

Session 1

Introduction to the Constitution of India

The Constitution is the supreme law of the country and all other law-making authorities must abide by it. They are constrained by constitution in various forms and to different degrees. Most importantly, constitution provides a guideline, a framework, for governing principles and procedures, ruling practices, rights of citizens, their powers, and of course, their duties.

Constitution is not created by parliament. It was formed by a constituent assembly after strenuous researches, discussions, surveys and other such monumental efforts.

The constitution of India was adopted on the 26th of November, in the year 1949. However, it came to effect on the 26th of January, 1950. 26th of January is celebrated as the Republic Day of India.

Question 1: What is constitutional assembly? Who were its members and what were their responsibilities? (5 Marks)

→ A constitutional assembly is a body or assembly of popularly elected representatives composed for the purpose of drafting or adopting a constitutional-type document. The constituent assembly is a subset of constitutional convention elected entirely by popular vote; that is, all constituent assemblies are constitutional conventions, but a constitutional convention is not necessarily a constituent assembly.

→ **MEMBERS**

1. B. R. Ambedkar
2. B. N. Rau
3. Jawaharlal Nehru
4. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
5. J. B. Kripalani
6. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
7. Rajendra Prasad
8. C. Rajagopalachari
9. Krishna Sinha
10. Anugrah Narayan Sinha
11. Syama Prasad Mukherjee
12. Moturi Satyanarayana
13. Rajkumari Amrit Kaur
14. Hansa Mehta
15. John Mathai

RESPONSIBILITY

- | | |
|--|---|
| Chairman of Drafting Committee | X |
| Constitutional Advisor | |
| First Prime Minister of India | |
| First Deputy Prime Minister & Home Minister | |
| President of INC at time of independence | |
| Minister of Education | |
| President of Constituent Assembly | |
| Governor General of India | |
| First Chief Minister of Bihar | |
| Deputy Chief Minister of Bihar & Finance Minister | |
| Industries Minister, President, Hindu Muhummadiyah | |
| Freedom Fighter | |
| Health Minister | |
| President of All India Women's Conference | |
| First railway minister of India | |

Parliament cannot override the principles laid by Constitution. Let's consider certain prominent features of India's Constitution:

It is world's longest constitution.

It had already 395 articles in 22 parts and 8 schedules already at its commencement.

You can imagine its sheer vastness as it consists of approximately 145,000 words.

It is apparently the second largest active constitution in the world.

It has an elaborate preamble which you will not find in the Constitution of Australia, Canada or the U.S.A. Preamble primarily tells you what the nature of the government is.

Task 1: Find out and write how many amendments, articles, parts, and schedules currently our Constitution consists of. (5 Marks)

AMENDMENTS:

There are 103 amendments in total in the Indian Constitution.

EXAMPLE: Amend Article 81 (1)(b) - It was enforced on 1st May 1953 under Dr. Rajendra Prasad as the President of India. It stated to remove

the upper population limit for a parliamentary constituency.

ARTICLES:

A total of 395 articles are there in the Indian Constitution.

EXAMPLE: Article No. 14 - It states that the state cannot deny to any person

equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India.

PARTS:

A total of 22 parts are there in the Indian Constitution.

EXAMPLE:

Part 1 - The union & its territories is a compilation of laws pertaining to the constitution of India as a country & the union of states that it is made of.

SCHEDULES:

A total of 8 schedules are there in Indian Constitution.

EXAMPLE:

First Schedule: Its subject matter are:

Names of the States & their territorial jurisdiction
Names of Union territories and their extent.

KEY TERMS

- **SOVEREIGN:** This word implies that India is neither a dependence or a dominion of any other nation but an independent state. There is no authority above it, and it is free to conduct its own affairs.
- **SOCIALIST:** The term here means achievement of socialist goals through democratic, evolutionary & non-violent means.
- **SECULAR:** It means the relationship between the government & religious groups are determined according to constitution & law.
- **DEMOCRATIC:** The people of India elect their government by a system of universal adult franchise, popularly known as "one person one vote". The word 'democratic' refers to political but also to social & economic democracy.
- **REPUBLIC:** In a republic government, the head of state is elected & not a hereditary monarchy. Thus this word denotes that a government where no one holds public power as proprietary right.
- **JUSTICE:** India seeks social, economic & political justice to ensure equality to its citizens.
- **LIBERTY:** Liberty refers to the freedom on the activities of Indian nations. It establishes that there are no unreasonable restriction of Indian citizens in term of what they think & the way they wish to follow up their thoughts in action.
- **EQUALITY:** This envisages that no section of the society enjoys special privileges & individuals are provided with adequate opportunities without discrimination all are equal before the law.
- **FRATERNITY:** This refers to a feeling of brotherhood & a sense of belonging with the country among its people.

THE PREAMBLE DOES NOT GRANT ANY POWER BUT IT GIVES DIRECTION AND PURPOSE TO THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION

① **PREAMBLE IS THE MAJOR ELEMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION**

Indian citizens have six fundamental rights: Right to Freedom, Right to Equality, Cultural and Educational Rights, Right to Constitutional Remedies, Right against Exploitation. Lately, the Right to Privacy has also been added to the fundamental rights.

Question 2: What is the difference between constitutional and fundamental rights? (5 Marks)

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

The fundamental rights are the basic & inalienable rights granted to each citizen of India. These rights are enshrined in Part III of the Constitution of India.

1. Right to Equality

2. Right to Freedom

3. Right against exploitation

4. Right to freedom of Religion

5. Cultural & Educational Rights

6. Right to Constitutional remedies

7. Right to Privacy (New)

These rights are applicable to every citizen of India irrespective of their caste, creed, religion, sex or place of birth. These rights come with reasonable restrictions & hence are not absolute in nature.

These rights are so 'fundamental' that no power on earth, even the Parliament of India can take this away from.

CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS

All rights that have been conferred to the citizens & enshrined in the Constitution of India are not under the domain of Part III of the Constitution are said to be the Constitutional Rights. These rights is a supreme right guaranteed by our constitution. It means that if any law contradicts with Constitutional rights it will be declared null & void.

These rights are not basic & do not apply to everyone, unlike fundamental rights. These rights can be created and can be interpreted by law from case to case basis. These rights are prerogative or a duty.

It can also be restraint of some power which is recognized & established by a sovereign state or a Union state.

Eg- Right to vote is a constitutional right

Session 2

Equality and social justice- various kinds of freedoms-social control

Constitution commands equal treatment of all citizens barring any social distinction based on caste, colour, race, religion, sex and so on. No privileges to be extended to any section of the society, and improvement in the conditions of backward classes (SCs, STs, and OBCs) and women. Social, economic and political justice; liberty of thought expression, belief, faith and worship; equality of status and of opportunity, are promised by the constitution to the country's citizens.

Question 1: What are the various Acts pertaining to various kinds of freedom? (10 Marks)

Six types of freedom are given to citizens of India; These are included under Article 19 Right to Freedom and other Articles as 67, 45, 87 & 92

1. Freedom of speech & expression
2. Freedom to assemble peaceably & without arms
3. Freedom to form associations or unions
4. Freedom to move freely throughout the territory of India
5. Freedom to reside & settle in any part of the territory of India
6. Freedom to practice any profession or to carry on any occupation, trade or business

Task 1: Write a note on "Human Rights Violation" in your words. Paste a related newspaper article. (5 Marks)

Human rights advocates agree that, 60 years after its issue, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is still more a dream than reality. Violations exist in every part of the world. The World Report shows that individuals are tortured or abused in 81 countries, restricted in their freedom in at least 77 countries etc.

The no. of deaths related to combat & the collateral damage are increasing day by day.

In India NHRC: National Human Rights Commission.

is the authority responsible for regulating such issues. But the situation is alarming & human rights violation is a serious matter which needs immediate action. Issues like rape, dowry, child labor, harassment, workplace exploitation & custodial deaths have become an everyday affair.

4 more held for sexually abusing minors

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT VILLUPURAM

The Brahmadesam police on Friday arrested four more persons for sexually abusing two minor girls, aged seven and nine.

The police had already arrested eight for abusing the girls.

The three-member panel's report had concluded that the buildings fell within the CRZ-II limits. As per the CRZ notification 1991, no construction was permitted within 200 meters from the coastal line in CRZ III.

SURVEY

STUDENT NAME	FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS	FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES
Ananya	✓	✓
Renu	✓	✗
Sukrati	✓	✓
Sana	✓	✓
Aakriti	✓	✗

Conclusion

Fundamental Rights → 100% awareness

Fundamental Duties → 60% awareness

nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement;

11. Who is a parent or guardian, to provide opportunities for education to his child; or as the case may be, ward between the age of six to fourteen years.

Task1: Prepare a survey report on awareness among your college mates about fundamental rights and duties. Write the analysis in the space provided. (10 Marks)

In our classroom, the students are aware of the 6 Fundamental rights and basic fundamental duties but they are not completely aware of the fundamental duties. Few people thought that rights and duties are the same thing but these are 2 different things completely, one means the rights that the government gives us whereas the other means the duties we need to fulfill as citizens of India.

So in all almost 100% people knew about the Fundamental rights whereas only 60% people knew about the Fundamental duties that ~~are~~ the government expects us to ~~be~~ obey.

Question 1: What do you mean by 'Secularism' and how successful Indian polity have been in maintaining communal harmony in the state? (5 Marks)

SECULARISM: It is the principle of the separation of government institution and persons mandated to represent the state from religious institution and religious dignitaries.

Declared as a secular country in the constitution, India has several provisions for protection of minority communities. The State does not discriminate on the basis of any particular religion. There are constitutional provisions for all equality of opportunities for all. Despite precautionary, preventive & positive measures having been envisaged in the constitution, to rule out any feeling of being left out, communal disturbances keep recurring. The government had often expressed its commitment towards maintaining communal harmony in the country & has been taking steps - statutory, legal, administrative, economic & so on.

Question 1: What are the powers and functions of the Supreme Court of India. (5 Marks)

Powers of the Supreme Court are:

1. Power to punish for contempt of court with simple imprisonment for 6 months to fine upto 2000.
2. Judicial review: to examine constitutionality of legislative enactments & executive orders
3. Deciding authority regarding election of President & Vice President
4. Enquiring authority in conduct & behaviour of UPSC members
5. Withdraw cases pending before high courts & dispose them itself
6. Appointment of other judges: If at any time there's lack of quorum of Judges of Supreme Court, the CJI may with previous consent of President & Chief Justice of High Court concerned request in writing the attendance of Judge of H.C duly qualified to be appointed as Judge of SC
7. Appointment of retired judges of Supreme court or high court: The CJI at any time with the consent of President can appoint any person who previously held office of Judge of SC
8. Appointment of acting Chief Justice & discharge the duties of the office
9. Revisionary Jurisdiction: It has the authority to review any previous judgement & change it
10. Supreme Court as a Court of Record: The SC is a court of record & its decisions are of evidentiary value & cannot be questioned in any court

Session 4

The levels of government, Indian Federation

India is a "Union of States", i.e. it has federal structure. There are two levels of government: a central authority looking after the major affairs of the country and the other is a local government which looks after the functioning and activities of specific regions. At center the Union government, and at State level, we have the individual State governments.

The Government at the center: *Lok Sabha* and the *Rajya Sabha*. Then come the various state governments, the *Vidhan Sabhas*, and the *Vidhan Parishad*. And finally, we have the Municipal Corporations, Municipalities, and the *Panchayats*, which are local governing bodies.

Constitution clearly demarcates legislative powers and jurisdictions of these government bodies. This is understood through following lists:

Union List: Includes subjects of national importance, like defense, finance, railways, banking etc. Only the Central Government is allowed to make laws.

State List: Includes all matters pertaining to particular state like transport, Trade, Commerce, agriculture etc. The state government is the deciding authority for framing laws for these matters.

Concurrent List: Includes topics on which both the Union and the state government can make laws: education, forests, trade unions etc. In case of conflict with respect to laws, the decision of the Union Government will prevail as it is the final authority.

Question 1: How do you think the federal system of government is essential/beneficial for the smooth governance? (5 Marks)

Federalism in India describes the distribution of legal authority across national state & local governments in India. It is embedded from the Canadian model of Federalism.

This federalism is asymmetric in that the developed powers of the constituent units are not all the same.

Federal system has two levels of governance in the country at least there can even be more i.e. it means that entire power is not concentrated with one government.

governance becomes easier, local issues can be given more
Citizens feel more in touch with their government

This is very much efficient for big countries & having a large population
After the removal of article 370, India has become a fully federal country because all the states & UTs have same power and follow the same constitution unlike when Jammu & Kashmir had different rules & regulations.

the state emergency.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATION

Centre State Relation

• Legislative Relations

1. Territorial extent of centre and state legislature
2. Distribution of legislative subjects
3. Parliamentary legislation in the state field

FINANCIAL RELATION:

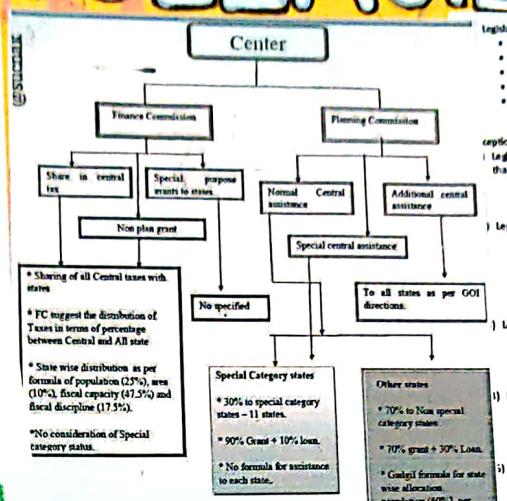
• Administrative Relations

1. Distribution of executive power.
2. Obligation of states and centre
3. Centre's direction to the state

• Financial Relations

• Trends in Centre State Relations

Delegation of Union function to state:- Art 258
 the parliament may with consent of state govt entrust either conditionally or unconditionally to that govt. or to its office functions relating to any matter falling within the executive powers of the union. empower the parliament to use the state machinery for enforcement of Union law. Plantation Labour Act 1951 the executive power left with the state , The supply of and price of goods Act 1950.



- Legislative Relations (Articles 255 – 256 in the Constitution of India)
 - Exclusive jurisdiction of Union Govt. to make laws for whole India on Union List
 - States will have exclusive jurisdiction of State List Subjects
 - Both the Union and State Govt. can make laws on Concurrent List
 - In case of clash between the Governments, Union Laws will prevail
 - Residuary Power of the Union Govt. (powers not enumerated in any of the three lists)

Captions to the State List-Special Circumstances:
 1) Legislation in National Interest (Art. 249) if Paliya Sabha declares a resolution by not less than 75% majority, Union Govt. can make laws on State List.
 2) Resolution remains in force for one year which can be extended by subsequent resolution.

- 2) Legislation by consent of States (Art. 252)
 - If two or more states request by passing a resolutions in both the houses of each state, Union Govt. can make laws to apply for them
 - Parliament has right to amend or repeal such Act.
- 3) Examples:
 - 1) Damodar Valley Corporation to control floods for -West Bengal & Bihar
 - 2) Urban Land Ceiling Act, 1976 - [11 legislations requested]
- 4) Legislation to implement International Treaties (Art. 253)
 - Only Union Govt. Can make laws for whole country to implement international treaty, agreement, convention made at any international conference, association or other body.
- 5) Legislation under proclamation of emergency (Art. 352)
 - State list is automatically converted into Concurrent List
 - Emergency in India was between 1962-68 & 1971-1977.
 - In the US, Canada or Australia, the above provision is not there
- 6) Legislation due to failure of Constitutional Machinery in the State (Art. 256)
 - President's rule is imposed on the report of a Governor
 - The powers of state legislature are under the Parliament
 - This power is used more than 100 times in almost all states

Observation of Bills for the consideration of the President (Art. 200)

- Bills which endanger the position of High Courts, should be reserved for President
- Inter-state River or River Valley bills (Art. 258)
- Some bills on Concurrent List may be reserved

Critical Evaluation of Centre - State Relations

Factors responsible for tension between centre and the states
 Partial role of Government
 Role of bureaucracy
 Abuse of Article 356
 Constitutional Amendments to make the centre strong
 Financial problems of the state
 Arbitrary use of the Central Reserve Police
 Provisions to reserve Laws passed by the state legislature for the approval of the President
 Centralized planning
 Finance Commission - An agency of central government
 Disputes among different states



Financial relation

1. The Indian Constitution incorporates a very elaborate scheme of centre state financial relations. Its chief characteristics are :-
 - The complete separation of taxing powers between centre and states
 - Tax sharing between the two
 - The allocation of funds to the state
2. The tax enumerated in the centre list are leviable by the centre exclusively.
3. The tax enumerated in the state list are leviable by the state exclusively.

Administrative Relation Between Centre and State Art. 256 to 263

The scheme of allocating the administrative responsibilities is drawn for the purpose of :-
 The administration of law.

- The administration of law.
- Achieving co-ordination between the centre and states.
- The settlement of disputes between the centre and states.

Centre -state co-ordination:-

1. Centre's direction to the states :
 - Art. 257 It empower the central govt. to give direction to a state in two specific matters
 - the construction and maintenance of means of communication which are declared to be national or military importance.
 - measures to be taken for the protection of railways within the states.
 - If the state fails to comply with the direction of the centre then the president is empowered to declare the state emergency.

PRIME MINISTER:

1. **Head of the Government:** Though President is head of the state, Prime Minister is head of the government. All the decisions are taken in the name of President but with the aid and advice of Prime Minister & council of minister. Even regarding appointing other ministers he has to appoint according to PM's recommendation.
2. **Leader of Cabinet:** It is Prime Minister who recommends Presidents regarding their appointment, he allocates & reshuffles various portfolios among ministers & influences their decision, he can ask any member to resign or recommend President to remove any minister. Hence on death or resignation of Prime Minister entire council of minister tends to collapse.
3. **Link between President & Cabinet:** Article 78 of constitution specify the duties of PM and in discharging them he acts as a link between President & cabinet. The following are the cases where he does so:
 While communicating all the decisions of the council of ministers relating to administration of affair of the union & proposals for legislation. When any decision taken by council of minister by not taking into consideration any clauses of constitution or opinion of council then President can ask Prime minister to consider such issues. When President calls for any information regarding administration of the affairs of union or any such things.
4. **Leader of Parliament:** As a leader he determines the dates of its meetings and programmes for the session. He also decides when the house has to be prorogued or dissolved. As a chief spokesman he makes announcement of principal government policies & answers questions on them.
5. **chief spokesman in Foreign Relations:** In international conferences it is he who speaks for the nation.
6. **Chairman of various commissions:** on being PM he is de facto chairman of some of the commissions like planning commission, national development council, national integration council, inter-state councils, national water resources council

Functions in a Coalition government
Coalition is coming together or entering into an alliance of two or more separate parties persons for a temporary period with a specific objective of taking on activities of the state.

Powers in Single Party government
When in elections a single party gains complete majority then President invites leader of such party to form government and acts as Prime Minister will have all the powers as stated in constitution with no restrictions. Thus such a government is more stable

Role in Minority government

Minority government in parliamentary system is formed when a political party or a coalition of parties does not have majority of overall seats in the parliament but is sworn into government by the outside support of the other parties to break a hung parliament. In such a situation legislation can only be passed with the support of other parties. This government tends to be less stable than majority government.

Prime Ministers of India

Name	Duration
Jawaharlal Nehru	1947 - 1964
Gulzari Lal Nanda	1964 - 1964
Lal Bahadur Shastri	1964 - 1966
Gulzari Lal Nanda	1966 - 1966
Indira Gandhi	1966 - 1977
Morarji Desai	1977 - 1979
Charan Singh	1979 - 1980
Indira Gandhi	1980 - 1984
Rajiv Gandhi	1984 - 1989
Vishwanath Pratap Singh	1989 - 1990
Chandra Shekhar	1990 - 1991
PV Narasimha Rao	1991 - 1996
Atal Bihari Vajpayee	1996 - 1996

H.D. Deve Gowda	1996 - 1997
I.K. Gujral	1997 - 1998
Atal Bihari Vajpayee	1998 - 1999
Atal Bihari Vajpayee	1999 - 2004
Dr Manmohan Singh	2004 - 2009
Dr Manmohan Singh	2009 - 2014
Narendra Modi	2014 - 2019
Narendra Modi	2019 - till date

CABINET MINISTERS

Cabinet is the supreme directing authority, the magnet of policy which co-ordinates & controls the whole of the executive government of the Union & integrates & guides the work of Parliament.

A parliamentary system of government on the British model is operative in India, but the Cabinet in India performs certain functions which the British Cabinet dare not to assume decisions relating to the reorganisation of the states & alteration in their boundaries are taken by the Cabinet.

All such decisions are in the final analysis subject to the approval of Parliament, but so long as the government commands a comfortable majority Parliament simply gives its approval.

Policy Formulation

Cabinet is a deliberative & policy formulation body. It discusses & decides all sorts of national & international problems confronting the country. The Cabinet always attempts to reach unanimous agreements embodying government's policy so that it presents to Parliament & to the world at large unified policy of action.

This is the essence of collective responsibility.

The Cabinet advises & ~~cons~~ takes consent of Parliament. The time of summoning the prorogation of Parliament is decided by the Cabinet.

Cabinet:

The Cabinet as a co-ordinator:

The essential function of the Cabinet is to coordinate & give the functions of the several Ministries & Departments of Government. The emergence of the Cabinet & the increased problem of co-ordination in the context of the Welfare state & implementation of Five year.

Control over Finance:

The Cabinet is responsible for the raising necessary revenue to the Budget. But the Finance Minister generally keeps his colleagues in the picture so far as a proposal may affect matters which come within their one hour.

Powers of Making Appointments:

The president makes a large no. of appointments. Most of these appointments are usually made on the recommendation of the Cabinet. This such important persons as ambassadors & High Commissioners, governors of the States, Judge of the supreme court & the High Courts & the members of the Union Public Service Commission are selected by the Cabinet & their appointments are announced by the President on the recommendation of the Cabinet.

Supreme Control over the Executive:

The Cabinet is not an executive instrument in the sense that it possesses any legal powers. The Constitution vests that executive authority in the President, exercisable by him either directly or through officers subordinate to

him. The real functionaries are the Ministers.

Minister presides over the Ministries of Government and carries out of the policy determined by the Cabinet & approved by Parliament.

Cabinet Ministers 2019

Name	Portfolio
1. Narendra Modi	Prime Minister, Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions, Department of Atomic Energy
2. Rajnath Singh	Minister of Defence
3. Amit Shah	Minister of Home Affairs
4. Nitin Gadkari	Minister of Road Transport & Highways
5. DV Sadanand Gowda	Minister of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises
6. Nitin Gadkari	Minister of Chemical & Fertilizers
7. Nirmala Sitharaman	Minister of Finance and Minister of Corporate Affairs
8. Ram Vilas Paswan	Minister of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution
9. Narendra Singh Tomar	Minister of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare Minister of Rural Development Minister of Panchayati Raj
10. Ravi Shankar Prasad	Minister of Law & Justice Minister of Communications Minister of Electronics & Information Technology
11. Harsimrat Kaur Badal	Minister of Food Processing Industries
12. Thawar Chand Gehlot	Minister of Social Justice & Empowerment
13. Dr. S. Jaishankar	Minister of External Affairs
14. Ramesh Pokhriyal Nishank	Minister of Human Resource Development
15. Arjun Munda	Minister of Tribal Affairs
16. Smriti Irani	Minister of Women & Child Development
17. Dr. Harshvardhan	Minister of Textiles Minister of Health & Family Welfare Minister of Science & Technology Minister of Earth Sciences

17. Prakash Javadekar Minister of Environment
Forest & Climate Change
Minister of Information & Broadcasting
18. Piyush Goyal Minister of Railways
Minister of Commerce & Industry
19. Sharmendra Pradhan Minister of Petroleum & Natural Gas
Minister of Steel
20. Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi Minister of Minority Affairs
21. Pankajot Singh Joshi Minister of Parliamentary Affairs
Minister of Coal
Minister of Mines
22. Dr. Mahendra Nath Pandey Minister of Skill Development &
Entrepreneurship
23. Arvind Sawant Minister of Heavy Industries &
Public Enterprise
24. Giriraj Singh Minister of Animal Husbandry
Dairying & Fisheries
25. Jayendra Singh Shekhawat Minister of Jal Shakti



Task 1: Make a similar list of powers, roles and responsibilities of the Prime Minister and Cabinet Ministers. Submit it as assignments consisting of minimum FIVE pages. (20 Marks)

Question 1: Explain the procedure of election and removal of the President of India. (5 Marks)

The Constitution of India has provided that India shall be a Republic with parliamentary form of government. Accordingly, the President of the Republic, as the head of the state, is elected by the representatives of the people returned to Parliament and the State legislature. His normal term of office is five years, though he can be removed earlier by impeachment process. He also can seek re-election for one more term. He is aided and advised by the Council of Ministers, headed by Prime Minister. Being head of parliamentary form of government, the President who is the head of the state, is supposed to be only de jure head, whereas real power and authority is vested in the Prime Minister & his council of Ministers. In India, the President enjoys certain power during emergency, both internal & external, which far more increase than what these are during normal time.

The President may also be removed before the expiry of the term through impeachment for violating the constitution of India by the Parliament of India. The process may start in either of the two houses of the Parliament. The house initiates the process by levelling the charges against the President. The charges are contained in a notice that has to be signed by at least one-quarter of the total members of that house. The notice is sent up to the president & 14 days later, it is taken up for consideration. A resolution to impeach the president has to be passed by a two-thirds majority of the total number of members of the originating house. It is then sent to the other house. The other house investigates the charges that have been made. During this process, the president has the right to defend oneself through an authorised counsel. If the second house also approves the charges made by special majority again, the president stands impeached & is deemed to have vacated their office from the date when such a resolution stands passed. No President has faced impeachment proceedings so the alone provisions have never been used.

Task 1: Make a similar list of powers, roles and responsibilities of the Chief Minister. (10 Marks)

The Chief Minister is appointed by the governor. The tenure of a Chief Minister is maximum for 5 years. The Chief Minister of a state enjoys in the state a position similar to the position of Prime Minister in the Union of India.

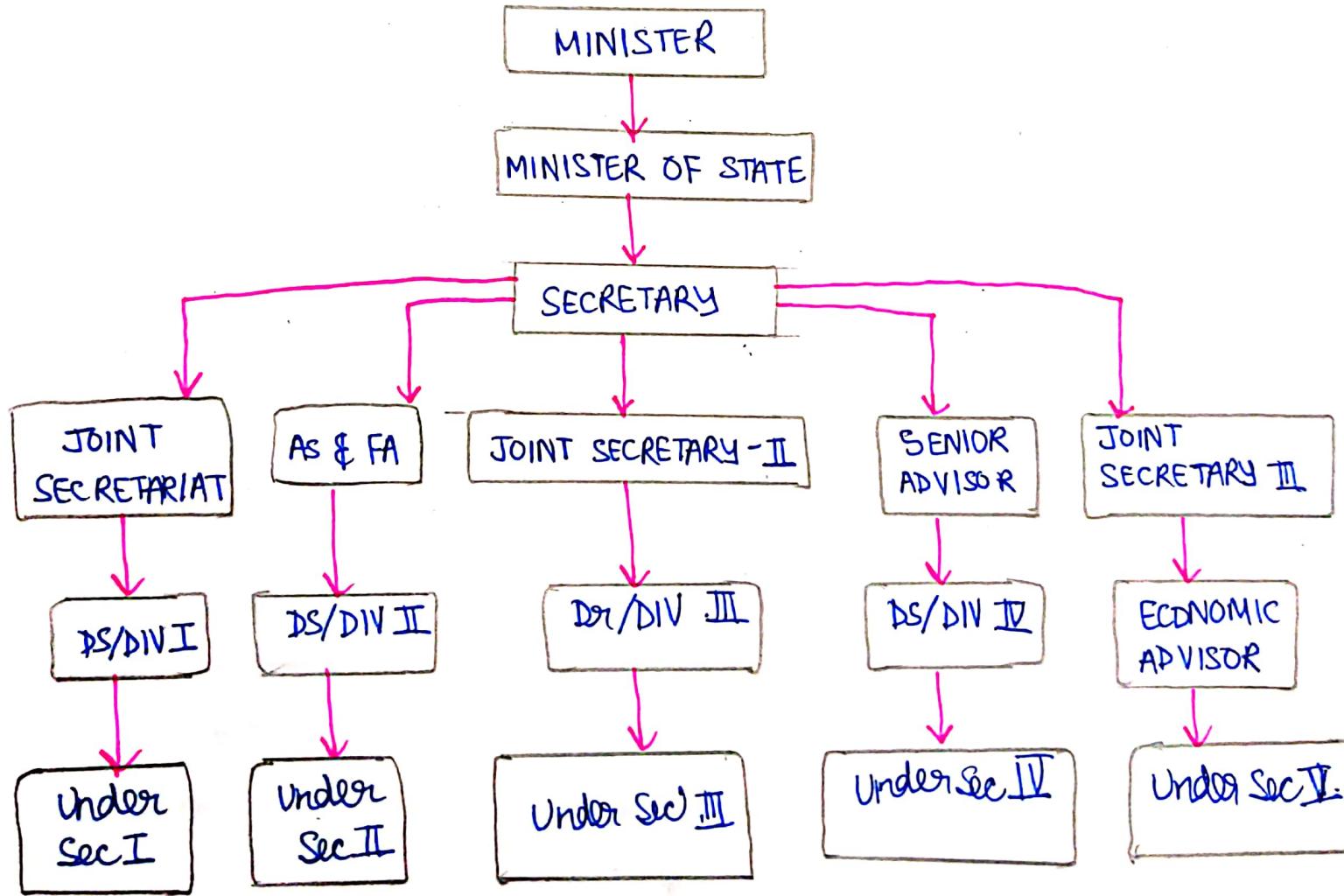
The powers & functions includes:

- **Formation of Ministry**: The Chief Minister forms the Cabinet. After his appointment he prepares a list of other Ministers & the governor makes appointments of the ministers according to that list.
- **Distribution of Portfolios**: The departments are distributed among the ministers by the Chief Minister. He can change the departments of Minister whenever he likes.
- **Removal of Ministers**: The ministers remain in office during the pleasure of the chief minister. He can take a charge in his Council of Ministers.
- **Chairman of the Cabinet**: The Governor cannot participate in the meeting of the cabinet. The Chief Minister calls the meetings of the Cabinet & presides over its meeting. He also prepares & controls the agenda for cabinet meeting.
- **Leadership in the Legislative**: The Chief Minister can attend the meeting of both the Houses & can participate in their working. The members of the legislature ask questions to the cabinet members & criticize their policies & actions. When a minister cannot give satisfactory reply to the criticism of a member, the Chief Minister assists the minister in satisfying the member.
- **Leader of the Legislature**: The Chief Minister is also the leader of the legislature. He is the leader of the Legislative Assembly because his party commands majority in the legislature. The Legislative Assembly is more important than the legislative council.
- **Minister / Leader of the Masses**: The Chief Minister is the leader of the masses in the state. He is the elected representative of the people & is supported by the majority party in the House. The people of the state are always ready to carry out the wishes of the ~~other~~ chief minister.

Question 1: What is Council of Ministers of State? How do they function? (10 Marks)

The Constitution provides that there shall be a council of ministers with the Chief Minister at the head to aid & advise the Governor in the exercise of his functions except in so far as he is by or under the Constitution required to act in his discretion. The Council of Ministers constitutes the real executive in the State. Although the administration is carried on in the name of the Governor, actual decisions are normally made by Ministers. The powers & function includes:

- **Formulation of Policies**: The Ministers formulate the policies of the government. The Cabinet takes decision on all major problems - public health, relief to the disabled & unemployed, prevention of plant diseases, water storage, distribution of goods etc.
- **Administration & Maintenance of Public Order**: The executive power is to be exercised in such a way as to ensure compliance with state laws. The Constitution empowers the Governors to make rules for the more convenient transaction of the business of the Government.
- **Appointments**: The Governor has the power to appoint the Advocate-General & the members of state Public Service Commission.
- **Guiding the legislature**: Most of the Bills passed by the legislatures are Government Bills, prepared in the ministries. They are introduced explained & defended in the State Legislature by the Ministers. The Cabinet prepares the Governor Address in which it sets forth.
- **Control over the State Exchequer**: The state budget containing the estimates of income & expenditure for the ensuing year is placed by the Finance Minister before the State legislature.
- **Execution of Central Laws & Decisions of the Union Government**: The Union Government is empowered to give directions to the State-governments in certain matters. The States should exercise their executive power so as to ensure compliance with the laws made by Parliament.



VARIOUS FUNCTIONS PERFORMED BY DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION:

The main functions of the district is to supervise general administration to collect land revenue and to maintain law and order in the district. He/she is the head of the revenue organization. He/She is responsible for registration, alteration and partition of holdings, the settlement of disputes, the management of indebted estates, loans to agriculturists and famine relief. All the other officials in the district are the subordinate to him and are responsible to inform him of their every activity in their respective departments. He is also vested with the functions of the District Magistrate. As a district magistrate he supervises the police and inferior courts in the district. Along with these he also performs judicial functions. With the launch of community development Programme, the collector is also entrusted with the additional work of implementing the government's development programme in the district. The district collector is the chief executive and chief administrative and the revenue officer of a district. He makes necessary co-ordination of the official agencies functioning within the district.

The functions performed by the district administration in Chennai district are as follows:

- Collecting land revenue
- collecting other government dues
- distributing & recovering tax/loans

- Maintaining land records
 - Collecting rural statistics
 - Excising the power of land acquisition officer, that is, acquiring land for the purpose of colonisation, industry, slum clearance, capital construction & so on
 - Implementing land reforms
 - Looking after the welfare of agriculturists
 - Making assessments of losses of crops & recommending relief during natural calamities like fire, drought & flood
 - Supervising treasury & sub treasury
 - Enforcing stamp act
 - Paying rehabilitation grant
 - Managing government estates
 - Hearing revenue appeals against the orders of lower authorities
 - Paying zamindari abolition compensation
- The above are some of the functions performed by the district administration in my home district, chennai

Session 10

Municipal Corporation, Municipalities, and the Mayor

Municipal Corporation and Municipalities are all Urban Governance Bodies. A Municipal Corporation is to govern cities with a population of more than 100,000 people. Municipal Councils are for towns between 25,000 and 100,000 in population. Nagar Panchayat are for towns with populations between 11,000 and 25,000 people. They are all responsible, in their own way, to generate revenue through taxes and deliver services to the citizens. Their members are elected by the citizens. Number of members depends on the size of the city. There is chief officer with other councilors in municipality. Municipal corporation is ruled by IAS officer/ Mayor.

The mayor is the leader of the council and has legislative and functional roles. The mayor not only presides over all municipal proceedings within the municipality but must also take the chair at all meetings of the council at which he or she is present. Mayor's important roles are leadership, promoting positive relationships, and modelling good governance. The mayor is usually council spokesperson and has a significant ceremonial role at specific events, including citizenship ceremonies. He or she is an important community leader and is often the spokesperson for the community on economic issues (such as commenting on the impact of jobs lost or gained in the municipality) or when the community is put under stress (such as disaster management and socio-economic issues). The mayor has responsibilities towards, and is accountable to, all councilors. And the mayor's leadership style should reflect this.

Task 1: Find out the names TEN Mayors governing Municipal Corporations in India currently. (5 Marks)

OR

Task 2: Collect information about Municipal Corporations/ Municipality of your city/Town and enlist its functions. (5 Marks)

The Municipal corporation of Faridabad is in sector-15. The functions which it implements are as follows:

- Urban planning including town planning
- Regulation of land use & construction of buildings
- Planning for economic & social development
- Water Supply for domestic, industrial & commercial purposes
- Public health, sanitation conservancy & solid waste management
- Fire services
- Urban forestry & promotion of ecological aspects
- Slum Improvement & upgradation
- Urban poverty alleviation
- Promotion of cultural, educational & aesthetic aspects
- Safeguarding the interests of weaker sections of society
- Prevention of cruelty to animals
- Regulation of slaughter houses & tanneries

Question 1: What do you think could be the purpose behind establishing this third tier of government? Reflect over it in minimum 100 words. (10 Marks)

Indian government is a three tier system

1. Union government
2. State government
3. Local government

The Balwant Rai Mehta Committee recommended the establishment of the scheme of 'democratic decentralisation' which finally came to be known as Panchayati Raj, the third tier as the local government.

This led to the establishment of a three-tier Panchayati Raj System: Gram Panchayat at the village level, Panchayat Samiti at the block level, & Zila Parishad at the district level

The third tier of the local government was created in India due to many reasons:

- To overcome various issues at the rural or the local level
- Requirement leading to the establishment of primary health centre, primary schools, the supply of drinking water, drainage & construction/repair of roads at local & rural levels.
- Implementation of schemes for the development of agriculture & infrastructure, cottage & small scale industries and the opening of cooperative societies
- Training ground for mass political education
- Training ground for political leadership
- Training ground for political accountability
- That it facilitates the government accountability

SESSION -12

The 2019 Indian General elections were held in seven phases from 11th April to 19th May 2019 to constitute the 17th Lok Sabha.

The votes were counted & result was declared on 23rd May about 900 Million people were eligible to vote and over 67% of them voted, the highest ever participation.

Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) won 303 seats, further increasing its substantial majority & the BJP-led National Democratic alliance won 353 seats. The Indian National Congress won 52 seats and Congress-led United Progressive Alliance won 91, other parties and their alliances won 98 seats. The Congress again failed to secure the requisite 10% of the seats (55 seats) in Lok Sabha. Hence, India remains without an official opposition party.

The legislative assembly elections in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Odisha & Sikkim were held simultaneously with the general election, as well as by-elections to twenty two seats of the Tamil Nadu legislative assembly.

All 543 elected Members of Parliament are elected from single member constituencies using first-post-the-post voting, The President of India appoints an additional two members from the Anglo

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Indian community if he believes that community is under represented.

Eligible voters must be Indian citizens, 18 or older, an ordinary resident of the polling area of the constituency & registered to vote, possess a valid voter identification card issued by election commission of India or an equivalent. Some people convicted of electoral or other offences are barred from voting.

The elections are held on schedule & as per constitution of India that mandates Parliamentary elections once every five years.

The election schedule was announced by election commission of India (ECI) on 10th March 2019. & with it the Model Code of Conduct came into effect.

The election was scheduled to be held in seven phases.

In Bihar, UP and West Bengal the election was held in all seven phases.

The polling for the Anantnag constituency in the state of Jammu & Kashmir was held in three phases due to violence in the region.

The opposition parties have accused the National Democratic Alliance government that it is destroying democratic institutions & processes. Narendra Modi denied & blamed Congress & the communists for undermining institutions including the police, central bureau of investigation (CBI) and the CAG. and cited the murder of BJP activists in Kerala & Madhya Pradesh.

The Congress party, other opposition parties & a group of retired civil servants have accused the ECI as being compromised and as endorsing the model code of conduct violations by prime minister Narendra Modi & other BJP political leaders during their campaign.

Another group of retired civil servants, judges & academic people disputed these allegations made counter allegations & states that the ECI acted fairly & similarly is alleged violations either side.

The group states that such political attacks on the ECI are a deliberate attempt to denigrate & de-legitimize the democratic institutions.

In the Times of India, the major economic achievements of the investment NDA government include an inflation rate less than 4%, the GST reform, the involuntary & bankruptcy code.

Its programs in recent years that have positively touched many among the Indian masses, including, the 'Jan Dhan Yojana', rural cooking gas & electricity for homes.

According to the IMF, the Indian economy has been growing in recent years, its GDP growth rate is among the highest in the world for major economies in 2019-2020 and 2020-2021, with real GDP projected to grow at 7.3%, the GDP growth data has been disputed by a group of social scientists & the political opposition election campaign, while a group of Indian Chartered Accountants has defended the data, the GDP calculation methodology is questioned the ~~motivation~~ motivation of those disputing the recent Indian GDP statistics

In April 2019, raids conducted by the Income Tax Department found bundles of unaccounted for cash amounting to ₹281 crore along with liquor & documentary evidence in premises of people with close connections to Madhya Pradesh chief minister Kamal Nath of the Congress. Modi has highlighted this evidence to attack the Congress in this election campaign, alleging corruption is part of Congress Party's culture

Narendra Modi, the parliamentary leader of the Bharatiya Janata Party started his tenure after his swearing-in as the 16th Prime Minister of India on 30th May 2019. Several other ministers also sworn in along. The ceremony was noted by media for being the first ever swearing-in of an Indian Prime Minister to have been attended by the heads of all BIMSTEC countries.

After the exit polls & on the day the election results were announced the Benchmark BSE Sensex & Nifty50 indices hit intraday record high & the Indian rupee strengthened.

Session 13

The Chief Election Commissioner

Initially, the commission had only a Chief Election Commissioner. Presently, it consists of a Chief Election Commissioner and two Election Commissioners. The concept of multi-member Commission has been in operation since then, with decision-making power by majority vote.

- The President has the power to select Chief Election Commissioner and Election Commissioners.
- They have tenure of six years, or up to the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.
- They have the same status and receive pay and perks as available to Judges of the Supreme Court of India.
- The Chief Election Commissioner can be removed from office only through accusation by Parliament.
- Election commissioner or a regional commissioner shall not be removed from office except on the recommendation of the Chief Election Commissioner.
- The Commission has the power to prohibit a candidate who has failed to lodge an account of his election expenses within the time and in the manner set by law.
- The Commission has also the power to remove or reduce the period of such disqualification as also other disqualification under the law.

It is the Election Commissioner's duty:

- To organize and periodically amend electoral rolls and to register all qualified voters.
- To inform the dates & schedules of election and to scrutinize the nomination papers.
- To grant recognition to political parties & allot election symbols to them.
- To act as a court for settling disputes related to granting of recognition to political parties and allotment of election symbol to them.

Electoral Registration Officer— ECI appoints the officer of State or local government as Electoral Registration Officer for the preparation of Electoral rolls for a parliamentary/ assembly constituency.

Task1: Collect facts and information, and write about State Election Commissions. (5 Marks)

- Responsible for administering election processes in India
- Undertake shared responsibility to administer elections to Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, state legislative assemblies & offices of President & Vice President of India
- The commission secretariat is based in New Delhi which includes election commissioners, Deputy election commissioners & secretaries of state.
- Tamil Nadu state election commission is headed by Tamil Nadu State Election Commissioner appointed by Governor of Tamil Nadu.
- It conducts election to both rural & urban bodies
- It also prepares electoral rolls of state legislative Assembly

Task 1: Write an essay on Religious Minorities in India and explain how the Constitution pledges to safeguard their wellbeing. (10 Marks)

SESSION -14

The National Commission of Minorities Act 1992 notifies five religious communities of minorities: Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists & Zoroastrians.

As per census 2001, 18.48% of our population belongs to minority communities. Muslims constitute 13.4%, Christians 2.3%, Sikhs 1.9%, Buddhists 0.8% & Parsis 0.07% of the country's total population. In absolute numbers, Muslims account for 72.8% of the total minority population of 189.5 million.

Muslims are in majority in the Union Territory of Lakshadweep & in the state of Jammu & Kashmir. The proportion of Muslims of total population is above the national percentage of 13.4% in Assam (30.9%), West Bengal (25.2%), Kerala (24.6%) Uttar Pradesh (18.55%), Bihar (16.5%), Jharkhand (13.8%)

In absolute numbers, Uttar Pradesh (10.7 million), West Bengal (20.2 million), Bihar (13.7 million) & Maharashtra (10.7 million) have the largest Muslim population.

Articles 14, 15, 28, 29 & 30 of the constitution have protected the interests of the minority communities in India. Article 14 provides equality before law & equal protection which provide protection against discrimination irrespective of religion or caste.

Article 28 safeguards the minority from enforceable religious teachings in all government funded educational institutions & Article 29 provides protection of language, script, culture & conserve the same.

SESSION - 15

'India is most populous democracy in world & possesses diversity of cultures'. Explain.

India is a country of various cultures, races, languages & religions. It is a land of unity & diversity where 134 crores of people of different lifestyles & manners live together. They belong to different religions, beliefs & faiths in god. Inspite of all these diversity, they live together with the bond of humanity & brotherhood. Unity in diversity is the distinct feature of India which makes it famous all around the world.

Generally, people in India are following the great old Indian culture of being tolerant & absorbing which make them assimilating in nature. Unity in diversity in almost all aspects of the society has become source of strength & wealth all through the country. People of all religions do worship in different ways by following their own rituals & beliefs which represents the existence of underlying uniformity. Unity in diversity promotes spirit of harmony & brotherhood among people beyond their considerations of various diversities.

India is famous for its rich cultural heritages which are because of people of various religions. People belong to various cultures give rise to the various lifestyles on the basis of their interest & belief.

It again gives rise to the growth in various professional areas like music, fine arts, drama, dance, theatre, sculpture etc. Spiritual tradition of the people makes them more pity to each other. All the religious Indian scriptures are the great source of spiritual wisdom to the people. There are rishis, maharishis, yogis, priests, father etc. in almost all the religions following their own spiritual traditions according to their religious scripture.

Hindi is a mother language in India however many other dialects & languages are spoken by the people of different religions & regions however everyone feels proud to be the citizen of great India.

Unity in diversity of India is especially for which it is well known all over the world. It attracts tourism in India to a great level. As being an Indian we all should understand our responsibility & try to retain its unique feature at any cost.

Unity in diversity here is the real prosperity & the way to progress in the present & future

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi: "In a gentle way, you can shake the world" Describe some of the possible ways in which you think you can 'gently shake' India today.

Seventy plus years have passed since India became independent since it was freed from the clutches of the British till today, India has come a long way in terms of growth & development. "There is no rose without a thorn" is rightly said as India too has its sense/set of problems

Women safety is the first point to shake India because not every women is safe in her house/in the society/school/college etc. The women need more & more government support to enforce the laws properly that are made for their safety so that not even a single woman faces any issue related to their safety

Corruption-free India is the next big topic. It is immensely sad to know that India is highly corrupted. The corruption in India is growing and the ordinary people face issues. The peak of level of corruption in India is seen during the elections when the ministers, just for the sake of winning, buy peoples' vote either by hook or by crook.

Reformation of the education system is a much needed issue to be cared of. The Indian Education System just cares about marks & grade points and doesn't work on inculcating human values in its students. It just wants the student to mug up the book

and write it down as such. Creativity is not appreciated and for them textbook knowledge matters more than general knowledge whereas the system should accept creativity & should help in shaping the child with values & morals too not only by making him/her go after marks.

And the last & the most major reform that I would like to bring in India is Equality for all and say no to reservation! The minorities have had enough of using reservation in each field be it colleges, scholarships, politics or any other field. The general people are the ones who are suffering the most right now. The minority classes although being wealthier than the general get so many benefits but the common man has to toil all day, work so hard but still doesn't manage to grow because less opportunities are made for the general man.

If all these reforms and ideas are taken into consideration then it will help in 'gently shaking' India & will definitely help in the growth of the country as a whole.

Valabbhai Patel: "My only desire is that India should be a good producer & no one.... should be hungry, shedding tears for food in the country." what do you think are the best ways to ensure optimizing usages of food in India today? Illustrate your essay with relevant data, facts, tables, or diagrams.

India has a mostly healthy dietary tradition that is rapidly being lost to Westernised homogenised diets high in refined wheat & rice, meat & dairy. Making small changes to traditional eating behaviours by promoting healthy alternative nutrition sources such locally-produced millets, seeds & legumes to optimise health. Most diets in India need some tweaking to cut back on starchy grains & potatoes & adding more vegetables & fortifying for deficiencies such as vitamin B12

Ideal food intake should be:

whole grains : dry 232 gm/day

starchy veggies: 50 gm/day

Protein : around 15% of energy intake

Dairy: 250gm/day

Vegetables: 300gm/day

Fruits: 200gm/day

Sugar: Maximum 8 teaspoons.

The finance ministry & the planning department can play an overseeing role by ensuring health programmes get sufficient resources.

India is the epicenter of global stunting crisis, At least 39% of the country's children (47 million) suffer from stunting. One way to address the crisis is through nutritional schemes for pregnant women & infants. While such programmes exist, state support to them hasn't been adequate.

To tackle the issues of malnutrition, it's imperative that the rural development, health & family welfare, agriculture etc ministries work together.

By coordinating their efforts, these ministries will ensure that essential nutrition services reach the most deprived communities.

Undernutrition among adolescent girls requires immediate attention. More than 44% of India's adolescent girls are underweight, that they have a body mass index of less than 18.5. So the already running schemes should be implemented more effectively.

To make sure that food reaches every corner of India is necessary so to truly take care of this, assessment on nutritional status should be done more often and the statistics should be compared so as to find out which part of population or which state of India is suffering the most so that immediate help can be provided.