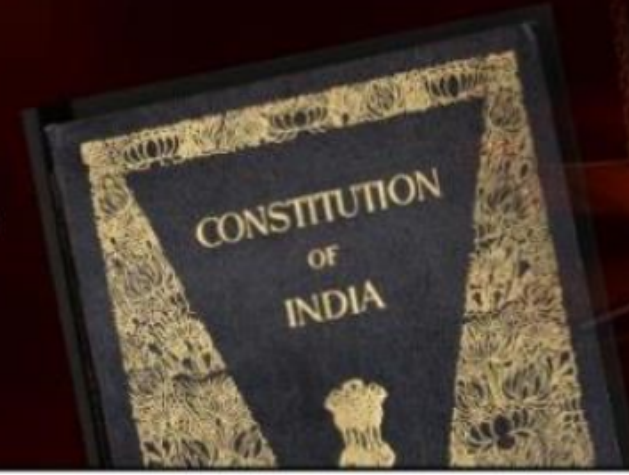


एक क्लास



Constitution



एक क्लास

With
Notes
Making



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Tansukh Paliwal



Constitution

$28 + 3$

Legislature (+)

✓ राज्य

✓ State legislature

1. Elect

2. Nominated

3. Ex-Officio

Executive ✓✓

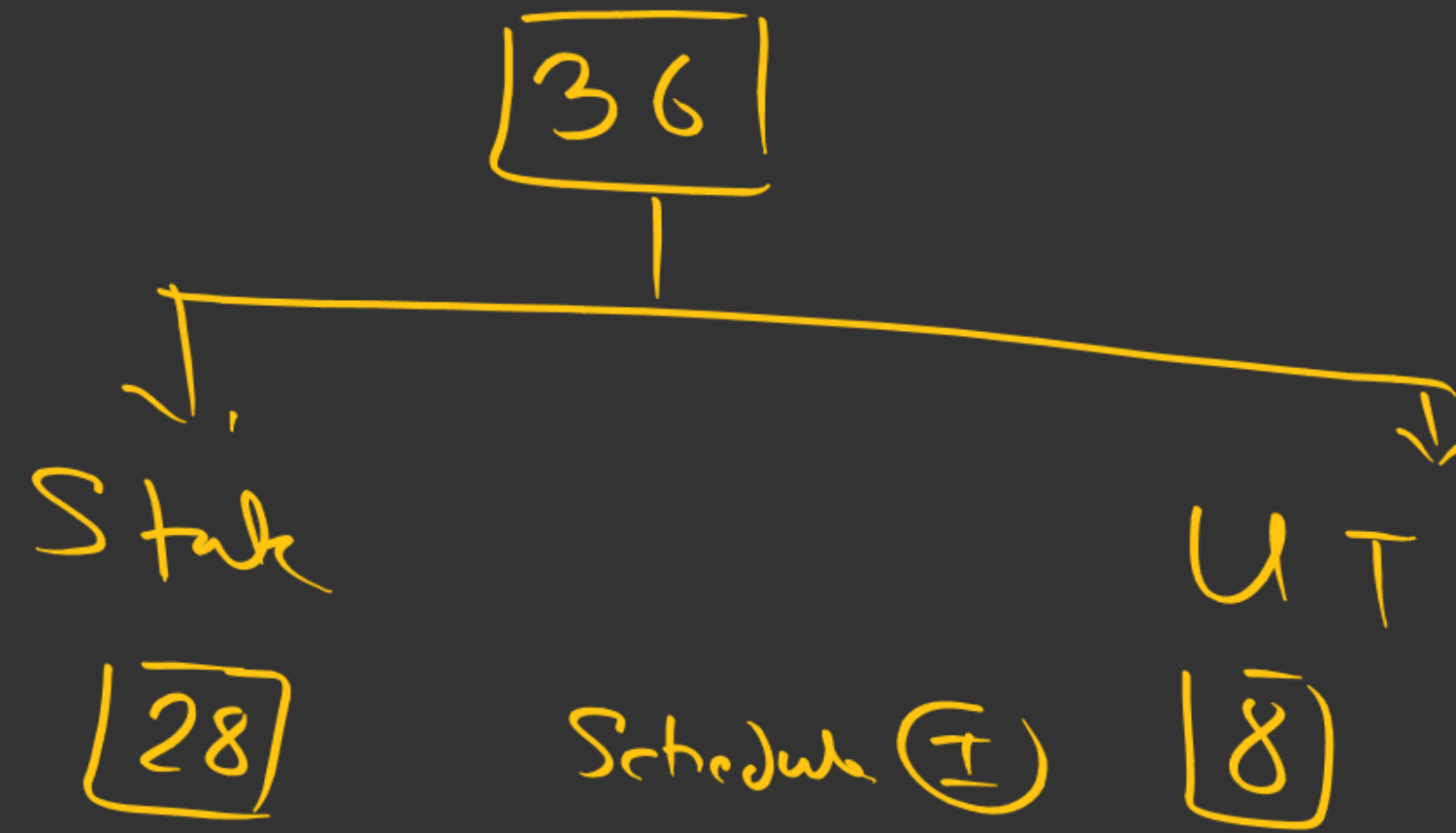
Union
Staⁿ

Citi

unitary

Judiciary ✓

$[28] + (8)$



BIRD VIEW



The diagram illustrates the relationship between the Union and the State in India, centered around the concept of 'RELATION'.

Central Node: RELATION

Left Side (Union):

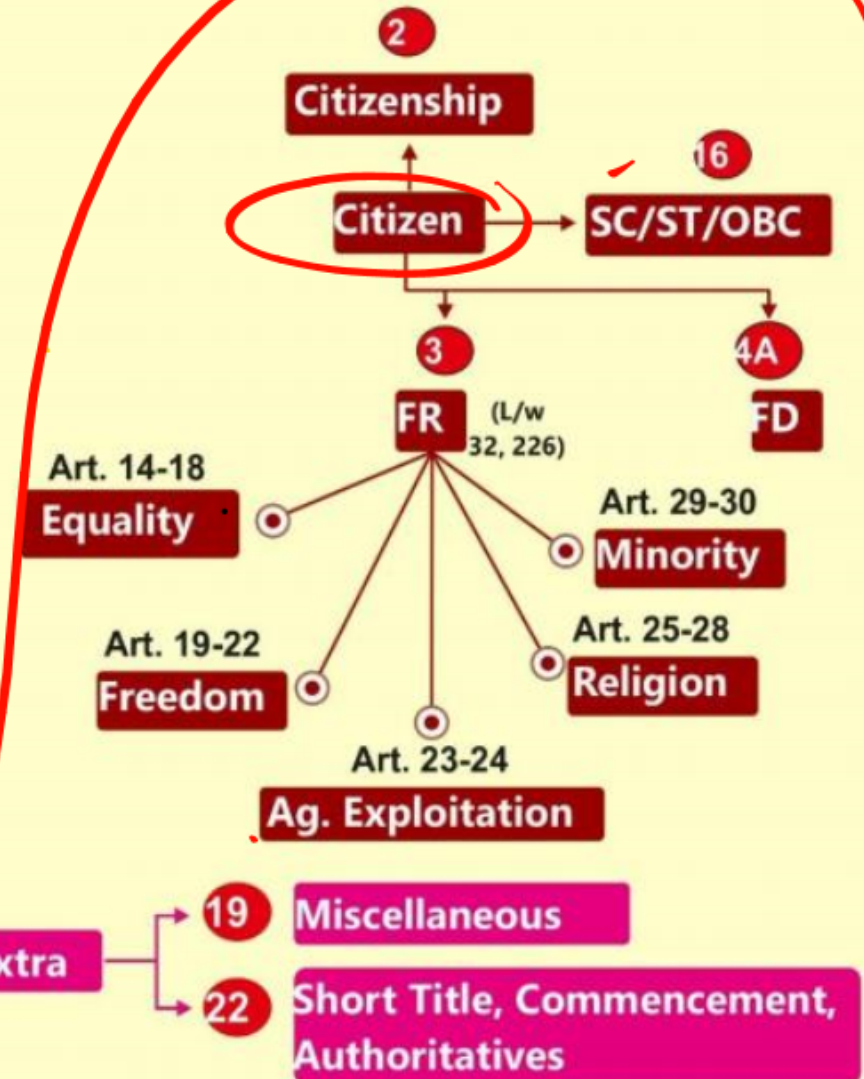
- Union (5)**
 - Governance (4)**
 - Language (17)**
- Legislative Relation (11.I)** (Art. 243-255)
 - Pr., V.Pr., CoM, PM (Executive)
 - Parliament (HoP, CoS) (Legislature)
 - Supreme Courts (Judiciary)
- Administrative Relation (11.II)** (Art. 256-263)
 - State Legislature (LA, LC)
 - High Court Subordinate Courts
- Financial Relation (12)** (Art. 264-300A)
 - Finance Commission Linking
- Trading Relation (13)** (Art. 301-307)
- Service Relation (14)** (Art. 308-323)
- Election Relation (18)** (Art. 352-360)

Right Side (State):

- State (6)**
 - UT (8)**
 - Panchayat (9)**
 - Municipal (9A)**
 - Co-operative Societies (9B)**
- Special Provision (1)**
- New / Alter State (1)**
- Co-operative Societies (20)**
- Amending Relation (20)** (Art. 368)

Other Labels:

- Disqualification of members**
- Power, Privileges & Immunity to Parliament and Members**
- Legislative Procedure**
- Procedure in Financial Matter**
- Procedure in General**
- Same as Parliament (HoP, CoS)**



Pr. : President
V.Pr. : Vice President
PM : Prime Minister
CoM : Council of Ministers
Gr. : Governor
CM : Chief Minister
HoP : House of People

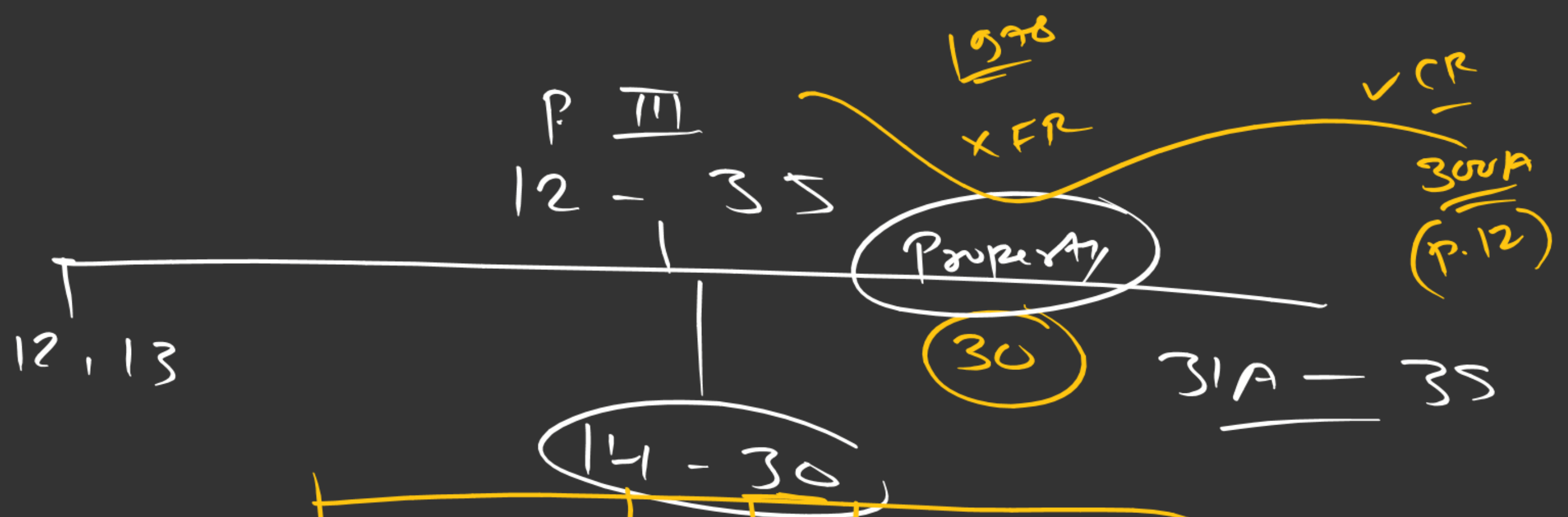
CoS : Council of States
LA : Legislative Assembly
LC : Legislative Council
UT : Union Territory
FR : Fundamental Rights
FD : Fundamental Duties
Ag. : Against

Constitution of India



$$5 + 6 = 11$$

P. No.	Part Name	Article
-	Preamble/ प्रस्तावना	RANGE
I	The Union and its Territories/ संघ और उसका राज्यक्षेत्र Sch. (I)	1 - 4
II	Citizenship/ नागरिकता	5 - 11
III	Fundamental Rights/ मूल अधिकार	12 - 35
IV	Directive Principles of State Policy / राज्य की नीति के निदेशक तत्त्व	36 - 51
IVA	Fundamental Duties/ मूल कर्तव्य	51A
V	The Union/ संघ 52-151 : 5 Chapter	52 - 151
VI	The States/ राज्य 152-237 : 6 Ch	152 - 237
VII	The States in Part B of First Schedule पहली अनुसूची के भाग ख के राज्य	Repealed
VIII	The Union Territories/ संघ राज्यक्षेत्र	239 - 242
IX	The Panchayats/ पंचायत	243 - 243O
IXA	The Municipalities/ नगरपालिकाएं	243P- 43ZG
IXB	The Co-operative Societies/ सहकारी सोसाइटियां	243ZH- 243ZT
X	The Scheduled and Tribal Areas / अनुसूचित और जनजाति क्षेत्र	244 - 244A
XI	Relation between the Union and the States / संघ और राज्यों के बीच संबंध	245 - 263



Equality	14	15	16	17	18
Freedom	19	20	21	21A	22
Exploit (X)	23	24			
Religion	25	26	27	28	
Cultural/Edu	29	30			

(25)

C

|

Conscience

(26)

M

|

Manner

(27)

T

|

TAX

X

(28)

A

|

Attend

└──────────┘

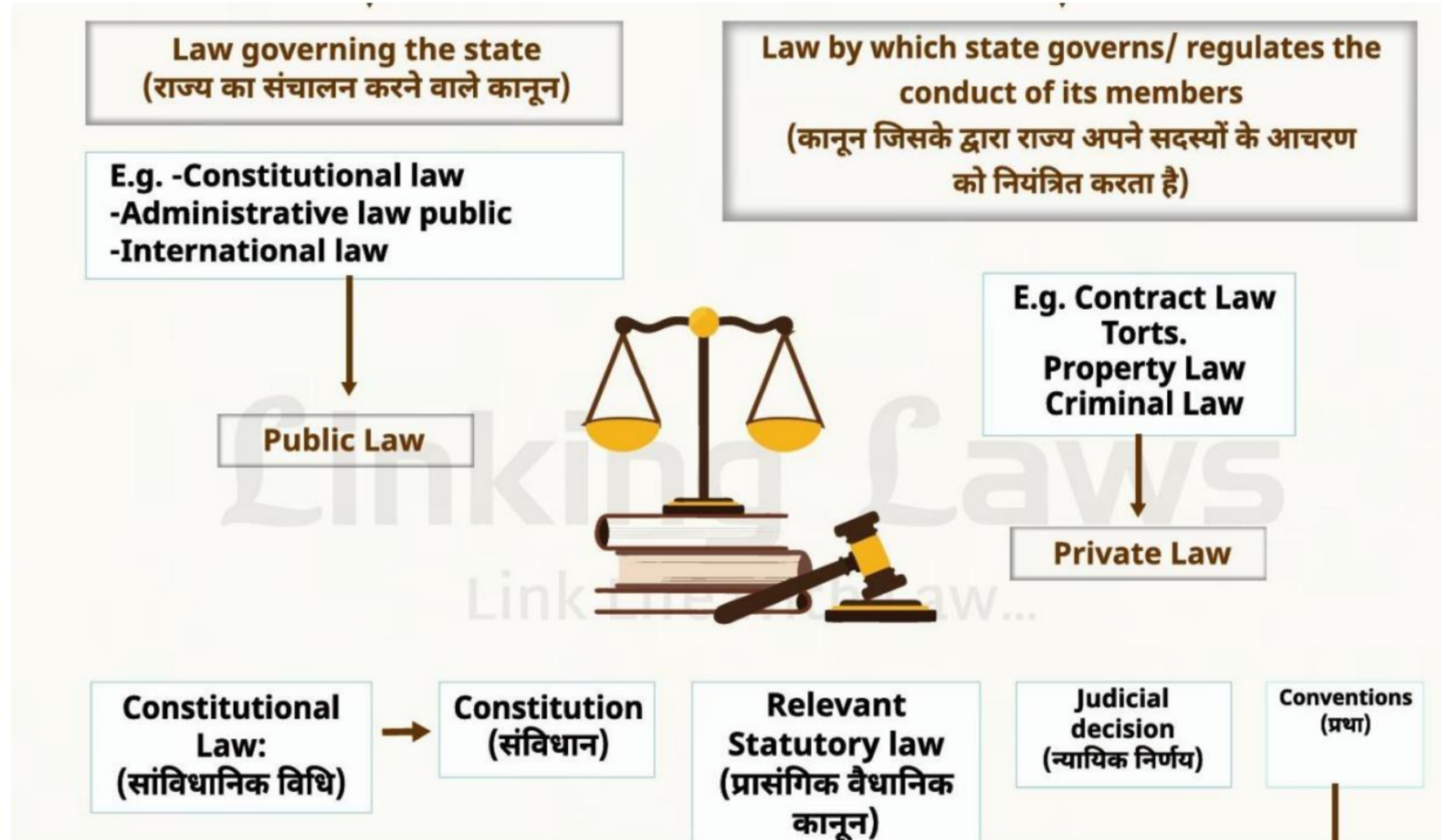
+

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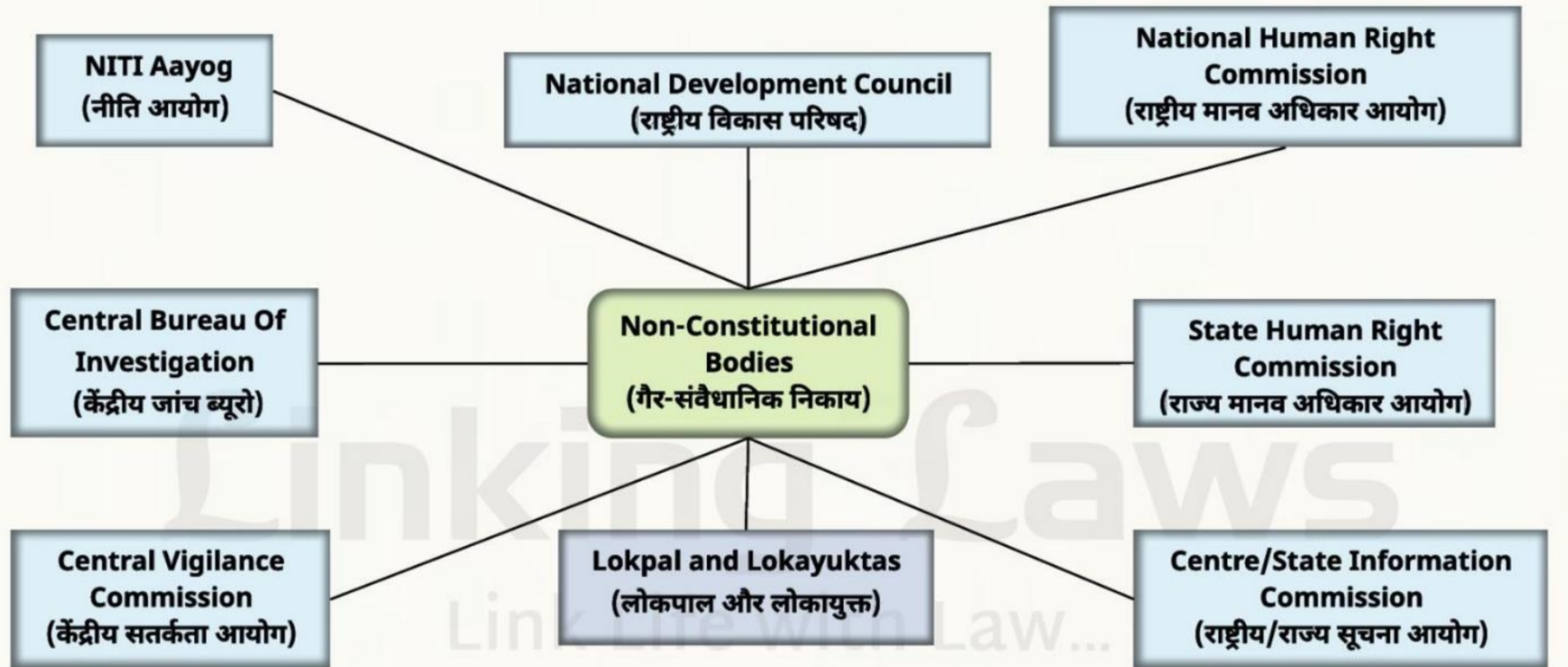


P. No.	Part Name	Article
XII	Finance, Property, Contracts and Suits / वित्त, संपत्ति, संविदाएं और वाद	264 – 300A
XIII	Trade, Commerce and Intercourse within the territory of India भारत के राज्यक्षेत्र के भीतर व्यापार, वाणिज्य और समागम	301 – 307
✓ XIV	Services Under the Union and the States / संघ और राज्यों के अधीन सेवाएं	308 – 323
XIVA	Tribunals/ अधिकरण	323A – 323B
XV	Elections/ निर्वाचन	324 – 329A
XVI	Special provisions relating to certain classes/कुछ वर्गों के संबंध में विशेष उपबंध	330 – 342
XVII	Official language / राजभाषा	343 – 351
XVIII	Emergency Provisions/ आपात उपबंध	352 – 360
XIX	Miscellaneous/ प्रकीर्ण	361 – 367
XX	Amendment of the Constitution/ संविधान का संशोधन	368
XXI	Temporary, Transitional and Special Provisions अस्थायी, संक्रमणकालीन और विशेष उपबंध	369 – 392
XXII	Short Title, Commencement, Authoritative Text in Hindi & Repeals संक्षिप्त नाम, प्रारंभ, हिंदी में प्राधिकृत पाठ और निरसन	393-395
-	Schedules	I-XII

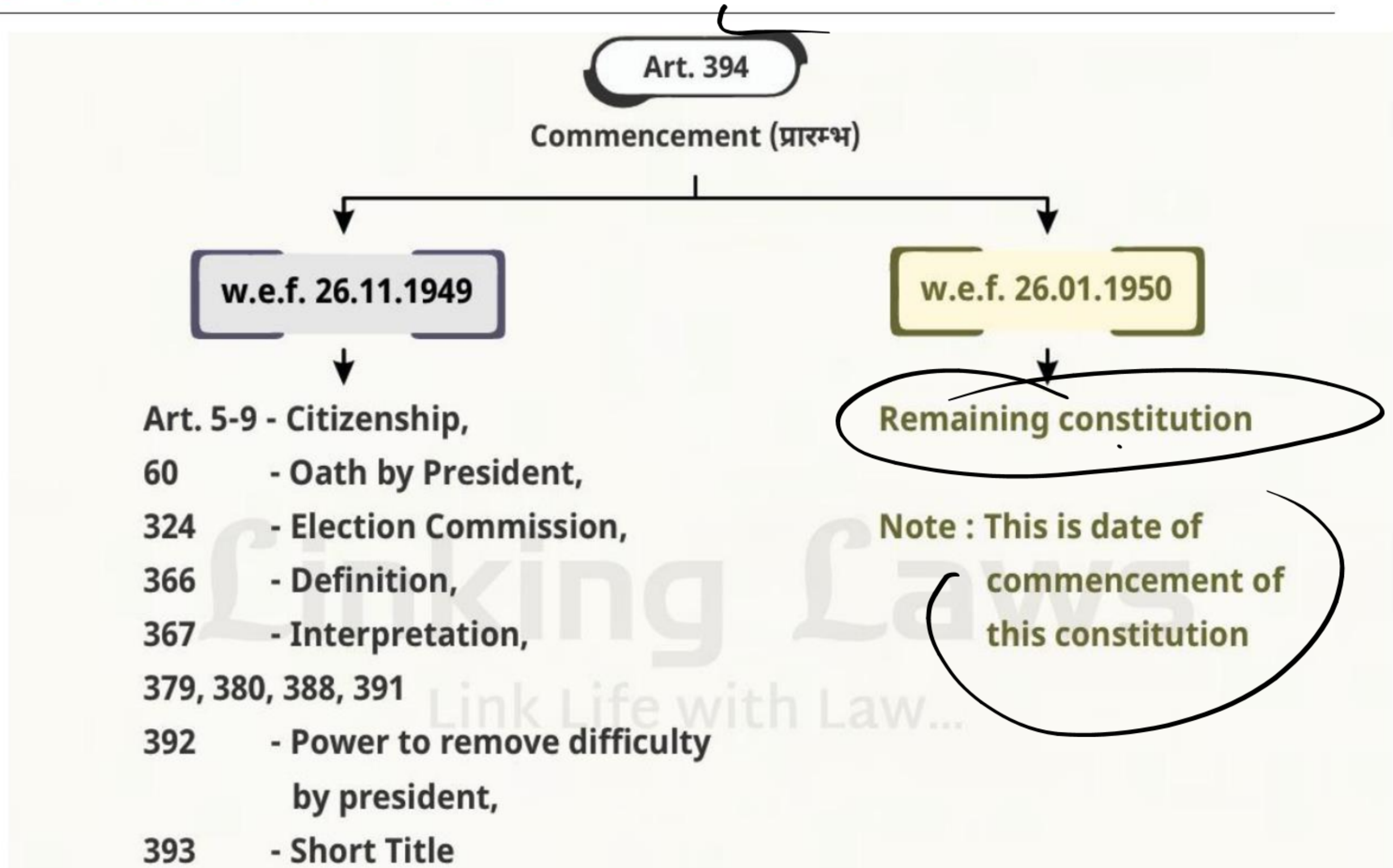
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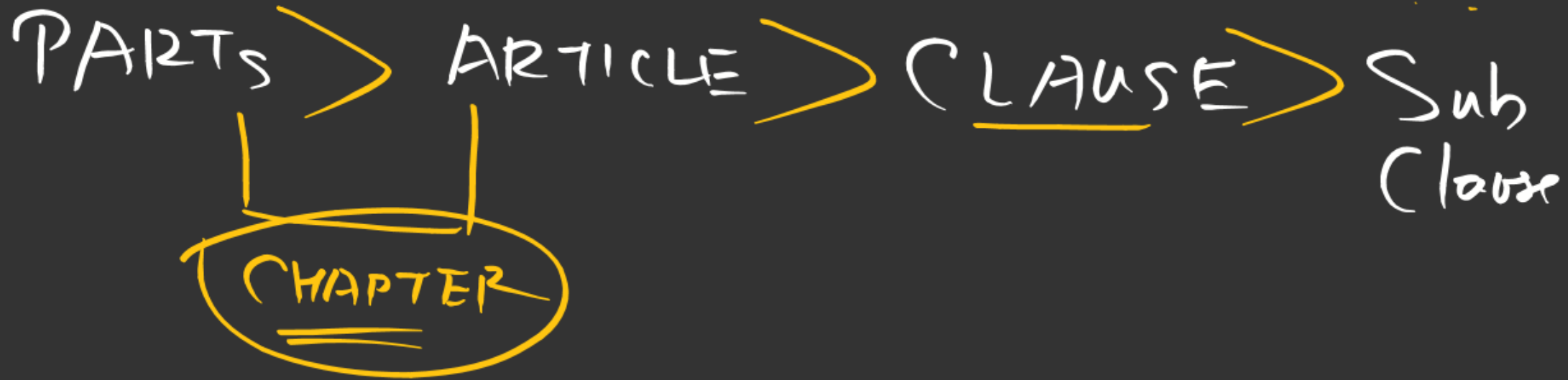


Constitution of India



COI

4A, 9A, 9B
22



Definition A-366

8
Schedule

I
II
III
IV
V
VI
VII
VIII



RPTICE

RULE POWER SC

CIT > (5) = (TV)
124-142~

SC
SC with
Tuned
POWER: (141-145)

Art. 366

Definitions (परिभाषा)

1) Agriculture Income	2) Anglo Indian	3) Article	4) Borrow	5) Clause
6) Corporation tax	7) Corresponding Province/State	8) Debt	9) Estate Duty	10) Existing Law
11) Federal Court	12) Goods	12A) Goods and Service Tax		
13) Guarantee	14) High Court	15) Indian State	16) Part	17) Pension
18) Proclamation of Emergency		19) Public Notification		20) Railway
21)	22) Ruler	23) Schedule	24) Schedule Castes	25) Schedules Tribes
26) Securities	26A) Services	26B) State	26C) Socially and Educationally Backward classes	27) Sub-clause
28) Taxation	29) Tax on income	29A) Tax on the sale or purchase of goods	30) Union Territory	

Art. 367 Interpretation (निर्वचन)

General Clauses Act, 1897
shall apply for the
interpretation
of this Constitution.
(Sub. To Art. 372)
(निर्वचन के लिये साधारण खण्ड
अधिनियम लागू)

Reference to Act/Law
made by Parliament or
State Legislature includes
reference to Ordinance
made by
President/Governor.

Foreign State = State other
than India.
(विदेशी राज्य = भारत से भिन्न राज्य)

● Union and Territory ●

Art-1
Name of Union and Territory
(संघ का नाम और राजवंश)



India (Bharat) → Union of States
(भारत अर्थात् इंडिया → राज्यों का संघ होगा)



Territory of India comprise:
(भारत के राज्य क्षेत्र में)

Territories of States
(Specified in First Schedule)
(राज्यों के राज्यक्षेत्र)

Union Territories
(Specified in First Schedule)
(पहली अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट संघ राज्यक्षेत्र)

Other Territory
(As may be acquired)
(जो अर्जित किये जाए राज्यक्षेत्र)



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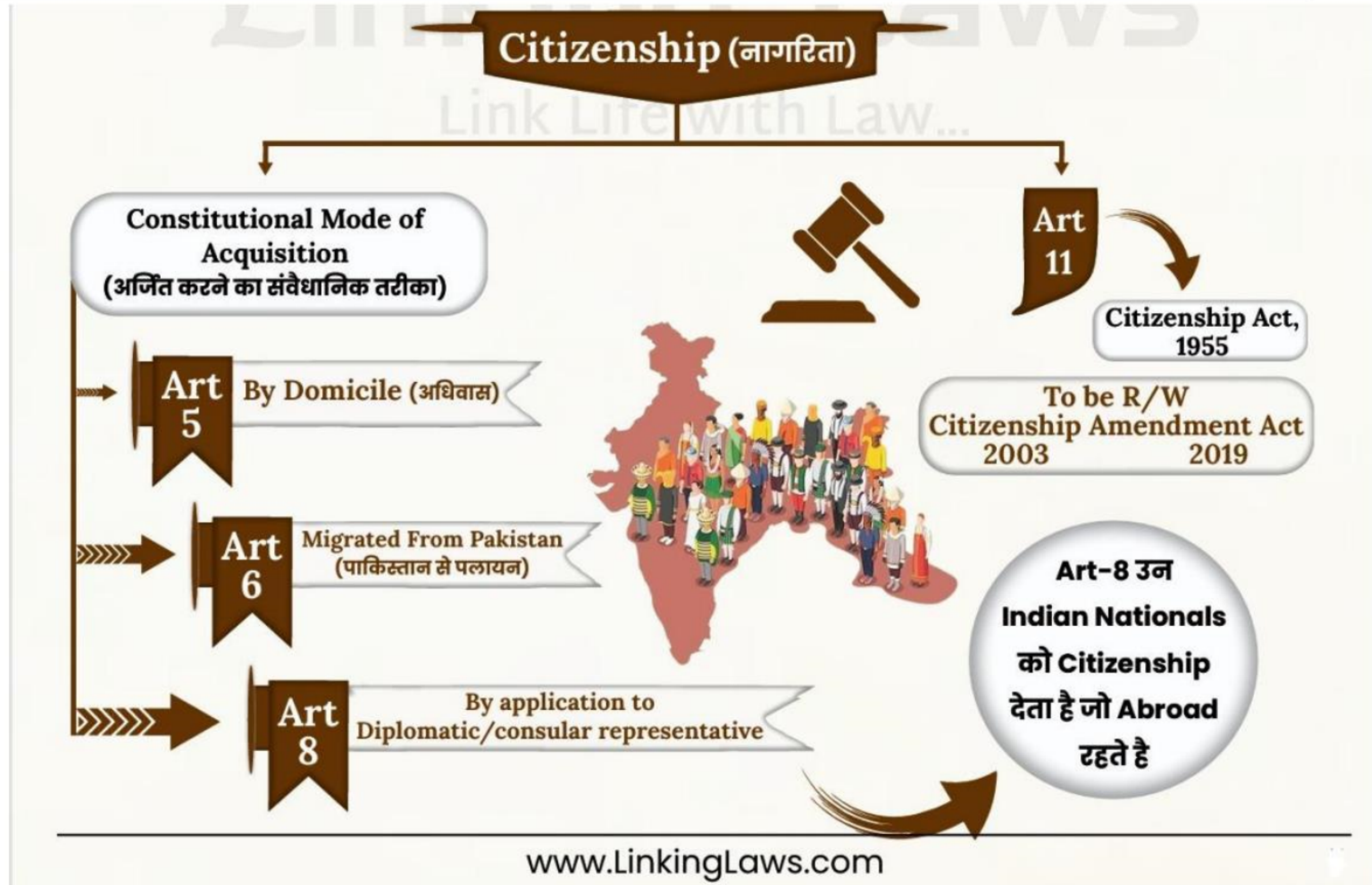
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• Prohibition of Discrimination •

**Art -15
(Any
Citizen)**



**No
Discrimination
of
Group of:**

Religion (धर्म)

Race (मूलवंश)

Caste (जाति)

Sex (लिंग)

**Place of Birth
(जन्म स्थान)**

**Explanation given under Art. 15(2).
Exception/Special Provisions:**

15(3)

**Women and children
(महिला और बच्चों)**



15(4)

**Socially & Educationally
Backward Class or Scheduled
Caste/Tribe [override Art. 29(2)]
(सामाजिक और शैक्षिक रूप से पिछड़ा
वर्ग या अनुचित जाति या जनजाति)**

SEBC

15(5)

**EWS* [override Art. 19(1)
(g) or 29(2)] w.r.t.
Admission into Education
institute [Except Minority
Educational
Institutes u/a 30(1)]
[*other than clause
(4) or (5)]**

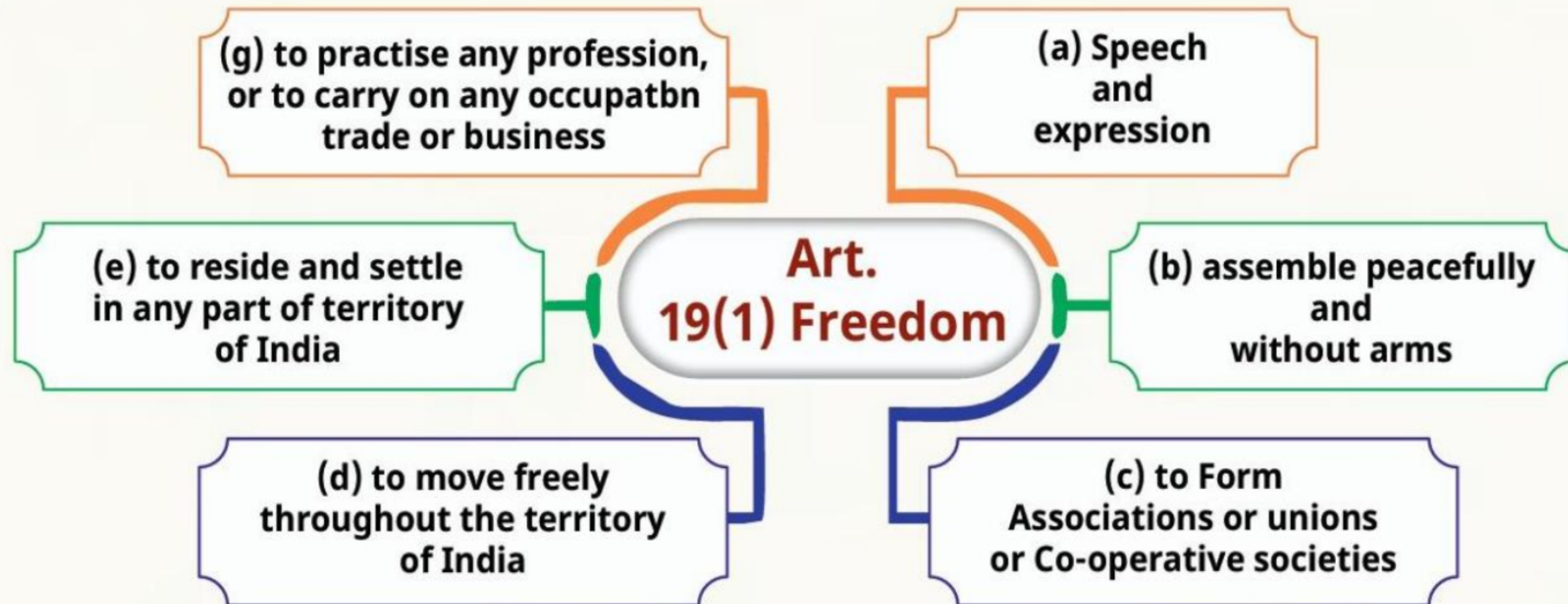


15(6)

**SEBC or SC/ST [Override
Art. 19(1)(g)] w.r.t.
Admission into
Education Institute
[Except: Minority
Educational Institutes
u/a 30(1)]**



● TYPES OF FREEDOM ●



Constitution of India



Nature of Restriction (युक्तियुक्त निर्बंधन) Clause to which Apply

1.  Interest of Sovereignty & integrity of India (भारत की प्रभुता और अखण्डता)

 (a), (b), ©

(a) 

Defamation (मानहानि) 

6.

2.  Security of State (राज्य की सुरक्षा)

 (a)

(a) 

Incitement of offence
(अपराध उद्दीपन) 

7.

3.  Public Order & morality (लोक व्यवस्था और सदाचार)

 (a), (b), ©

(a) 

Public Interest (लोकहित) 

8.

4.  Decency (शिष्टाचार)

 (a)

(b), © 

Friendly relation with foreign
country (विदेशी राज्य से मैत्रीपूर्ण संबंध) 

9.

5.  Contempt of court (न्यायालय अवमान)

 (a)

(b), (e) 

Protection of interest of schedule Tribe.
(अनुसूचित जन जाति के हितों के संरक्षण) 

10.

PROTECTION ● FROM ● ARREST & DETENTION



Article 22 - Protection w.r.t. Arrest & Detention (गिरफ्तारी और निरोध से संरक्षण)

1.

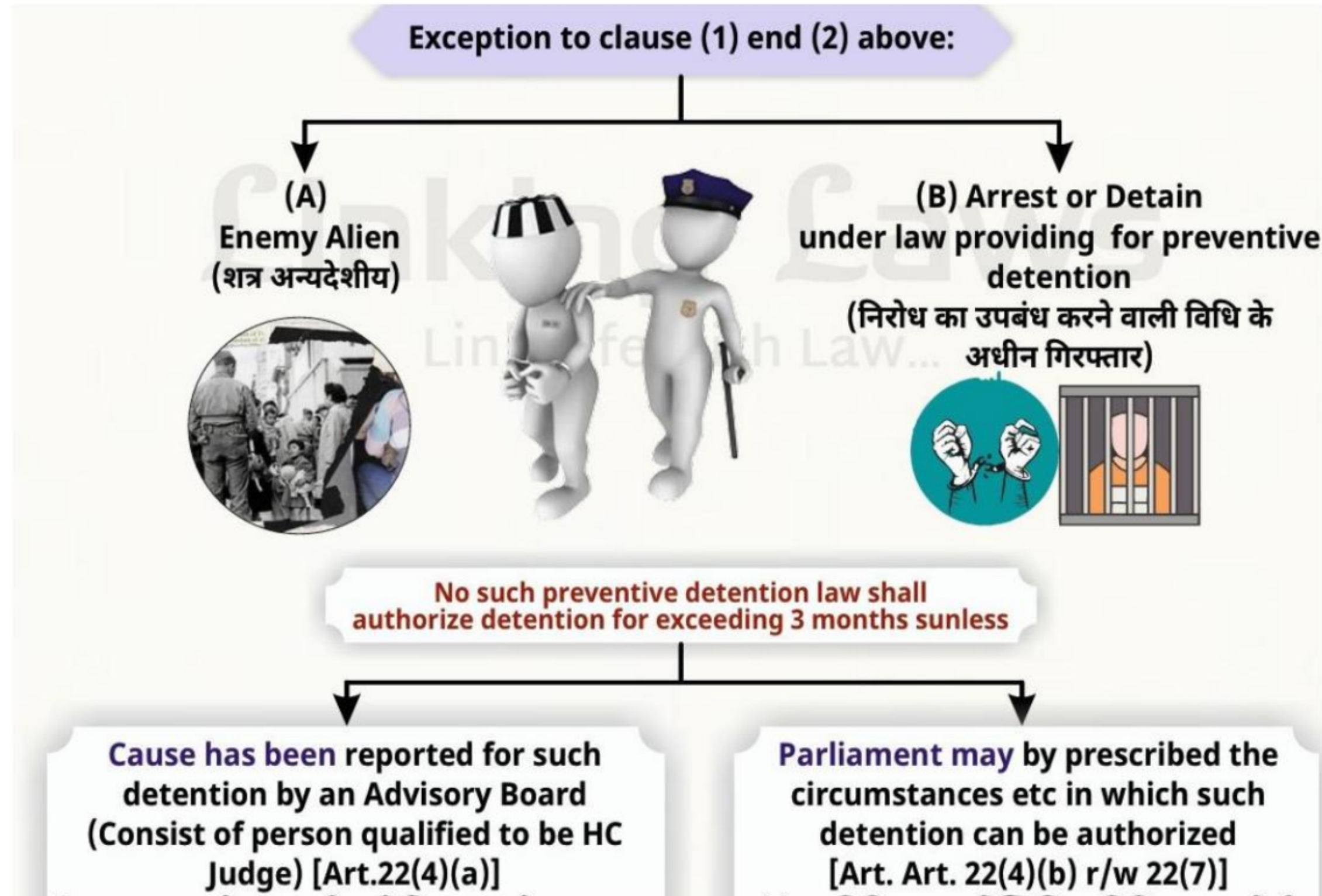
Ground of Arrest/right
to consult & to
be defended by a legal practitioner
of his choice.
(गिरफ्तारी के कारणों/अपनी रूचि के विधि
व्यवसायी से परामर्श
और प्रतिरक्षा)

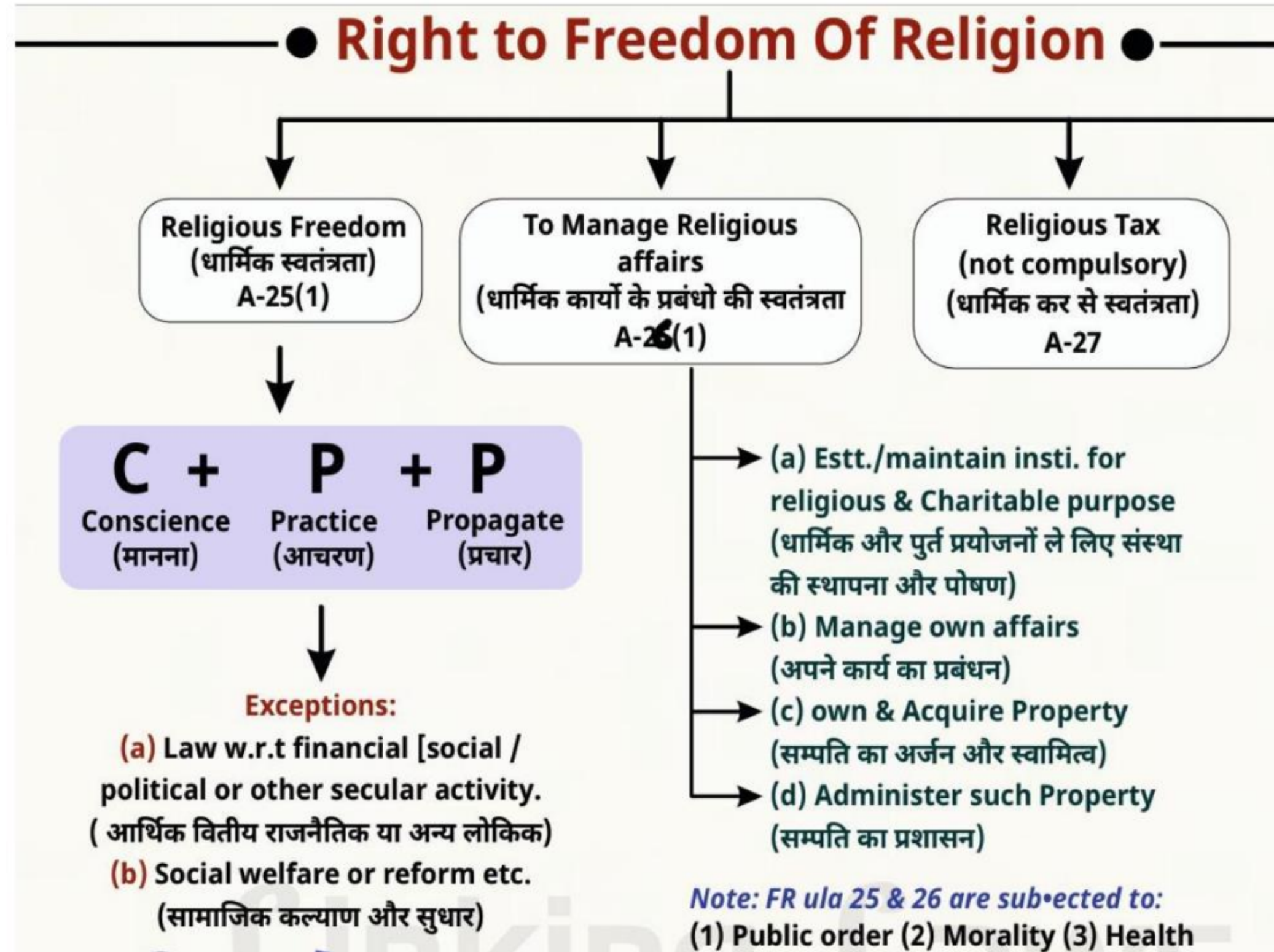
Any Person



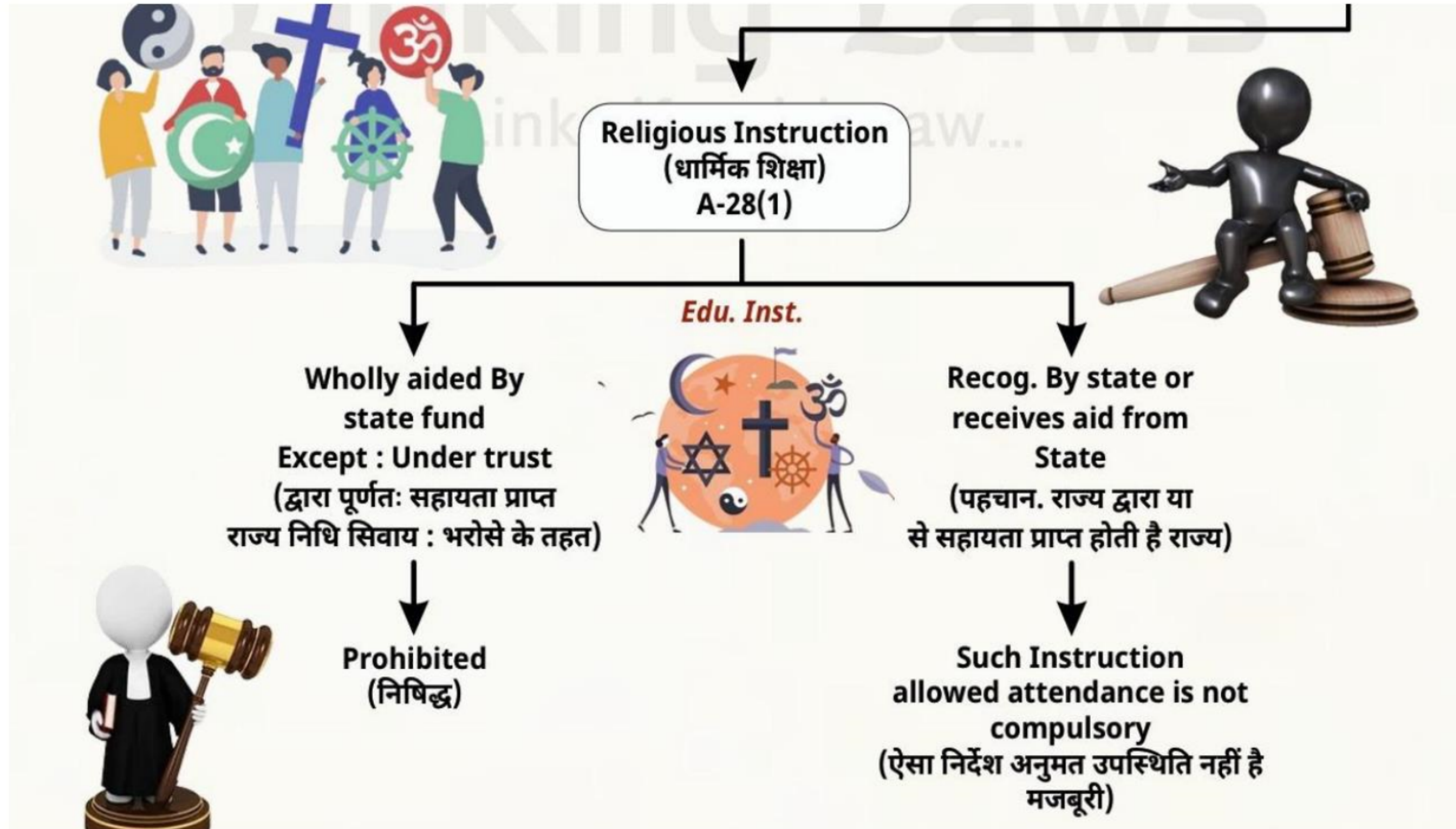
2.

Production of person
arrested & detained before
Magistrate within a period of 24
hours of arrest (excluding
journey hours.)
(गिरफ्तारी से 24 घंटे की अवधि में मजिस्ट्रेट
के समक्ष पेश)
(R/w Art. 22(5) & 22(6))

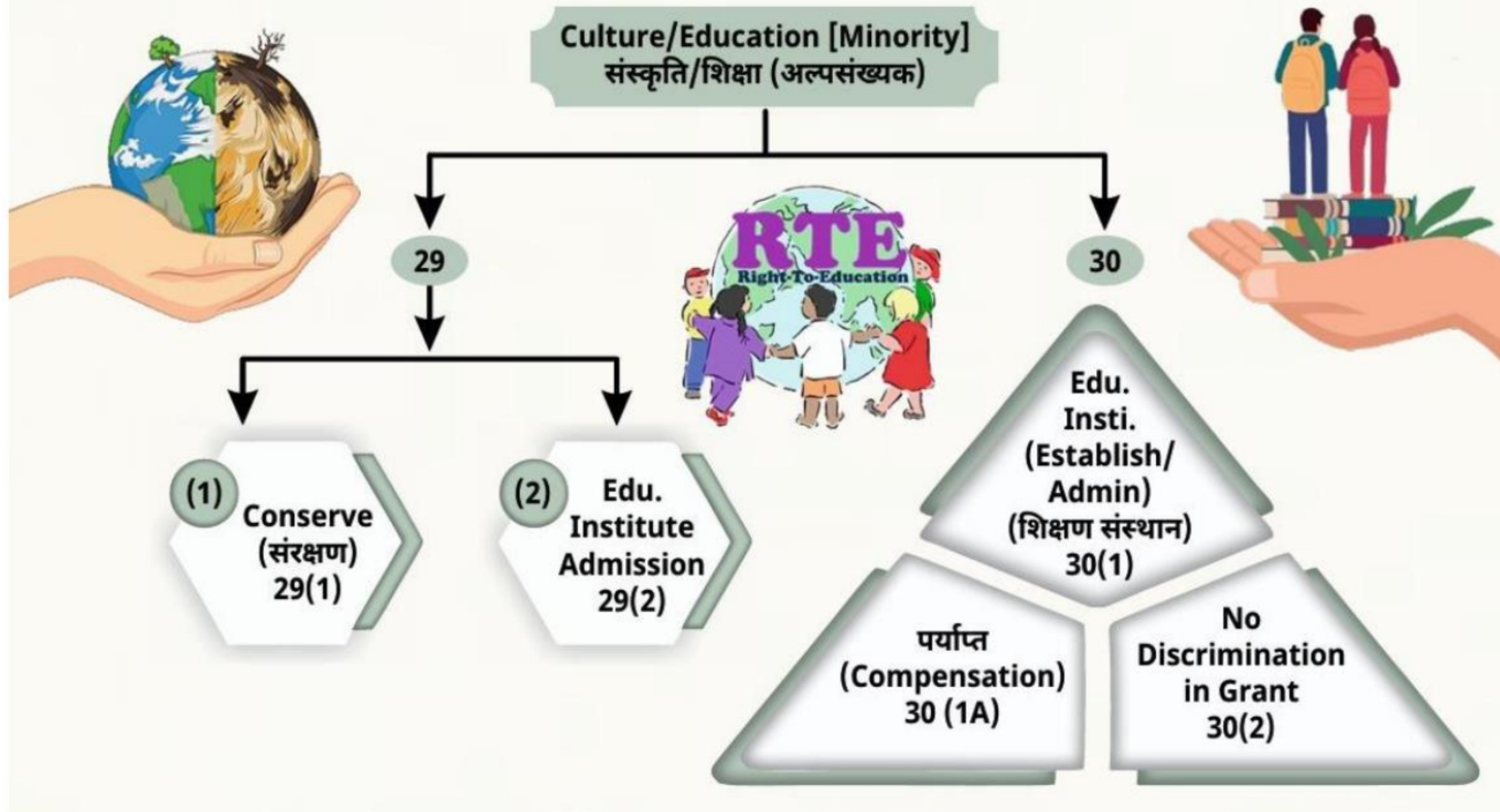




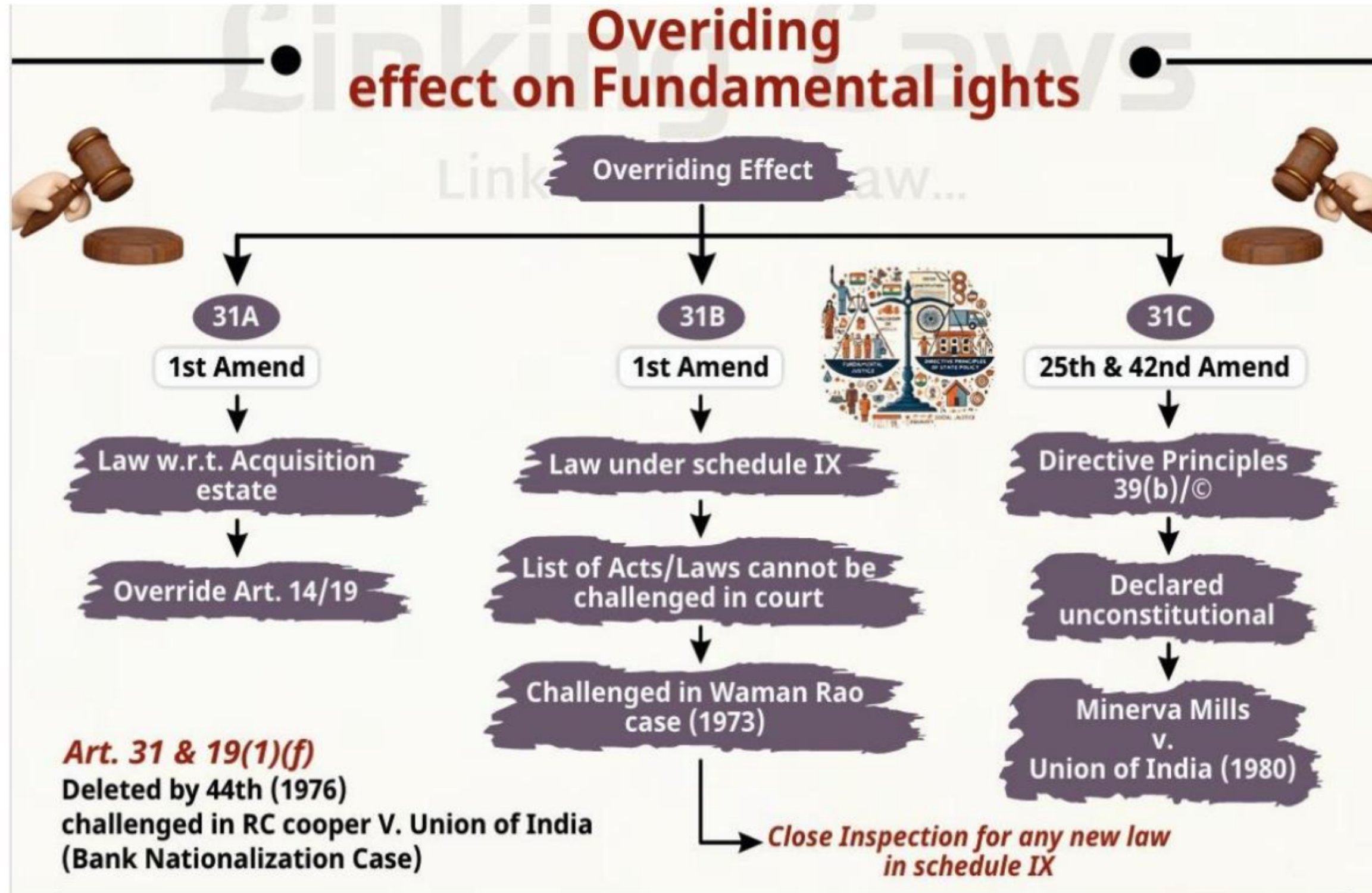
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● Right to Culture and Education ●



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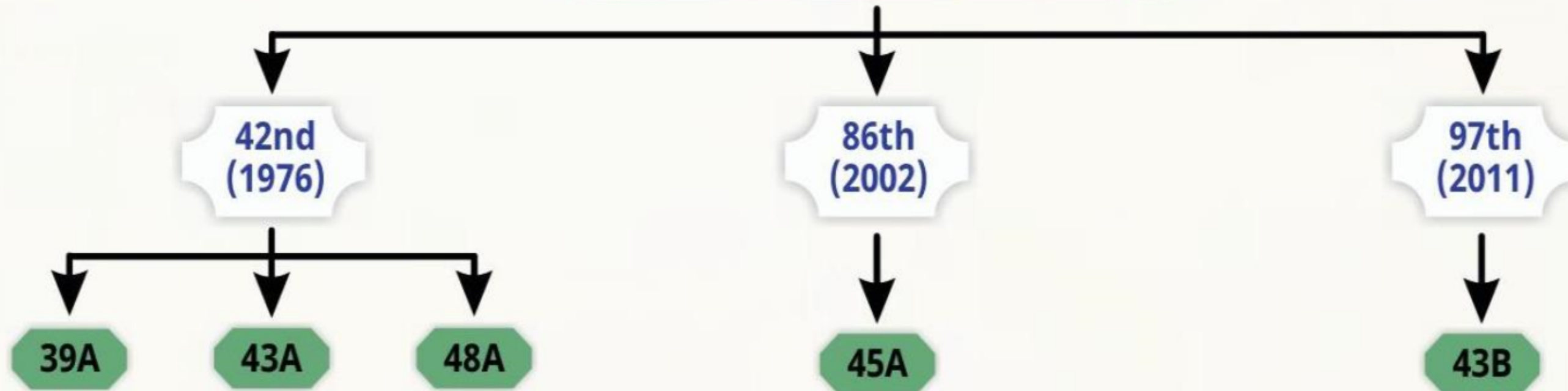
English Writ	Official Hindi Name (संविधान में प्रयुक्त)	Purpose
Habeas Corpus	बंदी प्रत्यक्षीकरण	To secure release of a person unlawfully detained.
Mandamus	परमादेश	To command a public authority to perform its legal duty.
Prohibition	प्रतिषेध	To prevent a lower court or tribunal from exceeding its jurisdiction.
Certiorari	उपेक्षण	To quash an order of a lower court or tribunal made without jurisdiction or in violation of law.
Quo Warranto	अधिकार-पृच्छा	To question the authority of a person holding a public office.

● New Added DPSP ●

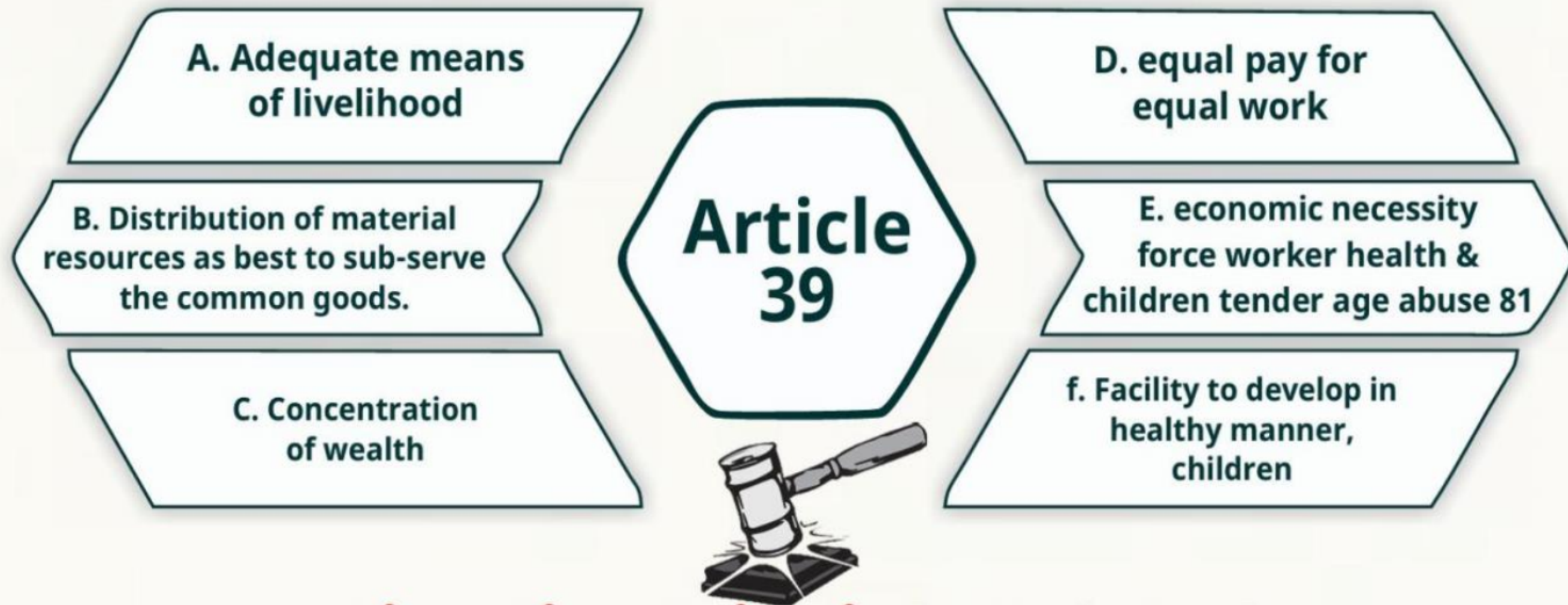
DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLE OF STATE POLICY
(राज्य की नीति का निदेशक सिद्धांत)



Amendment (संसोधन)



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● Trick to Remember Fundamental Duties ●

Fundamental Duties - (Smart Trick) (मूल कर्तव्य)

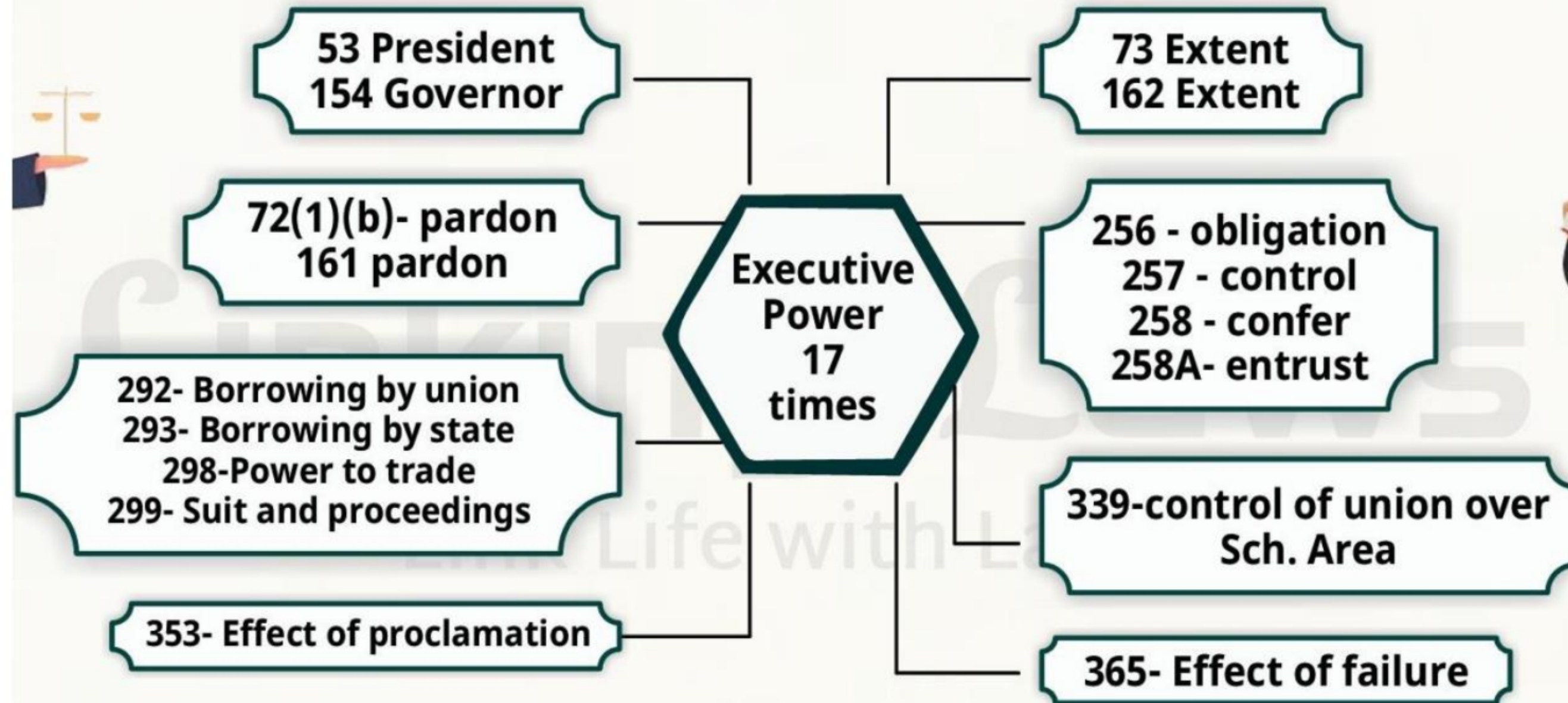
Constitutional (संवैधानिक) व Noble Ideals (उच्च आदर्श) से देश की Sovereignty (प्रभुता) को Defend करना व Harmony (समरसता) की Heritage (परम्परा) से Environment (पर्यावरण) में Humanism (मानववाद) की Property (संपत्ति) को Excel (उत्कर्ष) करने की Education (शिक्षा) देना ही FD है।

Note: 1. Fundamental Duties was not part of original constitution. They were added by 42nd amendment. (On recommendation of Swaran Singh Committee) (मूल कर्तव्य मूल संविधान का हिस्सा नहीं थे इन्हे बाद में 42 संशोधन द्वारा जोड़ा गया है)

2. 51-A(k) को 86th संशोधन द्वारा जोड़ा गया. (10+1)



● Executive Power ●



Parliament : Exclusive law Making

Article 11	Citizenship (नागरिकता)
Article 33	Modify FR: Forces (उपातंरण)
Article 34	Indemnity/Validate Sentence [w.r.t Martial Law] (क्षतिपूर्ति / दंडादेश विधिमान्य) (सेना विधि)
Article 35	Law w.r.t A. 16(3), 32(3), 33, 34 Punishment for offence under Part III
Article 302	Impose Restriction (Trade/Commerce/ Intercourse) (व्यापार/वाणिज्य/समागम पर निर्बंधन)
Article 312A	Vary/Revoke: Condition of service (सेवा शर्तों में परिवर्तन)
Article 327	Election संबंधी Law

Article 368	Amend / संशोधन
Article 2/3	State Related Changes
Article 125	Salary of Judge
Article 138,139,140	Supreme Court
Article 148 (3)	CAG: Salary & CoS (महालेखा परीक्षक)
Article 261 (2)	Manner of Proof (Record, Judicial Procedure)
Article 262	Water Dispute Adjudcation

Constitution of India



79-122
(44)

Parliament (संसद (Article))		State legislature (विधान मंडल) (Article)
79-88	General Provision (साधारण)	168-177
89-98	Parliament Officers (संसद के अधिकारी)	178-187
99-100	Conduct of Business (कार्य संचालन)	188-189
101-104	Disqualification of Members (सदस्यों की निरर्हताएं)	190-193
105-106	Power, Privileges etc: Member (सदस्य की शक्तियाँ, विशेषधिकार आदि)	194-195
107-111	Legislature Procedure (विधायी प्रक्रिया)	196-201
112-117	Financial Procedure (वित्तीय प्रक्रिया)	202-207
118-122	General Procedure (साधारणतया प्रक्रिया)	208-212

168-212
(45)

BY DGE 7

Constitution of India



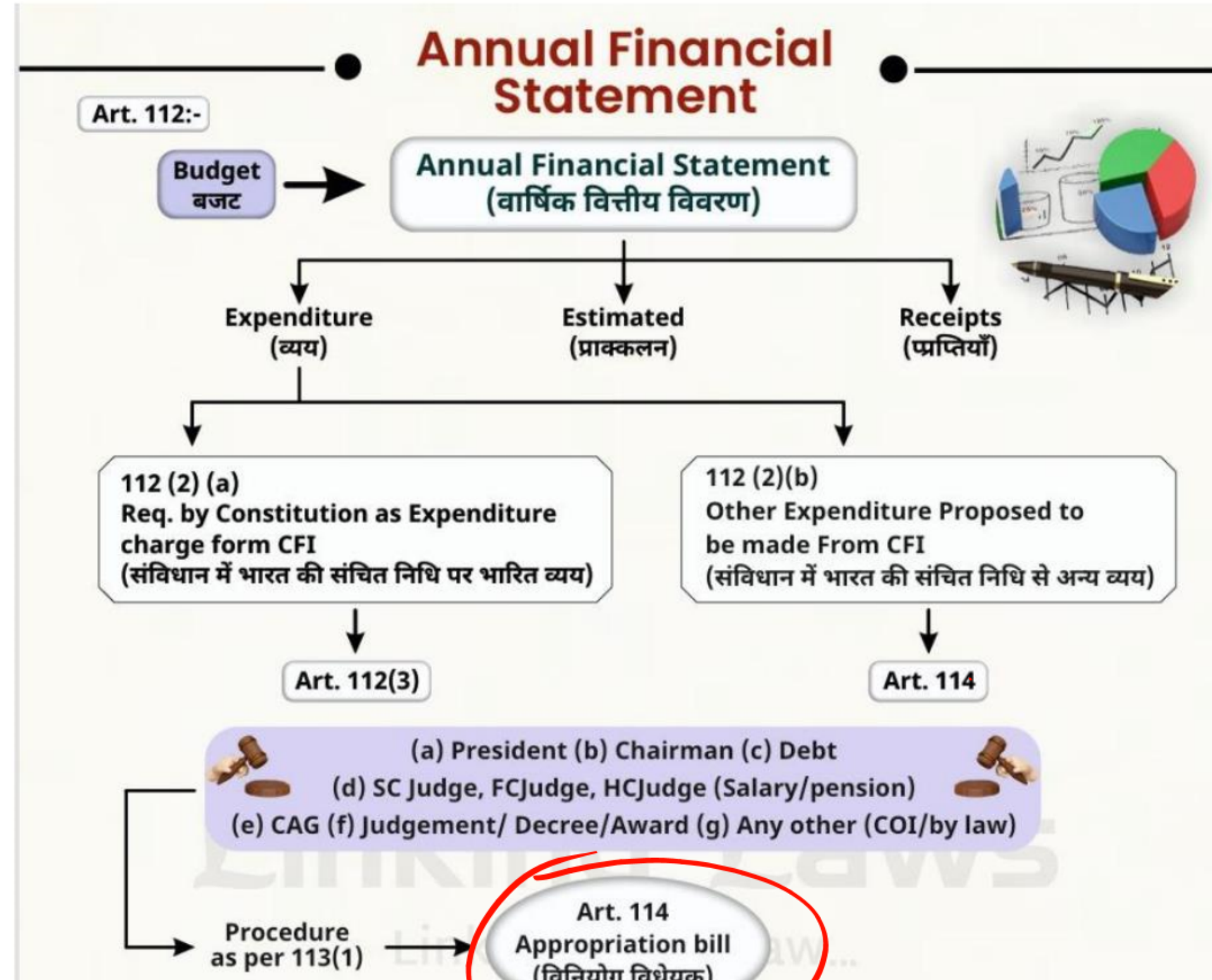
79	<u>Constitution of Parliament (संसद का गठन).</u> : President (+) HoP (+) CoS (राष्ट्रपति + लोक सभा + राज्य सभा) 	168	<u>Constitution of Legislatures in States (विधान मण्डल का गठन).</u> : Governor (+) LA (+) LC * (राज्यपाल + विधानसभा + विधानपरिषद) [*in the states of Andhra Pradesh , Bihar , Madhya Pradesh , Maharashtra , Karnataka , Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh]								
80	<u>Council of State : Composition (राज्य सभा की संरचना):</u> <table><tr><td>12 Members</td><td colspan="2">238 member (Maximum)</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">Nominated Person by President →Having special knowledge or practical experience w.r.t. Literature , science , Art and Social Service.[R/w 80(1)(a) & 80(3)]</td><td>Representative of the State</td><td>Representative of the Union Territories</td></tr><tr><td>→Elected by Elected members of the LA of state in accordance with the system of Proportional Representation by means of the Singly Transferable Vote. [R/w 80(1)(b) & 80(4)]</td><td>→Shall be chosen in such manner as parliament prescribe by law. [R/w 80(1)(b) & 80(5)]</td></tr></table> The Allocation in seats in CoS→to be filled as per Fourth Schedule [80(2)]	12 Members	238 member (Maximum)		Nominated Person by President →Having special knowledge or practical experience w.r.t. Literature , science , Art and Social Service.[R/w 80(1)(a) & 80(3)]	Representative of the State	Representative of the Union Territories	→Elected by Elected members of the LA of state in accordance with the system of Proportional Representation by means of the Singly Transferable Vote. [R/w 80(1)(b) & 80(4)]	→Shall be chosen in such manner as parliament prescribe by law. [R/w 80(1)(b) & 80(5)]	169	<u>Abolition or creation of Legislative Councils in States</u> (विधानपरिषदों का उत्सादन या सृजन). (1). If LA pass a Resolution for Creation/Abolition of LC in that state with following majority : "Absolute Majority (+) 2/3rd Simple Majority", → Parliament may by LAW* provide for such creation or abolition of LC. [*Any such law may contain provision as to amendment of COI and any such amendment shall not be an amendment for the purpose of Art. 368] 
12 Members	238 member (Maximum)										
Nominated Person by President →Having special knowledge or practical experience w.r.t. Literature , science , Art and Social Service.[R/w 80(1)(a) & 80(3)]	Representative of the State	Representative of the Union Territories									
	→Elected by Elected members of the LA of state in accordance with the system of Proportional Representation by means of the Singly Transferable Vote. [R/w 80(1)(b) & 80(4)]	→Shall be chosen in such manner as parliament prescribe by law. [R/w 80(1)(b) & 80(5)]									

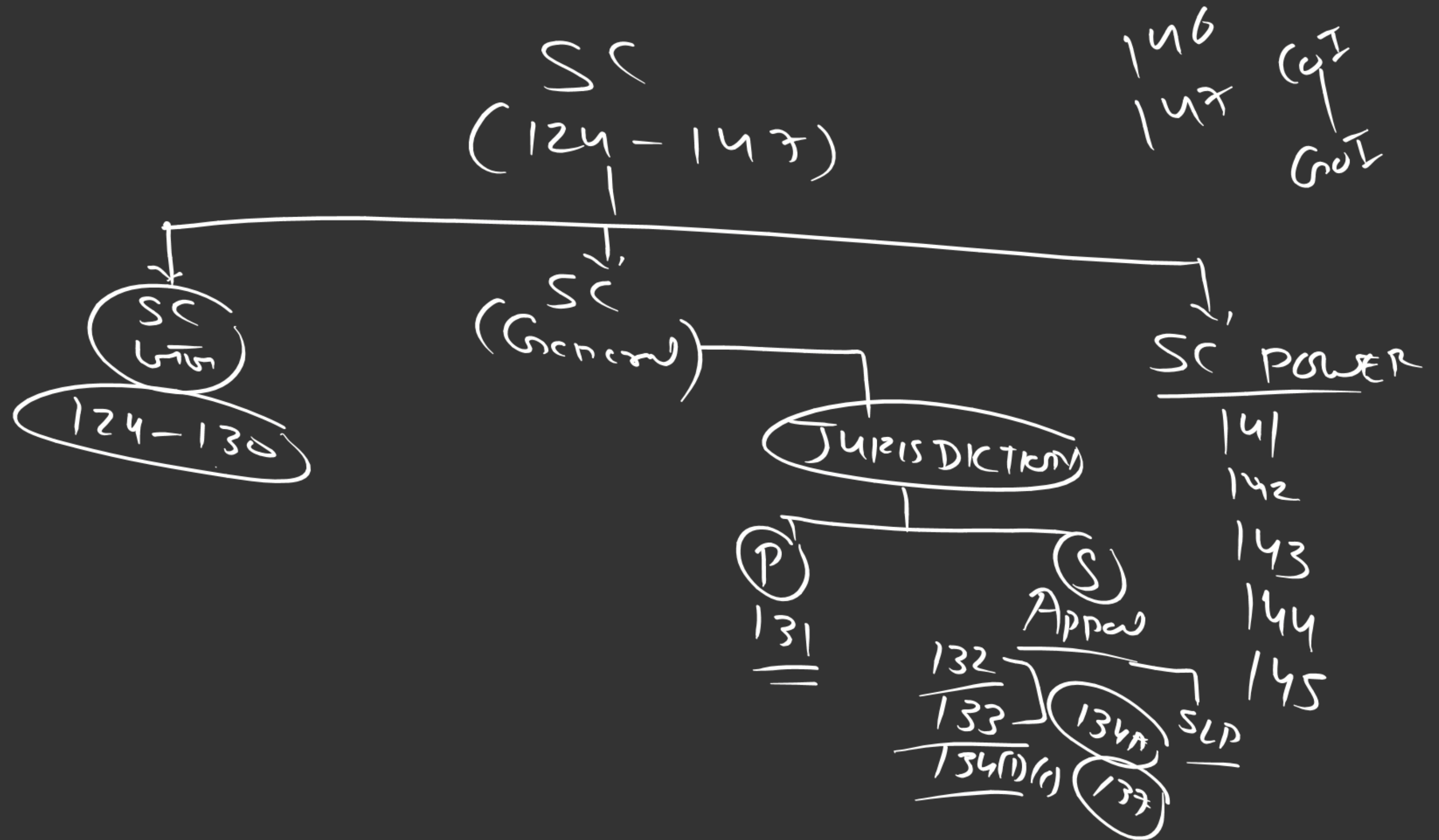
Constitution of India



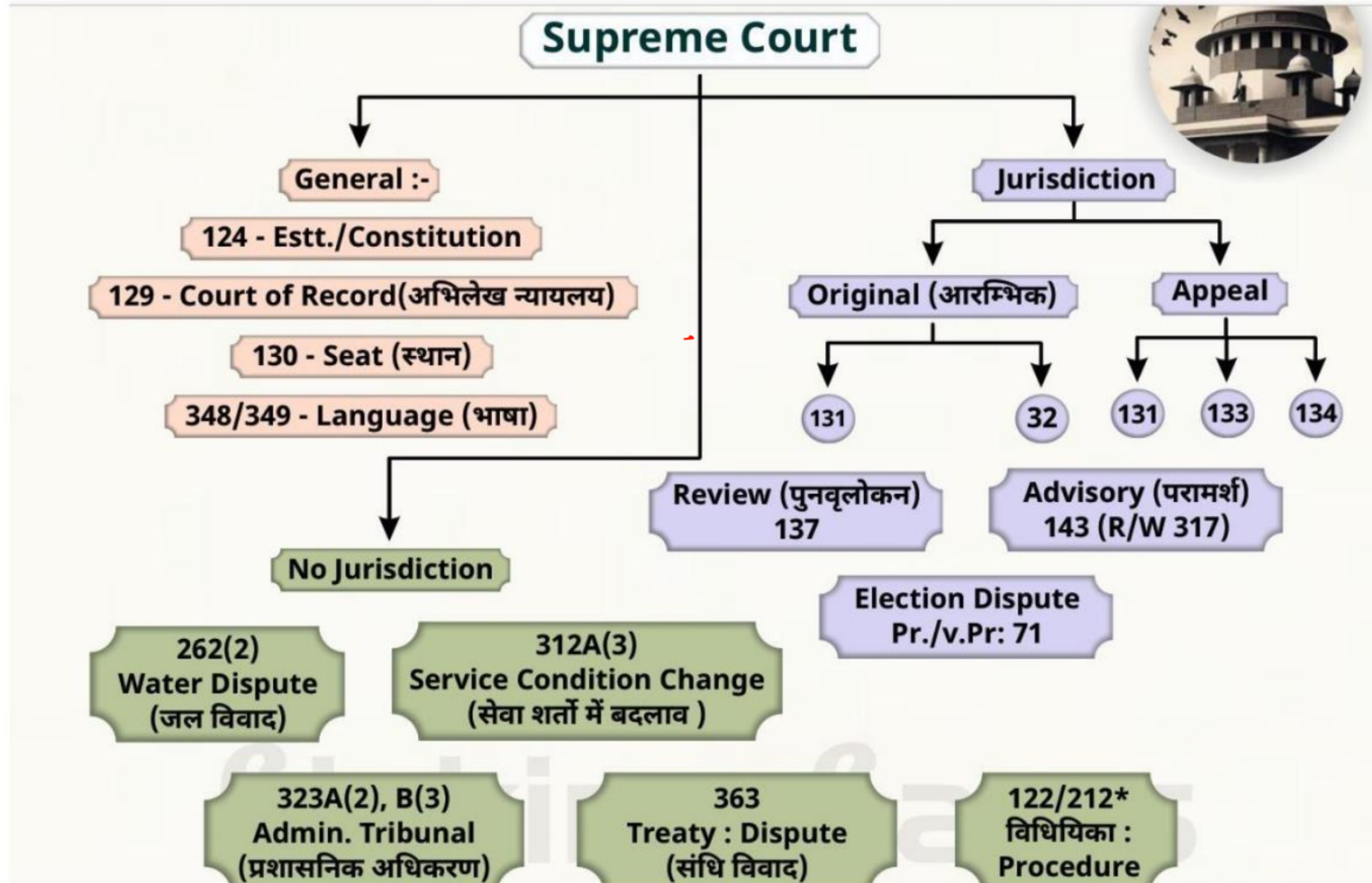
Absolute majority	Simple Majority	Effective Majority
"Total Membership" (कुल सदस्य संख्या)	"Present and voting" -	"All the then member" (तत्कालीन समस्त सदस्य)
61: 2/3+2/3	100(1): 50%	67 (Proviso b): VP removal
124(4): 2/3+2/3 Simple Majority (HC Judge 217(1) , CEC (324) also)	189(1): 50%	90(c): Rajya Sabha Dy chairman removal
169: 2/3+2/3 Simple Majority	108(4): 50%	94(c): Lok Sabha speaker/Dy speaker removal
243M(4): 2/3+2/3 Simple Majority	244A(3): 2/3	179(c): Vidhansabha speaker/Dy speaker removal
352(6): 2/3+2/3 Simple Majority	249(1): 2/3	183(c): Vidhan Parishad speaker/Dy speaker removal
368(2): 2/3+2/3 Simple Majority + 50% State consent	312(1): 2/3	-
General Election: 50% of total membership	356(2): 2/3	-
-	360(1): 2/3	-

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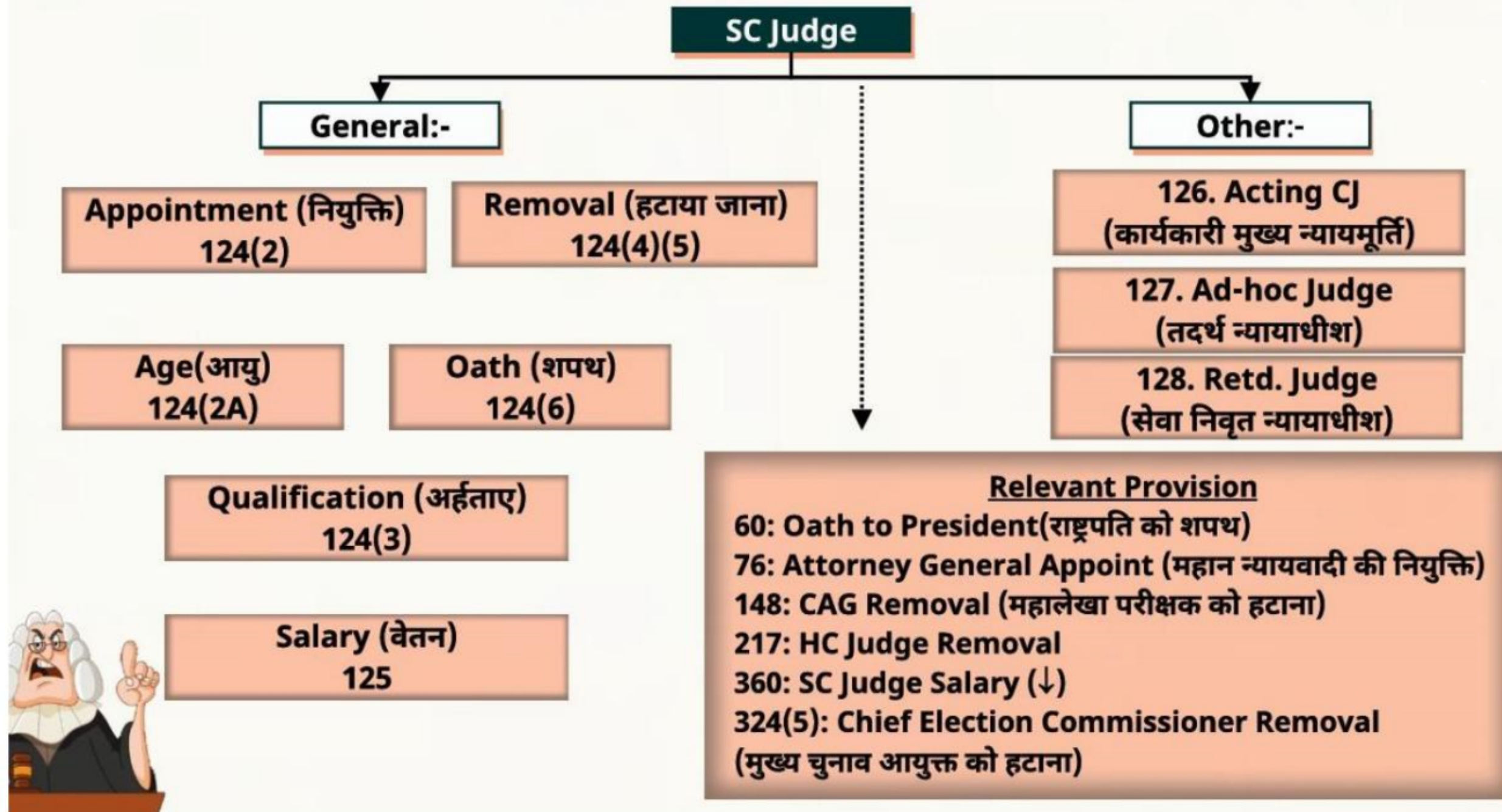




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● Supreme Court Judge ●



➤ Supreme Court and High Court [Comparative View] :-

Art.	Supreme court	Point of comparison	Art.	High court
124(1)	There shall be SC of India CJI & 30 other judges	<u>Establishment</u> स्थापना	214 R/w 216	There shall be HC for each state.
124(2)	By President (By warrant under his hand & seal) → After consultation with CJI* and SC and HC Judges [*Appointment of Judges other than CJI]	<u>Appointment of judges</u> न्यायाधीश की नियुक्ति	217	By President (By warrant under his hand & Seal) → After consultation with CJI and Governor and CJHC* [*Appointment of Judges other than CJHC]
	Retire after 65 years of Age , unless : a) Resign (Addressing President) Or b) Removed under 124(4)	<u>Vacate Office</u>		Retire after 62 years of Age, unless : a) Resign (Addressing President) Or b) Removed [same manner as under Art.124(4)]Or c) Vacated : Appointed as SC judge or Transfer* to Other HC (President's Order) [*Art.222: By President after consulting CJI ; Entitlement of Compensatory Allowance]
124(2A)	By Such Authority & in such manner, as Parliament may by law provide.	<u>Question as to Age of Judges</u>	217(3)	By President after consulting CJI (Decision shall be Final)

Constitution of India



High Courts with Multi-State / State + UT Jurisdiction

High Court	Location (Seat)	Jurisdiction
Bombay High Court	Mumbai	Maharashtra, Goa, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu
Calcutta High Court	Kolkata	West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Islands
Kerala High Court	Ernakulam (Kochi)	Kerala, Lakshadweep
Madras High Court	Chennai	Tamil Nadu, Puducherry
Punjab & Haryana High Court	Chandigarh	Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh (UT)
Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh High Court	Srinagar & Jammu	Jammu & Kashmir, Ladakh

Constitution of India



Art. 145 : Power of SC to make following Rules for regulating practice & procedure of Court etc with approval of president : **145(1)** :

a. Person practicing before court	b. Procedure for hearing Appeal & other matters w.r.t. Appeal .	c. Proceeding as to enforcement of Part III <i>[Proceeding w.r.t Art. 139A]</i>
d. Entertain appeal u/a 134(1)(c)	e. Conditions w.r.t. review	f. Cost and fees as to proceedings
g. Granting Bail	h. Stay of proceeding	i. Summary disposal of appeal
j. Inquiry Procedure u/s 317(1)	☞ 145(2) : Fix the minimum number of judges to sit for any purpose	

☞ **145(3)** : Minimum number of judges → Shall be FIVE*

- ✓ For case involves Substantial Question of law as to Interpretation of Constitution.
- ✓ For hearing any reference under article 143.

[*]Judgment by majority of the judges and shall be delivered in open court]

Union-State Relation

I. Legislative Relation (विधायी संबंध)

245: General Rule who make Law- 'Parliament', 'State Legislature'
(विधि बनाने का साधारण नियम- 'संसद' 'विधानमंडल')

246: Distribute sub. matters: List I
(विषय वस्तु) List II
List III

246A: GST ('Parliament' / 'State')
(101th amendment)

247: Additional Court by 'Parliament'
(Union list matter)(अतिरिक्त न्यायलय : संघ सूची)

248: Residual Rule [List II ⊗, List III ⊗ → 'P']
(अविशिष्ट नियम)

249: National Int. (List II → 'P')
(राष्ट्रीय हित)

Link Life with Law...

● Legislative Relation ●

Art. 249, 250
R/w 246(4)

1. Legislative Relation (विधायी संबंध)

Art.
250

Emergency
(आपातकाल)
(List II 'Parliament')

Art.
251

'Parliament'
u/a 249/250 v.
'State Legislature'
'Parliament'

Art.
252

'State Legislature'
v.
'State Legislature'
'Parliament'

Art.
253

International
Agreement
(अंतर्राष्ट्रीय करार)
'Parliament'



Art.
254

'Parliament'
v.
'State Legislature'
'Parliament'

Art.
255

Sanction
Procedure
(मंजूरी प्रक्रिया)

II. Administrative Relation प्रशासनिक संबंध

Art. 256

Obligation of
'U' & 'S'
(w.r.t. Exercise of
Executive powers.)
राज्य और संघ की
बाध्यता

Art. 257

Control over
states
(By 'Union')
राज्यों पर संघ
की नियंत्रण

Art. 258

Confer Power
('U' 'S')
शक्ति प्रदान

Art. 258A

Entrust Function
('S' 'U')
कृत्य सौंपना

Art.
259



Art. 260

Territory outside
India
(Union's
Jurisdiction)
भारत के बहार के
राज्यक्षेत्र : संघ की
अधिकारिता

Art. 261

- Public Act
(सार्वजनिक कार्य)
- Record (अभिलेख)
- Judicial Proceeding
(न्यायिक कार्यवाही)
- Full Faith & Credit
(पूरा विश्वास & मान्यता)

Art. 262

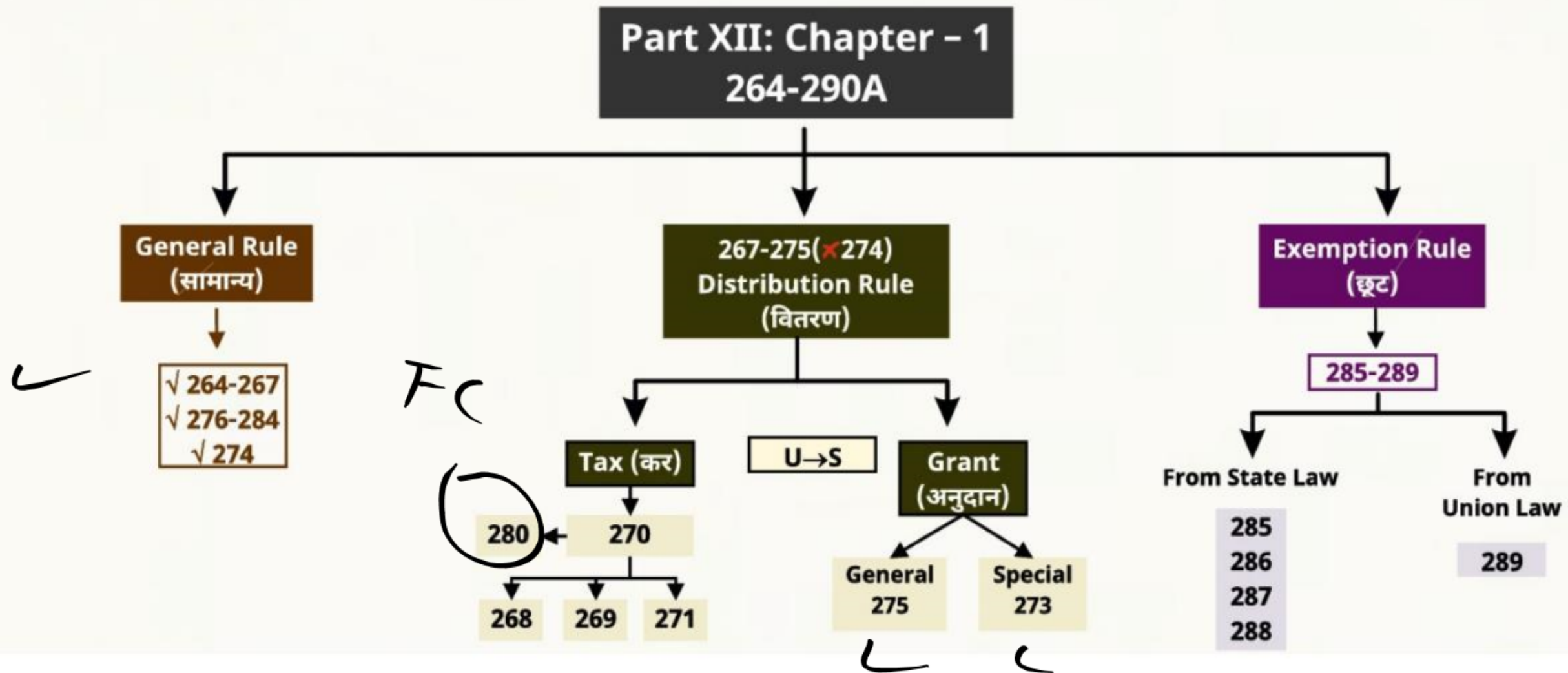
Water Dispute
(Adjudication)
जल विवाद का
न्यायनिर्णयन

Art. 263

Inter State
Council
अंतर राज्य परिषद्



Union State Financial Relation (संघ - राज्य वित्तीय सम्बन्ध)



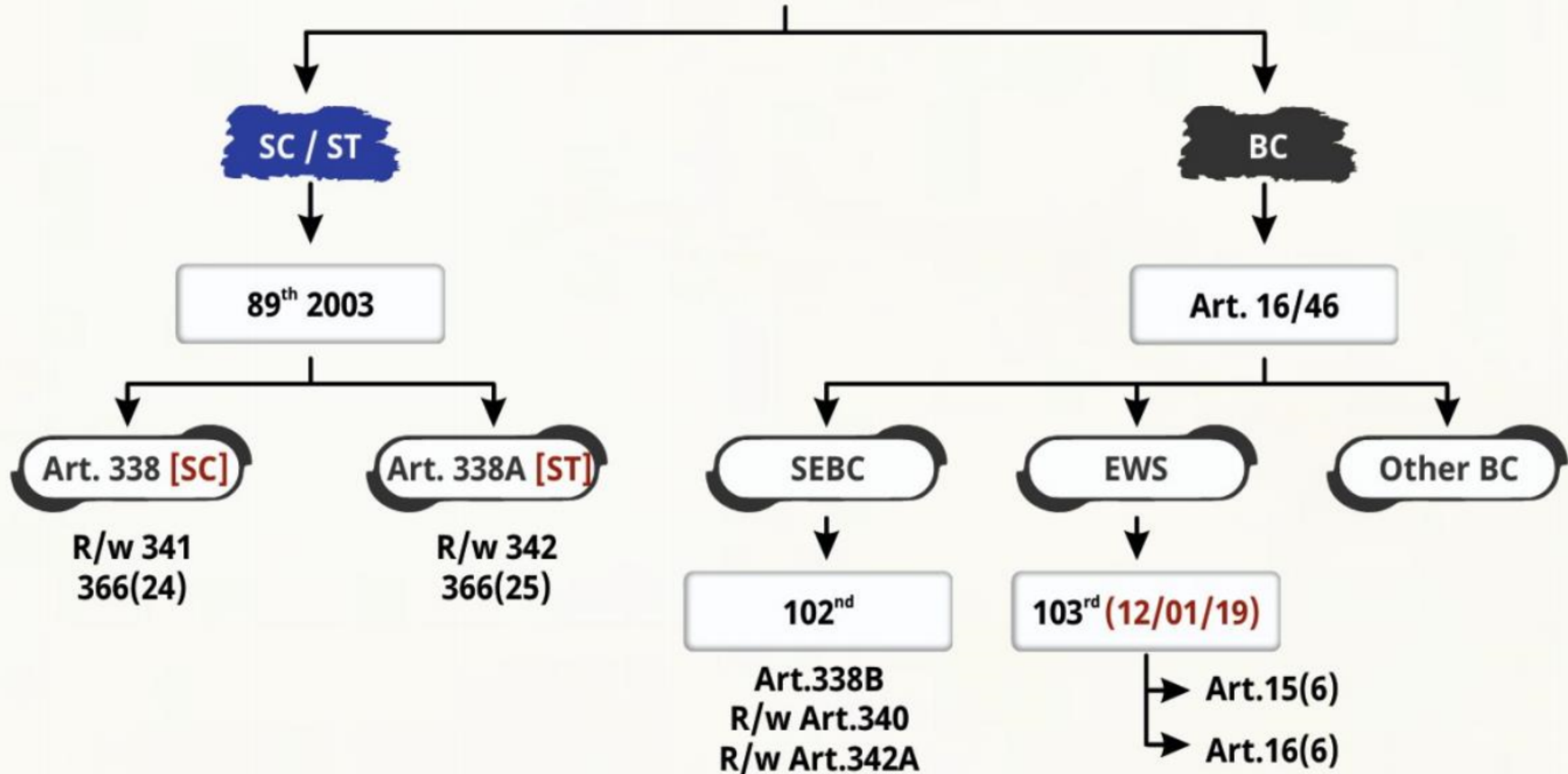


Government के Account 3 Part में होते हैं

	Consolidated Fund of India (भारत की संचित निधि)	Public Account (लोक लेखा)	Contingency Fund (आकस्मिता निधि)
Provision (प्रावधान)	Art-266(1)	Art- 266(2)	Art- 267(2)
Income (आय)	✓ All Revenue (राजस्व) ✓ Loans (उधार) (Raised by Treasury bills)	Other Receipts (X CFI)	500 crore Corpus
Expenditure (व्यय)	As Given u/a 112(3)	Other	Unforeseen Expenditure (अनवेक्षित व्यय)
Parliamentary authorization (संसदीय प्राधिकरण)	Expenditure से पहले	Not required	Expenditure के बाद



Various Types of Commission (कमीशन के विभिन्न प्रकार)



Emergency Provisions आपातकालीन उपबन्ध

352	356	360					
Threat to Security of India or its part by: (भारत या किसी भाग की सुरक्षा संकट में): <table><tr><td>War (युद्ध)</td><td>External Aggression (बाह्य आक्रमण)</td><td>Armed Rebellion (सशस्त्र विद्रोह)</td></tr></table> Imminent danger of above (सन्निकट संकट) (President's satisfaction) (राष्ट्रपति को समाधान) Note: President has such power to issue different proclamation on different ground [352(9)] (भिन्न आधार पर भिन्न उद्घोषणा की शक्ति)	War (युद्ध)	External Aggression (बाह्य आक्रमण)	Armed Rebellion (सशस्त्र विद्रोह)	Government of state cannot be carried according to provision of constitution. (राज्य का शासन संविधान के उपबंधों के अनुसार नहीं चलाया जा सकता) (President's satisfaction on such Report of Governor or otherwise) (राष्ट्रपति को समाधान- राज्यपाल से प्रतिवेदन मिलने पर या अन्यथा)	Threat to _ of India of its any part: <table><tr><td>√ Financial Stability (वित्तीय स्थायित्व)</td><td>√ Credit (प्रत्यय)</td></tr></table> (president's satisfaction) (राष्ट्रपति को समाधान)	√ Financial Stability (वित्तीय स्थायित्व)	√ Credit (प्रत्यय)
War (युद्ध)	External Aggression (बाह्य आक्रमण)	Armed Rebellion (सशस्त्र विद्रोह)					
√ Financial Stability (वित्तीय स्थायित्व)	√ Credit (प्रत्यय)						

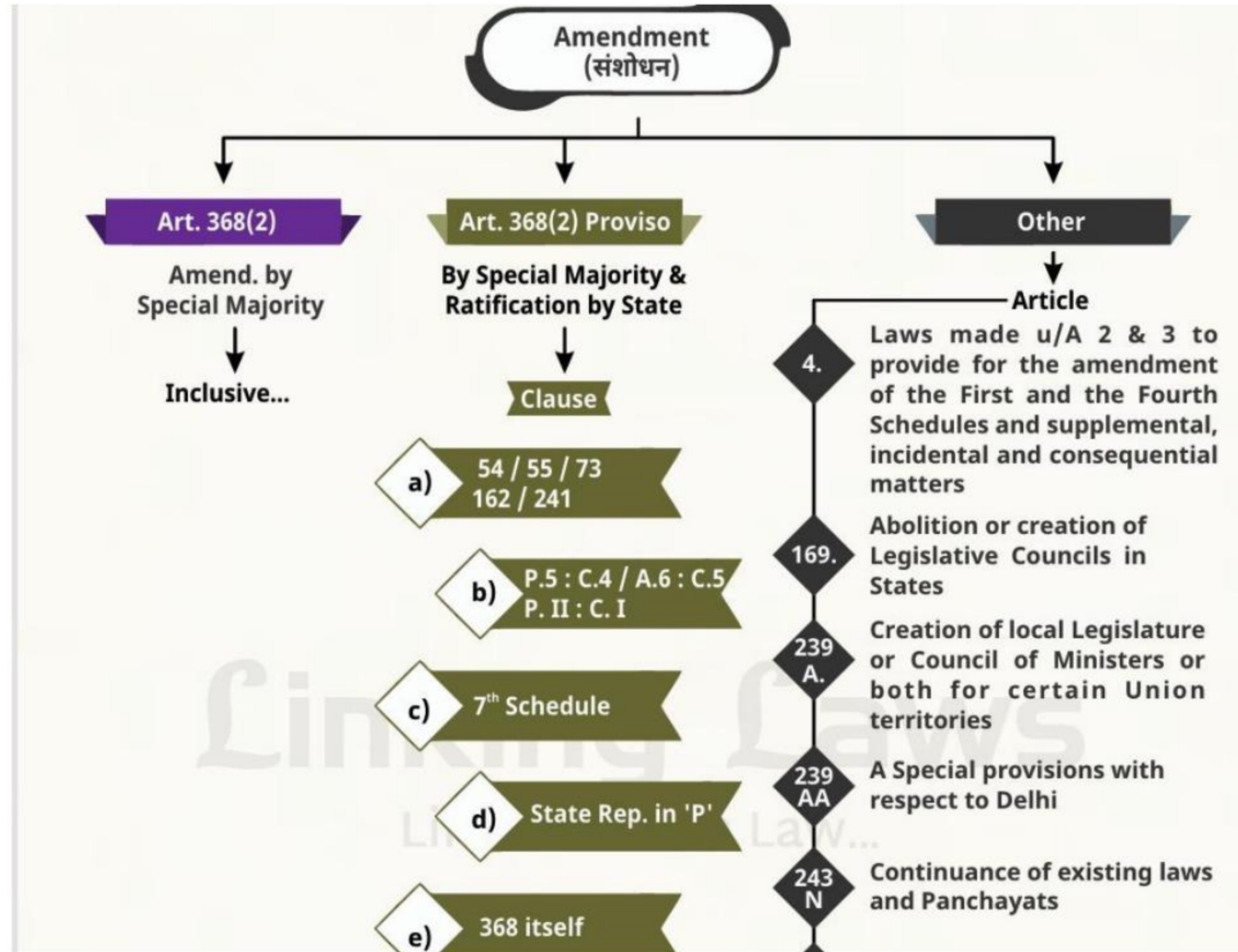
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Comparative Period Chart

	352	356	360
Validity Until Parliament Approval (संसद के अनुमोदन तक वैधता)	One Month	Two Months	Two Months
Validity (if HoP Dissolved (within- 30)/ Not in Session (& Cos approval it)	30 Days (When Reinstitute or re-sitting)	Same	Same
Max. Validity Period (After Approval) (अनुमोदन के बाद वैधता)	6 Month (from Date of Issue)	6 Month (Date of Issue) Or 1 Year [352 Emergency exists (+) EC certify inability for General Election LA]	(Silent)
Further validity	6 months	6 months	(Silent)
Total Validity period (कुल वैधता)	(Silent)	3 Years (In any case)	(Silent)

Constitution of India



Constitution of India



Constitution: Part-21 (संविधान: भाग-21)

369	'P' Temporary Power (First 5 Year) w.r.t List II
370	J&K
371	Maharashtra/Gujarat (महाराष्ट्र/गुजरात)
371-A	Nagaland (नागालैंड)
371-B	Assam (असम)
371-C	Manipur (मणिपुर)
371-D	Andhra Pradesh (आन्ध्रप्रदेश)
371-E	Andhra Pradesh Central University (आन्ध्रप्रदेश केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय)
371-F	Sikkim (सिक्किम)
371-G	Mizoram (मिजोरम)
371-H	Arunachal Pradesh (अरुणाचल प्रदेश)
371-I	Goa (गोवा)
371-J	Karnataka (कर्नाटक)
372	Existing Law (विद्यमान विधियां)
372A	Existing law: 7 th Amend(विद्यमान विधियां)
373	Pr. Power : Preventive Detention
374	FC Judge → SC Judge
375	Court--- (Continue)
376	HC Judge (Province) → HC Judge (राज्य)
377	Auditor general of India → CAG
378	PSC सदस्य (Dominion/Province)→ PSC सदस्य (PSC सदस्य)
392	Pr. Power (Remove Difficulties)

Constitution of India



Constitutional Amendments Declared Unconstitutional (Fully or Partly)

Amendment	Year	Subject	Judgment (Case)	Outcome
24 th Amendment	1971	Gave Parliament power to amend Fundamental Rights	Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala (1973)	Upheld Parliament's power but introduced Basic Structure Doctrine ; amendment valid but limited.
25 th Amendment	1971	Curtailment of property rights, primacy of Directive Principles	Kesavananda Bharati (1973)	Partly upheld; provision excluding judicial review struck down.
39 th Amendment	1975	Immunity to election of Prime Minister from judicial review	Indira Nehru Gandhi v. Raj Narain (1975)	Struck down as unconstitutional; violated democracy/basic structure.
42 nd Amendment	1976	Gave unlimited amending power to Parliament, curtailed judicial review	Minerva Mills v. Union of India (1980)	Struck down provisions giving primacy to Directive Principles and unlimited amending power.
97 th Amendment	2011	Inserted Part IX-B on co-operative societies	Union of India v. Rajendra N. Shah (2021)	Held partly unconstitutional ; valid only for multi-state co-operatives, invalid for state co-operatives (no ratification by half the states).
99 th Amendment	2014	Established National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC)	Supreme Court Advocates-on-Record Association v. Union of India (2015)	Struck down; violated independence of judiciary (basic structure).

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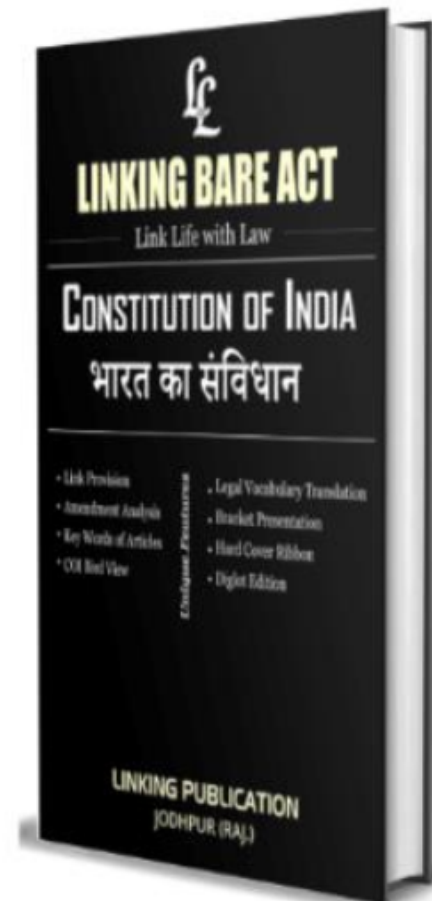
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