the Indian Constitution defines the distribution of power between the central and state governments through three lists – the **Union List, State List, and Concurrent List**. It ensures clarity in legislative matters and prevents conflicts between the two levels of government.

4. What are the key features of Indian federalism?

Indian federalism is unique because it combines both federal and unitary features. Some key features include a **written and rigid Constitution, division of powers, independent judiciary, bicameralism**, and a strong central government. Unlike classical federalism, India allows **Parliament to override state laws under certain conditions**.

5. What is the difference between the Union List and the State List?

The **Union List** contains subjects on which only the **central government** can legislate, such as defense, foreign affairs, and railways. The **State List** includes matters under the exclusive control of **state governments**, such as police, agriculture, and public health. This division ensures efficient governance.

6. What is the Concurrent List, and why is it important?

The **Concurrent List** contains subjects where both the **central and state governments** can make laws, such as education, marriage, and bankruptcy. If there is a conflict between central and state laws on a concurrent subject, the central law prevails, ensuring uniformity in crucial policy areas.

7. How does the Indian Constitution ensure a strong center in a federal system?

Though India follows a federal system, the Constitution grants significant powers to the **central government**, such as the ability to make laws on State List subjects during emergencies (Article 249), control over financial resources, and the ability to dissolve state governments using **Article 356** (President's Rule).

8. What is the role of the Inter-State Council in federal relations?

The **Inter-State Council**, established under **Article 263**, is a constitutional body that facilitates coordination between states and the central government. It discusses and resolves disputes related to inter-state relations, financial distribution, and governance issues.

9. What was the purpose of the Sarkaria Commission?

The **Sarkaria Commission** was set up in **1983** to examine **center-state relations** and recommend ways to improve cooperation. It suggested **reducing central interference in state matters, making the role of Governors impartial, and strengthening state autonomy** while maintaining national unity.

10. What were the key recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission?



The **Sarkaria Commission** made 247 recommendations, including limiting the use of **Article 356 (President's Rule)**, making the **Inter-State Council active**, and giving states more financial autonomy. It emphasized a cooperative approach to federalism rather than excessive central control.

11. What is the Punchhi Commission, and why was it formed?

The **Punchhi Commission**, established in **2007**, reviewed center-state relations in the changing political environment. It suggested reforms to **strengthen federalism**, including fixed tenures for Governors, stricter conditions for **President's Rule**, and more financial independence for states.

12. How does the Finance Commission strengthen Indian federalism?

The **Finance Commission** (Article 280) ensures fair financial distribution between the **central and state governments** by recommending the division of tax revenues. It plays a crucial role in maintaining fiscal balance and providing grants to weaker states.

13. What is cooperative federalism, and how is it implemented in India?

Cooperative federalism promotes **collaboration between the center and states** to achieve common goals. Institutions like the **NITI Aayog** work to ensure that both levels of government coordinate policies in areas like **infrastructure, health, and education**, leading to better governance.

14. What is competitive federalism, and how does it differ from cooperative federalism?

Competitive federalism encourages states to compete with each other for better economic performance, investment, and governance. Unlike cooperative federalism, where states and the center **work together**, competitive federalism focuses on **efficiency and self-reliance**, as seen in the ranking of states on ease of doing business.

15. How does Article 356 affect the federal structure of India?

Article 356, also known as **President's Rule**, allows the **central government to take control of a state** if the constitutional machinery fails. This provision has been misused in the past to dismiss elected state governments, weakening the federal system. The **Sarkaria and Punchhi Commissions** recommended restricting its use.

16. What is asymmetric federalism in India?

Asymmetric federalism refers to **different levels of autonomy for different states**. Some states, like Jammu & Kashmir (before Article 370 was removed) and the northeastern states under **Article 371**, enjoy special provisions due to historical, cultural, or geographical reasons.

17. How has the introduction of GST impacted Indian federalism?

The **Goods and Services Tax (GST)**, introduced by the **101st Constitutional Amendment Act (2016)**, has reshaped **fiscal federalism** by creating a single taxation system. Though it promotes **uniformity in taxes**, some states feel it reduces their financial independence. The **GST Council**, where both the center and states are represented, helps in decision-making.



18. What is the role of the Governor in India's federal structure?

The **Governor**, appointed by the **President**, acts as the center's representative in a state. While their role is mainly ceremonial, they have significant powers, such as recommending **President's Rule (Article 356)** and reserving bills for the **President's assent**. The Sarkaria and Punchhi Commissions suggested making Governors more impartial.

19. What is fiscal federalism, and why is it important?

Fiscal federalism refers to **the financial relationship between the center and states**. It ensures that **financial resources are shared fairly** to promote balanced development. The **Finance Commission** and the **GST Council** play a key role in maintaining fiscal federalism by distributing taxes and grants among states.

20. How does the NITI Aayog promote federalism in India?

The **NITI Aayog** replaced the **Planning Commission** and promotes **cooperative and competitive federalism** by involving **state governments in policymaking**. Unlike the Planning Commission, which was centralized, NITI Aayog allows states to participate in national decision-making and development programs.

BOARD ANSWER:

1. Explain the Nature of Indian Federalism.

India follows a **federal system of government**, but it is often described as a **quasi-federal structure** due to its unique combination of federal and unitary features. The **Constitution of India** establishes a **dual polity**, where powers and responsibilities are divided between the **Union Government (Central Government)** and the **State Governments**. However, the distribution of power in India is **not equal**, as the center holds **greater authority** in many aspects, distinguishing it from traditional federal systems like that of the United States.

1.1 Meaning of Federalism

Federalism refers to a system of governance where **power is divided between a central authority and constituent units** (states or provinces). A **true federal system** ensures that both levels of government have **independent powers and functions**, with neither being completely subordinate to the other. However, Indian federalism has some unitary characteristics that make it distinct from pure federalism.

1.2 Federal Features of the Indian Constitution

India exhibits many **key federal features**, which include:

1. **Dual Government System** – India has **two levels of government**: the Union Government and State Governments, each functioning within their own jurisdiction.
2. **Division of Powers** – The **Seventh Schedule** of the Constitution divides subjects into three lists:
 - o **Union List** (central subjects like defense, foreign affairs)



- o **State List** (state subjects like police, public health)
- o **Concurrent List** (shared subjects like education, criminal law)
- 3. **Supremacy of the Constitution** – The Constitution is the **supreme law**, and both the center and states must function within its framework.
- 4. **Rigid Constitution** – The **basic structure** of the Constitution cannot be altered easily, ensuring the **autonomy of states**.
- 5. **Independent Judiciary** – The **Supreme Court of India** acts as the guardian of the Constitution and resolves disputes between the center and states.

1.3 Unitary Features of Indian Federalism

Unlike classic federalism, India has several unitary features, including:

1. **Single Citizenship** – Unlike the US, where citizens have both state and federal citizenship, India has a single citizenship under the Union.
2. **Strong Center** – The central government has overriding authority over states, especially in matters of **national security and financial control**.
3. **Emergency Provisions** – Under **Article 356**, the President can impose **President's Rule**, suspending a state government.
4. **Power to Change State Boundaries** – The Parliament can **alter state boundaries** without needing approval from the concerned state, under **Article 3**.
5. **Governor as a Representative of the Center** – The **Governor** is appointed by the President and serves as a bridge between the state and the central government, sometimes acting on behalf of the center.

1.4 Conclusion

India's federalism is unique, often described as "**cooperative federalism with strong unitary bias**." While states enjoy autonomy, the central government has overriding authority in key matters. This structure ensures **national integrity and governance efficiency** while maintaining a balance between centralization and decentralization.

2. Discuss the Union-State Relations in India.

Union-State relations in India are crucial for **maintaining cooperative governance** in a federal system. The Constitution divides these relations into three broad categories:

1. **Legislative Relations**
2. **Administrative Relations**
3. **Financial Relations**

2.1 Legislative Relations



Legislative relations refer to the **distribution of law-making powers** between the center and states. The **Seventh Schedule** of the Constitution defines three lists:

- **Union List (List I)** – The Parliament has **exclusive powers** to make laws on subjects like defense, foreign affairs, banking, and atomic energy.
- **State List (List II)** – State legislatures have authority over subjects like **police, public health, agriculture, and local governance**.
- **Concurrent List (List III)** – Both the center and states can make laws on subjects like education, criminal law, and labor welfare. However, in case of a conflict, **central law prevails (Article 254)**.

Additionally, the Parliament can **make laws on state subjects** in specific cases:

1. **During a National Emergency (Article 250).**
2. **When two or more states request Parliament to legislate (Article 252).**
3. **When necessary for the implementation of international treaties (Article 253).**

2.2 Administrative Relations

Administrative relations define the **cooperation and division of responsibilities** between the center and states. Key features include:

- **Executive Power of the Union** – The Union government can give directions to states under **Article 256**.
- **Obligation of States** – States must ensure compliance with parliamentary laws and cannot refuse their implementation.
- **Control Over Bureaucracy** – The **All India Services (IAS, IPS, IFS)** are controlled by the central government but work under state governments.
- **Emergency Provisions** – Under **Article 356**, the President can dismiss a state government and impose **President's Rule**.

2.3 Financial Relations

Financial relations between the center and states are defined by the **distribution of revenue and grants**. The key provisions include:

- **Taxation Powers** – The center collects and distributes taxes like income tax, customs duty, and GST, while states collect revenue from land tax, excise, and sales tax.
- **Finance Commission (Article 280)** – Recommends revenue-sharing mechanisms between the Union and states.
- **Grants-in-Aid (Article 275)** – Provides financial support to states for welfare programs and economic development.
- **Borrowing Powers** – States require central permission to borrow funds in certain cases.

2.4 Conclusion



Union-State relations in India involve **cooperation, coordination, and conflict resolution mechanisms** to maintain a **balance between central control and state autonomy**. However, **strong central authority** often creates tensions, making these relations a subject of **continuous negotiation and adjustment**.

3. Discuss the Recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission on Union-State Relations.

The **Sarkaria Commission** was established in **1983** by the **Government of India** to examine the relationship between the **Union and State Governments** and suggest measures to improve **cooperative federalism**. It submitted its report in **1988**, making **247 recommendations** covering **legislative, administrative, and financial relations**.

3.1 Background of the Sarkaria Commission

The commission was set up under **Justice R.S. Sarkaria** due to increasing conflicts between the center and states, especially regarding:

- **Misuse of Article 356 (President's Rule).**
- **Governor's role and interference in state politics.**
- **Financial dependence of states on the center.**
- **Disputes over legislative and administrative powers.**

3.2 Key Recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission

The **major recommendations** of the Sarkaria Commission can be divided into three broad areas:

A. Legislative Relations

1. **Limited Use of Article 356** – The center should use **President's Rule (Article 356)** only as a **last resort**. Before dismissing a state government, **alternative solutions** should be explored.
2. **Role of Rajya Sabha** – Rajya Sabha should play a greater role in matters **affecting states' interests**.
3. **No Central Laws on State Subjects** – The center should not interfere in **State List subjects** unless **absolutely necessary**.
4. **Strengthening Inter-State Council** – The **Inter-State Council**, set up under **Article 263**, should be made **more powerful** to resolve Union-State disputes.

B. Administrative Relations

1. **Governor's Role Should Be Neutral** – The **Governor** should be a **non-political person** and **not act as an agent of the center**.
2. **Governor's Appointment Process** – State **Chief Ministers** should be consulted before appointing a Governor.
3. **All India Services** – While the **IAS, IPS, and IFS** should continue, their postings should respect state autonomy.



4. **Inter-State Disputes** – The center should encourage states to **resolve disputes through negotiations**, rather than imposing decisions unilaterally.

C. Financial Relations

1. **More Financial Autonomy for States** – The states should get a larger share of **central taxes** to reduce financial dependency.
2. **Finance Commission's Role** – The Finance Commission should be **strengthened** and include representatives from states.
3. **Plan Assistance to States** – The process of **giving central grants** should be **transparent and fair**.

3.3 Implementation of Sarkaria Commission's Recommendations

- The **Inter-State Council** was set up in **1990**, but it remains **weak**.
- **Article 356 is still sometimes misused**, but its application has reduced after the **S.R. Bommai case (1994)**.
- **Governors are still seen as politically biased**, despite recommendations.

3.4 Conclusion

The Sarkaria Commission's recommendations aimed at **strengthening Indian federalism** by making Union-State relations **more cooperative and balanced**. While some suggestions were implemented, many remain **partially adopted or ignored**, leading to **continuing tensions in federal governance**.

4. What were the Recommendations of the Punchhi Commission on Union-State Relations?

The **Punchhi Commission** was established in **2007** under **Justice Madan Mohan Punchhi** to **review Union-State relations** in the light of **changing political and economic conditions**. It submitted its report in **2010**, making **273 recommendations** for improving **federalism** in India.

4.1 Key Recommendations of the Punchhi Commission

A. Legislative Relations

1. **Restraint on Central Laws in State Matters** – The Parliament should **not pass laws** on State List subjects **without consulting** state governments.
2. **Strengthening Rajya Sabha** – Rajya Sabha's role should be expanded to **give states a stronger voice** in national law-making.
3. **Inter-State Trade & Commerce** – The center should **ensure smooth inter-state trade** without unnecessary restrictions.

B. Administrative Relations



1. **Governor's Role** – The Governor should be a **respected person**, with experience in **administration, law, or public affairs**, and not a **politically affiliated person**.
2. **Governor's Discretionary Powers** – The Governor's power under **Article 163** should be **minimized** to avoid misuse.
3. **Inter-State Council** – The **Inter-State Council** should be given a **permanent status** and meet regularly.

C. Financial Relations

1. **More Revenue for States** – The states should get a **higher share of central taxes**.
2. **Review of Centrally Sponsored Schemes** – Many **central schemes** should be restructured to **increase state participation**.

4.2 Conclusion

The Punchhi Commission emphasized a **more balanced federal system**, ensuring **greater autonomy for states** while maintaining **national unity**. However, **most recommendations remain unimplemented**, leaving issues in **Union-State relations unresolved**.

5. How do the Recommendations of the Sarkaria and Punchhi Commissions Compare?

Both **Sarkaria and Punchhi Commissions** focused on **Union-State relations**, but their **approaches differed** due to changing political contexts.

5.1 Key Similarities

1. **Stronger Inter-State Council** – Both recommended making the **Inter-State Council** **more effective**.
2. **Limiting Article 356** – Both advised **reducing the misuse of President's Rule**.
3. **More Financial Autonomy for States** – Both commissions sought **increased revenue-sharing** for states.
4. **Governor's Role Should Be Neutral** – Both suggested that **Governors should be impartial** and **not politically biased**.

5.2 Key Differences

Aspect	Sarkaria Commission	Punchhi Commission
Governor's Role	More general suggestions	Detailed guidelines for Governor's appointment
Legislative Relations	Focused on Article 356 and Parliament's powers	Focused on consultation with states before making laws
Financial Relations	Suggested Finance Commission reforms	Suggested restructuring centrally sponsored schemes



Aspect	Sarkaria Commission	Punchhi Commission
Emergency Provisions	Restricting Article 356 misuse	Further limiting discretionary powers of the Governor

5.3 Conclusion

While the **Sarkaria Commission** focused on **preventing central overreach**, the **Punchhi Commission** emphasized **greater consultation and state participation** in governance. However, **neither set of recommendations has been fully implemented**, leaving many issues **unresolved** in Indian federalism.

6. Explain the Role of the Governor in Union-State Relations.

The **Governor** is the constitutional head of a state, appointed by the **President of India**. Though expected to be neutral, the **Governor often acts as an agent of the central government**, leading to conflicts in federalism.

6.1 Constitutional Position of the Governor

- **Article 153** – Provides for the **Governor in every state**.
- **Article 154** – Vests **executive power of the state** in the Governor.
- **Article 163** – Governor acts on the **advice of the Chief Minister**, but has **discretionary powers** in certain cases.
- **Article 356** – Governor **recommends President's Rule**, leading to controversy.

6.2 Issues in the Governor's Role

1. **Political Bias in Appointment** – Governors are often **loyalists of the ruling party at the center**.
2. **Misuse of Discretionary Powers** – Governors frequently use their **powers to dismiss state governments** unfairly.
3. **Interference in State Politics** – Governors sometimes act **against elected state governments**.

6.3 Conclusion

While the Governor is essential for **coordinating Union-State relations**, the **misuse of powers** often leads to **political conflicts**, requiring **constitutional reforms**.



UNIT – III

ONE MARK:

Section A: President of India

1. **Who is the constitutional head of India?**
→ The President of India.
2. **Under which article is the President elected?**
→ Article 54.
3. **What is the tenure of the President of India?**
→ 5 years.
4. **Who elects the President of India?**
→ The **Electoral College** consisting of elected members of **Parliament and State Legislative Assemblies**.
5. **Can the President be re-elected?**
→ Yes, there is no limit on re-election.
6. **Who administers the oath of office to the President?**
→ The **Chief Justice of India**.
7. **What is the minimum age required to become the President of India?**
→ 35 years.
8. **What is the impeachment procedure of the President called?**
→ Quasi-judicial process.
9. **Under which article can the President be impeached?**
→ Article 61.
10. **On what grounds can the President be impeached?**
→ **Violation of the Constitution**.
11. **Which house initiates the impeachment of the President?**
→ Either **Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha**.
12. **What majority is required for impeachment?**
→ **Two-thirds majority** of both Houses of Parliament.
13. **Which article empowers the President to grant pardons?**
→ Article 72.
14. **Which type of emergency can the President declare under Article 352?**
→ **National Emergency**.
15. **Under which article can the President impose President's Rule in a state?**
→ Article 356.
16. **What type of veto power does the President of India have?**
→ **Absolute Veto, Suspensive Veto, and Pocket Veto**.



17. **Which article gives the President power to dissolve the Lok Sabha?**
→ **Article 85.**
 18. **Who appoints the Prime Minister of India?**
→ **The President of India.**
 19. **Who acts as the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces?**
→ **The President of India.**
 20. **Can the President remove the Prime Minister?**
→ No, but the Prime Minister must resign if they lose the **majority in Lok Sabha.**
-

Section B: Prime Minister of India

21. **Who is the head of the government in India?**
→ **The Prime Minister.**
22. **Under which article is the Prime Minister appointed?**
→ **Article 75.**
23. **What is the minimum age required to become Prime Minister?**
→ **25 years** (if elected as Lok Sabha MP) or **30 years** (if elected as Rajya Sabha MP).
24. **Who was the first Prime Minister of India?**
→ **Jawaharlal Nehru.**
25. **Which article states that the Prime Minister is the head of the Council of Ministers?**
→ **Article 74.**
26. **Who advises the President in forming the government?**
→ **The Prime Minister.**
27. **What is the main function of the Prime Minister?**
→ **To lead the Council of Ministers** and run the government.
28. **Who presides over cabinet meetings?**
→ **The Prime Minister.**
29. **What happens if the Prime Minister resigns?**
→ **The entire Council of Ministers** must also resign.
30. **Who represents India in international forums and summits?**
→ **The Prime Minister.**
31. **Which article makes the Prime Minister the link between the President and the Council of Ministers?**
→ **Article 78.**
32. **Who is the leader of the Lok Sabha?**
→ **The Prime Minister.**



33. Which constitutional body does the Prime Minister head?
→ The NITI Aayog.
34. Who appoints the ministers in the government?
→ The President, on the advice of the Prime Minister.
35. Which committee does the Prime Minister chair during an emergency?
→ The National Security Council.
36. Who decides the agenda of Cabinet meetings?
→ The Prime Minister.
37. Which act strengthened the position of the Prime Minister by reducing the powers of the President?
→ 42nd Amendment Act, 1976.
38. What is the role of the Prime Minister in the Parliament?
→ To act as the leader of the majority party and answer parliamentary questions.
39. Which Prime Minister served the longest tenure in India?
→ Jawaharlal Nehru (17 years).
40. Who was the first woman Prime Minister of India?
→ Indira Gandhi.

TWO MARK:

Section A: President of India

1. How is the President of India elected?
→ The President of India is elected through an **indirect election** by an **Electoral College**, consisting of **elected members of both Houses of Parliament and elected members of State Legislative Assemblies**. The voting follows a **proportional representation system with a single transferable vote**.
2. What are the qualifications required to become the President of India?
→ To become the President, a candidate must be a **citizen of India**, at least **35 years old**, and qualified to be elected as a **member of Lok Sabha**. They must not hold any office of profit under the **Government of India, state government, or any local authority**.
3. What is the term of office for the President of India?
→ The President serves a **five-year term** from the date of assuming office. However, they can continue to hold office until their successor takes charge. They are also eligible for **re-election any number of times**.
4. What is the process of impeachment of the President?
→ The President can be **impeached under Article 61** for violating the Constitution. The impeachment process can be initiated in **either House of Parliament** and requires **two-thirds majority approval** in both Houses after an investigation.



5. **What are the executive powers of the President?**
→ The President is the **executive head of India**, with powers to **appoint the Prime Minister, other ministers, Governors, Chief Justice of India, judges of Supreme Court and High Courts, and other key officials**. However, these powers are exercised on the **advice of the Council of Ministers**.
6. **What are the legislative powers of the President?**
→ The President summons and prorogues Parliament, dissolves the **Lok Sabha**, and gives assent to bills. They **nominate 12 members to the Rajya Sabha** and **2 members to the Lok Sabha** from the Anglo-Indian community (if necessary).
7. **What is a Presidential veto, and what types of veto powers does the President have?**
→ The President has **three types of veto powers**: (1) **Absolute Veto** (rejects the bill entirely), (2) **Suspensive Veto** (returns the bill for reconsideration), and (3) **Pocket Veto** (delays action on a bill indefinitely).
8. **What is the President's power under Article 72?**
→ Under **Article 72**, the President has the power to **grant pardons, reprieves, respites, or remissions** of punishment. This is applicable in cases related to the **Union law, court-martial, and death sentences**.
9. **What is the role of the President during a National Emergency?**
→ During a **National Emergency (Article 352)**, the President can **override state powers, extend the Parliament's tenure, and issue ordinances**. The fundamental rights under **Article 19** are also suspended.
10. **What is President's Rule, and under which article is it imposed?**
→ President's Rule is imposed under **Article 356** when a state government **fails to function according to the Constitution**. The President **takes over the administration** of the state, and the **Governor rules on behalf of the President**.

Section B: Prime Minister of India

11. **How is the Prime Minister appointed?**
→ The Prime Minister is appointed by the **President**, who invites the leader of the majority party (or coalition) in the **Lok Sabha** to form the government. If no single party has a majority, the President exercises discretion in appointing a candidate who can prove majority support.
12. **What is the role of the Prime Minister in the Council of Ministers?**
→ The Prime Minister is the **head of the Council of Ministers** and advises the President on ministerial appointments. They **allocate portfolios**, lead **Cabinet meetings**, and ensure coordination among ministries.
13. **What are the legislative powers of the Prime Minister?**
→ The Prime Minister is the **leader of the Lok Sabha**, introduces key **government bills**, and plays an important role in shaping legislative policies. They also represent the government in **Parliamentary debates**.



14. **How does the Prime Minister act as a link between the President and the Cabinet?**
→ Under **Article 78**, the Prime Minister **communicates Cabinet decisions to the President** and keeps them informed about national and international matters. They act as a **bridge between the executive and the head of state**.
15. **What is the Prime Minister's role in foreign policy?**
→ The Prime Minister represents India in **global summits, international organizations, and foreign relations**. They negotiate **treaties, sign agreements, and shape India's global position**.
16. **What is the difference between the President and the Prime Minister in India?**
→ The President is the **constitutional head of state**, while the Prime Minister is the **head of government**. The President acts on the **advice of the Prime Minister**, whereas the Prime Minister **actively leads the administration and policymaking**.
17. **Can the Prime Minister be removed from office?**
→ The Prime Minister can **resign voluntarily** or be removed if they **lose the confidence of the Lok Sabha**. If a no-confidence motion is passed against the government, the Prime Minister and the entire **Council of Ministers must resign**.
18. **What is the Prime Minister's role in the NITI Aayog?**
→ The Prime Minister is the **Chairperson of NITI Aayog**, which replaced the Planning Commission. They oversee economic planning, policy formulation, and long-term development strategies.
19. **What is the role of the Prime Minister in emergency situations?**
→ During emergencies, the Prime Minister **advises the President** on declaring National, State, or Financial Emergencies. They take major decisions on **national security, economic crises, and governance**.
20. **What is the difference between the Cabinet and the Council of Ministers?**
→ The **Council of Ministers** includes all ministers, whereas the **Cabinet** consists of **senior ministers** who make major policy decisions. The Prime Minister leads both but consults the Cabinet for key governance matters.

BOARD ANSWER:

1. Explain the process of the election of the President of India.

The **President of India** is elected through an **indirect election** by an **Electoral College** comprising the **elected members of both Houses of Parliament and elected members of State Legislative Assemblies**. This process ensures that the President represents the entire nation rather than just a particular political party. The election follows a **proportional representation system** with a **single transferable vote method**, ensuring fair representation.

The election process starts with the **nomination of candidates**, where a candidate must secure **50 proposers and 50 seconders** from the Electoral College. The Election Commission of India conducts and supervises the election process. The **value of votes** cast



by each MP and MLA is calculated based on the **population of the respective states**, ensuring balanced representation from both smaller and larger states.

Once voting takes place, the **ballots are counted**, and the **candidate securing more than 50% of the total valid votes is declared the winner**. If no candidate secures a majority, the candidate with the **least votes is eliminated**, and their votes are transferred to the second preference until one candidate secures the majority.

The elected President serves a **five-year term** but is eligible for **re-election any number of times**. If the office of the President falls vacant due to **death, resignation, or removal**, a fresh election must be conducted within **six months**. This election process ensures a **fair and democratic selection** of the head of state.

2. Explain the process of impeachment of the President of India.

The President of India can be **impeached under Article 61** of the Constitution for **violating the Constitution**. The **impeachment process is a quasi-judicial procedure**, meaning it involves a formal charge, an inquiry, and a decision based on evidence.

The process begins with **either House of Parliament introducing an impeachment motion**, which must be **signed by at least one-fourth of the total members** of that House. A **14-day notice** is given to the President before the motion is taken up for discussion. If the House accepts the motion by a **two-thirds majority**, the motion is sent to the other House for investigation.

The second House acts as a **judicial body** and investigates the charges. The President has the **right to defend themselves** either **personally or through a legal representative**. If the second House also approves the motion with a **two-thirds majority**, the President is considered **removed from office**.

The impeachment process is **strict and complex**, ensuring that **removal is not misused for political purposes**. Unlike the Prime Minister, who can be removed through a **no-confidence motion**, the President can only be removed for a **constitutional violation** through this rigorous process.

3. Discuss the powers and functions of the President of India.

The **President of India** is the **constitutional head** of the country and performs various **executive, legislative, judicial, financial, and emergency functions**. Though the President acts **on the advice of the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers**, they play a crucial role in governance.

1. Executive Powers

- The President is the **head of the executive branch** and exercises powers through the **Council of Ministers, headed by the Prime Minister**.
- They appoint the **Prime Minister, Governors of States, Chief Justice of India, judges, and other key officials**.



2. Legislative Powers

- The President summons and prorogues Parliament and has the power to **dissolve the Lok Sabha**.
- They nominate **12 members to the Rajya Sabha** and **2 Anglo-Indian members to the Lok Sabha (if required)**.
- The President's **assent is required for bills to become laws**.

3. Financial Powers

- The President **presents the Union Budget** in Parliament.
- A **Money Bill can only be introduced with the President's recommendation**.
- They control the **Contingency Fund of India** for emergency expenditures.

4. Judicial Powers

- Under **Article 72**, the President can **grant pardons, reprieves, respites, or remissions of punishment**.
- They appoint judges of the **Supreme Court and High Courts**.

5. Emergency Powers

- The President has special powers to **declare emergencies under Articles 352, 356, and 360**.
- They can **suspend fundamental rights** during emergencies and take direct control of states if needed.

Thus, while the President functions largely as a **constitutional figurehead**, they have **significant responsibilities** that shape India's governance.

4. Explain the role and functions of the Prime Minister of India.

The **Prime Minister (PM)** is the **head of the government** and plays a central role in governance, policymaking, and administration. As the **leader of the ruling party**, the Prime Minister acts as the **chief spokesperson of the government**.

1. Executive Functions

- The Prime Minister is the **chief advisor to the President** and **heads the Council of Ministers**.
- They **allocate portfolios to ministers** and ensure coordination among different ministries.
- The PM represents India in **international affairs** and is responsible for **signing treaties and agreements**.

2. Legislative Functions



- The Prime Minister is the **leader of the Lok Sabha** and plays a key role in **formulating government policies**.
- They **introduce important bills** and **guide legislative debates**.

3. Crisis and Emergency Management

- During a **national emergency**, the Prime Minister plays a vital role in decision-making.
- They also control **nuclear policy, defense decisions, and security matters**.

4. Link Between the President and Parliament

- Under **Article 78**, the Prime Minister **communicates Cabinet decisions to the President**.
- They ensure that the President is **informed about national and international developments**.

The Prime Minister holds **immense power**, making them the **real leader of India's governance**.

5. Compare the powers of the President and the Prime Minister of India.

Though the **President and Prime Minister** are both important figures in the Indian political system, their roles and powers differ significantly.

1. Position and Role

- The **President is the constitutional head**, while the **Prime Minister is the head of government**.
- The President acts on the **advice of the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers**.

2. Executive Powers

- The President appoints the **Prime Minister, Governors, and other officials**.
- The Prime Minister **exercises real power** and controls the **functioning of ministries**.

3. Legislative Powers

- The President **summons Parliament and gives assent to bills**.
- The Prime Minister **introduces policies and influences law-making**.

4. Emergency Powers

- The President **declares emergencies** under **Article 352, 356, and 360**.
- The Prime Minister **advises the President** on emergency decisions.

In practice, the Prime Minister **wields more power**, while the President serves as a **symbolic figurehead**.



UNIT – 4

ONE MARK:

The Legislature: Parliament

1. **How many houses does the Indian Parliament have?**
 - o Two (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha).
2. **What is the maximum strength of the Lok Sabha?**
 - o 552 members.
3. **How many members are nominated by the President in the Lok Sabha?**
 - o Two (from the Anglo-Indian community, if necessary).
4. **What is the term of the Lok Sabha?**
 - o Five years.
5. **What is the maximum strength of the Rajya Sabha?**
 - o 250 members.
6. **How many members of the Rajya Sabha are nominated by the President?**
 - o 12 members.
7. **Who is the presiding officer of the Lok Sabha?**
 - o The Speaker.
8. **Who is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha?**
 - o The Vice President of India.
9. **Which article of the Indian Constitution deals with the composition of Parliament?**
 - o Article 79.
10. **How are Rajya Sabha members elected?**
 - o Indirectly by the elected members of State Legislative Assemblies.
11. **What is the tenure of a Rajya Sabha member?**
 - o Six years.
12. **How much of the Rajya Sabha is renewed every two years?**
 - o One-third of its members.
13. **Which house of Parliament is considered the lower house?**
 - o Lok Sabha.



14. **Which house of Parliament has a greater role in passing Money Bills?**
 - o Lok Sabha.
15. **Under which article is the Money Bill defined?**
 - o Article 110.
16. **Who decides whether a bill is a Money Bill?**
 - o The Speaker of the Lok Sabha.
17. **Which house of Parliament cannot be dissolved?**
 - o Rajya Sabha.
18. **Which house of Parliament has the power to initiate impeachment proceedings against the President?**
 - o Either Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha.
19. **In case of a deadlock between Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, who resolves the issue?**
 - o The President, by calling a joint session of Parliament.
20. **Who presides over a joint session of Parliament?**
 - o The Speaker of the Lok Sabha.

The Judiciary: The Supreme Court

21. **Which is the highest judicial authority in India?**
 - o The Supreme Court of India.
22. **Under which article is the Supreme Court established?**
 - o Article 124.
23. **What is the minimum number of judges required to form a constitutional bench in the Supreme Court?**
 - o Five judges.
24. **Who appoints the Chief Justice of India?**
 - o The President of India.
25. **What is the retirement age of Supreme Court judges?**
 - o 65 years.
26. **What is the primary function of the Supreme Court?**
 - o To interpret and uphold the Constitution.



27. **Under which article does the Supreme Court have original jurisdiction?**
- o Article 131.
28. **What is judicial review?**
- o The power of the Supreme Court to declare laws unconstitutional.
29. **Which article empowers the Supreme Court with judicial review?**
- o Article 13.
30. **What is the advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court?**
- o The President can seek legal advice from the Supreme Court under Article 143.
31. **What is meant by judicial activism?**
- o When the judiciary actively interprets laws to expand rights and enforce justice.
32. **Which concept allows citizens to file cases in the Supreme Court for public issues?**
- o Public Interest Litigation (PIL).
33. **Which article gives the Supreme Court the power to issue writs?**
- o Article 32.
34. **Which article provides for the independence of the judiciary?**
- o Article 50.
35. **Which type of jurisdiction allows the Supreme Court to hear appeals?**
- o Appellate jurisdiction.
36. **What is the procedure for removing a Supreme Court judge?**
- o Impeachment by Parliament.
37. **Which case established the concept of the 'Basic Structure' of the Constitution?**
- o Kesavananda Bharati Case (1973).
38. **Which writ is issued to release a person from unlawful detention?**
- o Habeas Corpus.
39. **Which writ prevents a lower court from exceeding its jurisdiction?**
- o Prohibition.
40. **Which writ orders a government official to perform their duty?**
- o Mandamus.



TWO MARK:

The Legislature: Parliament

1. **What is the composition of the Indian Parliament?**

The Indian Parliament consists of **three components**: the **President**, the **Lok Sabha (House of the People)**, and the **Rajya Sabha (Council of States)**. The Lok Sabha is the directly elected lower house, whereas the Rajya Sabha is the indirectly elected upper house. The President is an integral part of the Parliament as no bill can become law without their assent.

2. **How are members of the Lok Sabha elected?**

Members of the Lok Sabha are elected through **direct elections** using the **first-past-the-post system**. The country is divided into **parliamentary constituencies**, and each constituency elects one representative through universal adult suffrage. The President can also nominate **two members** from the Anglo-Indian community if necessary.

3. **What is the tenure of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha?**

The **Lok Sabha** has a **fixed tenure of five years**, but it can be dissolved earlier by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister. The **Rajya Sabha** is a **permanent house** and is not subject to dissolution. However, **one-third of its members retire every two years**, ensuring continuity.

4. **What is the role of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha?**

The **Speaker** is the **presiding officer** of the Lok Sabha, responsible for **maintaining order, conducting proceedings, and interpreting rules**. The Speaker has the power to decide on the **Money Bill status**, refer cases to committees, and even cast a **deciding vote** in case of a tie.

5. **What is the special power of the Rajya Sabha in legislation?**

The Rajya Sabha has the power to **recommend the creation of an All-India Service** under Article 312. It also has the authority to pass **resolutions empowering Parliament to legislate on State List subjects** if it is deemed necessary in the national interest.

6. **How is a Money Bill different from an Ordinary Bill?**

A **Money Bill** (Article 110) deals with **taxation, borrowing, or expenditure** and can only be introduced in the **Lok Sabha**. The **Rajya Sabha cannot amend** a Money Bill but can suggest changes, which the Lok Sabha may accept or reject. An **Ordinary Bill** can be introduced in **either house**, and both houses have **equal powers** in its passage.

7. **What happens if there is a deadlock between the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha?**

If the two houses fail to agree on a bill, the **President summons a joint sitting**, presided over by the **Speaker of the Lok Sabha**. The decision is taken by **majority vote**, where the **Lok Sabha's larger membership usually dominates the outcome**.

8. **What are the powers of Parliament regarding Constitutional Amendments?**

Under Article 368, Parliament can amend the Constitution through **three methods**:



- o Simple Majority (for minor changes),
 - o Special Majority (for fundamental changes), and
 - o Special Majority with **State Ratification** (for federal structure changes).
9. **How does Parliament exercise control over the Executive?**
Parliament controls the Executive through **debates, question hours, motions (like No-confidence Motion and Adjournment Motion), and budgetary control**. Ministers are accountable to the Lok Sabha, and if the government loses its majority, it **must resign**.
10. **What is the importance of the Rajya Sabha in Indian democracy?**
The **Rajya Sabha** represents the **States and Union Territories** and ensures a **balanced legislative process** by reviewing bills passed by the Lok Sabha. It provides **expertise and continuity**, as members serve for six years and are not subject to sudden dissolution.
-

The Judiciary: The Supreme Court

11. **What is the composition of the Supreme Court of India?**
The Supreme Court consists of the **Chief Justice of India (CJI)** and a **maximum of 34 judges**. The number of judges can be increased by **Parliament through legislation**. The judges are appointed by the **President** based on recommendations of the **Collegium System**.
12. **What is the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court?**
Under **Article 131**, the Supreme Court has **original jurisdiction** in disputes between:
- The **Government of India and one or more states**.
 - **Two or more states**.
 - The **Government of India and any state on legal rights**.
13. **What is the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court?**
The Supreme Court hears appeals in cases involving **constitutional, civil, criminal, and special leave petitions** (Article 132, 133, and 136). It acts as the **highest court of appeal** and can review decisions from High Courts.
14. **What is judicial review?**
Judicial Review (Article 13) is the power of the Supreme Court to **examine laws passed by the Legislature and Executive**. If a law violates the Constitution, the court can **declare it unconstitutional**. This ensures the **supremacy of the Constitution**.
15. **What is judicial activism?**
Judicial activism refers to the judiciary taking an **active role in governance**, often interpreting the Constitution **broadly** to uphold **citizen rights and public welfare**. It is often seen through **Public Interest Litigations (PILs)**.



16. What is the advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court?

Under **Article 143**, the **President** can seek advice from the Supreme Court on legal and constitutional matters. The court's opinion is **not binding**, but it helps in policymaking and governance.

17. What is the difference between judicial review and judicial activism?

- **Judicial Review** ensures that laws follow the Constitution and can **strike down unconstitutional laws**.
- **Judicial Activism** goes beyond review and involves the judiciary playing a proactive role in social justice.

18. How does the Supreme Court protect Fundamental Rights?

Under **Article 32**, the Supreme Court can issue **writs** (Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition, Certiorari, and Quo Warranto) to enforce **Fundamental Rights**. Citizens can directly approach the **Supreme Court** if their rights are violated.

19. How can a Supreme Court judge be removed?

A Supreme Court judge can be removed only through **impeachment** on the grounds of **proven misbehavior or incapacity**. The process involves a **special majority vote** in both houses of Parliament.

20. What was the impact of the Kesavananda Bharati case?

The **Kesavananda Bharati case (1973)** established the **Basic Structure Doctrine**, ruling that **Parliament cannot alter the fundamental features of the Constitution**. It restricted the **amendment powers** of Parliament under **Article 368**.

BOARD ANSWER:

1. Explain the Composition and Powers of the Lok Sabha.

The **Lok Sabha**, also known as the **House of the People**, is the **lower house of the Indian Parliament**. It is the primary legislative body where **laws are proposed, debated, and passed**.

Composition of the Lok Sabha:

- The maximum strength of the Lok Sabha is **552 members** (as per Article 81).
- Out of these, **530 members** represent states, **20 members** represent Union Territories, and **2 members** (earlier nominated from the Anglo-Indian community) were removed by the 104th Constitutional Amendment.
- Members are elected through **direct elections** using the **first-past-the-post system**.
- The tenure of the Lok Sabha is **five years**, but it can be dissolved earlier by the **President on the advice of the Prime Minister**.

Powers of the Lok Sabha:

1. Legislative Powers:



- o The Lok Sabha is responsible for **making laws on Union List and Concurrent List subjects**.
- o It has greater power in passing **Money Bills**, as the Rajya Sabha can only make recommendations.

2. Executive Powers:

- o The **Council of Ministers, including the Prime Minister, is accountable to the Lok Sabha**.
- o A government must resign if the Lok Sabha passes a **No-confidence Motion**.

3. Financial Powers:

- o The **Annual Budget, Money Bills, and Finance Bills** can only be introduced in the **Lok Sabha**.
- o The Rajya Sabha cannot reject Money Bills; it can only suggest changes.

4. Electoral Functions:

- o The Lok Sabha takes part in the **election of the President and Vice President**.

- o The Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha are elected by its members.

5. Judicial Powers:

- o It participates in the **impeachment process** of the **President, Supreme Court judges, and other high officials**.

Thus, the **Lok Sabha plays a crucial role in governance, policymaking, and ensuring accountability** of the government to the people.

2. Discuss the Powers and Functions of the Rajya Sabha.

The **Rajya Sabha, or Council of States**, is the **upper house of Parliament** and represents **states and Union Territories**. It provides a platform for **deliberation and review of legislation** passed by the Lok Sabha.

Composition of Rajya Sabha:

- The maximum strength of Rajya Sabha is **250 members**, but currently, it has **245 members**.
- **233 members** are elected by **state legislatures**, while **12 members** are nominated by the **President for their contributions in fields like arts, literature, science, and social service**.
- It is a **permanent house**, and **one-third of its members retire every two years**.

Powers and Functions of the Rajya Sabha:



1. Legislative Powers:

- o It reviews and suggests amendments to **bills passed by the Lok Sabha**.
- o It has **equal power with the Lok Sabha** in passing **Ordinary Bills**.

2. Financial Powers:

- o The Rajya Sabha has **limited power** in financial matters. It cannot reject **Money Bills** but can only recommend changes within **14 days**.

3. Electoral Powers:

- o The Rajya Sabha takes part in the **election of the President and Vice President** of India.
- o It also elects the **Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha** from among its members.

4. Judicial Powers:

- o It participates in the **impeachment process** of the President, Supreme Court judges, and other high officials.

5. Special Powers:

- o Under **Article 249**, Rajya Sabha can **authorize Parliament to legislate on a State List subject** if it is in **national interest**.
- o Under **Article 312**, it can recommend the creation of **All India Services**.

Though the Rajya Sabha has **fewer powers than the Lok Sabha**, it plays a crucial role in **balancing state representation and reviewing legislation carefully**.

3. Explain the Relations between Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.

The **Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha together form the Indian Parliament**, and their relationship is based on **cooperation, coordination, and balance of power**. While the **Lok Sabha represents the people**, the **Rajya Sabha represents states**.

Key Areas of Relationship:

1. Legislative Relationship:

- o Both houses have **equal power in passing Ordinary Bills**.
- o If there is a disagreement on a bill, a **joint sitting of both houses is called (Article 108)**, where the **Lok Sabha's majority prevails**.

2. Financial Relationship:

- o The **Lok Sabha has greater power in financial matters**.
- o **Money Bills (Article 110)** can only be introduced in the **Lok Sabha**.



- o The **Rajya Sabha can only recommend amendments**, which the Lok Sabha can accept or reject.

3. Control Over the Executive:

- o The **Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers are accountable to the Lok Sabha**, not the Rajya Sabha.
- o However, the **Rajya Sabha can discuss policies and ask questions**, though it cannot pass a **No-confidence Motion**.

4. Judicial and Electoral Relations:

- o Both houses participate in the **election of the President and Vice President**.
- o They also play a role in the **impeachment of the President and removal of judges**.

While the **Lok Sabha dominates due to its direct electoral mandate**, the **Rajya Sabha acts as a revising chamber**, ensuring legislation is not rushed.

4. Discuss the Composition and Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India.

The **Supreme Court of India** is the **highest judicial authority** and the **guardian of the Constitution**.

Composition of the Supreme Court:

- The Supreme Court consists of the **Chief Justice of India (CJI)** and up to 34 judges.
- Judges are appointed by the **President** based on recommendations from the **Collegium system**.

Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court:

1. Original Jurisdiction (Article 131):

- o Deals with **disputes between the Government of India and states or between two or more states**.
- o No other court can handle these cases.

2. Appellate Jurisdiction (Article 132, 133, 136):

- o Hears **appeals from High Courts and Tribunals** in civil, criminal, and constitutional cases.

3. Advisory Jurisdiction (Article 143):

- o The President can **seek advice from the Supreme Court** on constitutional or legal matters.

4. Judicial Review (Article 13):



- o The Supreme Court can **declare any law unconstitutional** if it violates the Constitution.

5. Writ Jurisdiction (Article 32):

- o The court can issue **writs (Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, etc.)** to enforce Fundamental Rights.

Thus, the **Supreme Court ensures justice, protects Fundamental Rights, and maintains constitutional supremacy.**

5. What is Judicial Review? Why is it Important?

Judicial Review is the power of the **Supreme Court and High Courts** to examine laws passed by the Legislature and actions taken by the Executive. If any law **violates the Constitution**, the court can **strike it down**.

Importance of Judicial Review:

1. Ensures Constitutional Supremacy:

- o It prevents **arbitrary use of power** by the Legislature or Executive.

2. Protects Fundamental Rights:

- o Citizens can approach the Supreme Court if their **rights are violated**.

3. Maintains Federal Balance:

- o Prevents the **Union from interfering with State matters**.

4. Prevents Misuse of Power:

- o It acts as a **check on government policies**.

5. Ensures Democratic Values:

- o It guarantees the **rule of law and fairness** in governance.

Thus, Judicial Review acts as the **guardian of the Constitution and democracy**.



UNIT – V

ONE MARK:

1. **What is the Panchayati Raj system?**
 - o The Panchayati Raj system is a three-tier system of local self-governance in rural India.
2. **Which constitutional amendment introduced the Panchayati Raj system?**
 - o The **73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992** introduced the Panchayati Raj system.
3. **How many tiers are there in the Panchayati Raj system?**
 - o There are **three tiers: Gram Panchayat (village level), Panchayat Samiti (block level), and Zila Parishad (district level).**
4. **What is the main function of the Gram Panchayat?**
 - o The Gram Panchayat is responsible for **local development, sanitation, and rural welfare programs.**
5. **Who is the head of the Gram Panchayat?**
 - o The **Sarpanch (or Pradhan)** is the elected head of the Gram Panchayat.
6. **What is the tenure of a Panchayat?**
 - o The tenure of a Panchayat is **five years.**
7. **Which body supervises Panchayati Raj elections?**
 - o The **State Election Commission** supervises Panchayati Raj elections.
8. **Which article of the Constitution provides for Panchayati Raj?**
 - o **Article 243** provides for the Panchayati Raj system.
9. **Which Indian state first implemented the Panchayati Raj system?**
 - o **Rajasthan** was the first state to implement it in **1959.**
10. **Which committee recommended the three-tier Panchayati Raj system?**
 - The **Balwant Rai Mehta Committee (1957)** recommended it.
11. **What is the function of a Panchayat Samiti?**
 - It coordinates development programs at the **block level.**
12. **Who heads the Zila Parishad?**
 - The **Chairperson of the Zila Parishad** is the head.
13. **Which amendment provided constitutional status to Urban Local Bodies?**



- The **74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992.**
14. **What are the three types of Urban Local Bodies?**
- **Municipal Corporation, Municipality, and Nagar Panchayat.**
15. **Who heads a Municipal Corporation?**
- The **Mayor** heads a Municipal Corporation.
16. **Which article deals with the powers of Urban Local Bodies?**
- **Articles 243P to 243ZG** deal with Urban Local Bodies.
17. **What is the main function of Urban Local Bodies?**
- They provide **civic amenities** like water supply, sanitation, and public health.
18. **What is the Sixth Schedule of the Indian Constitution?**
- It provides **autonomous administration** for **tribal areas in Northeast India.**
19. **Which states are covered under the Sixth Schedule?**
- Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram.
20. **How many Autonomous District Councils (ADCs) exist under the Sixth Schedule?**
- There are **ten** ADCs.
21. **Which districts of Assam are covered under the Sixth Schedule?**
- **Dima Hasao, Karbi Anglong, and Bodoland Territorial Region (BTR).**
22. **What is the main function of an Autonomous District Council?**
- It administers **land, forests, village councils, and customary laws.**
23. **Who heads an Autonomous District Council?**
- The **Chief Executive Member (CEM).**
24. **What is the composition of an Autonomous District Council?**
- It consists of **both elected and nominated members.**
25. **Who has the power to establish or modify Autonomous Councils?**
- The **Governor of the state.**
26. **Which committee recommended the Sixth Schedule?**
- The **Bordoloi Committee.**
27. **What special powers do Sixth Schedule areas have?**
- They can make laws on **land, forest, agriculture, and local customs.**
28. **What is the role of the Governor in Sixth Schedule areas?**



- The Governor can **approve or reject laws** made by Autonomous Councils.
29. **Which district council administers Dima Hasao?**
- The **North Cachar Hills Autonomous Council (NCHAC)**.
30. **Which district council administers Karbi Anglong?**
- The **Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council (KAAC)**.
31. **How are laws passed in Autonomous District Councils?**
- Laws passed by ADCs require the **Governor's approval**.
32. **Who provides financial grants to Autonomous Councils?**
- The **State and Central Government**.
33. **What is the main objective of the Sixth Schedule?**
- To **protect tribal culture, land rights, and self-governance**.
34. **How are elections conducted in Autonomous District Councils?**
- Elections are conducted by the **State Election Commission**.
35. **Can Autonomous District Councils impose taxes?**
- Yes, they can **levy taxes** on markets, land, and trade.
36. **What is the difference between the Fifth and Sixth Schedules?**
- The **Fifth Schedule** applies to **tribal areas in other states**, while the **Sixth Schedule** is specific to **Northeast India**.
37. **Which authority can dissolve an Autonomous District Council?**
- The **Governor** has the power to dissolve it.
38. **What is the role of the Chief Executive Member (CEM)?**
- The CEM acts as the **head of the council's executive functions**.
39. **Can Sixth Schedule areas have their own courts?**
- Yes, they have **village courts** to settle disputes based on **customary laws**.
40. **What is the importance of local self-governance in India?**
- It ensures **grassroots democracy, decentralization, and effective local administration**.

TWO MARK:

1. **What is the significance of the Panchayati Raj system in India?**



- o The Panchayati Raj system is essential for **grassroots democracy and local self-governance**. It empowers villages by giving them the authority to take decisions related to **development, sanitation, education, and local disputes**. It ensures **people's participation in governance** and enhances the delivery of public services efficiently.
2. **What are the three tiers of the Panchayati Raj system?**
- o The **three-tier structure** consists of:
 - 1. **Gram Panchayat** (Village level) – Looks after village welfare and development.
 - 2. **Panchayat Samiti** (Block level) – Coordinates village-level panchayats and manages block-level development projects.
 - 3. **Zila Parishad** (District level) – Supervises the overall rural development of the district.
3. **What are the main features of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment?**
- o The 73rd Amendment (1992) gave **constitutional status** to the Panchayati Raj system. It introduced **direct elections** at all three levels, provided **reservations for SCs, STs, and women (33%)**, established the **State Finance Commission**, and mandated the creation of a **State Election Commission**.
4. **What is the role of the Gram Sabha in the Panchayati Raj system?**
- o The **Gram Sabha** is a village-level body consisting of all **eligible voters** of the village. It acts as a **decision-making body** and reviews the work of the **Gram Panchayat**. It plays a crucial role in **approving budgets, planning development projects, and ensuring transparency**.
5. **How does the Panchayati Raj system promote women's participation?**
- o The **73rd Amendment Act** reserved **one-third of seats for women** at all levels of the Panchayati Raj system. Many states have further increased the reservation to **50%**, allowing more women to participate in **local governance, decision-making, and leadership roles**.
6. **What is the role of the State Election Commission in Panchayati Raj elections?**
- o The **State Election Commission (SEC)** is responsible for conducting free and fair elections for **Panchayati Raj institutions**. It ensures that elections are held **every five years**, resolves electoral disputes, and oversees the process of **delimitation of constituencies**.
7. **What are the sources of revenue for Panchayati Raj institutions?**
- o Panchayati Raj institutions receive revenue from **taxes (house tax, property tax, water tax, etc.)**, **grants-in-aid from state and central governments**, and funds from schemes like **MGNREGA, PM Awas Yojana**, and other rural development programs.



8. What is the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act?

- o The **74th Amendment (1992)** gave constitutional status to **Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)**. It established **Municipal Corporations, Municipalities, and Nagar Panchayats**, provided for direct elections, reserved seats for women, and ensured financial autonomy through **State Finance Commissions**.

9. What are the main types of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)?

- o The **three types of ULBs** are:
 1. **Municipal Corporations** – Large cities (e.g., Guwahati Municipal Corporation).
 2. **Municipalities** – Medium-sized towns.
 3. **Nagar Panchayats** – Small towns transitioning from rural to urban status.

10. What is the role of the Mayor in a Municipal Corporation?

- The **Mayor** is the ceremonial head of the **Municipal Corporation** and presides over meetings. However, the real executive power lies with the **Municipal Commissioner**, who is an IAS officer appointed by the state government.

11. How does the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution protect tribal autonomy?

- The **Sixth Schedule** provides **self-governance** to tribal areas in **Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram**. It grants **Autonomous District Councils (ADCs)** the power to legislate on **land, forests, customs, and local governance**, ensuring the **preservation of tribal culture and identity**.

12. What is the significance of the Sixth Schedule for Assam?

- In Assam, the **Sixth Schedule** applies to **Dima Hasao, Karbi Anglong, and the Bodoland Territorial Region (BTR)**. It provides these areas with **special administrative autonomy** to manage their own affairs, preserving the rights of indigenous communities.

13. What is the role of an Autonomous District Council (ADC)?

- An ADC has the power to **formulate laws on land, agriculture, trade, and culture**. It can impose **taxes**, regulate local administration, and oversee the implementation of **development projects**.

14. How is the Chief Executive Member (CEM) of an ADC selected?

- The **Chief Executive Member (CEM)** is elected from among the members of the ADC and serves as the **executive head**, overseeing the implementation of council decisions and government schemes.

15. What powers does the Governor have over Autonomous District Councils?

- The **Governor** has the authority to **approve or reject laws** passed by the ADCs, **modify the structure of councils**, and even **dissolve councils** if necessary.



16. How do Autonomous District Councils generate revenue?

- ADCs generate revenue through **taxes on trade, markets, and land**, grants from **state and central governments**, and funding from **development programs**.

17. What is the importance of the Bordoloi Committee in the Sixth Schedule?

- The **Bordoloi Committee (1947)** recommended special **administrative autonomy** for tribal regions, leading to the creation of the **Sixth Schedule** in the Constitution.

18. What is the difference between the Fifth and Sixth Schedules?

- The **Fifth Schedule** applies to tribal areas across India, while the **Sixth Schedule** is exclusive to the **Northeastern states** and provides **greater autonomy** through District Councils.

19. What are the major challenges faced by Panchayati Raj Institutions?

- Challenges include **lack of funds**, **bureaucratic interference**, **corruption**, **low awareness among people**, and **dominance of local elites**, which hinder effective governance.

20. What is the role of women in Panchayati Raj governance?

- Women's representation in Panchayati Raj has increased due to **reservations**, enabling them to **participate in decision-making**, **address local issues**, and **implement development policies** effectively.

21. What is the composition of the North Cachar Hills Autonomous Council (NCHAC)?

- The NCHAC consists of **members elected from different constituencies**, along with a few nominated members, responsible for **administering the Dima Hasao district**.

22. How does Panchayati Raj promote participatory democracy?

- Panchayati Raj enables **direct citizen participation** in governance, empowering locals to **voice their concerns**, take part in **decision-making**, and implement **developmental programs** effectively.

23. What is the role of the Zila Parishad in district administration?

- The **Zila Parishad** coordinates with Panchayat Samitis and **implements policies related to education, health, sanitation, and rural infrastructure** at the district level.

24. What challenges do Autonomous District Councils face?

- ADCs face issues such as **financial dependency on the state**, **conflict between state and tribal laws**, **lack of technical expertise**, and **political instability** affecting governance.

25. How do Panchayati Raj and Urban Local Bodies contribute to development?



- Both institutions ensure **decentralized governance**, enabling **better local decision-making, infrastructure development, service delivery, and community engagement**, thereby enhancing overall **development and democracy**.

BOARD ANSWER:

1. Explain the structure and significance of the Panchayati Raj system in India.

The **Panchayati Raj system** is a three-tier structure of local self-governance introduced to decentralize power and strengthen democracy at the grassroots level. It was constitutionally established by the **73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992** and came into effect on **April 24, 1993**.

The **three tiers of the Panchayati Raj system** are:

1. **Gram Panchayat (Village level):** It is the lowest level, responsible for village welfare, including sanitation, roads, and water supply.
2. **Panchayat Samiti (Block level):** It acts as an intermediary, coordinating village panchayats and implementing government schemes at the block level.
3. **Zila Parishad (District level):** It supervises overall development in the district and coordinates with Panchayat Samitis.

The Panchayati Raj system is crucial for **rural development**, ensuring direct participation of citizens in governance, improving local administration, and implementing welfare schemes effectively. It promotes **self-sufficiency** and allows better **resource allocation** at the local level.

2. Discuss the key features of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992.

The **73rd Amendment Act, 1992** granted **constitutional status** to the **Panchayati Raj system**, making it a mandatory feature of rural governance. It introduced several important provisions:

1. **Three-Tier System:** The Act mandated the formation of **Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis, and Zila Parishads** in all states and Union Territories.
2. **Direct Elections:** All members of the **Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti, and Zila Parishad** are elected by the people, ensuring **democratic governance**.
3. **Reservation of Seats:** The Act provided **one-third reservation for women** and proportional reservation for **Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs)**.
4. **State Election Commission (SEC):** A separate SEC was established to conduct **free and fair Panchayat elections** every five years.
5. **State Finance Commission:** A **State Finance Commission (SFC)** was mandated to be set up every five years to allocate **funds and resources** to Panchayati Raj institutions.



This amendment played a crucial role in **empowering rural India**, ensuring self-governance, and improving **accountability and transparency** in local governance.

3. Explain the importance and structure of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) under the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act.

The **74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992** was introduced to strengthen **Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)** by providing them **constitutional status** and empowering them with decision-making powers. It came into effect on **June 1, 1993**.

The Urban Local Bodies are divided into **three categories**:

1. **Municipal Corporations:** These govern **large cities** with a population of over 10 lakh (e.g., Guwahati Municipal Corporation).
2. **Municipalities:** These function in **medium-sized towns**, focusing on urban planning and welfare.
3. **Nagar Panchayats:** These cater to **small towns** that are transitioning from rural to urban areas.

Key features of the 74th Amendment include:

- **Direct elections** for all members.
- **Reservation for women (33%)** and other weaker sections.
- **Constitution of Ward Committees** for citizen participation.
- **Creation of a State Finance Commission** to ensure financial stability.

Urban Local Bodies play a critical role in urban **planning, infrastructure, sanitation, education, and welfare programs**, making cities **self-sufficient and better managed**.

4. Discuss the significance of the Sixth Schedule in the Indian Constitution with reference to Assam.

The **Sixth Schedule** of the Indian Constitution provides **special provisions** for the administration of tribal areas in **Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram**. It grants these regions a unique form of **self-governance** through **Autonomous District Councils (ADCs)**.

In Assam, the Sixth Schedule applies to the **Dima Hasao, Karbi Anglong, and Bodoland Territorial Region (BTR)**. These areas have **special administrative powers** that allow them to:

- **Make laws on land, forests, village administration, and culture.**
- **Regulate trade and commerce within tribal areas.**
- **Impose and collect taxes for local development.**



The Sixth Schedule ensures that **tribal customs and traditions** are protected while allowing development and governance in these regions. However, challenges like **political instability, lack of financial independence, and administrative inefficiencies** remain.

5. Explain the role and powers of Autonomous District Councils (ADCs) under the Sixth Schedule.

Autonomous District Councils (ADCs) are special administrative bodies created under the **Sixth Schedule** of the Constitution to provide **self-governance** to tribal regions in Northeast India. They play a key role in **preserving tribal identity, culture, and local administration**.

Composition of ADCs:

- **Elected and Nominated Members:** ADCs consist of members elected by tribal communities, along with some nominated members.
- **Chief Executive Member (CEM):** The head of the ADC, responsible for implementing laws and managing administration.

Powers of ADCs:

1. **Legislative Powers:** ADCs can make laws on land, forests, agriculture, and tribal customs.
2. **Judicial Powers:** They can set up village courts to resolve disputes.
3. **Financial Powers:** They can **impose taxes** on markets, trade, and land.
4. **Administrative Powers:** ADCs regulate local governance, development, and employment schemes.

ADCs provide autonomy and promote **local governance**, but challenges such as **limited funds, bureaucratic interference, and political conflicts** affect their effectiveness.

6. Compare the Panchayati Raj system and the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in India.

The **Panchayati Raj system and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)** are two forms of **local self-government** in India, introduced through the **73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments**, respectively. While the **Panchayati Raj** governs **rural areas**, **ULBs manage urban regions**.

Feature	Panchayati Raj	Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)
Constitutional Amendment	73rd Amendment Act, 1992	74th Amendment Act, 1992
Area of Operation	Rural areas (villages, blocks, districts)	Urban areas (towns, cities, metros)
Tiers	Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti, Zila Parishad	Nagar Panchayat, Municipality, Municipal Corporation



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Feature	Panchayati Raj	Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)
Leadership	Sarpanch (Gram Panchayat) , elected members	Mayor (Municipal Corporation) , elected members
Revenue Sources	Grants from state and central governments, local taxes	Property tax, water tax, trade licenses, and state government funds
Elections	Conducted every 5 years by the State Election Commission	Conducted every 5 years by the State Election Commission
Women's Reservation	33% seats reserved (some states have 50%)	33% seats reserved

Both systems aim to promote **decentralization, citizen participation, and local governance**, ensuring better service delivery and **development** at the grassroots level.



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