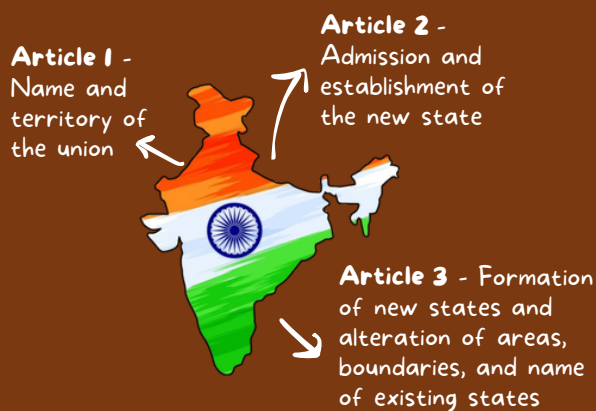


IMPORTANT ARTICLES

IN THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION

Article 1 - Article 3 (Part 1)



Directive Principal of States Policy: Article 36 - 51 (Part 4)

- **Article 36** - Definition
- **Article 37** - Application of DPSP
- **Article 39A** - Equal justice & free legal aid
- **Article 40** - Organization of a village panchayat
- **Article 41** - Right to work, to education, and to public assistance in certain cases
- **Article 43** - Living Wages, etc. for Workers
- **Article 43A** - Participation of workers in management of industries
- **Article 44** - Uniform civil code (applicable in Goa only)
- **Article 45** - Provision for free and compulsory education for children
- **Article 46** - Promotion of educational and economic interest of scheduled castes, ST, and OBC
- **Article 47** - Duty of the state to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living and to improve public health
- **Article 48** - Organization of agriculture and animal husbandry
- **Article 49** - Protection of monuments and places and objects of natural importance
- **Article 50** - Separation of judiciary from the executive
- **Article 51** - Promotion of international peace and security.

Union Territories: Article 239 - 242 (Part 8)

Municipalities:
Article 243P - 243ZG
(Part 9A)

Co-operative Societies:
Article 243ZH - 243ZT
(Part 9B)

Panchayats: Article 243 - 243 (O) (Part 9)

- **Article 243A** - Gram Sabha
- **Article 243B** - Constitution of Panchayats

Scheduled and Tribal Areas: Article 244 (Part 10)

Services Under Center and State: Article 308 - 323 (Part 14)

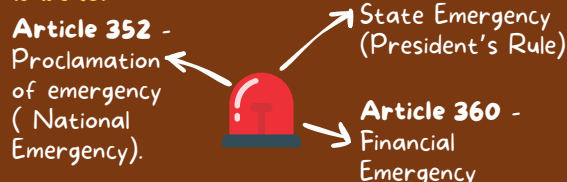
- **Article 312** - All- India-Service.
- **Article 315** - Public service commissions for the union and for the states
- **Article 320** - Functions of Public Service Commission.



Tribunals: Article 323A-323B (Part 14A)

- **Article 323A** - Administrative Tribunals

Emergency: Article 352-360 (Part 18)

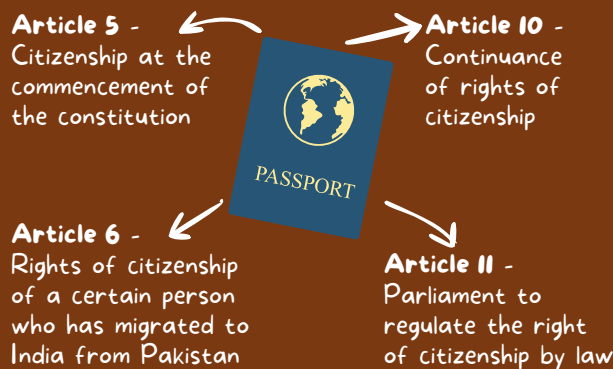


Miscellaneous:

Article 361 - 367 (Part 19)

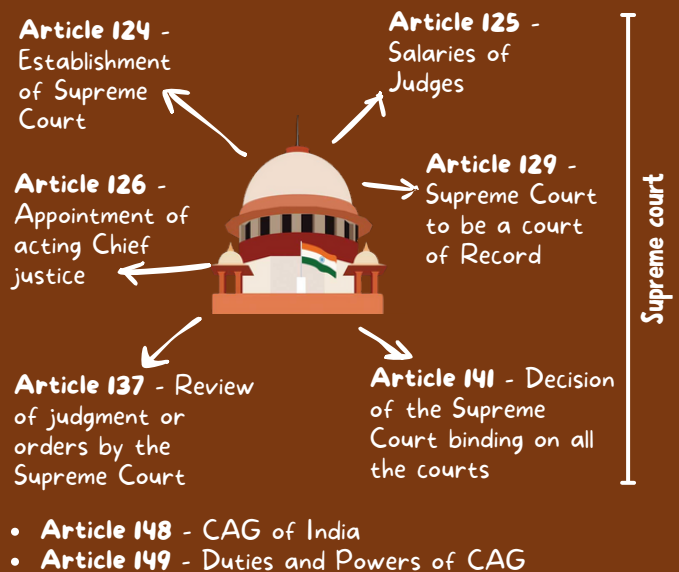
- **Article 361** - Protection of President and Governors

Article 5 - Article 11 (Part 2)

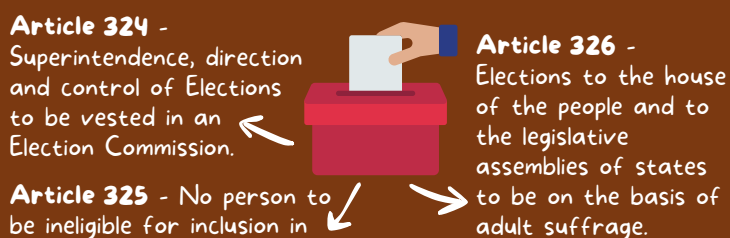


Union: Article 52 - 151 (Part 5)

- **Article 52** - The President of India
- **Article 53** - Executive Power of the union
- **Article 54** - Election of President
- **Article 61** - Procedure for Impeachment of the President
- **Article 63** - The Vice-president of India
- **Article 64** - The Vice-President to be ex-officio chairman the council of States
- **Article 66** - Election of Vice-president
- **Article 72** - Pardoning powers of President
- **Article 74** - Council of ministers to aid and advise President
- **Article 76** - Attorney-General for India
- **Article 79** - Constitution of Parliament
- **Article 80** - Composition of Rajya Sabha
- **Article 81** - Composition of Lok Sabha
- **Article 83** - Duration of Houses of Parliament
- **Article 93** - The speakers and Deputy speakers of the house of the people
- **Article 105** - Powers, Privileges, etc. of the House of Parliament
- **Article 109** - Special procedure in respects of money bills
- **Article 110** - Definition of "Money Bills"
- **Article 112** - Annual Financial Budget
- **Article 114** - Appropriation Bills
- **Article 123** - Powers of the President to promulgate Ordinances during recess of parliament



Elections: Article 324 - 329 (Part 15)



Short Text, Commencement, Authoritative Text in Hindi and Repeals : Article 392 - 395 (Part 22)

- **Article 393** - Short title - This Constitution may be called the Constitution of India.

Amendment of Constitution: (Part 20)

- **Article 368** - Powers of Parliaments to amend the constitution

Article 12 - Article 35 (Part 3)



- **Article 12** - Definition of the state
- **Article 13** - Laws inconsistent with or in derogation of the fundamental rights



Repealed:
Article 238 (Part 7)



States: Article 152 - 237 (Part 6)

- **Article 153** - Governors of State
- **Article 154** - Executive Powers of Governor
- **Article 161** - Pardoning powers of the Governor
- **Article 165** - Advocate-General of the State
- **Article 213** - Power of Governor to promulgate ordinances
- **Article 214** - High Courts for states
- **Article 215** - High Courts to be a court of record
- **Article 226** - Power of High Courts to issue certain writs
- **Article 233** - Appointment of District judges
- **Article 235** - Control over Subordinate Courts

Governor

Courts

Finance, Property, Contracts and Suits: Article 264 - 300A (Part 12)

- **Article 266** - Consolidated Fund and Public Accounts Fund
- **Article 267** - Contingency Fund of India
- **Article 280** - Finance Commission
- **Article 300-A** - Right to property



Trade, Commerce and Intercourse within the territories of India: (Part 13)

- **Article 301** - Freedom to trade, commerce, and intercourse.
- **Article 302** - Power of Parliament to impose restrictions on trade, commerce, and intercourse.



Special Provisions to SC, ST, OBC, Minorities etc: Article 330 - 342 (Part 16)

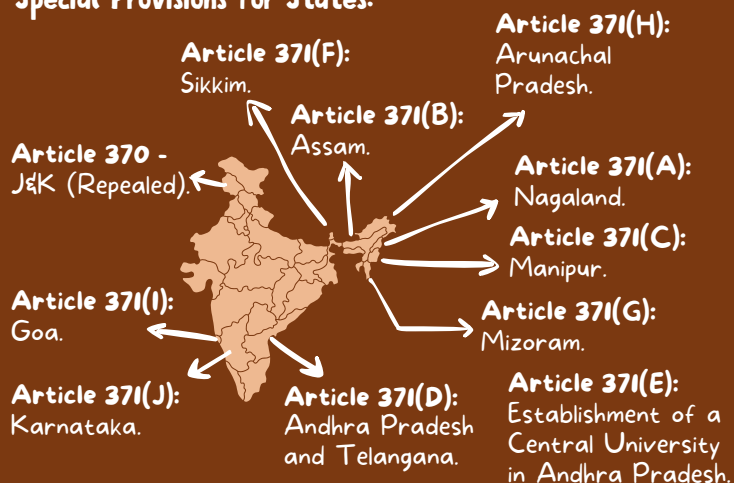
- **Article 338** - National Commission for the SC, & ST.
- **Article 340** - Appointment of a commission to investigate the conditions of backward classes.



Official Language: Article 343 - 351 (Part 17)

- **Article 343** - Official languages of the Union.
- **Article 345** - Languages of states.
- **Article 348** - Languages to be used in the Supreme Court and the High Courts.
- **Article 351** - Directive for development of the Hindi languages.

Special Provisions for States:



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IMPORTANT ARTICLES

Use cases;

-Direct questions
in Prelims

- Mains answer
writing



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CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT IN INDIA



Article 368 in Part XX of the Indian Constitution deals with the powers of Parliament to amend the Constitution.

ARTICLE 368

Indian Constitution makes no express distinction between majorities.

ADD/REMOVE/REPEAL
It states that the Parliament may, in exercise of its constituent power, add/remove an article, repeal any provision of the Constitution. But no change can be done in the basic structure of the constitution.

KESHAVANANDA BHARATI JUDGMENT:
Parliament cannot amend those parts which are part of the 'Basic Structure' of the constitution.

AMENDMENT
Indian Constitution.



DID YOU KNOW?
Zero Hour is an Indian parliamentary innovation.

ZERO HOUR

Zero hour starts immediately after the question hour and lasts until the agenda for the day (i.e. regular business of the House) is taken up.

It is not mentioned in the parliamentary rules book.



WHAT HAPPENS HERE?
Under this, MPs can raise matters without any prior notice.

Ignore

Also, the Ministers are not liable to reply to the issues raised during the Zero Hour.

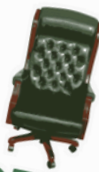
SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION

It is also known as two-hour discussion. It is the time allotted for such a discussion should not exceed two hours.



The Speaker can allot a week for such a discussion. There is neither a limit before the house nor

HOW THE VICE PRESIDENT IS ELECTED IN INDIA?



VENUE:
Parliament House in New Delhi

WHO PARTICIPATES IN VICE PRESIDENT ELECTION?

- Elected members of Rajya Sabha.
- Nominated members of Rajya Sabha.
- Elected members of Lok Sabha.
- States assemblies have no role to play unlike in President's elections.

METHOD OF ELECTION

The principle of election used in the Vice President's elections is 'Proportional Representation' by means of a single transferable vote. (It is similar to that of President's.)



OATH

The oath to the office of the Vice-President is administered by the President.

Supreme Court decides election disputes related to the office of Vice President.



REMOVAL

'VIOLATION OF CONSTITUTION'

Also, unlike President of India who can be impeached on the ground of 'Violation of Constitution', there is no ground mentioned in the constitution for the removal of Vice President of India.

TYPES OF MAJORITY

TOTAL STRENGTH = 100
TOTAL PRESENT = 90

SIMPLE MAJORITY
>50%

SPECIAL MAJORITY
90+60+1
Article 249 needs a Special Majority of two-thirds of those present and willing to vote.

EFFECTIVE MAJORITY
The term "effective majority" of the parliamentary house refers to greater than 50% of the total effective strength of the house.

REMOVAL OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT
Removal of the Vice-President in the Republic of Serbia - Article 67 (b).
Removal of Lok Sabha and Legislative Assembly members and Deputy members.

COMPOSITION OF LOK SABHA

Maximum Strength **550**

530
Represent States

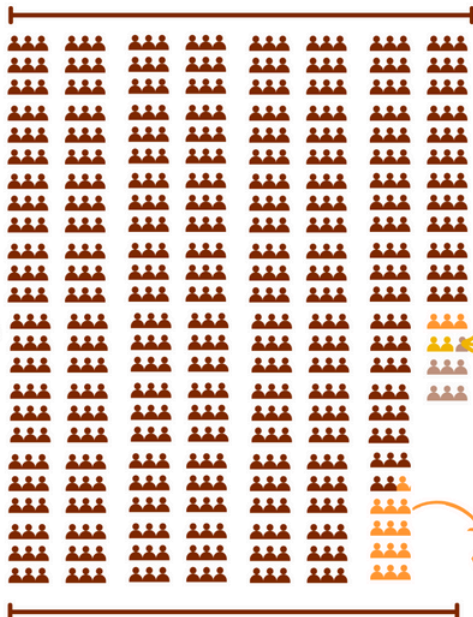


REPRESENTATION OF STATES

Directly elected by people

Universal Adult Franchise methods

61st Constitutional Amendment



2 Nominated from Anglo-Indian Community
NOMINATED MEMBERS

Nominated by president
Abolished by the 104th Constitution Amendment Act

13

REPRESENTATION OF UNION TERRITORIES

Chosen by parliament

UTs Direct Election Act, 1965

Current Strength **543**

STATE EMERGENCY (PRESIDENT'S RULE)

SESSIONS OF PARLIAMENT

FEBRUARY**MAY****JULY****SEPTEMBER****NOVEMBER****DECEMBER**

**BUDGET SESSION**

**MONSOON SESSION**

**WINTER SESSION**



HOW LONG DOES A PARLIAMENT SESSION LAST?

The budget and the monsoon sessions last for about 4 and 3 months, respectively. The winter session lasts for about one month only.

WHAT IS RECESS?

The period spanning between the propagation of a House and its reassembly in a new session is called 'recess'.

PROPAGATION**REASSEMBLY**



ARTICLE 85

The summoning of Parliament is specified in Article 85 of the Constitution.



WHO HAS THE POWER TO CONVENE A SESSION OF PARLIAMENT?

The power to convene a session of Parliament rests with the Government. The decision is taken by the Cabinet Committee on Parliamentary Affairs which is formalised by the President, in whose name MPs are summoned to meet for a session.



HOW FREQUENT THE PARLIAMENT SHOULD MEET?

The Parliament should meet at least two times in one year. The gap between two sessions of the Parliament cannot exceed 6 months.



INDIAN POLITY INFO-NOTES

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ROLE OF PARLIAMENT

When the State Government is dismissed and the President's rule invoked, the Parliament during this period shall enact laws on behalf of the State Legislature.

STATE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

The State Legislative Assembly is either suspended or dissolved, it does not perform legislation functions.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE

There is no effect on the distribution of financial resources between the Union Government and State Government.



STATE EMERGENCY (PRESIDENT'S RULE)

QUESTION HOUR

The first hour of every parliamentary sitting is termed as Question hour.

It is mentioned in the Rules of Procedure of the House.

WHAT HAPPENS HERE?

During this time, the members ask questions and the ministers usually give answers.



RAJYA SABHA	LOK SABHA
15 Starred	20 Starred
160 Unstarred	230 Unstarred



The question hours last for sixty minutes duration.

TYPES OF QUESTIONS

STARRED

These are distinguished by an asterisk and require oral answers. Hence supplementary questions can follow.

UNSTARRED

It requires a written answer and hence, supplementary questions cannot follow.

SHORT NOTICE

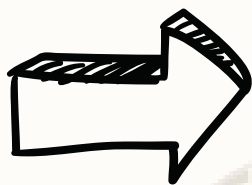
A short notice question is one that is asked by giving a notice of less than ten days. It is answered orally. A matter of urgent importance can be discussed.

INDIAN POLITY INFO-NOTES

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STATE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

The State Legislative Assembly is either suspended or dissolved, it does not perform legislation functions.

ROLE OF PARLIAMENT

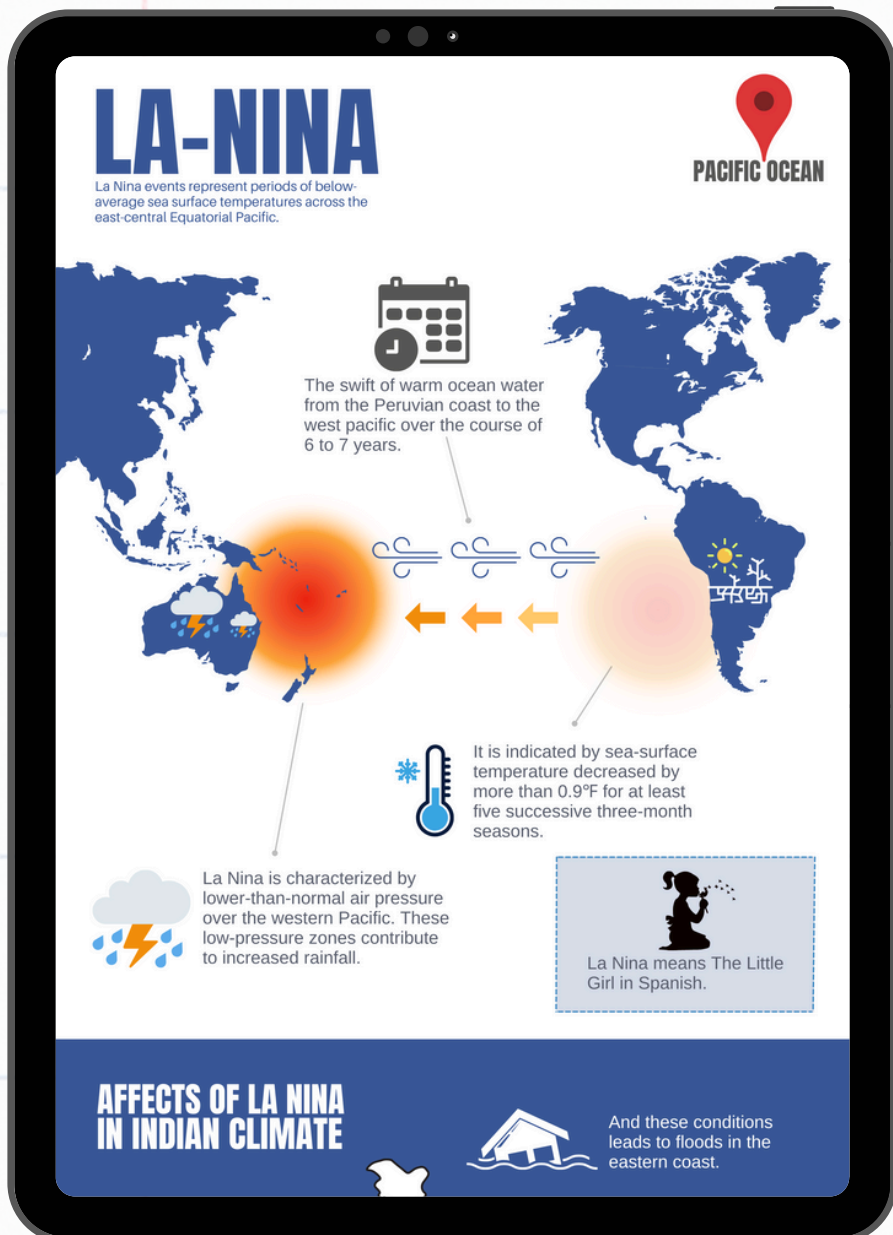
The State Government is then dismissed and the President's rule invoked. The Parliament during this period shall enact laws on behalf of the State Legislature.

LOUISIANA UPGRADE IN FINANCE

There is no effect on the distribution of financial resources between the Union Government and State Government.



INFO-NOTES



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