

Government and Politics Overview: India is a federation with a parliamentary form of government. Sovereignty belongs to the people, and all its executive and legislative powers are derived from their consent. The Union is not an association of states or provinces, but a union of citizens living in States like Uttarakhnd. Article 1 (2) (a) states that "The economic system shall be based on free enterprise; private enterprise; competitive business; decentralisation of economic power to local levels; market allocation mechanisms; accountable to the Union Parliament for any public sector monopoly". This article also says that it will not have restrictions on private property rights- which includes investments by private individuals in sectors such as coal, steel, insurance etc. Part 3 of the Constitution deals with the Union Executive. It limits each state's representation in Parliament to a maximum of 26% and their number to a maximum of 125. Public Law makes it mandatory for every law to have a separate provision for government spending. The Union Government can have any major economic or social policy without going through the states' legislative process, while the States may not make any law that would take away people's fundamental rights granted under Part III. The Constitution has been amended five times since its proclamation on 26 January 1950. A summary of the important amendments is given below: The first amendment of the Constitution came into force on 17 December 1951. It added Article 31-B which provides for compensation to the states if any law passed by Parliament will take away or abridge any of the rights conferred by Part III of the Constitution on any citizen. This was done to allay fears expressed by some state governments that some of their powers might be taken away by the Union Government using its Constitutional powers. A subsequent amendment in 1967 provided that money bills could not be introduced in Rajya Sabha, thus removing Rajya Sabha's role as a revising body along with Lok Sabha's role as an enacting body. The Constitution was again amended in September 1969 to adopt Hindi as an official language. It also added another 26 seats to the Rajya Sabha, bringing its total strength to 212. The third amendment of the constitution came into force on 28 April 1971. It added two provisions in Article 368 which provided that no constitutional amendment will be sought to be passed abridging the Fundamental Rights or altering the basic structure or identity of the constitution. The fourth Amendment came into force in 1976. This Amendment sought to bring changes in the Supreme Court's functioning by increasing its strength from 11 Judges (Article 128) to 21 (Article 131), and making eligibility criteria for appointment of Judges stricter. The fifth amendment was made in 1980. The amendment established the post of the Governor of a State on a compulsory basis and removed the provision which required state governments to seek approval from the President for taking appropriate measures in regard to States where communal disturbances were occurring or on account of floods or earthquakes. In 1998, a new constitutional provision was added that prevents government from imposing a national flag code on citizens. The Government of India is headed by a Prime Minister and Parliament is its legislature.

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