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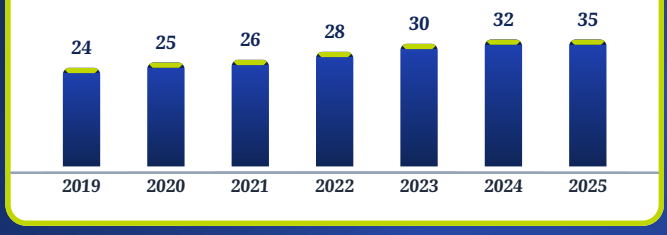
INDIAN POLITY, CONSTITUTION & GOVERNANCE — STUDY NOTES

Constitutional Framework, Articles 1–395, 12 Schedules, Fundamental Rights, DPSP, Union & State Executive, Parliament, Supreme Court & Landmark Judgments, Panchayati Raj & Amendments up to 106th Act

Topic-Wise Exam Weightage Distribution (%)



Previous Years' Question Trend Analysis



Target Competitive, Entrance & Departmental Examinations

UPSC CSE • UPPSC/BPSC/State PCS • SSC CGL/CHSL/CPO/GD • Railway • Police SI/Constable • CDS/NDA/CAPF • CLAT

Core Syllabus Pillars & Exam Question Weightage (%)

- Fundamental Rights (Art. 12–35), DPSP (36–51), Duties & Writs (26%)
- Union & State Executive, Parliament Procedures & Committees (24%)
- Supreme Court, High Courts, Judicial Review & Landmark Cases (18%)
- Federalism, Emergency Provisions, 73rd/74th PRIs & 12 Schedules (16%)
- Constitutional & Statutory Bodies + Amendments (1st to 106th) (16%)

Complete Theory
NCERT & Official Sources

Visual Flowcharts
Comparative Matrices

Memory Tricks
Exam Trap Alerts

75+ Solved MCQs
One-Liner Capsules

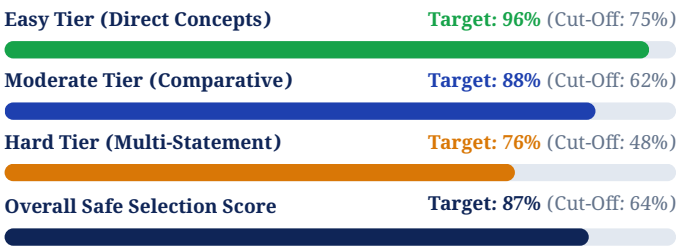
Preface, Exam Weightage Dashboard & Study Strategy — INDIAN POLITY, CONSTITUTION & GOVERNANCE — STUDY NOTES

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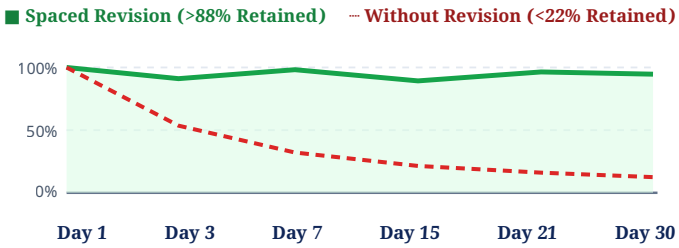
Dear Aspirants,

Modern competitive, entrance, and departmental promotion examinations demand a combination of deep conceptual clarity, statutory precision, and rapid revision tools. Prepared by **Inclusive Universal Careers Academy (IUC Academy — www.iucacademy.com)**, these comprehensive English-medium study notes integrate **structured chapter theory, 4-node conceptual process flowcharts, multi-column comparative tables, inline mathematical/scientific formulas, 'Did You Know?' boxes, 'Exam Trap Alert' callouts, 'Memory Trick' mnemonics, Chapter-End Analytical Synthesis Matrices, 75+ Step-by-Step Solved MCQs, and Rapid-Fire One-Liner Revision Capsules**.

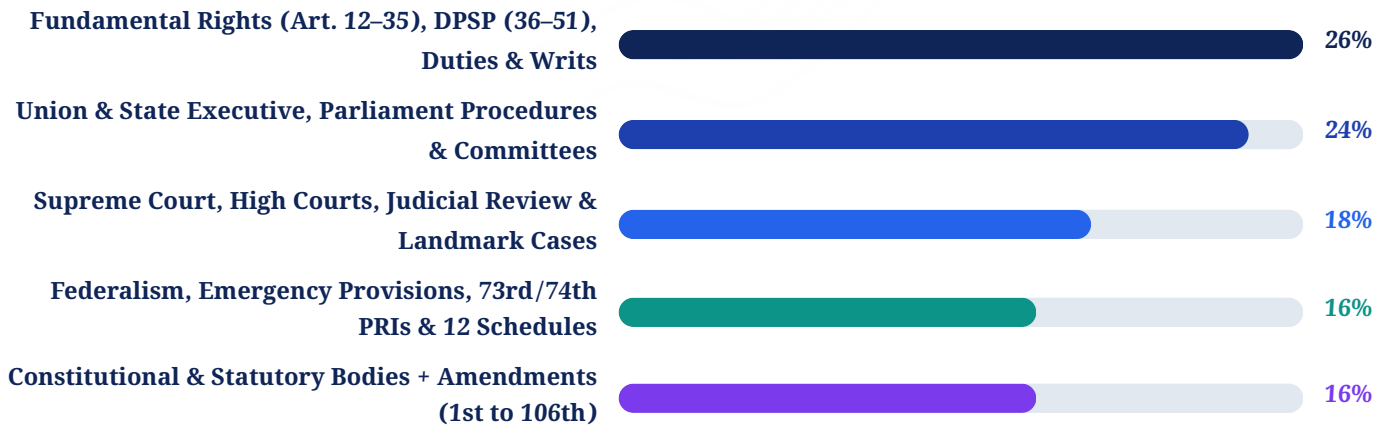
Target Accuracy vs Qualifying Cut-Off Benchmark (%)



Spaced Revision (1-3-7-21 Day Rule) & Retention Curve



Topic-Wise Exam Question Weightage Index (%)



Verified Official Curriculum & Statutory Reference Portals

- **Constitution of India (Legislative Department)** (https://www.legislative.gov.in/constitution-of-india)
- **Supreme Court of India Official Portal** (https://www.sci.gov.in/)
- **IUC Academy Official Portal** (https://www.iucacademy.com)

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- 1.2 Constituent Assembly, Preamble, Union & Its Territory (Articles 1–4), and Citizenship (Articles 5–11)

2. Chapter 2: Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policy & Fundamental Duties (Articles 12–51A)

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10. Extended Comparative & Analytical Practice Set (Questions 36–75)

11. Rapid-Fire Last-Minute One-Liner Revision Capsule

Study Module Portal: IUC Academy Indian Polity Study Module | **Statutory Reference:** Constitution of India Official Portal

Chapter 1: Historical Evolution, Making of the Constitution, Preamble, Union & Territory and Citizenship (Articles 1–11)

Chapter Key Study Pillars — Chapter 1: Historical Evolution, Making of the Constitution, Preamble, Union & Territory and Citizenship (Articles 1–11)

Key Study Pillar 1
Constitutional Development under Crown and Company Rule (1773–1947)

Key Study Pillar 2
Constituent Assembly, Preamble, Union & Its Territory (Articles 1–4), and Citizenship (Articles 5–11)

1.1 Constitutional Development under Crown and Company Rule (1773–1947)

• **Regulating Act of 1773:** Designated the Governor of Bengal as the **Governor-General of Bengal** (Lord Warren Hastings served as the first officeholder), subordinated the Governors of Bombay and Madras to Bengal, established a four-member Executive Council, and created the Supreme Court at Calcutta in 1774 with one Chief Justice (Sir Elijah Impey) and three other judges (Constitution of India).

• **Pitt's India Act of 1784:** Distinguished between the commercial and political functions of the East India Company, allowing the Court of Directors to manage commercial affairs while establishing a six-member **Board of Control** to supervise civil and military operations in British possessions in India (IUC Academy).

• **Charter Acts of 1813, 1833, and 1853:** The Charter Act of 1813 ended the East India Company's trade monopoly in India (except for trade in tea and trade with China) and allocated ₹1 lakh annually for education; the Charter Act of 1833 elevated the Governor-General of Bengal to **Governor-General of India** (Lord William Bentinck) with exclusive legislative authority for British India; the Charter Act of 1853 separated the legislative and executive functions of the Governor-General's Council and introduced open competition for civil servants (Constitution of India).

• **Government of India Act of 1858 and Indian Councils Acts (1861, 1892, 1909):** The 1858 Act transferred governance directly to the British Crown, creating the office of **Secretary of State for India** assisted by a 15-member Council of India and designating the Governor-General as **Viceroy of India** (Lord Canning). The Indian Councils Act of 1861 restored legislative powers to Bombay and Madras and recognized the portfolio system introduced by Lord Canning in 1859. The 1909 Act (Morley-Minto Reforms) introduced separate electorates for Muslims and appointed Satyendra Prasad Sinha as the first Indian member of the Viceroy's Executive Council (Constitution of India).

• **Government of India Act of 1919 and Government of India Act of 1935:** The 1919 Act (Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms) introduced **Dyarchy** in the provinces (dividing provincial subjects into Transferred and Reserved categories) and bicameralism at the Centre. The **Government of India Act of 1935** abolished provincial dyarchy, introduced provincial autonomy, proposed an All-India Federation with three lists (Federal List with 59 items, Provincial List with 54 items, and Concurrent List with 36 items), vested residuary powers in the Viceroy, and established the **Federal Court** (1937) and the **Reserve Bank of India** (Constitution of India).

1.2 Constituent Assembly, Preamble, Union & Its Territory *(Articles 1–4)*, and Citizenship *(Articles 5–11)*

• **Composition and Timeline of the Constituent Assembly:** Constituted in November 1946 under the **Cabinet Mission Plan**, the Assembly initially had a total strength of 389 members (296 from British Indian Provinces and 93 from Princely States). Following the Mountbatten Plan of June 3, 1947, the strength became 299 (229 provincial members and 70 princely state members). The Assembly held **11 sessions over 2 years, 11 months, and 18 days**, adopting the Constitution on **November 26, 1949** and bringing it into full force on **January 26, 1950** (Constitution of India).

• **The Preamble and Its Philosophy:** Derived from the **Objectives Resolution** moved by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on December 13, 1946 (adopted on January 22, 1947), the Preamble declares India to be a **Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic** and secures to all citizens **Justice** (social, economic, political), **Liberty** (of thought, expression, belief, faith, worship), **Equality** (of status and of opportunity), and **Fraternity** assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation. The words **Socialist**, **Secular**, and **Integrity** were inserted by the **42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976** (Constitution of India).

• **Part I — The Union and Its Territory (Articles 1–4): Article 1** describes India, that is Bharat, as a **Union of States** rather than a Federation of States. **Article 2** empowers Parliament to admit into the Union, or establish, new states on such terms as it thinks fit. **Article 3** authorizes Parliament to form a new state by separation of territory, increase or diminish the area of any state, or alter the boundaries or name of any state (requiring prior presidential recommendation and referral to the concerned State Legislature for views within a specified period, though the state's views are not binding). **Article 4** clarifies that laws made under Articles 2 and 3 are NOT deemed to be Constitutional Amendments under Article 368 and can be passed by a **simple majority** (Constitution of India).

• **Part II — Citizenship (Articles 5–11) and Citizenship Act, 1955:** Articles 5 to 8 define classes of persons who became citizens at the commencement of the Constitution (January 26, 1950): domicile in India (Article 5), migrants from Pakistan (Article 6), migrants to Pakistan who later returned under a permit for resettlement (Article 7), and persons of Indian origin residing outside India (Article 8). **Article 9** mandates automatic loss of Indian citizenship upon voluntary acquisition of foreign citizenship. **Article 10** provides for continuance of citizenship rights, and **Article 11** grants Parliament plenary power to regulate citizenship by law. Under the **Citizenship Act, 1955**, citizenship is acquired by five methods (Birth, Descent, Registration, Naturalisation, Incorporation of Territory) and lost by three methods (Renunciation, Termination, Deprivation) (Constitution of India).

1.3 Process Flowchart: Enactment of State Reorganization under Article *3*

Step-by-Step Conceptual Process Flowchart

STEP 1
Prior Recommendation of the President of India for Bill Introduction

STEP 2
Referral of Draft Bill to Concerned State Legislature for Expressing Views within Fixed Time

STEP 3
Introduction and Passage in Both Houses of Parliament by Simple Majority under Article 4

STEP 4
Presidential Assent and Amendment of First and Fourth Schedules of the Constitution

1.4 Comparative Table*:* Major Committees of the Constituent Assembly and Constitutional Sources

Committee / Constitutional Provision	Chairperson / Borrowed Source Country	Key Constitutional Articles / Features Covered	Official Verification Source
Drafting Committee (Set up Aug 29, 1947)	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (Chairman; 7 Members total)	Prepared the text of the Constitution containing 395 Articles and 8 Schedules originally	Constitution of India
Union Powers & Union Constitution Committees	Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru	Framed the federal distribution of legislative powers and Union executive structure	Constitution of India
Provincial Constitution & Fundamental Rights Committees	Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel	Integrated princely states, provincial structure, and Fundamental Rights/Minorities sub-committees	Constitution of India
Parliamentary System, Rule of Law, Single Citizenship & Writs	British Constitution (United Kingdom)	Cabinet system, collective responsibility (Article 75), bicameralism, prerogative writs	Constitution of India
Fundamental Rights, Judicial Review & Impeachment of President	United States Constitution	Part III rights (Articles 12–35), independence of judiciary, Vice-President as ex-officio Chairman	Supreme Court of India
Directive Principles (DPSP) & Presidential Election Method	Irish Constitution (Ireland)	Part IV (Articles 36–51) and nomination of 12 members to Rajya Sabha under Article 80	Constitution of India
Federation with Strong Centre & Residuary Powers with Union	Canadian Constitution	Appointment of State Governors by Centre (Article 155), advisory jurisdiction of Supreme Court (Article 143)	Supreme Court of India
Concurrent List & Joint Sitting of Both Houses of Parliament	Australian Constitution	Freedom of trade, commerce, and intercourse (Article 301) and Joint Sitting (Article 108)	Constitution of India

Did You Know?: The original copies of the Constitution of India (in Hindi and English) were handwritten (calligraphed) in flowing italic style by **Prem Behari Narain Raizada**,
while the pages were decorated by artists from Shantiniketan including **Nandalal Bose** and **Beohar Rammanohar Sinha**, and are preserved in helium-filled cases in the Parliament Library (Constitution of India).

Exam Trap Alert: Candidates frequently confuse **Article 2** and **Article 3** — remember that **Article 2** deals with the admission or establishment of new states that were **NOT** previously part of the Union of India (such as Sikkim's integration), whereas **Article 3** deals with internal readjustment of territories of existing states already within the Union of India; furthermore, while the President must refer an Article 3 Bill to the concerned State Legislature, no such referral is required for a Union Territory (Constitution of India).

★ **Memory Trick:** To remember thefive methods of acquiring Indian citizenship under the Citizenship Act of 1955, use the acronym **B-R-A-N-D**: **B**irth (Section 3), **R**egistration (Section 5), **A**cquisition/Incorporation of Territory (Section 7), **N**aturalisation (Section 6), and **D**escent (Section 4) (IUC Academy).

Chapter *1* Comprehensive Analytical & Statutory Revision Matrix

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (Constitution of India (Legislative Department))
Constitutional Development under Crown and Company Rule (1773–1947)	**Regulating Act of 1773**	Designated the Governor of Bengal as the **Governor-General of Bengal** (Lord Warren Hastings served as the first officeholder), subordinated the Governors of Bombay and Madras to Bengal, established a four-member Executive Council, and created the Supreme Court at Calcutta in 1774 with one Chief Justice (Sir Elijah Impey) and three other judges (Constitution of India).
Constituent Assembly, Preamble, Union & Its Territory (Articles 1–4), and Citizenship (Articles 5–11)	**Pitt's India Act of 1784**	Distinguished between the commercial and political functions of the East India Company, allowing the Court of Directors to manage commercial affairs while establishing a six-member **Board of Control** to supervise civil and military operations in British possessions in India (IUC Academy).
Process Flowchart: Enactment of State Reorganization under Article 3	**Charter Acts of 1813, 1833, and 1853**	The Charter Act of 1813 ended the East India Company's trade monopoly in India (except for trade in tea and trade with China) and allocated ₹1 lakh annually for education; the Charter Act of 1833 elevated the Governor-General of Bengal to **Governor-General of India** (Lord William Bentinck) with exclusive legislative authority for British India; the Charter Act of 1853 separated the legislative and executive functions of the Governor-General's Council and introduced open competition for civil servants (Constitution of India).
Comparative Table: Major Committees of the Constituent Assembly and Constitutional Sources	**Government of India Act of 1858 and Indian Councils Acts (1861, 1892, 1909)**	The 1858 Act transferred governance directly to the British Crown, creating the office of **Secretary of State for India** assisted by a 15-member Council of India and designating the Governor-General as **Viceroy of India** (Lord Canning). The Indian Councils Act of 1861 restored legislative powers to Bombay and Madras and recognized the portfolio system introduced by Lord Canning in 1859. The 1909 Act (Morley-Minto Reforms) introduced separate electorates for Muslims and appointed Satyendra Prasad Sinha as the first Indian member of the Viceroy's Executive Council (Constitution of India).
Constitutional Development under Crown and Company Rule (1773–1947)	**Government of India Act of 1919 and Government of India Act of 1935**	The 1919 Act (Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms) introduced **Dyarchy** in the provinces (dividing provincial subjects into Transferred and Reserved categories) and bicameralism at the Centre. The **Government of India Act of 1935** abolished provincial dyarchy, introduced provincial autonomy, proposed an All-India Federation with three lists (Federal List with 59 items, Provincial List with 54 items, and Concurrent List with 36 items), vested residuary powers in the Viceroy, and established the **Federal Court** (1937) and the **Reserve Bank of India** (Constitution of India).
Constituent Assembly, Preamble, Union & Its Territory (Articles 1–4), and Citizenship (Articles 5–11)	**Composition and Timeline of the Constituent Assembly**	Constituted in November 1946 under the **Cabinet Mission Plan**, the Assembly initially had a total strength of 389 members (296 from British Indian Provinces and 93 from Princely States). Following the Mountbatten Plan of June 3, 1947, the strength became 299 (229 provincial members and 70 princely state members). The Assembly held **11 sessions over 2 years, 11 months, and 18 days**, adopting the Constitution on **November 26, 1949** and bringing it into full force on **January 26, 1950** (Constitution of India).

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (Constitution of India (Legislative Department))
Process Flowchart: Enactment of State Reorganization under Article 3	**The Preamble and Its Philosophy**	Derived from the **Objectives Resolution** moved by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on December 13, 1946 (adopted on January 22, 1947), the Preamble declares India to be a **Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic** and secures to all citizens **Justice** (social, economic, political), **Liberty** (of thought, expression, belief, faith, worship), **Equality** (of status and of opportunity), and **Fraternity** assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation. The words **Socialist**, **Secular**, and **Integrity** were inserted by the **42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976** (Constitution of India).
Comparative Table: Major Committees of the Constituent Assembly and Constitutional Sources	**Part I — The Union and Its Territory (Articles 1–4)**	**Article 1** describes India, that is Bharat, as a **Union of States** rather than a Federation of States. **Article 2** empowers Parliament to admit into the Union, or establish, new states on such terms as it thinks fit. **Article 3** authorizes Parliament to form a new state by separation of territory, increase or diminish the area of any state, or alter the boundaries or name of any state (requiring prior presidential recommendation and referral to the concerned State Legislature for views within a specified period, though the state's views are not binding). **Article 4** clarifies that laws made under Articles 2 and 3 are NOT deemed to be Constitutional Amendments under Article 368 and can be passed by a **simple majority** (Constitution of India).
Constitutional Development under Crown and Company Rule (1773–1947)	**Part II — Citizenship (Articles 5–11) and Citizenship Act, 1955**	Articles 5 to 8 define classes of persons who became citizens at the commencement of the Constitution (January 26, 1950): domicile in India (Article 5), migrants from Pakistan (Article 6), migrants to Pakistan who later returned under a permit for resettlement (Article 7), and persons of Indian origin residing outside India (Article 8). **Article 9** mandates automatic loss of Indian citizenship upon voluntary acquisition of foreign citizenship. **Article 10** provides for continuance of citizenship rights, and **Article 11** grants Parliament plenary power to regulate citizenship by law. Under the **Citizenship Act, 1955**, citizenship is acquired by five methods (Birth, Descent, Registration, Naturalisation, Incorporation of Territory) and lost by three methods (Renunciation, Termination, Deprivation) (Constitution of India).

Chapter *1* Multi-Statement Exam Verification Drills

Chapter 1 Statement-Verification Drill #1 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Regulating Act of 1773): Designated the Governor of Bengal as the **Governor-General of Bengal** (Lord Warren Hastings served as the first officeholder), subordinated the Governors of Bombay and Madras to Bengal, established a four-member Executive Council, and created the Supreme Court at Calcutta in 1774 with one Chief Justice (Sir Elijah Impey) and three other judges (Constitution of India).

Statement-II (Pitt's India Act of 1784): Distinguished between the commercial and political functions of the East India Company, allowing the Court of Directors to manage commercial affairs while establishing a six-member **Board of Control** to supervise civil and military operations in British possessions in India (IUC Academy).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Constitution of India (Legislative Department) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 1 Statement-Verification Drill #2 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Charter Acts of 1813, 1833, and 1853): The Charter Act of 1813 ended the East India Company's trade monopoly in India (except for trade in tea and trade with China) and allocated ₹1 lakh annually for education; the Charter Act of 1833 elevated the Governor-General of Bengal to **Governor-General of India** (Lord William Bentinck) with exclusive legislative authority for British India; the Charter Act of 1853 separated the legislative and executive functions of the Governor-General's Council and introduced open competition for civil servants (Constitution of India).

Statement-II (Government of India Act of 1858 and Indian Councils Acts (1861, 1892, 1909)): The 1858 Act transferred governance directly to the British Crown, creating the office of **Secretary of State for India** assisted by a 15-member Council of India and designating the Governor-General as **Viceroy of India** (Lord Canning). The Indian Councils Act of 1861 restored legislative powers to Bombay and Madras and recognized the portfolio system introduced by Lord Canning in 1859. The 1909 Act (Morley-Minto Reforms) introduced separate electorates for Muslims and appointed Satyendra Prasad Sinha as the first Indian member of the Viceroy's Executive Council (Constitution of India).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Constitution of India (Legislative Department) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 1 Statement-Verification Drill #3 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Government of India Act of 1919 and Government of India Act of 1935): The 1919 Act (Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms) introduced **Dyarchy** in the provinces (dividing provincial subjects into Transferred and Reserved categories) and bicameralism at the Centre. The **Government of India Act of 1935** abolished provincial dyarchy, introduced provincial autonomy, proposed an All-India Federation with three lists (Federal List with 59 items, Provincial List with 54 items, and Concurrent List with 36 items), vested residuary powers in the Viceroy, and established the **Federal Court** (1937) and the **Reserve Bank of India** (Constitution of India).

Statement-II (Composition and Timeline of the Constituent Assembly): Constituted in November 1946 under the **Cabinet Mission Plan**, the Assembly initially had a total strength of 389 members (296 from British Indian Provinces and 93 from Princely States). Following the Mountbatten Plan of June 3, 1947, the strength became 299 (229 provincial members and 70 princely state members). The Assembly held **11 sessions over 2 years, 11 months, and 18 days**, adopting the Constitution on **November 26, 1949** and bringing it into full force on **January 26, 1950** (Constitution of India).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Constitution of India (Legislative Department) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 1 Statement-Verification Drill #4 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (The Preamble and Its Philosophy): Derived from the **Objectives Resolution** moved by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on December 13, 1946 (adopted on January 22, 1947), the Preamble declares India to be a **Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic** and secures to all citizens **Justice** (social, economic, political), **Liberty** (of thought, expression, belief, faith, worship), **Equality** (of status and of opportunity), and **Fraternity** assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation. The words **Socialist**, **Secular**, and **Integrity** were inserted by the **42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976** (Constitution of India).

Statement-II (Part I — The Union and Its Territory (Articles 1–4)): Article 1 describes India, that is Bharat, as a **Union of States** rather than a Federation of States. **Article 2** empowers Parliament to admit into the Union, or establish, new states on such terms as it thinks fit. **Article 3** authorizes Parliament to form a new state by separation of territory, increase or diminish the area of any state, or alter the boundaries or name of any state (requiring prior presidential recommendation and referral to the concerned State Legislature for views within a specified period, though the state's views are not binding). **Article 4** clarifies that laws made under Articles 2 and 3 are NOT deemed to be Constitutional Amendments under Article 368 and can be passed by a **simple majority** (Constitution of India).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Constitution of India (Legislative Department) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 2: Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policy & Fundamental Duties (Articles 12–51A)

Chapter Key Study Pillars — Chapter 2: Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policy & Fundamental Duties (Articles 12–51A)

Key Study Pillar 1
Fundamental Rights (Part III, Articles 12–35) — The Magna Carta of India

Key Study Pillar 2
Directive Principles of State Policy (Part IV, Articles 36–51) and Fundamental Duties (Part IVA, Article 51A)

2.1 Fundamental Rights (Part III, Articles 12–35) — The Magna Carta of India

• **Definition of State and Judicial Review (Articles 12–13): Article 12** defines "the State" for Part III to include the Government and Parliament of India, the Government and Legislature of each State, and all local or other authorities within the territory of India or under the control of the Government of India. **Article 13** declares that all laws inconsistent with or in derogation of any Fundamental Right shall be void, providing the express constitutional foundation for **Judicial Review** by the Supreme Court (Article 32) and High Courts (Article 226) (Constitution of India).

• **Right to Equality (Articles 14–18): Article 14** guarantees Equality before the Law (a British negative concept) and Equal Protection of the Laws (an American positive concept). **Article 15** prohibits discrimination on bases only of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth, while enabling special provisions for women, children, SCs, STs, SEBCs, and up to 10% reservation for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) under Article 15(6) (inserted by the 103rd Amendment Act, 2019). **Article 16** guarantees equality of opportunity in public employment (including Article 16(6) for EWS). **Article 17** abolishes "Untouchability" and forbids its practice in any form. **Article 18** abolishes titles (except military and academic distinctions) (Constitution of India).

• **Right to Freedom (Articles 19–22): Article 19(1)** guarantees six core democratic freedoms exclusively to citizens: (a) Speech and expression, (b) Peaceable assembly without arms, (c) Forming associations, unions, or co-operative societies (97th Amendment, 2011), (d) Free movement throughout the territory of India, (e) Residence and settlement in any part of India, and (g) Practicing any profession or carrying on any occupation, trade, or business (sub-clause (f) on property was omitted by the 44th Amendment, 1978). **Article 20** provides protection in respect of conviction for offences (no ex-post-facto criminal law, no double jeopardy, no self-incrimination). **Article 21** guarantees protection of life and personal liberty except according to procedure established by law. **Article 21A** (86th Amendment, 2002) makes free and compulsory education a Fundamental Right for children aged 6 to 14 years. **Article 22** provides safeguards against arbitrary arrest and detention, specifying that preventive detention cannot exceed 3 months without approval by an Advisory Board (Constitution of India).

• **Rights Against Exploitation, Freedom of Religion, Cultural Rights & Constitutional Remedies (Articles 23–35): Article 23** prohibits traffic in human beings and forced labour (*begar*); **Article 24** prohibits employment of children below 14 years in factories, mines, or hazardous employment. **Articles 25–28** protect freedom of conscience and free profession, practice, and propagation of religion, freedom to manage religious affairs, freedom from taxation for promotion of any particular religion, and freedom from religious instruction in State-funded educational institutions. **Articles 29–30** protect the language, script, and culture of minorities

and their right to establish and administer educational institutions. **Article 32** (termed the "Heart and Soul of the Constitution" by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar) guarantees the right to move the Supreme Court for enforcement of Fundamental Rights through five writs: **Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition, Certiorari, and Quo-Warranto** (Supreme Court of India).

2.2 Directive Principles of State Policy *(*Part IV*, Articles 36–51)* and Fundamental Duties *(*Part IVA*, Article 51A)*

• **Socialistic, Gandhian, and Liberal-Intellectual Directives (Articles 36–51):** Although non-justiciable under **Article 37**, DPSPs are fundamental in the governance of the country. Key articles include **Article 38** (welfare state and minimizing inequalities, amended by 44th Amendment), **Article 39(b) & (c)** (equitable distribution of material resources and preventing concentration of wealth), **Article 39A** (equal justice and free legal aid — 42nd Amendment), **Article 40** (organization of Village Panchayats), **Article 43B** (promotion of co-operative societies — 97th Amendment), **Article 44** (Uniform Civil Code for citizens), **Article 45** (early childhood care and education below age 6 — 86th Amendment), **Article 48A** (protection of environment, forests, and wildlife — 42nd Amendment), **Article 50** (separation of judiciary from executive), and **Article 51** (promotion of international peace and security) (Constitution of India).

• **Part IVA — Fundamental Duties (Article 51A):** Added on the recommendation of the **Sardar Swaran Singh Committee** by the **42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976** (derived from the USSR Constitution), Article 51A originally enumerated 10 Fundamental Duties for citizens; the **11th Fundamental Duty** (Article 51A(k) — duty of a parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to their child or ward between the age of 6 and 14 years) was added by the **86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002** (Constitution of India).

2.3 Process Flowchart*:* Enforcement of Fundamental Rights via Writ Jurisdiction

Step-by-Step Conceptual Process Flowchart

STEP 1
Infringement of a Part III Fundamental Right by State Action or Statutory Authority

STEP 2
Direct Filing of Writ Petition under Article 32 (Supreme Court) or Article 226 (High Court)

STEP 3
Judicial Scrutiny of Reasonableness, Proportionality, and Due Process of Law

STEP 4
Issuance of Appropriate Constitutional Writ (Habeas Corpus / Mandamus / Certiorari / Prohibition / Quo-Warranto)

2.4 Comparative Table*:* Fundamental Rights vs. Directive Principles vs. Writs Architecture

Constitutional Category / Writ	Applicable Articles	Target / Scope of Enforcement	Key Constitutional Distinction	Official Verification Source
Fundamental Rights Made Exclusively for Citizens	Articles 15, 16, 19, 29, and 30	Indian Citizens only (denied to foreigners/ aliens)	All other FRs (14, 20, 21, 21A, 22–28) apply to both citizens and foreigners (except enemy aliens)	Constitution of India

Constitutional Category / Writ	Applicable Articles	Target / Scope of Enforcement	Key Constitutional Distinction	Official Verification Source
Non-Suspendable Fundamental Rights in Emergency	Articles 20 and 21	Protected under Article 359 (after 44th Amendment, 1978)	Cannot be suspended even during a National Emergency under Article 352	Constitution of India
Habeas Corpus ("To have the body of")	Article 32 & Article 226	Issued against both Public Authorities and Private Individuals	Protects personal liberty against unlawful or arbitrary detention	Supreme Court of India
Mandamus ("We Command")	Article 32 & Article 226	Public officials, corporations, inferior courts, tribunals, or government	Cannot be issued against a private individual, President, or State Governors	Supreme Court of India
Prohibition ("To Forbid") & Certiorari ("To be Certified")	Article 32 & Article 226	Judicial, quasi-judicial, and administrative authorities affecting rights	Prohibition is preventive (stops ongoing proceedings); Certiorari is both preventive and curative (quashes order)	Supreme Court of India
Quo-Warranto ("By what authority or warrant")	Article 32 & Article 226	Usurper of a substantive public office of permanent character	Can be sought by any interested person, not just the aggrieved individual (locus standi relaxed)	Supreme Court of India

Did You Know?: The **High Court's writ jurisdiction under Article 226** is wider in scope than the **Supreme Court's writ jurisdiction under Article 32** because the Supreme Court can issue writs only for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights, whereas a High Court can issue writs both for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights and for "any other purpose" (ordinary legal rights) (Supreme Court of India).

Exam Trap Alert: While the **Swaran Singh Committee (1976)** recommended 8 Fundamental Duties (including the duty to pay taxes and penalty for non-compliance), the **42nd Amendment Act, 1976** actually incorporated **10 Fundamental Duties** and did **NOT** include the duty to pay taxes as a Fundamental Duty under Article 51A (Constitution of India).

★ **Memory Trick:** To recall the five Fundamental Rights available **ONLY to Indian Citizens** (and not to foreigners), remember the numeric sequence **15 – 16 – 19 – 29 – 30** (IUC Academy).

Chapter 2 Comprehensive Analytical & Statutory Revision Matrix

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (Constitution of India (Legislative Department))
Fundamental Rights (Part III, Articles 12–35) — The Magna Carta of India	**Definition of State and Judicial Review (Articles 12–13)**	**Article 12** defines "the State" for Part III to include the Government and Parliament of India, the Government and Legislature of each State, and all local or other authorities within the territory of India or under the control of the Government of India. **Article 13** declares that all laws inconsistent with or in derogation of any Fundamental Right shall be void, providing the express constitutional foundation for **Judicial Review** by the Supreme Court (Article 32) and High Courts (Article 226) (Constitution of India).

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (Constitution of India (Legislative Department))
Directive Principles of State Policy (Part IV, Articles 36–51) and Fundamental Duties (Part IVA, Article 51A)	**Right to Equality (Articles 14–18)**	**Article 14** guarantees Equality before the Law (a British negative concept) and Equal Protection of the Laws (an American positive concept). **Article 15** prohibits discrimination on bases only of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth, while enabling special provisions for women, children, SCs, STs, SEBCs, and up to 10% reservation for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) under Article 15(6) (inserted by the 103rd Amendment Act, 2019). **Article 16** guarantees equality of opportunity in public employment (including Article 16(6) for EWS). **Article 17** abolishes "Untouchability" and forbids its practice in any form. **Article 18** abolishes titles (except military and academic distinctions) (Constitution of India).
Process Flowchart: Enforcement of Fundamental Rights via Writ Jurisdiction	**Right to Freedom (Articles 19–22)**	**Article 19(1)** guarantees six core democratic freedoms exclusively to citizens: (a) Speech and expression, (b) Peaceable assembly without arms, (c) Forming associations, unions, or co-operative societies (97th Amendment, 2011), (d) Free movement throughout the territory of India, (e) Residence and settlement in any part of India, and (g) Practicing any profession or carrying on any occupation, trade, or business (sub-clause (f) on property was omitted by the 44th Amendment, 1978). **Article 20** provides protection in respect of conviction for offences (no ex-post-facto criminal law, no double jeopardy, no self-incrimination). **Article 21** guarantees protection of life and personal liberty except according to procedure established by law. **Article 21A** (86th Amendment, 2002) makes free and compulsory education a Fundamental Right for children aged 6 to 14 years. **Article 22** provides safeguards against arbitrary arrest and detention, specifying that preventive detention cannot exceed 3 months without approval by an Advisory Board (Constitution of India).
Comparative Table: Fundamental Rights vs. Directive Principles vs. Writs Architecture	**Rights Against Exploitation, Freedom of Religion, Cultural Rights & Constitutional Remedies (Articles 23–35)**	**Article 23** prohibits traffic in human beings and forced labour (*begar*); **Article 24** prohibits employment of children below 14 years in factories, mines, or hazardous employment. **Articles 25–28** protect freedom of conscience and free profession, practice, and propagation of religion, freedom to manage religious affairs, freedom from taxation for promotion of any particular religion, and freedom from religious instruction in State-funded educational institutions. **Articles 29–30** protect the language, script, and culture of minorities and their right to establish and administer educational institutions. **Article 32** (termed the "Heart and Soul of the Constitution" by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar) guarantees the right to move the Supreme Court for enforcement of Fundamental Rights through five writs: **Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition, Certiorari, and Quo-Warranto** (Supreme Court of India).
Fundamental Rights (Part III, Articles 12–35) — The Magna Carta of India	**Socialistic, Gandhian, and Liberal-Intellectual Directives (Articles 36–51)**	Although non-justiciable under **Article 37**, DPSPs are fundamental in the governance of the country. Key articles include **Article 38** (welfare state and minimizing inequalities, amended by 44th Amendment), **Article 39(b) & (c)** (equitable distribution of material resources and preventing concentration of wealth), **Article 39A** (equal justice and free legal aid — 42nd Amendment), **Article 40** (organization of Village Panchayats), **Article 43B** (promotion of co-operative societies — 97th Amendment), **Article 44** (Uniform Civil Code for citizens), **Article 45** (early childhood care and education below age 6 — 86th Amendment), **Article 48A** (protection of environment, forests, and wildlife — 42nd Amendment), **Article 50** (separation of judiciary from executive), and **Article 51** (promotion of international peace and security) (Constitution of India).

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (Constitution of India (Legislative Department))
Directive Principles of State Policy (Part IV, Articles 36–51) and Fundamental Duties (Part IVA, Article 51A)	**Part IVA — Fundamental Duties (Article 51A)**	Added on the recommendation of the **Sardar Swaran Singh Committee** by the **42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976** (derived from the USSR Constitution), Article 51A originally enumerated 10 Fundamental Duties for citizens; the **11th Fundamental Duty** (Article 51A(k) — duty of a parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to their child or ward between the age of 6 and 14 years) was added by the **86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002** (Constitution of India).

Chapter *2* Multi-Statement Exam Verification Drills

Chapter 2 Statement-Verification Drill #1 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Definition of State and Judicial Review (Articles 12–13)): Article 12 defines "the State" for Part III to include the Government and Parliament of India, the Government and Legislature of each State, and all local or other authorities within the territory of India or under the control of the Government of India. **Article 13** declares that all laws inconsistent with or in derogation of any Fundamental Right shall be void, providing the express constitutional foundation for **Judicial Review** by the Supreme Court (Article 32) and High Courts (Article 226) (Constitution of India).

Statement-II (Right to Equality (Articles 14–18)): Article 14 guarantees Equality before the Law (a British negative concept) and Equal Protection of the Laws (an American positive concept). **Article 15** prohibits discrimination on bases only of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth, while enabling special provisions for women, children, SCs, STs, SEBCs, and up to 10% reservation for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) under Article 15(6) (inserted by the 103rd Amendment Act, 2019). **Article 16** guarantees equality of opportunity in public employment (including Article 16(6) for EWS). **Article 17** abolishes "Untouchability" and forbids its practice in any form. **Article 18** abolishes titles (except military and academic distinctions) (Constitution of India).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Constitution of India (Legislative Department) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 2 Statement-Verification Drill #2 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Right to Freedom (Articles 19–22)): Article 19(1) guarantees six core democratic freedoms exclusively to citizens: (a) Speech and expression, (b) Peaceable assembly without arms, (c) Forming associations, unions, or co-operative societies (97th Amendment, 2011), (d) Free movement throughout the territory of India, (e) Residence and settlement in any part of India, and (g) Practicing any profession or carrying on any occupation, trade, or business (sub-clause (f) on property was omitted by the 44th Amendment, 1978). **Article 20** provides protection in respect of conviction for offences (no ex-post-facto criminal law, no double jeopardy, no self-incrimination). **Article 21** guarantees protection of life and personal liberty except according to procedure established by law. **Article 21A** (86th Amendment, 2002) makes free and compulsory education a Fundamental Right for children aged 6 to 14 years. **Article 22** provides safeguards against arbitrary arrest and detention, specifying that preventive detention cannot exceed 3 months without approval by an Advisory Board (Constitution of India).

Statement-II (Rights Against Exploitation, Freedom of Religion, Cultural Rights & Constitutional Remedies (Articles 23–35)): Article 23 prohibits traffic in human beings and forced labour (*begar*); **Article 24** prohibits employment of children below 14 years in factories, mines, or hazardous employment. **Articles 25–28** protect freedom of conscience and free profession, practice, and propagation of religion, freedom to manage religious affairs, freedom from taxation for promotion of any particular religion, and freedom from religious instruction in State-funded educational institutions. **Articles 29–30** protect the language, script, and culture of minorities and their right to establish and administer educational institutions. **Article 32** (termed the "Heart and Soul of the Constitution" by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar) guarantees the right to move the Supreme Court for enforcement of Fundamental Rights through five writs: **Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition, Certiorari, and Quo-Warranto** (Supreme Court of India).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Constitution of India (Legislative Department) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 2 Statement-Verification Drill #3 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Socialistic, Gandhian, and Liberal-Intellectual Directives (Articles 36–51)): Although non-justiciable under **Article 37**, DPSPs are fundamental in the governance of the country. Key articles include **Article 38** (welfare state and minimizing inequalities, amended by 44th Amendment), **Article 39(b) & (c)** (equitable distribution of material resources and preventing concentration of wealth), **Article 39A** (equal justice and free legal aid — 42nd Amendment), **Article 40** (organization of Village Panchayats), **Article 43B** (promotion of co-operative societies — 97th Amendment), **Article 44** (Uniform Civil Code for citizens), **Article 45** (early childhood care and education below age 6 — 86th Amendment), **Article 48A** (protection of environment, forests, and wildlife — 42nd Amendment), **Article 50** (separation of judiciary from executive), and **Article 51** (promotion of international peace and security) (Constitution of India).

Statement-II (Part IVA — Fundamental Duties (Article 51A)): Added on the recommendation of the **Sardar Swaran Singh Committee** by the **42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976** (derived from the USSR Constitution), Article 51A originally enumerated 10 Fundamental Duties for citizens; the **11th Fundamental Duty** (Article 51A(k) — duty of a parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to their child or ward between the age of 6 and 14 years) was added by the **86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002** (Constitution of India).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Constitution of India (Legislative Department) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 3: The Union Executive, Parliament & Legislative Procedures (Articles 52–123)

Chapter Key Study Pillars — Chapter 3: The Union Executive, Parliament & Legislative Procedures (Articles 52–123)

Key Study Pillar 1
The President, Vice-President, Prime Minister, Council of Ministers & Attorney General (Articles 52–78)

Key Study Pillar 2
Parliament of India: Composition, Sessions, Bills & Financial Committees (Articles 79–122)

3.1 The President, Vice-President, Prime Minister, Council of Ministers & Attorney General (Articles 52–78)

• **The President of India (Articles 52–62, 72, 123): Article 52** establishes the office of the President; **Article 53** vests the executive power of the Union in the President and designates the President as Supreme Commander of the Defence Forces. Under **Article 54**, the President is elected by an Electoral College comprising **only elected members** of both Houses of Parliament and **elected members** of the Legislative Assemblies of the States (including NCT of Delhi and Puducherry via the 70th Amendment, 1992). Nominated members and members of State Legislative Councils do NOT vote in the Presidential election. **Article 61** lays down the procedure for **Impeachment of the President** for "violation of the Constitution," requiring a resolution passed by a majority of **not less than two-thirds of the total membership of each House** (where nominated members of Parliament participate, though State MLAs do not). **Article 72** grants pardoning powers (Pardon, Commutation, Remission, Respite, Reprieve), including in death sentence and court-martial cases. **Article 123** empowers the President to promulgate ordinances during the recess of Parliament, valid up to 6 weeks from the reassembly of Parliament (Constitution of India).

• **The Vice-President of India (Articles 63–71):** Functions as the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha (**Article 64**). Elected under **Article 66** by an electoral college consisting of **all members (both elected and nominated)** of both Houses of Parliament (State MLAs do not participate). Removal requires an **effective**

majority (majority of all the then members) in the Rajya Sabha and a **simple majority** in the Lok Sabha (**Article 67(b)**) (Constitution of India).

• **Council of Ministers and Attorney General (Articles 74–78): Article 74** mandates a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head to aid and advise the President, who may require the Council to reconsider such advice once (44th Amendment), after which the President must act in accordance with the reconsidered advice. **Article 75(1A)** (inserted by the **91st Amendment Act, 2003**) caps the total number of Ministers, including the Prime Minister, at **15% of the total strength of the Lok Sabha**, and **Article 75(3)** mandates that the Council of Ministers shall be **collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha**. **Article 76** provides for the **Attorney General for India**, the highest law officer in the country, appointed by the President and holding office during the pleasure of the President, with the right to speak and participate in parliamentary proceedings (**Article 88**) without the right to vote (Constitution of India).

3.2 Parliament of India*:* Composition, Sessions, Bills & Financial Committees *(*Articles *79–122)*

• **Composition of Parliament (Articles 79–84):** Under **Article 79**, the Parliament of the Union consists of the **President**, the **Council of States (Rajya Sabha)**, and the **House of the People (Lok Sabha)**. **Article 80** fixes the maximum strength of the Rajya Sabha at 250 (238 representatives of States and UTs elected indirectly, and 12 members nominated by the President for literature, science, art, and social service). **Article 81** sets the representation of the Lok Sabha (with Anglo-Indian nomination under Article 331 discontinued by the **104th Amendment Act, 2019**, and one-third reservation for women in Lok Sabha and State Assemblies introduced by the **106th Amendment Act, 2023** via Article 330A) (Constitution of India).

• **Money Bills, Financial Bills, Joint Sitting & Annual Financial Statement (Articles 108–117): Article 108** provides for a **Joint Sitting** of both Houses summoned by the President and presided over by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha (or Deputy Speaker, or Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha — never the Chairman of Rajya Sabha) to resolve deadlocks on **Ordinary Bills** and **Financial Bills (Category I & II)**, but NEVER on **Money Bills** or **Constitutional Amendment Bills**. **Article 110** defines a **Money Bill**, which can be introduced **only in the Lok Sabha** on the prior recommendation of the President, certified finally by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, and detained by the Rajya Sabha for a maximum of **14 days**. **Article 112** refers to the Union Budget as the **"Annual Financial Statement,"** distinguishing between expenditure **charged upon** the Consolidated Fund of India (non-votable) and expenditure **made from** the Consolidated Fund of India (votable by Lok Sabha) (Constitution of India).

3.3 Process Flowchart*:* Enactment of an Ordinary Bill vs. Money Bill in Parliament

Step-by-Step Conceptual Process Flowchart

STEP 1
First Reading (Introduction & Publication in Gazette) and Second Reading (General Discussion, Committee Stage & Clause-by-Clause Vote)

STEP 2
Third Reading (Passage in Originating House) and Transmission to Second House

STEP 3
Action by Second House (Up to 6 Months for Ordinary Bill with Article 108 Joint Sitting Option; Strict 14-Day Limit for Money Bill in Rajya Sabha)

STEP 4
Presentation to President under Article 111 (Assent, Withholding Assent, or Suspensive Veto for Non-Money Bills)

3.4 Comparative Table: Parliamentary Bills, Funds of India, and Financial Committees

Parliamentary Instrument / Committee	Constitutional Article / Composition	Introducing House / Presiding Authority	Core Constitutional & Operational Mandate	Official Verification Source
Money Bill	Article 110 (Procedure in Article 109)	Only Lok Sabha (with President's prior recommendation; Speaker's certification is final)	Deals strictly with taxation, borrowing, or Consolidated/ Contingency Fund custody; Rajya Sabha has 14 days max, no Joint Sitting	Constitution of India
Financial Bill (I) & Financial Bill (II)	Article 117(1) and Article 117(3)	Category I only in Lok Sabha; Category II in either House	Category I contains Article 110 matters plus general legislation; both allow Joint Sitting under Article 108	Constitution of India
Consolidated Fund, Public Account & Contingency Fund	Articles 266(1), 266(2), and 267	Parliamentary appropriation required for Art. 266(1); Executive operates Art. 266(2) & 267	Contingency Fund (Article 267) is held by Finance Secretary on behalf of the President for unforeseen expenditure	Constitution of India
Public Accounts Committee (PAC)	22 Members (15 Lok Sabha + 7 Rajya Sabha; 1-year term, no Minister allowed)	Chairperson appointed by Speaker from the Opposition (convention since 1967)	Examines CAG audit reports on appropriation and finance accounts; CAG acts as "friend, philosopher and guide"	IUC Academy
Estimates Committee	30 Members (All 30 from Lok Sabha only; Rajya Sabha has zero representation)	Chairperson appointed by Speaker from the ruling party	Suggests economies and efficiency in public expenditure ("Continuous Economy Committee")	IUC Academy
Committee on Public Undertakings (CoPU)	22 Members (15 Lok Sabha + 7 Rajya Sabha; set up in 1964 on Krishna Menon Committee advice)	Chairperson appointed by Speaker exclusively from among Lok Sabha members	Examines reports and accounts of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and CAG audit reports on PSUs	IUC Academy

Did You Know?: Under the Constitution of India, the word **"Budget"** does not appear anywhere in the text; instead, **Article 112** uses the phrase **"Annual Financial Statement,"** and **Article 352** is the only article in the entire Constitution where the word **"Cabinet"** appears (inserted by the 44th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1978, requiring the written recommendation of the Union Cabinet to proclaim a National Emergency) (Constitution of India).

Exam Trap Alert: The **Chairman of the Rajya Sabha (Vice-President)** is **NOT** a member of either House of Parliament and therefore **NEVER** presides over a Joint Sitting of both Houses under Article 108; if both the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha are absent, the **Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha** presides over the Joint Sitting (Constitution of India).

★ **Memory Trick:** Compare the Electoral College vs. Impeachment of the President using **E-N-S**: in **Election (Art. 54)**, **E**lected MPs + **E**lected MLAs vote (**N**ominated MPs do NOT vote); in **Impeachment (Art. 61)**, **N**ominated MPs DO vote alongside Elected MPs, whereas **S**tate MLAs do NOT participate at all (IUC Academy).

Chapter 3 Comprehensive Analytical & Statutory Revision Matrix

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (Constitution of India (Legislative Department))
The President, Vice-President, Prime Minister, Council of Ministers & Attorney General (Articles 52–78)	**The President of India (Articles 52–62, 72, 123)**	**Article 52** establishes the office of the President; **Article 53** vests the executive power of the Union in the President and designates the President as Supreme Commander of the Defence Forces. Under **Article 54**, the President is elected by an Electoral College comprising **only elected members** of both Houses of Parliament and **elected members** of the Legislative Assemblies of the States (including NCT of Delhi and Puducherry via the 70th Amendment, 1992). Nominated members and members of State Legislative Councils do NOT vote in the Presidential election. **Article 61** lays down the procedure for **Impeachment of the President** for "violation of the Constitution," requiring a resolution passed by a majority of **not less than two-thirds of the total membership of each House** (where nominated members of Parliament participate, though State MLAs do not). **Article 72** grants pardoning powers (Pardon, Commutation, Remission, Respite, Reprieve), including in death sentence and court-martial cases. **Article 123** empowers the President to promulgate ordinances during the recess of Parliament, valid up to 6 weeks from the reassembly of Parliament (Constitution of India).
Parliament of India: Composition, Sessions, Bills & Financial Committees (Articles 79–122)	**The Vice-President of India (Articles 63–71)**	Functions as the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha (**Article 64**). Elected under **Article 66** by an electoral college consisting of **all members (both elected and nominated)** of both Houses of Parliament (State MLAs do not participate). Removal requires an **effective majority** (majority of all the then members) in the Rajya Sabha and a **simple majority** in the Lok Sabha (**Article 67(b)**) (Constitution of India).
Process Flowchart: Enactment of an Ordinary Bill vs. Money Bill in Parliament	**Council of Ministers and Attorney General (Articles 74–78)**	**Article 74** mandates a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head to aid and advise the President, who may require the Council to reconsider such advice once (44th Amendment), after which the President must act in accordance with the reconsidered advice. **Article 75(1A)** (inserted by the **91st Amendment Act, 2003**) caps the total number of Ministers, including the Prime Minister, at **15% of the total strength of the Lok Sabha**, and **Article 75(3)** mandates that the Council of Ministers shall be **collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha**. **Article 76** provides for the **Attorney General for India**, the highest law officer in the country, appointed by the President and holding office during the pleasure of the President, with the right to speak and participate in parliamentary proceedings (**Article 88**) without the right to vote (Constitution of India).
Comparative Table: Parliamentary Bills, Funds of India, and Financial Committees	**Composition of Parliament (Articles 79–84)**	Under **Article 79**, the Parliament of the Union consists of the **President**, the **Council of States (Rajya Sabha)**, and the **House of the People (Lok Sabha)**. **Article 80** fixes the maximum strength of the Rajya Sabha at 250 (238 representatives of States and UTs elected indirectly, and 12 members nominated by the President for literature, science, art, and social service). **Article 81** sets the representation of the Lok Sabha (with Anglo-Indian nomination under Article 331 discontinued by the **104th Amendment Act, 2019**, and one-third reservation for women in Lok Sabha and State Assemblies introduced by the **106th Amendment Act, 2023** via Article 330A) (Constitution of India).

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (Constitution of India (Legislative Department))
The President, Vice-President, Prime Minister, Council of Ministers & Attorney General (Articles 52–78)	**Money Bills, Financial Bills, Joint Sitting & Annual Financial Statement (Articles 108–117)**	**Article 108** provides for a **Joint Sitting** of both Houses summoned by the President and presided over by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha (or Deputy Speaker, or Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha — never the Chairman of Rajya Sabha) to resolve deadlocks on **Ordinary Bills** and **Financial Bills (Category I & II)**, but NEVER on **Money Bills** or **Constitutional Amendment Bills**. **Article 110** defines a **Money Bill**, which can be introduced **only in the Lok Sabha** on the prior recommendation of the President, certified finally by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, and detained by the Rajya Sabha for a maximum of **14 days**. **Article 112** refers to the Union Budget as the **"Annual Financial Statement,"** distinguishing between expenditure **charged upon** the Consolidated Fund of India (non-votable) and expenditure **made from** the Consolidated Fund of India (votable by Lok Sabha) (Constitution of India).

Chapter *3* Multi-Statement Exam Verification Drills

Chapter 3 Statement-Verification Drill #1 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (The President of India (Articles 52–62, 72, 123)): Article 52 establishes the office of the President; **Article 53** vests the executive power of the Union in the President and designates the President as Supreme Commander of the Defence Forces. Under **Article 54**, the President is elected by an Electoral College comprising **only elected members** of both Houses of Parliament and **elected members** of the Legislative Assemblies of the States (including NCT of Delhi and Puducherry via the 70th Amendment, 1992). Nominated members and members of State Legislative Councils do NOT vote in the Presidential election. **Article 61** lays down the procedure for **Impeachment of the President** for "violation of the Constitution," requiring a resolution passed by a majority of **not less than two-thirds of the total membership of each House** (where nominated members of Parliament participate, though State MLAs do not). **Article 72** grants pardoning powers (Pardon, Commutation, Remission, Respite, Reprieve), including in death sentence and court-martial cases. **Article 123** empowers the President to promulgate ordinances during the recess of Parliament, valid up to 6 weeks from the reassembly of Parliament (Constitution of India).

Statement-II (The Vice-President of India (Articles 63–71)): Functions as the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha (**Article 64**). Elected under **Article 66** by an electoral college consisting of **all members (both elected and nominated)** of both Houses of Parliament (State MLAs do not participate). Removal requires an **effective majority** (majority of all the then members) in the Rajya Sabha and a **simple majority** in the Lok Sabha (**Article 67(b)**) (Constitution of India).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Constitution of India (Legislative Department) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 3 Statement-Verification Drill #2 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Council of Ministers and Attorney General (Articles 74–78)): Article 74 mandates a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head to aid and advise the President, who may require the Council to reconsider such advice once (44th Amendment), after which the President must act in accordance with the reconsidered advice. **Article 75(1A)** (inserted by the **91st Amendment Act, 2003**) caps the total number of Ministers, including the Prime Minister, at **15% of the total strength of the Lok Sabha**, and **Article 75(3)** mandates that the Council of Ministers shall be **collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha**. **Article 76** provides for the **Attorney General for India**, the highest law officer in the country, appointed by the President and holding office during the pleasure of the President, with the right to speak and participate in parliamentary proceedings (**Article 88**) without the right to vote (Constitution of India).

Statement-II (Composition of Parliament (Articles 79–84)): Under **Article 79**, the Parliament of the Union consists of the **President**, the **Council of States (Rajya Sabha)**, and the **House of the People (Lok Sabha)**. **Article 80** fixes the maximum strength of the Rajya Sabha at 250 (238 representatives of States and UTs elected indirectly, and 12 members nominated by the President for literature, science, art, and social service). **Article 81** sets the representation of the Lok Sabha (with Anglo-Indian nomination under Article 331 discontinued by the **104th Amendment Act, 2019**, and one-third reservation for women in Lok Sabha and State Assemblies introduced by the **106th Amendment Act, 2023** via Article 330A) (Constitution of India).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Constitution of India (Legislative Department) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter *4:* State Executive, State Legislature, Union Territories, Panchayati Raj & Municipalities *(Articles 152–244A)*

Chapter Key Study Pillars — Chapter 4: State Executive, State Legislature, Union Territories, Panchayati Raj & Municipalities (Articles 152–244A)

Key Study Pillar 1
State Executive (Governor, Chief Minister, Council of Ministers) and State Legislature (Articles 152–213)

Key Study Pillar 2
Local Self-Government: Panchayati Raj (Part IX, Articles 243–243O) & Municipalities (Part IXA, Articles 243P–243ZG)

4.1 State Executive *(Governor, Chief Minister, Council of Ministers)* and State Legislature *(Articles 152–213)*

• **The Governor of a State (Articles 153–162, 200, 201, 213): Article 153** provides for a Governor for each State (and allows the same person to be appointed Governor for two or more States under the **7th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1956**). Appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal (**Article 155**), the Governor holds office during the pleasure of the President (**Article 156**). **Article 161** grants pardoning powers to the Governor for offences against state laws, though—unlike the President under Article 72—the Governor **cannot pardon a death sentence** (can only suspend, remit, or commute it) and has no power regarding court-martial sentences. Under **Article 200**, when a State Bill is presented to the Governor, the Governor may give assent, withhold assent, return the bill (if not a Money Bill) for reconsideration, or **reserve the bill for the consideration of the President** (which is mandatory if the bill endangers the constitutional position of the State High Court). Under **Article 201**, the President has no constitutional time limit to act on a reserved State Bill and may exercise an absolute veto (Constitution of India).

• **Bicameralism in States and Creation/Abolition of Legislative Councils (Articles 168–171):** Currently, **6 Indian States** have a bicameral legislature containing both a Legislative Assembly (*Vidhan Sabha*) and a

Legislative Council (*Vidhan Parishad*): **Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Telangana, and Uttar Pradesh**. Under **Article 169**, Parliament can abolish an existing Legislative Council or create a new one by a **simple majority** if the Legislative Assembly of the concerned State passes a resolution to that effect by a **special majority** (majority of total membership of the Assembly and a majority of not less than two-thirds of members present and voting). Under **Article 170**, a State Legislative Assembly has a maximum strength of 500 and a minimum of 60 (with exceptions for Goa, Mizoram, Sikkim, and Puducherry). Under **Article 171**, the maximum strength of a Legislative Council is **one-third of the total strength of the Assembly** and the minimum is 40 (Constitution of India).

4.2 Local Self-Government*:* Panchayati Raj *(*Part IX*,* Articles *243–243*O*)* & Municipalities *(*Part IXA*,* Articles *243*P*–243*ZG*)*

• Evolution and Committees on Panchayati Raj:

• Balwant Rai Mehta Committee (1957): Recommended a **3-tier Panchayati Raj system** (*Gram Panchayat* at the village level, *Panchayat Samiti* at the block level, and *Zila Parishad* at the district level); Rajasthan became the first state to inaugurate Panchayati Raj at **Nagaur on October 2, 1959**, followed by Andhra Pradesh.

• Ashok Mehta Committee (1977): Recommended replacing the 3-tier system with a **2-tier system** (*Zila Parishad* at the district level and *Mandal Panchayat* for a group of villages) and advocated open participation of political parties.

• G.V.K. Rao Committee (1985): Described rural development administration without local roots as "grass without roots" and recommended creating the post of District Development Commissioner.

• L.M. Singhvi Committee (1986) & Thungon Committee (1988): Explicitly recommended **constitutional recognition and protection** for Panchayati Raj Institutions (IUC Academy).

• 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts, 1992:

• 73rd Amendment Act, 1992 (Effective April 24, 1993 — National Panchayati Raj Day): Added **Part IX (Articles 243 to 243O)** and the **11th Schedule (29 functional items)** under **Article 243G**. Mandatory provisions include the **Gram Sabha (Article 243A)**, a 3-tier structure in states with population exceeding 20 lakhs (**Article 243B**), reservation of SCs/STs in proportion to population and **not less than one-third reservation for women** (**Article 243D**), fixed 5-year tenure with mandatory fresh elections within 6 months of premature dissolution (**Article 243E**), minimum candidate age of **21 years** (**Article 243F**), **State Finance Commission (Article 243I)** constituted every 5 years, and **State Election Commission (Article 243K)**. Under **Article 243M**, Part IX did not automatically apply to Fifth Schedule areas, prompting Parliament to enact the **PESA Act (Panchayats Extension to the Scheduled Areas Act), 1996** (Constitution of India).

• 74th Amendment Act, 1992 (Effective June 1, 1993): Added **Part IXA (Articles 243P to 243ZG)** and the **12th Schedule (18 functional items)** under **Article 243W**, establishing three types of Municipalities (Nagar Panchayat, Municipal Council, Municipal Corporation) plus the **District Planning Committee (Article 243ZD)** and **Metropolitan Planning Committee (Article 243ZE)** (Constitution of India).

4.3 Process Flowchart: Constitutional Devolution of Funds & Elections to Local Bodies

Step-by-Step Conceptual Process Flowchart

STEP 1
State Governor Constitutes State Finance Commission Every 5 Years under Articles 243I & 243Y

STEP 2
Recommendation of Tax Sharing, Grants-in-Aid, and Central Finance Commission Supplements under Article 280(3)(bb)/(c)

STEP 3
State Election Commission Conducts Free & Fair Local Elections under Articles 243K & 243ZA

STEP 4
Grassroots Execution of 29 Panchayat Subjects (11th Schedule) and 18 Municipal Subjects (12th Schedule)

4.4 Comparative Table: Composition of State Legislative Council (Art. 171) & Part IX/IXA Architecture

Constitutional Provision / Fraction	Electoral / Functional Mechanism	Key Constitutional Article	Exam-Specific Nuance	Official Verification Source
1/3rd Members of State Legislative Council	Elected by members of local bodies (Municipalities, District Boards) in the State	Article 171(3)(a)	Forms part of the 5/6th indirectly elected component of *Vidhan Parishad*	Constitution of India
1/3rd Members of State Legislative Council	Elected by members of the State Legislative Assembly (MLAs) from amongst non-MLAs	Article 171(3)(b)	Proportional representation by means of single transferable vote	Constitution of India
1/12th + 1/12th Members of Legislative Council	1/12th elected by graduates of 3 years' standing; 1/12th by teachers of secondary schools or higher	Article 171(3)(b) & (c)	Teachers must be teaching in institutions not lower than secondary schools for at least 3 years	Constitution of India
1/6th Members of State Legislative Council	Nominated by the Governor for Literature, Science, Art, **Co-operative Movement**, and Social Service	Article 171(3)(e) & 171(5)	Note: "Co-operative Movement" is present in Governor's nomination (Art. 171) but ABSENT in President's nomination to Rajya Sabha (Art. 80)	Constitution of India
State Election Commissioner (SEC)	Appointed by Governor; removed ONLY in like manner and on like bases as a **High Court Judge**	Article 243K(2)	Protects independence of Panchayat and Municipal election machinery at the state level	Constitution of India
District & Metropolitan Planning Committees	4/5th members of DPC (Art. 243ZD) and 2/3rd members of MPC (Art. 243ZE) elected from local bodies	Articles 243ZD & 243ZE	Integrates rural Panchayat plans and urban Municipal plans at the district and metropolitan levels	Constitution of India

Did You Know?: Unlike the Parliament in England or the Union Parliament in India—where an Ordinary Bill passed by the Lower House can be sent to a Joint Sitting if the Upper House rejects it—there is **NO provision for a Joint Sitting in a State Legislature**; instead, under **Article 197**, a State Legislative Council can delay an Ordinary Bill passed by the State Legislative Assembly for a maximum of **4 months** (3 months in the first instance and 1 month in the second instance) (Constitution of India).

Exam Trap Alert: The minimum age to contest an election for a **Panchayat or Municipality is 21 years** (**Article 243F(1)(a)**), whereas the minimum age is **25 years** for Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assembly, **30 years** for Rajya Sabha and State Legislative Council, and **35 years** for President, Vice-President, and Governor (Constitution of India).

★ **Memory Trick:** To remember the **6 States with Bicameral Legislatures (Legislative Councils)**, use the acronym **K-U-M-B-A-T**: **K**arnataka, **U**ttar Pradesh, **M**aharashtra, **B**ihar, **A**ndhra Pradesh, and **T**elangana (IUC Academy).

Chapter 4 Comprehensive Analytical & Statutory Revision Matrix

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (Constitution of India (Legislative Department))
State Executive (Governor, Chief Minister, Council of Ministers) and State Legislature (Articles 152–213)	**The Governor of a State (Articles 153–162, 200, 201, 213)**	**Article 153** provides for a Governor for each State (and allows the same person to be appointed Governor for two or more States under the **7th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1956**). Appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal (**Article 155**), the Governor holds office during the pleasure of the President (**Article 156**). **Article 161** grants pardoning powers to the Governor for offences against state laws, though—unlike the President under Article 72—the Governor **cannot pardon a death sentence** (can only suspend, remit, or commute it) and has no power regarding court-martial sentences. Under **Article 200**, when a State Bill is presented to the Governor, the Governor may give assent, withhold assent, return the bill (if not a Money Bill) for reconsideration, or **reserve the bill for the consideration of the President** (which is mandatory if the bill endangers the constitutional position of the State High Court). Under **Article 201**, the President has no constitutional time limit to act on a reserved State Bill and may exercise an absolute veto (Constitution of India).
Local Self-Government: Panchayati Raj (Part IX, Articles 243–243O) & Municipalities (Part IXA, Articles 243P–243ZG)	**Bicameralism in States and Creation/Abolition of Legislative Councils (Articles 168–171)**	Currently, **6 Indian States** have a bicameral legislature containing both a Legislative Assembly (*Vidhan Sabha*) and a Legislative Council (*Vidhan Parishad*): **Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Telangana, and Uttar Pradesh**. Under **Article 169**, Parliament can abolish an existing Legislative Council or create a new one by a **simple majority** if the Legislative Assembly of the concerned State passes a resolution to that effect by a **special majority** (majority of total membership of the Assembly and a majority of not less than two-thirds of members present and voting). Under **Article 170**, a State Legislative Assembly has a maximum strength of 500 and a minimum of 60 (with exceptions for Goa, Mizoram, Sikkim, and Puducherry). Under **Article 171**, the maximum strength of a Legislative Council is **one-third of the total strength of the Assembly** and the minimum is 40 (Constitution of India).

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (Constitution of India (Legislative Department))
Process Flowchart: Constitutional Devolution of Funds & Elections to Local Bodies	**Balwant Rai Mehta Committee (1957)**	Recommended a **3-tier Panchayati Raj system** (*Gram Panchayat* at the village level, *Panchayat Samiti* at the block level, and *Zila Parishad* at the district level); Rajasthan became the first state to inaugurate Panchayati Raj at **Nagaur on October 2, 1959**, followed by Andhra Pradesh.
Comparative Table: Composition of State Legislative Council (Art. 171) & Part IX/ IXA Architecture	**Ashok Mehta Committee (1977)**	Recommended replacing the 3-tier system with a **2-tier system** (*Zila Parishad* at the district level and *Mandal Panchayat* for a group of villages) and advocated open participation of political parties.
State Executive (Governor, Chief Minister, Council of Ministers) and State Legislature (Articles 152–213)	**G.V.K. Rao Committee (1985)**	Described rural development administration without local roots as "grass without roots" and recommended creating the post of District Development Commissioner.
Local Self-Government: Panchayati Raj (Part IX, Articles 243–243O) & Municipalities (Part IXA, Articles 243P–243ZG)	**L.M. Singhvi Committee (1986) & Thungon Committee (1988)**	Explicitly recommended **constitutional recognition and protection** for Panchayati Raj Institutions (IUC Academy).
Process Flowchart: Constitutional Devolution of Funds & Elections to Local Bodies	**73rd Amendment Act, 1992 (Effective April 24, 1993 — National Panchayati Raj Day)**	Added **Part IX (Articles 243 to 243O)** and the **11th Schedule (29 functional items)** under **Article 243G**. Mandatory provisions include the **Gram Sabha (Article 243A)**, a 3-tier structure in states with population exceeding 20 lakhs (**Article 243B**), reservation of SCs/STs in proportion to population and **not less than one-third reservation for women** (**Article 243D**), fixed 5-year tenure with mandatory fresh elections within 6 months of premature dissolution (**Article 243E**), minimum candidate age of **21 years** (**Article 243F**), **State Finance Commission (Article 243I)** constituted every 5 years, and **State Election Commission (Article 243K)**. Under **Article 243M**, Part IX did not automatically apply to Fifth Schedule areas, prompting Parliament to enact the **PESA Act (Panchayats Extension to the Scheduled Areas Act), 1996** (Constitution of India).
Comparative Table: Composition of State Legislative Council (Art. 171) & Part IX/ IXA Architecture	**74th Amendment Act, 1992 (Effective June 1, 1993)**	Added **Part IXA (Articles 243P to 243ZG)** and the **12th Schedule (18 functional items)** under **Article 243W**, establishing three types of Municipalities (Nagar Panchayat, Municipal Council, Municipal Corporation) plus the **District Planning Committee (Article 243ZD)** and **Metropolitan Planning Committee (Article 243ZE)** (Constitution of India).

Chapter 4 Multi-Statement Exam Verification Drills

Chapter 4 Statement-Verification Drill #1 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (The Governor of a State (Articles 153–162, 200, 201, 213)): Article 153 provides for a Governor for each State (and allows the same person to be appointed Governor for two or more States under the **7th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1956**). Appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal (**Article 155**), the Governor holds office during the pleasure of the President (**Article 156**). **Article 161** grants pardoning powers to the Governor for offences against state laws, though—unlike the President under Article 72—the Governor **cannot pardon a death sentence** (can only suspend, remit, or commute it) and has no power regarding court-martial sentences. Under **Article 200**, when a State Bill is presented to the Governor, the Governor may give assent, withhold assent, return the bill (if not a Money Bill) for reconsideration, or **reserve the bill for the consideration of the President** (which is mandatory if the bill endangers the constitutional position of the State High Court). Under **Article 201**, the President has no constitutional time limit to act on a reserved State Bill and may exercise an absolute veto (**Constitution of India**).

Statement-II (Bicameralism in States and Creation/Abolition of Legislative Councils (Articles 168–171)): Currently, **6 Indian States** have a bicameral legislature containing both a Legislative Assembly (*Vidhan Sabha*) and a Legislative Council (*Vidhan Parishad*): **Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Telangana, and Uttar Pradesh**. Under **Article 169**, Parliament can abolish an existing Legislative Council or create a new one by a **simple majority** if the Legislative Assembly of the concerned State passes a resolution to that effect by a **special majority** (majority of total membership of the Assembly and a majority of not less than two-thirds of members present and voting). Under **Article 170**, a State Legislative Assembly has a maximum strength of 500 and a minimum of 60 (with exceptions for Goa, Mizoram, Sikkim, and Puducherry). Under **Article 171**, the maximum strength of a Legislative Council is **one-third of the total strength of the Assembly** and the minimum is 40 (**Constitution of India**).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Constitution of India (Legislative Department) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 4 Statement-Verification Drill #2 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Balwant Rai Mehta Committee (1957)): Recommended a **3-tier Panchayati Raj system** (*Gram Panchayat* at the village level, *Panchayat Samiti* at the block level, and *Zila Parishad* at the district level); Rajasthan became the first state to inaugurate Panchayati Raj at **Nagaur on October 2, 1959**, followed by Andhra Pradesh.

Statement-II (Ashok Mehta Committee (1977)): Recommended replacing the 3-tier system with a **2-tier system** (*Zila Parishad* at the district level and *Mandal Panchayat* for a group of villages) and advocated open participation of political parties.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Constitution of India (Legislative Department) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 4 Statement-Verification Drill #3 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (G.V.K. Rao Committee (1985)): Described rural development administration without local roots as "grass without roots" and recommended creating the post of District Development Commissioner.

Statement-II (L.M. Singhvi Committee (1986) & Thungon Committee (1988)): Explicitly recommended **constitutional recognition and protection** for Panchayati Raj Institutions (**IUC Academy**).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Constitution of India (Legislative Department) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 4 Statement-Verification Drill #4 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (73rd Amendment Act, 1992 (Effective April 24, 1993 — National Panchayati Raj Day)): Added **Part IX (Articles 243 to 243O)** and the **11th Schedule (29 functional items)** under **Article 243G**. Mandatory provisions include the **Gram Sabha (Article 243A)**, a 3-tier structure in states with population exceeding 20 lakhs (**Article 243B**), reservation of SCs/STs in proportion to population and **not less than one-third reservation for women** (**Article 243D**), fixed 5-year tenure with mandatory fresh elections within 6 months of premature dissolution (**Article 243E**), minimum candidate age of **21 years** (**Article 243F**), **State Finance Commission (Article 243I)** constituted every 5 years, and **State Election Commission (Article 243K)**. Under **Article 243M**, Part IX did not automatically apply to Fifth Schedule areas, prompting Parliament to enact the **PESA Act (Panchayats Extension to the Scheduled Areas Act), 1996** (Constitution of India).

Statement-II (74th Amendment Act, 1992 (Effective June 1, 1993)): Added **Part IXA (Articles 243P to 243ZG)** and the **12th Schedule (18 functional items)** under **Article 243W**, establishing three types of Municipalities (Nagar Panchayat, Municipal Council, Municipal Corporation) plus the **District Planning Committee (Article 243ZD)** and **Metropolitan Planning Committee (Article 243ZE)** (Constitution of India).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Constitution of India (Legislative Department) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter *5:* The Indian Judiciary — Supreme Court, High Courts, Subordinate Courts & Landmark Judgments (Articles *124–147, 214–237*)

Chapter Key Study Pillars — Chapter 5: The Indian Judiciary — Supreme Court, High Courts, Subordinate Courts & Landmark Judgments (Articles 124–147, 214–237)

Key Study Pillar 1
The Supreme Court of India and High Courts: Appointment, Tenure & Jurisdiction

Key Study Pillar 2
Landmark Supreme Court Judgments and Evolution of Basic Structure Doctrine (1950–2026)

5.1 The Supreme Court of India and High Courts*:* Appointment, Tenure & Jurisdiction

• **Establishment, Composition, and Collegium System (Articles 124–130):** Inaugurated on **January 28, 1950** (succeeding the Federal Court of India), the Supreme Court is governed by **Articles 124 to 147 in Part V**. Under the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Amendment Act, 2019, its sanctioned strength is **34 Judges (Chief Justice of India + 33 other Judges)**. Under **Article 124(2)**, Supreme Court Judges hold office until the age of **65 years** (whereas High Court Judges hold office until **62 years** under **Article 217**, raised from 60 by the 15th Amendment Act, 1963). Through the **Three Judges Cases** (*S.P. Gupta*, 1981; *Supreme Court Advocates-on-Record Association*, 1993; and *In Re Special Reference 1 of* 1998), appointment is made through the **Collegium System** (CJI + 4 senior-most Supreme Court Judges for SC appointments), and the **99th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2014 (NJAC)** was struck down as unconstitutional in 2015 for violating the independence of the judiciary (Supreme Court of India).

• **Qualifications and Removal of Judges (Article 124(3)–(4) & Judges Inquiry Act, 1968):** To be appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court, a person must be a citizen of India and must have been either (a) a High Court Judge for at least **5 years**, (b) a High Court Advocate for at least **10 years**, or (c) a **distinguished jurist** in the opinion of the President (note: there is NO "distinguished jurist" category for appointment as a High Court Judge under Article 217). A Judge can be removed by the President only on bases of **proved misbehaviour or**

incapacity after an address is passed in the same session by both Houses of Parliament by a **special majority** (majority of total membership of that House and a majority of not less than two-thirds of members present and voting) following an inquiry under the **Judges Inquiry Act, 1968** (Supreme Court of India).

• **Jurisdictions of the Supreme Court (Articles 129–143):**

• **Court of Record (Article 129 for SC; Article 215 for HC):** Judgments are recorded for perpetual memory and testimony, with power to punish for contempt of court.

• **Exclusive Original Jurisdiction (Article 131):** Disputes between the Centre and one or more States, or between two or more States (excluding inter-state river water disputes barred under **Article 262**).

• **Appellate Jurisdiction (Articles 132–136):** Constitutional (Art. 132), Civil (Art. 133), Criminal (Art. 134), and **Special Leave to Appeal (Article 136)** (not applicable to military tribunals).

• **Review, Curative & Complete Justice Powers (Articles 137 & 142): Article 137** empowers the Supreme Court to review its own judgments (expanding into the **Curative Petition** evolved in *Rupa Ashok Hurra vs. Ashok Hurra*, 2002); **Article 142** empowers the Supreme Court to pass any decree or order necessary for doing **complete justice** in any cause or matter pending before it.

• **Advisory Jurisdiction (Article 143):** Allows the President to seek the opinion of the Supreme Court on questions of law or fact of public importance (require a minimum 5-Judge Constitution Bench under **Article 145(3)**) (Supreme Court of India).

5.2 Landmark Supreme Court Judgments and Evolution of Basic Structure Doctrine *(1950–2026)*

• **From Shankari Prasad to Kesavananda Bharati (Basic Structure Doctrine):**

• **A.K. Gopalan vs. State of Madras (1950):** Adopted a narrow interpretation of "procedure established by law" under Article 21 (later overruled in *Maneka Gandhi*, 1978).

• **Shankari Prasad Case (1951) & Sajjan Singh Case (1965):** Held that Parliament's amending power under Article 368 includes the power to amend Fundamental Rights and that a Constitutional Amendment is not "law" under Article 13(2).

• **I.C. Golaknath vs. State of Punjab (1967):** An 11-Judge Bench ruled that Fundamental Rights are transcendental and cannot be abridged by Parliament through a Constitutional Amendment.

• **Kesavananda Bharati vs. State of Kerala (April 24, 1973):** The largest **13-Judge Bench** in Indian judicial history (by a 7:6 majority) overruled *Golaknath* and propounded the **Basic Structure Doctrine**, ruling that while Parliament can amend any part of the Constitution (including Fundamental Rights) under Article 368, it **cannot alter or destroy the "Basic Structure" of the Constitution** (Supreme Court of India).

• **Transformative Constitutionalism & Contemporary Landmark Judgments:**

• **Maneka Gandhi vs. Union of India (1978):** Read **American "Due Process of Law"** into Article 21 and established the **Golden Triangle** uniting **Articles 14, 19, and 21**.

• **Minerva Mills vs. Union of India (1980):** Struck down clauses (4) and (5) of Article 368 (inserted by the 42nd Amendment), holding that judicial review and the harmony/balance between Fundamental Rights (Part III) and DPSPs (Part IV) are part of the Basic Structure.

• **Indra Sawhney vs. Union of India (1992 — Mandal Case):** Upheld 27% OBC reservation subject to creamy layer exclusion and established the **50% ceiling rule** on reservations.

• **S.R. Bommai vs. Union of India (1994):** Declared **Secularism and Federalism** part of the Basic Structure and placed strict judicial review and floor-test safeguards on President's Rule under **Article 356**.

• **I.R. Coelho vs. State of Tamil Nadu (2007 — Ninth Schedule Case):** Ruled that any law placed in the **Ninth Schedule (Article 31B)** after **April 24, 1973** (the date of the *Kesavananda Bharati* verdict) is open to judicial review if it violates Fundamental Rights forming part of the Basic Structure.

• **Justice K.S. Puttaswamy vs. Union of India (2017):** A **9-Judge Bench** unanimously declared the **Right to Privacy** an intrinsic Fundamental Right under **Article 21**.

• **Janhit Abhiyan vs. Union of India (2022) & Association for Democratic Reforms vs. Union of India (2024):** Upheld the **103rd Amendment (10% EWS Reservation)** in 2022, and struck down the **Electoral Bonds Scheme** in 2024 as violative of voters' Right to Information under **Article 19(1)(a)** (Supreme Court of India).

5.3 Process Flowchart*:* Judicial Removal Procedure under Article *124(4)* & Judges Inquiry Act*, 1968*

Step-by-Step Conceptual Process Flowchart

STEP 1
Removal Motion Signed by 100 Lok Sabha MPs or 50 Rajya Sabha MPs Submitted to Speaker/ Chairman

STEP 2
Admission by Presiding Officer and Investigation by 3-Member Statutory Inquiry Committee (SC Judge, HC Chief Justice & Distinguished Jurist)

STEP 3
Finding of Proved Misbehaviour/Incapacity Followed by Special Majority Passage in Both Houses in the Same Session

STEP 4
Order of Removal Issued by the President of India under Article 124(4)

5.4 Comparative Table*:* Evolution of Fundamental Rights vs. Amending Power & Key Judicial Doctrines

Landmark Case & Year	Bench Strength	Core Constitutional Question	Doctrinal Outcome & Principle Established	Official Verification Source
Berubari Union Case (1960)	8-Judge Bench	Is Preamble part of the Constitution; can territory be ceded under Art. 3?	Ceding Indian territory to a foreign state requires an Article 368 Amendment (9th Amendment, 1960); held Preamble not part of Constitution (overruled in 1973)	Supreme Court of India
Kesavananda Bharati vs. State of Kerala (1973)	13-Judge Bench (Largest ever; 7:6 verdict)	Scope of Parliament's amending power under Article 368	Established **Basic Structure Doctrine**; declared Preamble an integral part of the Constitution	Supreme Court of India
Minerva Mills vs. Union of India (1980)	5-Judge Bench	Validity of 42nd Amendment giving all DPSPs primacy over Art. 14 & 19	Indian Constitution is founded on the bedrock of balance between Part III (FRs) and Part IV (DPSPs); Limited amending power is itself Basic Structure	Supreme Court of India

Landmark Case & Year	Bench Strength	Core Constitutional Question	Doctrinal Outcome & Principle Established	Official Verification Source
L. Chandra Kumar vs. Union of India (1997)	7-Judge Bench	Can Tribunals under Articles 323A & 323B exclude HC/SC writ jurisdiction?	Judicial review of High Courts (Art. 226/227) and Supreme Court (Art. 32) is inviolable Basic Structure; tribunal appeals lie before High Court Division Bench	Supreme Court of India
Kihoto Hollohan vs. Zachillhu (1992)	5-Judge Bench	Validity of Tenth Schedule (Anti-Defection Law, 52nd Amendment, 1985)	Upheld Speaker's adjudicatory power under 10th Schedule but struck down Para 7 to hold Speaker's decision subject to Judicial Review under Art. 136/226	Supreme Court of India
K.S. Puttaswamy vs. Union of India (2017)	9-Judge Bench (Unanimous)	Is Right to Privacy a Fundamental Right under Part III?	Overruled *M.P. Sharma* (1954) and *Kharak Singh* (1962); Right to Privacy is intrinsic to Life and Personal Liberty under Article 21	Supreme Court of India

Did You Know?: While salaries and allowances of **Supreme Court Judges** and **High Court Judges** are both charged on the respective Consolidated Funds (Union Consolidated Fund for SC Judges; State Consolidated Fund for HC Judges), the **pension of a retired High Court Judge** is charged on the **Consolidated Fund of India** (Article 112(3)(d)(iii)), NOT on the Consolidated Fund of the State (Constitution of India).

Exam Trap Alert: No Judge of the Supreme Court or a High Court has ever been impeached/removed in independent India; although removal proceedings were initiated against Justice V. Ramaswami (1991–93), Justice Soumitra Sen (2011), and Justice P.D. Dinakaran (2011), none culminated in a presidential removal order after passage by both Houses (Supreme Court of India).

Step-by-Step Conceptual Process Flowchart

STEP 1
Memory Trick: Remember the chronological progression of the Basic Structure cases via S – G – K – M: Shankari Prasad (1951 — Parliament can amend FRs)**

STEP 2
Golaknath (1967 — Parliament cannot amend FRs)**

STEP 3
Kesavananda Bharati (1973 — Parliament can amend FRs but not Basic Structure)**

STEP 4
Minerva Mills (1980 — Judicial Review & FR-DPSP balance are Basic Structure) (IUC Academy).**

Chapter 5 Comprehensive Analytical & Statutory Revision Matrix

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (Constitution of India (Legislative Department))
The Supreme Court of India and High Courts: Appointment, Tenure & Jurisdiction	**Establishment, Composition, and Collegium System (Articles 124–130)**	Inaugurated on **January 28, 1950** (succeeding the Federal Court of India), the Supreme Court is governed by **Articles 124 to 147 in Part V**. Under the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Amendment Act, 2019, its sanctioned strength is **34 Judges (Chief Justice of India + 33 other Judges)**. Under **Article 124(2)**, Supreme Court Judges hold office until the age of **65 years** (whereas High Court Judges hold office until **62 years** under **Article 217**, raised from 60 by the 15th Amendment Act, 1963). Through the **Three Judges Cases** (*S.P. Gupta*, 1981; *Supreme Court Advocates-on-Record Association*, 1993; and *In Re Special Reference 1 of 1998*), appointment is made through the **Collegium System** (CJI + 4 senior-most Supreme Court Judges for SC appointments), and the **99th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2014 (NJAC)** was struck down as unconstitutional in 2015 for violating the independence of the judiciary (Supreme Court of India).
Landmark Supreme Court Judgments and Evolution of Basic Structure Doctrine (1950–2026)	**Qualifications and Removal of Judges (Article 124(3)–(4) & Judges Inquiry Act, 1968)**	To be appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court, a person must be a citizen of India and must have been either (a) a High Court Judge for at least **5 years**, (b) a High Court Advocate for at least **10 years**, or (c) a **distinguished jurist** in the opinion of the President (note: there is NO "distinguished jurist" category for appointment as a High Court Judge under Article 217). A Judge can be removed by the President only on bases of **proved misbehaviour or incapacity** after an address is passed in the same session by both Houses of Parliament by a **special majority** (majority of total membership of that House and a majority of not less than two-thirds of members present and voting) following an inquiry under the **Judges Inquiry Act, 1968** (Supreme Court of India).
Process Flowchart: Judicial Removal Procedure under Article 124(4) & Judges Inquiry Act, 1968	**Court of Record (Article 129 for SC; Article 215 for HC)**	Judgments are recorded for perpetual memory and testimony, with power to punish for contempt of court.
Comparative Table: Evolution of Fundamental Rights vs. Amending Power & Key Judicial Doctrines	**Exclusive Original Jurisdiction (Article 131)**	Disputes between the Centre and one or more States, or between two or more States (excluding inter-state river water disputes barred under **Article 262**).
The Supreme Court of India and High Courts: Appointment, Tenure & Jurisdiction	**Appellate Jurisdiction (Articles 132–136)**	Constitutional (Art. 132), Civil (Art. 133), Criminal (Art. 134), and **Special Leave to Appeal (Article 136)** (not applicable to military tribunals).

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (Constitution of India (Legislative Department))
Landmark Supreme Court Judgments and Evolution of Basic Structure Doctrine (1950–2026)	**Review, Curative & Complete Justice Powers (Articles 137 & 142)**	**Article 137** empowers the Supreme Court to review its own judgments (expanding into the **Curative Petition** evolved in *Rupa Ashok Hurra vs. Ashok Hurra*, 2002); **Article 142** empowers the Supreme Court to pass any decree or order necessary for doing **complete justice** in any cause or matter pending before it.
Process Flowchart: Judicial Removal Procedure under Article 124(4) & Judges Inquiry Act, 1968	**Advisory Jurisdiction (Article 143)**	Allows the President to seek the opinion of the Supreme Court on questions of law or fact of public importance (require a minimum 5-Judge Constitution Bench under **Article 145(3)**) (Supreme Court of India).
Comparative Table: Evolution of Fundamental Rights vs. Amending Power & Key Judicial Doctrines	**A.K. Gopalan vs. State of Madras (1950)**	Adopted a narrow interpretation of "procedure established by law" under Article 21 (later overruled in *Maneka Gandhi*, 1978).
The Supreme Court of India and High Courts: Appointment, Tenure & Jurisdiction	**Shankari Prasad Case (1951) & Sajjan Singh Case (1965)**	Held that Parliament's amending power under Article 368 includes the power to amend Fundamental Rights and that a Constitutional Amendment is not "law" under Article 13(2).
Landmark Supreme Court Judgments and Evolution of Basic Structure Doctrine (1950–2026)	**I.C. Golaknath vs. State of Punjab (1967)**	An 11-Judge Bench ruled that Fundamental Rights are transcendental and cannot be abridged by Parliament through a Constitutional Amendment.
Process Flowchart: Judicial Removal Procedure under Article 124(4) & Judges Inquiry Act, 1968	**Kesavananda Bharati vs. State of Kerala (April 24, 1973)**	The largest **13-Judge Bench** in Indian judicial history (by a 7:6 majority) overruled *Golaknath* and propounded the **Basic Structure Doctrine**, ruling that while Parliament can amend any part of the Constitution (including Fundamental Rights) under Article 368, it **cannot alter or destroy the "Basic Structure" of the Constitution** (Supreme Court of India).
Comparative Table: Evolution of Fundamental Rights vs. Amending Power & Key Judicial Doctrines	**Maneka Gandhi vs. Union of India (1978)**	Read **American "Due Process of Law"** into Article 21 and established the **Golden Triangle** uniting **Articles 14, 19, and 21**.

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (Constitution of India (Legislative Department))
The Supreme Court of India and High Courts: Appointment, Tenure & Jurisdiction	**Minerva Mills vs. Union of India (1980)**	Struck down clauses (4) and (5) of Article 368 (inserted by the 42nd Amendment), holding that judicial review and the harmony/balance between Fundamental Rights (Part III) and DPSPs (Part IV) are part of the Basic Structure.
Landmark Supreme Court Judgments and Evolution of Basic Structure Doctrine (1950–2026)	**Indra Sawhney vs. Union of India (1992 — Mandal Case)**	Upheld 27% OBC reservation subject to creamy layer exclusion and established the **50% ceiling rule** on reservations.

Chapter *5* Multi-Statement Exam Verification Drills

Chapter 5 Statement-Verification Drill #1 — **Both Statements Verified Correct**

Statement-I (Establishment, Composition, and Collegium System (Articles 124–130)): Inaugurated on **January 28, 1950** (succeeding the Federal Court of India), the Supreme Court is governed by **Articles 124 to 147 in Part V**. Under the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Amendment Act, 2019, its sanctioned strength is **34 Judges (Chief Justice of India + 33 other Judges)**. Under **Article 124(2)**, Supreme Court Judges hold office until the age of **65 years** (whereas High Court Judges hold office until **62 years** under **Article 217**, raised from 60 by the 15th Amendment Act, 1963). Through the **Three Judges Cases** (*S.P. Gupta*, 1981; *Supreme Court Advocates-on-Record Association*, 1993; and *In Re Special Reference 1 of* 1998), appointment is made through the **Collegium System** (CJI + 4 senior-most Supreme Court Judges for SC appointments), and the **99th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2014 (NJAC)** was struck down as unconstitutional in 2015 for violating the independence of the judiciary (Supreme Court of India).

Statement-II (Qualifications and Removal of Judges (Article 124(3)–(4) & Judges Inquiry Act, 1968)): To be appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court, a person must be a citizen of India and must have been either (a) a High Court Judge for at least **5 years**, (b) a High Court Advocate for at least **10 years**, or (c) a **distinguished jurist** in the opinion of the President (note: there is NO "distinguished jurist" category for appointment as a High Court Judge under Article 217). A Judge can be removed by the President only on bases of **proved misbehaviour or incapacity** after an address is passed in the same session by both Houses of Parliament by a **special majority** (majority of total membership of that House and a majority of not less than two-thirds of members present and voting) following an inquiry under the **Judges Inquiry Act, 1968** (Supreme Court of India).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Constitution of India (Legislative Department) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 5 Statement-Verification Drill #2 — **Both Statements Verified Correct**

Statement-I (Court of Record (Article 129 for SC; Article 215 for HC)): Judgments are recorded for perpetual memory and testimony, with power to punish for contempt of court.

Statement-II (Exclusive Original Jurisdiction (Article 131)): Disputes between the Centre and one or more States, or between two or more States (excluding inter-state river water disputes barred under **Article 262**).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Constitution of India (Legislative Department) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 5 Statement-Verification Drill #3 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Appellate Jurisdiction (Articles 132–136)): Constitutional (Art. 132), Civil (Art. 133), Criminal (Art. 134), and **Special Leave to Appeal (Article 136)** (not applicable to military tribunals).

Statement-II (Review, Curative & Complete Justice Powers (Articles 137 & 142)): Article 137 empowers the Supreme Court to review its own judgments (expanding into the **Curative Petition** evolved in *Rupa Ashok Hurra vs. Ashok Hurra, 2002*); **Article 142** empowers the Supreme Court to pass any decree or order necessary for doing **complete justice** in any cause or matter pending before it.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Constitution of India (Legislative Department) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 5 Statement-Verification Drill #4 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Advisory Jurisdiction (Article 143)): Allows the President to seek the opinion of the Supreme Court on questions of law or fact of public importance (require a minimum 5-Judge Constitution Bench under **Article 145(3)**) (Supreme Court of India).

Statement-II (A.K. Gopalan vs. State of Madras (1950)): Adopted a narrow interpretation of "procedure established by law" under Article 21 (later overruled in *Maneka Gandhi, 1978*).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Constitution of India (Legislative Department) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 5 Statement-Verification Drill #5 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Shankari Prasad Case (1951) & Sajjan Singh Case (1965)): Held that Parliament's amending power under Article 368 includes the power to amend Fundamental Rights and that a Constitutional Amendment is not "law" under Article 13(2).

Statement-II (I.C. Golaknath vs. State of Punjab (1967)): An 11-Judge Bench ruled that Fundamental Rights are transcendental and cannot be abridged by Parliament through a Constitutional Amendment.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Constitution of India (Legislative Department) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 5 Statement-Verification Drill #6 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Kesavananda Bharati vs. State of Kerala (April 24, 1973)): The largest **13-Judge Bench** in Indian judicial history (by a 7:6 majority) overruled *Golaknath* and propounded the **Basic Structure Doctrine**, ruling that while Parliament can amend any part of the Constitution (including Fundamental Rights) under Article 368, it **cannot alter or destroy the "Basic Structure" of the Constitution** (Supreme Court of India).

Statement-II (Maneka Gandhi vs. Union of India (1978)): Read **American "Due Process of Law"** into Article 21 and established the **Golden Triangle** uniting **Articles 14, 19, and 21**.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Constitution of India (Legislative Department) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 6: Federalism, Centre-State Relations, Emergency Provisions & Special Provisions (Articles 245–360, 371–371J)

Chapter Key Study Pillars — Chapter 6: Federalism, Centre-State Relations, Emergency Provisions & Special Provisions (Articles 245–360, 371–371J)

Key Study Pillar 1
Legislative, Administrative, and Financial Relations between Union and States (Parts XI & XII)

Key Study Pillar 2
Emergency Provisions (Part XVIII, Articles 352–360) and Special State Provisions (Articles 371–371J)

6.1 Legislative, Administrative, and Financial Relations between Union and States (Parts XI & XII)

• **Legislative Relations (Articles 245–255) & Seventh Schedule: Article 246** distributes legislative subjects across three lists in the **Seventh Schedule**: **Union List** (originally 97, currently 98 numbered items), **State List** (originally 66, currently 59 items), and **Concurrent List** (originally 47, currently 52 items — after the **42nd Amendment Act, 1976** transferred **5 subjects** from the State List to the Concurrent List: **Education, Forests, Weights and Measures, Protection of Wild Animals and Birds, and Administration of Justice**). **Article 248** vests **Residuary Powers** of legislation (including residuary taxation) exclusively in the Union Parliament.

• **Five Exceptional Circumstances for Parliamentary Legislation on State List Subjects:**

1. **Article 249 (In National Interest):** If the **Rajya Sabha** declares by a resolution supported by **not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting** that it is necessary in the national interest, Parliament can legislate on a State List matter (valid for 1 year at a time, renewable indefinitely; ceases 6 months after the resolution expires).

2. **Article 250 (During National Emergency):** While a Proclamation of National Emergency (Article 352) is in operation (ceases 6 months after the emergency ends).

3. **Article 252 (By Consent of Two or More States):** When legislatures of **two or more States** pass resolutions requesting Parliament to legislate on a State List matter (such a law can be amended or repealed **ONLY by Parliament**, not by the participating State Legislatures).

4. **Article 253 (To Implement International Agreements):** Empowering Parliament to enact laws across the whole or any part of India for implementing any international treaty, convention, or decision without state consent.

5. **Article 356 (During President's Rule):** When the President's Rule is imposed in a State (**Constitution of India**).

• **Inter-State Water Disputes, Inter-State Council & GST Council (Articles 262, 263, 279A): Article 262** empowers Parliament to provide by law for the adjudication of inter-state river water disputes and to exclude the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and all other courts (enacted via the Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, 1956). **Article 263** empowers the **President** to establish an **Inter-State Council** (set up in 1990 on the **Sarkaria Commission's** recommendation, chaired by the Prime Minister). **Article 279A** (inserted by the **101st Amendment Act, 2016**) establishes the **Goods and Services Tax (GST) Council** as a joint federal constitutional body chaired by the Union Finance Minister (**Constitution of India**).

6.2 Emergency Provisions *(*Part XVIII, Articles *352–360)* and Special State Provisions *(*Articles *371–371J)*

• **National Emergency (Article 352):** Proclaimed by the President on three bases: **War, External Aggression, or Armed Rebellion** (the phrase "*Armed Rebellion*" replaced "*Internal Disturbance*" via the **44th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1978**). Requires the **written recommendation of the Union Cabinet** and must be approved by **both Houses of Parliament within 1 month** (reduced from 2 months by the 44th Amendment) by a **Special Majority** (majority of total membership and two-thirds of members present and voting). Once approved, it continues for 6 months at a time and can be revoked at any time by the President or if the **Lok Sabha** passes a resolution of disapproval by a **simple majority**. Under **Article 358**, Article 19 freedoms are suspended **ONLY** when the National Emergency is declared on bases of **War or External Aggression** (never on the basis of Armed Rebellion), while under **Article 359**, enforcement of **Articles 20 and 21 can NEVER be suspended** (Constitution of India).

• **President's Rule / State Emergency (Articles 356 & 365) and Financial Emergency (Article 360):** Under **Article 356** (failure of constitutional machinery in a State) or **Article 365** (failure of a State to comply with Union directions), President's Rule requires approval by both Houses of Parliament by a **simple majority within 2 months**. It can remain in force for a maximum of **3 years** (6 months at a time), provided that extension beyond **1 year** is permissible ONLY if (a) a National Emergency is in operation AND (b) the Election Commission certifies that holding assembly elections in the State is difficult. **Article 360** provides for a **Financial Emergency**, requiring approval by both Houses by a **simple majority within 2 months**, after which it continues **indefinitely** without periodic parliamentary renewal until revoked (never proclaimed in India to date) (Constitution of India).

6.3 Process Flowchart*:* Proclamation, Parliamentary Approval & Revocation of National Emergency *(*Art. *352)*

Step-by-Step Conceptual Process Flowchart

STEP 1
Union Cabinet Submits Written Recommendation to President Based on War, External Aggression, or Armed Rebellion

STEP 2
Approval by Both Houses of Parliament within 1 Month by Special Majority (Art. 352(4))

STEP 3
Periodic Renewal Every 6 Months by Special Majority; Automatic Suspension of Art. 19 Only for External Emergency (Art. 358)

STEP 4
Revocation by Presidential Proclamation or Simple Majority Resolution of Lok Sabha (Art. 352(7)-(8))

6.4 Comparative Table: Three Types of Emergencies & Special State Articles (371 to 371J)

Emergency / Special Provision	Constitutional Article	Parliamentary Approval Time & Majority	Maximum Duration & Revocation Mechanism	Official Verification Source
National Emergency	Article 352 (Effects in Art. 353, 358, 359)	Within **1 Month** by **Special Majority** of both Houses	Indefinite (with parliamentary approval every 6 months); Revoked by President or **Lok Sabha Simple Majority**	Constitution of India
President's Rule (State Emergency)	Article 356 (read with Article 365)	Within **2 Months** by **Simple Majority** of both Houses	**Maximum 3 Years** (every 6 months; beyond 1 year requires Art. 352 + ECI certificate); Revoked by President	Constitution of India
Financial Emergency	Article 360	Within **2 Months** by **Simple Majority** of both Houses	Indefinite (**No repeated 6-month parliamentary approval needed** once approved); Revoked by President	Constitution of India
Articles 371, 371A, 371B, 371C	Part XXI (Temporary, Transitional & Special Provisions)	Enacted via Constitutional Amendments (13th, 22nd, 27th)	**371:** Maharashtra & Gujarat; **371A:** Nagaland; **371B:** Assam; **371C:** Manipur	Constitution of India
Articles 371-D, 371E, 371F, 371G	Part XXI	Enacted via 32nd, 36th, 53rd Amendments	**371-D/E:** Andhra Pradesh & Telangana; **371F:** Sikkim; **371G:** Mizoram	Constitution of India
Articles 371H, 371I, 371J	Part XXI	Enacted via 55th, 56th, and 98th (2012) Amendments	**371H:** Arunachal Pradesh; **371I:** Goa; **371J:** Hyderabad-Karnataka (Kalyana-Karnataka) region	Constitution of India

Did You Know?: Major Commissions appointed to examine **Centre-State Relations** in chronological order are the **First Administrative Reforms Commission (1966)**, the **Rajamannar Committee (1969, appointed by Tamil Nadu Government)**, the **Anandpur Sahib Resolution (1973)**, the **West Bengal Memorandum (1977)**, the **Sarkaria Commission (1983–88)**, and the **M.M. Punchhi Commission (2007–10)** (IUC Academy).

Exam Trap Alert: Under **Article 358**, the six freedoms under **Article 19** are automatically suspended **ONLY** during an **External Emergency** (proclaimed on the bases of War or External Aggression) and **NOT** during an **Internal Emergency** (proclaimed on the basis of Armed Rebellion) (Constitution of India).

★ **Memory Trick:** To memorize the chronological states under **Articles 371A to 371J**, remember the mnemonic **N-A-M-A-S-M-A-G-K**: **N**agaland (371A), **A**ssam (371B), **M**anipur (371C), **A**ndhra Pradesh/Telangana (371-D/E), **S**ikkim (371F), **M**izoram (371G), **A**runachal Pradesh (371H), **G**oa (371I), and **K**arnataka (371J) (IUC Academy).

Chapter *6* Comprehensive Analytical & Statutory Revision Matrix

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (Constitution of India (Legislative Department))
Legislative, Administrative, and Financial Relations between Union and States (Parts XI & XII)	**Legislative Relations (Articles 245–255) & Seventh Schedule**	**Article 246** distributes legislative subjects across three lists in the **Seventh Schedule**: **Union List** (originally 97, currently 98 numbered items), **State List** (originally 66, currently 59 items), and **Concurrent List** (originally 47, currently 52 items — after the **42nd Amendment Act, 1976** transferred **5 subjects** from the State List to the Concurrent List: **Education, Forests, Weights and Measures, Protection of Wild Animals and Birds, and Administration of Justice**). **Article 248** vests **Residuary Powers** of legislation (including residuary taxation) exclusively in the Union Parliament.
Emergency Provisions (Part XVIII, Articles 352–360) and Special State Provisions (Articles 371–371J)	**Article 249 (In National Interest)**	If the **Rajya Sabha** declares by a resolution supported by **not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting** that it is necessary in the national interest, Parliament can legislate on a State List matter (valid for 1 year at a time, renewable indefinitely; ceases 6 months after the resolution expires).
Process Flowchart: Proclamation, Parliamentary Approval & Revocation of National Emergency (Art. 352)	**Article 250 (During National Emergency)**	While a Proclamation of National Emergency (Article 352) is in operation (ceases 6 months after the emergency ends).
Comparative Table: Three Types of Emergencies & Special State Articles (371 to 371J)	**Article 252 (By Consent of Two or More States)**	When legislatures of **two or more States** pass resolutions requesting Parliament to legislate on a State List matter (such a law can be amended or repealed **ONLY by Parliament**, not by the participating State Legislatures).
Legislative, Administrative, and Financial Relations between Union and States (Parts XI & XII)	**Article 253 (To Implement International Agreements)**	Empowering Parliament to enact laws across the whole or any part of India for implementing any international treaty, convention, or decision without state consent.
Emergency Provisions (Part XVIII, Articles 352–360) and Special State Provisions (Articles 371–371J)	**Article 356 (During President's Rule)**	When the President's Rule is imposed in a State (Constitution of India).

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (Constitution of India (Legislative Department))
Process Flowchart: Proclamation, Parliamentary Approval & Revocation of National Emergency (Art. 352)	**Inter-State Water Disputes, Inter-State Council & GST Council (Articles 262, 263, 279A)**	**Article 262** empowers Parliament to provide by law for the adjudication of inter-state river water disputes and to exclude the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and all other courts (enacted via the Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, 1956). **Article 263** empowers the **President** to establish an **Inter-State Council** (set up in 1990 on the **Sarkaria Commission's** recommendation, chaired by the Prime Minister). **Article 279A** (inserted by the **101st Amendment Act, 2016**) establishes the **Goods and Services Tax (GST) Council** as a joint federal constitutional body chaired by the Union Finance Minister (Constitution of India).
Comparative Table: Three Types of Emergencies & Special State Articles (371 to 371J)	**National Emergency (Article 352)**	Proclaimed by the President on three bases: **War, External Aggression, or Armed Rebellion** (the phrase "*Armed Rebellion*" replaced "*Internal Disturbance*" via the **44th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1978**). Requires the **written recommendation of the Union Cabinet** and must be approved by **both Houses of Parliament within 1 month** (reduced from 2 months by the 44th Amendment) by a **Special Majority** (majority of total membership and two-thirds of members present and voting). Once approved, it continues for 6 months at a time and can be revoked at any time by the President or if the **Lok Sabha** passes a resolution of disapproval by a **simple majority**. Under **Article 358**, Article 19 freedoms are suspended **ONLY** when the National Emergency is declared on bases of **War or External Aggression** (never on the basis of Armed Rebellion), while under **Article 359**, enforcement of **Articles 20 and 21 can NEVER be suspended** (Constitution of India).
Legislative, Administrative, and Financial Relations between Union and States (Parts XI & XII)	**President's Rule / State Emergency (Articles 356 & 365) and Financial Emergency (Article 360)**	Under **Article 356** (failure of constitutional machinery in a State) or **Article 365** (failure of a State to comply with Union directions), President's Rule requires approval by both Houses of Parliament by a **simple majority within 2 months**. It can remain in force for a maximum of **3 years** (6 months at a time), provided that extension beyond **1 year** is permissible ONLY if (a) a National Emergency is in operation AND (b) the Election Commission certifies that holding assembly elections in the State is difficult. **Article 360** provides for a **Financial Emergency**, requiring approval by both Houses by a **simple majority within 2 months**, after which it continues **indefinitely** without periodic parliamentary renewal until revoked (never proclaimed in India to date) (Constitution of India).

Chapter *6* Multi-Statement Exam Verification Drills

Chapter 6 Statement-Verification Drill #1 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Legislative Relations (Articles 245–255) & Seventh Schedule): Article 246 distributes legislative subjects across three lists in the **Seventh Schedule**: **Union List** (originally 97, currently 98 numbered items), **State List** (originally 66, currently 59 items), and **Concurrent List** (originally 47, currently 52 items — after the **42nd Amendment Act, 1976** transferred **5 subjects** from the State List to the Concurrent List: **Education, Forests, Weights and Measures, Protection of Wild Animals and Birds, and Administration of Justice**). **Article 248** vests **Residuary Powers** of legislation (including residuary taxation) exclusively in the Union Parliament.

Statement-II (Article 249 (In National Interest)): If the **Rajya Sabha** declares by a resolution supported by **not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting** that it is necessary in the national interest, Parliament can legislate on a State List matter (valid for 1 year at a time, renewable indefinitely; ceases 6 months after the resolution expires).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Constitution of India (Legislative Department) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 6 Statement-Verification Drill #2 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Article 250 (During National Emergency)): While a Proclamation of National Emergency (Article 352) is in operation (ceases 6 months after the emergency ends).

Statement-II (Article 252 (By Consent of Two or More States)): When legislatures of **two or more States** pass resolutions requesting Parliament to legislate on a State List matter (such a law can be amended or repealed **ONLY by Parliament**, not by the participating State Legislatures).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Constitution of India (Legislative Department) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 6 Statement-Verification Drill #3 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Article 253 (To Implement International Agreements)): Empowering Parliament to enact laws across the whole or any part of India for implementing any international treaty, convention, or decision without state consent.

Statement-II (Article 356 (During President's Rule)): When the President's Rule is imposed in a State (**Constitution of India**).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Constitution of India (Legislative Department) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 6 Statement-Verification Drill #4 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Inter-State Water Disputes, Inter-State Council & GST Council (Articles 262, 263, 279A)): **Article 262** empowers Parliament to provide by law for the adjudication of inter-state river water disputes and to exclude the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and all other courts (enacted via the Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, 1956). **Article 263** empowers the **President** to establish an **Inter-State Council** (set up in 1990 on the **Sarkaria Commission's** recommendation, chaired by the Prime Minister). **Article 279A** (inserted by the **101st Amendment Act, 2016**) establishes the **Goods and Services Tax (GST) Council** as a joint federal constitutional body chaired by the Union Finance Minister (Constitution of India).

Statement-II (National Emergency (Article 352)): Proclaimed by the President on three bases: **War, External Aggression, or Armed Rebellion** (the phrase "*Armed Rebellion*" replaced "*Internal Disturbance*" via the **44th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1978**). Requires the **written recommendation of the Union Cabinet** and must be approved by **both Houses of Parliament within 1 month** (reduced from 2 months by the 44th Amendment) by a **Special Majority** (majority of total membership and two-thirds of members present and voting). Once approved, it continues for 6 months at a time and can be revoked at any time by the President or if the **Lok Sabha** passes a resolution of disapproval by a **simple majority**. Under **Article 358**, Article 19 freedoms are suspended **ONLY** when the National Emergency is declared on bases of **War or External Aggression** (never on the basis of Armed Rebellion), while under **Article 359**, enforcement of **Articles 20 and 21 can NEVER be suspended** (Constitution of India).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Constitution of India (Legislative Department) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 7: Constitutional Bodies vs. Statutory & Executive Bodies (Articles 148, 280, 315–324, 338–338B)

Chapter Key Study Pillars — Chapter 7: Constitutional Bodies vs. Statutory & Executive Bodies (Articles 148, 280, 315–324, 338–338B)

Key Study Pillar 1
Constitutional Bodies: ECI, UPSC, SPSC, Finance Commission, CAG, NCSC, NCST, NCBC & Linguistic Minorities

Key Study Pillar 2
Statutory and Non-Constitutional Bodies: NHRC, CVC, CIC, Lokpal & NITI Aayog

7.1 Constitutional Bodies: ECI, UPSC, SPSC, Finance Commission, CAG, NCSC, NCST, NCBC & Linguistic Minorities

• **Election Commission of India (Part XV, Article 324):** A permanent multi-member constitutional body (Chief Election Commissioner + 2 Election Commissioners) administering elections to **Parliament, State Legislatures, and the offices of President and Vice-President** (note: Panchayat and Municipal elections are conducted by the **State Election Commission** under Articles 243K/243ZA, not by the ECI). Under **Article 324(5)**, the **Chief Election Commissioner (CEC)** can be removed from office only in like manner and on the like bases as a **Judge of the Supreme Court**, whereas other Election Commissioners or Regional Commissioners cannot be removed from office except on the **recommendation of the CEC**. **Article 326** establishes universal adult suffrage (voting age reduced from 21 years to **18 years** by the **61st Constitutional Amendment Act, 1988**) (Constitution of India).

• **Comptroller and Auditor-General of India (CAG — Articles 148–151):** Appointed by the President under **Article 148**, the CAG serves as the guardian of the public purse for a tenure of **6 years or up to 65 years of age**,

whichever is earlier, is ineligible for any further office under the Government of India or any State after retirement, and can be removed only in the same manner as a Supreme Court Judge. Under **Article 151**, the CAG submits audit reports to the **President** (for Union accounts, laid before Parliament) and to the **Governor** (for State accounts, laid before the State Legislature) (Constitution of India).

• **Union and State Public Service Commissions (Articles 315–323) & Finance Commission (Article 280):** Under **Article 316**, members of **UPSC** hold office for **6 years or until 65 years of age**, whereas members of a **State Public Service Commission (SPSC)** or **Joint Public Service Commission (JPSC)** hold office for **6 years or until 62 years of age**. Crucially, although the **Governor appoints** the Chairman and members of a **State Public Service Commission**, they can be **removed ONLY by the President of India** (after a Supreme Court inquiry for misbehaviour under **Article 317**). **Article 280** mandates that the President constitute a **Finance Commission** (1 Chairman + 4 other members) every fifth year to recommend the vertical and horizontal distribution of net tax proceeds between the Union and the States and principles governing Grants-in-Aid under **Article 275** (Constitution of India).

• **National Commissions for SCs, STs, Backward Classes & Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities (Articles 338, 338A, 338B, 350B):** Originally a single Special Officer under Article 338, the **65th Amendment Act, 1990** established a multi-member Commission for SCs and STs; the **89th Amendment Act, 2003** bifurcated it into the **National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC — Article 338)** and the **National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST — Article 338A)**; and the **102nd Amendment Act, 2018** granted constitutional status to the **National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC — Article 338B)**. **Article 350B** (inserted by the 7th Amendment Act, 1956) provides for a **Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities** appointed by the President (Constitution of India).

7.2 Statutory and Non-Constitutional Bodies: NHRC, CVC, CIC, Lokpal & NITI Aayog

• **National Human Rights Commission (NHRC):** A statutory body established in 1993 under the **Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993** (amended in **2019**). Following the 2019 Amendment, the Chairperson can be either a retired **Chief Justice of India OR a retired Judge of the Supreme Court**, and the tenure of the Chairperson and members was reduced from 5 years to **3 years or up to 70 years of age** (and made eligible for reappointment) (IUC Academy).

• **Central Vigilance Commission (CVC), Central Information Commission (CIC) & Lokpal:**

• **CVC:** Set up in 1964 by executive resolution on the recommendation of the **Santhanam Committee (1962–64)** and conferred statutory status by the **CVC Act, 2003** (Central Vigilance Commissioner + up to 2 Vigilance Commissioners; tenure of **4 years or 65 years of age**).

• **CIC:** Constituted in 2005 under the **Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005** (amended in 2019 so tenure and service conditions are prescribed by the Central Government).

• **Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013:** Establishes the **Lokpal** at the Centre (Chairperson + up to 8 members, of whom 50% must be Judicial Members and at least 50% from SCs, STs, OBCs, Minorities, and Women; tenure of **5 years or 70 years of age**) (IUC Academy).

7.3 Process Flowchart: Constitutional Audit & Parliamentary Accountability Cycle (Articles 148–151)

Step-by-Step Conceptual Process Flowchart

STEP 1
Parliamentary Enactment of Appropriation Act Authorizing Withdrawal from Consolidated Fund of India (Art. 114)

STEP 2
Independent Statutory & Regulatory Audit of Union and State Accounts by CAG under Articles 148–149

STEP 3
Submission of CAG Audit Reports to the President/ Governor under Article 151 to be Laid Before Legislature

STEP 4
Detailed Examination by Public Accounts Committee (PAC) and Submission of Action Taken Reports by Ministries

7.4 Comparative Table: Constitutional vs. Statutory Bodies (Articles, Appointment, Tenure & Removal)

Institution / Body	Constitutional Article / Statute	Appointing Authority	Tenure & Age Limit	Removal Authority & Procedure	Official Verification Source
Election Commission of India (ECI)	Article 324 (Part XV)	President of India	6 Years or 65 Years of age	CEC: Same as SC Judge (Parliamentary Special Majority); ECs: On recommendation of CEC	Constitution of India
Comptroller and Auditor-General (CAG)	Article 148 (Part V)	President of India (by warrant under hand and seal)	6 Years or 65 Years of age (No reappointment)	President (only in the same manner and on the same bases as an SC Judge)	Constitution of India
Union Public Service Commission (UPSC)	Articles 315–323 (Part XIV)	President of India	6 Years or 65 Years of age	President (after mandatory Supreme Court inquiry for misbehaviour under Art. 317)	Constitution of India
State Public Service Commission (SPSC)	Articles 315–323 (Part XIV)	**Governor of the State**	6 Years or **62 Years** of age	**ONLY by the President of India** (NEVER by the Governor, though Governor can suspend during SC inquiry)	Constitution of India
Finance Commission of India	Article 280 (Part XII)	President of India (Every 5th year or earlier)	Specified by President in appointment order (Eligible for reappointment)	Quasi-judicial advisory body; recommendations are advisory in nature	Constitution of India
National Commissions (NCSC, NCST, NCBC)	Articles 338, 338A, and 338B	President of India (by warrant under hand and seal)	3 Years (as prescribed by President under rules)	President of India; vested with powers of a Civil Court while investigating complaints	Constitution of India

Institution / Body	Constitutional Article / Statute	Appointing Authority	Tenure & Age Limit	Removal Authority & Procedure	Official Verification Source
Central Vigilance Commission (CVC)	Statutory (CVC Act, 2003; Santhanam Committee)	President (on recommendation of PM, Home Minister & Leader of Opposition in LS)	**4 Years or 65 Years** of age	President (after Supreme Court inquiry for misbehaviour/ incapacity)	IUC Academy
National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)	Statutory (Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, amended 2019)	President (on recommendation of 6-member committee headed by PM)	**3 Years or 70 Years** of age (Eligible for reappointment)	President (after Supreme Court inquiry for misbehaviour/ incapacity)	IUC Academy

Did You Know?: Unlike the **Speaker of the Lok Sabha** and the **Chairman of the Rajya Sabha**, who areNOT members of the Selection Committee that recommends the appointment of the **Central Vigilance Commissioner (CVC)** or **Central Information Commissioner (CIC)**, both the **Speaker of the Lok Sabha** and the **Chairman of the Rajya Sabha** ARE members of the 6-member Selection Committee that recommends the Chairperson and members of the **National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)** (IUC Academy).

Exam Trap Alert: Remember the classic constitutional asymmetry for **State Public Service Commissions (SPSC)** and **State Election Commissions (SEC)**: while the **Governor appoints** both the SPSC Chairman/Members and the State Election Commissioner, **neither can be removed by the Governor**—SPSC members are removed by the **President** after a Supreme Court reference (Article 317), and the State Election Commissioner is removed in the same manner as a **High Court Judge** (Article 243K) (Constitution of India).

★ **Memory Trick:** Track the evolution of Social Justice Commissions under **338 – 338A – 338B**: **Article 338** (NCSC — 65th Amendment, 1990), **Article 338A** (NCST — 89th Amendment, 2003), and **Article 338B** (NCBC — 102nd Amendment, 2018) (Constitution of India).

Chapter 7 Comprehensive Analytical & Statutory Revision Matrix

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (Constitution of India (Legislative Department))
Constitutional Bodies: ECI, UPSC, SPSC, Finance Commission, CAG, NCSC, NCST, NCBC & Linguistic Minorities	**Election Commission of India (Part XV, Article 324)**	A permanent multi-member constitutional body (Chief Election Commissioner + 2 Election Commissioners) administering elections to **Parliament, State Legislatures, and the offices of President and Vice-President** (note: Panchayat and Municipal elections are conducted by the **State Election Commission** under Articles 243K/243ZA, not by the ECI). Under **Article 324(5)**, the **Chief Election Commissioner (CEC)** can be removed from office only in like manner and on the like bases as a **Judge of the Supreme Court**, whereas other Election Commissioners or Regional Commissioners cannot be removed from office except on the **recommendation of the CEC**. **Article 326** establishes universal adult suffrage (voting age reduced from 21 years to **18 years** by the **61st Constitutional Amendment Act, 1988**) (Constitution of India).

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (Constitution of India (Legislative Department))
Statutory and Non-Constitutional Bodies: NHRC, CVC, CIC, Lokpal & NITI Aayog	**Comptroller and Auditor-General of India (CAG — Articles 148–151)**	Appointed by the President under **Article 148**, the CAG serves as the guardian of the public purse for a tenure of **6 years or up to 65 years of age**, whichever is earlier, is ineligible for any further office under the Government of India or any State after retirement, and can be removed only in the same manner as a Supreme Court Judge. Under **Article 151**, the CAG submits audit reports to the **President** (for Union accounts, laid before Parliament) and to the **Governor** (for State accounts, laid before the State Legislature) (Constitution of India).
Process Flowchart: Constitutional Audit & Parliamentary Accountability Cycle (Articles 148–151)	**Union and State Public Service Commissions (Articles 315–323) & Finance Commission (Article 280)**	Under **Article 316**, members of **UPSC** hold office for **6 years or until 65 years of age**, whereas members of a **State Public Service Commission (SPSC)** or **Joint Public Service Commission (JPSC)** hold office for **6 years or until 62 years of age**. Crucially, although the **Governor appoints** the Chairman and members of a **State Public Service Commission**, they can be **removed ONLY by the President of India** (after a Supreme Court inquiry for misbehaviour under **Article 317**). **Article 280** mandates that the President constitute a **Finance Commission** (1 Chairman + 4 other members) every fifth year to recommend the vertical and horizontal distribution of net tax proceeds between the Union and the States and principles governing Grants-in-Aid under **Article 275** (Constitution of India).
Comparative Table: Constitutional vs. Statutory Bodies (Articles, Appointment, Tenure & Removal)	**National Commissions for SCs, STs, Backward Classes & Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities (Articles 338, 338A, 338B, 350B)**	Originally a single Special Officer under Article 338, the **65th Amendment Act, 1990** established a multi-member Commission for SCs and STs; the **89th Amendment Act, 2003** bifurcated it into the **National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC — Article 338)** and the **National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST — Article 338A)**; and the **102nd Amendment Act, 2018** granted constitutional status to the **National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC — Article 338B)**. **Article 350B** (inserted by the 7th Amendment Act, 1956) provides for a **Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities** appointed by the President (Constitution of India).
Constitutional Bodies: ECI, UPSC, SPSC, Finance Commission, CAG, NCSC, NCST, NCBC & Linguistic Minorities	**National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)**	A statutory body established in 1993 under the **Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993** (amended in **2019**). Following the 2019 Amendment, the Chairperson can be either a retired **Chief Justice of India OR a retired Judge of the Supreme Court**, and the tenure of the Chairperson and members was reduced from 5 years to **3 years or up to 70 years of age** (and made eligible for reappointment) (IUC Academy).
Statutory and Non-Constitutional Bodies: NHRC, CVC, CIC, Lokpal & NITI Aayog	**CVC**	Set up in 1964 by executive resolution on the recommendation of the **Santhanam Committee (1962–64)** and conferred statutory status by the **CVC Act, 2003** (Central Vigilance Commissioner + up to 2 Vigilance Commissioners; tenure of **4 years or 65 years of age**).
Process Flowchart: Constitutional Audit & Parliamentary Accountability Cycle (Articles 148–151)	**CIC**	Constituted in 2005 under the **Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005** (amended in 2019 so tenure and service conditions are prescribed by the Central Government).

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (Constitution of India (Legislative Department))
Comparative Table: Constitutional vs. Statutory Bodies (Articles, Appointment, Tenure & Removal)	**Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013**	Establishes the **Lokpal** at the Centre (Chairperson + up to 8 members, of whom 50% must be Judicial Members and at least 50% from SCs, STs, OBCs, Minorities, and Women; tenure of **5 years or 70 years of age**) (IUC Academy).

Chapter 7 Multi-Statement Exam Verification Drills

Chapter 7 Statement-Verification Drill #1 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Election Commission of India (Part XV, Article 324)): A permanent multi-member constitutional body (Chief Election Commissioner + 2 Election Commissioners) administering elections to **Parliament, State Legislatures, and the offices of President and Vice-President** (note: Panchayat and Municipal elections are conducted by the **State Election Commission** under Articles 243K/243ZA, not by the ECI). Under **Article 324(5)**, the **Chief Election Commissioner (CEC)** can be removed from office only in like manner and on the like bases as a **Judge of the Supreme Court**, whereas other Election Commissioners or Regional Commissioners cannot be removed from office except on the **recommendation of the CEC**. **Article 326** establishes universal adult suffrage (voting age reduced from 21 years to **18 years** by the **61st Constitutional Amendment Act, 1988**) (Constitution of India).

Statement-II (Comptroller and Auditor-General of India (CAG — Articles 148–151)): Appointed by the President under **Article 148**, the CAG serves as the guardian of the public purse for a tenure of **6 years or up to 65 years of age**, whichever is earlier, is ineligible for any further office under the Government of India or any State after retirement, and can be removed only in the same manner as a Supreme Court Judge. Under **Article 151**, the CAG submits audit reports to the **President** (for Union accounts, laid before Parliament) and to the **Governor** (for State accounts, laid before the State Legislature) (Constitution of India).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Constitution of India (Legislative Department) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 7 Statement-Verification Drill #2 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Union and State Public Service Commissions (Articles 315–323) & Finance Commission (Article 280)): Under **Article 316**, members of **UPSC** hold office for **6 years or until 65 years of age**, whereas members of a **State Public Service Commission (SPSC)** or **Joint Public Service Commission (JPSC)** hold office for **6 years or until 62 years of age**. Crucially, although the **Governor appoints** the Chairman and members of a **State Public Service Commission**, they can be **removed ONLY by the President of India** (after a Supreme Court inquiry for misbehaviour under **Article 317**). **Article 280** mandates that the President constitute a **Finance Commission** (1 Chairman + 4 other members) every fifth year to recommend the vertical and horizontal distribution of net tax proceeds between the Union and the States and principles governing Grants-in-Aid under **Article 275** (Constitution of India).

Statement-II (National Commissions for SCs, STs, Backward Classes & Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities (Articles 338, 338A, 338B, 350B)): Originally a single Special Officer under Article 338, the **65th Amendment Act, 1990** established a multi-member Commission for SCs and STs; the **89th Amendment Act, 2003** bifurcated it into the **National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC — Article 338)** and the **National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST — Article 338A)**; and the **102nd Amendment Act, 2018** granted constitutional status to the **National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC — Article 338B)**. **Article 350B** (inserted by the 7th Amendment Act, 1956) provides for a **Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities** appointed by the President (Constitution of India).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Constitution of India (Legislative Department) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 7 Statement-Verification Drill #3 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)): A statutory body established in 1993 under the **Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993** (amended in **2019**). Following the 2019 Amendment, the Chairperson can be either a retired **Chief Justice of India OR a retired Judge of the Supreme Court**, and the tenure of the Chairperson and members was reduced from 5 years to **3 years or up to 70 years of age** (and made eligible for reappointment) (IUC Academy).

Statement-II (CVC): Set up in 1964 by executive resolution on the recommendation of the **Santhanam Committee (1962–64)** and conferred statutory status by the **CVC Act, 2003** (Central Vigilance Commissioner + up to 2 Vigilance Commissioners; tenure of **4 years or 65 years of age**).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Constitution of India (Legislative Department) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 7 Statement-Verification Drill #4 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (CIC): Constituted in 2005 under the **Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005** (amended in 2019 so tenure and service conditions are prescribed by the Central Government).

Statement-II (Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013): Establishes the **Lokpal** at the Centre (Chairperson + up to 8 members, of whom 50% must be Judicial Members and at least 50% from SCs, STs, OBCs, Minorities, and Women; tenure of **5 years or 70 years of age**) (IUC Academy).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Constitution of India (Legislative Department) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter *8:* The *12* Schedules, *25* Parts & Landmark Constitutional Amendments *(1*st to *106*th Amendment Acts*)*

Chapter Key Study Pillars — Chapter 8: The 12 Schedules, 25 Parts & Landmark Constitutional Amendments (1st to 106th Amendment Acts)

Key Study Pillar 1
Complete Breakdown of the 12 Schedules of the Constitution

Key Study Pillar 2
Procedure for Amendment (Article 368) and Landmark Amendments (1st to 106th)

8.1 Complete Breakdown of the *12* Schedules of the Constitution

• **Original 8 Schedules (1950):**

• **First Schedule (Articles 1 & 4):** Names and territorial jurisdiction of the **28 States and 8 Union Territories**.

• **Second Schedule:** Emoluments, allowances, and privileges of the President, Governors, Speakers/Deputy Speakers of LS & State Assemblies, Chairmen/Deputy Chairmen of RS & State Councils, Judges of SC & HCs, and the CAG (**Note:** Does NOT include the Prime Minister, Union Ministers, MPs, MLAs, or Attorney General).

• **Third Schedule:** Forms of Oaths or Affirmations for Union/State Ministers, candidates for Parliament/State Legislature, MPs, MLAs, Judges of SC/HCs, and the CAG (**Note:** Oaths of the **President (Article 60)**, **Vice-President (Article 69)**, and **Governor (Article 159)** are in their respective articles, NOT in the Third Schedule).

• **Fourth Schedule (Articles 4 & 80):** Allocation of seats in the **Rajya Sabha** to the States and Union Territories.

• **Fifth Schedule (Article 244(1)):** Administration and control of **Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes** in states other than Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram (features a **Tribes Advisory Council** of up to 20 members, of whom 3/4th are ST MLAs, with extensive powers vested in the **Governor**).

• **Sixth Schedule (Article 244(2) & 275(1)):** Administration of tribal areas in the **4 North-Eastern States of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram** through **Autonomous District Councils (ADCs)** and Regional Councils (up to 30 members: 26 elected by adult suffrage + 4 nominated by Governor).

• **Seventh Schedule (Article 246):** Division of legislative powers into the **Union List, State List, and Concurrent List**.

• **Eighth Schedule (Articles 344(1) & 351): 22 Officially Recognized Languages** (originally 14 languages; **Sindhi** added by the **21st Amendment, 1967**; **Konkani, Manipuri, and Nepali** added by the **71st Amendment, 1992**; **Bodo, Dogri, Maithili, and Santhali** added by the **92nd Amendment, 2003**; note that **English** is NOT in the Eighth Schedule) (Constitution of India).

• **Four Schedules Added by Constitutional Amendments (9th to 12th Schedules):**

• **Ninth Schedule (Article 31B — 1st Amendment Act, 1951):** Added to protect land reform and zamindari abolition laws from judicial scrutiny (subject to Basic Structure review for laws added after April 24, 1973, per *I.R. Coelho*, 2007).

• **Tenth Schedule (Articles 102(2) & 191(2) — 52nd Amendment Act, 1985): Anti-Defection Law**; amended by the **91st Amendment Act, 2003**, which omitted the one-third split exception and retained only the **two-thirds merger exception**.

• **Eleventh Schedule (Article 243G — 73rd Amendment Act, 1992): 29 functional subjects** of **Panchayats**.

• **Twelfth Schedule (Article 243W — 74th Amendment Act, 1992): 18 functional subjects** of **Municipalities** (Constitution of India).

8.2 Procedure for Amendment *(Article 368)* and Landmark Amendments *(1st to 106th)*

• **Procedure under Article 368 (Part XX):** A Constitutional Amendment Bill can be initiated in **either House of Parliament** (never in a State Legislature), can be introduced by either a **Minister or a Private Member**, does **NOT require the prior recommendation of the President**, cannot be resolved through a **Joint Sitting (Article 108)** if there is a deadlock, and **MUST be given assent by the President** (made obligatory by the **24th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1971**). Federal provisions (such as the election of the President, extent of executive power, SC/HC jurisdiction, Seventh Schedule lists, GST Council under Art. 279A, representation of States in Parliament, and Article 368 itself) additionally require **ratification by the Legislatures of not less than one-half of the States** by simple majority (Constitution of India).

• **Recent Landmark Amendments (99th to 106th Constitutional Amendment Acts):**

• **99th Amendment Act, 2014:** Established the National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC) — **struck down in entirety by the Supreme Court in 2015**.

• **100th Amendment Act, 2015:** Operationalized the **Land Boundary Agreement (LBA) between India and Bangladesh**, exchanging enclaves and amending the First Schedule.

• **101st Amendment Act, 2016:** Introduced the **Goods and Services Tax (GST)** regime across India and inserted Articles 246A, 269A, and **279A (GST Council)**.

• **102nd Amendment Act, 2018:** Conferred constitutional status on the **National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC)** under **Article 338B** and inserted Article 342A.

• **103rd Amendment Act, 2019:** Provided up to **10% reservation for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)** of citizens in educational institutions (**Article 15(6)**) and public employment (**Article 16(6)**).

• **104th Amendment Act, 2019:** Extended SC/ST reservation of seats in the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies for another 10 years (up to 2030) under Article 334, while **discontinuing the reservation of seats for the Anglo-Indian community** in the Lok Sabha (Article 331) and State Assemblies (Article 333).

• **105th Amendment Act, 2021:** Restored the power of **State Governments and Union Territories to identify and specify their own Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (SEBCs / State OBC Lists)** by amending Articles 338B, 342A, and 366(26C).

• **106th Amendment Act, 2023 (*Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam*):** Provides **one-third (33%) reservation of all seats for women** (including within seats reserved for SCs and STs) in the **Lok Sabha (Article 330A)**, **State Legislative Assemblies (Article 332A)**, and the **Legislative Assembly of NCT of Delhi (Article 239AA)** for a period of 15 years from commencement following the first post-enactment Census and delimitation exercise (**Article 334A**) (Constitution of India).

8.3 Process Flowchart*:* Enactment of a Federal Constitutional Amendment under Article *368(2)*

Step-by-Step Conceptual Process Flowchart

STEP 1
Introduction of Constitutional Amendment Bill in Either House of Parliament (Without Prior Presidential Recommendation)

STEP 2
Passage in Each House Separately by Special Majority (>50% of Total Membership + >=2/3rd Present & Voting; No Joint Sitting)

STEP 3
Ratification by Resolutions of Not Less Than One-Half (50%) of State Legislatures by Simple Majority for Entrenched Federal Clauses

STEP 4
Mandatory Presidential Assent under Article 368(2) (Made Obligatory by 24th Amendment Act, 1971)

8.4 Comparative Table*:* Landmark Constitutional Amendments *(1*st to *106*th*)*

Amendment Act & Year	Key Articles / Schedules Amended	Core Constitutional Transformation	Official Verification Source
1st Amendment Act (1951)	Articles 15(4), 19(2), 31A, 31B & **9th Schedule**	Added Ninth Schedule to protect agrarian land reforms; added public order, friendly relations with foreign states, and incitement to offence as restrictions in Art. 19(2)	Constitution of India
7th Amendment Act (1956)	First & Fourth Schedules, Art. 153, 230, 350A, 350B	Implemented States Reorganisation Act (14 States & 6 UTs); enabled common Governor and common High Court for 2 or more States	Constitution of India

Amendment Act & Year	Key Articles / Schedules Amended	Core Constitutional Transformation	Official Verification Source
24th (1971), 42nd (1976) & 44th (1978)	Preamble, Parts III, IV, IVA, V, VI, XVIII, XX	**24th:** Obligatory Presidential assent to Art. 368 bills; **42nd ("Mini-Constitution"):** Added Socialist, Secular, Integrity, Part IVA (51A), Tribunals (Part XIVA); **44th:** Right to Property moved to Art. 300A, Armed Rebellion replaced Internal Disturbance	Constitution of India
52nd (1985), 61st (1988) & 69th (1991)	**10th Schedule**, Article 326, and **Article 239AA**	**52nd:** Anti-Defection Law; **61st:** Voting age lowered from 21 to 18 years; **69th:** Special status to NCT of Delhi with 70-member Legislative Assembly and 7-member Council of Ministers (10% cap)	Constitution of India
73rd (1992), 74th (1992) & 86th (2002)	Parts IX, IXA (11th & 12th Schedules), Art. 21A, 45, 51A(k)	**73rd/74th:** Constitutional status to Panchayats and Municipalities; **86th:** Right to Elementary Education (6–14 yrs) made a Fundamental Right under Article 21A	Constitution of India
91st (2003), 92nd (2003) & 97th (2011)	Art. 75(1A), 164(1A), 8th Schedule, Part IXB	**91st:** Capped Council of Ministers at 15% and removed 1/3rd split in 10th Schedule; **92nd:** Added Bodo, Dogri, Maithili, Santhali to 8th Schedule; **97th:** Co-operative Societies (Art. 19(1)(c), 43B, Part IXB)	Constitution of India
100th (2015), 101st (2016) & 102nd (2018)	First Schedule, Art. 246A/279A, and Art. 338B	**100th:** India-Bangladesh LBA; **101st:** Goods and Services Tax (GST); **102nd:** Constitutional status to National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC)	Constitution of India
103rd (2019), 104th (2019), 105th (2021) & 106th (2023)	Art. 15(6)/16(6), Art. 334, Art. 342A, and Art. 330A/332A	**103rd:** 10% EWS Quota; **104th:** Extended SC/ST quota to 2030 & ended Anglo-Indian quota; **105th:** Restored State OBC list power; **106th:** 33% Women's Reservation in LS, State Assemblies & Delhi Assembly	Constitution of India

Did You Know?: In the **Sixth Schedule** of the Constitution (governing Autonomous District Councils in **Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram**), **Manipur** is **NOT** included, even though Manipur is a North-Eastern state with significant tribal populations (Manipur's hill areas are instead governed by Article 371C) (Constitution of India).

Exam Trap Alert: While the **106th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2023** provides **33% reservation for women** in the **Lok Sabha**, **State Legislative Assemblies**, and the **Delhi Legislative Assembly**, it provides **ZERO reservation for women in the Rajya Sabha or State Legislative Councils** (Constitution of India).

★ **Memory Trick:** Memorize all **12 Schedules of the Constitution** in exact sequence from 1 to 12 using the classic phrase **"T-E-A-R-S O-F O-L-D P-M"**: **1. T**erritories & States, **2. E**moluments/Salaries, **3. A**ffirmations & Oaths, **4. R**ajya Sabha Seat Allocation, **5. S**cheduled Areas, **6. O**ther Tribal Areas (**A-M-T-M**: Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram), **7. F**ederal Lists (Union, State, Concurrent), **8. O**fficial Languages (22), **9. L**and Reforms & Acts (Art. 31B), **10. D**efection (Anti-Defection), **11. P**anchayats (29 items), and **12. M**unicipalities (18 items) (IUC Academy).

Chapter *8* Comprehensive Analytical & Statutory Revision Matrix

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (Constitution of India (Legislative Department))
Complete Breakdown of the 12 Schedules of the Constitution	**First Schedule (Articles 1 & 4)**	Names and territorial jurisdiction of the **28 States and 8 Union Territories**.
Procedure for Amendment (Article 368) and Landmark Amendments (1st to 106th)	**Second Schedule**	Emoluments, allowances, and privileges of the President, Governors, Speakers/Deputy Speakers of LS & State Assemblies, Chairmen/Deputy Chairmen of RS & State Councils, Judges of SC & HCs, and the CAG (**Note:** Does NOT include the Prime Minister, Union Ministers, MPs, MLAs, or Attorney General).
Process Flowchart: Enactment of a Federal Constitutional Amendment under Article 368(2)	**Third Schedule**	Forms of Oaths or Affirmations for Union/State Ministers, candidates for Parliament/State Legislature, MPs, MLAs, Judges of SC/HCs, and the CAG (**Note:** Oaths of the **President (Article 60)**, **Vice-President (Article 69)**, and **Governor (Article 159)** are in their respective articles, NOT in the Third Schedule).
Comparative Table: Landmark Constitutional Amendments (1st to 106th)	**Fourth Schedule (Articles 4 & 80)**	Allocation of seats in the **Rajya Sabha** to the States and Union Territories.
Complete Breakdown of the 12 Schedules of the Constitution	**Fifth Schedule (Article 244(1))**	Administration and control of **Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes** in states other than Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram (features a **Tribes Advisory Council** of up to 20 members, of whom 3/4th are ST MLAs, with extensive powers vested in the **Governor**).
Procedure for Amendment (Article 368) and Landmark Amendments (1st to 106th)	**Sixth Schedule (Article 244(2) & 275(1))**	Administration of tribal areas in the **4 North-Eastern States of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram** through **Autonomous District Councils (ADCs)** and Regional Councils (up to 30 members: 26 elected by adult suffrage + 4 nominated by Governor).
Process Flowchart: Enactment of a Federal Constitutional Amendment under Article 368(2)	**Seventh Schedule (Article 246)**	Division of legislative powers into the **Union List, State List, and Concurrent List**.
Comparative Table: Landmark Constitutional Amendments (1st to 106th)	**Eighth Schedule (Articles 344(1) & 351)**	**22 Officially Recognized Languages** (originally 14 languages; **Sindhi** added by the **21st Amendment, 1967**; **Konkani, Manipuri, and Nepali** added by the **71st Amendment, 1992**; **Bodo, Dogri, Maithili, and Santhali** added by the **92nd Amendment, 2003**; note that **English** is NOT in the Eighth Schedule) (Constitution of India).

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (Constitution of India (Legislative Department))
Complete Breakdown of the 12 Schedules of the Constitution	**Ninth Schedule (Article 31B — 1st Amendment Act, 1951)**	Added to protect land reform and zamindari abolition laws from judicial scrutiny (subject to Basic Structure review for laws added after April 24, 1973, per *I.R. Coelho*, 2007).
Procedure for Amendment (Article 368) and Landmark Amendments (1st to 106th)	**Tenth Schedule (Articles 102(2) & 191(2) — 52nd Amendment Act, 1985)**	**Anti-Defection Law**; amended by the **91st Amendment Act, 2003**, which omitted the one-third split exception and retained only the **two-thirds merger exception**.
Process Flowchart: Enactment of a Federal Constitutional Amendment under Article 368(2)	**Eleventh Schedule (Article 243G — 73rd Amendment Act, 1992)**	**29 functional subjects** of **Panchayats**.
Comparative Table: Landmark Constitutional Amendments (1st to 106th)	**Twelfth Schedule (Article 243W — 74th Amendment Act, 1992)**	**18 functional subjects** of **Municipalities** (Constitution of India).
Complete Breakdown of the 12 Schedules of the Constitution	**Procedure under Article 368 (Part XX)**	A Constitutional Amendment Bill can be initiated in **either House of Parliament** (never in a State Legislature), can be introduced by either a **Minister or a Private Member**, does **NOT require the prior recommendation of the President**, cannot be resolved through a **Joint Sitting (Article 108)** if there is a deadlock, and **MUST be given assent by the President** (made obligatory by the **24th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1971**). Federal provisions (such as the election of the President, extent of executive power, SC/HC jurisdiction, Seventh Schedule lists, GST Council under Art. 279A, representation of States in Parliament, and Article 368 itself) additionally require **ratification by the Legislatures of not less than one-half of the States** by simple majority (Constitution of India).
Procedure for Amendment (Article 368) and Landmark Amendments (1st to 106th)	**99th Amendment Act, 2014**	Established the National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC) — **struck down in entirety by the Supreme Court in 2015**.

Chapter *8* Multi-Statement Exam Verification Drills

Chapter 8 Statement-Verification Drill #1 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (First Schedule (Articles 1 & 4)): Names and territorial jurisdiction of the **28 States and 8 Union Territories**.

Statement-II (Second Schedule): Emoluments, allowances, and privileges of the President, Governors, Speakers/Deputy Speakers of LS & State Assemblies, Chairmen/Deputy Chairmen of RS & State Councils, Judges of SC & HCs, and the CAG (**Note:** Does NOT include the Prime Minister, Union Ministers, MPs, MLAs, or Attorney General).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Constitution of India (Legislative Department) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 8 Statement-Verification Drill #2 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Third Schedule): Forms of Oaths or Affirmations for Union/State Ministers, candidates for Parliament/State Legislature, MPs, MLAs, Judges of SC/HCs, and the CAG (**Note:** Oaths of the **President (Article 60)**, **Vice-President (Article 69)**, and **Governor (Article 159)** are in their respective articles, NOT in the Third Schedule).

Statement-II (Fourth Schedule (Articles 4 & 80)): Allocation of seats in the **Rajya Sabha** to the States and Union Territories.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Constitution of India (Legislative Department) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 8 Statement-Verification Drill #3 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Fifth Schedule (Article 244(1))): Administration and control of **Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes** in states other than Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram (features a **Tribes Advisory Council** of up to 20 members, of whom 3/4th are ST MLAs, with extensive powers vested in the **Governor**).

Statement-II (Sixth Schedule (Article 244(2) & 275(1))): Administration of tribal areas in the **4 North-Eastern States of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram** through **Autonomous District Councils (ADCs)** and Regional Councils (up to 30 members: 26 elected by adult suffrage + 4 nominated by Governor).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Constitution of India (Legislative Department) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 8 Statement-Verification Drill #4 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Seventh Schedule (Article 246)): Division of legislative powers into the **Union List, State List, and Concurrent List**.

Statement-II (Eighth Schedule (Articles 344(1) & 351)): 22 Officially Recognized Languages (originally 14 languages; **Sindhi** added by the **21st Amendment, 1967**; **Konkani, Manipuri, and Nepali** added by the **71st Amendment, 1992**; **Bodo, Dogri, Maithili, and Santhali** added by the **92nd Amendment, 2003**; note that **English** is NOT in the Eighth Schedule) (**Constitution of India**).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Constitution of India (Legislative Department) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 8 Statement-Verification Drill #5 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Ninth Schedule (Article 31B — 1st Amendment Act, 1951)): Added to protect land reform and zamindari abolition laws from judicial scrutiny (subject to Basic Structure review for laws added after April 24, 1973, per *I.R. Coelho*, 2007).

Statement-II (Tenth Schedule (Articles 102(2) & 191(2) — 52nd Amendment Act, 1985)): Anti-Defection Law; amended by the **91st Amendment Act, 2003**, which omitted the one-third split exception and retained only the **two-thirds merger exception**.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Constitution of India (Legislative Department) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 8 Statement-Verification Drill #6 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Eleventh Schedule (Article 243G — 73rd Amendment Act, 1992)): 29 functional subjects of **Panchayats**.

Statement-II (Twelfth Schedule (Article 243W — 74th Amendment Act, 1992)): 18 functional subjects of **Municipalities** (Constitution of India).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Constitution of India (Legislative Department) & IUC Academy.**

Solved Exam Practice Questions (MCQs)

Practice Question #1 — Solved Exam MCQ

1. **Which Act during British rule abolished Dyarchy in the Provinces, introduced Provincial Autonomy, and provided for the establishment of a Federal Court in India?**
(A) Indian Councils Act, 1909
(B) Government of India Act, 1919
(C) Government of India Act, 1935
(D) Indian Independence Act, 1947
Answer: (C)
Explanation: The Government of India Act, 1935 abolished provincial dyarchy, introduced provincial autonomy, proposed an All-India Federation, and established the Federal Court in 1937 (Constitution of India).

Practice Question #2 — Solved Exam MCQ

2. **Under Article 3 and Article 4 of the Constitution of India, a Bill for altering the boundary or name of an existing State requires:**
(A) Special majority of Parliament under Article 368 and ratification by half of the States
(B) Prior recommendation of the President and passage by a simple majority of Parliament
(C) Binding approval of the concerned State Legislature before introduction in Parliament
(D) Prior approval of the Supreme Court of India under Article 143
Answer: (B)
Explanation: Under Article 3, the Bill requires prior presidential recommendation and referral to the State Legislature for views (which are not binding), and under Article 4 it is passed by a simple majority and is not deemed an Article 368 amendment (Constitution of India).

Practice Question #3 Solved Exam MCQ

3. **Which of the following groups of Fundamental Rights is available EXCLUSIVELY to citizens of India and NOT to foreigners?**
(A) Articles 14, 20, 21, 21A, and 22
(B) Articles 15, 16, 19, 29, and 30
(C) Articles 14, 15, 17, 23, and 24
(D) Articles 19, 21, 25, 26, and 32
Answer: (B)
Explanation: Articles 15, 16, 19, 29, and 30 are granted exclusively to Indian citizens, whereas the remaining Fundamental Rights apply to all persons (citizens and foreigners, except enemy aliens) (**Constitution of India**).

Practice Question #4 Solved Exam MCQ

4. **Which Constitutional Writ literally means "By what authority or warrant" and is issued to prevent illegal usurpation of a substantive public office?**
(A) Mandamus
(B) Certiorari
(C) Prohibition
(D) Quo-Warranto
Answer: (D)
Explanation: Quo-Warranto inquiries into the legality of the claim of a person to a public office created by statute or the Constitution (**Supreme Court of India**).

Practice Question #5 Solved Exam MCQ

5. **Which of the following Directive Principles of State Policy were added by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976?**
1. Equal justice and free legal aid (Article 39A)
2. Participation of workers in management of industries (Article 43A)
3. Promotion of co-operative societies (Article 43B)
4. Protection and improvement of environment, forests, and wildlife (Article 48A)
(A) 1, 2, and 4 only
(B) 1, 3, and 4 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, 3, and 4
Answer: (A)
Explanation: Articles 39(f), 39A, 43A, and 48A were added by the 42nd Amendment Act, 1976, whereas Article 43B (co-operative societies) was added by the 97th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2011 (**Constitution of India**).

Practice Question #6 Solved Exam MCQ

6. **Who among the following participates in the impeachment of the President of India under Article 61 but does NOT vote in the election of the President under Article 54?**
(A) Elected members of the State Legislative Assemblies
(B) Nominated members of either House of Parliament
(C) Elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of Delhi and Puducherry
(D) Elected members of the State Legislative Councils
Answer: (B)
Explanation: Nominated members of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha do not form part of the Electoral College under Article 54, but they participate and vote in impeachment proceedings under Article 61 (**Constitution of India**).

Practice Question #7 Solved Exam MCQ

7. **If the offices of both the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha are vacant or both are absent, who presides over a Joint Sitting of both Houses of Parliament under Article 108?**
(A) Chairman of the Rajya Sabha (Vice-President of India)
(B) Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
(C) Prime Minister of India
(D) Senior-most member of the Rajya Sabha
Answer: (B)
Explanation: Under Article 118(4) and the Rules of Procedure, the Speaker presides over a Joint Sitting; in his absence, the Deputy Speaker; and in the absence of both, the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha presides. The Chairman of the Rajya Sabha never presides as he is not a member of either House (**Constitution of India**).

Practice Question #8 Solved Exam MCQ

8. **Which Parliamentary Financial Committee consists exclusively of 30 members from the Lok Sabha with ZERO representation from the Rajya Sabha?**
(A) Public Accounts Committee (PAC)
(B) Committee on Public Undertakings (CoPU)
(C) Estimates Committee
(D) Departmentally Related Standing Committee on Finance
Answer: (C)
Explanation: All 30 members of the Estimates Committee are elected annually from the Lok Sabha alone (**IUC Academy**).

Practice Question #9 Solved Exam MCQ

9. **Under Article 75(1A), inserted by the 91st Constitutional Amendment Act, 2003, the total number of Ministers, including the Prime Minister, in the Union Council of Ministers shall not exceed:**
(A) 10% of the combined strength of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
(B) 15% of the total number of members of the Lok Sabha
(C) 15% of the combined strength of both Houses of Parliament
(D) 12% of the total number of members of the Lok Sabha
Answer: (B)
Explanation: Article 75(1A) caps the Union Council of Ministers at 15% of the total strength of the House of the People (Lok Sabha); for NCT of Delhi under Article 239AA, the cap is 10% of the 70-member Assembly (**Constitution of India**).

Practice Question #10 Solved Exam MCQ

10. **What is the maximum period for which a State Legislative Council (*Vidhan Parishad*) can delay an Ordinary Bill already passed by the State Legislative Assembly (*Vidhan Sabha*) under Article 197?**
(A) 14 days
(B) 6 months
(C) 4 months (3 months in the first instance + 1 month in the second instance)
(D) Indefinitely until a Joint Sitting is convened by the Governor
Answer: (C)
Explanation: Under Article 197, there is no Joint Sitting in a State Legislature; the Legislative Council can delay an Ordinary Bill for at most 3 months in the first instance and 1 month on second passage (4 months total) (**Constitution of India**).

Practice Question #11 Solved Exam MCQ

11. **Which landmark Supreme Court judgment overruled *I.C. Golaknath* (1967) and propounded the Doctrine of Basic Structure of the Constitution on April 24, 1973?**
(A) *Minerva Mills vs. Union of India*
(B) *Kesavananda Bharati vs. State of Kerala*
(C) *S.R. Bommai vs. Union of India*
(D) *Maneka Gandhi vs. Union of India*
Answer: (B)
Explanation: A 13-Judge Bench in *Kesavananda Bharati vs. State of Kerala* (1973) ruled by a 7:6 majority that Parliament's amending power under Article 368 cannot alter the Basic Structure of the Constitution (**Supreme Court of India**).

Practice Question #12 Solved Exam MCQ

12. **Under Article 145(3) of the Constitution, what is the minimum number of Judges required to sit on a Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court to decide a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the Constitution or to hear a Presidential Reference under Article 143?**
(A) 3 Judges
(B) 5 Judges
(C) 7 Judges
(D) 9 Judges
Answer: (B)
Explanation: Article 145(3) mandates that the minimum number of Judges who are to sit for the purpose of deciding any case involving a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the Constitution or for hearing any reference under Article 143 shall be five (**Constitution of India**).

Practice Question #13 Solved Exam MCQ

13. **Which Article of the Constitution empowers the Supreme Court to pass any decree or make any order as is necessary for doing "complete justice" in any cause or matter pending before it?**
(A) Article 136
(B) Article 137
(C) Article 141
(D) Article 142
Answer: (D)
Explanation: Article 142 vests the Supreme Court with plenary power to pass decrees or orders for doing complete justice in any cause or matter pending before it (**Supreme Court of India**).

Practice Question #14 Solved Exam MCQ

14. **Under Article 249 of the Constitution, Parliament is empowered to legislate on a subject in the State List in the national interest if a resolution is passed by:**
(A) Lok Sabha by a two-thirds majority of members present and voting
(B) Rajya Sabha by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting
(C) Both Houses of Parliament in a Joint Sitting by a simple majority
(D) Inter-State Council headed by the Prime Minister
Answer: (B)
Explanation: Under Article 249, the Rajya Sabha has the exclusive federal power to authorize Parliament to legislate on a State List item in the national interest by passing a resolution supported by at least two-thirds of members present and voting (**Constitution of India**).

Practice Question #15 Solved Exam MCQ

15. **Which five subjects were transferred from the State List to the Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976?**
(A) Education, Public Health, Agriculture, Forests, and Police
(B) Education, Forests, Weights and Measures, Protection of Wild Animals and Birds, and Administration of Justice
(C) Education, Forests, Fisheries, Local Government, and Tolls
(D) Forests, Railways, Banking, Weights and Measures, and Public Order
Answer: (B)
Explanation: The 42nd Amendment Act, 1976 transferred five subjects (Education, Forests, Weights and Measures, Protection of Wild Animals and Birds, and Administration of Justice) from the State List to the Concurrent List (**Constitution of India**).

Practice Question #16 Solved Exam MCQ

16. **Under the 44th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1978, a Proclamation of National Emergency under Article 352 must be approved by both Houses of Parliament within:**
(A) 14 days by a simple majority
(B) 1 month by a special majority
(C) 2 months by a simple majority
(D) 6 months by a special majority
Answer: (B)
Explanation: The 44th Amendment Act reduced the time period for parliamentary approval of a National Emergency under Article 352 from 2 months to 1 month and raised the required majority from a simple majority to a special majority (**Constitution of India**).

Practice Question #17 Solved Exam MCQ

17. **During a National Emergency proclaimed on the basis of "Armed Rebellion," which of the following statements is constitutionally correct regarding Fundamental Rights?**
(A) Article 19 is automatically suspended under Article 358, and Articles 20–21 can be suspended under Article 359
(B) Neither Article 19 (under Article 358) nor Articles 20 and 21 (under Article 359) can be suspended
(C) Only Article 21 is suspended automatically across India
(D) All Fundamental Rights in Part III stand repealed permanently
Answer: (B)
Explanation: After the 44th Amendment Act, 1978, Article 19 can be suspended under Article 358 only when National Emergency is declared on bases of War or External Aggression (NOT Armed Rebellion), and Articles 20 and 21 can never be suspended under Article 359 (**Constitution of India**).

Practice Question #18 Solved Exam MCQ

18. **Regarding the Chairman and members of a State Public Service Commission (SPSC) under Articles 316 and 317:**
(A) They are appointed by the President and removed by the President
(B) They are appointed by the Governor and removed by the Governor
(C) They are appointed by the Governor but can be removed ONLY by the President of India
(D) They are appointed by the Chief Justice of the High Court and removed by the Governor
Answer: (C)
Explanation: Under Articles 316 and 317, the Chairman and members of an SPSC are appointed by the Governor of the State, but they can be removed only by the President of India (after an inquiry by the Supreme Court on bases of misbehaviour) (**Constitution of India**).

Practice Question #19 Solved Exam MCQ

19. **Which Constitutional Amendment Act granted constitutional status to the National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) by inserting Article 338B?**
(A) 100th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2015
(B) 101st Constitutional Amendment Act, 2016
(C) 102nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 2018
(D) 105th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2021
Answer: (C)
Explanation: The 102nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 2018 inserted Article 338B to confer constitutional status on the NCBC (Constitution of India).

Practice Question #20 Solved Exam MCQ

20. **Which four North-Eastern States are covered under the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution of India (Articles 244(2) and 275(1))?**
(A) Assam, Manipur, Mizoram, and Nagaland
(B) Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram
(C) Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, and Tripura
(D) Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur, and Tripura
Answer: (B)
Explanation: The Sixth Schedule applies strictly to tribal areas in the four states of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram (AMTM) (Constitution of India).

Practice Question #21 Solved Exam MCQ

21. **Which Committee recommended the three-tier Panchayati Raj system (*Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti, and Zila Parishad*) in 1957?**
(A) Ashok Mehta Committee
(B) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee
(C) L.M. Singhvi Committee
(D) G.V.K. Rao Committee
Answer: (B)
Explanation: The Balwant Rai Mehta Committee (1957) recommended democratic decentralization through a three-tier Panchayati Raj structure (IUC Academy).

Practice Question #22 Solved Exam MCQ

22. **Under the 106th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2023 (*Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam*), one-third (33%) reservation of seats for women has been provided in:**
(A) Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, State Legislative Assemblies, and Panchayats
(B) Lok Sabha, State Legislative Assemblies, and the Legislative Assembly of NCT of Delhi
(C) Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha only
(D) State Legislative Assemblies and State Legislative Councils only
Answer: (B)
Explanation: The 106th Amendment Act, 2023 inserts Articles 239AA(2)(ba), 330A, and 332A to reserve one-third of seats for women in the Lok Sabha, State Legislative Assemblies, and the Delhi Assembly (excluding Rajya Sabha and State Legislative Councils) (Constitution of India).

Practice Question #23 Solved Exam MCQ

23. **Which four languages were added to the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution by the 92nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 2003?**
(A) Sindhi, Konkani, Manipuri, and Nepali
(B) Bodo, Dogri, Maithili, and Santhali
(C) Dogri, Kashmiri, Konkani, and Tulu
(D) Bodo, Manipuri, Nepali, and Santhali
Answer: (B)
Explanation: The 92nd Amendment Act, 2003 added Bodo, Dogri, Maithili, and Santhali, raising the total number of scheduled languages in the Eighth Schedule to 22 (Constitution of India).

Practice Question #24 Solved Exam MCQ

24. **In *I.R. Coelho vs. State of Tamil Nadu* (2007), the 9-Judge Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court ruled that laws placed in the Ninth Schedule are open to judicial review under the Basic Structure Doctrine if they were inserted on or after:**
(A) January 26, 1950
(B) June 18, 1951
(C) April 24, 1973
(D) June 25, 1975
Answer: (C)
Explanation: April 24, 1973 is the landmark date on which the Supreme Court delivered the *Kesavananda Bharati* judgment propounding the Basic Structure Doctrine (Supreme Court of India).

Practice Question #25 Solved Exam MCQ

25. **Who serves as the ex-officio Chairperson of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) Council established under Article 279A of the Constitution?**
(A) Prime Minister of India
(B) Union Finance Minister
(C) Governor of the Reserve Bank of India
(D) Chairperson of the Finance Commission
Answer: (B)
Explanation: Under Article 279A(2)(a), the Union Finance Minister is the ex-officio Chairperson of the GST Council (Constitution of India).

Practice Question #26 Solved Exam MCQ

26. **Which Constitutional Amendment Act made it obligatory for the President of India to give his assent to a Constitutional Amendment Bill presented under Article 368?**
(A) 1st Constitutional Amendment Act, 1951
(B) 24th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1971
(C) 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976
(D) 44th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1978
Answer: (B)
Explanation: The 24th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1971 amended Article 368(2) by substituting the words "it shall be presented to the President who shall give his assent to the Bill" (Constitution of India).

Practice Question #27 Solved Exam MCQ

27. **Under the Tenth Schedule (Anti-Defection Law) as amended by the 91st Constitutional Amendment Act, 2003, members of a political party are protected from disqualification on the basis of defection ONLY if:**
(A) At least one-third (1/3rd) of the legislature party splits to form a new group
(B) Not less than two-thirds (2/3rd) of the members of the legislature party agree to a merger with another political party
(C) At least 50% of the members abstain from voting on a Whip
(D) The Governor grants prior exemption before the floor test
Answer: (B)
Explanation: The 91st Amendment Act, 2003 omitted Paragraph 3 (the 1/3rd split exception) of the Tenth Schedule, leaving only Paragraph 4 (merger supported by at least two-thirds of the members of the legislature party) (Constitution of India).

Practice Question #28 Solved Exam MCQ

28. **Which Article of the Constitution provides for the establishment of an Inter-State Council by the President of India?**
(A) Article 262
(B) Article 263
(C) Article 275
(D) Article 280
Answer: (B)
Explanation: Article 263 empowers the President to establish an Inter-State Council if it appears that public interests would be served thereby (Constitution of India).

Practice Question #29 Solved Exam MCQ

29. **The Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) was originally set up in 1964 on the recommendation of which Committee?**
(A) Kothari Commission
(B) Santhanam Committee on Prevention of Corruption
(C) Sarkaria Commission
(D) Dinesh Goswami Committee
Answer: (B)
Explanation: The CVC was established in February 1964 on the recommendations of the Committee on Prevention of Corruption headed by K. Santhanam (1962–64) and received statutory status under the CVC Act, 2003 (IUC Academy).

Practice Question #30 Solved Exam MCQ

30. **Which Article of the Constitution specifies that the Prime Minister is under a constitutional duty to communicate to the President all decisions of the Council of Ministers relating to the administration of the affairs of the Union and proposals for legislation?**
(A) Article 74
(B) Article 75
(C) Article 77
(D) Article 78
Answer: (D)
Explanation: Article 78 defines the constitutional duties of the Prime Minister as the channel of communication between the President and the Union Council of Ministers (Constitution of India).

Practice Question #31 Solved Exam MCQ

31. **What is the minimum age prescribed by the Constitution of India to contest an election as a member of a Panchayat (Article 243F) or a Municipality (Article 243V)?**
(A) 18 years
(B) 21 years
(C) 25 years
(D) 30 years
Answer: (B)
Explanation: Articles 243F(1)(a) and 243V(1)(a) stipulate that no person shall be disqualified on the basis that he is less than 25 years of age if he has attained the age of 21 years (**Constitution of India**).

Practice Question #32 Solved Exam MCQ

32. **In which landmark case of February 2024 did a 5-Judge Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court unanimously strike down the Electoral Bonds Scheme as unconstitutional and violative of voters' Right to Information under Article 19(1)(a)?**
(A) *Janhit Abhiyan vs. Union of India*
(B) *Association for Democratic Reforms (ADR) vs. Union of India*
(C) *Common Cause vs. Union of India*
(D) *PUCL vs. Union of India*
Answer: (B)
Explanation: In *Association for Democratic Reforms vs. Union of India* (2024), a 5-Judge Constitution Bench struck down the Electoral Bonds Scheme and the corresponding amendments to the RPA 1951, Companies Act 2013, and Income Tax Act 1961 (**Supreme Court of India**).

Practice Question #33 Solved Exam MCQ

33. **Under Article 171(5) of the Constitution, the Governor of a State nominates 1/6th of the members of the State Legislative Council from five fields. Which of the following fields is present in the Governor's nomination under Article 171(5) but ABSENT from the President's nomination to the Rajya Sabha under Article 80(3)?**
(A) Literature
(B) Science
(C) Co-operative Movement
(D) Social Service
Answer: (C)
Explanation: Article 80(3) lists four fields for Rajya Sabha nomination (Literature, Science, Art, and Social Service), whereas Article 171(5) adds a fifth field—**Co-operative Movement**—for nomination to a State Legislative Council (**Constitution of India**).

Practice Question #34 Solved Exam MCQ

34. **Which Constitutional Amendment Act restored the power of State Governments and Union Territories to identify and notify their own State Lists of Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (SEBCs)?**
(A) 102nd Amendment Act, 2018
(B) 103rd Amendment Act, 2019
(C) 104th Amendment Act, 2019
(D) 105th Amendment Act, 2021
Answer: (D)
Explanation: The 105th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2021 amended Articles 338B, 342A, and 366(26C) to clarify that every State or Union Territory may prepare and maintain for its own purposes a list of SEBCs (**Constitution of India**).

Practice Question #35 Solved Exam MCQ

35. **Which Schedule of the Constitution deals with the allocation of seats in the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) to the States and Union Territories?**
(A) Second Schedule
(B) Third Schedule
(C) Fourth Schedule
(D) Fifth Schedule
Answer: (C)
Explanation: The Fourth Schedule (read with Articles 4(1) and 80(2)) specifies the allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha across States and Union Territories with legislatures (**Constitution of India**).

Extended Comparative & Analytical Practice Set (Questions *36* to *75*)

Practice Question #36 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q36. With reference to Committee / Constitutional Provision and Chairperson / Borrowed Source Country, which of the following is accurately matched with "Drafting Committee (Set up Aug 29, 1947)"?

(A) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (Chairman; 7 Members total)
(B) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
(C) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
(D) British Constitution (United Kingdom)

Correct Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** For **Drafting Committee (Set up Aug 29, 1947)** (Committee / Constitutional Provision), the verified Chairperson / Borrowed Source Country is **Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (Chairman; 7 Members total)**. Furthermore, Prepared the text of the Constitution containing 395 Articles and 8 Schedules originally. (Source: Constitution of India (Legislative Department) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #37 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q37. With reference to Committee / Constitutional Provision and Chairperson / Borrowed Source Country, which of the following is accurately matched with "Union Powers & Union Constitution Committees"?

(A) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
(B) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
(C) British Constitution (United Kingdom)
(D) United States Constitution

Correct Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** For **Union Powers & Union Constitution Committees** (Committee / Constitutional Provision), the verified Chairperson / Borrowed Source Country is **Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru**. Furthermore, Framed the federal distribution of legislative powers and Union executive structure. (Source: Constitution of India (Legislative Department) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #38 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q38. With reference to Committee / Constitutional Provision and Chairperson / Borrowed Source Country, which of the following is accurately matched with "Provincial Constitution & Fundamental Rights Committees"?

(A) British Constitution (United Kingdom)
(B) United States Constitution
(C) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
(D) Irish Constitution (Ireland)

Correct Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** For **Provincial Constitution & Fundamental Rights Committees** (Committee / Constitutional Provision), the verified Chairperson / Borrowed Source Country is **Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel**. Furthermore, Integrated princely states, provincial structure, and Fundamental Rights/Minorities sub-committees. (Source: Constitution of India (Legislative Department) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #39 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q39. With reference to Committee / Constitutional Provision and Chairperson / Borrowed Source Country, which of the following is accurately matched with "Parliamentary System, Rule of Law, Single Citizenship & Writs"?

(A) United States Constitution
(B) Irish Constitution (Ireland)
(C) Canadian Constitution
(D) British Constitution (United Kingdom)

Correct Answer: (D) | **Explanation:** For **Parliamentary System, Rule of Law, Single Citizenship & Writs** (Committee / Constitutional Provision), the verified Chairperson / Borrowed Source Country is **British Constitution (United Kingdom)**. Furthermore, Cabinet system, collective responsibility (Article 75), bicameralism, prerogative writs. (Source: Constitution of India (Legislative Department) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #40 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q40. With reference to Committee / Constitutional Provision and Chairperson / Borrowed Source Country, which of the following is accurately matched with "Fundamental Rights, Judicial Review & Impeachment of President"?

(A) United States Constitution
(B) Irish Constitution (Ireland)
(C) Canadian Constitution
(D) Australian Constitution

Correct Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** For **Fundamental Rights, Judicial Review & Impeachment of President** (Committee / Constitutional Provision), the verified Chairperson / Borrowed Source Country is **United States Constitution**. Furthermore, Part III rights (Articles 12–35), independence of judiciary, Vice-President as ex-officio Chairman. (Source: Constitution of India (Legislative Department) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #41 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q41. With reference to Committee / Constitutional Provision and Chairperson / Borrowed Source Country, which of the following is accurately matched with "Directive Principles (DPSP) & Presidential Election Method"?

(A) Canadian Constitution

(B) Irish Constitution (Ireland)

(C) Australian Constitution

(D) Articles 15, 16, 19, 29, and 30

Correct Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** For **Directive Principles (DPSP) & Presidential Election Method** (Committee / Constitutional Provision), the verified Chairperson / Borrowed Source Country is **Irish Constitution (Ireland)**. Furthermore, Part IV (Articles 36–51) and nomination of 12 members to Rajya Sabha under Article 80. (Source: Constitution of India (Legislative Department) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #42 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q42. With reference to Committee / Constitutional Provision and Chairperson / Borrowed Source Country, which of the following is accurately matched with "Federation with Strong Centre & Residuary Powers with Union"?

(A) Australian Constitution

(B) Articles 15, 16, 19, 29, and 30

(C) Canadian Constitution

(D) Articles 20 and 21

Correct Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** For **Federation with Strong Centre & Residuary Powers with Union** (Committee / Constitutional Provision), the verified Chairperson / Borrowed Source Country is **Canadian Constitution**. Furthermore, Appointment of State Governors by Centre (Article 155), advisory jurisdiction of Supreme Court (Article 143). (Source: Constitution of India (Legislative Department) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #43 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q43. With reference to Committee / Constitutional Provision and Chairperson / Borrowed Source Country, which of the following is accurately matched with "Concurrent List & Joint Sitting of Both Houses of Parliament"?

(A) Articles 15, 16, 19, 29, and 30

(B) Articles 20 and 21

(C) Article 32 & Article 226

(D) Australian Constitution

Correct Answer: (D) | **Explanation:** For **Concurrent List & Joint Sitting of Both Houses of Parliament** (Committee / Constitutional Provision), the verified Chairperson / Borrowed Source Country is **Australian Constitution**. Furthermore, Freedom of trade, commerce, and intercourse (Article 301) and Joint Sitting (Article 108). (Source: Constitution of India (Legislative Department) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #44 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q44. With reference to Constitutional Category / Writ and Applicable Articles, which of the following is accurately matched with "Fundamental Rights Made Exclusively for Citizens"?

(A) Articles 15, 16, 19, 29, and 30
(B) Articles 20 and 21
(C) Article 32 & Article 226
(D) None of the above parameters for Fundamental Rights Made Exclusively for Citizens

Correct Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** For **Fundamental Rights Made Exclusively for Citizens** (Constitutional Category / Writ), the verified Applicable Articles is **Articles 15, 16, 19, 29, and 30**. Furthermore, Indian Citizens only (denied to foreigners/aliens). (Source: Constitution of India (Legislative Department) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #45 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q45. With reference to Constitutional Category / Writ and Applicable Articles, which of the following is accurately matched with "Non-Suspendable Fundamental Rights in Emergency"?

(A) Article 32 & Article 226
(B) Articles 20 and 21
(C) Article 110 (Procedure in Article 109)
(D) None of the above parameters for Non-Suspendable Fundamental Rights in Emergency

Correct Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** For **Non-Suspendable Fundamental Rights in Emergency** (Constitutional Category / Writ), the verified Applicable Articles is **Articles 20 and 21**. Furthermore, Protected under Article 359 (after 44th Amendment, 1978). (Source: Constitution of India (Legislative Department) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #46 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q46. With reference to Constitutional Category / Writ and Applicable Articles, which of the following is accurately matched with "Habeas Corpus ("To have the body of")"?

(A) Article 110 (Procedure in Article 109)
(B) Article 117(1) and Article 117(3)
(C) Article 32 & Article 226
(D) None of the above parameters for Habeas Corpus ("To have the body of")

Correct Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** For **Habeas Corpus ("To have the body of")** (Constitutional Category / Writ), the verified Applicable Articles is **Article 32 & Article 226**. Furthermore, Issued against both Public Authorities and Private Individuals. (Source: Constitution of India (Legislative Department) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #47 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q47. With reference to Constitutional Category / Writ and Applicable Articles, which of the following is accurately matched with "Mandamus ("We Command")"?

(A) Article 110 (Procedure in Article 109)
(B) Article 117(1) and Article 117(3)
(C) Articles 266(1), 266(2), and 267
(D) Article 32 & Article 226

Correct Answer: (D) | **Explanation:** For **Mandamus ("We Command")** (Constitutional Category / Writ), the verified Applicable Articles is **Article 32 & Article 226**. Furthermore, Public officials, corporations, inferior courts, tribunals, or government. (Source: Constitution of India (Legislative Department) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #48 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q48. With reference to Constitutional Category / Writ and Applicable Articles, which of the following is accurately matched with “Prohibition ("To Forbid") & Certiorari ("To be Certified")”?

(A) Article 32 & Article 226

(B) Article 110 (Procedure in Article 109)

(C) Article 117(1) and Article 117(3)

(D) Articles 266(1), 266(2), and 267

Correct Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** For **Prohibition ("To Forbid") & Certiorari ("To be Certified")** (Constitutional Category / Writ), the verified Applicable Articles is **Article 32 & Article 226**. Furthermore, Judicial, quasi-judicial, and administrative authorities affecting rights. (Source: Constitution of India (Legislative Department) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #49 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q49. With reference to Constitutional Category / Writ and Applicable Articles, which of the following is accurately matched with “Quo-Warranto ("By what authority or warrant")”?

(A) Article 110 (Procedure in Article 109)

(B) Article 32 & Article 226

(C) Article 117(1) and Article 117(3)

(D) Articles 266(1), 266(2), and 267

Correct Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** For **Quo-Warranto ("By what authority or warrant")** (Constitutional Category / Writ), the verified Applicable Articles is **Article 32 & Article 226**. Furthermore, Usurper of a substantive public office of permanent character. (Source: Constitution of India (Legislative Department) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #50 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q50. With reference to Parliamentary Instrument / Committee and Constitutional Article / Composition, which of the following is accurately matched with “Money Bill”?

(A) Article 117(1) and Article 117(3)

(B) Articles 266(1), 266(2), and 267

(C) Article 110 (Procedure in Article 109)

(D) 22 Members (15 Lok Sabha + 7 Rajya Sabha; 1-year term, no Minister allowed)

Correct Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** For **Money Bill** (Parliamentary Instrument / Committee), the verified Constitutional Article / Composition is **Article 110 (Procedure in Article 109)**. Furthermore, Only Lok Sabha (with President's prior recommendation; Speaker's certification is final). (Source: Constitution of India (Legislative Department) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #51 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q51. With reference to Parliamentary Instrument / Committee and Constitutional Article / Composition, which of the following is accurately matched with “Financial Bill (I) & Financial Bill (II)”?

(A) Articles 266(1), 266(2), and 267

(B) 22 Members (15 Lok Sabha + 7 Rajya Sabha; 1-year term, no Minister allowed)

(C) 30 Members (All 30 from Lok Sabha only; Rajya Sabha has zero representation)

(D) Article 117(1) and Article 117(3)

Correct Answer: (D) | **Explanation:** For **Financial Bill (I) & Financial Bill (II)** (Parliamentary Instrument / Committee), the verified Constitutional Article / Composition is **Article 117(1) and Article 117(3)**. Furthermore, Category I only in Lok Sabha; Category II in either House. (Source: Constitution of India (Legislative Department) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #52 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q52. With reference to Parliamentary Instrument / Committee and Constitutional Article / Composition, which of the following is accurately matched with "Consolidated Fund, Public Account & Contingency Fund"?

(A) Articles 266(1), 266(2), and 267

(B) 22 Members (15 Lok Sabha + 7 Rajya Sabha; 1-year term, no Minister allowed)

(C) 30 Members (All 30 from Lok Sabha only; Rajya Sabha has zero representation)

(D) 22 Members (15 Lok Sabha + 7 Rajya Sabha; set up in 1964 on Krishna Menon Committee advice)

Correct Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** For **Consolidated Fund, Public Account & Contingency Fund** (Parliamentary Instrument / Committee), the verified Constitutional Article / Composition is **Articles 266(1), 266(2), and 267**. Furthermore, Parliamentary appropriation required for Art. 266(1); Executive operates Art. 266(2) & 267. (Source: Constitution of India (Legislative Department) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #53 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q53. With reference to Parliamentary Instrument / Committee and Constitutional Article / Composition, which of the following is accurately matched with "Public Accounts Committee (PAC)"?

(A) 30 Members (All 30 from Lok Sabha only; Rajya Sabha has zero representation)

(B) 22 Members (15 Lok Sabha + 7 Rajya Sabha; 1-year term, no Minister allowed)

(C) 22 Members (15 Lok Sabha + 7 Rajya Sabha; set up in 1964 on Krishna Menon Committee advice)

(D) Elected by members of local bodies (Municipalities, District Boards) in the State

Correct Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** For **Public Accounts Committee (PAC)** (Parliamentary Instrument / Committee), the verified Constitutional Article / Composition is **22 Members (15 Lok Sabha + 7 Rajya Sabha; 1-year term, no Minister allowed)**. Furthermore, Chairperson appointed by Speaker from the Opposition (convention since 1967). (Source: Constitution of India (Legislative Department) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #54 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q54. With reference to Parliamentary Instrument / Committee and Constitutional Article / Composition, which of the following is accurately matched with "Estimates Committee"?

(A) 22 Members (15 Lok Sabha + 7 Rajya Sabha; set up in 1964 on Krishna Menon Committee advice)

(B) Elected by members of local bodies (Municipalities, District Boards) in the State

(C) 30 Members (All 30 from Lok Sabha only; Rajya Sabha has zero representation)

(D) 1/12th elected by graduates of 3 years' standing; 1/12th by teachers of secondary schools or higher

Correct Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** For **Estimates Committee** (Parliamentary Instrument / Committee), the verified Constitutional Article / Composition is **30 Members (All 30 from Lok Sabha only; Rajya Sabha has zero representation)**. Furthermore, Chairperson appointed by Speaker from the ruling party. (Source: Constitution of India (Legislative Department) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #55 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q55. With reference to Parliamentary Instrument / Committee and Constitutional Article / Composition, which of the following is accurately matched with "Committee on Public Undertakings (CoPU)"?

(A) Elected by members of local bodies (Municipalities, District Boards) in the State

(B) 1/12th elected by graduates of 3 years' standing; 1/12th by teachers of secondary schools or higher

(C) Nominated by the Governor for Literature, Science, Art, Co-operative Movement, and Social Service

(D) 22 Members (15 Lok Sabha + 7 Rajya Sabha; set up in 1964 on Krishna Menon Committee advice)

Correct Answer: (D) | **Explanation:** For **Committee on Public Undertakings (CoPU)** (Parliamentary Instrument / Committee), the verified Constitutional Article / Composition is **22 Members (15 Lok Sabha + 7 Rajya Sabha; set up in 1964 on Krishna Menon Committee advice)**. Furthermore, Chairperson appointed by Speaker exclusively from among Lok Sabha members. (Source: Constitution of India (Legislative Department) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #56 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q56. With reference to Constitutional Provision / Fraction and Electoral / Functional Mechanism, which of the following is accurately matched with "1/3rd Members of State Legislative Council"?

(A) Elected by members of local bodies (Municipalities, District Boards) in the State

(B) 1/12th elected by graduates of 3 years' standing; 1/12th by teachers of secondary schools or higher

(C) Nominated by the Governor for Literature, Science, Art, Co-operative Movement, and Social Service

(D) Appointed by Governor; removed ONLY in like manner and on like bases as a High Court Judge

Correct Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** For **1/3rd Members of State Legislative Council** (Constitutional Provision / Fraction), the verified Electoral / Functional Mechanism is **Elected by members of local bodies (Municipalities, District Boards) in the State**. Furthermore, Article 171(3)(a). (Source: Constitution of India (Legislative Department) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #57 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q57. With reference to Constitutional Provision / Fraction and Electoral / Functional Mechanism, which of the following is accurately matched with "1/12th + 1/12th Members of Legislative Council"?

(A) Nominated by the Governor for Literature, Science, Art, Co-operative Movement, and Social Service

(B) 1/12th elected by graduates of 3 years' standing; 1/12th by teachers of secondary schools or higher

(C) Appointed by Governor; removed ONLY in like manner and on like bases as a High Court Judge

(D) 4/5th members of DPC (Art. 243ZD) and 2/3rd members of MPC (Art. 243ZE) elected from local bodies

Correct Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** For **1/12th + 1/12th Members of Legislative Council** (Constitutional Provision / Fraction), the verified Electoral / Functional Mechanism is **1/12th elected by graduates of 3 years' standing; 1/12th by teachers of secondary schools or higher**. Furthermore, Article 171(3)(b) & (c). (Source: Constitution of India (Legislative Department) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #58 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q58. With reference to Constitutional Provision / Fraction and Electoral / Functional Mechanism, which of the following is accurately matched with "1/6th Members of State Legislative Council"?

(A) Appointed by Governor; removed ONLY in like manner and on like bases as a High Court Judge
(B) 4/5th members of DPC (Art. 243ZD) and 2/3rd members of MPC (Art. 243ZE) elected from local bodies
(C) Nominated by the Governor for Literature, Science, Art, Co-operative Movement, and Social Service
(D) 8-Judge Bench

Correct Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** For **1/6th Members of State Legislative Council** (Constitutional Provision / Fraction), the verified Electoral / Functional Mechanism is **Nominated by the Governor for Literature, Science, Art, Co-operative Movement, and Social Service**. Furthermore, Article 171(3)(e) & 171(5). (Source: Constitution of India (Legislative Department) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #59 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q59. With reference to Constitutional Provision / Fraction and Electoral / Functional Mechanism, which of the following is accurately matched with "State Election Commissioner (SEC)"?

(A) 4/5th members of DPC (Art. 243ZD) and 2/3rd members of MPC (Art. 243ZE) elected from local bodies
(B) 8-Judge Bench
(C) 13-Judge Bench (Largest ever; 7:6 verdict)
(D) Appointed by Governor; removed ONLY in like manner and on like bases as a High Court Judge

Correct Answer: (D) | **Explanation:** For **State Election Commissioner (SEC)** (Constitutional Provision / Fraction), the verified Electoral / Functional Mechanism is **Appointed by Governor; removed ONLY in like manner and on like bases as a High Court Judge**. Furthermore, Article 243K(2). (Source: Constitution of India (Legislative Department) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #60 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q60. With reference to Constitutional Provision / Fraction and Electoral / Functional Mechanism, which of the following is accurately matched with "District & Metropolitan Planning Committees"?

(A) 4/5th members of DPC (Art. 243ZD) and 2/3rd members of MPC (Art. 243ZE) elected from local bodies
(B) 8-Judge Bench
(C) 13-Judge Bench (Largest ever; 7:6 verdict)
(D) 5-Judge Bench

Correct Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** For **District & Metropolitan Planning Committees** (Constitutional Provision / Fraction), the verified Electoral / Functional Mechanism is **4/5th members of DPC (Art. 243ZD) and 2/3rd members of MPC (Art. 243ZE) elected from local bodies**. Furthermore, Articles 243ZD & 243ZE. (Source: Constitution of India (Legislative Department) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #61 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q61. With reference to Landmark Case & Year and Bench Strength, which of the following is accurately matched with "Berubari Union Case (1960)"?

(A) 13-Judge Bench (Largest ever; 7:6 verdict)
(B) 8-Judge Bench
(C) 5-Judge Bench
(D) 7-Judge Bench

Correct Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** For **Berubari Union Case (1960)** (Landmark Case & Year), the verified Bench Strength is **8-Judge Bench**. Furthermore, Is Preamble part of the Constitution; can territory be ceded under Art. 3?. (Source: Constitution of India (Legislative Department) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #62 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q62. With reference to Landmark Case & Year and Bench Strength, which of the following is accurately matched with "Kesavananda Bharati vs. State of Kerala (1973)"?

(A) 5-Judge Bench
(B) 7-Judge Bench
(C) 13-Judge Bench (Largest ever; 7:6 verdict)
(D) 9-Judge Bench (Unanimous)

Correct Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** For **Kesavananda Bharati vs. State of Kerala (1973)** (Landmark Case & Year), the verified Bench Strength is **13-Judge Bench (Largest ever; 7:6 verdict)**. Furthermore, Scope of Parliament's amending power under Article 368. (Source: Constitution of India (Legislative Department) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #63 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q63. With reference to Landmark Case & Year and Bench Strength, which of the following is accurately matched with "Minerva Mills vs. Union of India (1980)"?

(A) 7-Judge Bench
(B) 9-Judge Bench (Unanimous)
(C) Article 352 (Effects in Art. 353, 358, 359)
(D) 5-Judge Bench

Correct Answer: (D) | **Explanation:** For **Minerva Mills vs. Union of India (1980)** (Landmark Case & Year), the verified Bench Strength is **5-Judge Bench**. Furthermore, Validity of 42nd Amendment giving all DPSPs primacy over Art. 14 & 19. (Source: Constitution of India (Legislative Department) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #64 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q64. With reference to Landmark Case & Year and Bench Strength, which of the following is accurately matched with "L. Chandra Kumar vs. Union of India (1997)"?

(A) 7-Judge Bench
(B) 5-Judge Bench
(C) 9-Judge Bench (Unanimous)
(D) Article 352 (Effects in Art. 353, 358, 359)

Correct Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** For **L. Chandra Kumar vs. Union of India (1997)** (Landmark Case & Year), the verified Bench Strength is **7-Judge Bench**. Furthermore, Can Tribunals under Articles 323A & 323B exclude HC/SC writ jurisdiction?. (Source: Constitution of India (Legislative Department) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #65 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q65. With reference to Landmark Case & Year and Bench Strength, which of the following is accurately matched with "Kihoto Hollohan vs. Zachillhu (1992)"?

(A) 9-Judge Bench (Unanimous)
(B) 5-Judge Bench
(C) Article 352 (Effects in Art. 353, 358, 359)
(D) Article 356 (read with Article 365)

Correct Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** For **Kihoto Hollohan vs. Zachillhu (1992)** (Landmark Case & Year), the verified Bench Strength is **5-Judge Bench**. Furthermore, Validity of Tenth Schedule (Anti-Defection Law, 52nd Amendment, 1985). (Source: Constitution of India (Legislative Department) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #66 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q66. With reference to Landmark Case & Year and Bench Strength, which of the following is accurately matched with "K.S. Puttaswamy vs. Union of India (2017)"?

(A) Article 352 (Effects in Art. 353, 358, 359)
(B) Article 356 (read with Article 365)
(C) 9-Judge Bench (Unanimous)
(D) Article 360

Correct Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** For **K.S. Puttaswamy vs. Union of India (2017)** (Landmark Case & Year), the verified Bench Strength is **9-Judge Bench (Unanimous)**. Furthermore, Is Right to Privacy a Fundamental Right under Part III?. (Source: Constitution of India (Legislative Department) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #67 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q67. With reference to Emergency / Special Provision and Constitutional Article, which of the following is accurately matched with "National Emergency"?

(A) Article 356 (read with Article 365)
(B) Article 360
(C) Part XXI (Temporary, Transitional & Special Provisions)
(D) Article 352 (Effects in Art. 353, 358, 359)

Correct Answer: (D) | **Explanation:** For **National Emergency** (Emergency / Special Provision), the verified Constitutional Article is **Article 352 (Effects in Art. 353, 358, 359)**. Furthermore, Within 1 Month by Special Majority of both Houses. (Source: Constitution of India (Legislative Department) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #68 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q68. With reference to Emergency / Special Provision and Constitutional Article, which of the following is accurately matched with "President's Rule (State Emergency)"?

(A) Article 356 (read with Article 365)
(B) Article 360
(C) Part XXI (Temporary, Transitional & Special Provisions)
(D) Part XXI

Correct Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** For **President's Rule (State Emergency)** (Emergency / Special Provision), the verified Constitutional Article is **Article 356 (read with Article 365)**. Furthermore, Within 2 Months by Simple Majority of both Houses. (Source: Constitution of India (Legislative Department) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #69 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q69. With reference to Emergency / Special Provision and Constitutional Article, which of the following is accurately matched with "Financial Emergency"?

(A) Part XXI (Temporary, Transitional & Special Provisions)
(B) Article 360
(C) Part XXI
(D) Article 324 (Part XV)

Correct Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** For **Financial Emergency** (Emergency / Special Provision), the verified Constitutional Article is **Article 360**. Furthermore, Within 2 Months by Simple Majority of both Houses. (Source: Constitution of India (Legislative Department) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #70 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q70. With reference to Emergency / Special Provision and Constitutional Article, which of the following is accurately matched with "Articles 371, 371A, 371B, 371C"?

(A) Part XXI
(B) Article 324 (Part XV)
(C) Part XXI (Temporary, Transitional & Special Provisions)
(D) Article 148 (Part V)

Correct Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** For **Articles 371, 371A, 371B, 371C** (Emergency / Special Provision), the verified Constitutional Article is **Part XXI (Temporary, Transitional & Special Provisions)**. Furthermore, Enacted via Constitutional Amendments (13th, 22nd, 27th). (Source: Constitution of India (Legislative Department) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #71 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q71. With reference to Emergency / Special Provision and Constitutional Article, which of the following is accurately matched with "Articles 371-D, 371E, 371F, 371G"?

(A) Article 324 (Part XV)
(B) Article 148 (Part V)
(C) Articles 315–323 (Part XIV)
(D) Part XXI

Correct Answer: (D) | **Explanation:** For **Articles 371-D, 371E, 371F, 371G** (Emergency / Special Provision), the verified Constitutional Article is **Part XXI**. Furthermore, Enacted via 32nd, 36th, 53rd Amendments. (Source: Constitution of India (Legislative Department) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #72 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q72. With reference to Emergency / Special Provision and Constitutional Article, which of the following is accurately matched with "Articles 371H, 371I, 371J"?

(A) Part XXI
(B) Article 324 (Part XV)
(C) Article 148 (Part V)
(D) Articles 315–323 (Part XIV)

Correct Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** For **Articles 371H, 371I, 371J** (Emergency / Special Provision), the verified Constitutional Article is **Part XXI**. Furthermore, Enacted via 55th, 56th, and 98th (2012) Amendments. (Source: Constitution of India (Legislative Department) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #73 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q73. With reference to Institution / Body and Constitutional Article / Statute, which of the following is accurately matched with "Election Commission of India (ECI)"?

(A) Article 148 (Part V)
(B) Article 324 (Part XV)
(C) Articles 315–323 (Part XIV)
(D) Article 280 (Part XII)

Correct Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** For **Election Commission of India (ECI)** (Institution / Body), the verified Constitutional Article / Statute is **Article 324 (Part XV)**. Furthermore, President of India. (Source: Constitution of India (Legislative Department) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #74 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q74. With reference to Institution / Body and Constitutional Article / Statute, which of the following is accurately matched with "Comptroller and Auditor-General (CAG)"?

(A) Articles 315–323 (Part XIV)

(B) Article 280 (Part XII)

(C) Article 148 (Part V)

(D) Articles 338, 338A, and 338B

Correct Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** For **Comptroller and Auditor-General (CAG)** (Institution / Body), the verified Constitutional Article / Statute is **Article 148 (Part V)**. Furthermore, President of India (by warrant under hand and seal). (Source: Constitution of India (Legislative Department) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #75 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q75. With reference to Institution / Body and Constitutional Article / Statute, which of the following is accurately matched with "Union Public Service Commission (UPSC)"?

(A) Article 280 (Part XII)

(B) Articles 338, 338A, and 338B

(C) Statutory (CVC Act, 2003; Santhanam Committee)

(D) Articles 315–323 (Part XIV)

Correct Answer: (D) | **Explanation:** For **Union Public Service Commission (UPSC)** (Institution / Body), the verified Constitutional Article / Statute is **Articles 315–323 (Part XIV)**. Furthermore, President of India. (Source: Constitution of India (Legislative Department) & IUC Academy).

Rapid-Fire Last-Minute One-Liner Revision Capsule

1. **First temporary President of the Constituent Assembly (Dec 9, 1946):** Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha; **Permanent President (Dec 11, 1946):** Dr. Rajendra Prasad (**Constitution of India**).

2. **Constitutional Advisor (Legal Advisor) to the Constituent Assembly:** Sir B.N. Rau; **Chief Draftsman:** S.N. Mukherjee (**Constitution of India**).

3. **Date of adoption of the National Flag (Tricolour):** July 22, 1947; **Adoption of National Anthem & National Song:** January 24, 1950 (**Constitution of India**).

4. **Only Constitutional Amendment enacted on the Preamble to date:** 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976 (inserted Socialist, Secular, and Integrity) (**Constitution of India**).

5. **First State formed on a linguistic basis in independent India (Oct 1, 1953):** Andhra State; followed by the **States Reorganisation Commission (Fazl Ali Commission — Fazl Ali, K.M. Panikkar, H.N. Kunzru)** and the **7th Amendment Act, 1956** (**Constitution of India**).

6. **Integration of Sikkim into the Indian Union:** Made an "Associate State" via the **35th Amendment Act, 1974** (inserted Art. 2A & 10th Schedule) and a **full State (22nd State)** via the **36th Amendment Act, 1975** (repealed Art. 2A) (**Constitution of India**).

7. **Doctrines under Article 13: Doctrine of Severability**, **Doctrine of Eclipse** (*Bhikaji Narain vs. State of MP*, 1955), and **Doctrine of Waiver** (in India, a citizen CANNOT waive Fundamental Rights — *Basheshar Nath*, 1959) (**Supreme Court of India**).

8. **Article 19(1)(a) implicitly includes:** Freedom of the Press (*Romesh Thappar*, 1950), Right to Information, Right to Silence (*Bijoe Emmanuel*, 1986), Right to Hoist the National Flag (*Naveen Jindal*, 2004), and Access to Internet (*Anuradha Bhasin*, 2020), but does **NOT** include the right to call a *Bandh* (Supreme Court of India).

9. **Right to Property:** Removed from Part III (Articles 19(1)(f) and 31) by the **44th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1978** (Morarji Desai government) and converted into a **Constitutional/Legal Right under Article 300A (Part XII)** (Constitution of India).

10. **Martial Law (Article 34) vs. National Emergency (Article 352):** Martial Law affects ONLY Fundamental Rights in a specific area and has no explicit definition in the Constitution, whereas National Emergency affects Centre-State relations, revenue distribution, and legislative tenure (Constitution of India).

11. **Directives Outside Part IV (DPSPs in other Parts): Article 335** (Claims of SCs and STs to services and posts — Part XVI), **Article 350A** (Instruction in mother-tongue at primary stage — Part XVII), and **Article 351** (Development of the Hindi language — Part XVII) (Constitution of India).

12. **Verma Committee (1999):** Identified legal provisions already in force for the implementation of **Fundamental Duties (Article 51A)**, such as the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971 and the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 (IUC Academy).

13. **Value of a Vote in Presidential Election (Article 55):** Value of an MLA's vote = [Total Population of State (1971 Census) ÷ (Total Elected MLAs × 1000)]; Value of an MP's vote = [Total Value of Votes of All Elected MLAs ÷ Total Elected MPs of LS & RS] (Constitution of India).

14. **Resolution of Presidential & Vice-Presidential Election Disputes (Article 71):** Inquired into and decided **EXCLUSIVELY by the Supreme Court of India**, whose decision is final (Supreme Court of India).

15. **Pocket Veto of the President (Article 111):** Exercised because the Indian Constitution prescribes **no time limit** within which the President must act on a Bill (famously used by President Giani Zail Singh in 1986 on the Indian Post Office (Amendment) Bill) (Constitution of India).

16. **Maximum Life of an Ordinance (Article 123 for President; Article 213 for Governor):** 6 months and 6 weeks (since the maximum gap between two sessions of Parliament is 6 months, and an ordinance expires 6 weeks after reassembly) (Constitution of India).

17. **Quorum in Parliament (Article 100(3)): One-tenth (1/10th)** of the total number of members of the House, **including the Presiding Officer** (i.e., 55 members in Lok Sabha and 25 members in Rajya Sabha) (Constitution of India).

18. **Speaker Pro Tem (Article 95(1)):** Appointed by the President (usually the senior-most member of the newly elected Lok Sabha) to administer the oath to new MPs and preside over the election of the new Speaker (Constitution of India).

19. **Three Joint Sittings Held in Indian Parliamentary History (Article 108):** (1) **Dowry Prohibition Bill (1960/1961)**, (2) **Banking Service Commission (Repeal) Bill (1977/1978)**, and (3) **Prevention of Terrorism Bill (POTA, 2002)** (IUC Academy).

20. **Zero Hour and Question Hour: Question Hour** is the first hour of a parliamentary sitting (starred questions: oral answer + supplementary questions; unstarred questions: written answer, no supplementaries); **Zero Hour** is an informal **Indian parliamentary innovation** (since 1962) not mentioned in the Rules of Procedure, starting immediately after Question Hour (IUC Academy).

21. **No-Confidence Motion (Rule 198 of Lok Sabha):** Can be moved **ONLY in the Lok Sabha** (never in the Rajya Sabha), requires the support of at least **50 members** to be admitted, need not state specific reasons, and if passed, forces the entire Council of Ministers to resign (Constitution of India).

22. **Three Types of Cut Motions in Budget Procedure: Policy Cut** ("that the amount of the demand be reduced to Re. 1"), **Economy Cut** ("that the amount of the demand be reduced by a specified sum"), and **Token Cut** ("that the amount of the demand be reduced by ₹100" to ventilate a specific grievance) (IUC Academy).

23. **Special Powers of Rajya Sabha: Article 249** (authorizing Parliament to legislate on a State List subject), **Article 312** (authorizing Parliament to create new **All-India Services** — IAS, IPS, and IFoS created in 1966), and **Article 67(b)** (sole House where a resolution for removal of the Vice-President can be initiated) (Constitution of India).

24. **Parliamentary Privileges (Article 105 for MPs; Article 194 for MLAs):** Include freedom of speech inside Parliament and immunity from arrest in **civil cases** 40 days before, during, and 40 days after a session (immunity does NOT extend to criminal offences or preventive detention) (Constitution of India).

25. **Acting, Ad-hoc, and Retired Judges of Supreme Court: Acting CJI (Article 126)** appointed by the President; **Ad-hoc Judges (Article 127)** appointed by the **CJI** from among High Court Judges with previous consent of the President; **Retired Judges (Article 128)** requested by the **CJI** with previous consent of the President (Constitution of India).

26. **Seat of the Supreme Court (Article 130):** The Constitution declares Delhi as the seat of the Supreme Court, while authorizing the **Chief Justice of India** to appoint any other place or places as seat(s) of the Supreme Court with the **approval of the President** (Supreme Court of India).

27. **Public Interest Litigation (PIL):** Introduced in India in the late 1970s and early 1980s by **Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer** and **Justice P.N. Bhagwati** (landmark early PIL: *Hussainara Khatoon vs. State of Bihar*, 1979 on undertrial prisoners) by relaxing the rule of **locus standi** (Supreme Court of India).

28. **Transfer of a High Court Judge (Article 222):** Made by the **President after consultation with the Chief Justice of India** (Collegium of CJI + 4 senior-most SC Judges plus the Chief Justices of both the transferring and receiving High Courts) (Supreme Court of India).

29. **Common High Courts under Article 231:** Currently 7 **High Courts** have jurisdiction over more than one State/UT (e.g., **Gauhati High Court** covers Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram, and Arunachal Pradesh; **Bombay High Court** covers Maharashtra, Goa, and Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu; **Punjab & Haryana High Court** covers Punjab, Haryana, and Chandigarh) (Supreme Court of India).

30. **Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008:** Establishes mobile village courts headed by a *Nyayadhikari* (First Class Judicial Magistrate) exercising **both civil and criminal jurisdiction** guided by principles of natural justice (IUC Academy).

31. **Lok Adalats (Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987):** Statutory status supporting **Article 39A**; every award of a Lok Adalat is deemed a **decree of a civil court**, is **final and binding on all parties**, and **NO appeal lies to any court** against the award (IUC Academy).

32. **Administrative Tribunals (Part XIVA — 42nd Amendment Act, 1976): Article 323A** deals exclusively with public service disputes (enacted via the Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985 establishing CAT and SATs, can be enacted **ONLY by Parliament**), whereas **Article 323B** deals with tribunals for other matters (taxation, land reforms, elections, etc., and can be enacted by **both Parliament and State Legislatures**) (Constitution of India).

33. **Doctrine of Pith and Substance & Doctrine of Colourable Legislation:** Used under **Article 246** to determine legislative competence; *Colourable Legislation* encapsulates the maxim "*What cannot be done directly cannot be done indirectly*" (*K.C. Gajapati Narayan Deo vs. State of Orissa*, 1953) (Supreme Court of India).

34. **Doctrine of Repugnancy (Article 254):** If a State law on a **Concurrent List** subject conflicts with a Union law, the **Union law prevails**—UNLESS the State law was reserved for the consideration of the President and received **Presidential assent under Article 254(2)** (even then, Parliament can subsequently enact a new law overriding the State law) (Constitution of India).

35. **Zonal Councils (States Reorganisation Act, 1956): Statutory bodies** (NOT constitutional bodies) Divided into **5 Zonal Councils** (Northern, Central, Eastern, Western, and Southern) chaired by the **Union Home Minister**, plus the **North-Eastern Council** created separately under the **North-Eastern Council Act, 1971** (IUC Academy).

36. **Three Proclamations of National Emergency (Article 352) in India:** (1) **October 1962** (Chinese aggression — External), (2) **December 1971** (Pakistan war — External), and (3) **June 25, 1975** (Internal Disturbance — Internal; investigated by the **Shah Commission**) (IUC Academy).

37. **First State where President's Rule (Article 356) was imposed: Punjab (PEPSU) in 1951**; first democratically elected communist state government dismissed under Article 356: **Kerala in 1959** (E.M.S. Namboodiripad Ministry) (IUC Academy).

38. **National Commission for Women (NCW), NCPCR, and NCM:** All three are **Statutory Bodies** (NOT constitutional bodies) established under the **NCW Act, 1990**, **Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005**, and **National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992** respectively (IUC Academy).

39. **Advocate General for the State (Article 165):** Highest law officer in the State, appointed by the **Governor** (must be qualified to be appointed a High Court Judge) and holds office during the **pleasure of the Governor** (Constitution of India).

40. **Official Language of the Union (Part XVII, Article 343):** Hindi in **Devanagari script**, while the form of numerals to be used for official purposes of the Union is the **international form of Indian numerals** (Constitution of India).

41. **Language of the Supreme Court and High Courts (Article 348):** Until Parliament by law otherwise provides, all proceedings in the **Supreme Court** and in every **High Court**, and authoritative texts of all Bills, Acts, and Ordinances, shall be in the **English language** (Constitution of India).

42. **Classical Languages of India:** Following the Union Cabinet decision of **October 2024**, India recognizes **11 Classical Languages**: **Tamil** (2004), **Sanskrit** (2005), **Kannada** (2008), **Telugu** (2008), **Malayalam** (2013), **Odia** (2014), and **Marathi, Pali, Prakrit, Assamese, and Bengali** (2024) (IUC Academy).

43. **Civil Services Protection (Article 311):** Guarantees two core safeguards to members of civil services: (1) No civil servant shall be dismissed or removed by an authority **subordinate to that by which he was appointed**, and (2) No dismissal, removal, or reduction in rank except after an **inquiry** in which he is informed of charges and given a **reasonable opportunity of being heard** (Constitution of India).

44. **Electoral Reforms Committees in Chronological Order: Tarkunde Committee (1974)**, **Dinesh Goswami Committee (1990)**, **Vohra Committee on Criminalization of Politics (1993)**, **Indrajit Gupta Committee on State Funding of Elections (1998)**, and **Tankha Committee (2010)** (IUC Academy).

45. **NOTA (None of the Above) and VVPAT:** Introduced in Indian elections following the Supreme Court's 2013 judgments in *PUCL vs. Union of India* (NOTA) and *Subramanian Swamy vs. Election Commission of India* (VVPAT — Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail) (Supreme Court of India).

46. **Representation of the People Act, 1950 vs. 1951:** The **RPA 1950** deals with allocation of seats, delimitation of constituencies, voter qualifications, and preparation of electoral rolls, whereas the **RPA 1951** deals with the actual conduct of elections, qualifications/disqualifications of candidates (Section 8 stipulates 6-year disqualification from release upon conviction with ≥ 2 years imprisonment), corrupt practices, and registration of political parties (Section 29A) (Constitution of India).

47. **Lily Thomas vs. Union of India (2013):** The Supreme Court struck down **Section 8(4) of the RPA 1951**, ruling that a sitting MP or MLA convicted of an offence and sentenced to imprisonment for **2 years or more** is disqualified **immediately** from the date of conviction without a 3-month protection window for appeal (Supreme Court of India).

48. **Delimitation Commission (Article 82):** A high-powered statutory body whose orders have the force of law and **cannot be called in question before any court**; four Delimitation Commissions have been constituted in **1952, 1963, 1973, and 2002** (headed by Justice Kuldip Singh) (**Constitution of India**).

49. **84th (2001) and 87th (2003) Constitutional Amendment Acts:** Froze the **total number of seats** in the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies based on the **1971 Census** until the first Census taken after the year **2026**, while permitting **readjustment of territorial constituencies** within states and SC/ST seat reservation based on the **2001 Census** (**Constitution of India**).

50. **Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005:** Enacted on June 15, 2005 and came into full force on **October 12, 2005** (replacing the Freedom of Information Act, 2002); mandates supply of information within **30 days** ordinarily and within **48 hours** where the information concerns the **life or liberty of a person** (**IUC Academy**).

51. **Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), and Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA), 2023:** Came into force on **July 1, 2024**, replacing the colonial-era **Indian Penal Code (IPC, 1860)**, **Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC, 1973)**, and **Indian Evidence Act (1872)** respectively (**Constitution of India**).

52. **Zero FIR and e-FIR under BNSS, 2023 (Section 173):** Institutionalizes the registration of an FIR at **any police station irrespective of territorial jurisdiction (Zero FIR)** and permits electronic registration of FIRs (**e-FIR**, to be signed by the informant within 3 days) (**Constitution of India**).

53. **Chief Election Commissioner and Other Election Commissioners (Appointment, Conditions of Service and Term of Office) Act, 2023:** Provides for appointment by the President on the recommendation of a **3-member Selection Committee** comprising the **Prime Minister (Chairperson), a Union Cabinet Minister nominated by the PM, and the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha** (**Constitution of India**).

54. **Vishaka vs. State of Rajasthan (1997):** Landmark Supreme Court judgment under Articles 14, 19(1)(g), and 21 that laid down binding guidelines against workplace sexual harassment, later codified by Parliament into the **Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 (POSH Act)** (**Supreme Court of India**).

55. **Navtej Singh Johar vs. Union of India (2018) & NALSA vs. Union of India (2014):** In *NALSA* (2014), the Supreme Court recognized transgender persons as the "third gender," and in *Navtej Singh Johar* (2018), a 5-Judge Constitution Bench partially struck down Section 377 IPC to decriminalize consensual adult same-sex relations (**Supreme Court of India**).

56. **Shreya Singhal vs. Union of India (2015):** Struck down **Section 66A of the Information Technology Act, 2000** in its entirety as unconstitutional for being vague, overbroad, and chilling free speech under **Article 19(1)(a)** (**Supreme Court of India**).

57. **Subhash Chandra Agarwal Case (2019):** A 5-Judge Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court held that the **Office of the Chief Justice of India (CJI)** is a "public authority" and falls within the ambit of the **Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005**, subject to balancing judicial independence and privacy (**Supreme Court of India**).

58. **In Re: Article 370 of the Constitution (December 2023):** A 5-Judge Constitution Bench unanimously upheld the **Presidential Orders of August 2019 abrogating the special status of Jammu & Kashmir under Article 370**, holding that Article 370 was explicitly a **temporary and transitional provision** in Part XXI (**Supreme Court of India**).

59. **State of Punjab vs. Davinder Singh (August 2024):** A **7-Judge Constitution Bench** (by a 6:1 majority) overruled *E.V. Chinnaiah* (2004) and held that **States are constitutionally empowered to sub-classify Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs)** based on empirical data of inter-se backwardness to ensure substantive equality under Articles 14, 15, and 16 (**Supreme Court of India**).

60. **Authoritative Hindi Text of the Constitution (Article 394A):** Inserted by the **58th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1987** in Part XXII, empowering the President to publish an authoritative translation of the Constitution and all its amendments in the Hindi language (**Constitution of India**).

IUC Academy *1-3-7-21* Day Spaced-Revision & Self-Assessment Tracker (www.iucacademy.com)

Chapter / Study Section	Day 1 (First Read)	Day 3 (Active Recall)	Day 7 (MCQ Drill)	Day 21 (Exam Ready)
1. Chapter 1: Historical Evolution, Making of the Constitution, Preamble, Union & Territory and Citizenship (Articles 1–11)	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**
2. Chapter 2: Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policy & Fundamental Duties (Articles 12–51A)	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**
3. Chapter 3: The Union Executive, Parliament & Legislative Procedures (Articles 52–123)	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**
4. Chapter 4: State Executive, State Legislature, Union Territories, Panchayati Raj & Municipalities (Articles 152–244A)	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**
5. Chapter 5: The Indian Judiciary — Supreme Court, High Courts, Subordinate Courts & Landmark Judgments (Articles 124–147, 214–237)	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**
6. Chapter 6: Federalism, Centre-State Relations, Emergency Provisions & Special Provisions (Articles 245–360, 371–371J)	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**
7. Chapter 7: Constitutional Bodies vs. Statutory & Executive Bodies (Articles 148, 280, 315–324, 338–338B)	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**
8. Chapter 8: The 12 Schedules, 25 Parts & Landmark Constitutional Amendments (1st to 106th Amendment Acts)	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**
9. Solved Exam Practice Questions (MCQs)	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**
10. Extended Comparative & Analytical Practice Set (Questions 36–75)	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**
11. Rapid-Fire Last-Minute One-Liner Revision Capsule	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**