



LORDS INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY

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Department of Science and Humanities

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QUESTION BANK

INDIAN CONSTITUTION

[U21EN102]

[Common to MECH/ECE/IT/CSE-AIM/AIML]

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Note: A question bank is versatile and flexible FAQs that cover the entire syllabus of a subject. It is used by students and teachers for learning and assessment purposes only.



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B.E, I- SEMESTER *QUESTION BANK PATTERN*

INDIAN CONSTITUTION

(Common for MECH/ECE/IT/CS E-AIM/AIML)

<u>UNIT – I</u>			
S.No	Part A	Each Question contains 2 Mark:	CO BTL
Questions & Answers			
1.	When and why the Constitutional Assembly was formed? The Constituent Assembly of India was a sovereign body, which was formed on the recommendations of the Cabinet Mission which visited India in 1946 to draft a Constitution for the Country. The constituent assembly was formed for the purpose of writing a constitution for independent India. (Any two points of the above)	CO1	2
2.	Define Indian Constitution. Basic or Fundamental law of land. Constitution is set of rules and regulation used to govern a Nation. The Indian constitution is one of the bulkiest constitutions of the world, comprising of 448 articles, 25 parts and 12 schedules. So far, the constitution underwent 105 amendments (October 2021).	CO1	1
3.	Who were the prominent members to formed the Constituent Assembly? <u>Prominent members:</u> Rajendra Prasad, President of the Constituent Assembly Bhim Rao Ambedkar, Finance Minister of Bihar Deep Narayan Singh, Cabinet Minister of Bihar Gopinath Bordoloi, Chief Minister of Assam. M. Mohammed Ismael, President of the Indian Union Muslim League.	CO1	1
4.	What is Preamble. Preamble is Introduction or Preface to the Indian Constitution. It contains Essence or Summary of the constitution. Preamble states the philosophy, Objectives and features of the constitution.	CO1	1
5.	Write about 1919 Act. (Montago -Chemsford Reform) <u>The Government of India Act of 1919</u> was thus enacted, which came into force in 1921. This Act is also known as Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms (Montagu was the Secretary of State for India and Lord Chelmsford was the Viceroy of India).It introduced, for the first time, bicameralism and direct elections in the country. Thus, the	CO1	1

	<p>Indian Legislative Council was replaced by a bicameral legislature consisting of an Upper House (Council of State) and a Lower House (Legislative Assembly). The majority of members of both the Houses were chosen by direct election.</p> <p>(Any three points of the above)</p>		
6.	<p>Explain the main features of the Indian Councils Act 1909. (Minto – Morley Reform)</p> <p>This Act is also known as Morley-Minto Reforms (Lord Morley was the then Secretary of State for India and Lord Minto was the then Viceroy of India). It considerably increased the size of the legislative councils, both Central and provincial. The number of members in the Central Legislative Council was raised from 16 to 60. The number of members in the provincial legislative councils was not uniform. It retained official majority in the Central Legislative Council but allowed the provincial legislative councils to have non-official majority.</p> <p>(Any three points of the above)</p>	CO1	2
7.	<p>Briefly explain the features of GOI 1935 Act.</p> <p>The Act marked a second milestone towards a completely responsible government in India. It was a lengthy and detailed document having 321 Sections and 10 Schedules. It provided for the establishment of an All-India Federation consisting of provinces and princely states as units. The Act divided the powers between the Centre and units in terms of three lists- Federal List (for Centre, with 59 items), Provincial List (for provinces, with 54 items) and the Concurrent List (for both, with 36 items).</p> <p>(Any three points of the above)</p>	CO1	2
8.	<p>What is meant by Single Citizenship?</p> <p>Single citizenship: The Indian constitution provides a single citizenship for all the people residing different parts of the country and there is no separate citizenship for the states (Article 5–11). Constitution of India provides for single citizenship to every individual in the country. No state in India can discriminate against an individual of another state. Moreover, in India, an individual has the right to move to any part of the country or live anywhere in the territory of India except certain places.</p>	CO1	1
9.	<p>Elucidate the concept of Universal Adult Franchise.</p> <p>Universal Adult Franchise: In India, every citizen who is above the age of 18 years has right to vote without any discrimination on the ground of caste, race, religion, sex, literacy etc. Universal adult franchise removes social inequalities and maintains the principle of political equality to all the citizens.</p>	CO1	2
10.	<p>Describe the Parliamentary system of Government.</p> <p>Indian Constitution provides for a parliamentary form of government. President is the nominal or Constitutional head of the state. He is indirectly elected by the citizens of India for a fixed period of 5 years. While, the Prime Minister is the real or executive head of the state and is collectively responsible for the management of the Council of Ministers.</p>	CO1	1
11.	<p>Summarize the three pillars of Indian Constitution.</p>	CO1	2

	<p>Indian constitution has divided the Government into following 3 pillars/Organs: -</p> <p>a) Legislature - i.e., Parliament & State Legislature</p> <p>b) Executive - Council of Minister with Prime Minister at Centre & Council of Minister with CM at State.</p> <p>c) Judiciary - Supreme Court, High Court, District Courts & Subordinate Courts.</p>		
12.	<p>Illustrate briefly the concept of Sovereignty.</p> <p>Sovereign – Means that India is an independent country to free to acquire and cede its territory to other foreign country. Sovereignty is a political concept that refers to dominant power or supreme authority. In a monarchy, supreme power resides in the "sovereign", or king. In modern democracies, sovereign power rests with the people and is exercised through representative bodies such as Congress or Parliament13. Write a short note on Father of Indian Constitution.</p>	CO1	2
13.	<p>Write a short note on Father of Indian Constitution.</p> <p>Dr Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar, the father of the Indian Constitution, was an ambitious leader, journalist, economist and social reformer who fought for discrimination against the untouchables. On August 29, 1947, he formed a committee of seven members calling it the 'Drafting Committee'. With Dr BR Ambedkar as the Chairman of the committee, the other members included were N. Gopalaswami, Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyas, K.M Munshi, Saijo Mola Saadulla, N. Madhava Rao and D.P Khaitan.</p>	CO1	1
14.	<p>Discuss the bulkiest constitution of the world.</p> <p>The bulkiest constitution of the world: The Indian constitution is one of the bulkiest constitutions of the world, comprising of 448 articles, 25 parts and 12 schedules. So far, the constitution underwent 105 amendments (October 2021). The factors that contributed to the elephantine size of the Indian Constitution are: Geographical factors, that is, the vastness of the country and its diversity. Historical factors, for instance, the influence of the Government of India Act of 1935, which was bulky.</p>	CO1	2
15.	<p>Interpret Bicameral legislatures.</p> <p>Bicameral legislature : Bicameral legislature consisting of an Upper House (Council of State) and a Lower House (Legislative Assembly). The majority of members of both the Houses were chosen by direct election. The founders established Congress as a bicameral legislature as a check against tyranny. They feared having any one governmental body become too strong. This bicameral system distributes power within two houses that check and balance one another rather than concentrating authority in a single body.</p>	CO1	2
Part B			
S.No	<p>Each Question contains 12 Mark.</p> <p>Questions</p>	CO	BTL
1.	<p>Elaborate in detail about the features of 1909 Act.</p> <p>This Act is also known as Morley-Minto Reforms (Lord Morley was the then</p>	CO1	6

	<p>Secretary of State for India and Lord Minto was the then Viceroy of India).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It considerably increased the size of the legislative councils, both Central and provincial. The number of members in the Central Legislative Council was raised from 16 to 60. The number of members in the provincial legislative councils was not uniform. 2. It retained official majority in the Central Legislative Council but allowed the provincial legislative councils to have non-official majority. 3. It enlarged the deliberative functions of the legislative councils at both the levels. For example, members were allowed to ask supplementary questions, move resolutions on the budget, and so on. 4. It provided (for the first time) for the association of Indians with the executive Councils of the Viceroy and Governors. Satyendra Prasad Sinha became the first Indian to join the Viceroy's Executive Council. He was appointed as the law member. 5. It introduced a system of communal representation for Muslims by accepting the concept of 'separate electorate'. Under this, the Muslim members were to be elected only by Muslim voters. Thus, the Act 'Legalised communalism' and Lord Minto came to be known as the Father of Communal Electorate. 6. It also provided for the separate representation of presidency corporations, chambers of commerce, universities and zamindars. 		
2.	<p>Outline in detail the features of 1919 Act.</p> <p>On August 20, 1917, the British Government declared, for the first time, that its objective was the gradual introduction of responsible government in India. The Government of India Act of 1919 was thus enacted, which came into force in 1921. This Act is also known as Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms (Montagu was the Secretary of State for India and Lord Chelmsford was the Viceroy of India).</p> <p>Features of the Act:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) It relaxed the central control over the provinces by demarcating and separating the central and provincial subjects. The central and provincial legislatures were authorised to make laws on their respective list of subjects. However, the structure of government continued to be centralised and unitary. 2) It further divided the provincial subjects into two parts—transferred and reserved. The transferred subjects were to be administered by the governor with the aid of ministers responsible to the legislative Council. The reserved subjects, on the other hand, were to be administered by the governor and his executive council without being responsible to the legislative Council. This dual scheme of governance was known as 'dyarchy'—a term derived from the Greek word di-arche which means double rule. However, this experiment was largely unsuccessful. 3) It introduced, for the first time, bicameralism and direct elections in the country. Thus, the Indian Legislative Council was replaced by a bicameral legislature consisting of an Upper House (Council of State) and a Lower House (Legislative Assembly). The majority of members of both the Houses were chosen by direct election. 4) It required that the three of the six members of the Viceroy's executive Council 	CO 1	2

	<p>(other than the commander-in-chief) were to be Indian.</p> <p>5) It extended the principle of communal representation by providing separate electorates for Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians and Europeans.</p> <p>6) It granted franchise to a limited number of people on the basis of property, tax or education.</p> <p>7) It created a new office of the High Commissioner for India in London and transferred to him some of the functions hitherto performed by the Secretary of State for India.</p> <p>8) It provided for the establishment of a public service commission. Hence, a Central Public Service Commission was set up in 1926 for recruiting civil servants.</p> <p>9) It separated, for the first time, provincial budgets from the Central budget and authorised the provincial legislatures to enact their budgets.</p> <p>10) It provided for the appointment of a statutory commission to inquire into and report on its working after ten years of its coming into force.</p>		
3.	<p>Explain the provisions of the Government of India Act 1935.</p> <p>The Act marked a second milestone towards a completely responsible government in India. It was a lengthy and detailed document having 321 Sections and 10 Schedules.</p> <p>Features of the Act:</p> <p>1). It provided for the establishment of an All-India Federation consisting of provinces and princely states as units. The Act divided the powers between the Centre and units in terms of three lists- Federal List (for Centre, with 59 items), Provincial List (for provinces, with 54 items) and the Concurrent List (for both, with 36 items). Residuary powers were given to the Viceroy. However, the federation never came into being as the princely states did not join it.</p> <p>2). It abolished dyarchy in the provinces and introduced 'provincial autonomy' in its place. The provinces were allowed to act as autonomous units of administration in their defined spheres. Moreover, the Act introduced responsible governments in provinces, that is, the governor was required to act with the advice of ministers responsible to the provincial legislature. This came into effect in 1937 and was discontinued in 1939.</p> <p>3). It provided for the adoption of dyarchy at the Centre. Consequently, the federal subjects were divided into reserved subjects and transferred subjects. However, this provision of the Act did not come into operation at all.</p> <p>4). It introduced bicameralism in six out of eleven provinces. Thus, the legislatures of Bengal, Bombay, Madras, Bihar, Assam and the United Provinces were made bicameral consisting of a legislative council (upper house) and a legislative assembly (lower house). However, many restrictions were placed on them.</p> <p>5). It further extended the principle of communal representation by providing separate electorates for depressed classes (scheduled castes), women and labour (workers).</p> <p>6). It abolished the Council of India, established by the Government of India Act of 1858. The secretary of state for India was provided with a team of advisors.</p> <p>7). It extended franchise. About 10 per cent of the total population got the voting right.</p>	CO1	5

	<p>8). It provided for the establishment of a Reserve Bank of India to control the currency and credit of the country.</p> <p>9). It provided for the establishment of not only a Federal Public Service Commission but also a Provincial Public Service Commission and Joint Public Service Commission for two or more provinces.</p> <p>10). It provided for the establishment of a Federal Court, which was set up in 1937.</p>		
4.	<p>Define Constituent Assembly and list out its functions.</p> <p>The Constituent Assembly of India was a sovereign body, which was formed on the recommendations of the Cabinet Mission which visited India in 1946 to draft a Constitution for the Country. The constituent assembly was formed for the purpose of writing a constitution for independent India.</p> <p>The first meeting of the Constituent Assembly took place on December 9, 1946 at New Delhi with Dr Sachidanand being elected as the interim President of the Assembly. However, on December 11, 1946, Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected as the President and H.C. Mukherjee as the Vice-President of the Constituent Assembly.</p> <p>Functions:</p> <p>a) Framing the Constitution.</p> <p>b) Enacting laws and involved in the decision-making process.</p> <p>c) It adopted the National flag on July 22, 1947.</p> <p>d) It accepted and approved India's membership of the British Commonwealth in May 1949.</p> <p>e) It elected Dr. Rajendra Prasad as the first President of India on January 24, 1950.</p> <p>f) It adopted the National anthem on January 24, 1950.</p> <p>g) It adopted the National song on January 24, 1950.</p> <p>h) On 13 December, Jawaharlal Nehru moved the 'Objective Resolution'. This resolution enshrined the aspirations and values of the constitution makers. Under this, the people of India were guaranteed social, economic and political justice, equality and fundamental freedoms. This resolution was unanimously adopted on 22 January 1947 and it became the Preamble to the Constitution.</p> <p>i) The final document had 22 parts, 395 articles and 8 schedules, the assembly had met for 11 sessions.</p> <p>j) The draft was published in January 1948 and the country's people were asked for their feedback and inputs within 8 months.</p> <p>k) The last session was held during 14 – 26 November 1949. The constitution was passed and adopted by the assembly on 26 November 1949.</p> <p>l) The constitution came into force on 26 January 1950 (which is celebrated as Republic Day).</p>	CO1	4
5.	Illustrate the composition of Constituent Assembly.	CO1	2

	<p>In 1934 the idea of constituent assembly was first put forward by M.N.Roy</p> <p>Composition of Constituent Assembly:</p> <p>The Constituent Assembly was constituted in November 1946 under the Scheme formulated by the Cabinet Mission Plan. The features of the scheme Were:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.The total strength of the Constituent Assembly was to be 389. Of these, 296 seats were to be allotted to British India and 93 seats to the Princely States. 2.Out of 296 seats allotted to the British India, 292 members were to be drawn from the eleven governor's provinces and four from the four Chief Commissioner's provinces, one from each. 3.Initially, the number of members was 389. After partition, some of the members went to Pakistan and the number came down to 299. Out of this, 229 were from the British provinces and 70 were nominated from the princely states. 4.Seats allocated to each British province were to be divided among the three principal communities—Muslims, Sikhs and general. 5.The representatives of each community were to be elected by members of that community in the provincial legislative assembly and voting by the method of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote. 6.The representatives of princely states were to be nominated by the heads of the princely states.It is thus clear that the Constituent Assembly was to be a partly elected and partly nominated body. 7.The elections to the Constituent Assembly (for 296 seats allotted to the British Indian Provinces) were held in July–August 1946. The Indian National Congress won 208 seats, the Muslim League 73 seats, and the small groups and independents got the remaining 15 seats. However, the 93 seats allotted to the princely states were not filled as they decided to stay away from the Constituent Assembly. 8.Although the Constituent Assembly was not directly elected by the people of India on the basis of adult franchise, the Assembly comprised Representatives of all sections of Indian Society—Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Parsis, Anglo–Indians, Indian Christians, SCs, STs including women of all these sections. 9.The Assembly included all important personalities of India at that time, with the exception of Mahatma Gandhi. 		
6.	<p>Explain the Philosophical foundations to the Indian Constitution.</p> <p>The Philosophy of the Indian Constitution is contained in our Preamble. The Philosophical foundations of Indian Constitution include, the principles of Liberalism, Democratic Socialism, Secularism, Gandhism and Internationalism.</p> <p>•Philosophical Foundations of the Indian Constitution include :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Liberalism and Rule of Law II.Democratic Socialism to provide Social, Economic and Political justice towards establishing a socialistic pattern of society. III.Secularism with equality and equal respect to all religions by providing freedom of 	CO1	5

	<p>religion to citizens.</p> <p>IV. Gandhism with importance on peaceful coexistence, prohibition and abolition of Untouchability, Local Self-governments (gram swaraj), economic decentralization and equality among all.</p> <p>V Internationalism with an enduring faith, peaceful resolution of disputes.</p> <p>VI. Preamble describes the nature of the Indian political system as Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, democratic Republic.</p> <p>a) Sovereign– Means that India is an independent country and not a dominion of other. Free to acquire and cede its territory to other foreign country.</p> <p>b) Socialist – Indian version of socialism is democratic socialism unlike communism socialism i.e. involving nationalization of industry and abolition of private property. In democratic socialism public and private sector exist side by side. The aim is to eradicate poverty, injustice and inequality of opportunity. Indian socialism is a blend of Marxism and Gandhism leaning towards Gandhism.</p> <p>c) Secular – All religions irrespective of strength are having same status and support from state.</p> <p>d) Democratic– Supreme power is with the people. In India, we have indirect democracy where representatives of people exercise power on their behalf. Indian democracy has social, political and economic democracy. Direct democracy is in Switzerland. The devices of it are referendum, initiative, recall, plebiscite.</p> <p>e) Republic – It means that the head of the state is not hereditary. Also the supreme power is vested in the people and there are no privileged class i.e. all offices are open to all without discrimination.</p> <p>f) Justice– This is of three forms Social (All are treated equally with discrimination), Political (All have access to all office and equal voice in government) and economic (No discrimination on grounds of economic factors)</p> <p>g) Liberty– Absence on restraints on activities of individuals and also providing opportunities for development of individual personalities.</p> <p>h) Equality– Absence of special privileges to any section and provision of opportunities for all without discrimination.</p> <p>i) Fraternity– Through a single citizenship promote a feeling of brotherhood irrespective of caste, religion, sex, creed, and race. It means that the state has to ensure unity and integrity of nation along with dignity of the individual.</p>		
7.	<p>Discuss the significance of the Indian constitution.</p> <p>Constitution is a set of rules and regulations used to govern the democratic Nation. Constitution of India has 448- Articles, 25- Parts, and 12- Schedules. It mentions the powers of parliament, state legislatures to frame the laws. Procedures of elections, functions and powers of all executives from president to Gram Panchayats.</p> <p>•Indian constitution has divided the Indian Democracy into following 3 pillars:-</p> <p>a) Legislature- i.e. Parliament & State Legislature</p>	CO1	6

	<p>b) Executive- Council of Minister with PM at Centre & Council of Minister with CM at State.</p> <p>c) Judiciary- Supreme Court, High Court, District Courts & Subordinate Courts.</p> <p>•Constitution significance:</p> <p>I. Supreme law of land.</p> <p>ii. Defining a framework under which laws, procedures and policies could be made.</p> <p>iii. Specifying goals for the state, its functions and constraints on its power.</p> <p>iv. Constitution spells out the rights and duties of the citizen.</p> <p>v. To enable the government to fulfil the aspirations of society and create just conditions for their wellbeing.</p>		
8.	<p>Explain in detail the fundamental features of the Constitution of Indian.</p> <p>Features of Indian Constituent Assembly:</p> <p>The Constituent Assembly was formed in India in 1946 for framing the Constitution of India. It was formed for the purpose of writing a constitution for independent India. Some of the important features of the assembly are as follows:</p> <p>(i) Each province and each Indian State or group of States were allotted the total number of seats proportional to their respective populations, roughly in the ratio of one to a million.</p> <p>(ii) The seats in each Province were distributed among the three main communities, Muslim, Sikh and General, in proportion to their respective population.</p> <p>(iii) They were to be elected by the representatives of each community in their respective Legislative Assemblies by the method of proportional representation with a single transferable vote.</p> <p>(iv) As a result, the Constituent Assembly was to comprise of 389 members. As many as 296 of them were to be elected from British India and 93 of them were to be the representatives of the Native States. The Muslim League boycotted the Assembly, hence, out of 296 members only 211 attended, its first meeting.</p> <p>(v) The method of selection in the case of representatives of Indian States was to be determined by consultation.</p> <p>(vi) The Constituent Assembly duly opened on the appointed day, Monday, the 9th day of December, 1946 - at 11 O'clock in the morning.</p> <p>(vii) On the 5th day of the First Session of the Constituent Assembly-December 14, 1946 - Jawaharlal Nehru moved the historic Objectives Resolution, which gave to the Assembly, its guiding principles and the philosophy that was to permeate its task of constitution-making.</p> <p>(viii) The Assembly appointed a Drafting Committee on 29th August, 1947 to consider the Draft Constitution. Dr. Ambedkar was appointed as the Chairman and the committee had six other members.</p> <p>(xi) The Constituent Assembly had a total of more than 15 Committees with a</p>	CO1	5

	<p>membership of more than eighty individuals.</p> <p>(x) The members of the Constituent Assembly included some of the most leading personalities of the Indian public life. The moving spirit of the Assembly was Jawaharlal Nehru and Dr. Rajendra Prasad (who was its president too).</p> <p>Some other leading figures were Vallabhbhai Patel, G.B. Pant, K.M. Munshi, C. Rajagopalachari, Abul Kalam Azad, T.T. Krishnamachari, Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer, Gopalaswamy-Ayyangar, H.V. Kamath, H.N. Kunzru, K.T. Shah, K. Santhanam, B. Shiva Rao, Shyama Prasad Mukherjee, Dr. Radhakrishnan etc.</p> <p>(xi) The Constituent Assembly was able to conclude its labour within a period of less than three years - 2 years, 11 months and 17 days, to be exact. During this period, it had 11 sessions and 165 days of actual work.</p>		
9.	<p>Write an essay on the salient features of “Indian Constitution”.</p> <p>Indian constitution being the most unique and the longest written constitution in the world, originally had 395 articles which are further divided into 22 parts and 8 schedules. As a result of various amendments over time, at present, our constitution contains 448 articles, with 12 schedules. The constitution of India was put together by a Constituent Assembly. After several meetings and discussions, finally, on 26th January 1950, our constitution came into effect.</p> <p>Salient features of Indian Constitution:</p> <p>1.Longest Written Constitution: Indian Constitution is a fully written document which incorporates various laws for proper management of the country. Indian constitution contains separate provisions for states and centre and their inter-relationship. The constituent assembly had borrowed various provisions from several other constitutions of the world which made it very detailed. Moreover, there are separate provisions for scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, other backward classes, children and women.</p> <p>2.Single Citizenship: Presently there are 28 states and 9 Union Territories in India and all citizens enjoy a common uniform citizenship. All those citizens are further entitled to equal freedom, rights, and protection.</p> <p>3.Fundamental Rights: The fundamental rights of an Indian citizen are guaranteed under Part III (Articles 12-35). It is also called the ‘Indian Bill of Rights’. After the 44th Amendment Act 1979, there are presently six fundamental rights in our constitution. It is to be noted that these fundamental rights are not absolute and are subject to certain limitations it is mentioned in the constitution itself.</p> <p>4.Mixture of Rigidity and Flexibility: The Constitution of India is said to be the perfect mixture of rigidity and flexibility. It is neither wholly rigid nor wholly flexible. It is because, some provisions of the Constitution can be amended very easily while the others can only be amended by complex processes.</p> <p>5.Universal Adult Franchise: This part of the Constitution promotes the policy of ‘one person one vote’. According to this part of the Constitution, every individual of 18 years and above have a right to vote irrespective of their age, gender, race, colour,</p>	CO1	1

	<p>religion, etc.</p> <p>6.Integrated and independent judiciary: A single system of courts enforces for both union and state laws. Independence of courts is ensured by security of tenure, protection against arbitrary removal, all expense charged on the consolidated fund, ban on employment after retirement, contempt of court.</p> <p>7.Fundamental duties: Part IVA (Article 51 A) of the Constitution describes various Fundamental Duties of each citizen. These were added by the 42nd amendment. They are inspired from Russian constitution. They are non-justifiable and non-enforceable by courts.</p> <p>8.Secular state: This word was added to the preamble by 42nd amendment. India is unique in multi-religious nature. Indian secularism is positive “State shall treat all religions equally”.</p> <p>9.Directive principles of state policy: These are non-justifiable, non- enforceable by courts. They are meant to promote social, economic democracy. They are inspired by Irish constitution. They are also part of Instrument of instructions in GoI Act, 1935.</p> <p>10.Federal with unitary bias: The Indian Constitution is unique as it contains many unitary features like a strong centre, All India Services common to the centre and the states, Emergency provisions that can modify the Constitution into a unitary one if the need arises, appointment of Governors by the President on the advice of the centre etc.</p> <p>11.Judicial Review: This part of the Constitution gives the judiciary, a right to review each law and further declare them as unconstitutional or invalid according to the decisions.</p> <p>12.Parliamentary system of government: Indian Constitution provides for a parliamentary form of government. President is the nominal or Constitutional head of the state. He is indirectly elected by the citizens of India for a fixed period of 5 years. While, the Prime Minister is the real or executive head of the state and is collectively responsible for the management of the Council of Ministers.</p>		
10.	<p>Write about the various Government of India acts that are the precursors to the Indian constitution.</p> <p>Indian Councils Act of 1909: This Act is also known as Morley-Minto Reforms (Lord Morley was the then Secretary of State for India and Lord Minto was the then Viceroy of India).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It considerably increased the size of the legislative councils, both Central and provincial. The number of members in the Central Legislative Council was raised from 16 to 60. The number of members in the provincial legislative councils was not uniform. 2. It retained official majority in the Central Legislative Council but allowed the provincial legislative councils to have non-official majority. 3. It enlarged the deliberative functions of the legislative councils at both the levels. For example, members were allowed to ask supplementary questions, move resolutions on 	CO1	1

	<p>the budget, and so on.</p> <p>Government of India Act, 1919: On August 20, 1917, the British Government declared, for the first time, that its objective was the gradual introduction of responsible government in India. The Government of India Act of 1919 was thus enacted, which came into force in 1921. This Act is also known as Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms (Montagu was the Secretary of State for India and Lord Chelmsford was the Viceroy of India).</p> <p>1) It relaxed the central control over the provinces by demarcating and separating the central and provincial subjects. The central and provincial legislatures were authorised to make laws on their respective list of subjects. However, the structure of government continued to be centralised and unitary.</p> <p>2) It further divided the provincial subjects into two parts—transferred and reserved. The transferred subjects were to be administered by the governor with the aid of ministers responsible to the legislative Council. The reserved subjects, on the other hand, were to be administered by the governor and his executive council without being responsible to the legislative Council. This dual scheme of governance was known as ‘dyarchy’—a term derived from the Greek word di-arche which means double rule. However, this experiment was largely unsuccessful.</p> <p>3) It introduced, for the first time, bicameralism and direct elections in the country. Thus, the Indian Legislative Council was replaced by a bicameral legislature consisting of an Upper House (Council of State) and a Lower House (Legislative Assembly). The majority of members of both the Houses were chosen by direct election.</p> <p>Government of India Act of 1935: The act originally received Royal assent in August 1935. The Act marked a second milestone towards a completely responsible government in India. It provided for the establishment of an All-India Federation consisting of provinces and princely states as units. The Act divided the powers between the Centre and units in terms of three lists- Federal List (for Centre, with 59 items), Provincial List (for provinces, with 54 items) and the Concurrent List (for both, with 36 items). Residuary powers were given to the Viceroy. However, the federation never came into being as the princely states did not join it.</p> <p>1). It abolished dyarchy in the provinces and introduced ‘provincial autonomy’ in its place. The provinces were allowed to act as autonomous units of administration in their defined spheres. Moreover, the Act introduced responsible governments in provinces, that is, the governor was required to act with the advice of ministers responsible to the provincial legislature. This came into effect in 1937 and was discontinued in 1939.</p> <p>2). It provided for the adoption of dyarchy at the Centre. Consequently, the federal subjects were divided into reserved subjects and transferred subjects. However, this provision of the Act did not come into operation at all. was a lengthy and detailed document having 321 Sections and 10 Schedules.</p> <p>Some of the other Act are Some other acts are: 1833 act, 1853 act and 1858 act.</p>		
11.	<p>Illustrate in detail about Preamble.</p> <p>Preamble is Introduction or Preface to the Indian Constitution. It contains Essence or Summary of the constitution. Preamble states the philosophy, Objectives and features of</p>	CO1	2

	<p>the constitution.N.A. Palkhivala called Preamble as the identity card of Indian Constitution. The Preamble of Indian Constitution is based on the objective's resolution drafted and moved by Pandit Nehru. Its Present form reads as We the people of India having solemnly resolved to constitute India in to a SOVEREIGN, SOCIALISTIC, SECULAR, DEMOCARTIC, REPUBLIC and to secure all its Citizens JUSTICE- Social, Economic and political, LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship, EQUALITY of status and opportunity and to promote among them all FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the Individual and Unity and Integrity of the Nation.</p>		
12.	<p>Write a detail note on Father of Indian Constitution.</p> <p>Father of Indian constitution:</p> <p>Dr Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar is popularly known as Babasaheb. Ambedkar, the father of the Indian Constitution, was an ambitious leader, journalist, economist and social reformer who fought for discrimination against the untouchables.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Born on April 14, 1891 at the Mhow military cantonment (present-day Madhya Pradesh). Ambedkar was the youngest among 14 children of Ramji Maloji Sakpal, who held the rank of Subedar in the British army and Bhimabai Sakpal. •In 1912, he graduated in economics and political science from Elphinstone College. He qualified for a Baroda state scholarship that gave him the chance to pursue a postgraduate course at Columbia University in New York. He travelled to the United States in 1913, and completed MA as well as PhD in Economics. •Ambedkar established the Bahishkrit Hitakarini Sabha to work for the uplift of the backward classes. In 1932, Ambedkar was invited to attend the Second Round Table Conference in London. •In 1935, Babasaheb was appointed the principal of the Government Law College, Mumbai. A year later, Ambedkar founded the Independent Labour Party, which contested the 1937 Bombay election to the Central Legislative Assembly, securing 11 reserved and 3 general seats. Ambedkar served on the Defence Advisory Committee and the Viceroy's Executive Council as minister for Labour. •India gained independence on August 15, 1947, and the new Congress party-led government appointed Ambedkar as the Union Law Minister. He was appointed chairman of the Constitution Drafting Committee. With Dr BR Ambedkar as the Chairman of the committee, the other members included were N. Gopalaswami, Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyas, K.M Munshi, Saijo Mola Saadulla, N. Madhava Rao and D.P Khaitan. •It took him 2 years and 11 months to prepare the statute of the world's largest democracy. The Constituent Assembly approved the draft Constitution on November 26, 1949 and the Constitution took effect on January 26, 1950. •He had been suffering from serious health issues since 1955-55. On December 6, 1956 he passed away in Delhi. He became a Buddhist after attending a convention of Buddhist scholars in Sri Lanka. In 1955, he founded the Bharatiya Buddha Mahasabha and, in 1956, completed his final work, The Buddha and His Dhamma. •In 1990, he was posthumously awarded the Bharat Ratna. His birthday is celebrated as 	CO1	1

	a public holiday in India - Ambedkar Jayanti, on April 14.		
13.	<p>Describe in detail the Drafting Committee of Indian Constitution.</p> <p>Drafting Committee of Indian Constitution: Among all the committees of the Constituent Assembly, the most important committee was the Drafting Committee set up on August 29, 1947. It was this committee that was entrusted with the task of preparing a draft of the new Constitution. It consisted of seven members. They were: Dr B R Ambedkar (Chairman), N Gopalaswamy Ayyangar, Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar, Dr K M Munshi, Syed Mohammad Saadullah, N Madhava Rau (He replaced B L Mitter who resigned due to ill-health), T T Krishnamachari (He replaced D P Khaitan who died in 1948). Dr B R Ambedkar introduced the final draft of the Constitution in the Assembly on November 4, 1948 (first reading). The Assembly had a general discussion on it for five days (till November 9, 1948). The second reading (clause by clause consideration) started on November 15, 1948 and ended on October 17, 1949. During this stage, as many as 7653 amendments were proposed and 2473 were actually discussed in the Assembly. The third reading of the draft started on November 14, 1949. Dr B R Ambedkar moved a motion—‘the Constitution as settled by the Assembly be passed’. The motion on Draft Constitution was declared as passed on November 26, 1949, and received the signatures of the members and the president. Out of a total 299 members of the Assembly, only 284 were actually present on that day and signed the Constitution. The Constitution as adopted on November 26, 1949, contained a Preamble, 395 Articles and 8 Schedules.</p>	CO1	2
14.	<p>Examine the role of the Constituent Assembly in the making of the Indian Constitution.</p> <p>The constitution of India was framed from 9th December 1946 to 26th November 1949. It came into force after two months of completion that is on 26th January 1950. Every year, 26th January is celebrated as the republic day of India.</p> <p>M.N Roy first proposed the idea of constituent assembly in 1934. Later, under the Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946, elections were held for the formation of a constituent assembly.</p> <p>The Constituent Assembly was formed for the purpose of writing a constitution for independent India. Its members were not elected on the basis of the universal adult franchise, but chosen in 1945-46 from the provincial legislatures. In order to create a sense of participation, the people in India were supposedly asked to analyse what needs to be amended for improvement and send their views to officials</p> <p>Many of the linguistic minorities were on their toes to protect their mother tongue, while Dalits demanded an end to all seat reservations and caste oppression. Religious minorities wanted special safeguards. Issues like social justice and cultural rights were highlighted in these public discussions and were also debated on the floor of the Assembly</p> <p>The total members of the Constituent Assembly are 389. Jawaharlal Nehru proposed the “Objective Resolution”. He also proposed that India’s National Flag should be of three colours saffron, green, and white in equal proportion with a dark blue coloured wheel at the centre. Rajendra Prasad was President of the Assembly, where he had to steer the discussion along constructive lines while ensuring every member had equal chance to</p>	CO1	4

	<p>put across their views.</p> <p>Ambedkar served as Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constitution. Other members of the drafting committee are Alladi Krishnaswamy Aiyar from Madras and K.M. Munshi from Gujarat, N. Gopalaswami, Mohammad Saadulla, B.L. Mitter, D.P. Khaitan The Constitutional Advisor was B.N Rau Vallabhai Patel worked mostly behind the scenes, playing a key role in the drafting of several reports, and working to reconcile opposing points of view.</p>		
15.	<p>Write a detail note on Independence Day.</p> <p>Independence Day:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. India celebrates Independence Day on 15th August every year. As it is on this day in the year 1947 India got its independence from British rule. 2. The reason that India got its' Independence on 15th August was Lord Mountbatten considered this date lucky. Because it was the same day in the year 1945 the Japanese forces surrendered before him. 3. Furthermore, we celebrate Independence Day to remember our freedom fighters. Because they were the one who struggled for our country and sacrificed their lives. 4. Our Independence Day is of great importance to us. It remembers our martyrs who died for the country. Also, it is the day when we forget all our cultural differences and unite as one true Indian. 5. In our country, the Independence Day celebration is done on a vast scale. Every government building is full of decoration with light. These lights are of three colors orange, green, and white, as these are the colors of our National Flag. 6. Moreover, every person whether being a government or private official has to be present in the offices to hoist the National Flag of the country and sing the National Anthem. 7. It is on this day that every individual of the country pays tribute to freedom fighters of the country. 8. In Schools and colleges, there is an organization of various functions. In this, the students perform acts to represent the struggle of our freedom fighters. 	CO1	1

<u>UNIT – II</u>			
S.No	Part A Each Question contains 2 Mark. Questions & Answers	CO	BTL
1.	<p>Define Union, State and Local – Self-government.</p> <p>Union Government:</p> <p>The Government of India known as the Union Government or Central Government but often simply as the Centre consisting of 28 States and 8 Union Territories. Under the Constitution of India, there are three primary branches of government: the legislative, the executive and the judiciary.</p>	CO2	1

	<p>State Government:</p> <p>State government of India is the ruling 28 states of India and the head of the Council of Ministers in a state is Chief Minister. Each state has a legislative assembly. A state government may have some level of political autonomy, or be subject to the direct control of the federal government.</p> <p>Local – Self- government:</p> <p>Local – Self - government implies the transference of the power to rule to the lowest rungs of the political order. It is a form of a democratic decentralization where the participation of even the grass root level of the society is ensured in the process administration. Local government is responsible for a range of vital services for people and businesses in defined areas. Among them are well known functions such as social care, schools, housing and planning and waste collection, but also lesser known ones such as licensing, business support, registrar services and pest control.</p> <p>(Any three points of the above)</p>		
2.	<p>List out the qualifications needed to the President of India.</p> <p>A person to be eligible for election as President should fulfill the following qualifications:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.He should be a citizen of India. 2.He should have completed 35 years of age. 3.He should be qualified for election as a member of the Lok Sabha. 4.He should not hold any office of profit under the Union government or any state government or any local authority or any other public authority. <p>•A sitting President or Vice-President of the Union, the Governor of any state and a minister of the Union or any state is not deemed to hold any office of profit.</p> <p>(Any three points of the above)</p>	CO2	4
3.	<p>Who appoints the Prime Minister of India? What are the functions of the Prime Minister?</p> <p>Prime Minister of India and the Functions of Prime Minister:</p> <p>The prime minister of India is appointed by the President to assist the latter in the administration of the affairs of the executives. He is the head of the Government of India and has the authority to sign the portfolios to the ministers. He can impose his decision if there is a crucial opinion difference among the members. The prime minister controls the selection and dismissal of members of the Union Council of Ministers; and allocation of posts to members within the government. The prime minister controls the selection and dismissal of members of the Union Council of Ministers; and allocation of posts to members within the government.</p> <p>(Any three points of the above)</p>	CO2	1
4.	<p>What are the functions of Chief Minister?</p> <p>As a real executive authority, the Chief Minister is called the head of the</p>	CO2	1

	<p>government. He is assisted by his council of ministers who are a part of state executive along with Governor and Advocate-General of State.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •State Council of Ministers are similar to Central Council of Ministers. The state council is headed by the Chief Minister. •The governor appoints the leader of the largest party of the house or leader chosen by the largest coalition to become the chief minister •CM must become member of either house within 6 months or else he ceases to become the CM. CM occupies position at the governors pleasure but the governor can't dismiss him till he has a majority in the house. <p>(Any two points of the above)</p>		
5.	<p>Write a Note on Impeachment procedure of the President.</p> <p>Impeachment of President:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •President can be impeached if any house passes a resolution by majority of two third of the total membership of the house. Similarly in the other house too, such a bill when passed leads to impeachment of the president. •Impeachment can be done on grounds of violation of the constitution. Nominated MP's too can participate in the impeachment proceedings. <p>If the office of the president falls vacant due to death, illness, removal or otherwise then vice president acts as president. If vice president is also unable then Chief Justice of India or in his absence senior most judge of SC can act as president.</p> <p>(Any two points of the above)</p>	CO2	1
6.	<p>Explain the Veto powers of the President of India.</p> <p>A bill can become an act only if it has received president's assent. When a bill is given to the president he can:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Absolute veto: withholding of assent to the bill passed by the legislature. 2.Suspensive veto: which can be over ridden by the legislature with an ordinary majority. 3.Pocket veto: that is, taking no action on the bill passed by the legislature. 	CO2	2
7.	<p>Appointment of Governor.</p> <p>Appointment of Governor:</p> <p>Appointed by President for 5 years but can be removed before his office terms, by the President on advice of PM.</p> <p>Even can be transferred from one state to other by President on advice of PM.</p> <p>Article 153: provides that there shall be a Governor for each State. In certain circumstances a Governor is appointed for two or more States.</p>	CO2	3
8.	<p>Write a note on Union Council of Ministers.</p> <p>The Union Council of Ministers is the principal executive organ of the Government</p>	CO2	1

	of India, which functions as the senior decision-making body of the executive branch. It is chaired by the prime minister and consists of the heads of each of the executive government ministries. A smaller executive body called the Union Cabinet is the supreme decision-making body in India; it is a subset of the Union Council of Ministers who hold important portfolios and ministries of the government.		
9.	<p>What are Panchayat Raj Institutions? Name them.</p> <p>Panchayat Raj is a form of government at the village level where each village is responsible for its own activities. The Amendment Act of 1992 contains provision for passing the powers and responsibilities to the panchayat for preparation of plans for economic development and social justice.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Gram Panchayat – At the bottom level; •Mandal (also known as Block or Taluka) – Intermediary level; and •Zilla Panchayat – At the top level. 	CO2	1
10.	<p>Role of Nagarpalikas/ Municipalities.</p> <p>The 74th Amendment dealt with urban local bodies (Nagarpalikas or Municipality). Urban localities, covered in the 74th amendment to the Constitution, have Municipalities but derive their powers from the individual state governments. Within the Administrative setup of India, the democratically elected Local governance bodies are called the "municipalities" in urban areas. There are 3 types of municipalities based on the population, Municipal Corporation (Nagar Nigam) with more than 1 million population, Municipal Councils (Nagar Palika) with more than 25,000 and less than 1 million population, and Municipal Committee (Nagar Panchayat) with more than 10,000 and less than 25,000 population.</p> <p>(Any three points of the above)</p>	CO2	3
11.	<p>What is the composition of Council of Ministers?</p> <p>COM must be a member of either of the house of parliament. If a person who is not a member of either house of the parliament, is appointed as minister, he shall cease to be a minister after 6 months, unless, he manages to get elected to either of the 2 houses.</p> <p>Council of Ministers consists of “Cabinet ministers + Minister of States (Independent charge) + Deputy Minister (Minister of state)”. Strength of COMs is not fixed, but depends on PM but shall not exceed 15% of total strength of the Lok Sabha as per 91st amendment.</p>	CO2	1
12.	<p>Summarize Balwant Rai Mehta Committee.</p> <p>Balwant Rai Mehta Committee (1957)</p> <p>The Government of India appointed the committee which submitted its report in November 1957, in which the term ‘democratic decentralization’ first appears. The important recommendations are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Establishment of a three-tier Panchayati Raj •District Collector to be the chairman of Zila Parishad. 	CO2	2

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Transfer of resources and power to these bodies to be ensured. 		
13.	<p>Define Ashok Mehta Committee.</p> <p>Ashok Mehta Committee:</p> <p>The committee was constituted by the Janata government of the time to study Panchayati Raj institutions. The important recommendations are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Three-tier system to be replaced by a two-tier system. •Political parties should participate at all levels in the elections. •Compulsory powers of taxation to be given to these institutions. •Zila Parishad to be made responsible for planning at the state level. •A minister for Panchayati Raj to be appointed by the state council of ministers. •Constitutional recognition to be given to Panchayati Raj institutions. <p>(Any three points of the above)</p>	CO2	1
14.	<p>Interpret G V K Rao Committee. & What is the tenure of elected members of Rajya Sabha.</p> <p>G V K Rao Committee (1985):</p> <p>Appointed by the Planning Commission, the committee concluded that the developmental procedures were gradually being taken away from the local self-government institutions, resulting in a system comparable to ‘grass without roots’.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Zila Parishad to be given prime importance and all developmental programs at that level to be handed to it. •Post of DDC (District Development Commissioner) to be created acting as the chief executive officer of the Zila Parishad. •Regular elections to be held. <p>The tenure of elected members of Rajya Sabha is six years.</p> <p>(Any two points of the above)</p>	CO2	2
15.	<p>List out the types of Urban Local Government.</p> <p>Types of Urban Local Government</p> <p>There are eight types of urban local governments currently existing in India:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Municipal Corporations. 2.Municipality. 3.Notified area committee. 4.Town area committee. 5.Cantonment board. 6.Township. 	CO2	4

	<p>7.Port trust.</p> <p>8.Special purpose agency.</p> <p>(Any four points of the above)</p>		
Part B			
S.No	<p>Each Question contains 12 Mark.</p> <p>Questions & Answers</p>	CO	BTL
1.	<p>Explain the role of President in Indian Administration.</p> <p>Role of the President in Indian Administration:</p> <p>1. The principal role of the President is to preside over the house. The President is responsible for maintaining order and applying and interpreting the practices and procedures of the house, relying on the standing orders, precedents, rulings by former Presidents and various procedural authorities.</p> <p>2. The President is also the spokesperson of the house and is the sole representative of the house in its relations with the Governor, the Legislative Assembly, the Executive Government and other persons and organizations outside of Parliament.</p> <p>3. The President performs various ceremonial duties, including in relation to the opening of Parliament, receiving visits from foreign heads of state and foreign delegations, and representing the Council at conferences and events.</p> <p>4. The President has corporate responsibilities and, along with the Speaker is responsible for the control of the parliamentary precincts and for the overall administration of Parliament.</p> <p>5. The President is also the head of the Department of the Legislative Council and is responsible to the Council for its operation. As such, the role of the President is similar to that of a minister in a government department.</p> <p>b. The powers and functions of the President of India.</p> <p>(SAME AS 2nd ANSWER)</p> <p><u>c. powers of the President of India:</u></p> <p>Powers of the President and the Governor of India:</p> <p>The President of India is the head of state of The Republic of India. The President is the nominal head of the executive, the first citizen of the country., as well as the commander-in-chief of the Indian Armed Forces. The primary duty of the President is to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution and law of India as made of their oath. The powers include Legislative powers, Executive powers, Judicial powers, Appointment powers, financial powers, Diplomatic powers and Military powers.</p> <p>Power of Governor to grant pardons, etc., and to suspend remit or commute sentences in certain cases: The Governor of a state shall have the power to grant pardons, reprieves, respites or remissions of punishment or to suspend, remit or commute the sentence of any person convicted of any offence against law.</p>	CO2	5

	<p>d. The Procedure for Election as President:</p> <p>The President of India is elected indirectly by the Electoral College according to secret ballot by the system of proportional representation through single transferable vote. The president is elected for a term of 5 years. The President is elected not directly by the people but by members of Electoral College consisting of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elected members of the two Houses of Parliament and Legislative Assemblies of the States • States includes national capital territory of Delhi and the Union territory of Pondicherry <p>Do Not Participate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nominated members of both the houses of the parliament & of state legislative assemblies • All the members of legislative council of states do not Participate in President Election <p>There shall be uniformity in the scale of representation of the different states at the election of the President as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Value of vote of an MLA of a state: $(\text{Total population of state} / \text{Total number of elected members of state legislative assembly}) * 1000$ • Value of vote of an MP: $(\text{Total value of votes of MLAs of all states} / \text{Total number of elected member's parliament})$ • Hence, value of vote of MLA of UP is highest & value of vote of MLA of Sikkim is lowest. 		
2.	<p>Examine the powers and functions of the President of India.</p> <p>In India, the powers of the Union government are treated as the powers of the President as stated under Article 53, which reads: “The executive powers of the Union shall be vested in the President and shall be exercised by him either directly or through the officers subordinate to him in accordance with this Constitution.”</p> <p>The powers enjoyed and the functions performed by the President can be studied under the following heads.</p> <p>1.Executive powers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All executive actions of state are taken in his name. • Powers of the president have to be exercised with the advice of the PM & council of ministers. • He can make rules specifying which orders and instruments made and executed in his name shall be authenticated. • He can make rules for more convenient transaction of business of union government 	CO2	4

	<p>and allocation of said business among ministers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •He appoints PM and council of ministers and the attorney general; they occupy office during his pleasure. •He appoints CEC and EC's, CAG, Chairman and members of UPSC, finance commission, governors of state, interstate councils, administrators of UT's. •He can declare scheduled areas and tribal areas and has powers of administration of these areas. •He can appoint a commission to investigate into the conditions of SCs, STs and other backward classes. •He appoints administrators to UT's called chief commissioner, lieutenant governor or administrator. <p>2.Legislative Powers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Dissolving Lok Sabha. Summoning and proroguing house of parliament. •Summon joint sitting of both houses to resolve deadlocks. •He can send messages to the House of parliament regarding bills or otherwise. •He can nominate 12 members to Rajya Sabha from fields of art, science, literature and social service. •He can nominate two members of Anglo-Indian community to Lok Sabha if he feels community isn't adequately represented. •He decides questions of disqualification of MPs after advice of EC which is binding. •Money bills and bill leading to alteration of boundaries of state or UT's needs his approval before they can be introduced in the house. •He lays the reports of UPSC, EC, and CAG before the house of parliament. •He can promulgate ordinances when parliament [both houses or any one house] isn't in session however such ordinances have to be laid before parliament within 6 weeks of its reassembly. Thus, they are temporary laws. The president should be satisfied of the need to take immediate action. President's satisfaction is subject to judicial review. <p>3.Financial powers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Money bills can be introduced in house only after his assent. •He constitutes a finance commission after every five years. •He causes to be laid the annual financial statement before parliament. •No demand for grant can be made except on his recommendation. •He can make advances out of the contingency fund of India for meeting unforeseen circumstances. <p>4.Judicial powers:</p>		
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •He appoints judges of SC and HC's. •He can grant pardon [remove sentence and conviction], remit [reduce sentence but not its character], reprieve [stay on execution for a temporary period], commute [substitute sentence with a lighter form] or respite [award lesser sentence due to special factors of convict] sentence of a convict sentenced under union law, court martial or sentenced to death under any law. •He can seek advice from the SC on any question of law or fact; such advice is not binding on him. <p>5.Diplomatic powers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The international treaties and agreements are negotiated and concluded on behalf of the President. However, they are subject to the approval of the Parliament. He represents India in international forums and affairs and sends and receives diplomats like ambassadors, high commissioners, and so on. <p>6.Military powers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •He is the supreme commander of the defence forces of India. In that capacity, he appoints the chiefs of the Army, the Navy and the Air Force. He can declare war or conclude peace, subject to the approval of the Parliament <p>7.Emergency powers:</p> <p>a) National Emergency → Article 352 → On grounds of threat to security of India or any part of it, By war, external aggression or armed rebellion</p> <p>b) Presidential Rule → Article 356 → Proclamation for taking over the administration of a state, when state government cannot carry out administration in state in accordance with provisions of the constitution</p> <p>c)Financial Emergency → Article 360 → when financial stability of credit of India or any part is threatened.</p>		
3.	<p>Role of Prime Minister as a leader of the Nation.</p> <p>Prime Minister of India serves the country by following various functions. He performs his functions taking responsibilities as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The leader of Country: The Prime Minister of India is the Head of the Government of India. •Formation of the Council of Minister: Article 75, provides that the Prime Minister is appointed by the President and other ministers shall be appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister. •Portfolio allocation: The Prime Minister has the authority to assign portfolios to the Ministers. •Chairman of the Cabinet: The Prime Minister is the chairman of the cabinet and presides the meetings of the Cabinet. He can impose his decision if there is a crucial opinion difference among the members. •Official Representative of the country: Prime minister represents the country for 	CO2	3

	<p>high-level international meetings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The link between the President and the Cabinet: The Prime Minister acts as the link between President and cabinet. He communicates all decisions of the Cabinet to the President which is related to the administration of the affairs of the Union and proposals for legislation. •Leader of the Parliament: The PM is not only the leader of the party, but He is also the leader of the Lok Sabha and the Leader of the Parliament. •Head: The Prime Minister is the head of Nuclear Command Authority, NITI Aayog, Appointments Committee of the Cabinet, Department of Atomic Energy, Department of Space and Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions. <p>Qualifications for Election as Prime Minister of India</p> <p>To become an Indian prime minister, one has to be</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A citizen of India. • A member of either Rajya Sabha or Lok Sabha • He should have completed his 30 years if he is a member of the Rajya Sabha or can be 25 years of age if he is a member of the Lok Sabha. 		
4.	<p>Discuss the powers and functions of Union Council of ministers.</p> <p>Powers and functions of Union Council of Ministers: The powers and functions of the council of ministers has two major aspects: Policy and Implementation.</p> <p>1. Policy-making: The council of ministers are always the most experienced, the most influential and the most trusted members of the ruling party. They decide and frame policies regarding each and every branch of the government in their meetings.</p> <p>2. Implementation: Once a policy decision is taken on any subject, it is conveyed to the Ministers of the state and the Deputy Minister of the concerned ministry. The business of the Government is managed jointly by the Council of Ministers with the help of the civil servants concerned.</p> <p>3. Council of Ministers is to aids and advice the President. The Council of Ministers determines the legislative programme of the union and uses its initiative in the introduction and the passage of government legislation. The Council of Ministers prepares the budget of the union government and moves demands for grants.</p> <p>4. Council of Ministers who is member of one house, has the right to speak in & take part in proceedings of other house without any right to vote if he is not the member of that house.</p> <p>5. Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to lok sabha for the policies & decisions of the government.</p> <p>6. Individual ministers may have differences among themselves on certain issues, but once a decision is taken by the cabinet, it becomes joint decision of. Council of Ministers. If a minister does not agree with the decision of cabinet, he has no option but to resign from. council of ministers. He cannot disapprove a decision of the</p>	CO2	6

	<p>cabinet & at the same time remain as a member of. Council of Ministers.</p> <p>6.If a decision of a particular ministry on a political matter is defeated in Lok sabha, it is not the ministry who resigns, but the whole Council of Ministers resigns, but if a minister has implemented a decision without the approval of cabinet & it is defeated in Lok sabha, minister concerned only has to resign, not the whole cabinet.</p> <p>7.Ministers hold office during the pleasure of the President & can be removed from. Council of Ministers by the President at any time but only on the advice of PM. Hence, this power is mainly exercised by the PM.</p>		
5.	<p>What is the role of Chief Minister?</p> <p>The powers and functions of CM can be classified under following heads:</p> <p>With respect to council of ministers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •He advises the Governor to appoint any person as a minister. It is only according to the advice of CM the Governor appoints ministers. •Allocation and reshuffling of portfolios among ministers. •In case of difference of opinion; he can ask minister to resign. •Directs, guides and controls activities of all the ministers. •If the Chief Minister resign then full cabinet has to resign. With Respect to Governor: <p>Under Article-167 of our constitution: The Chief Minister acts as a link between Governor and state council of ministers. The functions :</p> <p>with respect to the Governor are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •CM has to communicate to the Governor all the decisions of the council of ministers relating to the administration of the states. •The Governor can ask for consideration of council of ministers when a decision has been taken without the consideration of the cabinet. •CM advises Governor regarding the appointment of important officials like Attorney General, State Public Service Commission (Chairman and Members), and State Election Commission etc. <p>With Respect to State Legislature:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •He recommends dissolution of legislative assembly to the Governor. •He advises the Governor regarding summoning, proroguing the sessions of State Legislative Assembly from time to time. •All government policies are announced by him on the floor of the house. 	CO2	1
6.	<p>Critically examine the role of the Governor.</p> <p>Governor:</p> <p>Governor is the Executive head of States and acts on advice of Council of ministers.</p>	CO2	5

<p>All executive actions of state are taken in his name.</p> <p>Dual responsibility → head of the states + representative of centre in the state.</p> <p>Appointment of Governor</p> <p>Appointed by President for 5 years but can be removed before his office terms, by the President on advice of PM. Even can be transferred from one state to other by President on advice of PM. Article 153: provides that there shall be a Governor for each State. In certain circumstances a Governor is appointed for two or more States.</p> <p>Qualifications</p> <p>Must be citizen of India & of 35 years of age.</p> <p>Must not be member of any house of Parliament or of state legislature.</p> <p>Must not hold any office of profit.</p> <p>Oath</p> <p>Before Chief Justice of HC or in his absence, before senior most judge available</p> <p>Salary</p> <p>3,50,000 + Rent free official accommodation + other allowances from consolidated fund of state</p> <p>Immunities to Governor</p> <p>Shall not be answerable to any court for exercise & performance of powers & duties of his office</p> <p>No criminal proceedings can be instituted or continued in any court during his terms of office</p> <p>No process for arrest or imprisonment of governor from any court during his terms of office</p> <p>Civil proceedings against him, in which relief is claimed, can be instituted giving 2 months prior notice.</p> <p>Sarkaria Commission report on office of Governor (Recommendations only)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •A politician belonging to ruling party at the centre should not be appointed as governor of state being run by some other party. •Must be appointed after consultation with state. •Must be a detached figure from state politics & must retain power to refer any bill to centre for assent. <p>Executive Powers of governor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •All executive powers of the state are vested in governor & all executive actions of state government are taken in his name •Executive powers of governor extend to all matters on which state legislature can make laws 		
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •In Assam, he is given certain special powers with respect to administration of tribal areas •Appoints CM (Leader of majority party in legislative assembly) & COMs on advice of CM •Appoints the Advocate General, Chairman and members of the respective State Public Commission; Although the later cannot be removed by him but the President on report of SC in case of certain disqualifications •Appoint members of state election commission & state finance commission •Acts as chancellor of state universities •CM to communicate all decisions of COM, related to administration of state & to all the proposal for legislation, to governor •Informs President, along with his recommendations, regarding break down of constitutional machinery & imposition of Presidential rule in state. <p>Legislative Powers of governor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Power to nominate 1 member to lower house (Legislative assembly) from Anglo Indian community & 1/6th of total number of members to upper house (Legislative council) •Summons state legislature, prorogue either house & can dissolve legislative assembly •No bill can become a law until the Governor signs it •Can dissolve the State Assembly before the expiry of its term on the advice of the Chief Minister or as directed by the President. •Causes the annual Budget to be presented in Vidhan Sabha (Legislative assembly) •May give his assent or withhold his assent to a bill / can withhold a bill and send it to the President for consideration / may return to legislature (one time only) except money bill. <p>Ordinance making powers of governor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Can issue ordinances when one or both the houses of state legislature are not in session & when he is satisfied that certain actions are needed to be taken immediately •An ordinance issued by governor ceases to be in operation 6 weeks after the re-assembly of the legislature unless approved earlier. <p>Financial Powers of governor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •No money bill / ordinary bill / financial bill can be introduced in the Assembly without his prior approval. •No demand for grant can be made in legislative assembly except on his recommendations •To introduce annual budget in state legislature showing estimated revenue & expenditure of state for that year 		
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Can make advances out of contingency fund of state in case of unforeseen expenditure <p>Judicial Powers of governor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Has the power to grant pardon, reprieve, respite or remission of punishment or to commute sentences in certain cases, subjected to the laws of state legislature •Does not have the power to grant pardon in cases of death sentence – But can commute or respite it. <p>Emergency Powers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Power to make report to the President whenever he is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which government of the state cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the constitution, thereby, inviting President to assume to himself function of government of the state •When the Presidential rule is applied to state, governor becomes the agent of Union government in the state & administers directly & runs the state with the aid of civil services on instructions received by President. 		
7.	<p>What are the various Institutions of the Panchayat Raj System?</p> <p>Various Institutions of the Panchayat Raj System: The Panchayat Raj System plays a vital role in the village local government to develop the village in special areas, such as health, women development, primary education of children, child development, women participation in local government, agricultural development, etc.</p> <p>The constitution of India recognizes Panchayats as “Institutions of self-government”. There are n2.51 lakh Panchayats in our country, which include 2.39 lakh Gram Panchayats, 6904 Block Panchayats and 589 District Panchayats. There are more than 29 lakh Panchayat representatives. The three – tier Panchayat Raj System: Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti and Zilla Parishad.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Gram Panchayat – At the bottom level; •Mandal (also known as Block or Taluka) – Intermediary level; and •Zilla Panchayat – At the top level. •A Gram Panchayat covers a village or group of villages. •The intermediary level is the Mandal covers Block (i.e., a group of gram panchayat). •The Zilla Panchayat covers the entire rural area of the district. •All the three levels of Panchayati Raj Institutions are elected directly by the people for five years term. •One-third of the positions in all panchayat institutions are reserved for the women. •Twenty-nine subjects (of 11th Schedule of the Constitution), which were earlier in the State list, are transferred to the Panchayati Raj Institutions. 	CO2	2
8.	Explain the features of 73rd Constitutional Amendment Acts.	CO2	5

	<p>Features of 73rd Amendment Act:</p> <p>The 73rd Amendment Act was passed in 1992 and came into effect on 24th April 1993. The Act gave certain powers to the State Government to constitute gram panchayats at a local level and provide them with all the necessary assistance to operate as a unit of self-governance. The Panchayat System was prevalent in India before the Amendment Act was enforced.</p> <p>The essential features of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This Act made the Panchayati Raj institutions in the country constitutional bodies. • Under Article 243-B, it has become compulsory for every state to establish panchayats in their territories. • Article 243-G makes it mandatory for the state governments to devolve powers, responsibilities and authority to the panchayats. • The gram panchayats have a fixed tenure of 5 years. • State election commissions have been provided with the mechanism to conduct independent elections to the village panchayats. • Article 243-D gives provisions for the due representation of women and SC/STs. • The State Finance Commission should also evaluate the financial position of the panchayats every five years. 		
9.	<p>Illustrate in detail the Union Government of India.</p> <p>Union Government:</p> <p>The government of India, also known as the Union Government of India. (According to Article 300 of the Indian constitution), is modeled after the Westminster system. The Union government is mainly composed of the executive, the legislature, and the judiciary, and powers are vested by the constitution in the prime minister, parliament, and the Supreme Court, respectively. The president of India is the head of state and the commander-in-chief of the Indian Armed Forces, while the elected prime minister acts as the head of the executive and is responsible for running the Union government. The parliament is bicameral in nature, with the Lok Sabha being the lower house, and the Rajya Sabha the upper house. The judiciary system contains an apex supreme court, 25 high courts, and several district courts, all inferior to the Supreme Court. Similar to the Union government, individual state governments each consist of executive, legislative and judiciary branches.</p> <p>Article 52 to 78 in Part V of the Constitution deal with the Union executive. The Union executive consists of</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The President 2. The Vice-President 3. The Prime Minister 4. The council of ministers and 4. The attorney general of India. 	CO2	2

UNION EXECUTIVE:

1. The President of India (Articles 52-62):

The President is the head of the Indian State. He is the first citizen of India. The President is the formal head of the executive, legislature and judiciary of India and is also the commander-in-chief of the Indian Armed Forces.

2. The Vice-President of India:

The vice president is the second-highest constitutional position in India after the president. The vice president represents the nation in the absence of the president and takes charge as acting president in the incident of resignation impeachment or removal of the president. The vice president also has the legislative function of acting as the chairman of the Rajya Sabha. The vice president is elected indirectly by members of an electoral college consisting of the members of both the houses of the parliament following the system of proportional representation employing the single transferable vote and the voting is by secret ballot conducted by the election commission.

3. The Prime Minister of India:

The Prime Minister of India, as addressed in the Constitution of India, is the chief executive of the government and the leader of the majority party that holds a majority in the Lok Sabha. The prime minister leads the executive of the Government of India. The prime minister is the senior member of the cabinet in the executive government in a parliamentary system. The prime minister selects and can dismiss other members of the cabinet; allocates posts to members within the Government; is the presiding member and chairman of the cabinet and is responsible for bringing a proposal of legislation. The resignation or death of the prime minister dissolves the cabinet. The prime minister is appointed by the president to assist the latter in the administration of the affairs of the executive.

4. The Union Council of Ministers:

The Union Council of Ministers is the principal executive organ of the Government of India, which functions as the senior decision making body of the executive branch. It is chaired by the prime minister and consists of the heads of each of the executive government ministries. A smaller executive body called the Union Cabinet is the supreme decision-making body in India; it is a subset of the Union Council of Ministers who hold important portfolios and ministries of the government.

5. Attorney General of India:

The Attorney General for India is the Indian government's chief legal advisor, and is its chief advocate in the courts. They are appointed by the President of India at the instance of the Union Cabinet under Article 76(1) of the Constitution and hold office during the pleasure of the President. They must be a person qualified to be appointed as a Judge of the Supreme Court. Hence, they must have been a judge of a high court for five years or an advocate of a high court for ten years, or an eminent jurist in the opinion of the President.

UNION LEGISLATURE:

	<p>Legislature of the Union, which is called Parliament, consists of the President and two Houses, known as Council of States (Rajya Sabha) and House of the People (Lok Sabha). Each House has to meet within six months of its previous sitting. A joint sitting of two Houses can be held in certain cases.</p> <p>1. Rajya Sabha/Upper House:</p> <p>The Rajya Sabha shall consist of 250 members, of which 12 members shall be nominated by the President from amongst persons having special knowledge or practical experience in respect of such matters as literature, science, art and social service; and not more than 238 representatives of the States and of the Union Territories. Elections to the Rajya Sabha are indirect; members representing States are elected by elected members of legislative assemblies of the States in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, and those representing Union Territories are chosen in such manner as Parliament may by law prescribe. The Rajya Sabha is not subject to dissolution; one-third of its members retire every second year.</p> <p>2. Lok Sabha/Lower House:</p> <p>The Lok Sabha is composed of representatives of people chosen by direct election on the basis of adult suffrage. The maximum strength of the House envisaged by the Constitution is now 552 out of which 530 members to represent States, 20 to represent Union Territories, and not more than two members of the Anglo-Indian community to be nominated by the President, if, in his opinion, that community is not adequately represented in the House. The term of the Lok Sabha, unless dissolved earlier, is five years from the date appointed for its first meeting.</p>		
10.	<p>Evaluate in detail about the evolution of the local self-government.</p> <p>Evolution of Local-Self Government of India:</p> <p>In 1882, Lord Rippon, the-then Viceroy of India, took the initiative to form elected local government body.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Following the Government of India Act 1919, village Panchayats were established in many provinces and the trend continued after the Government of India Act of 1935. •When the Constitution was prepared, the subject of local government was assigned to the States and it was one of the provisions of the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP). •After the independence, a three-tier Panchayati Raj system of local government was recommended for the rural areas; resultantly, some of the states including Gujarat and Maharashtra adopted the system of elected local bodies (1960). •After 1987, a thorough review of the functioning of local government institutions was initiated and in 1989, the P. K. Thungon Committee recommended constitutional recognition to the local government bodies. •Finally, in 1992, the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments were passed by the Parliament. •The 73rd Amendment is about the rural local governments, which are also known as 	CO2	5

<p>Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The 74th Amendment made the provisions relating to the urban local government (also known as Nagarpalikas (or) Municipalities). •Following the 73rd Amendment, all states now have a uniform three tier Panchayati Raj structure as – •Gram Panchayat – At the bottom level; •Mandal (also known as Block or Taluka) – Intermediary level; and •Zilla Panchayat – At the top level. •A Gram Panchayat covers a village or group of villages. •The intermediary level is the Mandal covers Block (i.e., a group of gram panchayat). •The Zilla Panchayat covers the entire rural area of the district. •All the three levels of Panchayati Raj Institutions are elected directly by the people for five years term. •One-third of the positions in all panchayat institutions are reserved for the women. •Twenty-nine subjects (of 11th Schedule of the Constitution), which were earlier in the State list, are transferred to the Panchayati Raj Institutions. •The 73rd Amendment was not made applicable to the areas inhabited by the Adivasi populations in many states of India; however, a separate provision was passed in 1996 for these areas. •The State government is required to appoint a State Election Commissioner (independent of Election Commission of India) who would be responsible for conducting elections in the Panchayati Raj Institutions. •The state government is required to appoint a State Finance Commission once in five years. •The 74th Amendment dealt with urban local bodies (Nagarpalikas or Municipality). •The Census of India defines an urban area as – •A minimum population of 5,000; •At least 75% of male working population engaged in non- agricultural occupations, and •A density of population is at least 400 persons per sq. km. •As per the 2011 census (provisional data), about 31 percent of India’s population lives in urban areas. •Many provisions of 74th Amendment are similar to 73rd Amendment. •The functions of Nagarpalika have been listed in the Twelfth Schedule of the Constitution. •The Indian population has 16.2 percent Scheduled Castes (SC) and 8.2 per cent 		
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	Scheduled Tribes (ST) and accordingly, the seats for both SC and ST are reserved in local government.		
11.	<p>What are the Powers invested on these Local Government bodies?</p> <p>The powers of local bodies are not exclusively defined. They can be tailor- fitted by the state governments according to the environment of the states. In general, the State governments can assign powers to Panchayats and Municipalities that may enable them to prepare plans for economic development and social justice. They may also be authorized to levy, collect, or appropriate taxes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Its functions should cover the development of agriculture in all its aspects, the promotion of local industries and others •Services such as drinking water, road building, etc., and •The higher-level body, Zilla Parishad, would play an advisory role. <p>Summary:</p> <p>To conclude, local self-government is one of the most innovative governance change processes our country has gone through. The noble idea of taking the government of a country into the hands of the grass root level is indeed praiseworthy. However, like any system in the world, this system is also imperfect. Problems of maladministration and misappropriation of funds are recurring. But this shall not stand in the way of efficient governance; and if these ill practices are rooted out, there would be no comparisons around the world to our system of local self-government.</p>	CO2	1
12.	<p>How did the concept of local self-government evolve in India.</p> <p>The conceptualization of the system of local self-government in India took place through the formation and effort of four important committees from the year 1957 to 1986. It will be helpful if we take a look at the committee and the important recommendations put forward by them.</p> <p>1.Balwant Rai Mehta Committee (1957)</p> <p>Originally appointed by the Government of India to examine the working of two of its earlier programs, the committee submitted its report in November 1957, in which the term ‘democratic decentralization’ first appears.</p> <p>The important recommendations are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Establishment of a three-tier Panchayati Raj system – gram panchayat at village level (direct election), panchayat Samiti at the block level and Zila Parishad at the district level (indirect election). •District Collector to be the chairman of Zila Parishad. •Transfer of resources and power to these bodies to be ensured. <p>The existent National Development Council accepted the recommendations. However, it did not insist on a single, definite pattern to be followed in the establishment of these institutions. Rather, it allowed the states to devise their own patterns, while the broad fundamentals were to be the same throughout the country. Rajasthan (1959) adopted the system first, followed by Andhra Pradesh in the same</p>	CO2	2

	<p>year. Some states even went ahead to create four-tier systems and Nyaya panchayats, which served as judicial bodies.</p> <p>2.Ashok Mehta Committee (1977-1978)</p> <p>The committee was constituted by the Janata government of the time to study Panchayati Raj institutions. Out of a total of 132 recommendations made by it, the most important ones are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Three-tier system to be replaced by a two-tier system. •Political parties should participate at all levels in the elections. •Compulsory powers of taxation to be given to these institutions. •Zila Parishad to be made responsible for planning at the state level. •A minister for Panchayati Raj to be appointed by the state council of ministers. •Constitutional recognition to be given to Panchayati Raj institutions. <p>Unfortunately, the Janata government collapsed before action could be taken on these recommendations.</p> <p>3.G V K Rao Committee (1985)</p> <p>Appointed by the Planning Commission, the committee concluded that the developmental procedures were gradually being taken away from the local self-government institutions, resulting in a system comparable to ‘grass without roots’.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Zila Parishad to be given prime importance and all developmental programs at that level to be handed to it. •Post of DDC (District Development Commissioner) to be created acting as the chief executive officer of the Zila Parishad. •Regular elections to be held <p>4.L M Singhvi Committee (1986)</p> <p>Constituted by the Rajiv Gandhi government on ‘Revitalisation of Panchayati Raj institutions for Democracy and Development’, its important recommendations are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Constitutional recognition for PRI institutions. •Nyaya Panchayats to be established for clusters of villages Though the 64th Constitutional Amendment bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha in 1989 itself, Rajya Sabha opposed it. It was only during the Narasimha Rao government’s term that the idea finally became a reality in the form of the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment acts, 1992. Panchayati Raj System under 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment acts, 1992The acts of 1992 added two new parts IX and IX-A to the constitution. It also added two new schedules – 11 and 12 which contains the lists of functional items of Panchayats and Municipalities. It provides for a three-tier system of Panchayati Raj in every state – at the village, intermediate and district level. 		
13.	<p>Compare & contrast powers of the President & the Governor.</p> <p>Compare and contrast the powers of President and Governor</p>	CO2	4

The President of India is the head of the Indian state and is also the first citizen of India. The primary duty of the President is to preserve, protect and defend the constitution and the law of India as made part of his oath (Article 60 of Indian constitution). The President is the common head of all independent constitutional entities.

The Governor is a constitutional head and at the same time, he is the agent of the centre as the union government nominates the Governor in each state. The primary function of the governor is to preserve, protect and defend the constitution and the law as incorporated in their oath of office under Article 159 of the Indian constitution in the administration of the State affairs. The governor's primary responsibilities are to serve as the state's chief executive officer and oversees the functions of the executive branch of government

Comparison between President and Governor

Both the President and Governor have the status of constitutional heads as all executive decisions are taken in the name of President and Governor in Parliament and State legislature respectively, but there are certain differences with respect to discretionary power, Nominated members, Pardoning powers etc. which need to be discussed

The main comparisons between president and governors powers are as follows

Issue	President	Governor
Head	Head of the country, head of government is PM	Head of a state, head of government is CM
Executive power	All executive action in his name	All executive action in his name
Oath	Preserve, protect and defend the constitution	Preserve, protect and defend the constitution
Appointment	Indirectly	Nominated by president; representative of union

	ment	electoral college comprising both houses of the Parliament of India and the legislative assemblies			
	Removal	Impeachment	President can remove him any time/ pleasure principle		
	Grounds of removal	Violation of constitution	No grounds mentioned		
	Money bill	Can't send for reconsideration (after all president himself recommends the bill)	Can't send for reconsideration (after all president himself recommends the bill)		
	Constitution amendment bill	Has to give his assent (24th amendment)	He has no role regarding Constitution amendment bill		
	if governor reserves the bill for president	Can assent/ withhold assent or send the bill for reconsideration (except	No further role of governor		

	200)	which can't be resent) (article 201)			
	If house sends the bill back in the same form	Not bound to give assent	He has no role regarding this		
	Clemency power	Can pardon death sentence and court martial sentences	Can't pardon death sentence, no role in military matters		
Comparison between President And Governor With Respect To The Bills					
	Bills	President	Governor		
	Ordinary Bills	According to Article 111 of Indian Constitution President has 3 alternatives, Assent, Withhold, Return 1 time.	According to Article 200 of Indian Constitution Governor has 4 alternatives, Assent, Withhold, Return 1 time, Presidential consideration. After reconsideration, Governor has 2 alternatives, Assent, Withhold.		

	Mo ney Bill s	Assent or withhold, no return (For Parliame nt & State Legislatu re)	Assent or withhold, reserve for President		
Comparison with respect to Discretion powers					
	Disc retio nary Pow er	President	Governor		
	Cons tituti onal discr etion	No power	<p>When they have to reserve the bill for the c President of India, Governors can decide on the advice of the Council of Ministers</p> <p>When he has to recommend for the President's can act at his own discretion</p> <p>When he is given an additional charge as the a Union Territory, he can take actions at his own d</p>		
	Situa tiona l discr etion	<p>During PM's appointment when no party has a clear majority/ PM dies in office and no successor.</p> <p>Dismissal of CoMs – when they cannot prove confidence</p>	<p>The Governors of states can act at their situation following instances:</p> <p>When he has to appoint a Chief Minister after r majority in the election or when the incumbent d</p> <p>When he dismisses the council of ministers on a confidence in the state legislative assembly</p> <p>When he dissolves the state legislative assemb loses its majority</p>		

	<p>People</p> <p>Dissolution of House of People if CoMs lost majority</p> <p>Other points of Differences</p> <p>The President can nominate two members of the Anglo-Indian Community in Lok Sabha, the Governor can nominate one member of the Anglo-Indian Community in the State Legislature.</p> <p>The President nominates 12 members in Rajya Sabha. Governor nominates 1/6th members of the State Legislative Council wherever bicameral legislatures exist in states.</p> <p>Only the President can declare war or peace.</p> <p>Only the President can pardon a person punished under Martial law.</p>		
14.	<p>What are the different bodies of the Urban Local Government System? What are the role and functions?</p> <p>Different bodies of the Urban Local Government System:</p> <p>There are eight types of urban local governments currently existing in India:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Municipal Corporations. 2. Municipality. 3. Notified area committee. 4. Town area committee. 5. Cantonment board. 6. Township. 7. Port trust. 8. Special purpose agency. <p>The role and functions of Urban Local Government System:</p> <p>Local government bodies are established as third-tier institutions responsible for administering small areas and municipalities of a region. Such small areas may be classified as villages, towns, or cities. This process of shifting of power from central and state government to local government bodies is deemed to be 'decentralization'. In a democratic setup, where citizens are authorized to articulate their opinions, decentralizing plays a key role. In this way, citizens are able to participate directly in the decision-making process that concerns them. To put it simply, the local government framework lays emphasis on self-governance. These local bodies are</p>	CO2	1

	<p>responsible for performing multiple roles. From ensuring affordable and efficient civil amenities such as education and healthcare to strategizing planning and development of the region, local governments promote the well-being of their citizens. People belonging to their respective communities are more aware of the problems faced by them than any higher level of government. Democratic decision-making becomes more effective when people are given the power of regulating their own public affairs. In recent times, there has been a change in the nature of functions performed by local bodies. Local governments now play a multifaceted role in incorporating and recognizing the social, economic, and political needs of their region.</p> <p>Social infrastructure- Socially, class inequalities and discrimination based on caste, color, creed, religion, gender, etc. are prevalent in municipalities. Local bodies work towards improving social harmony in the territory, which in turn helps in promoting national integration.</p> <p>Economic infrastructure- From the economic point of view, problems such as poverty, unemployment, and lack of resources are common in small areas.</p> <p>Political infrastructure- Politically, the administrative functions are enhanced by direct supervision from the local government. This way, local governments are required to work towards the overall development of their region. Local governments receive their funds from state governments. Local governments play a key role in the economic development of their region. They are responsible for providing physical infrastructure which includes transportation and communication networks, electricity, water supply, waste management, and so on. At the local level, it is possible to promote engagement of all sectors of the society which results in development and growth at the macro level.</p>		
15.	<p>Write about the Supreme Court and its functions.</p> <p>The Supreme Court of India is situated in New Delhi, the capital region of India. The Supreme Court is the highest judicial forum and final court of appeal under the Constitution of India, the highest constitutional court, with the power of constitutional review. Consisting of the Chief Justice of India and 30 sanctioned other judges.</p> <p>2. It has extensive powers in the form of original, appellate and advisory jurisdictions. As the final court of appeal of the country, it takes up appeals primarily against verdicts of the high courts of various states of the Union and other courts and tribunals.</p> <p>3. It safeguards fundamental rights of citizens and settles disputes between various governments in the country.</p> <p>4. As an advisory court, it hears matters which may specifically be referred to it under the constitution by the president. It also may take cognisance of matters on its own (or 'suo moto'), without anyone drawing its attention to them.</p> <p>5. The law declared by the Supreme Court becomes binding on all courts within India and also by the union and state governments. Per Article 142, it is the duty of the</p>	CO2	1

	<p>President to enforce the decrees of the Supreme Court.</p> <p>6. In addition, Article 32 of the constitution gives an extensive original jurisdiction to the Supreme Court in regard to enforcing fundamental rights.</p> <p>7. It is empowered to issue directions, orders or writs, including writs in the nature of habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, quo warranto and certiorari to enforce them.</p> <p>8. The Supreme Court has been conferred with power to direct transfer of any civil or criminal case from one state high court to another state high court, or from a court subordinate to another state high court and the Supreme Court.</p> <p>9. Although the proceedings in the Supreme Court arise out of the judgment or orders made by the subordinate courts, of late the Supreme Court has started entertaining matters in which interest of the public at large is involved.</p> <p>10. This may be done by any individual or group of persons either by filing a writ petition at the filing counter of the court, or by addressing a letter to the Chief Justice of India, highlighting the question of public importance for redress. These are known as public interest litigations.</p>		
16.	<p>Write a composition of Panchayats and Municipalities.</p> <p>Composition of Panchayats and Municipalities: Panchayats: Each ward has its head, namely the “Panch”. The ward heads report to the village President also known as the “Sarpanch”. Sarpanch is elected by the members of the Gram Sabha or the village council. Apart from this, a secretary is appointed by the state government.</p> <p>All the members of a Municipality are to be directly elected by the people of the Municipal area and for the purpose of making the electorate; the municipal area will be divided into territorial constituencies known as Wards. Each ward has one seat in the ward committee. Members are elected to the wards committee on the basis of adult franchise for a term of five years. These members are known as councilors or corporators. Whereas the person who is qualified to be a member of the state legislature is eligible to be a member of the Panchayat or Municipality. “But he shall not be disqualified on the ground that he is less than 25 years of age if he has attained the age of 21 years “This means that unlike the state legislature, a person needs to attain only 21 years of age to be a member of panchayat/municipality. Panchayat and Municipality are the generic terms for the governing body at the local level. Both exist as three tier systems – at the lower, intermediate and upper levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The 73rd Constitutional Amendment act provides for a Gram Sabha as the foundation of the Panchayati Raj system. It is essentially a village assembly consisting of all the registered voters in the area of the panchayat. The state has the power to determine what kind of powers it can exercise, and what functions it has to perform at the village level. •The 74th Constitutional Amendment act provides for three types of Municipalities: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Nagar Panchayat for a transitional area between a rural and urban area. 2.Municipal Council for a small urban area. 3.Municipal Corporation for a large urban area. 	CO2	BTL1

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Municipalities represent urban local self-government. •Most of the provisions of the two acts are parallel, differing only in the fact that they are being applied to either a Panchayat or a Municipality respectively. •Each Gram Sabha is the meeting of a particular constituency called ward. •Each ward has a representative chosen from among the people themselves by direct election. •The chairperson of the Panchayat or Municipality at the intermediate and district level are elected from among these representatives at the immediately lower level by indirect election. •The local governing bodies are elected for a term of five years. •Fresh elections should be conducted before the expiry of the five-year term. •If the panchayat/municipality is dissolved before the expiry of its term, elections shall be conducted within six months and the new panchayat/municipality will hold office for the remainder of the term if the term has more than six months duration. •And for another five years if the remaining term is less than six months. 		
<u>UNIT – III</u>			
S.No	Part A Each Question contains 2 Mark. Questions & Answers	CO	BTL
1.	Discuss Fundamental Rights. <p>Fundamental rights are the basic human rights enshrined in the Constitution of India which are guaranteed to all citizens. They are applied without discrimination on the basis of race, religion, gender, etc. Significantly, fundamental rights are enforceable by the courts, subject to certain conditions. Fundamental rights are the basic human rights enshrined in the Constitution of India which are guaranteed to all citizens. They are applied without discrimination on the basis of race, religion, gender, etc. The model for Fundamental Rights in India has been taken from the Constitution of the USA. Fundamental rights are basic rights provided to the people in order to live with dignity and integrity. They are enshrined in Part III of the Indian Constitution.</p> <p>(Any three points of the above)</p>	CO3	2
2.	List Out the Fundamental Rights in Indian Constitution. <p>There are 6 Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution: 1.Right to equality (Articles 14-18) 2.Right to freedom (Articles 19-22) 3.Right against exploitation (Articles 23-24) 4.Right to freedom of religion (Articles 25-28) 5.Cultural and educational rights (Articles 29-30) 6.Right to constitutional remedies (Article 32) Originally there were seven fundamental rights in India. However, the 7th fundamental right i.e. Right to property (Article 31) was removed from this list and made only a legal right by the 44th Amendment Act, 1978.</p>	CO3	4

	(Any four points of the above)		
3.	<p>Summarize the concept of Right to Equality.</p> <p>Right to equality (Article 14-18) guarantees equal rights for everyone, irrespective of religion, gender, caste, race or place of birth. It ensures equal employment opportunities in the government and insures against discrimination by the State in matters of employment on the basis of caste, religion, etc. This right also includes the abolition of titles as well as untouchability.</p> <p>Article 14 The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India, on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth</p> <p>Article 15 The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them.</p> <p>Article 16 There shall be equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State.</p> <p>Article 17 Abolition of untouchability</p> <p>Article 18 Abolition of all titles except military and academic</p> <p>(Any four points of the above)</p>	CO3	2
4.	<p>List Out the Five Writs in Indian Constitution.</p> <p>1.Habeas Corpus – To have a body of</p> <p>2.Mandamus – We command</p> <p>3.Prohibition – To forbid</p> <p>4.Certiorari – To be certified</p> <p>5.Quo-Warrant – At what authority.</p>	CO3	4
5.	<p>Explain the concept of Habeas Corpus.</p> <p>Habeas Corpus: The Latin meaning of the word ‘Habeas Corpus’ is ‘To have the body of.’ This writ is used to enforce the fundamental right of individual liberty against unlawful detention. Through Habeas Corpus, Supreme Court/ High Court orders one person who has arrested other person to bring the body of the latter before the court.</p>	CO3	2
6.	<p>Define Right to freedom of religion.</p> <p>Right to freedom of religion: This indicates the secular nature of Indian polity. There is equal respect given to all religions. There is freedom of conscience, profession, practice and propagation of religion. The State has no official religion. Every person has the right to freely practice his or her faith, establish and maintain religious and charitable institutions. Right to freedom of religion, covered in Articles 25, 26, 27 and 28, provides religious freedom to all citizens of India. The objective of this right is to sustain the principle of secularism in India. Citizens are free to preach, practice and propagate any religion of their choice. Religious communities can set up charitable institutions of their own. However, activities in such institutions that are not religious are performed according to the laws laid down by the government.</p> <p>(Any three points of the above)</p>	CO3	1
7.	<p>Write a short note on Mandamus.</p>	CO3	1

	The literal meaning of this writ is ‘ We command. ’ This writ is used by the court to order the public official who has failed to perform his duty or refused to do his duty, to resume his work. Besides public official, Mandamus can be issued against any public body, a corporation, an inferior court, a tribunal or government for the same purpose.		
8.	<p>Discuss the Fundamental Duties.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The idea of Fundamental Duties is inspired from the Constitution of Russia. •These were incorporated in Part IV-A of the Constitution by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976 on the recommendations of Swaran Singh Committee. •Originally 10 in number, one more duty was added through the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002. All the eleven duties are listed in Article 51-A of the Constitution. •The fundamental duties serve as a reminder to citizens that while enjoying their rights, they have also to be quite conscious of duties they owe to their country, their society and to their fellow-citizens. •The Fundamental duties are non-justifiable in nature. <p>(Any three points of the above)</p>	CO3	2
9.	<p>List out the fundamental Duties as enshrined in the Constitution of India.</p> <p>List of Fundamental Duties:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1)To abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem. 2)To cherish and follow the noble ideals that inspired the national struggle for freedom. 3)To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India; 4)To defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so. 5)To promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India beyond religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities and to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women. <p>(Any three points of the above)</p>	CO3	4
10.	<p>Write the Importance of Fundamental Duties.</p> <p>Fundamental Duties are categorized into two – Moral Duty & Civic Duty</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Moral Duty: cherishing noble ideals of freedom struggle 2.Civic Duty: respecting the Constitution, National Flag and National Anthem. <p>Fundamental duties are also non-justiciable.</p>	CO3	1
11.	<p>Discuss the Importance of Directive Principles of State Policy.</p> <p>Importance of Directive Principles:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) They provide a framework, political, economic, and social programme for a modern democratic State. ii) They give guidelines to the government to make laws and draft their policies. iii) It acts as a measure to judge a government's performance. iv) They direct the government to move towards the goal of a Welfare State. They reflect the ideas of justice, equality, liberty and fraternity mentioned in the Preamble. v) They enlighten and educate the people of what they can expect from politicians to whom they vote to power. <p>(Any four points of the above)</p>	CO3	2
12.	What are Directive Principles? How are they useful?	CO3	1

	<p>The Constitution of India aims to establish not only political democracy but also socio-economic justice to the people to establish a welfare state. With this purpose in mind, our Constitution lays down desirable principle and guidelines in Part IV known as the Directive Principle of State Policy. Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) are in the form of instructions/guidelines to the governments at the centre as well as states. Though these principles are non-justifiable, they are fundamental in the governance of the country</p>		
13.	<p>What are the main features of Gandhian Principles?</p> <p>DPSP – Gandhian Principles Definition: These principles are based on Gandhian ideology used to represent the programme of reconstruction enunciated by Gandhi during the national movement. Under various articles, they direct the state are: Article 40: Organise village panchayats and endow them with necessary powers and authority to enable them to function as units of self-government Article 43: Promote cottage industries on an individual or co-operation basis in rural areas.</p>	CO3	1
14.	<p>Illustrate socialistic Principles in Directive Principles of State Policy.</p> <p>DPSP – Socialistic Principles Definition: They are the principles that aim at providing social and economic justice and set the path towards the welfare state. Under various articles, they direct the state are: Article 38: Promote the welfare of the people by securing a social order through justice—social, economic and political—and to minimise inequalities in income, status, facilities and opportunities. Article 39: Secure citizens.</p>	CO3	2
15.	<p>Describe the features of Liberalism Principles in Directive Principles of State Policy.</p> <p>DPSP – Liberal-Intellectual Principles Definition: These principles reflect the ideology of liberalism. Under various articles, they direct the state are: Article 44: Secure for all citizens a uniform civil code throughout the country Article 45: Provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years.</p>	CO3	2
16.	<p>Explain the difference between Fundamental Rights and Duties.</p> <p>Fundamental Rights 1)Integral part of constitution Basic Structure, hence cannot be taken away. 2)Justiciable Enforceable by court. 3)Provision of suspension of FR's during emergency. 4)Some FR's are available to citizens and some are available to both citizens and foreigners. 5)FR's are Social and Political in Nature.</p> <p>Fundamental Duties 1)Duties can be taken away. 2)non-Justiciable, can't be enforced by court. 3)No need of suspension. 4)FDs are extended to only citizens. 5)They are Social, Political and Economic in nature.</p>	CO3	2

Part B			
S.No	Each Question contains 12 Mark. Questions	CO	BTL
1.	<p>Explain the Five Writs in Indian Constitution.</p> <p>Supreme Court of India is the defender of the fundamental rights of the citizens. For that, it has original and wide powers. It issues five kinds of writs for enforcing the fundamental rights of the citizens. The five types of writs are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Habeas Corpus 2.Mandamus 3.Prohibition 4.Certiorari 5.Quo-Warrant <p>1.Habeas Corpus: The Latin meaning of the word ‘Habeas Corpus’ is ‘To have the body of.’ This writ is used to enforce the fundamental right of individual liberty against unlawful detention. Through Habeas Corpus, Supreme Court/ High Court orders one person who has arrested other person to bring the body of the latter before the court.</p> <p>2.Mandamus: The literal meaning of this writ is ‘We command.’ This writ is used by the court to order the public official who has failed to perform his duty or refused to do his duty, to resume his work. Besides public official, Mandamus can be issued against any public body, a corporation, an inferior court, a tribunal or government for the same purpose.</p> <p>3.Prohibition: The literal meaning of ‘Prohibition’ is ‘To forbid.’ A court which is higher in position issues Prohibition writ against a court which is lower in position to prevent the latter from exceeding its jurisdiction that it does not possess.</p> <p>4.Certiorari: The literal meaning of the writ of ‘Certiorari’ is ‘To be certified’ or ‘To be informed.’ This writ is against issued by a court higher in authority to a lower court or tribunal ordering them either to transfer a case pending with them to itself or to squash their order in a case. It is issued on the grounds of an excess of jurisdiction or lack of jurisdiction or error of law. It not only prevents but also cures for the mistakes in the judiciary.</p> <p>5.Quo-Warranto: The literal meaning of the writ of ‘Quo-Warranto’ is ‘By what authority or warrant.’ Supreme Court or High Court issue this writ to prevent illegal usurpation of a public office by a person. Through this writ, the court enquires into the legality of a claim of a person to a public office.</p>	CO3	5
2.	<p>Elaborate the Features of Fundamental Rights.</p> <p>Fundamental Rights are not absolute. They come with reasonable restrictions and they strike a balance between individual rights and those of the society as a whole.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2.Fundamental Rights are justiciable, implying an individual can seek legal remedy for the enforcement of his or her rights. 3.Fundamental rights are different from ordinary legal rights in the manner in which they are enforced. If a legal right is violated, the aggrieved person should first approach the lower courts but in case of fundamental right is violated, he (or) 	CO3	6

	<p>she can directly approach the SC bypassing the lower courts.</p> <p>4.They can be amended or repealed by the Parliament by a Constitutional amendment without altering the “Basic Structure” of the Constitution.</p> <p>5.They can be suspended during the operation of a National Emergency except the rights guaranteed by Articles 20 and 21.</p> <p>6.Their application can be restricted in an area under the declaration of martial law or ‘military rule’.</p>		
3.	<p>Examine importance of Fundamental Rights.</p> <p>Importance of “Fundamental Rights”:</p> <p>Fundamental rights are very important because they are like the backbone of the country. They are essential for safeguarding the people’s interests. According to Article 13, all laws that are violative of fundamental rights shall be void. Here, there is an express provision for judicial review. The SC and the High Courts can declare any law unconstitutional on the grounds that it is violative of the fundamental rights.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Protection of the interest of minorities and weaker sections of society. •Ensures dignity and respect of individuals. •Checks the absoluteness of the authority of government. •Lays down foundation stone of social equality and Social Justice. •No democracy can function in the absence of basic rights such as freedom of speech and expression. •Fundamental Rights grant the standards of conduct, citizenship, justice and fair play. They act as a check on the government. •The Constitution also provides for enforcement of these rights hence they have legal value also which empower a citizen to protect, respect and fulfil the rule of law. •Prevent the establishment of authoritarian and dictatorial rule in the country. 	CO3	4
4.	<p>Explain in detail the fundamental rights as mentioned in the Constitution.</p> <p>Introduction to the Fundamental Rights in India:</p> <p>The Fundamental Rights are enshrined in Part III of the Indian Constitution under Articles 12 to 35.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •They have been inspired from the Bill of Rights in the US Constitution. •Fundamentals Rights are justiciable and are protected by the judiciary. •They are applied without discrimination on the basis of race, religion, gender, etc. They are termed ‘fundamental’ since these rights are guaranteed by the Constitution against the authoritarian action of the state. They are also fundamental for the all-round development of the individuals. <p>There are 6 Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Right to equality (Articles 14-18) 2.Right to freedom (Articles 19-22) 3.Right against exploitation (Articles 23-24) 4.Right to freedom of religion (Articles 25-28) 5.Cultural and educational rights (Articles 29-30) 6.Right to constitutional remedies (Article 32) <p>Originally there were seven fundamental rights in India. However, the 7th fundamental right i.e. Right to property (Article 31) was removed from this list and made only a legal right by the 44th Amendment Act, 1978.</p> <p>1. The protection of some of the Fundamental Rights are available only to the citizens while the rest are available to all persons. Persons include citizens,</p>	CO3	5

	<p>foreigners or legal persons like corporations or companies.</p> <p>2.Fundamental Rights are not absolute. They come with reasonable restrictions and they strike a balance between individual rights and those of the society as a whole.</p> <p>3.Fundamental Rights are justiciable, implying an individual can seek legal remedy for the enforcement of his or her rights.</p> <p>4.Fundamental rights are different from ordinary legal rights in the manner in which they are enforced. If a legal right is violated, the aggrieved person should first approach the lower courts but in case of fundamental right is violated, he (or) she can directly approach the SC bypassing the lower courts.</p> <p>5.They can be amended or repealed by the Parliament by a Constitutional amendment without altering the “Basic Structure” of the Constitution.</p> <p>6.They can be suspended during the operation of a National Emergency except the rights guaranteed by Articles 20 and 21.</p> <p>7.Their application can be restricted in an area under the declaration of martial law or ‘military rule’.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Protection of the interest of minorities and weaker sections of society. •Ensures dignity and respect of individuals. •Checks the absoluteness of the authority of government. •Lays down foundation stone of social equality and Social Justice. •No democracy can function in the absence of basic rights such as freedom of speech and expression. •Fundamental Rights grant the standards of conduct, citizenship, justice and fair play. They act as a check on the government. •The Constitution also provides for enforcement of these rights hence they have legal value also which empower a citizen to protect, respect and fulfil the rule of law. •Prevent the establishment of authoritarian and dictatorial rule in the country. 		
5.	<p>What are the different categories of Fundamental Right? Explain them.</p> <p>There are 6 Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Right to equality (Articles 14-18) 2.Right to freedom (Articles 19-22) 3.Right against exploitation (Articles 23-24) 4.Right to freedom of religion (Articles 25-28) 5.Cultural and educational rights (Articles 29-30) 6.Right to constitutional remedies (Article 32) <p>Originally there were seven fundamental rights in India. However, the 7th fundamental right i.e. Right to property (Article 31) was removed from this list and made only a legal right by the 44th Amendment Act, 1978.</p> <p>Right to Education: The right to education at elementary level has been made one of the fundamental rights in 2002 under the 86th Amendment of 2002. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act will directly benefit children who do not go to school at present. This act provides for the appointment of teachers with the requisite entry and academic qualifications. Former Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh announced the implementation of the act. Children, who had either dropped out of schools or never been to any educational institution, will get elementary education as it will be binding on the part of the local and state governments to ensure that all children in the 6–14 age group get schooling. As per the Act, private educational institutions should reserve 25 percent seats for children from the weaker sections of society. The Centre and the states have agreed to share the financial burden in the ratio of 55:45, while the Finance Commission has given Rs.250 billion to the States for implementing the Act. The Centre has approved an outlay of Rs.150 billion for 2010–2011. The school</p>	CO3	4

management committee or the local authority will identify the drop-outs or out of school children aged above six and admit them in classes appropriate to their age after giving special training.

Right to equality:

The right to equality is an important right provided in Articles 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 of the constitution. It is the principal foundation of all other rights and liberties and guarantees the following:

Equality before the law: Article 14 of the constitution guarantees that all people shall be equally protected by the laws of the country. It means that the State will treat people in the same circumstances alike. This article also means that individuals, whether citizens of India or otherwise shall be treated differently if the circumstances are different.

Equality in matters of public employment: Article 16 of the Constitution lays down that the State cannot discriminate against anyone in the matters of employment. All citizens can apply for government jobs, however, there are some exceptions. The Parliament may enact a law stating that certain jobs can be filled only by applicants who are domiciled in the area. This may be meant for posts that require knowledge of the locality and language of the area. The State may also reserve posts for members of backward classes, scheduled castes or scheduled tribes which are not adequately represented in the services under the State to bring up the weaker sections of the society. Also, there a law may be passed that requires that the holder of an office of any religious institution shall also be a person professing that particular religion. According to the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2003, this right shall not be conferred to Overseas citizens of India.

•**Abolition of untouchability:** Article 17 of the constitution abolishes the practice of untouchability. The practice of untouchability is an offence and anyone doing so is punishable by law. The Untouchability Offences Act of 1955 (renamed to Protection of Civil Rights Act in 1976) provided penalties for preventing a person from entering a place of worship or from taking water from a tank or well.

•**Right to constitutional remedies:(Articles 32 to 35)** empowers the citizens to move to a court of law in case of any denial of the fundamental rights. For instance, in case of imprisonment, any citizen can ask the court to see if it is according to the provisions of the law of the country by lodging a public interest litigation. If the court finds that it is not, the person must be freed. This procedure of asking the courts to preserve or safeguard the citizen's fundamental rights can be done in various ways. The courts can issue various kinds of writs protecting the rights of the citizens.

These writs are:

- habeas corpus
- mandamus
- Prohibition
- quo warranto
- certiorari

This allows a citizen to move to court if they believe that any of their Fundamental Rights have been violated by the state. Article 32 is also called the citizens right to protect and defend the constitution as it can be used by the citizens to enforce the constitution through the judiciary. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar declared the right to constitutional remedies "the heart and soul" of the Indian constitution. When a national or state emergency is declared, this right is suspended by the central government.

Right against exploitation (Articles 23-24)

The right against exploitation, given in Articles 23 and 24, provides for two provisions, namely the abolition of trafficking in human beings and Begar (forced

	<p>labour), and the abolition of employment of children below the age of 14 years in dangerous jobs like factories, mines, etc.</p> <p>Child labour is considered a gross violation of the spirit and provisions of the constitution.</p> <p>Beggar practiced in the past by landlords, has been declared a crime and is punishable by law.</p> <p>Human trafficking for the purpose of the slave trade or prostitution is also prohibited by law.</p> <p>An exception is made in employment without payment for compulsory services for public purposes. Compulsory military conscription is covered by this provision.</p> <p>Freedom of Expression:</p> <p>Article 19(1)(a) protects your right to hold your own opinions and to express them freely without government interference.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> This includes the right to express your views aloud (for example through public protest and demonstrations) or through: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> published articles, books or leaflets television or radio broadcasting works of art the internet and social media The law also protects your freedom to receive information from other people by, for example, being part of an audience or reading a magazine. Although you have freedom of expression, you also have a duty to behave responsibly and to respect other people's rights. public authorities may restrict this right if they can show that their action is lawful, necessary and proportionate in order to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> protects national security, territorial integrity (the borders of the state) or public safety prevents disorder or crime protects health or morals protects the rights and reputations of other people prevents the disclosure of information received in confidence maintains the authority and impartiality of judges An authority may be allowed to restrict your freedom of expression if, for example, you express views that encourage racial or religious hatred. However, the relevant public authority must show that the restriction is 'proportionate', in other words that it is appropriate and no more than necessary to address the issue concerned. <p>Everyone has the right to freedom of expression. This right shall include freedom to hold opinions and to receive and impart information and ideas without interference by public authority and regardless of frontiers. This Article shall not prevent States from requiring the licensing of broadcasting, television or cinema enterprises.</p> <p>The exercise of these freedoms, since it carries with it duties and responsibilities, may be subject to such formalities, conditions, restrictions or penalties as are prescribed by law and are necessary in a democratic society, in the interests of national security, territorial disorder or crime, for the protection of health or morals, for the protection of the reputation or rights of others, for preventing the disclosure of information received in confidence, or for maintaining the authority and impartiality of the judiciary.</p>		
6.	<p>Illustrate Right to Education and Right to equality.</p> <p>Right to Education: The right to education at elementary level has been made one of the fundamental rights in 2002 under the 86th Amendment of 2002. The Right</p>	CO3	2

of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act will directly benefit children who do not go to school at present. This act provides for the appointment of teachers with the requisite entry and academic qualifications. Former Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh announced the implementation of the act. Children, who had either dropped out of schools or never been to any educational institution, will get elementary education as it will be binding on the part of the local and state governments to ensure that all children in the 6–14 age group get schooling. As per the Act, private educational institutions should reserve 25 percent seats for children from the weaker sections of society. The Centre and the states have agreed to share the financial burden in the ratio of 55:45, while the Finance Commission has given Rs.250 billion to the States for implementing the Act. The Centre has approved an outlay of Rs.150 billion for 2010–2011. The school management committee or the local authority will identify the drop-outs or out-of-school children aged above six and admit them in classes appropriate to their age after giving special training.

Right to equality:

- The right to equality is an important right provided in Articles 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 of the constitution. It is the principal foundation of all other rights and liberties and guarantees the following:
- Equality before the law:** Article 14 of the constitution guarantees that all people shall be equally protected by the laws of the country. It means that the State will treat people in the same circumstances alike. This article also means that individuals, whether citizens of India or otherwise shall be treated differently if the circumstances are different.
- Social equality and equal access to public areas:** Article 15 of the constitution states that no person shall be discriminated on the basis of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth. Every person shall have equal access to public places like public parks, museums, wells, bathing ghats, etc. However, the State may make any special provision for women and children. Special provisions may be made for the advancements of any socially or educationally backward class or scheduled castes or scheduled tribes.
- Equality in matters of public employment:** Article 16 of the Constitution lays down that the State cannot discriminate against anyone in the matters of employment. All citizens can apply for government jobs, however, there are some exceptions. The Parliament may enact a law stating that certain jobs can be filled only by applicants who are domiciled in the area. This may be meant for posts that require knowledge of the locality and language of the area. The State may also reserve posts for members of backward classes, scheduled castes or scheduled tribes which are not adequately represented in the services under the State to bring up the weaker sections of the society. Also, there a law may be passed that requires that the holder of an office of any religious institution shall also be a person professing that particular religion. According to the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2003, this right shall not be conferred to Overseas citizens of India.
- Abolition of untouchability:** Article 17 of the constitution abolishes the practice of untouchability. The practice of untouchability is an offence and anyone doing so is punishable by law. The Untouchability Offences Act of 1955 (renamed to Protection of Civil Rights Act in 1976) provided penalties for preventing a person from entering a place of worship or from taking water from a tank or well.
- Abolition of Titles:** Article 18 of the constitution prohibits the State from conferring any titles. "Citizens of India cannot accept titles from a foreign State. The British government had created an aristocratic class known as Rai Bahadurs and Khan Bahadurs in India –these titles were also abolished. However, Military

	<p>and academic distinctions can be conferred on the citizens of India. The awards of Bharat Ratnam and Padma Vibhushan cannot be used by the recipient as a title and do not, accordingly, come within the constitutional prohibition". The Supreme Court, on 15 December 1995, upheld the validity of such awards.</p> <p>Abolition of Titles: Article 18 of the constitution prohibits the State from conferring any titles. "Citizens of India cannot accept titles from a foreign State. The British government had created an aristocratic class known as Rai Bahadurs and Khan Bahadurs in India –these titles were also abolished. However, Military and academic distinctions can be conferred on the citizens of India. The awards of Bharat Ratnam and Padma Vibhushan cannot be used by the recipient as a title and do not, accordingly, come within the constitutional prohibition". The Supreme Court, on 15 December 1995, upheld the validity of such awards. 7. Write a detail note on the Rights against Exploitation.</p> <p>The right against exploitation, given in Articles 23 and 24, provides for two provisions, namely the abolition of trafficking in human beings and Beggar (forced labour), and the abolition of employment of children below the age of 14 years in dangerous jobs like factories, mines, etc. Child labour is considered a gross violation of the spirit and provisions of the constitution. Beggar practised in the past by landlords, has been declared a crime and is punishable by law. Human trafficking for the purpose of the slave trade or prostitution is also prohibited by law. An exception is made in employment without payment for compulsory services for public purposes. Compulsory military conscription is covered by this provision.</p>		
7.	<p>Write a detail note on the Rights against Exploitation.</p> <p>Rights against Exploitation: The right against exploitation, given in Articles 23 and 24, provides for two provisions, namely the abolition of trafficking in human beings and Begar (forced labour), and the abolition of employment of children below the age of 14 years in dangerous jobs like factories, mines, etc. Child labour is considered a gross violation of the spirit and provisions of the constitution. Beggar practiced in the past by landlords, has been declared a crime and is punishable by law. Human trafficking for the purpose of the slave trade or prostitution is also prohibited by law. An exception is made in employment without payment for compulsory services for public purposes. Compulsory military conscription is covered by this provision.</p>	CO3	1
8.	<p>Examine the importance of Right to Education.</p> <p>Right to Education: The right to education at elementary level has been made one of the fundamental rights in 2002 under the 86th Amendment of 2002. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act will directly benefit children who do not go to school at present. This act provides for the appointment of teachers with the requisite entry and academic qualifications. Former Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh announced the implementation of the act. Children, who had either dropped out of schools or never been to any educational institution, will get elementary education as it will be binding on the part of the local and state governments to ensure that all children in the 6–14 age group get schooling. As per the Act, private educational institutions should reserve 25 percent seats for children from the weaker sections of society. The Centre and the states have</p>	CO3	4

	<p>agreed to share the financial burden in the ratio of 55:45, while the Finance Commission has given Rs.250 billion to the States for implementing the Act. The Centre has approved an outlay of Rs.150 billion for 2010–2011. The school management committee or the local authority will identify the drop-outs or out-of-school children aged above six and admit them in classes appropriate to their age after giving special training.</p>		
9.	<p>Write a note on the Fundamental Duties.</p> <p>The idea of Fundamental Duties is inspired from the Constitution of Russia. These were incorporated in Part IV-A of the Constitution by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976 on the recommendations of Swaran Singh Committee.</p> <p>Originally 10 in number, one more duty was added through the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002. All the eleven duties are listed in Article 51-A of the Constitution.</p> <p>The fundamental duties serve as a reminder to citizens that while enjoying their rights, they have also to be quite conscious of duties they owe to their country, their society and to their fellow-citizens.</p> <p>The Fundamental duties are non-justiciable in nature.</p> <p>List of Fundamental Duties:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem. 2) To cherish and follow the noble ideals that inspired the national struggle for freedom. 3) To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India; 4) To defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so. 5) To promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India beyond religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities and to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women. 6) To value and preserve the rich heritage of the country's composite culture. 7) To protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife and to have compassion for living creatures. 8) To develop scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform. 9) To safeguard public property and to abjure violence. 10) To strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement; and 11) To provide opportunities for education to his child or ward between the age of six to fourteen years (added by the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002). <p>Fundamental Duties are categorized into two – Moral Duty & Civic Duty</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Moral Duty: cherishing noble ideals of freedom struggle 2. Civic Duty: respecting the Constitution, National Flag and National Anthem. <p>They remind Indian Citizens of their duty towards their society, fellow citizens and the nation.</p> <p>They warn citizens against anti-national and anti-social activities.</p> <p>They inspire citizens & promote a sense of discipline and commitment among them.</p> <p>The Fundamental Duties are confined to Indian citizens only and do not extend to foreigners unlike few Fundamental Rights.</p> <p>Fundamental duties are also non-justiciable.</p>	CO3	1
10.	<p>Illustrate the Importance of Fundamental Duties.</p>	CO3	2

	<p>Fundamental Duties are categorized into two – Moral Duty & Civic Duty</p> <p>1.Moral Duty: cherishing noble ideals of freedom struggle</p> <p>2.Civic Duty: respecting the Constitution, National Flag and National Anthem. They remind Indian Citizens of their duty towards their society, fellow citizens and the nation.</p> <p>They warn citizens against anti-national and anti-social activities.</p> <p>They inspire citizens & promote a sense of discipline and commitment among them.</p> <p>The Fundamental Duties are confined to Indian citizens only and do not extend to foreigners unlike few Fundamental Rights.</p> <p>Fundamental duties are also non-justiciable</p>		
11.	<p>What are the Directive Principles of State Policy?</p> <p>The Constitution does not contain any classification of the Directive Principles. However, on the basis of their content and direction, they can be classified broadly into Socialist, Gandhian and liberal-intellectual.</p> <p>DPSP – Socialistic Principles</p> <p>Definition: They are the principles that aim at providing social and economic justice and set the path towards the welfare state. Under various articles, they direct the state to:</p> <p>Article 38 Promote the welfare of the people by securing a social order through justice—social, economic and political—and to minimise inequalities in income, status, facilities and opportunities.</p> <p>Article 39 Secure citizens:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Right to adequate means of livelihood for all citizens •Equitable distribution of material resources of the community for the common good •Prevention of concentration of wealth and means of production •Equal pay for equal work for men and women •Preservation of the health and strength of workers and children against forcible abuse. •Opportunities for the healthy development of children <p>Article 39A Promote equal justice and free legal aid to the poor</p> <p>Article 41 In cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement, secure citizens:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Right to work •Right to education •Right to public assistance <p>Article 42 Make provision for just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief</p> <p>Article 43 Secure a living wage, a decent standard of living and social and cultural opportunities for all workers</p> <p>Article 43A Take steps to secure the participation of workers in the management of industries</p> <p>Article 47 Raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living of people and to improve public health</p> <p>DPSP – Gandhian Principles</p> <p>Definition: These principles are based on Gandhian ideology used to represent the programme of reconstruction enunciated by Gandhi during the national movement. Under various articles, they direct the state to:</p> <p>Article 40 Organise village panchayats and endow them with necessary powers and authority to enable them to function as units of self-government</p> <p>Article 43 Promote cottage industries on an individual or co-operation basis in rural</p>	CO3	1

	<p>areas</p> <p>Article 43B Promote voluntary formation, autonomous functioning, democratic control and professional management of co-operative societies</p> <p>Article 46 Promote the educational and economic interests of SCs, STs, and other weaker sections of the society and to protect them from social injustice and exploitation</p> <p>Article 47 Prohibit the consumption of intoxicating drinks and drugs which are injurious to health</p> <p>Article 48 Prohibit the slaughter of cows, calves and other milk giving and draught cattle and to improve their breeds</p> <p>DPSP – Liberal-Intellectual Principles</p> <p>Definition: These principles reflect the ideology of liberalism. Under various articles, they direct the state to:</p> <p>Article 44 Secure for all citizens a uniform civil code throughout the country</p> <p>Article 45 Provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years</p> <p>Article 48 Organise agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines</p> <p>Article 49 Protect monuments, places and objects of artistic or historic interest which are declared to be of national importance</p> <p>Article 50 Separate the judiciary from the executive in the public services of the State</p> <p>Article 51</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote international peace and security and maintain just and honourable relations between nations • Foster respect for international law and treaty obligations • Encourage settlement of international disputes by arbitration <p>42nd Amendment Act, 1976 added four new Directive Principles in the list:</p> <p>S.No Article New DPSPs</p> <p>1 Article 39 To secure opportunities for the healthy development of children</p> <p>2 Article 39A To promote equal justice and to provide free legal aid to the poor</p> <p>3 Article 43A To take steps to secure the participation of workers in the management of industries</p> <p>4 Article 48A To protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wildlife</p>		
12.	<p>Write about Liberalism and Gandhian Principles in Directive Principles of State Policy.</p> <p>DPSP – Liberal-Intellectual Principles</p> <p>Definition: These principles reflect the ideology of liberalism. Under various articles, they direct the state to:</p> <p>Article 44 Secure for all citizens a uniform civil code throughout the country</p> <p>Article 45 Provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years</p> <p>Article 48 Organise agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines</p> <p>Article 49 Protect monuments, places and objects of artistic or historic interest which are declared to be of national importance</p> <p>Article 50 Separate the judiciary from the executive in the public services of the State</p> <p>Article 51</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote international peace and security and maintain just and honorable relations between nations 	CO3	1

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13.	<p>Elucidate the concept of Fundamental Duties of the Citizens of India.</p> <p>The fundamental duties were incorporated in Part IV-A of our constitution by 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976. Presently we have 11 fundamental duties in our constitution under article 51-A, which are statutory duties and are enforceable by law. The idea behind the incorporation of the fundamental rights was to emphasise the obligation of the citizen in exchange of the comprehensive fundamental rights enjoyed by them.</p> <p>Fundamental Duties of the citizens have also been enumerated for the Indian citizens By the 42nd Amendment of the Constitution, adopted in 1976. Article 51 ‘A’ contained in Part IV A of the Constitution deals with Fundamental Duties. Fundamental Duties are taken from the Constitution of Russia.</p> <p>The Following are the Duties in Our Constitution:</p> <p>a) To abide by the constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem- It is the duty of every citizen to respect the ideals, which include liberty, justice, equality, fraternity and institutions namely, executive, the legislature and the judiciary.</p> <p>Hence all of us are supposed to maintain the dignity of constitution by not indulging in any activities which violate them in letter and spirit. It also states that if a citizen by any overt or covert act shows disrespect to the constitution, the National Anthem or the National Flag it would spell doom to all our rights and very existence as citizens of a sovereign nation.</p> <p>b) To cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom-The citizens of India must cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired the national struggle for freedom. These ideals were those of building a just society and a united nation with freedom, equality, non violence, brotherhood and world peace. If the citizens of India remain conscious of and committed to these ideals, we will be able to rise above the various separatist tendencies raising their ugly heads now and then, here and there.</p> <p>c) To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India- it is one of the preeminent national obligations of all the citizens of the India. India is a vast and diverse nation with different caste, religion, sex and linguistic people; if</p>	CO3	5

<p>freedom and unity of the country are jeopardized then united nation is not possible. Hence in a way sovereignty lies with the people. It may be recalled that these were first mentioned in preamble and also under 19(2) of fundamental rights reasonable restrictions are permitted on freedom of speech and expression in the interest of the sovereignty and integrity of India.</p> <p>d) To defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so – it is the duty of every citizen to defend our country against external enemies. All the citizens are bound to be conscious of any such elements entering India and also when in need, they should be ready to take up arms to defend themselves. It is addressed to all the citizens other than those belonging to army, navy and the air force.</p> <p>e) To promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities; to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women – Given the vast diversities among people, the presence of one flag and single citizenship strengthens the spirit of brotherhood among the citizens. It states that people should rise above narrow cultural differences and strive towards excellence in all spheres of collective activity.</p> <p>f) To value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture – our cultural heritage is one of the noblest and richest, it is also part of the heritage of the earth. Hence it is our duty to protect what we have inherited from the past, preserve it and pass on to the future generations. India is also one of the most ancient civilizations of the world. Our contributions towards art, science, literature is well known to the world, also this land is birth place of Hinduism, Jainism and Buddhism.</p> <p>g) To protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wild life and to have compassion for living creatures – these natural reserves are the most valued assets of our country hence it is the duty of every citizen to protect it. Rising pollution, large scale degradation of forests is causing immense harm to all the human lives on earth. Increasing natural calamities is a proof to it. It is also reinforced in other constitutional provision under article 48A i.e. Directive Principles of State Policy which states that, to protect and improve the environment and safeguard the forests and wildlife</p> <p>h) To develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform – It is a known fact that it is necessary to learn from the experiences and developments around the world for our own development. It is duty of every citizen to protect and promote scientific temper and spirit of inquiry to keep pace with fast changing world.</p> <p>i) To safeguard public property and to abjure violence – it is unfortunate that in a country which preaches non-violence to the rest of the world, we ourselves see from time to time incidents of senseless violence and destruction of public property. Among all the fundamental duties this one holds a great significance in current scenario when strike, protest etc have become a common phenomenon. Whenever there is a strike or bandh or rally, mob develops mentality to harm public properties like buses, buildings and to loot them and citizens who are protectors become mute spectators.</p> <p>j) To strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement. – As responsible citizens whatever work we take up should be directed towards achieving the goal of excellence so that our country constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement. This clause has potential to not only regenerate and reconstruct the country but also to raise it to the highest possible level of excellence.</p>		
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	<p>k) 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 and fourteen years – it was the recommendation of National Commission to Review the Working of constitution, to make education a fundamental right of all the children up to age of 14. 86th Constitutional amendment Act, 2002 however provided for free and compulsory education as a legally enforceable fundamental right for all children between 6 to 14 years of age.</p>		
14.	<p>Differentiate between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy.</p> <p>Fundamental Rights Part 3 of the Constitution of India contains the Fundamental Rights guaranteed to the citizens of India. Articles 12-35 of the Constitution of India deal with Fundamental Rights. The basic rights that are guaranteed to Indian citizens by the Constitution of India are known as Fundamental Rights Political Democracy is established in India with the help of Fundamental Rights given in the Constitution of India. The welfare of each and every citizen is promoted through the Fundamental Rights As per the law, the violation of Fundamental Rights is punishable. Fundamental Rights are justiciable as they can be enforced legally by the courts if there is a violation. If there is a law which is in violation of fundamental rights then the courts can declare it as invalid and unconstitutional. Fundamental Rights are sometimes considered as a kind of restrictions imposed on the State. Fundamental rights can be suspended during a national emergency. But, the rights guaranteed under Articles 20 and 21 cannot be suspended. Fundamental Rights was borrowed from the Constitution of the United States of America.</p> <p>Directive Principles of State Policy Directive Principles are written in Part 4 of the Constitution of India. They are given in Articles 36-51 of the Constitution of India. Directive Principles of the Indian constitution are the guidelines to be followed by the Government while framing policies. Economic and Social Democracy is established with the help of the Directive Principles of State Policy The welfare of the entire community is fostered with the help of Directive Principles. Violation of Directive Principles is not a punishable crime unlike violation of Fundamental Rights Directive Principles are not justiciable as they cannot be enforced by the courts if there is a violation. If there is a law in violation of Directive Principles, then the courts do not have the power to declare it as invalid and unconstitutional. Directive Principles are directions for the Government in helping it to achieve some particular objectives. Directive Principles of State Policy can never be suspended under any circumstances. Directive Principles of State Policy was borrowed from the Constitution of Ireland which was in turn copied from the Constitution of Spain.</p>	CO3	4

15.	<p>Write about socialistic and Gandhian Principles in Directive Principles of State Policy.</p> <p>DPSP – Socialistic Principles Definition: They are the principles that aim at providing social and economic justice and set the path towards the welfare state. Under various articles, they direct the state to:</p> <p>Article 38 Promote the welfare of the people by securing a social order through justice—social, economic and political—and to minimise inequalities in income, status, facilities and opportunities.</p> <p>Article 39 Secure citizens:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to adequate means of livelihood for all citizens • Equitable distribution of material resources of the community for the common good • Prevention of concentration of wealth and means of production • Equal pay for equal work for men and women • Preservation of the health and strength of workers and children against forcible abuse • Opportunities for the healthy development of children <p>Article 39A Promote equal justice and free legal aid to the poor</p> <p>Article 41 In cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement, secure citizens:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to work • Right to education • Right to public assistance <p>Article 42 Make provision for just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief</p> <p>Article 43 Secure a living wage, a decent standard of living and social and cultural opportunities for all workers</p> <p>Article 43A Take steps to secure the participation of workers in the management of industries</p> <p>Article 47 Raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living of people and to improve public health</p> <p>DPSP – Gandhian Principles Definition: These principles are based on Gandhian ideology used to represent the programme of reconstruction enunciated by Gandhi during the national movement. Under various articles, they direct the state to:</p> <p>Article 40 Organise village panchayats and endow them with necessary powers and authority to enable them to function as units of self-government</p> <p>Article 43 Promote cottage industries on an individual or co-operation basis in rural areas</p> <p>Article 43B Promote voluntary formation, autonomous functioning, democratic control and professional management of co-operative societies</p> <p>Article 46 Promote the educational and economic interests of SCs, STs, and other weaker sections of the society and to protect them from social injustice and exploitation.</p> <p>Article 47 Prohibit the consumption of intoxicating drinks and drugs which are injurious to health</p> <p>Article 48 Prohibit the slaughter of cows, calves and other milk giving and draught cattle and to improve their breeds.</p>	CO3	1
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<u>UNIT – IV</u>			
S.No	Part A Each Question contains 2 Mark. Questions	CO	BT L
1.	Summarize the evolution of NITI Aayog. NITI Aayog Evolution: The Planning Commission which has a legacy of 65 years has been replaced by the NITI Aayog. Government of India has replaced the old planning commission started in 1950 with a new institution called NITI Aayog on 1 January 2015. It works under the chairmanship of Prime Minister. NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India). In Sanskrit, the word “NITI” means morality. But, in the present context, it means policy and the NITI stands for “National Institution for Transforming India”.	CO4	2
2.	Write a short note on Union – State Relations. India is a union of states. The constitution of India has divided the legislative, executive and financial powers between the Centre and the states, which gives the constitution a federal character. Articles 245 to 263 of Part XI and Articles 268 to 293 of Part XII describe three types of Centre-State relations i.e. Legislative Relations (Article 245-255). Administrative Relations (Article 256-263). Financial Relations (Article 268-293).	CO4	1
3.	Define Federation in Indian Constitution. Federalism is a system of government in which powers have been divided between the centre and its states or provinces. It is an institutional mechanism to accommodate two sets of politics, one at the centre or national level and second at the regional or provincial level. India is a federal system but with more tilt towards a unitary system of government. It is sometimes considered a quasi-federal system as it has features of both a federal and a unitary system. Article 1 of the Indian Constitution states, ‘India, that is Bharat, shall be a union of states.	CO4	1
4.	Illustrate the Seventh Schedule of Indian Constitution. The Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India defines and specifies allocation of powers and functions between Union & States. It contains three lists; i.e., 1) Union List, 2) State List and 3) Concurrent List. There were 98 subjects in union list. And in state list there were 59 subjects. And in concurrent list there were 52 subjects as of 1st November 2021. Article 248 of the constitution clearly states, “The Union Parliament has exclusive power to make any law with respect to any matter not enumerated in the Concurrent List or the State List.”	CO4	2
5.	Distinguish the relationship between Administrative Relation and Union - State.	CO4	4

	<p>The Indian Constitution states the Administrative Relations between Union and State under Article 256 to Article 263(PART XI).</p> <p>Administrative Relations (Article 256-263):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Article 256 States that Executive power of every state shall be exercised in compliance with laws made by parliament. This article states that India's federal structure as Federation with a strong centre. ➤ Article 262 (1) states that Parliament may by law provide for the adjudication of any dispute or complaint with respect to the use, distribution or control of the waters of, or in, any inter-State River or river valley. ➤ Article 263 Empowers the President to constitute an Inter State Council if it is required in the Interest of Public. 		
6.	<p>What is the composition of Inter- State Council?</p> <p>Composition: The Inter-State Council composes of the following members Prime Minister, Chairman. Chief Ministers of all states. Chief Ministers of the union territories having legislative assemblies. Administrators of the union territories not having legislative assemblies. 6 Union Cabinet Ministers, including Home Minister, to be nominated by the Prime Minister. Governors of the states being administered under President's rule.</p>	CO4	1
7.	<p>Explain Article 356 Under Sarkaria's Commission.</p> <p>The Sarkaria Commission made the following recommendations regarding Article 356: This article should be used very rarely and as a matter of last resort. It can be invoked only in the event of political crisis. Before that, a warning should be issued to the state in specific terms and alternate course of action must be explored before invoking it. The material fact and grounds on the basis of which this article is invoked should be made an integral part of the Proclamation; it will ensure effective Parliamentary control over the invocation of the President Rule.</p>	CO4	2
8.	<p>What are the features of NITI Aayog?</p> <p>Enhancing cooperative federalism with active support and involvement of states. Bringing deprived and marginal sections of society into mainstream economic and social activities for the overall development of the country. Formulation of village-level plans and their aggregation at higher levels of the government. Creates a mechanism which can provide innovative solutions. Technology upgradation at regular intervals and capacity building. To give act and advise like a think tank on national and international issues. To provide better inter-ministry cooperation and coordination for taking urgent policy decisions.</p>	CO4	1
9.	<p>Illustrate the Composition of NITI Aayog.</p> <p>Composition of NITI Aayog:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Chairperson -The Prime Minister •Vice chairmen- appointed by the Prime Minister •Governing Council- Chief Ministers of the States and Lieutenant Governors of Union Territories •Full & Part time members-Four full-time members and two part-time members •Ex-officio members-Four Cabinet Ministers appointed by the Prime Minister 	CO4	2

	•Special invitees- Specialists and experts in relevant fields.		
10.	<p>Explain the functions of the Finance Commission of India?</p> <p>Finance Commission is a constitutional body formed for the purpose of allocation of certain revenue resources between the Union and the State Governments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Finance Commission was formed in 1951. •It was established under Article 280 of the Indian Constitution by the Indian President. •It was created to define the financial relations between the Centre and the states. 	CO4	2
11.	<p>What is the importance of Inter State Council?</p> <p>Inter-State Council is a recommendatory body with duties to investigate and discuss the subjects of common interest between the Union and State(s) or among the States, making recommendations particularly for better coordination of policy and action.</p> <p>Inter-State Council appears to be the most viable, promising, Constitutional mechanism to be developed for the purpose provided it is properly restructured and duly empowered. Once ISC is made a vibrant, negotiating forum for policy development and conflict resolution, the Government may consider the functions for the National Development also being transferred to the ISC.</p>	CO4	1
12.	<p>Discuss the Centre-State Legislative Relations.</p> <p>a) Legislative Relations (Article 245-255): Legislation means the power of making a law which is enforceable. Both the central and state governments in India have the power to make laws. But, the matters on which they can make laws differ. Seventh Schedule of the Constitution provides for the distribution of legislative powers between the Centre and the states. The legislative subjects are divided into List I (the Union List) List II (the Concurrent List) List III (the State List)</p>	CO4	2
13.	<p>Summarize the Establishment of an Inter-State Council under Article 263.</p> <p>Inter-State Council: Article 263 of the Indian constitution gives provision for the establishment of an Inter-State Council. This is to enhance the coordination between the Centre and States. It is the most dynamic platform to discuss policies, strengthen the Centre-State relations and act as a bridge to the trust deficit between the Centre and the States. This article (263) briefly explains the functions and various other aspects of the Inter-State Council.</p>	CO4	2
14.	<p>Explain the composition & functions of NITI Aayog.</p> <p>Composition of NITI Aayog:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Chairperson -The Prime Minister •Vice chairmen- appointed by the Prime Minister •Governing Council- Chief Ministers of the States and Lieutenant Governors of Union Territories •Regional Council-Formed on the basis of need as and when required and comprises of CMs of States and Lieutenant Governors of Union Territories •Full & Part time members-Four full-time members and two part-time members •Ex-officio members-Four Cabinet Ministers appointed by the Prime Minister •Special invitees- Specialists and experts in relevant fields 	CO4	2

	<p>•Chief Executive Officer-Appointed by the Prime Minister for a fixed tenure of the rank of Secretary.</p> <p>Functions:</p> <p>The interstate council is the most dynamic platform to discuss policies and strengthen the Centre- State relations.</p> <p>This works as an instrument for cooperation, coordination and the evolution of common policies and acts as a bridge between centre and state.</p> <p>To analyse and discuss subjects in which the States or the Union has a common interest.</p> <p>To enquire into the disputes amongst the States and advice on resolving disputes.</p> <p>(Any four points of the above)</p>		
15.	<p>What are the special features of Planning Commission?</p> <p>Planning Commission of India was an organization in the Government of India, which formulated India's Five-Year Plans, among other functions. It was established on 15 March 1950, with Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru as the chairman. The Planning Commission did not derive its creation from either the Constitution or statute but was an arm of the Central/Union Government. The prime objectives of the Government were to propel a rapid increase in the living standard of Indians by the productive exploitation of the country's resources, raising production and securing opportunities for everyone for employment in the service of society.</p>	CO4	1
Part B			
S.No	Each Question contains 12 Marks. Questions & Answers	CO	BT L
1.	<p>What are the Legislative and Financial Relations between Centre and State?</p> <p>a) Legislative Relations (Article 245-255):</p> <p>legislation means the power of making a law which is enforceable. Both the central and state governments in India have the power to make laws. But, the matters on which they can make laws differ.</p> <p>Seventh Schedule of the Constitution provides for the distribution of legislative powers between the centre and the states. The legislative subjects are divided into List I--(the Union List) List II--(the Concurrent List) List III--(the State List)</p> <p>UNION LIST:</p> <p>Union list Include the matters on which only central government can make legislations. The state governments are bounded by these legislations. Union list has "100 subjects" on which it has exclusive authority to make laws. These include Foreign affairs, Defence, Armed forces, Communications, Posts and telegraphs, inter-state trade and commerce and so on.</p> <p>STATE LIST:</p> <p>State list includes the matters on which the respective state governments can make laws. The state list consists of "61 subjects" which include Public order in the state, police, administration of justice, prisons, Local Governments, agriculture and so on. However, under some situations such as emergency, The Centre will take over the State list as well.</p> <p>CONCURRENT LIST:</p> <p>The Concurrent list includes the subjects on which both central and state governments have the power to make laws. The Concurrent list has "52 subjects" which include Criminal and Civil procedure, marriage and divorce, economic and</p>	CO4	1

	<p>special planning, trade unions, labour welfare electricity, newspapers, books and printing presses, population control and so on. However, the centre has the sole powers to take over the concurrent list if needed.</p> <p>Financial Relations (Article 268-293):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Article 268 describes the Duties levied by the Union but collected and appropriated by the States. •Article 269 describes the Taxes levied and collected by the Union but assigned to the States. •Article 270 describes the Taxes levied and distributed between the Union and the States. •Article 273 Empowers the central govt to make special grounds to states of Assam, Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal to Promote Jute Products. •Article 274 Prior recommendation of President is mandatory for the bills effecting taxation in which states are interested. 		
2.	<p>What is the Role of an Inter-State Council?</p> <p>Article 263 of Indian constitution provides the establishment of an Inter- State Council. This is to enhance the coordination between the centre and states. It is not a permanent constitutional body, Council can be created at any time if it seems to the President that the public interest would be served by the establishment of such council.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •It was set up in 1990 through a presidential ordinance for the first time as per the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission under the Ministry of Home affairs. <p>Composition: The Inter-State Council composes of the following members</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Prime Minister, Chairman. •Chief Ministers of all states. •Chief Ministers of the union territories having legislative assemblies. •Administrators of the union territories not having legislative assemblies. •6 Union Cabinet Ministers, including Home Minister, to be nominated by the Prime Minister. •Governors of the states being administered under President's rule. <p>Functions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The interstate council is the most dynamic platform to discuss policies and strengthen the Centre- State relations. •This works as an instrument for cooperation, coordination and the evolution of common policies and acts as a bridge between centre and state. •To analyse and discuss subjects in which the States or the Union has a common interest. •To enquire into the disputes amongst the States and advice on resolving disputes. 	CO4	1
3.	<p>Which features of Indian Constitution deals with Centre – State Relations?</p> <p>Federalism is the basic feature that deals with central-state relations. India is a union of states. The constitution of India has divided the legislative, executive and financial powers between the centre and the states, which gives the constitution a federal character.</p> <p>Articles 245 to 263 of Part XI and Articles 268 to 293 of Part XII describe three types of Centre-State relations i.e.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Legislative Relations (Article 245-255) b) Administrative Relations (Article 256-263) c) Financial Relations (Article 268-293) <p>Legislative Relations (Article 245-255):</p>	CO4	1

	<p>Legislation means the power of making a law which is enforceable. Both the central and state governments in India have the power to make laws. But, the matters on which they can make laws differ.</p> <p>Seventh Schedule of the Constitution provides for the distribution of legislative powers between the centre and the states. The legislative subjects are divided into</p> <p>List I (the Union List)</p> <p>List II (the Concurrent List)</p> <p>List III (the State List)</p> <p>UNION LIST:</p> <p>Union list Include the matters on which only central government can make legislations. The state governments are bounded by these legislations. Union list has “100 subjects” on which it has exclusive authority to make laws. These include Foreign affairs, Defence, Armed forces, Communications, Posts and telegraphs, inter-state trade and commerce and so on.</p> <p>STATE LIST:</p> <p>State list includes the matters on which the respective state governments can make laws. The state list consists of “61 subjects” which include Public order in the state, police, administration of justice, prisons, Local Governments, agriculture and so on. However, under some situations such as emergency, The Centre will take over the State list as well.</p> <p>CONCURRENT LIST:</p> <p>The Concurrent list includes the subjects on which both central and state governments have the power to make laws. The Concurrent list has “52 subjects” which include Criminal and Civil procedure, marriage and divorce, economic and special planning, trade unions, labour welfare electricity, newspapers, books and printing presses, population control and so on. However, the centre has the sole powers to take over the concurrent list if needed.</p> <p>Administrative Relations (Article 256-263):</p> <p>Article 256 States that Executive power of every state shall be exercised in compliance with laws made by parliament</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •This article states that India’s federal structure as Federation with a strong centre. <p>Article 257 this article empowers the central government to issue directions to the state government to protect the properties belonging to the union located in the state. The state government must follow the directions any violation of these directions will be considered as violation of constitution. The cost incurred by the state government in carrying out these orders will be paid by centre.</p> <p>Article 258 The President may with consent of the state governor either conditionally or unconditionally handovers any administrative functions related to executive power of centre to the state government.</p> <p>Article 261 (3) states that final judgments or orders delivered or passed by civil courts in any part of the territory of India shall be capable of execution anywhere within that territory according to law.</p> <p>Article 262 (1) states that Parliament may by law provide for the adjudication of any dispute or complaint with respect to the use, distribution or control of the waters of, or in, any inter-State River or river valley.</p> <p>Article 263 Empowers the President to constitute an Inter State Council if it is required in the Interest of Public.</p> <p>Financial Relations (Article 268-293):</p> <p>Article 268 describes the Duties levied by the Union but collected and appropriated</p>		
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	<p>by the States.</p> <p>Article 269 describes the Taxes levied and collected by the Union but assigned to the States.</p> <p>Article 270 describes the Taxes levied and distributed between the Union and the States.</p> <p>Article 273 Empowers the central govt to make special grounds to states of Assam, Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal to Promote Jute Products.</p> <p>Article 274 Prior recommendation of President is mandatory for the bills effecting taxation in which states are interested.</p>		
4.	<p>Critically Evaluate Union – State Relations?</p> <p>Legislative Relations (Article 245-255): Legislation means the power of making a law which is enforceable. Both the central and state governments in India have the power to make laws. But, the matters on which they can make laws differ. Seventh Schedule of the Constitution provides for the distribution of legislative powers between the centre and the states. The legislative subjects are divided into List I (the Union List) List II (the Concurrent List) List III (the State List)</p> <p>UNION LIST: Union list Include the matters on which only central government can make legislations. The state governments are bounded by these legislations. Union list has “100 subjects” on which it has exclusive authority to make laws. These include Foreign affairs, Defence, Armed forces, Communications, Posts and telegraphs, inter-state trade and commerce and so on.</p> <p>STATE LIST: State list includes the matters on which the respective state governments can make laws. The state list consists of “61 subjects” which include Public order in the state, police, administration of justice, prisons, Local Governments, agriculture and so on. However, under some situations such as emergency, The Centre will take over the State list as well.</p> <p>CONCURRENT LIST: The Concurrent list includes the subjects on which both central and state governments have the power to make laws. The Concurrent list has “52 subjects” which include Criminal and Civil procedure, marriage and divorce, economic and special planning, trade unions, labour welfare electricity, newspapers, books and printing presses, population control and so on. However, the centre has the sole powers to take over the concurrent list if needed.</p> <p>Administrative Relations (Article 256-263): Article 256 States that Executive power of every state shall be exercised in compliance with laws made by parliament •This article states that India’s federal structure as Federation with a strong centre. Article 257 this article empowers the central government to issue directions to the state government to protect the properties belonging to the union located in the state. The state government must follow the directions any violation of these directions will be considered as violation of constitution. The cost incurred by the state government in carrying out these orders will be paid by centre. Article 258 The President may with consent of the state governor either conditionally or unconditionally handovers any administrative functions related to executive power of centre to the state government.</p>	CO4	5

	<p>Article 261 (3) states that final judgments or orders delivered or passed by civil courts in any part of the territory of India shall be capable of execution anywhere within that territory according to law.</p> <p>Article 262 (1) states that Parliament may by law provide for the adjudication of any dispute or complaint with respect to the use, distribution or control of the waters of, or in, any inter-State River or river valley.</p> <p>Article 263 Empowers the President to constitute an Inter State Council if it is required in the Interest of Public.</p> <p>Financial Relations (Article 268-293):</p> <p>Article 268 describes the Duties levied by the Union but collected and appropriated by the States.</p> <p>Article 269 describes the Taxes levied and collected by the Union but assigned to the States.</p> <p>Article 270 describes the Taxes levied and distributed between the Union and the States.</p> <p>Article 273 Empowers the central govt to make special grounds to states of Assam, Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal to Promote Jute Products.</p> <p>Article 274 Prior recommendation of President is mandatory for the bills effecting taxation in which states are interested.</p>		
5.	<p>Explain about Composition and Functions of Inter – State Council.</p> <p>Article 263 of Indian constitution provides the establishment of an Inter- State Council. This is to enhance the coordination between the centre and states. It is not a permanent constitutional body; Council can be created at any time if it seems to the President that the public interest would be served by the establishment of such council.</p> <p>It was set up in 1990 through a presidential ordinance for the first time as per the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission under the Ministry of Home affairs.</p> <p>Composition:</p> <p>The Inter-State Council composes of the following members</p> <p>Prime Minister, Chairman.</p> <p>Chief Ministers of all states.</p> <p>Chief Ministers of the union territories having legislative assemblies.</p> <p>Administrators of the union territories not having legislative assemblies.</p> <p>6 Union Cabinet Ministers, including Home Minister, to be nominated by the Prime Minister.</p> <p>Governors of the states being administered under President's rule.</p> <p>Functions:</p> <p>The interstate council is the most dynamic platform to discuss policies and strengthen the Centre- State relations.</p> <p>This works as an instrument for cooperation, coordination and the evolution of common policies and acts as a bridge between centre and state.</p> <p>To analyse and discuss subjects in which the States or the Union has a common interest.</p> <p>To enquire into the disputes amongst the States and advice on resolving disputes.</p>	CO4	5
6.	<p>Write an Essay on Sarkaria’s Commission Recommendation in India.</p> <p>In view of the growing pressure for the greater State’s autonomy, in June 1983 the Union Government appointed a commission under the chairmanship of Justice R.S. Sarkaria to review the question of centre state relations. The commission submitted its report to the then Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi on 27 October 1987.</p>	CO4	1

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The Union Government appointed Sarkaria Commission to suggest ways and means to improve Centre-State relations. •The Commission recommended especially in the areas, relating to role of Governors and use of Article 356. <p>Recommendations regarding ROLE OF GOVERNOR:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The Governor should be eminent in some walk of life and from outside the state. He should be a detached figure without intense political links or should not have taken part in politics in recent past. Besides, he should not be a member of the ruling party. •He should be appointed after effective consultations with the state Chief Minister and Vice President and Speaker of the Lok Sabha should be consulted by the PM before his selection. •As far as possible, the governor should enjoy the term of five years. •In the process of removal, state government may be informed and consulted. •The Governor should invite the party or combination of parties that command the widest support in the Legislative Assembly. <p>Regarding use of Article 356: President's rule: Under Article 356 of the Constitution of India, in the event that a state government is unable to function according to constitutional provisions, the Central government can take direct control of the state machinery. The state's governor issues a proclamation, after obtaining the consent of the President of India.</p> <p>The Sarkaria Commission made the following recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •This article should be used very rarely and as a matter of last resort. It can be invoked only in the event of political crisis. •Before that, a warning should be issued to the state in specific terms and alternate course of action must be explored before invoking it. •The material fact and grounds on the basis of which this article is invoked should be made an integral part of the Proclamation; it will ensure effective Parliamentary control over the invocation of the President Rule. •The Governor's report must be a 'speaking document' and it should be given wide publicity. <p>Other Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The judges of high courts should not be transferred without their consent. •The three-language formula should be implemented in its true spirit in all the states in the interest of unity and integrity of the country. •Taxation power, which were so far in the union list, should be shifted to the concurrent list in view of the need for states to mobilize more resources. •States should be allowed to impose local or municipal taxes on industrial or commercial properties owned by the centre. <p>Conclusion: So, the Sarkaria Commission was an important attempt to streamline the centre-state relations. It has become a reference point for any discussion on centre-state relations and it has been frequently referred to even by the judiciary. On its recommendation, the Inter-State council was established in 1990 and it has considered its recommendations. However, many of its important recommendations have not been implemented and tensions in federal relations are a recurrent feature.</p>		
7.	<p>Elaborate the Composition and Objectives of NITI Aayog.</p> <p>Composition of NITI Aayog:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Chairperson -The Prime Minister 	CO4	6

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Vice chairmen- appointed by the Prime Minister •Governing Council- Chief Ministers of the States and Lieutenant Governors of Union Territories •Regional Council-Formed on the basis of need as and when required and comprises of CMs of States and Lieutenant Governors of Union Territories •Full & Part time members-Four full-time members and two part-time members •Ex-officio members-Four Cabinet Ministers appointed by the Prime Minister •Special invitees- Specialists and experts in relevant fields •Chief Executive Officer-Appointed by the Prime Minister for a fixed tenure of the rank of Secretary <p>Objectives/Functions of NITI Aayog:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Enhancing cooperative federalism with active support and involvement of states. •Bringing deprived and marginal sections of society into mainstream economic and social activities for the overall development of the country. •Formulation of village-level plans and their aggregation at higher levels of the government. •Creates a mechanism which can provide innovative solutions. •Formulation of economic policy which can incorporate national security interests. •Creation of a knowledge database with innovation and entrepreneurial support system. •Creating a State-of-the-Art resource centre which can provide research on good governance. •Technology upgradation at regular intervals and capacity building. •To give act and advise like a think tank on national and international issues. •To provide better inter-ministry cooperation and coordination for taking urgent policy decisions. •To help in resolving inter-departmental and inter-sectorial issues so as to focus more on the development agenda. •Suggest strategic and long-term policy initiatives and review their progress from time to time. 		
8.	<p>Write an Essay on Role and Functions of Finance Commission of India.</p> <p>Functions of Finance Commission: The Finance Commission makes recommendations to the president of India on the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The net tax proceeds distribution to be divided between the Centre and the states, and the allocation of the same between states. •The principles governing the grants-in-aid to the states by the Centre out of the consolidated fund of India. •The steps required to extend the consolidated fund of a state to boost the resources of the panchayats and the municipalities of the state on the basis of the recommendations made by the state Finance Commission. •Any other matter referred to it by the president in the interests of sound finance. •The Commission decides the basis for sharing the divisible taxes by the centre and the states and the principles that govern the grants-in-aid to the states every five years. •Any matter in the interest of sound finance may be referred to the Commission by the President. •The Commission's recommendations along with an explanatory memorandum with regard to the actions done by the government on them are laid before the Houses of the Parliament. •The FC evaluates the rise in the Consolidated Fund of a state in order to affix the resources of the state Panchayats and Municipalities. 	CO4	1

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The FC has sufficient powers to exercise its functions within its activity domain. As per the Code of Civil Procedure 1908, the FC has all the powers of a Civil Court. It can call witnesses, ask for the production of a public document or record from any office or court. <p>Advisory Role of Finance Commission:</p> <p>The recommendations made by the Finance Commission are of an advisory nature only and therefore, not binding upon the government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •It is up to the Government to implement its recommendations on granting money to the states. •To put it in other words, ‘It is nowhere laid down in the Constitution that the recommendations of the commission shall be binding upon the Government of India. 		
9.	<p>What is Finance Commission of India and Who appoints the Finance Commission?</p> <p>Finance Commission is a constitutional body formed for the purpose of allocation of certain revenue resources between the Union and the State Governments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Finance Commission was formed in 1951. •It was established under Article 280 of the Indian Constitution by the Indian President. •It was created to define the financial relations between the Centre and the states. The Finance Commission is appointed by the President under Article 280 of the Constitution as per the provisions contained in the Finance Commission Act, 1951. •The Chairman of the Commission is selected from among persons who have had experience in public affairs, and the four other members are selected from among persons who are qualified to be appointed as Judges of a High Court; or have special knowledge of the finances and accounts of Government; or have had wide experience in financial matters and in administration; or have special knowledge of economics 	CO4	1
10.	<p>Explain in detail about the NITI Aayog.</p> <p>It will seek to provide a critical directional and strategic input into the development process.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •It is the country’s premier policy-making institution which is expected to strengthen the economic growth of the country. •It aims to construct a strong State that will help to create a dynamic and strong nation. This helps India to emerge as a major economy in the world. •The NITI Aayog’s creation has two hubs called “Team India Hub” and “Knowledge and Innovation Hub”. •The Team India: It leads the participation of Indian states with the central govt The Knowledge and Innovation Hub: it builds institution’s think tank capabilities. <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Enhancing cooperative federalism with active support and involvement of states. •Bringing deprived and marginal sections of society into mainstream economic and social activities for the overall development of the country. •Formulation of village-level plans and their aggregation at higher levels of the government. •Creates a mechanism which can provide innovative solutions. •Formulation of economic policy which can incorporate national security interests. •Creation of a knowledge database with innovation and entrepreneurial support system. •Creating a State-of-the-Art resource centre which can provide research on good governance. 	CO4	5

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Technology upgradation at regular intervals and capacity building. •To give act and advise like a think tank on national and international issues. •To provide better inter-ministry cooperation and coordination for taking urgent policy decisions. •To help in resolving inter-departmental and inter-sectorial issues so as to focus more on the development agenda. •Suggest strategic and long-term policy initiatives and review their progress from time to time. 		
11.	<p>Explain the recent trends in Centre and State Relation.</p> <p>Recent trends: The 1989 general election was a landmark in the history of Indian polity as it ushered in a new era of a multiparty system and initiated the process of greater federalization.</p> <p>Political Federalism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The advent of the multiparty system led to a qualitative change in the Indian polity which has continued ever since. Starting from 1989 elections, no single party has been able to get a clear majority at the centre and coalition and minority governments at the centre have become a norm. •The regional parties have become part and parcel of every coalition cabinet and, hence, have started playing a decisive role at the central level. Example DMK of Tamil Nadu or the RJD of Bihar when it had to drop its core agenda of Ram Mandir, Article 370, Uniform civil code, and Hindi as a national language •The federal cabinet has become different from the classical Westminster form based on the collective responsibility of the cabinet to the popular chamber of the legislature. •It is marked by fragmentation and the dilution of the principle of collective responsibility. The constituent regional parties often controlled by regional satraps get their share in the cabinet in lieu of their support and they nominate their representatives in the cabinet. • With the decline of the Prime Ministerial power, the Presidential role has acquired some more elbow room, and recent Presidents have shown greater initiative and drive under coalition situations, particularly in the formation of the government and the dissolution of Lok Sabha in cases of uncertain majorities than in the past. • Since the 1990s, the role of Rajya Sabha as a Federal Second Chamber has become more pronounced. The differential oppositional majority in the Rajya Sabha as distinct from that of the Lok Sabha is a reflection of the differential compositions of the state legislatures which constitute the electoral college of Rajya Sabha. •It makes it imperative for the government to have an inter-house legislative understanding with the Rajya Sabha to facilitate passage of the legislation and the constitutional amendments. 	CO4	5
12.	<p>What are the features of Indian federalism?</p> <p>A federal government is a system of government that separates the power between central government and state government of the country. It delegates certain responsibilities to each sector so that the central government has its own task to do and state government has its own.</p> <p>India is not a true federal government because it combines features of a federal government and the features of unitary government which can also be called as a quasi-federal government.</p> <p>1. Two sets of Government There are 2 sets of government in India and that is union government and central government. Central government looks after the whole country and state government mainly works for the states. Working of both</p>	CO4	1

	<p>governments are different.</p> <p>2. Division of Powers Powers between central government and state government have been divided by Constitution of India. The seventh schedule of the Indian constitution provides how the division of powers is made between state and central government. Both central and state governments have separate power and responsibilities.</p> <p>Seventh Schedule of the Constitution provides for the distribution of legislative powers between the Centre and the states. The legislative subjects are divided into List I----- (the Union List) List II----- (the Concurrent List) List III----- (the State List)</p> <p>3. Written Constitution: India has the one of the largest constitutions in the world which consists of 448 articles 25 parts and 12 schedules. Every article of Indian constitution is clearly written down and has been discussed in full detail.</p> <p>4. Supremacy of the Constitution: The Constitution of India is regarded as supreme law of land. No law can be made or passed against the constitution of India. The Constitution of India is above all citizens and organizations of the country.</p> <p>5. Supreme judiciary: The Supreme Court of India is regarded as the superior court of the country. The decision of the Supreme Court is binding upon all courts and it has the power to interpret the articles of the constitution.</p> <p>6. Bicameral-legislation: In India, the legislature is bicameral. It has two houses and that are Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. The upper house of the parliament which represents the states is Rajya Sabha and the lower house of the parliament which represents the people in general is Lok Sabha.</p>		
13.	<p>How are the Centre-State relations during Emergency.</p> <p>According to Article-355, it shall be the duty of the Union to protect every State against external aggression and internal disturbance and to ensure that the Government of every State is carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.</p> <p>During the national emergency (under Article 352)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The Centre can give executive directions to a state on ‘any’ matter. •The state is not suspended but is brought under complete control of the Centre. •The president can cancel or change the constitutional distribution of revenues between the Centre and the states. •Such changes continue till the end of the financial year in which the emergency ceases to operate. <p>During President’s Rule (under Article 356) in a state, the President assumes power of the governor or any other executive authority as he pleases.</p> <p>During financial emergency (under Article 360) -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The Centre can order the states to observe laid down regulations while taking financial decisions. 	CO4	2

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The President can even ask the reduction of salaries of high court judges, etc. •The Union Government or the President can ask the states to reserve their financial bills including money bills for his consideration. •Thus, during emergencies Indian polity becomes unitary and the Union enjoys supreme powers. 		
14.	<p>Discuss the tax revenue distribution.</p> <p>Article 268 to 281 in the constitution of India deal with the distribution of tax revenues. These articles have been amended from time to time, for example 88th amendment provided for service tax via article 268-A. Some articles have been amended as per recommendations of finance commission also.</p> <p>The current position is as follows:</p> <p>Article 268: Taxes Levied by the Centre but Collected and Appropriated by the States This includes stamp duties on bills of exchange, cheques, promissory notes, policies of insurance, transfer of shares; excise duties on medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol and narcotics. The proceeds of these duties levied within any state do not form a part of the Consolidated Fund of India, but are assigned to that state.</p> <p>Article 268-A: Service Tax Levied by the Centre but Collected and Appropriated by the Centre and the States Service tax is levied by the centre but makes part of divisible pool of proceeds. The principles of their collection and appropriation are formulated by the Parliament on the basis of recommendations of finance commission, but such recommendations are not binding upon the parliament.</p> <p>Article 269: Taxes Levied and Collected by the Centre but Assigned to the States This includes taxes on the sale or purchase of goods (other than newspapers) in the course of inter-state trade or commerce; taxes on the consignment of goods in the course of inter-state trade or commerce. The net proceeds of these taxes do not form a part of the Consolidated Fund of India. They are assigned to the concerned states in accordance with the principles laid down by the Parliament.</p> <p>Article 270: Taxes Levied and Collected by the Centre but Distributed between the Centre and the States.</p> <p>This includes all taxes and duties referred to in the Union List except the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Duties and taxes referred to in Articles 268, 268-A and 269 (mentioned above); •Surcharge on taxes and duties referred to in Article 271 (mentioned below); and •Any cess levied for specific purposes. <p>The manner of distribution of the net proceeds of these taxes and duties is prescribed by the President on the recommendation of the Finance Commission.</p> <p>Article 271: Surcharges Parliament can at any time levy the surcharges on taxes and duties referred to in Articles 269 and 270. This includes cesses of different kinds such as Swachh Bharat Cess, Krishi Kalyan Cess etc. The proceeds of such surcharges go to the Centre exclusively and states have no share in them.</p> <p>Taxes Levied and Collected and Retained by the States</p> <p>These include land revenue; taxes on agricultural income, succession and estate duties in respect of agricultural land; taxes on lands and buildings, on mineral rights, on animals and boats, on road vehicles, on luxuries, on entertainments, and on gambling; excise duties on alcoholic liquors for human consumption and narcotics; taxes on the entry of goods into a local area, on advertisements (except newspapers), on consumption or sale of electricity, and on goods and passengers carried by road or on inland waterways; taxes on professions, trades, callings and employments not exceeding Rs. 2,500 per annum; capitation taxes; tolls; stamp duty on documents</p>	CO4	6

	(except those specified in the Union List); sales tax (other than newspaper); and fees on the matters enumerated in the State List (except court fees).		
15.	<p>What are the Fifteenth Finance Commission?</p> <p>To define financial relations between the Central government and state governments, there has been a need to constitute such a body like the Finance Commission of India. The Fifteenth Finance Commission was constituted on 27 November 2017 against the backdrop of the abolition of the Planning Commission and the introduction of the goods and services tax (GST), which has fundamentally redefined federal fiscal relations.</p> <p>The important points about the latest report of the 15th Finance Commission of India:</p> <p>1.Maintaining vertical devolution at 41 per cent: The commission has suggested that while maintaining the vertical devolution at the same rate suggested in the report 2020-21; it would help in maintaining predictability and stabilizing the resources, especially during COVID times.</p> <p>2.On GST: GST accounts for 35 per cent of the gross tax revenue of the Union. GST accounts for around 44 per cent of own tax revenue of the States.</p> <p>3.On Gross Tax Revenue: There is a drop of 1.7 percentage points in the gross tax revenue after excluding GST cess collection in comparison to 2016-17 figures. The impact of this drop could be seen in the tax devolution to states. Gross Tax Revenue Assessment 2021-26: It is expected to be 135.2 lakh crore, out of which the divisible pool is estimated to be 103 lakh crore.</p> <p>4.On Horizontal Devolution: The criteria and the weights assigned for horizontal devolution are: population – 15% Area – 15% Forest & Ecology – 10% Income Distance – 45% Tax and Fiscal Efforts – 2.5% Demographic Performance – 12.5%</p> <p>5.The commission has assigned a 12.5 per cent weight to the demographic performance criterion in the horizontal devolution. The commission has also re-introduced tax effort criterion to reward fiscal performance.</p> <p>6.On Revenue Deficit Grants (RDG): It has recommended total revenue deficit grants of around Rs 2.94 crore over the award period for seventeen States.</p> <p>7. On Local Governments: Grants to Rural Local Bodies – Total sum of Rs. 2,36,805 crore is a grant for the rural local bodies. Grants to Urban Local Bodies – Rs.1,21,055 crore is the total grant for the urban local bodies. Grants for Health to be Channelized through Local Governments – Rs. 70,051 crore stands for the Health grant to the local governments.</p> <p>8.On Health: The commission has suggested increasing the state expenditure on health by 8 percent by 2022. The commission suggested prioritizing the creation of All India Health Services/All India Medical Services on the pattern of the UPSC Civil Services. National Medical Council is suggested to develop small courses on wellness clinic, basic surgical procedures, anesthesia, obstetrics and gynecology, eye, ENT etc. for MBBS doctors. AYUSH to be encouraged as an elective subject for medicine undergraduates. The Allied and Healthcare Professions Bill should be passed at the earliest.</p> <p>9.On Higher Education: The XV finance commission has recommended two subtypes of higher education grants:</p>	CO4	1

	<p>Promotion of online education – Rs. 5,078 crore is a total sum of grant for the promotion of online education.</p> <p>Development of professional courses in regional languages: The commission's recommendation is in line with the New Education Policy 2020. Rs. 1,065 crore has been allocated for the development of these courses from 2021-26.</p> <p>Two colleges in each state should convert their learning material and pedagogy into the recognized regional language.</p> <p>10. On Defense: Recommendation to create a non-lapsable pool for the defence and internal security sector under the Public Accounts of India. (Read about the funds of the central government in the linked article.)</p> <p>11. On Disaster Risk Management: The fifteenth finance commission recommended maintaining the contribution of states to the State Disaster Risk Fund (SDRF) to be 25 per cent except by the NE States (10 per cent.) It has seen no changes since 13th Finance Commission recommended the same arrangement.</p> <p>•Creation of Mitigation Funds both at central and state levels</p>		
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<u>UNIT – V</u>			
S.No	Part A Each Question contains 2 Mark. Questions & Answers	CO	BTL
1.	<p>Explain the Structure of the National Human Rights Commission.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •NHRC is a multi-member body which consists of a chairman and seven other members. Out of the seven members, three are ex-officio member. •President appoints the Chairman and members of NHRC on recommendation of high-powered committee headed by Prime Minister. •The Chairperson and the members of the NHRC are appointed for 5 years or till the age of 70 years, whichever is earlier. <p>(Any two points of the above)</p>	CO5	2
2.	<p>Summarize the Election Commission.</p> <p>The Election Commission of India was established in 1950.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •It is an autonomous constitutional body which oversees the conduct of free and fair elections in the country. •It administers control on the election conducted for the Rajya Sabha, Lok Sabha, State Legislative councils, assemblies as well as the President and Vice-President. •The election commission has been entrusted these responsibilities under Article 324 and the People's Representation Act 1951. •The commission is empowered under the Constitution of India to act appropriately whenever prevalent laws prove insufficient to conduct an election under certain conditions. <p>(Any three points of the above)</p>	CO5	2
3.	<p>What is the Composition of Election Commission of India?</p> <p>Article 324 of the Constitution has made the following provisions with regard to the composition of election commission:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The President appoints the Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) and other election commissioners. •The CEC acts as the Election Commission's Chairman. •The President can also appoint regional commissioners to assist the Commission, 	CO5	1

	<p>if necessary, after consulting with the Election Commission.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The tenure of office and the conditions of service of all the commissioners shall be determined by President. <p>(Any two points of the above)</p>		
4.	<p>Write about Electoral Reforms Pre – 2000.</p> <p>Electoral Reforms Pre-2000:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Lowering of Voting Age: The 61st Amendment Act to the Constitution reduced the minimum age for voting from 21 to 18 years. •Electronic Voting Machine (EVMs): First introduced in 1998 during the state elections of Delhi, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, EVMs are used widely now as they are fool-proof, efficient and a better option in terms of the environment. •Prohibition on sale of liquor. <p>(Any two points of the above)</p>	CO5	1
5.	<p>Discuss the National Human Rights Commission.</p> <p>NHRC of India is an independent statutory body established on 12 October, 1993 as per provisions of Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, later amended in 2006.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •NHRC has celebrated its Silver Jubilee (25 years) on October 12, 2018. Its headquarters is located in New Delhi. •It is the watchdog of human rights in the country, i.e. the rights related to life, liberty, equality and dignity of the individual guaranteed by Indian Constitution or embodied in the international covenants and enforceable by courts in India. <p>(Any two points of the above)</p>	CO5	2
6.	<p>Write a short note on National Commission for Women.</p> <p>The National Commission for Women is a statutory body established in January 1992 under the National Commission for Women Act, 1990.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •This body was established to review the constitutional and legal safeguards for women. •It recommends the remedial legislative measures, facilitates redressal of grievances and advises the government on all policy matters affecting women. •It enjoys all the powers of a civil court. •This Commission takes into account the issues and concerns of women community and advises for the authentic solution of all the problems they face. <p>(Any three points of the above)</p>	CO5	1
7.	<p>What is the Composition of National Commission for Women?</p> <p>The Commission consists of a minimum number of members which includes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a chairperson a member secretary, and Other five members. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central Government nominates Chairperson, other five members and a member secretary. <p>(Any two points of the above)</p>	CO5	1
8.	<p>What are the Powers of National Commission for Women?</p> <p>The Commission can appoint the committees necessary for dealing with the special issues taken up by it from time to time.</p> <p>The Powers of National Commission for Women</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Investigation and Examination 	CO5	1

	2.Recommendations 3.Review 4.Cases of Violation 5.Suo Motu Notice 6.Special Studies and Investigation 7.Research 8.Participation in all spheres particularly in Planning 9.Evaluation 10.Inspection 11.Funding 12.Reporting (Any four points of the above)		
9.	Outline the Powers of National Human Rights Commission. The commission's headquarters is at Delhi and it can also establish offices at other places in India. It is vested with the power to regulate its own procedure. It has all the powers of a civil court and its proceedings have a judicial character. It may call for information or report from the Central and state governments or any other authority subordinate there to. The commission has its own nucleus of investigating staff for investigation into complaints of human rights violations. Besides, it is empowered to utilise the services of any officer or investigation agency of the Central government or any state government for the purpose. It has also established effective cooperation with the NGOs with first-hand information about human rights violations. The commission may take any of the following steps during or upon the completion of an inquiry: (a) It may recommend to the concerned government or authority to make payment of compensation or damages to the victim. (b) It may recommend to the concerned government or authority for the grant of immediate interim relief to the victim; (c) It may approach the Supreme Court or the high court concerned for the necessary directions, orders or writs. (Any four points of the above)	CO5	2
10.	Composition of National Human Rights Commission. •NHRC is a multi-member body which consists of a chairman and seven other members. Out of the seven members, three are ex-officio member. •President appoints the Chairman and members of NHRC on recommendation of high-powered committee headed by Prime Minister. •The Chairperson and the members of the NHRC are appointed for 5 years or till the age of 70 years, whichever is earlier. (Any two points of the above)	CO5	3
11.	Mention the composition and functions of the National Commission for Women. The Commission consists of a minimum number of members which includes i. A chairperson ii. A member secretary, and iii. Other five members. • Central Government nominates Chairperson, other five members and a member secretary. Functions of the Commission The Commission is provided with a fourteen-point mandate.	CO5	2

	<p>1. To investigate and examine all matters relating to the safeguards provided for women under the Constitution and other laws.</p> <p>2. To present to the Central Government annually and at such other times as it may deem fit, reports upon the working of those safeguards.</p> <p>3. To make recommendations for the effective implementation of those safeguards for improving the conditions of women by the Union or any state.</p> <p>4. To review the existing provisions of the Constitution and other laws affecting women and recommend amendments to meet any inadequacies in such laws.</p> <p>5. To take up the cases of violation of the provisions of the Constitution and other laws relating to women with the appropriate authorities.</p> <p>6. To look into complaints and take Suo moto notice of matters relating to – deprivation of women's rights, non-implementation of the laws and Non-compliance of policy decisions guaranteeing the welfare for women society.</p> <p>(Any four points of the above)</p>		
12.	<p>What do you understand by Voting Behavior?</p> <p>Voting behaviour, also known as electoral behaviour, involves understanding the factors and reasons which influence voting patterns.</p> <p>According to Sociologist Gordon Marshall:</p> <p>“The study of voting behaviour invariably focuses on the determinants of why people tend to vote in public elections as they do and how they arrive at the decisions they make”.</p> <p>The modern world for the study of voting behaviour, psephology, derives from the classical Greek ‘Presphos’, the piece of pottery on which certain votes, mainly about the banishment of those seen as dangerous to the state, were inscribed.</p>	CO5	1
13.	<p>Illustrate the concept of Electoral Reforms Post – 2000.</p> <p>Electoral Reforms Post 2000</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The ceiling on election expenditure •Restriction on exit polls •Voting through postal ballot •Awareness Creation •Introduction of NOTA •Introduction of VVPAT (Voter Verified Paper Audit Trail) •Transparency in election funding: Electoral bonds. <p>(Any four points of the above)</p>	CO5	2
14.	<p>Who was the first women Election Commissioner of India?</p> <p>V. S. Ramadevi is the first woman Cheif election commissioner of India. Ramadevi was the first woman to serve as Secretary-General of the Rajya Sabha and also, she was the first and to date only female Governor of Karnataka.</p>	CO5	1
15.	<p>What is the tenure of Election Commission?</p> <p>The Election Commission is headed by the Election Commissioner who has a term of 6 years. The Election Commission of India is an autonomous constitutional authority responsible for administering Union and State election processes in India. The body administers elections to the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, and State Legislative Assemblies in India, and the offices of the President and Vice President in the country.</p>	CO5	1
S.No	PART – B Each Question contains 12 Mark.	CO	BTL

Questions & Answers			
1	<p>Write in detail about Electoral Reforms in India.</p> <p>Electoral reform is change in electoral systems to improve how public desires are expressed in election results. Electoral reforms came in to force on March 28, 1989.</p> <p>Electoral Reforms Pre-2000:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Lowering of Voting Age: The 61st Amendment Act to the Constitution reduced the minimum age for voting from 21 to 18 years. •Electronic Voting Machine (EVMs): First introduced in 1998 during the state elections of Delhi, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, EVMs are used widely now as they are fool-proof, efficient and a better option in terms of the environment. •Disqualification on conviction for violating the National Honours Act, 1971: This shall lead to disqualification of the person for 6 years from contesting to the Parliament and the state legislatures. •Restriction on contesting from more than 2 constituencies: A candidate cannot contest from more than 2 constituencies. •On poll days, employees of organisations get a paid holiday and violation of this is punishable by a fine. •Prohibition on sale of liquor •The time limit for bye-elections: Bye-elections to any House of Parliament or a State Legislature will now be held within six months of the occurrence of the vacancy in that House. <p>Electoral Reforms Post 2000</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The ceiling on election expenditure: the Commission has put a cap on individual candidates' spending. For the Lok Sabha elections, it is Rs. 50- 70 lakh (depending on the state they are contesting the Lok Sabha seat from), and Rs. 20-28 lakh for an assembly election. •Restriction on exit polls •Voting through postal ballot: Now, there are 6 categories of voters who can use the postal ballot: service voters, special voters, wives of service voters and special voters include persons subjected to preventive detention & persons on election duty. •Awareness Creation: The government decided to observe January 25th as 'National Voters Day' to mark the EC's founding day. •Political parties need to report any contribution in excess of Rs 20000 to the EC for claiming income tax benefit. •Introduction of NOTA •Introduction of VVPAT (Voter Verified Paper Audit Trail) •Transparency in election funding: Electoral bonds. 	CO5	1
2.	<p>Explain the Powers and Functions of Election Commission of India.</p> <p>The powers and functions of the Election Commission with regard to elections to the Parliament, state legislatures and offices of President and Vice-President can be classified into three categories, viz,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Administrative 2. Advisory 3. Quasi-Judicial <p>In detail, these powers and functions are:</p> <p>Administrative Powers of the Election Commission:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The commission has been empowered to function in accordance to the Delimitation Commission Act and define the territorial boundaries of electoral constituencies for different elections. •It has been given powers to register and deregister any political party or entity. 	CO5	5

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •It is empowered to enforce the 'Model Code of Conduct' for election campaigns and ensures its implementation. •It is empowered to keep a check on the election expenses of the political parties. This ensures a level playing field for all the political parties irrespective of their size and thus the capacity to spend. •It has the power to appoint officers as election observers and expenditure observers from different departments of the Civil Services. <p>Advisory Powers of the EC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The Commission is empowered to advise the President of India regarding disqualification of the members of Parliament and the conditions for the same. •The Commission also advises the Governors with respect to the disqualifications of members of the State Legislatures •It advises the High Courts and Supreme Court in matters related to post- election disputes between candidates and political parties. <p>Note: The post-election disputes related to the election of President and Vice President go to the Supreme Court. Disputes regarding the Parliament and the State Legislatures are referred to the High Courts.</p> <p>Election Commission Quasi-Judicial Powers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The Election Commission is empowered to settle disputes regarding recognition granted to political parties and candidates. •It has the powers to act as a court for matters related to disputes arising out of the allotment of election symbols to political parties and candidates. No two election symbols are the same, even in different regions. •It must be noted that the elections with respect to the election of Panchayats and Municipalities are carried out under the supervision of the State Election Commission. The State Election Commissions are in turn advised by the ECI. 		
3.	<p>What is the Composition of Election Commission?</p> <p>Article 324 of the Constitution has made the following provisions with regard to the composition of election commission:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Election Commission shall consist of the chief election commissioner and such number of other election commissioners, if any, as the president may from time-to-time fix. 2. The appointment of the chief election commissioner and other election commissioners shall be made by the president. 3. When any other election commissioner is so appointed, the chief election commissioner shall act as the chairman of the election commission. 4. The president may also appoint after consultation with the election commission such regional commissioners as he may consider necessary to assist the election commission. 5. The conditions of service and tenure of office of the election commissioners and the regional commissioners shall be determined by the president. Since its inception in 1950 and till 15 October 1989, the election commission functioned as a single member body consisting of the Chief Election Commissioner. On 16 October 1989, the president appointed two more election commissioners to cope with the increased work of the election commission on account of lowering of the voting age from 21 to 18 years. Thereafter, the Election Commission functioned as a multimember body consisting of three election commissioners. Since then and till today, the Election Commission has been functioning as a multi-member body consisting of three election commissioners. <p>The chief election commissioner and the two other election commissioners have equal powers and receive equal salary, allowances and other perquisites, which are</p>	CO5	1

	<p>similar to those of a judge of the Supreme Court. In case of difference of opinion amongst the Chief election commissioner and/or two other election commissioners, the matter is decided by the Commission by majority.</p> <p>They hold office for a term of six years or until they attain the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier. They can resign at any time or can also be removed before the expiry of their term.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The President appoints the Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) and other election commissioners. •The CEC acts as the Election Commission's Chairman. •The President can also appoint regional commissioners to assist the Commission, if necessary, after consulting with the Election Commission. •The tenure of office and the conditions of service of all the commissioners shall be determined by President. 		
4.	<p>Write in detail about Electoral Reform Pre – 2000 and Post – 2000.</p> <p>Electoral reform is change in electoral systems to improve how public desires are expressed in election results. Electoral reforms came in to force on March 28, 1989.</p> <p>Electoral Reforms Pre-2000:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Lowering of Voting Age: The 61st Amendment Act to the Constitution reduced the minimum age for voting from 21 to 18 years. •Electronic Voting Machine (EVMs): First introduced in 1998 during the state elections of Delhi, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, EVMs are used widely now as they are fool-proof, efficient and a better option in terms of the environment. •Disqualification on conviction for violating the National Honours Act, 1971: This shall lead to disqualification of the person for 6 years from contesting to the Parliament and the state legislatures. •Restriction on contesting from more than 2 constituencies: A candidate cannot contest from more than 2 constituencies. •On poll days, employees of organisations get a paid holiday and violation of this is punishable by a fine. •Prohibition on sale of liquor •The time limit for bye-elections: Bye-elections to any House of Parliament or a State Legislature will now be held within six months of the occurrence of the vacancy in that House. <p>Electoral Reforms Post 2000</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The ceiling on election expenditure: the Commission has put a cap on individual candidates' spending. For the Lok Sabha elections, it is Rs. 50- 70 lakh (depending on the state they are contesting the Lok Sabha seat from), and Rs. 20-28 lakh for an assembly election. •Restriction on exit polls. •Voting through postal ballot: Now, there are 6 categories of voters who can use the postal ballot: service voters, special voters, wives of service voters and special voters include persons subjected to preventive detention & persons on election duty. •Awareness Creation: The government decided to observe January 25th as 'National Voters Day' to mark the EC's founding day. •Political parties need to report any contribution in excess of Rs 20000 to the EC for claiming income tax benefit. •Introduction of NOTA •Introduction of VVPAT (Voter Verified Paper Audit Trail) •Transparency in election funding: Electoral bonds 	CO5	1
5.	<p>What are the Powers and Functions of National Human Rights Commission?</p> <p>Powers of National Human Rights Commission:</p> <p>NHRC investigates grievances regarding the violation of human rights either suo</p>	CO5	1

	<p>moto or after receiving a petition.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •It has the power to interfere in any judicial proceedings involving any allegation of violation of human rights. •It can visit any jail or any other institution under the control of the State Government to see the living conditions of the inmates and to make recommendations thereon. •It can review the safeguards provided under the constitution or any law for the protection of the human rights and can recommend appropriate remedial measures. •NHRC undertakes and promotes research in the field of human rights. •NHRC works to spread human rights literacy among various sections of society and promotes awareness of the safeguards available for the protection of these rights through publications, media, seminars and other means. •The Commission takes an independent stand while providing opinions for the protection of human rights within the parlance of the Constitution or in law for the time being enforced. •It has the powers of a civil court and can grant interim relief. •It also has the authority to recommend payment of compensation or damages. •NHRC credibility is duly reflected in large number of complaints received every year and the trust reposed in it by the citizens. •It can recommend to both the central and state governments to take suitable steps to prevent the violation of Human Rights. It submits its annual report to the President of India who causes it to be laid before each House of Parliament. <p>Functions of National Human Rights Commission:</p> <p>The National Human Rights Commission is a statutory (and not a constitutional) body. It was established in 1993 under a legislation enacted by the Parliament, namely, the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993. This Act was amended in 2006. The commission is the watchdog of human rights in the country, that is, the rights relating to life, liberty, equality and dignity of the individual guaranteed by the Constitution or embodied in the international covenants and enforceable by courts in India.</p> <p>The specific objectives of the establishment of the commission are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) To strengthen the institutional arrangements through which human rights issues could be addressed in their entirety in a more focused manner; (b) To look into allegations of excesses, independently of the government, in a manner that would underline the government's commitment to protect human rights; and (c) To complement and strengthen the efforts that have already been made in this direction. <p>The commission has limited role, powers and jurisdiction with respect to the violation of human rights by the members of the armed forces. In this sphere, the commission may seek a report from the Central government and make its recommendations. The Central government should inform the Commission of the action taken on the recommendations within three months. The commission submits its annual or special reports to the Central government and to the state government concerned. These reports are laid before the respective legislatures, along with a memorandum of action taken on the recommendations of the commission and the reasons for non- acceptance of any of such recommendations.</p>		
6.	Elaborate the Composition, Powers and Functions of National Commission for Women.	CO5	6

	<p>The Composition: The Commission consists of a minimum number of members which includes i.a chairperson ii. a member secretary, and iii. Other five members. •Central Government nominates Chairperson, other five members and a member secretary.</p> <p>Powers and Functions of National Commission for Women: 1. Investigate and examine all the matters relating to the safeguards provided for the women under the Constitution and other laws 2.Recommendations: Make in such reports and recommendations for the effective accomplishment of those safeguards for enhancing the conditions of the women by the Union or any State. 3.Review, every now and then, the current provisions of the Constitution and other laws distressing the women and prescribe alterations and suggest curative legislative measures meet any break, inadequacies and incapacity in such legislation. 4.Cases of Violation: Take up cases of violation of the provisions of the Constitution and of other laws relating to the women with the relevant authorities 5.Suo Motu Notice: It looks into complaints, and takes Suo Motto notice of matters relating to – deprivation of women’s rights, Non-implementation of the laws and Non-compliance of policy decisions guaranteeing the welfare for women society. 6.Special Studies and Investigation: It conducts special studies or investigation on the concerning issues or circumstances emerging out of segregation and outrages against ladies and recognizes the limitations in order to suggest techniques for their expulsion 7.Research: Undertake the promotional and educational research so as to propose ways of ensuring due representation of women in all fields and identifies the factors responsible for impeding the support services and technologies for reducing drudgery and professional health hazards and for escalating their efficiency. 8.Participation in all spheres particularly in Planning: take part and advice on the planning process of socio-economic development of women 9.Evaluation: assess the progress of the development of women society under the Union and State. 10.Inspection: investigate or cause to be inspected a jail, remand home women’s establishment or other places of guardianship where ladies are kept as detainees. 11.Funding: fund litigation, relating issues affecting a large body of women. 12.Reporting: make periodical reports on any issue pertaining to women and in particular various difficulties under which women toil.</p>		
7.	<p>Discuss the different methods of Voting in India.</p> <p>Indelible ink: The ink used contains silver nitrate, which makes it photo-sensitive. It is stored in amber-colored plastic or brown-colored glass bottles. On application, the ink remains on the fingernail for at least two days. It may last up to a month depending upon the person's body temperature and the environment.</p> <p>Electronic voting: BHAVIK (EVM) were first used in the 1997 election and became the only method of voting in 2004. The EVMs save time in reporting results. A voter-verified paper audit trail (VVPAT) was introduced on 14 August 2014 in Nagaland. In the 2014 general election, VVPAT was operational in 8 constituencies (Lucknow, Gandhinagar, Bangalore South, Chennai Central, Jadavpur, Raipur, Patna Sahib and Mizoram) as a pilot project. Slip generated by the VVPAT tells a voter to which party or candidate their vote has been given, their name, their constituency and their polling booth.</p>	CO5	6

	<p>NOTA: On 27 September 2013, the Supreme Court of India judged that citizens have the right to a negative vote by exercising a "None of the above" (NOTA) option. This was the result of petitioning from the Electoral Commission and the People's Union for Civil Liberties from 2009. In November 2013, NOTA were introduced in five state elections. If majority voting is for NOTA, the region comes under the presidential jurisdiction and is treated with laws similar to a national territory.</p> <p>Absentee voting: India does not provide general absentee voting. On 24 November 2010, the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill 2010 was gazetted to give voting rights to non-resident Indians but a physical presence at the voting booth is still required.</p> <p>Postal voting: Postal voting in India is done only through the "Electronically Transmitted Postal Ballot Papers (ETPB)" system of Election Commission of India, where ballot papers are distributed to the registered eligible voters and they return the votes by post. When the counting of votes commences, these postal votes are counted before those from the Electronic Voting Machines. Only certain categories of people are eligible to register as postal voters. Additionally, people in preventive detention, disabled and those above the age of 80 years old can use postal vote. Prisoners cannot vote at all.</p>		
8.	<p>Explain the functions of the National Human Rights Commission.</p> <p>The National Human Rights Commission is a statutory (and not a constitutional) body. It was established in 1993 under a legislation enacted by the Parliament, namely, the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993. This Act was amended in 2006. The commission is the watchdog of human rights in the country, that is, the rights relating to life, liberty, equality and dignity of the individual guaranteed by the Constitution or embodied in the international covenants and enforceable by courts in India.</p> <p>The specific objectives of the establishment of the commission are:</p> <p>(a) To strengthen the institutional arrangements through which human rights issues could be addressed in their entirety in a more focused manner;</p> <p>(b) To look into allegations of excesses, independently of the government, in a manner that would underline the government's commitment to protect human rights; and</p> <p>(c) To complement and strengthen the efforts that have already been made in this direction.</p> <p>The commission has limited role, powers and jurisdiction with respect to the violation of human rights by the members of the armed forces. In this sphere, the commission may seek a report from the Central government and make its recommendations. The Central government should inform the Commission of the action taken on the recommendations within three months. The commission submits its annual or special reports to the Central government and to the state government concerned. These reports are laid before the respective legislatures, along with a memorandum of action taken on the recommendations of the commission and the reasons for non- acceptance of any of such recommendations.</p>	CO5	5
9.	<p>Describe in detail the Election Commission.</p> <p>The powers and functions of the Election Commission with regard to elections to the Parliament, state legislatures and offices of President and Vice-President can be classified into three categories, viz,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Administrative 2. Advisory 3. Quasi-Judicial <p>In detail, these powers and functions are:</p>	CO5	2

Administrative Powers of the Election Commission:

- The commission has been empowered to function in accordance to the Delimitation Commission Act and define the territorial boundaries of electoral constituencies for different elections.
- It has been given powers to register and deregister any political party or entity.
- It is empowered to enforce the 'Model Code of Conduct' for election campaigns and ensures its implementation.
- It is empowered to keep a check on the election expenses of the political parties. This ensures a level playing field for all the political parties irrespective of their size and thus the capacity to spend.
- It has the power to appoint officers as election observers and expenditure observers from different departments of the Civil Services.

Advisory Powers of the EC:

- The Commission is empowered to advise the President of India regarding disqualification of the members of Parliament and the conditions for the same.
- The Commission also advises the Governors with respect to the disqualifications of members of the State Legislatures
- It advises the High Courts and Supreme Court in matters related to post- election disputes between candidates and political parties.

Note: The post-election disputes related to the election of President and Vice President go to the Supreme Court. Disputes regarding the Parliament and the State Legislatures are referred to the High Courts.

Election Commission Quasi-Judicial Powers

- The Election Commission is empowered to settle disputes regarding recognition granted to political parties and candidates.
- It has the powers to act as a court for matters related to disputes arising out of the allotment of election symbols to political parties and candidates. No two election symbols are the same, even in different regions.
- It must be noted that the elections with respect to the election of Panchayats and Municipalities are carried out under the supervision of the State Election Commission. The State Election Commissions are in turn advised by the ECI.

The composition of Election Commission:

Article 324 of the Constitution has made the following provisions with regard to the composition of election commission:

1. The Election Commission shall consist of the chief election commissioner and such number of other election commissioners, if any, as the president may from time to time fix.
 2. The appointment of the chief election commissioner and other election commissioners shall be made by the president.
 3. When any other election commissioner is so appointed, the chief election commissioner shall act as the chairman of the election commission.
 4. The president may also appoint after consultation with the election commission such regional commissioners as he may consider necessary to assist the election commission.
 5. The conditions of service and tenure of office of the election commissioners and the regional commissioners shall be determined by the president.
- Since its inception in 1950 and till 15 October 1989, the election commission functioned as a single member body consisting of the Chief Election Commissioner. On 16 October 1989, the president appointed two more election commissioners to cope with the increased work of the election commission on account of lowering of the voting age from 21 to 18 years. Thereafter, the Election Commission functioned

	<p>as a multimember body consisting of three election commissioners. Since then and till today, the Election Commission has been functioning as a multi-member body consisting of three election commissioners.</p> <p>The chief election commissioner and the two other election commissioners have equal powers and receive equal salary, allowances and other perquisites, which are similar to those of a judge of the Supreme Court. In case of difference of opinion amongst the Chief election commissioner and/or two other election commissioners, the matter is decided by the Commission by majority.</p> <p>They hold office for a term of six years or until they attain the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier. They can resign at any time or can also be removed before the expiry of their term.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The President appoints the Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) and other election commissioners. • The CEC acts as the Election Commission's Chairman. • The President can also appoint regional commissioners to assist the Commission, if necessary, after consulting with the Election Commission. • The tenure of office and the conditions of service of all the commissioners shall be determined by President. 		
10.	<p>What are the functions of Election Commission of India?</p> <p>The functions of the Election Commission are defined in the following articles of the Indian Constitution:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The commission has been empowered to function in accordance to the Delimitation Commission Act and define the territorial boundaries of electoral constituencies for different elections. • It has been given powers to register and deregister any political party or entity. • It is empowered to enforce the 'Model Code of Conduct' for election campaigns and ensures its implementation. • It is empowered to keep a check on the election expenses of the political parties. This ensures a level playing field for all the political parties irrespective of their size and thus the capacity to spend. • It has the power to appoint officers as election observers and expenditure observers from different departments of the Civil Services. • The Commission is empowered to advise the President of India regarding disqualification of the members of Parliament and the conditions for the same. • The Commission also advises the Governors with respect to the disqualifications of members of the State Legislatures. • It advises the High Courts and Supreme Court in matters related to post- election disputes between candidates and political parties. <p>Note: The post-election disputes related to the election of President and Vice President go to the Supreme Court. Disputes regarding the Parliament and the State Legislatures are referred to the High Courts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Election Commission is empowered to settle disputes regarding recognition granted to political parties and candidates. • It has the powers to act as a court for matters related to disputes arising out of the allotment of election symbols to political parties and candidates. No two election symbols are the same, even in different regions. • It must be noted that the elections with respect to the election of Panchayats and Municipalities are carried out under the supervision of the State Election Commission. The State Election Commissions are in turn advised by the ECI. They are drawn from the civil service and appointed by the commission with tenure system. They are assisted, in turn, by the secretaries, joint secretaries, deputy secretaries and undersecretaries posted in the secretariat of the commission. 	CO5	1

	At the state level, the Election Commission is assisted by the chief electoral officer who is appointed by the chief election commissioner in consultation with the state government. Below this, at the district level, the collector acts as the district returning officer. He appoints a returning officer for every constituency in the district and presiding officer for every polling booth in the constituency.		
11.	<p>Examine the role of the Election Commission of India in conducting the elections.</p> <p>ELECTION PROCESS</p> <p>Time of Elections Elections for the Lok Sabha and every state Legislative Assembly have to take place every five years, unless called earlier. The President can dissolve Lok Sabha and call a General Election before five years is up, if the Government can no longer command the confidence of the Lok Sabha, and if there is no alternative government available to take over.</p> <p>Schedule of Elections. When the five-year limit is up, or the legislature has been dissolved and new elections have been called, the Election Commission puts into effect the machinery for holding an election. The Constitution states that there can be no longer than six months between the last session of the dissolved Lok Sabha and the recalling of the new House, so elections have to be concluded before then. The Commission normally announces the schedule of elections in a major press conference a few weeks before the formal process is set in motion. The Model Code of Conduct for guidance of candidates and political parties comes immediately into effect after such announcement. The formal process for the elections starts with the Notification or Notifications calling upon the electorate to elect Members of a House. As soon as Notifications are issued, candidates can start filing their nominations in the constituencies from where they wish to contest. These are scrutinised by the Returning Officer of the constituency concerned after the last date for the same is over after about a week. The validly nominated candidates can withdraw from the contest within two days from the date of scrutiny. Contesting candidates get at least two weeks for political campaign before the actual date of poll. On account of the vast magnitude of operations and the massive size of the electorate, polling is held on a number of days for the national elections. A separate date for counting is fixed and the results declared for each constituency by the concerned Returning Officer. The Commission compiles the complete list of members elected and issues an appropriate Notification for the due constitution of the House. With this, the process of elections is complete and the President, in case of the Lok Sabha, and the Governors of the concerned states, in case of State Assemblies, can then convene their respective Houses to hold their sessions.</p> <p>Oath or Affirmation: It is necessary for a candidate to make and subscribe an oath or affirmation before an officer authorised by the Election Commission. For any particular election, the authorised persons are, principally, the Returning Officer and the Assistant Returning Officer for the constituency. In the case of a candidate confined in a prison or under preventive detention, the superintendent of the prison or commandant of the detention camp in which he is so confined or is under such detention is authorised to administer the oath. And in the case of a candidate confined to bed in a hospital or elsewhere owing to illness or any other cause, the medical superintendent in charge of the hospital or the medical practitioner attending on him is similarly authorised. If a candidate is outside India, the Indian Ambassador or High Commissioner or diplomatic consular authorised by him can also administer oath/affirmation. The candidate, in person, is required to make the</p>	CO5	4

<p>oath or affirmation immediately after presenting his nomination papers and in any case not later than the day previous to the date of the scrutiny. Election Campaign</p> <p>The campaign is the period when the political parties put forward their candidates and arguments with which they hope to persuade people to vote for their candidates and parties. Candidates are given a week to put forward their nominations. These are scrutinised by the Returning Officers and if not found to be in order can be rejected after a summary hearing. Validly nominated candidates can withdraw within two days after nominations have been scrutinised. The official campaign lasts at least two weeks from the drawing up of the list of nominated candidates, and officially ends 48 hours before polling closes.</p> <p>During the election campaign, the political parties and contesting candidates are expected to abide by a Model Code of Conduct evolved by the Election Commission on the basis of a consensus among political parties. The model code lays down broad guidelines as to how the political parties and candidates should conduct themselves during the election campaign. It is intended to maintain the election campaign on healthy lines, avoid clashes and conflicts between political parties or their supporters and to ensure peace and order during the campaign period and thereafter, until the results are declared. The model codes also prescribes guidelines for the ruling party either at the Centre or in the state to ensure that a level field is maintained and that no cause is given for any complaint that the ruling party has used its official position for the purposes of its election campaign.</p> <p>Once an election has been called, parties issue manifestos detailing the programs they wish to implement if elected to government, the strengths of their leaders, and the failures of opposing parties and their leaders. Slogans are used to popularise and identify parties and issues, and pamphlets and posters distributed to the electorate. Rallies and meetings where the candidates try to persuade, cajole and enthuse supporters, and denigrate opponents, are held throughout the constituencies. Personal appeals and promises of reform are made, with candidates travelling the length and breadth of the constituency to try to influence as many potential supporters as possible.</p> <p>Polling Days Polling is normally held on a number of different days in different constituencies, to enable the security forces and those monitoring the election to keep law and order and ensure that voting during the election is fair. Ballot Papers and Symbols. After nomination of candidates is complete, a list of competing candidates is prepared by the Returning Officer, and ballot papers are printed. Ballot papers are printed with the names of the candidates (in languages set by the Election Commission) and the symbols allotted to each of the candidates. Candidates of recognised parties are allotted their party symbols. Voting Procedure Voting is by secret ballot. Polling stations are usually set up in public institutions, such as schools and community halls. To enable as many electors as possible to vote, the officials of the Election Commission try to ensure that there is a polling station within two kilometers of every voter, and that no polling stations should have to deal with more than 1500 voters. Each polling station is open for at least eight hours on the day of the election. On entering the polling station, the elector is checked against the electoral roll, and allocated a ballot paper. The elector votes by marking the ballot paper with a rubber stamp on or near the symbol of the candidate of his choice and inserts the ballot paper inside the ballot box. However, these days Electronic Voting Machines became common for voting in elections.</p> <p>Supervising Elections, The Election Commission appoints a large number of Observers to ensure that the campaign is conducted fairly, and that people are free to vote as they choose. Election expenditure Observers keeps a check on the amount that each candidate and party spend on the election. Counting of Votes After the polling has finished, the votes are counted under the supervision of Returning</p>		
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	<p>Officers and Observers appointed by the Election Commission. After the counting of votes is over, the Returning Officer declares the name of the candidate, to whom the largest number of votes have been given, as the winner and as having been returned by the constituency to the concerned House. Elections to the Lok Sabha are carried out using a first-past-the-post electoral system. The country is split up into separate geographical areas, known as constituencies, and the electors can cast one vote each for a candidate, the winner being the candidate who gets the maximum votes. Elections to the State Assemblies are carried out in the same manner as for the Lok Sabha election, with the states and union territories divided into single-member constituencies, and the first-past-the-post electoral system used.</p>		
12.	<p>Write an essay on National Commission for Women.</p> <p>The Composition: The Commission consists of a minimum number of members which includes i.a chairperson ii. a member secretary, and iii. Other five members. •Central Government nominates Chairperson, other five members and a member secretary.</p> <p>Powers and Functions of National Commission for Women: 1. Investigate and examine all the matters relating to the safeguards provided for the women under the Constitution and other laws 2.Recommendations: Make in such reports and recommendations for the effective accomplishment of those safeguards for enhancing the conditions of the women by the Union or any State. 3.Review, every now and then, the current provisions of the Constitution and other laws distressing the women and prescribe alterations and suggest curative legislative measures meet any break, inadequacies and incapacity in such legislation. 4.Cases of Violation: Take up cases of violation of the provisions of the Constitution and of other laws relating to the women with the relevant authorities 5.Suo Motu Notice: It looks into complaints, and takes Suo Motto notice of matters relating to – deprivation of women’s rights, non-implementation of the laws and Non-compliance of policy decisions guaranteeing the welfare for women society. 6.Special Studies and Investigation: It conducts special studies or investigation on the concerning issues or circumstances emerging out of segregation and outrages against ladies and recognizes the limitations in order to suggest techniques for their expulsion 7.Research: Undertake the promotional and educational research so as to propose ways of ensuring due representation of women in all fields and identifies the factors responsible for impeding the support services and technologies for reducing drudgery and professional health hazards and for escalating their efficiency. 8.Participation in all spheres particularly in Planning: take part and advice on the planning process of socio-economic development of women 9.Evaluation: assess the progress of the development of women society under the Union and State. 10.Inspection: investigate or cause to be inspected a jail, remand home women’s establishment or other places of guardianship where ladies are kept as detainees. 11.Funding: fund litigation, relating issues affecting a large body of women. 12.Reporting: make periodical reports on any issue pertaining to women and in particular various difficulties under which women toil.</p>	CO5	1
13.	<p>Explain the role of National Human Rights Commission in the protection and promotion of human rights.</p>	CO5	5

	<p>The National Human Rights Commission of India (NHRC) is a statutory public body constituted on 12 October 1993 under the Protection of Human Rights Ordinance of 28 September 1993. The NHRC is responsible for the protection and promotion of human rights, defined by the act as "Rights Relating to Life, liberty, equality and dignity of the individual guaranteed by the constitution or embodied in the international covenants and enforceable by courts in India".</p> <p>The Protection of Human Rights Act mandates the NHRC to perform the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proactively or reactively inquire into violations of human rights by government of India or negligence of such violation by a public servant • The protection of human rights and recommend measures for their effective implementation • Review the factors, including acts of terrorism that inhibit the enjoyment of human rights and recommend appropriate remedial measures • To study treaties and other international instruments on human rights and make recommendations for their effective implementation • Undertake and promote research in the field of human rights • To visit jails and study the condition of inmates • Engage in human rights education among various sections of society and promote awareness of the safeguards available for the protection of these rights through publications, the media, seminars and other available means • Encourage the efforts of NGOs and institutions that works in the field of human rights voluntarily. • Considering the necessity for the protection of human rights. • Requisitioning any public record or copy thereof from any court or office. 		
14.	<p>Why Elections are important in India?</p> <p>Elections provide a way to the people to assert their voice, opinion and choose the person whose priorities and ideas matches with them most. In India the elections are not new and they started taking place before the independence from British rule itself. After independence, India adopted universal adult suffrage and each adult Indian got the right to vote.</p> <p>The importance of elections in India:</p> <p>Choice of leadership: Elections provide a way for the citizens of India to choose their leaders. They do so by casting their vote in favor of the candidate or party whose views appeal to them. This ensures that the will of the people is reflected in the elected candidates.</p> <p>Change of leadership: Elections in India are also a platform for the public to voice their resentment against a ruling party. By voting for other parties and helping elect a different government, citizens demonstrate that they possess ultimate authority.</p> <p>Political participation: Elections open the door for new issues to be raised in public. If a citizen of India wishes to introduce reforms that are not the agenda of any of the parties, he or she is free to contest the elections either independently or by forming a new political party.</p> <p>Self-corrective system: Because elections are a regular exercise, occurring every five years in India, the ruling parties are kept in check and made to consider the demands of the public. This works as a self-corrective system whereby political parties review their performance and try to appease the voters. With a population of over 1.2 billion (according to the 2011 census) spread across 28 states and 9 union territories, India have a system of elections that is both daunting and praiseworthy.</p>	CO5	1
15.	<p>What are the main factors influencing voters' choice?</p> <p>Indian society is highly diversified in nature and composition. Hence, voting</p>	CO5	1

<p>behaviour in India is determined or influenced by multiple factors. Broadly speaking, these factors can be divided into two categories: socio-economic factors and political factors They are explained in detail below:</p> <p>•Caste: Caste is an important factor influencing the behaviour of voters. Politicisation of caste and casteism in politics have been a feature of Indian politics. While formulating their election strategies political parties account the factor of caste.</p> <p>Large and important castes in a constituency tend to back either a respected member of their case or a political party with whom their caste identifies. However, local factions and local-state factional alignments that involve inter-caste coalition, are also important factors in influencing voting behaviour.</p> <p>•Religion: Religion is another significant factor which influences electoral behavior. Political parties indulge in communal propaganda and exploit the religious sentiments of the voters. The existence of various communal parties has further added to the politicization of religion. Despite India being a secular nation, no political party ignores the influence of religion in electoral politics.</p> <p>•Language: Linguistic considerations of the people influence their voting behavior. During elections, the political parties arouse the linguistic feelings of the people and try to influence their decision-making. The reorganisation of states (in 1956 and later) on language basis clearly reflects the significance of language factor in India politics.</p> <p>The rise of DMK in Tamil Nadu and TDP in Andhra Pradesh can be attributed to linguism.</p> <p>•Region: Regionalism and sub-regionalism play an important role in voting behaviour. These parochial feelings of sub-nationalism led to the emergence of perpetual regional parties in various states. These regional parties appeal to the electorate on the ground of regional identities and regional sentiments. Sometimes, the secessionist parties call for the boycott of elections.</p> <p>•Personality: The charismatic personality of the party leader plays an important role in electoral behaviour. Thus, the towering image of Jawaharlal Nehru (Born on November 14, 1889), Indira Gandhi, Rajiv Gandhi, Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Naredra Modi had significantly influenced the electorate to vote in favour of their parties.</p> <p>At the state-level also, the charismatic personality of the regional party leader has been a significant factor of popular support in the elections.</p> <p>•Money: The role of the money factor cannot be overlooked in explaining the voting behaviour. Despite the limitations on the election expenditures, crores of rupees are spent on elections. The voters seek money or liquor or goods in return for their votes.</p> <p>In other words, ‘votes’ are freely exchanged for notes. However, money can influence the decisions of the in the normal circumstances and not in a wave election</p> <p>•Performance of the Ruling Party: On the eve of elections, every political party releases its election manifesto containing the promises made by it to the electorate. The performance of the ruling party is judged by the electorate on the basis of its election manifesto.</p> <p>The defeat of Congress Party in 1977 elections and that of Janata party in 1980 elections illustrates that the performance of the ruling party influences voting behaviour. Thus the anti-incumbency factor (which means dissatisfaction with the performance of the ruling party) is a determinant of electoral behaviour.</p> <p>•Party Identification: Personal and emotional association with political parties play a role in determining voting behaviour. People who identify themselves with a particular party will always vote for that party irrespective of its omissions and</p>		
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	<p>commissions. Party identification was especially strong in the 1950s and 1960s. However, since the 1970s, there has been a decline in the number of strong party identifiers.</p> <p>•Ideology: The political ideology professed by a political party has a bearing on the decision making of the voters. Some people in the society are committed to certain ideologies like communalism, capitalism, democracy, secularism, decentralization and so on. Such people support the candidates put up by the parties that profess those ideologies.</p> <p>•Other Factor: In addition to the above explained factors, there are also various other factors, which determine the voting behaviour of the Indian electorate. These are mentioned below:</p> <p>(i) Political events preceding an election like war, murder, of a leader, corruption scandal etc. (ii) Economic conditions at the time of election like inflation, food, short age, unemployment etc. (iii) Factionalism – a feature of Indian politics from bottom to top levels (iv) Age – old or young (v) Sex – men or women (vi) Education – educated or uneducated (vii) Habitation – rural or urban (viii) Class.</p>		
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