

- ✓ Gulzarilal Nanda was the **first interim Prime Minister** of India after the death of the Jawaharlal Nehru (1st PM) in the year 1964. Gulazari Lal Nanda was also the interim PM after the death of Lal Bahadur Sastri in the year 1966.
- ✓ Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel was the **first Home Minister** of India.
- ✓ The position of Deputy Prime Minister is **not** mentioned in the Constitution.
- ✓ So far India had seven Deputy Prime Ministers' (As of November 2013).
- ✓ **First Deputy Prime Minister** of India was Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel (1947-50).

- ✓ Seventh and **latest Deputy Prime Minister** was LK Advani (2002-04).
- ✓ Abul Kalam Azad was the **first Education Minister** for the independent India.

- ✓ November 11, the **birth anniversary** of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad is declared as **'National Education Day'**.
- ✓ So far **National Emergency** was imposed for 3 times.
- ✓ National Emergency was imposed for the **1st time** in 1962 because of war with China
- ✓ National emergency was imposed for **second time** in 1971 because of war with Pakistan.
- ✓ National emergency for **third time** in 1975 because of internal disturbances.

Note: 44th Constitutional amendment, 1978 replaced the words “Internal Disturbances” with “Armed Rebellion”.

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- ✓ During National Emergency the term of Lok Sabha and the state assemblies can be extended by not more than one year at a time.
- ✓ In Golaknath vs. the state of Punjab (1967) case judgment was delivered by the CJI K.Subba Rao. Supreme Court said Fundamental Rights cannot be amended.
- ✓ Keshavananda Bharati Vs state of Kerala (1973) case judgment was delivered by the CJI SM Sikri. Supreme Court said Judicial Review is a basic feature of the Constitution.

- ✓ 86th Amendment of 2002 changed the subject matter of Article 45 and also made elementary education a fundamental right under Article 21A. (This came into effect on April 1, 2010).
- ✓ Morarji Desai was the first non congress Prime Minister of India. He is the only Indian to receive both Bharat Ratna and Nishaan-e-Pakistan.
- ✓ Morarji Desai is the first Indian Prime Minister to resign from the office.
- ✓ The Lok Sabha or House of People's Representatives elections are conducted every five years.

- ✓ In India so far **16 times the Lok Sabha elections** are conducted. 16th one is 2014.
- ✓ In India the **midterm elections** were conducted for 5 times so far. (1971, 1980, 1991, 1998, 1999).
- ✓ Morarji Desai was the **first Chairman of ARC** (Administrative Reforms Commission).
- ✓ Verappa Moily was **chairman of second ARC**.
- ✓ Legislative Assembly strength should **not** be more than 500 and **not** less than 60 members.

- ✓ Tenure of **CAG is 6 years** or till he attains the age of 65 years whichever is earlier.
- ✓ Tenure of **Chairman and members of UPSC** is 6 years or till he attains the age of 65 years whichever is earlier.
- ✓ Tenure of Chairman and members of **SPSC** State Public Service Commission or JPSC (Joint Public Service Commission) is 6 years or till he attains the age of 62 years whichever is earlier.
- ✓ Article 52. There **shall be a President**.
- ✓ Article 153. There **shall be a Governor** for each state.

✓ The President of India is **elected by the elected members** of

- Lok Sabha,
- Rajya Sabha
- State legislative Assemblies
- Legislative assemblies of Delhi and Pondicherry.

✓ **Parliament** means Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and the President.

✓ The **first lok sabha** was constituted in May 1952.

✓ Mavalankar was the **first speaker** of the Lok Sabha

✓ M Ananthasayanam Ayyangar was the **first deputy speaker** of Lok sabha.

✓ The Lok Sabha is also called lower house or House of people.

✓ The Rajya Sabha is also called Upper House or Council of states.

- ✓ **State Legislature** means Legislative Assembly, Legislative Council and the Governor.
- ✓ Indira Gandhi was the first Prime Minister to get defeated in the elections. She was defeated in the 1977 election by Janata Party candidate Raj Narain.
- ✓ The strength of Supreme Court is **31** including the Chief Justice of India.
- ✓ All are Judges of Supreme Court are appointed by the President.
- ✓ The Supreme Court judges retire at the age of 65.
- ✓ The judges of Supreme Court submit the resignation to the President.

- ✓ High Court judges are appointed by the President.
- ✓ High Court judges retire at the age of 62.
- ✓ High Court judges submit resignation to the President.
- ✓ The District Court judges are appointed by the Governor.

✓ SALARIES:

- ❖ President – Rs. 1, 50,000/-
- ❖ Vice President- Rs. 1, 25,000/-.
- ❖ Governor – Rs. 1, 10,000/-.
- ❖ Chief Justice of India (CJI) - Rs. 1,00,000/-
- ❖ Other Judges of SC- Rs. 90,000/-
- ❖ Chief Justice of High Court – Rs. 90,000/-
- ❖ Other judges of High Court – Rs. 80,000/-

- ✓ In the absence of the President the Vice President acts as the President.
- ✓ In the absence of the both the President and the Vice President the CJI acts as the President.
- ✓ **Justice Mohammad Hidayatullah** was the only CJI (Chief Justice of India) who acted as the President. It happened in the year 1969 after the death of the incumbent President Zakir Hussain and the Vice President V.V. Giri submitted the resignation.

MINIMUM AGE FOR CONTESTING

ELECTIONS:

President, Vice President, Governor 35 years.

Rajya sabha and Legislative councils 30 years.

Lok sabha and Assemblies 25 YEARS.

✓ Parliament is SUMMONED AND PROROGUED by the President.

✓ Lok sabha is dissolved by the President.

- ✓ Rajya Sabha is a **permanent house** that cannot be dissolved.
- ✓ The **term** of the President and the Vice President is 5 years. They can be reelected.
- ✓ Governor holds office **during the pleasure** of the President. Governor can be reappointed.
- ✓ President **submits resignation** letter to the Vice president and the Vice President submits to the President.
- ✓ Governor submits the **resignation** to the President.

- ✓ Attorney-General is the **first law officer** of the country.
- ✓ **The Attorney-General** cannot vote but has **right to speak** and take part in the proceedings of both the houses of the Parliament without being a member
- ✓ **The Advocate-General** is the first law officer of the state.
- ✓ The Advocate-General cannot vote but has the right to speak and take part in the proceeding of both the houses of the state legislature without being a member.
- ✓ Jammu and Kashmir is the only state in India which has a **separate Constitution** that came into force in 1957.

- ✓ **Article 370** of Indian Constitution provides a special status for Jammu and Kashmir.
- ✓ The **Joint Session** of the Parliament is mentioned under article 108 of the Indian Constitution.
- ✓ The Joint session of the Parliament is **summoned** by the President.
- ✓ The Joint session of the parliament is **presided** over by the Speaker.
- ✓ **369 parties** contested in 15th Lok Sabha elections of 2009.

✓ **Article 243D** of the Constitution provides that a **minimum of one-third** of the total number of seats filled by direct elections in **Panchayat Raj** shall be reserved for women. The 110th constitution amendment bill is meant for increasing the reservation for women in Panchayati Raj from the existing 1/3rd to 50 percent is pending in the Parliament.

✓ **Article 243T** of the Constitution provides that a **minimum of one-third** of the total number of seats filled by direct elections in every **Municipality** shall be reserved for women. The 112th constitution amendment bill is meant for increasing the reservation for women in municipalities from the existing 1/3rd to 50 percent is pending in the Parliament.

- ✓ **108th** constitution amendment bill – This is meant for providing 33 percent of reservation for women in Lok Sabha and state legislative assemblies. This was introduced in Rajya Sabha and passed.

- ✓ **109th** Constitution amendment – This provided for the extension of reservation for SC's, ST's and Anglo-Indians in the Parliament and state legislatures up to the year 2020.

- ✓ **111th** Constitution amendment – This provided constitutional status to cooperative societies.

- ✓ **RTI** (Right to Information) Act came into force on June 15, 2005.

- ✓ **RTE** (Right to Education) Act came into force on April 1, 2010.
- ✓ **PIL** – Public Interest Litigation
- ✓ The concept of PIL (Public interest Litigation) was **first started** in USA.
- ✓ In India Public Interest Litigation was introduced in the year 1985. At that time **P N Bhagawati** was the CJI.
- ✓ **Residuary powers** are vested with the central government.
- ✓ Residuary powers are borrowed from Canada.

✓ **Article 134 A** of the Constitution – Grant of Certificate for the appeal to the Higher court.

✓ **Article 143** of the Constitution – President can seek the advice from the Supreme Court

- ✓ Rajya Sabha members are elected by elected MLA's (Members of the State Legislative Assembly)
- ✓ Finance Commission recommends about the grants-in-aid to be given to the states.
- ✓ Article 84 (a) of the Indian Constitution says that only the citizens of Indian are eligible to contest in the Parliament elections.
- ✓ Article 173 (a) of the Indian Constitution says that only the citizens of India are eligible to contest in the state Assembly elections.
- ✓ In any election if a defeated candidate fails to secure more than 1/6th of the valid polled votes in the constituency will lose the security deposit.

- ✓ There is **no** maximum limitation of number of candidates to contest in the election.
- ✓ If only person is contesting the elections then the election commission declares that person as **unanimously elected** and no election is conducted.
- ✓ From Modakurichi (Tamil Nadu) Assembly constituency 1033 candidates contested in the year 1996. This is the maximum number so far.
- ✓ The **election expenditure** means the expenditure incurred by a candidate between the date of nomination and the date of announcement of the results.
- ✓ The election expenditure details must be submitted to the Election Commission within **30 days** from the date of announcement of the results.

✓ CIC (Central Information Commissioner) is appointed by the President.

✓ State Information Commissioner is appointed by the Governor

- ✓ The word “Budget” is **not** mentioned in the constitution.
- ✓ **Annual Financial Statement** (Budget) is mentioned in Article 112.
- ✓ First Municipal Corporation in India was set up in Madras in the year 1687.
- ✓ Lord Rippon considered as the **Father** of Local self Government in India.
- ✓ The **Anti-defection law** was first enacted in West Bengal in the year 1979.
- ✓ In **Berubari Union** case of 1960 Supreme Court opined that Preamble is not a part of Constitution.

- ✓ In **Keshavananda Bharati** case (1973) and LIC of India case (1995) Supreme Court held that the Preamble is a part of Constitution (**Be very clear**).
- ✓ The **Supreme Court** inquires into the disputes related to the **election** of the President and Vice President. The decision of the Supreme Court is **final and exclusive**.
- ✓ CAG (Comptroller and Auditor General) of India is considered to be a **friend, philosopher and guide** to PAC (Public Accounts Committee).
- ✓ According to the **Article 75(2)** of the Indian Constitution the Ministers (including PM) are individually responsible to the President.

- ✓ Under **Article 75 (3)** of the Indian Constitution the Council of Ministers are collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha.
- ✓ Portfolio system introduced in India through the Indian Councils Act of 1861.
- ✓ **Dyarchy** was first introduced in provinces through GOI Act of 1919.
- ✓ GOI Act of 1935 introduced **Dyarchy** at center and abolished in provinces.
- ✓ Indian Federation is based on pattern of Canada.