INDIAN CONSTITUTION Notes

BICOK 107 / 207
&
BCA209

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INDIAN CONSTITUION

Objectives	**Course Learning Objectives:** The course INDIAN CONSTITUTION will enable the students, 1. To know about the basic structure of Indian Constitution. 2. To know the Fundamental Rights (FR's), DPSP's and Fundamental Duties (FD's) of our constitution. 3. To know about our Union Government, political structure & codes, procedures. 4. To know the State Executive & Elections system of India. 5. To learn the Amendments and Emergency Provisions, other important provisions given by the constitution.

Topics Covered as per Syllabus

Module 1: Indian Constitution: Necessity of the Constitution, Societies before and after the Constitution adoption. Introduction to the Indian constitution, Making of the Constitution, Role of the Constituent Assembly

Module 2: Salient features of Indian Constitution. Preamble of Constitution and key concepts of the Preamble, Fundamental Rights and its Restriction and limitations in different Complex Situations, building.

Module 3: Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) & Fundamental Duties-(FD's) Union Executives.
DPSP's and its present relevance in Indian society. Fundamental Duties and its Scope and significance in Nation building. Union Executive – Parliamentary System, President, Prime Minister, Union Cabinet,

Module 4: Parliament - LS and RS, Parliamentary Committees, Important Parliamentary Terminologies. Supreme Court of India, Judicial reviews and judicial activism.

Module 5: State Executive, Elections, Amendments and Emergency Provisions:
State Executives, Governor, CM, State Cabinet, Legislatures,VS & VP, Election Commission, Election & Electoral Process in India, Amendments to Constitution (How and Why) Important Constitutional Amendments till today (7,9,10,12,42,44, 61, 73, 74, 75, 86, and 91,94,95,100,101,118). Emergency Provisions.

Textbook:
1. "Constitution of India" (for Competitive Exams) - Published by Naidhruva Edutech Learning Solutions,B.lore-22
2. "Introduction to the Constitution of India", (Students Edition.) by Durga Das Basu (DD Basu):Prentice –Hall, 2008.

Reference Books:
1. "Constitution of India, Professional Ethics and Human Rights" by Shubham Singles, Charles E. Haries, andet al: published by Cengage Learning India, Latest Edition – 2019.
2. "The Constitution of India" by Merunandan K B: published by Merugu Publication, Second Edition,Bengaluru.
3. "Samvidhana Odu" - for Students & Youths by Justice HN Nagamohan Dhas, Sahayana, kerekon.
4. M.Govindarajan, S.Natarajan, V.S.Senthilkumar, "Engineering Ethics", Prentice –Hall, 2004.

Course Outcomes	**Course outcome (Course Skill Set)** **At the end of the course the student will be able to:** CO1 Analyse the basic structure of Indian Constitution. CO2 Remember their Fundamental Rights, DPSP's and Fundamental Duties (FD's) of our constitution. CO3 know about our Union Government, political structure & codes, procedures. CO4 Understand our State Executive & Elections system of India. CO5 Remember the Amendments and Emergency Provisions, other important provisions given by the constitution.

Continuous Internal Evaluation(CIE):
Two Unit Tests each of 30 Marks (duration 01 hour)

- First test after the completion of 30-40 % of the syllabus
- Second test after completion of 80-90% of the syllabus

One Improvement test before the closing of the academic term may be conducted if necessary. However best two tests out of three shall be taken into consideration

- Two assignments each of 20 Marks

The sum of two tests, two assignments, will be out of 100 marks and will be scaled down to 50 marks, **Semester End Examinations (SEE)**
SEE paper shall be set for 50 questions, each of the 01 mark. The pattern of the question paper is MCQ (multiple choice questions). The time allotted for SEE is 01 hour. The student must secure a minimum of 35% of the maximum marks for SEE

INDIAN CONSTITUION

BE & BCA

Introduction to Indian Constitution:

Necessity of the Constitution, Societies before and after the Constitution adoption. Introduction to the Indian constitution, The Making of the Constitution, The Role of the Constituent Assembly

1. What is Constitution?
   - Constitution is fundamentally a body of rules and regulations or a collection of principles, which may be written or unwritten serving as basic frame work of political society"
   - The Constitution which is referred to as "The fundamental law of the land, Rule of the State, Instrument of Government and corner stone of a nation".

MODULE -1
Important Question & Answers

1. Which law is determines political structure of the country?

Ans: Constitution of the country

1-(a). Which is the Fundamental and supreme law of the country

Ans:- Constitution of India

2. Which is the biggest written constitution in the world?

Ans: Indian Constitution

3. A) In which year East India Company established in India?

Ans: 1600

4. Which is the oldest and smallest constitution in the world?

Ans: America US

5. When Morley-Minto reforms OR Indian council act introduced

Ans:-1909 and a) Elections introduced for Legislative council at Central
b) Majority was maintained only with British Govt

6. What was submitted by Montegu -Chelms ford report OR Enactment of Govt act-1919

Ans:- Report was proposed a) Elections proposed for both Upper and Lower house
b) Increased the Indian representatives in every part of administration
c) Assured dual Government to India (Central & Provincial)

8.When Round table conference held by Symons commission,

Ans: Round table conference has been arranged in 1930 at Mumbai

9. Which report was recommends Round Table Conference?

Ans : Symon commission report in 1930

9-A. In which year Government of India act prepared and what is important in the act?

Ans: Government of India act prepared on 1935. Important in this act was

a) Bi-cameral system of Government was introduced (dual Government)
b) Divided the powers in Central & Provincial
c) Reserve Bank of India Established-1935

10. Which year Quit India movement was held?

Ans: 1942. Under the leadership of Mahathma Gandhiji

11. Under which plan the constitution Assembly of India constituted?

Ans. Cabinet mission plan

12. When was the constituent Assembly convened?
Ans: 1946
13. When was the first meeting of the constituent Assembly held?
Ans: 9 December 1946
14. What was the main role of the Constituent Assembly?
Ans: To frame a constitution with adult franchise system
15.Who was the permanent Chairman for Constituent Assembly of India?
Ans: Dr. Babu Rajendra Prasad.
16. Who was the interim /Temporary/ provincial Chairman for Constituent Assembly of India ?
Ans: Mr. Sachidananda Sinha {elected as provincial president}
17. Who was the First & last Governor General (Viceroy) Pre India & after independence?
Ans: Lord Mount Batten.
18. How many total members elected for Constituent Assembly of India?
Ans: 389 members, (296 from British representatives and 93 from Indian native states)
18. The Provincial Assembly were to divided in two groups are
Ans: General and Muslim.
18-A How many seats won by the Muslim League in the Constituent Assembly election
Ans:- 73 members.
18-B. The strength of the Constituent Assembly, after the withdrawal of the Muslim League was
Ans:-299 Members
19. How many Constitution committees appointed?
Ans: 15 Constitutional committees are appointed
20. When drafting Committee was appointed?
Ans: 29 Aug 1947
21. Who was the Chairman for drafting committee?
Ans: Dr B R Ambedkar.
22. How many members are in the drafting committee exclude chairman?
Ans: 6 members. K.M. Munshi, Muhammed Saadulah, Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer, Gopala Swami Ayyangar, N. Madhava Rao (He replaced B.L. Mitter who resigned due to ill health), T. T. Krishnamachari
23. Who was the Advisor to the drafting committee?
Ans: Mr .B N Rao
24. How many days took to prepare Indian constitution?.
Ans: 2 years, 11 months, 17 days.
25. How many articles and schedules in the first draft Indian Constitution-February 1948 ?
Ans: 243 Articles and 13 schedules-1948
26. How many Articles and schedules in final draft of constitution?
Ans: 395 Articles & 8 schedules 22 parts in the final draft.
27.When Indian constitution adopted? “Constitution Day”
Ans: 26 November 1949 –“Constitution Day”
28.When Indian constitution came in to force OR put in to effect?
Ans: 26 January 1950.
29.How many Articles, Schedules and parts in the Constitution at present?
Ans: 448 Articles, 12 schedules and 25 parts
30..Who was the first Prime minister in the union of India?
Ans: Jawaharlal Nehru

31.. What are the Concepts borrowed / adopted from **US constitution**?

Ans: The following concepts are adopted from **US Constitution**: -

a) Fundamental Rights,

b) Concept of Supreme Court,

c) President is chief commander for Armed force

d) Vice President is Ex-officeo Chairman to Rajyasaba,

e) Removal method (Impeachment) of President, Governor, Judges of Supreme and High Court,

f) Independent judiciary,

g) Preamble of the Constitution.

h) Written Constitution method,

32.From which Constitution Fundamental Duties are adopted?

Ans: RUSSIA Constitution-in 42nd Amendment -1976

33. From Which Constitution Emergency Provisions are adopted?

Ans: Germen Constitution.

34.What are the concepts adopted from British constitution?

Ans: a) Single citizenship,

b) Writ petitions

c) Parliamentary system of Government

d) Minister's responsibility to Legislatures.

35. In which year First General Elections held in India?

Ans: 1952

36. Division of powers from central and state the lists are

Ans: Union list (97 subjects) , State list (66 subjects) & Concurrent list (47 Subjects).

MODULE-2

Salient features of the Indian Constitution. Preamble of Indian Constitution and Key concepts of the Preamble, Fundamental Rights (FR's) and its Restriction and limitations in different Complex Situation building.

SALIENT FEATURES OF INDIAN CONSTITUTION

1.Write the salient features of Indian Constitution?

1. Written Constitution (Concept Adopted from USA)
2. Partly rigid & partly flexible
3. Lengthiest & bulkiest Constitution,
4. Parliamentary form of Govt. (Britain)
5. Secular, (Added in 42nd Amendment-1976,)
6. Fundamental Rights (USA) and
7. Fundamental Duties. (RUSSIA)
8. Single citizenship (CANADA)
9. Directive Principles of State Policies (Irish)
10. Independent Judiciary and Judicial Review (USA)
11. Emergency provisions, (GERMANY)

PREAMBLE of INDIAN CONSTITUTION

2.Who prepared the Objective resolution for Preamble of the Indian Constitution and when?

Ans: Jawaharlal in 1946.

3.In which amendment did the Preamble amended?

Ans: 42nd amendment-1976

4.vHow many times Preamble of Indian Constitution was amended so far?

Ans: Only one time, It was on 42nd Amendment -1976).

5.In which amendment new words added to the Preamble and what are the new words?

Ans: 42nd amendment-1976. "Socialist & Secular" " Unity & Integrity"

6.What is First word of the Preamble?

Ans . "WE"

7.What is the preface / Index for Indian constitution?

Ans: Preamble

8.What is called Fraternity?

Ans:-Spirit and Brotherhood

9. What was the exact objects in the Preamble before amendment of Preamble?

Ans: SOVERIGN, DEMOCRATIC & REPUBLIC.

PREAMBLE of INDIAN CONSTITUTION

"We the people if India, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a **"Sovereign, Social, Secular, Democratic, Republic and to secure to all its citizens:**

Justice: Social, economic and political

Liberty: of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship,

Equality:-of status and opportunity; and o promote among them all ;

Fraternity:- assuring the dignity of the individual and the Unity and integrity of the Nation:

In our Constitution Assembly this 26th November 1949, do here by solemnly adopt,enact and give to ourselves this constitution.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS. PART-III

1. Which part of the Constitution deals with Fundamental Rights?

Ans: Part-III

2.Main objective of the Fundamental Rights is

Ans: Ensure individual liberty

3.What are articles deals with Fundamental rights?

Ans: Article 12 to Article 35

4.Write the Characteristics of Fundamental Rights?

Ans: Fundamental Rights are….

a) Fundamental Rights are Originally generated during Framing of Constitution
b) Fundamental Rights are Legally enforceable and justiciable
c) Fundamental rights Can be altered
d) Fundamental rights can be amended
e) Some Fundamental rights available Foreigners also.
f) Fundamental rights are not absolute rights
g) Fundamental rights Can be altered
h) Fundamental Rights Cannot be Deleted by the Parliament.
i) Fundamental Rights can be suspended by the President during National emergency.

5.Which Fundamental Right Or Which Articles cannot be suspended during national emergency?

Ans: Article 20 & 21

6.What are the restrictions / limitations on Fundamental Rights?

Ans : a) Fundamental Rights can be suspended during National emergency by the President
b) Citizen should not carry any illegal business
c) Citizen not to practice any illegal profession
d) Citizens should not violate the Public law

7.Which Fundamental right was deleted OR abolished and when?

Ans: " Right to property " was deleted during 44th amendment 1978 and converted as Legal Right.

7. Which Article is "heart & Soul of the citizens" according to Dr. B R Ambedkar.?

Ans: Article 32 – Right to Constitutional Remedies.

9. Which Article deals with abolishes of Untouchability?

Ans: Article-17 (All are equal before the law, not to discriminate any citizen on the grounds of caste, race, gender or birth place and not to restrict any citizens to use public wells, tanks, roads, temple.

10. Write the list of 6 **Fundamental rights** with articles?

Ans: 1. **Right to equality. -Article 14 to 18.**
2. Right to Freedom. -Article 19 to 22
3. The Right against Exploitation.- Article 23 & 24,
4. The Right to Freedom of religion.- Article 25 to 28.
5. The Cultural & Educational rights.- Article 29 & 30
6. The Right to Constitutional Remedies. – Article 32 to 35.

11. **Define the meaning of Right to equality Article 14 to 18 ?**

Ans: a) Article-14-All are equal before the law, not to discriminate any citizen on the grounds of caste, race, gender or birth place
b). Article-15- Not to discriminate any citizens to use public wells, tanks, roads.
c) Article-16- Equal opportunities should be given to all citizens in employment/appointment

d) **Article-17. Prohibition of Untouchability**

e) Article -18. Citizens of India are prohibited from accepting tittles from Foreign states without the Permission of the President of India

12. **Define the Right to Freedom Article 19 to 22**

Ans: As per Article-19

a) Freedom of speech and expression

b) Freedom to assemble peacefully and without arms

c) Freedom form Unions & Associations

d) Freedom to move thought the territory of India

e) Freedom to reside and settle in any part of India

f) Freedom to acquire, hold and dispose of property

g) Freedom to practice any profession OR to carry on any occupation, trade,

h) Article 20:- No Person shall be prosecuted and punished for the same offence twice"

i) Article 21:- Everyone has a right to life. Even committing suicide is an offence, punishable under law. It cannot suspend by the President during Emergency.

j) Article 22:- Every person who is arrested and detained by Police must be produced before the Magistrate Within 24 hours.

13.**Explain the Rights against Exploitation-Article 23 & 24**?

Ans:Article 23:- Prohibited the "Traffic in human beings" or Forced labor.

Article 24 "No children below the age of 14 years shall be employed at any work in factory of house

14. **What is Article 29 & 30 Cultural & educational Rights?**

Ans; Article 29: Citizen can protect 7 preserve their Language (Tulu.Kodava, Konkani

Article-30: Citizens shall have the Rights to establish and administer Educational Institutions

15. **How many Writ petitions are there under Article 32 in Indian Constitution**?

Ans : Five Writ petitions.

16.**What is the Remedy for violation / encroachment of Fundamental rights?**

Ans: Filing of Writ petition in Supreme Court as per Article-32 and in High court as per article-226

17. Name the Five types of Writ Petitions?

A) **Writ of habeas Corpus,** (Meaning have the person physically before the court.)

B) **Writ of Mandamus**, (Meaning-Command or Order by Superior Court to a lower Court)

C) **Writ of Prohibition.** (Issued against Lower court From Higher Court)

D) **Writ of Certiorari.** (Higher court may Issue order only overstepping by lower court in a case)

E) **Writ of Quo-Warranto (**restrain a person from illegally holding an office to which he is not entitled.

18.**Where citizen can file Writ petitions for violation of Fundamental rights?**

Ans : Supreme Court (Article.32) OR High Court (Article 226)

19.When the Supreme Court & High Court may issue the issue Writs?

Ans: For the re-enforcement or violation of Fundamental rights.

20.An arrested Person should be produced before any nearest magistrate or Court within…hrs

Ans : 24 hours.(Article 22)

21.Who can suspend the Fundamental rights during the National emergency?

Ans: President of India.

22.Who is the head of the Constitution?

Ans : President of India.

23. Fundamental rights concept borrowed from

Ans: US Constitution.

24.Which are the three organs of the Government?
Ans: Legislative, Executive, Judiciary.
25.What is the meaning of secular?
Ans: No State religion as per the Constitution, “Any Religious Citizen may stay in the Country”
26.The Ultimate source of authority of India is
Ans : People of the country
27.Which Article/ Fundamental Right deals with Abolition of Untouchability?
Ans: Article 17
28.Which Article / Fundamental Right deals with Abolition of Tittles?
Ans: Article 18
29.Who are the Protector and Guarantor of Fundamental Rights?
Ans : Supreme Court.
30.Is some of the Fundamental rights are applicable to Foreigners ?
Ans: YES Some Fundamental rights are applicable Foreigners.

31. Which Article deals with Right to Education?
Ans: Right to Education deals Article 21-A.
The Constitution 86th amendment Act, 2002 inserted Article 21-A in the Constitution of India to provide free and compulsory education of all children in the age group of 6 to 14 years as a Fundamental Right.

MODULE -3

DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICIES, (Part IV & Articles 36 to 51)

1.Which part of the Constitution deals with Directive Principles of State Policies (DPSP)

Ans: Part IV of Indian Constitution

2.DPSP's are covers

Ans: Vast area

3.What are the Articles of Indian constitution describes about Directive Principles of State Policies?

Ans: Articles 36 to 51

4.Directive principles of State Policies are……Rights?

Ans: Social Rights.

5.Directive principles of State Policies are……

Ans: Not Mandatory.

6. Directive principles of State Policies are……

Ans: Not Justiciable

7.Directive principles of State Policies are……

Ans: Legaly not enforceable.

8.What is the main goal / aim for inclusion of Directive principles of State Policies

Ans: To achieve welfare states.

9.Write the Classification of Directive Principles of state policies?

Ans: 1) Socialist Principles. 2) Gandhian Principles 3) Liberal Principles 4) General Principles.

10. Give four examples for Socialist Principles?

a) Artcle-39 Provision for adequate lively hood to all the citizens.

b) Arti-39 Protection of Youth & Children from exploitation

c) Article-39 Securing equitable distribution of material resources of the country for common good.

d) Article-46 Taking proper care of the weaker section of the Society.

11.Give four examples for Gandhian Principles Article 40 to 48?

Ans: a) Article-40 Organizing Village panchayath, to work as units

b) Article-46 Promotion of cottage Industries on Individual basis

c) Article-47 Prohibition on consumption of intoxicating Alcohol and Drugs

d) Article-48 Prohibition of Cattle slaughter, Organize Animal Husbandry &Agriculture.

12.Write about Liberal Principles.

a) Article-44 Securing Uniform Civil code,

b) Article -45 Provide free and compulsory Education to the Children

c) Provision for free legal Aid service to the poor Family who need.

d) Article-50 Separate the Judiciary from legislative & executive.

FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES (PART IV- A & Article 51-A

1.Which amendment act Fundamental duties are added to the constitution?
Ans: 42nd Amendment-1976
2.Which part & Article Fundamental Duties are added to constitution?
Ans: Part- IV –A Article 51 (A)
3.What are the 11 Fundamental Duties?
Ans: Indian Citizen should…..

- 1.Respect the National Flag & Anthem, Abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals
- 2. Cherish& follow the noble ideas of Freedom fighter, which inspired national struggle.
- 3. Uphold& protect the Sovergnity, Unity & Integrity of India.
- 4.Defend the country and render National service when called upon
- 5.Promote harmony & spirit of common brother hood rising above religious, Linguistic.
- 6.Value and preserve rich heritage of our composite culture
- 7.Protect natural Environment, Wildlife, forests, Lakes, rivers, monuments etc.
- 8.Develop Scientific Temper, Humanism & spirit of enquiry & reform
- 9.Avoid Violence & Safeguard Public property.
- 10.Strive towards Excellence in all sphere of Individual & Collective activity.
- 11.Parents to provide opportunity for education to their children between age of 6 to 14 years

4..Fundamental Duties are applicable only…….
Ans: Indians
5. Fundamental Duties are…….
Ans: Not Justiciable / Not legally enforceable
6. Fundamental Duties have no sanction only…….
Ans: Perform.
7.Which Fundamental Duty is recently added?
Ans: 11th Fundamental duty recently added in 86th amendment- 2002

UNION EXECUTIVES

Parliamentary System, Federal System, Centre-State Relations. Union Executive – President, Prime Minister, Union Cabinet,

1. Who is the head of the constitution OR Who is the Nominal head of the Government?
Ans: President of India. Article-52-53
2. Who is real head of the Central Govt. OR Who is the real executor of the parliament?
Ans: Prime Minister
3. What is the minimum age is required to contest in President Election?
Ans 35 Years
4.Who will elect the President of India?
Ans: The members of Parliament (members of Loksaba & Rajyasaba), Members of Legislative Assembly of States (MLA's)
5. President of India is elected or nominated or appointed?
Ans: Elected
6. The election method of President of India is called……
Ans: Electro College Proportional representation and Single transferable Voting system

7. What is term of the president of India?
Ans : 5 years
8. Which method will be used to removal of president?
Ans: Impeachment
9. What are the grounds or reasons required for Impeachment of a person?
Ans: Proven misbehavior and inefficiency (in capacity).
10. How many days prior notice to be given for Impeachment?
Ans: 14 Days prior notice to be given.
10.A- What are the main functions of the President?

- President is the head of Indian republic and executive head of the Government.
- President nominates 2 Anglo Indian members to Lokasaba
- President nominates 12 members to Rajyasabha
- President is the supreme commander OR Chief Commander for Army forces of India
- President appoints the Prime Minister, Judges of Supreme court & High courts,
- President appoints the Chief Election commissioner,
- President appoints the Governors to all the states,
- President appoints Ambassadors to Foreign Countries
- President appoints the Chairman and members for UPSC
- Union territories directly administered by President through High Commissioners.
- All types of emergencies should be declared by President of India

11. Who is the chief commander for Army forces of India?
Ans: president of India
12. Who will give oath / Pledge to president of India as per Article 60 ?
Ans: Chief justice of Supreme Court.
13. Who will appoint the Prime Minister and Ministers as per the constitution?
Ans: President of India
14. Who will give the pledge to Prime Minister& Ministers?
Ans: President of India
15. What are the powers of the President?
Ans : 1.Legislative Functions 4.Judicial powers.
2. Executive functions 5. Military powers
3. Financial powers 6. Emergency powers
16. What is called “VETO-POWER”?
Ans: No bill can become law without the assent of the President, he can withhold a bill
this power is called VETO power
17.. Who will administer the Union Territories?
Ans : President of India through High commissioners in each Union territories.
18. How many members nominated by the President to Lokasaba?
Ans: 02 (Two members) they should belongs to Anglo Indian Community.
19. How many members nominated by the President to Rajyasaba?
Ans: 12 members, who are experienced in various fields like.. Film, Sports, business, politics, art, etc.
20. Who will declare all types of the emergencies in India ?
Ans: President of India.
21.. Resignation letter of President should be given to or addressed to…
Ans: Vice president of India or Chief justice of Supreme court.

22. Who will elect the Vice-President of India?
Ans: Members of Lokasaba and Rajyasaba .
23. Who can remove the Vice President of India?
Ans: Members of Loksaba & Rajyasaba.(Parliament members)
24. Who will acts as president in the absence of the President?
Ans : Vice president of India.
25. Who will be the Chairman OR Ex-officeo Chairman in Rajyasaba?
Ans: Vice-President of India.
26. Who will chair / preside over all Rajyasaba meetings?
Ans: Vice President of India.
27. Who shall be the Prime Minister as per **Article 74 & 75**?
Ans: Leader of Majority party will be the Prime Minister, he may be from Loksabha or Rajyasabha.
28. Can Prime Minister Dissolve the Lokasaba
Ans: Yes, Power to Dissolution of Lokasaba, If no Confidence on his Government members.
29. Who is the Chairman for planning commission?
Ans: Prime Minister.
30.. Who is leader / real head of the parliament / Central Government?
Ans: Prime Minister
30.. Parliament Ministers are responsible to….
Ans: Ministers are Individually responsible to prime minister and collectively responsible to Lokasaba
31.. Who are the Link / bridge between president of India and Parliament Ministers?
Ans: Prime Minister.
32.. Who is head of Cabinet and presides Cabinet meeting in Loksaba?
Ans : Prime Minister.
33. Who may be Cabinet Ministers?
Ans: Senior and experienced ministers will be the cabinet minister

MODULE -4

Parliament – Loksabha and RajyaSsabha, Parliamentary Committees, Important Parliamentary Terminologies. Supreme Court of India, Judicial Reviews and Judicial Activism.

1.How many houses in the parliament?
Ans: Two Houses, Lokasaba & Rajyasaba.
2.What are other names for Lokasaba & Rajya Saba?
Ans: Lokasaba (Lower house & House of People).
Rajyasaba (Permanent House, & Upper House, house of elders)
3.What is the maximum strength of Lokasaba?
Ans: Maximum 552 members (530+20+2) (But at present 543 members in Lokasabha).
4.How many members elected through general elections from all the States to Lokasaba?
Ans : 530 members
5.How many members elected by the Union Territories to Lokasaba?
Ans: 20 members
6.What is the minimum age to contest Lokasaba election (MP)?
Ans: 25 years
7.What is the minimum age to contest in Rajya saba election?
Ans : 30 years.
8.What is the maximum members / strength of Rajya Saba?
Ans: 250 members.
9.How many members nominated by the President to Rajyasaba?
Ans: 12 members
10.Who will elect the Speaker & Deputy Speaker of Lokasaba?
Ans: members of Lokasaba (MP,s) among themselves.
11.What is the term of Lokasaba speaker & Deputy Speaker?
Ans: 5 Years
12.When Lokasaba term will be extended from 5 years to 6 years?
Ans: During the emergency period
13.What is the term of Lokasaba / Lokasaba member (MP)
Ans: 5 years.
14.Who will decide whether a bill is Financial / Money bill or Ordinary bill?
Ans Speaker of Lokasabsa
15.Who will decide who shall speak first in the Assembly?
Ans: Speaker of Lokasaba.
16.Who discharges the duties of the President in the event of President and vice –President being not available?
Ans: The Chief Justice of India
17.Who presides the joint session of Lokasaba?
Ans: Speaker of Lokasaba
18.Who presides over the Loksaba meetings in the absence of Speaker & Deputy Speaker?
Ans:- The senior most member of the Loksaba.
19.Which is the First session of Lokasaba?
Ans: Budget session
20.How many sessions must be conducted in a year in Lokasaba as per the Constitution?
Ans: Two sessions compulsory.

21. What is the minimum Gap between Two Sessions of Loksabha?
Ans: Not more than 6 months.(before completion of 6 month should conduct 2nd session in Loksabha)
22. If parliament not in session, is president can issue an Ordinance?
Ans : Yes, President can issue Ordinance, but it should be ratified by the parliament within 6 weeks. If not ratified by the parliament it will be considered NULL & VOID.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

1.How many total Committees in Lokasaba approximately ?
And: Approximately 33 committees are in Lokasaba

2.What are the main / Important parliamentary committees?
(1) Standing Committees, (Permanent)
(2) Ad -hoc Committees (Temporary)

3.Write the name of the important Parliamentary comittees?
(1) Committees on Estimates
(2) Public Accounts, committee and
(3) Public Undertaking committee.

4.Who will elect the members of parliament committees?
Ans: 1. Some of the committees are elected by the Members on the basis of proportionalRepresentation or Single transferable Votes.
2. And some of the committees are nominated by Rajyasaba / Speaker.

5.What is the maximum Members in Public accounts committee?
Ans : Maximum 22 members, (15 from Lokasaba –single transferable vote/ proportional representation and 7 members nominated by Rajyasba

6.How many members may be in Estimate Committee?
Ans: Not more than 30 members

7.What is the term of the members of Estimate committee?
Ans: 01 year

8.How many maximum Members in Public under takings committee?
Ans : Maximum 22 members, (15 from Lokasaba –single transferable vote/ proportional representation and 7 members nominated by Rajyasba.

9.Write the names of Public Undertakings.
Ans: industrial Finance Corporation, Industrial Develop Bank of India, Indian Airlines, LIC, Food Corporation of India, Air India etc.

10.What is the term of the members of Public under takings committee?
Ans: 01 year

11.How many Members are in SC/ST Welfare committee?
Ans : Not more than 30 members, (20 from Lokasaba –single transferable vote proportional Representation and 10 members nominated by Rajyasba.

12.What is the term of the members SC/ST Welfare committee?
Ans: 01 year

13.How many exclusive committees in Rajyasabha?
Ans: 06

14.What are the Rajyasaba exclusive committees?
Ans: a) Committee on subordinate Legislation
b) Committee on Government Assurances
c) Committee on Papers aid on the Table
e) House committee
f) General Purpose Committee
g) General Purpose Committee

SUPREME COURT Article 124

1.When & where supreme court of India Established?
Ans : 1950. At New Delhi.
2.How many Judges in the Supreme Court includes chief Justice?
Ans: Minimum 26 Judges (01 Chief Justice + 25 other Judges)
3.Who will appoint the Supreme Court Judges?
Ans: President of India with recommendation of the Union Cabinet. (Collegium Committee)
4.What is the retirement age for Supreme Court judges?
Ans: 65 years
5.Which method will be used to removal of a Supreme Court Judge?
Ans: Impeachment.
6.What is the prior notice period for Impeachment?
Ans: 14 days
7.Who will give Oath / Pledge to Supreme Court Judge?
Ans: President of India
8.Who is the Guardian of Fundamental right?
Ans: Supreme Court.
9.What is the meaning of judicial review?
Ans: Reviewing the laws passed by legislature
10.Which body is having right to review the new legislation?
Ans: Supreme Court
11.What are the Powers & Functions of the Supreme Court?
Ans: 1.It is a Guardian of Fundamental rights
2. Enforcement of Fundamental Rights
3. Defender of the Federation
4. Judicial Review
5.It has Original Jurisdiction
6. It is Appellate Jurisdiction
7. Advisory Jurisdiction
8. The court of Records
12.Highest Law making Body in India…..
Ans: Supreme Court
13.Which is the Final appellate Jurisdiction?
Ans: Supreme Court.
14.Who may interrupt the Constitution of India?
Ans: Supreme Court
15.What is the Abbreviation of PIL?
Ans: Public interest litigation
16.The Resignation letter of Supreme Court judges addressed to….
Ans: President of India.
17.What is the eligibility to become Supreme Court Judges?
Ans: a) Must have served as the Judge in a High court at least 5 years.
b) Must have experience as an advocate of a High Court for 10 years.
18.Who will directly administer the Union Territory?
Ans: President of India.
19.The Ministers in the government should not more than……% total strength of the House?
Ans Not more than 15% from total members of the house. As per 91st amendment -2003
20.How many Rajya Sabha members will be retired every 2 years?
Ans: 1/3 of Rajya Sabha members.are going retire every 2 years once.

MODULE -5

STATE EXECUTIVES, ELECTIONS, AMENDMENTS AND EMERGENCY PROVISIONS:

STATE EXECUTIVES:- Governor- Article 153, Chief minister, ministers, state cabinet, state legislatures, High court and subordinate courts, special provisions (article 370. 371, 371j) for some states.

1.Who is the nominal head of the State Government?
Ans: Governor of the State. As per Article 153.
2.Who will appoints the Governor to the States?
Ans: President of India with the recommendation of Cabinet and Prime minister.
3. The Governor should not be a person from ….
Ans: Same State.
4.What is the minimum age is required to contest in governor elections?
Ans: 35 years
5. What is the term of a Governor?
Ans: 5 years
6. Can a Governor act / appoint as a Governor for more than One state?
Ans YES
7.Can a Governor Transfer from one state to another state?
Ans: YES, but he can transfer by President of India
8.How many Anglo Indian persons nominated by the governor to Legislative Assembly
Ans: One Person belongs to Anglo Indian.
9.Who will give the Oath / Pledge to the Governors?
Ans: Chief Justice of the High Court..
10. Is the Governor has VETO Power?
Ans: Yes (All new Law / legislation should be signed by Governor, He can hold the law / bill in his Office up to 6 months)
11.The Governor holds office during the pleasure of ……?
Ans: President of India
12.Who will appoint the Chief Minister & Ministers of the state as per the Constitution?
Ans: Governor.
13.Who will give Oath / Pledge to the Chief Minister & Ministers of the State?
Ans: Governor.
14.Who will appoint the chairman & Members for the Public service commission-(KPSC) of the State?
Ans: Governor of the State.
15. Without the Signature / consent of the Governor of the State no bill can become….
Ans: Law, (Governor has VETO power- he can hold the bill for clarification,)

II. CHIEF MINISTER, LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY & LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL-Art 168

1.Who shall be the Chief Minister of the state **Article -164**?
Ans: Leader of the majority party.
2.Who is the chain / link / bridge between minister and Governor?
Ans : Chief Minister.

3.Who is the executive head of the state as per the Constitution?
Ans: Governor..
4.Who Presides the Cabinet meetings of the Legislative Assembly?
Ans: Chief Minister.
5.Who have the power to appoint or change new ministers in the State Government?
Ans: Chief Minister.
6.Who is the leader of the Legislative Assembly?
Ans : Chief Minister.
7.What is the minimum and maximum strength of a legislative assembly-(MLA's)?
Ans: Minimum 60-130 members & Maximum 500 members.
8.What is the minimum age required to contest in Legislative Assembly election (MLA)?
Ans: 25 Years.
9.What is the bicameral system of Government?
Ans: If Two houses in the Government it is called Bicameral (Example: Parliament (Loksabha & Rajyasabha)
10.What is unicameral system of Government?
Ans: One house in the Government is called uni-cameral (Only Legislative Assembly in a State)
11.What are the two houses of the Government?
Ans: Upper House & Lower House (Legislative Assembly & Legislative Council)
12.How many states are having Unicameral Government?
Ans: 22 States
13.How many states are having Bi-cameral Government?
Ans: 7 States only.
14.What is the term of Legislative Assembly / Legislative Assembly member?
Ans: 5 years.
15.How many members nominated by the governor to the legislative council?
Ans: 1/6 members nominated by Governor to legislative council.
16. Explain the composition of Legislative Council? (Election method of Legislative Council)
Ans: 1/3 members are elected from Local bodies. (Municipality, District board)
1/3 members are elected from members of Legislative Assembly- (by MLA,s)
1/12 members are elected by the Graduates from Graduates Constituency.
1/12 members are elected by the Teachers from Teachers Constituency.
1/6 members are nominated by Governor (From the Field of Art, Science Service etc,
17.What are the other names for legislative council?
Ans: Upper house, Permanent house or house of elders
18.What is the term of legislative council member of a State ? (MLC)
Ans: 6 years.
19.How many members in the legislative council?
Ans: Minimum 40 and not more than 1/3 members of (MLA's) Legislative Assembly
20.Where can be a financial bill / Money bill discussed?
Ans: Only in Legislative Assembly (Lower house of the Government)
21.What is the minimum age is required to contest in legislative council election (MLC) ?
Ans: 30 years.
22.Speaker of legislative Assembly (Vidhansabha) generally elected by…
Ans: Members of legislative Assembly (MLA's)

23.What are the duties / functions of a Speaker of Vidhansabha (State Legislative Assembly)?
Ans: a) Speaker decides who shall speak first in the Assembly
b) Speaker presides the joint session of Legislative assembly
c) Speaker decides whether a bill is money bill or ordinary bill.
24.What is the term of a speaker of Vidhansabha?
Ans: 5 years
25.Who may be removed Speaker of Legislative Assembly from his post?
Ans: Members of Legislative Assembly.
26.How many sessions to be conducted in a year by the legislative assembly ?
Ans; 2 sessions compulsorily to be conducted, maximum no limit.
27.What is the gap between two sessions?
Ans: not more than 6 months
28. Which is the first session of the Legislative assembly (Vidhansabha)?
Ans: Budget session.
29.Which bill cannot originate (Generate) in Legislative Council?
Ans: Money bill or financial bill
30. Money (Financial) bill should be discussed only at
Ans: Only at Legislative Assembly (VidhanaSabha/ Lower house)

HIGH COURT OF THE STATE

1.Who will appoint the High court Judges?
Ans: President of India (in consultation with Governor of the state & Chief Justice)
2.What is the retirement age for High court judges?
Ans: 62 years.
3.Whether High court Judges can transfer from one state to another state?
Ans: YES
4.Who is having power to Establish a common High Court for more than one state?
Ans: Parliament
5.What is the method will be used for dismiss / removal of High court judges?
Ans: Impeachment.
6.The resignation letter of a High court judge should be addressed to…
Ans: president of India.
7.Under which article High court can issue Writ petition?
Ans: As per Article 226 of the Indian Constitution.
8.What are the qualifications required for High court judges?
Ans: a) he must have served as a judge for five years
b) he must have been an advocate of a High court for 10 years.
9.What are the subordinate courts in a State ?
Ans: 1.District Courts (District Civil Court & Session Court
2. JMC & JMFC Courts (Judicial Magistrate Courts in Taluk Level
10.Which Court control over the subordinate courts in a State?
Ans: High court
11.Who will appoint the District Court Judges?
Ans; District court judges appointed by the Governor in Consultation with Chief Justice of High Court.
12.Who will decide the posting, promotion of judicial officers of the subordinate Courts?
Ans: High court

12-A. The Governor of the state can hold his office till the ….
Ans: Pleasure of the President of India.

13.What are powers & functions of High court?
Ans: 1. Protection fundamental Right (Article-226)
2. Original Jurisdiction.
3. Appellate Jurisdiction (Both Civil & Criminal Cases)
4. Court of Records
5. Control over Subordinate courts.

ARTICLE 370, 371 & 371J

1.Which part of the constitution drafted /define the Article 370
Ans Part XXI
2.Which Article provide the special status to Jammu & Kashmir
Ans: Article 370
3.Which article provide the special provision to the states of Maharastra& Gujarath
Ans: Article 371
4.Which article made to establish separate development board for Vidarba,Marathwada in Maharastra ?
Ans Article 371
5.Article 371 made to establish separate development board for…..
Ans: Saurastra and Kuch in Gujarath
6.Which amendment added the Article 371 J to the Constitution?
Ans: 98th Amendment act-2012
7.Which article made to establish separate development board for Hyderabad karnataka ?
Ans: Article 371 J
8.Which article empowered to provide the Governor of Karnataka to have special responsibility on Hyderabad Karnataka?
Ans Article 371 J
9.How many backward districts includes in Northern Karnataka range in Article 371-J
Ans: Six back ward districts covered in northern Karnataka in Article 371 J, Gulbarga, Bidar, Raichur, Koppal. Yadagiri and Bellary

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ELECTION COMMISSION, ELECTIONS, ELECTORAL PROCESS IN INDIA

1.. Which Article deals with electoral process?
Ans: **Article 324 of Indian Constitution.**
2. Which machinery conducts election in India?
Ans: Election Commission.
3. The Election commission is known as…
Ans: Multi member commission.
4. How many members are there in Election Commission?
Ans: Three Members.
5. In which basis Elections are conducts in India?
Ans: Adult franchise system (18 years of age completed)
6. When the general election held in India?
Ans: 1951-52

7. Who will appoint the Chief election Commissioner?
Ans: President of India under the recommendation of Cabinet.
8. What is the tenure / term of Chief election commissioner?
Ans: 6 years of term or completed the age of 65 year, which ever comes earlier
9. The Election commission will not conduct election for …….
Ans: Speakers of Lokasaba and Legislative Assembly.
10. Which Party system adapted in India?
Ans: Multi party system .
11. Which method will be used for removal of Chief Election commissioner?
Ans : Impeachment.
12. How many days will be allowed to file Nomination for election?
Ans: 8 days
13. How many days were allowed to withdraw the nomination?
Ans: 02 days.
14. How many days were allowed for election campaign?
Ans: 14 to 15 days (2 weeks)
15. Within how many days , candidates have to submit accounts to election commission?
Ans: 30 to 60 days after the election
16. Elections in India are conducted on the basis of…….
Ans: Adult franchise
17. Explain the process of election in India
Ans: a. Delimitations of constituencies (General OR reservation)
b. Notification of elections (after receiving recommendation by President & Governor
c. Notification for filing Nomination
d. Filing of nomination by willing candidates for election
e. Verification and acceptance OR rejection of Nomination
f. Election campaign
g. Voting / Polling process (through EVM OR Ballet)
h. Counting of votes/ announcement of results.
18. What are the criteria to decide a political party is national party or Regional Party?
Ans: **National party:** If a party is recognized in 4 or more states and should involve in political Activities past from continues 5 years.
19. What are powers and functions of the Election Commission?

- Preparation of electoral rolls
- Revision of electoral rolls
- Allotment of seats during the Election for (MP & MLA, ZP,GP Corporation Election)
- Granting of recognition to Political parties (National party or regional party)
- Allotment of symbols to new political parties
- Ensuring free & fair elections
- Prescribing code of conduct for political parties
- It decides the disputes pertaining to election symbols
- It settles election disputes and petitions referred by President of India Or Governor of a State
- It advises to the President of India OR Governor of a state questions related to disqualifying it has the powers and duty to disqualify a candidate, If he fails to submit Election accounts within the prescribed time to Election Office
- It has the power to Impose ceiling on the election expenses of the political parties.

II. AMENDMENTS, METHODS AND IMPORATANT AMENDMENTS

20. Which article deals with amendments procedure?
Ans: Article 368
21. From which country's constitution amendment procedure adopted or borrowed?
Ans: South Africa
22. Which are the procedures to be followed for amending the constitution?
Ans: Three types of Amendment procedures

1. Amendment by simple majority
2. Amendment by special majority- 2/3 majority
3. Amendment by special majority with Acceptance / ratification by half of the sates

23. What is called special majority of amendment?
Ans : Amendment subject / Resolution should be accepted by 2/3 members present in the house
24. What is simple majority amendment?
Ans: Amendment Resolution should be accepted by at least 50% of members present in the house
25. What are the subjects / rules / issues can be amended by simple majority?
Ans: 1. Change name and boundaries of a state
2. Creation or abolition of Legislative house in a state.
3. Changes Salary & allowances of President, Governor, Judges, etc
26. What are the rules / issues can be amended by Special majority of amendments? With Example.
Ans: a) Changes / Alter in Fundamental rights.
b) Changes in Directive Principles of State polices and List of concurrent
27. What are the issues can be amend in Special majority of amendments?
Ans: 1. Changes in election method of President of India
2. Extension of the Executive powers of the Country
3. Any Changes in Subject related on Supreme Court or State High courts
28. Which is the first Constitutional Amendment ?
Ans: 1951.
29. What is 7th Constitutional Amendment Act-1956 and what are the Changes made?

- Provided for the establishment of a common high court for two or more states.
- Abolished the existing classification of states into four categories i.e., Part A, Part B, Part C and Part D states, and reorganized them into 14 states and 6 union territories
- Extended the jurisdiction of high courts to union territories.
- Provided for the appointment of additional and acting judges of the high court

33.. What are the Amendments made during 9th Amendment 1960?
Ans : Settled certain boundary disputes between India and Pakistan relating to the borders of the States of Assam, Punjab, West Bengal, and the Union territory of Tripura.
31. What is the Amendment made during 10th Constitution amendment 1961?
Ans : President to "make regulations for the peace, progress and good government of the territory".
32 What is the Amendment made during 12th Constitution amendment 1962?
Ans: Incorporated Dadra and Nagar Haveli in the Indian Union
33. Which is the lengthiest amendment in the constitution?
Ans: 42nd Amendment-1976 (it is also called as a Mini Constitution)

34. What are the amendments made to the Constitution in 42nd Amendment 1976?

Ans: The following amendments made in the 42nd Amendment-1976

- Three new words added to the Preamble of Constitution, "Socialist-Secular & Integrity)
- Fundamental Duties added Part-IV-A in the Constitution
- Duration of Lokasaba and Legislative assembly increased by 5 years to 6 years
- Duration of State emergency (Article-356) increased up to One year instead of six months
- Protection & Improvement of environment, forest & wild life added in Part-IV Directive Principles of State policy (DPSP)
- Provided / added Free legal Aid services to the Poor family, who needed.
- Added Participation of workers / labor leaders in management meeting of Industries
- Made the president bound by the advice of the cabinet

35. What are the Amendments made in 44th Amendment-1978?

- Right to property was deleted from list of Fundamental Rights
- Again Reduced the duration of Lokasaba and Legislative Assembly from 6 year to 5 year
- Again Reduced the term of President Rule/state emergency) Art-356 from 1 year to 6 month
- "Armed rebellion" word inserted instead of "Internal disturbance" in Article-352,
- Made the President to declare a national emergency only on the written recommendation of the cabinet.

36. What is the Amendment made during 61st Amendment -1988?

- Reduced the voting age of the citizens from 21 years to 18 years.

39. What are the Amendments made during 73rd Amendment -1992

- Introduced Local self government (Zilla Panchayath, Taluk Panchayath & Grama Panchayath)
- Added a new Part-IX entitled as 'the panchayats' and a new 11th (Eleventh Schedule } containing 29 functional items of the panchayat

37. What are the Amendments made in 74th Amendment1993?

- Introduced Municipalities, corporations, in urban areas.
- Added 12th schedule to Indian Constitution

38.. What are the Amendments made in 75th Amendment1994?

- Provided for the establishment of rent tribunals for the adjudication of disputes with respect to rent, its Regulation and control and tenancy issues including the rights, title and interest of landlords and tenants

39. what are the Amendment made during 86th Amendment-2002?

- Make the Right of education of children from the age 6year to 14 year as a Fundamental right.
- Directed to all State Governments to provide free and compulsory education to all 6 to 14 year.
- Fundamental duty of a parents "They should provide education from the age 6 year to 14

40. What are the Amendments made in 91st amendments-2003?

- As per this amendment "The total number of Ministers include Prime Minister shall not exceed 15% Total members in Lokasaba
- As per this amendment "The total number of Ministers include PM or CM shall not exceed 15% total members of the House.

41. What are the Amendments made during 94th Amendment -2006?

- Made provisions for the appointment of a Minister in charge of tribal welfare in the states of Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand.

42. What is the amendment made during 95th Amendment 2009?

- Extended the period of reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and representation of the Anglo-Indians in the Lokasaba and the State Legislative Assemblies for another ten years, i.e. up to 26 January 2020.

43. What is 100th Amendment-2015 made for the Constitution

- This amendment is Land Boundary Agreement (LBA) between India and Bangladesh

44. In which year the 101th Amendment made for the Constitution

- 8th September, 2016

45. Which Bill was passed in 101st amendment 2016?

- GST (Goods Service Tax) bill was passed.

46. When the 118th Amendment Bill passed in Karnataka Legislative Assembly & Council?

- March-2012

47.. What is the amendment made during 118th Amendment 2012

- The Bill seeks to insert Article 371J in the Constitution to empower the Governor of Karnataka to take Steps to develop the Hyderabad-Karnataka Region.
- The Region includes the districts of Gulbarga, Bidar, Raichur, Koppal, Yadgir and Bellary. The President may allow the Governor to take steps for development of the region

48.When the 118th amendment resolution introduced in Lokasaba?

- September -7, 2012

EMERGENCY PROVISIONS

1.Which part of the Constitution deals with emergency provisions?
Ans: Part-XVIII (Article-18)
2.Who is having power to declare OR Proclaim Emergency?
Ans: President of India
3..How many Types of Emergencies as per Constitution?
Ans: Three types
4.Write the Names with Articles of three Emergencies?

- **Artcle-352 -National emergency**
- **Article-356-State Emergency OR President Rule**
- **Article-360 Financial emergency**

5.Which are the grounds (reasons) for the declaration of National Emergency?
Ans: War – External Aggression
6.In which Amendment Act "Internal disturbance" is substituted to "Armed Rebellion"?
Ans: 44th Amendment Act-1978.
7.Which word is substituted internal disturbance?
Ans: Armed rebellion
8.Who will decide for the declaration of National emergency?
Ans: Union Cabinet, then decision will be forwarded to President to announce emergency.
9. Which majority is required for the declaration of Emergency?
Ans: Special majority (2/3rd)
10. Initially the duration for the national Emergency is …….Month
Ans: ONE month
11. What is the maximum period for National Emergency?
Ans: One year (Every six month it has to be renewed by the both houses –(Lokasabha & Rajyasabha)

12. If Lokasaba not in session, then who will declare for the National Emergency?
Ans: Rajya sabha
13. Which majority is required for revoke of National emergency?
Ans: Simple majority (¼)
14. Which is the ground for the declaration of State Emergency or President Rule in a State?
Ans: a) When Constitutional machinery fails in a State Government
b) If a State Government cannot administer according to the Constitution
15. Who will recommend for the declaration of State Emergency / President Rule in a State?
Ans: Governor of the State
16.Who will declare the State Emergency?
Ans: President of India by the recommendation of governor and Union Cabinet
17. Initially period for State Emergency OR President Rule period
Ans: Two months (2 Months)
18. The maximum period of State Emergency?
Ans: Three years (3 years)
19. Which is the ground (reasons) for the declaration of financial emergency?
Ans: a) If Financial instability in the Country OR Part of the Country
b) If, Credit of India is threatened
20. Initially financial emergency declared for a period of…..
Ans: One month (1 month)
21.The maximum period the declaration of financial Emergency is….
Ans: In definite OR until it revokes
22.So far how many times, National Emergency declared in India?
Ans: Three times 1) War with Chaina-1962,
2) War with Pakisthan-1971,
3) Internal disturbance-1975,
23. When emergency should renew after the initial period?
Ans: Can be renewed after six months, from both Houses.
24.What are the Consequences during Financial emergency period?
Ans: The President may issue a direction for reducing the Salary & allowances of all Central and State Government employees, including the Salary of Judges of Supreme court & High courts.

ALL THE BEST