

Polity

Important for exam

⇒) Government of India act 1935

Office of Governor

Public Service Commission PSC

Emergency Provisions

2) From British & UK

- Parliamentary form of Government

- Rule of law

- Law making Process

- Single Citizenship

- ~~British~~ Rights borrowed

~~borrowed from~~ bicameral

3) From US

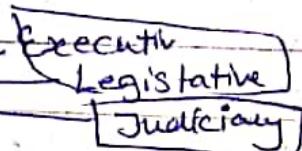
- Fundamental Rights

- Independence of Judiciary

- Judicial Review

- Impeachment of President

- Removal of the Judge of supreme & High Court
& the post of the vice President



From Ireland / Irish Constitution

- Directive Principle of state Policy (DPS)

- Nomination of the member of Rajya Sabha

- Method of the election of President

From Canada

- Strong Central Govt
- appointment by of the State Governors by centre Govt.
- Advisory Jurisdiction of Supreme Court

From Australia

- Concurrent list
- Freedom of Trade & Commerce
- Joint Sitting of the both house of Parliament

From Germany / Weimar Constitution

- Suspension of the Fundamental Right during Emergency.

From USSR / Russia

- Fundamental duties
- idea of Justice (Social, Economic, Political)

From France / French

- idea of Republic
- idea of liberty &
- equality & fraternity

From South Africa

- Procedure for Amendment
- election of the member of the Raj Sabha

From Japan

- Procedure established by law

26 Jan, 1950

Min Constn

Preamble

Preamble + (Socialist, Secular, Integrity)

Schedule 8

12 [9 - 1st 11 - 73
10 - 52 12 - 74]

Part 22

26

Article 395

more than 450

42 Amendment
1976

Part - I [Union & Territory]

Article 1-4

(1948) → Dhar Commission → head (S. K. Dhar)

Administrative

Dec. 1948 - JVP Commission [language based - State from]

- J. L. Nehru

- Sadar Vallabhbhai Patel
Pattabhai S. Feramoy

JVP - Administrative based
 26 Nov 1949 - Complete
 26 Jan 1950 - Implement

Part A	B	C	D
Biggest	less Biggest	smallest	Andaman nicks

1953 - Andhra Pradesh (new) State of Language

42 (Tamil) Potti Sriramulu (Telugu) 2nd 2nd language

[1955-56 Fazl Ali Commission Committee 3 Members



Head (Fazl Ali)

KM Panikar

HN Khanzada

Administrative & Prospective

→ State Re-organisation Act (1956) - 7th (Constituent) amendment passed by



A B C D E F G

14 States - 6 UT (Total)

Article - 1

India i.e Bharat, is a union of States

Name of the Country

[Union]

[Federation]

CC Handi

States Parallel

→ Three Areas

States

Type of policy

Union Territories

Area Acquired from the foreign Territory

Article - 2

This Article Empowers Parliament

To admit the new states

To establish the new state

नये State की ये अमाल गद्दिया अंडे तरough
Permission के लिये जी नहीं है

Article 3

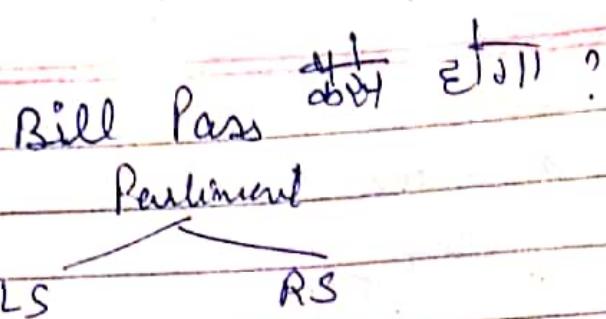
Empower Parliament

form a new state

Increase the Area of State

Decrease Alter the Area of boundary of the state name change

the State



Bill Approval President
before "particular state opinion"
than LS & RS Pass with majority.

Article 4

Bill pass ~~देवी~~ amendment ~~मिनी अप्रैल~~
2) ~~क्षेत्रों पास के पर्याप्त नियम हैं~~

- In 1960 Maharashtra & Gujrat was formed
- In 1961 Dadra & Nagar haveli was made part of the India by 10th Amendment
- In 1962 Goa & Daman & Diu was made part of India by 12th Amendment
- In 1962 Pondicherry was made part of India by 14th Amendment
- In 1963 Nagaland was made a state
- In 1966 Haryana & Himachal was made a state
- In 1971 Himachal was made the state

- ⇒ In 1972 Manipur, Tripura & Meghalaya were made the state
- ⇒ In 1974 Sikkim was made part of India by 36th Amendment
- ⇒ In 1987 Goa, Mizoram & Arunachal Pradesh were made separate parts of state.
- ⇒ In 2000 Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand & Jharkhand were made the separate State.
- ⇒ In 2014 Telangana was made the 29 State.

Q → which Article deal with the abolition of Title?

A - Article - 18

Q → Article deal with the Right to Education?

A - Article - ~~2023~~ 21(A)

Q → Article deal with the Rts of the Supreme Court

A - A-32

Q → Article deal with the Rts of High Court?

A - Article - 226

Q → Article deal with the Prohibition of Discrimination on Certain grounds?

A - Article - 15

Q) Article deal with the Right of Freedom?

Ans Article 19-22

Q) Article deal with the Right of Personal liberty?

Ans 21

Q) Article deal with right with exploitation?

Ans Article 23-24

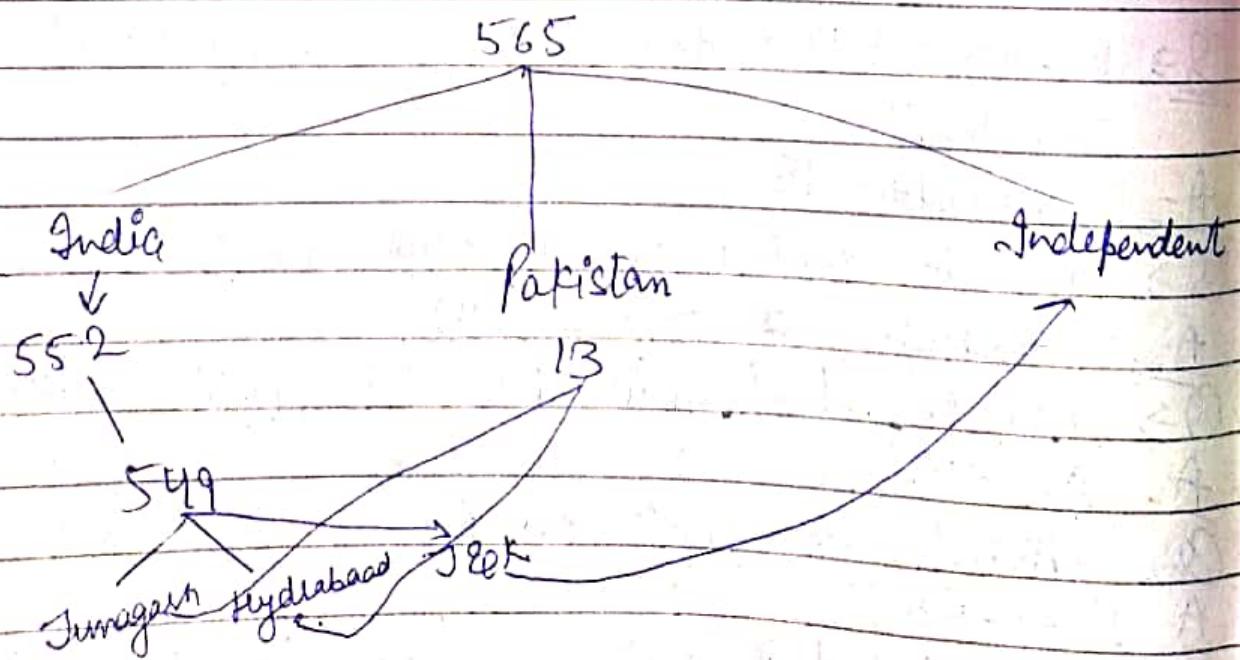
Q) Article deal with the ~~universal~~ uniform

Ans - Article 44 Civil Court?

Q) Article deal with the fundamental Duties?

Ans - Article 51(A)

After 1947] Provincial (British)
Princely Kingdom (565)



24.12.2018

Constitution & Preamble

⇒ A Book of rules & regulation that grants power, freedom & duties to its citizen.

⇒ Regime (राज)

1) Monarchy

2) Democracy ⇒ grants Constitution

3) Dictatorship

4) Constitutional Monarchy.

Preamble - Introduction to the Constitution & also a summary idea of all the Constitution.

⇒ क्षेत्र नंदा आवी अत्यन्त वो पreamble एवं Part of constitution माना जाता है।

1) we the people of India

(आपस के लोगों की अपेक्षा नहीं बाल करेंगे)

2) SOVEREIGNITY (Self rule) (मन्तुभास)

↓
यो वर्षात् के साथ हमने sovereignty obtain किया
(complete independent)

3) Republic ⇒ The head of the state is elected by the people.

3) SOCIALIST \Rightarrow Individualism & Communalism.

USA

- Individualism
- Profit maximization

USSR [Soviet Russia]

further divided in 15 countries

Communalism

welfare

1 \Rightarrow USA & USSR are New Capitalist

1 Socialism -

1 \Rightarrow Socialism \rightarrow word Socialist \rightarrow state

By Jawaharlal Nehru

4) SECULAR (सेक्युलर)

\Rightarrow Two Types = 1) India - \Rightarrow Religion equal &

2) others \rightarrow Religion & State \neq equal
 \Rightarrow Interfered or not

5) DEMOCRATIC

Features

- 1) 1 vote 1 person value
- 2) For the people, of the people, by the people
- 3) Representatives Majority
- 4) elections at regular interval

Bi, di, dy- means -2

5) Multiparty⇒ 3 Type of Democracy

- 1) Single Party - China
- 2) Bi Party - USA
- 3) Multiparty - India

6) JUSTICE1) - Social - society no ~~stratification~~ - caste2) - Economic - financially - class, ~~caste~~3) - Political - vote of ~~stratification~~, election ~~class~~ ~~caste~~
~~stratification~~7) EQUALITY

- Equality of Status, Opportunity

- Equality of opportunity

8) FRATERNITY (Brotherhood)9) LIBERTY

⇒ Thought, Expression, belief, faith & worship.

⇒ SOURCE = USA Constitution

Nature of Indian state

- 1) Sovereign
- 2) Socialist
- 3) Secular
- 4) Republic
- 5) Democratic

Objectives of Indian Constitution

- 1) Fraternity
- 2) equality
- 3) Justice

The Preamble along with Constitutional
was adopted on 26 Nov 1949

→ but it came into force/existence/applied

26 Jan 1950

→ 42nd Constitutional amendment act in the year
1976 edit the word Sovereign, Democratic
& Republic to Sovereign Socialist, secular,
Democratic & Republic.

Sources of Constitution

→ A Book of rules & regulation is Constitution

Features

1) longest, lengthiest & written Constitution

India - written

UK - unwritten (queen's word) gvt. Queen of the Brit. Empire

2) multiple religion that's why longest

3) written by lawyers & in legal Detailed language
that's why lengthiest.

Sources

⇒ Govt of India Act, 1935 → 75% Constitution get here
so also known as mini Constitution

- 1) Federal Structure
- 2) Office of Governor
- 3) Judiciary
- 4) Public Service Commission
- 5) Emergency Provisions
- 6) Administrative Detail

1) Federal Structure - power divide in Three government

1) State Govt

2) Central Govt

3) Local Govt - MCA Urban / Rural Panchayat

power divide into through list which borrow
in other Country

2) Office of Governor

Governor is the representative of President
in a state

- 1) Emergency of कर्तव्यार्थ to President
- 2) Governor appoint the CM

3) Judiciary -

- 1) Legislative - Law अनुदान के (Parliament) —
L.R. R.S.
- 2) Executive - Law का Execute करें —
- 3) Judiciary - Law के लिए का work करता है

- 2) Prime Minister & Council of Minister, UPSC, IAS
- 3) Judiciary - Larger Community, SC, HC, District court

4) Public Service Commission

- Govt. Job through UPSC PSC
union states

- (i) Emergency
 - Typhoon - Indo-pak, Indo-china, ~~Persia~~ ^{Groha gaddi}
- National Emergency - External Attack, Internal Rebellion
- State Emergency - Telangana, chhattisgarh
- financial Emergency

Administrative Detail

- ⇒ How to work Administrate
like - IAS officers powers, IPS

Source -

British Constitution

- 1) Parliamentary form of Government
- 2) Single citizenship
- 3) rule of law
- 4) office of Speaker
- 5) Processor established by law

- 1) Parliamentary form of govt.
- USA - Presidential
- UK - Parliamentary

[known evil is better than unknown good]
⇒ India follow Parliamentary form of Govt.

(2) Single Citizenship

Dual

Single - India & single citizenship

Indian Citizenship

- 1) Naturalize
- 2) Registration
- 3) By Birth

Messiahe

10 years work
in India

3) Rule of law & not of men

→ Punishment according to law
not acc to human] - 14 per

4) Office of speaker

- head of the Lok Sabha
- Questions go to speaker
- time allotted by speaker
- Meeting head speaker
- Joint session also head speaker
- Speaker also can disqualify.
(Defection law)

18 (Horse Trading)

(Anti Defection)

- 1) 5 year u cannot change Party
- 2) Independent party win than u cant go any party
- 3) own Party or opposition रक्खा देना because of power / Money.

5) Processes establish by law

law की अनुदित प्रक्रिया है जो सरकार द्वारा
अपने लाभों के लिए

Sources

USA Constitution

- 1) Preamble
 - 2) Fundamental Rights
 - 3) Federal Structure of Govt.
 - 4) Electoral College
 - 5) Independence of Judiciary
 - 6) Separation of powers
 - 7) Judicial review
 - 8) President as Supreme Commander of Armed Forces
 - 9) Equal Protection of Law
- 5)
- 1) Preamble -
 - Introduction of Constitution / summary
 - Part of Constitution
 - 2) Fundamental Rights
 - 1) 11th Part, 12-35,
 - 3) Federal Structure of Govt.
 - list acc to USA
 - Local list idea borrow from Australia
 - 4) Electoral College
 - वोट का औदाहरण -

(P.M) - Lok Sabha Head

President's voting

"elected Member of Lok Sabha

PR

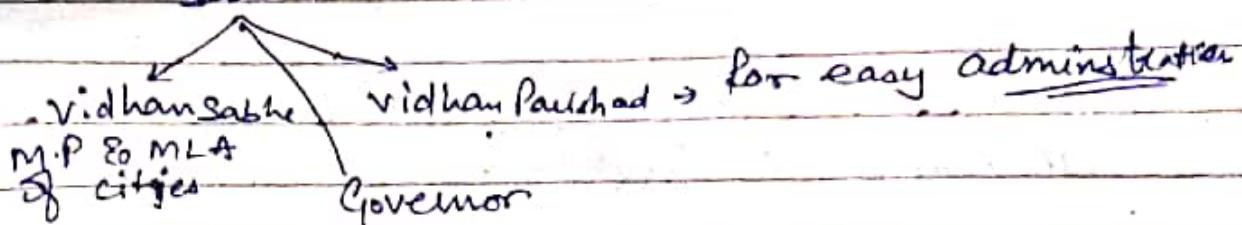
RS

LS

" " " Raj Sabha

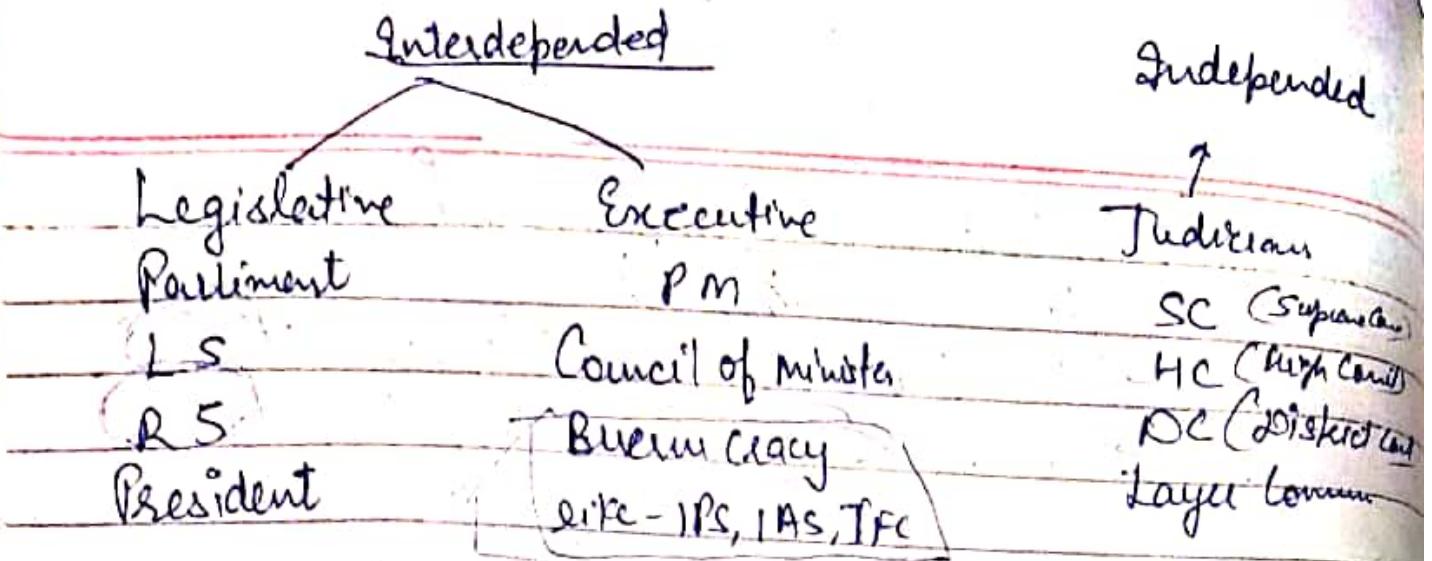
" " " Vidhan Sabha

State



8 states vidhan Parishad available

- J & K
- UP
- Bihar
- Uddes
- Maharashtra
- Andhra
- Telangana
- Karnataka



6) Separation of powers

7) Judicial Review

Supreme Court द्वारा किये जाने वाले को review करते हैं
Change कर सकते हैं

8) military

[Army]
navy
Airforce

Paramilitary

Commando forces

→ President - Supreme Commander of all Armed force

9) equal Protection of law

USSR Constitution - Source
Soviet Russia / Russia
divided in 15 Commissars

① Fundamental Duties - 10

[Irish Constitution]

[Directive Principles of State Policy]
DPSO

[Australian Constitution]

- freedom of Trade & Commerce
- Concurrent list

[Canadian Constitution]

- A federal system with strong centre
- Union Governor most powerful

[French Constitution]

Equality, liberty & Fraternity (E.L.F.)

They ^{are} also slogans of French Revolution

South Africa Constitution

- Comm. Amendment Process

Germany Constitution

Emergency Provision under Article 856

Switzerland Constitution

Gram Sabha - Local Government

73rd & 74th Constitutional Amendment Act
were Adopted for local government

73 - Panchayati

74 - Municipal Corporations

Part - III Fundamental Rights (Article 12-35)

Idea from USA | USA - is Bills of Rights

7 Fundamental Rights

- 1) Right to Equality (14-18)
- 2) Right to Freedom (19-22)
- 3) Right to Against Exploitation (23-24)
- 4) Right to freedom of Religion (25-28)
- 5) Right to Cultural & Educational (29-30)
- 6) Right to Property (Deleted) (31)
- 7) Right Against Constitutional Remedies (32)

⇒ Right to Property - Deleted by 44th Amendment Act

⇒ Now Article (300 A) its Legal Rights

Article-12 ⇒ Deal with State (its on Responsibility)

State Meaning ⇒ 1) Parliament & Govt of India
(Legislative & Executive)

2) All the statutory body, Local Authority, non-statutory body.

3) Govt of the State & State Legislative
(Vidhan Sabha & Vidhan Parishad)

Article = 13 - Deal in Consistent with Fundamental Rights

⇒ According to this Article that law is working which
Matched with Fundamental Rights.

- 1) Right to Equality - 14
- 2) Prohibition of Desecration on certain ground - 15
- 3) Equality of opportunity in public employment - 16
- 4) Abolition of untouchability - 17
- 5) Abolition of Titles - 18

1) Right to Equality - 14

Equality before law & Equal Protection of law

Negative Concept - U.K

Positive Concept USA

A) Exceptions - Article 361

- Governor & President not answerable to any Court of law
- During Excise duty & Performing working
- Civil Case Proceeding before start case give 60 days notice
- NO Arrest / Imprison

B) Exceptions - Article - 105, 194

Art-105 ⇒ Members of Parliament (MP)

Art-194 ⇒ Members of Legislative (MLA)

Article-15 ⇒ Prohibition of Discrimination on Certain ground

5 Mains Ground

- 1) Religion
- 2) Race
- 3) Caste
- 4) Sex
- 5) Place of Birth

Exception

- 1) Protection of women & Children
- 2) SC & ST / socially educational backwards
- 3) SC/ST/OBC Admission in Educational
- 4) Institute add by govt - 93rd Amendment Act, 2005
(P.S. - P.J.)

Article-16 ⇒ Equality of opportunities in Public Employment

6 Main grounds

- 1) Religion
- 2) Race
- 3) Caste
- 4) Sex
- 5) Place of Birth
- 6) Residence

Exceptions

- 1) Residence can Permanent thing on state level.
- 2) State in favour of OBC's (Mandal Commission - 1978)
- 3) Religious Institute / domination

Article-17 - Abolition of untouchability

⇒ Protection of Civil Rights, 1955

Article-18 - Abolition of Titles

Except - Education / Academic level / military

- a) Prohibition state
- b) Person India want to Foreign Country than first Confirm or Permission to President.
- c) Foreigner title can use with the Permission of President.

2) Right to Freedom (19 - 22)

Article-19 - Right to freedom

Protection of six right

- a) Speech & Expression
- b) Assembly without Arms
- c) union / Association / Co-operative society form - 97th Amendment Act, 2011
- d) Movement
- e) Reside & Settle down
- f) Right to do any Profession / business

Right to freedom

add by

Article-20 - Protection in Respect of the Certain Conviction for Certain Offences

Conviction - अन्तिम

Three Type of Protection

a) Ex post facto law

b) Double Jeopardy

- a) Ex post facto law]> only criminal
- b) Double Jeopardy]> Criminal
- c) Self Incrimination]> Civil & Criminal

a) इस Law के अनुसार crime के समय जो law पर Act का अनुकूल
According Punishment मिलेगी

b) एक ही crime की दो बार सजा नहीं हो सकता !

c) अपने स्विलास चावाई होने के लिए कोई भी force नहीं प्रयोग कर सकता

Article-21 :- Right to life & Personal liberty

Article-21(A) - Right to Education

- by 86th Amendment Act, 2002

→ Child 6-14 age group & Compulsory elementary Education

R P S P - IV - 45 Act now Deleted & go to 21(A) in F.R

Now new 45 is 0-6 years Child take care by Anganwadi

F.D-IV A - Fundamental Duties

SI (A) - 11th Duty Add

Article-22 - Protection in respect of Arrest & detention.

detention - two type

- 1) Ponitive
- 2) Preventive

- 1) Ponitive - Arrest / detain - after Crime arrest
- 2) Informe the Cause of Arrest.
- b) Right to Informe my Parents to Consult with legal Pro
fessionals
- c) Arrest After 24 hours from of magistrate
- d) After Magistrate give Permission to release u should release immediately.

- 2) Preventive - A Arrest in the basis of Doubt.

- a) Informe the grounds of arrest.
- b) Right to representation.
- c) Maximum for the period for 3 Months (for Exceed Advisory body Judges of High Court.)

Acc to 44th Amendment Act, 1978 now its 2 months

(A) 12 - unit 1

3) Right Against Exploitation (Article - 23-24)

Article - 23 - Prohibition of Traffic in human being & forced labour.

Traffic means - Buying & selling of human being

Labour - Began (Pay less on actual amount)

Article - 24 - Prohibition of Employment of Children below 14 years at dangerous places.

→ harmless work Children can do after schoolig time.

4) Right to Freedom of the Religion (Art-25-28)

Article-25 - Freedom of Conscience & free, Profession, Practice, Propagation of the religion.

Article-26 - Freedom to Mange the religious affairs.

Religious domination

- 1) establish & maintain Institute for religious purpose.
- 2) To own & Mange the moveable & Immoveable Property.

Article - 27 - Freedom from Taxation for the Promotion of the religion.

⇒ get Entry fees allowed.

Article - 28 - Freedom from attending the religious Instruction.

5) Right to cultural & Education (Article-29-30)

Article - 29 - Protection of the Interest of the minorities

- citizen of India - cultural / script / Language
↓

on the basis of Religion, Race, Caste, Language

No deny admission to Institute & College] → Govt add with govt, state fund

Article - 30 - Right to Minorities to establish & Adminstration the educational Institute.

28. Linguistic or religion

To impart their children education in their own language.

6) Article - 32 - Right to Constitutional Remedies

- B.R Ambedkar heart & very soul of Constitution

5 Writs

1) Habeas Corpus (To have body of)

Any body file writ, illegally detain
State & Private Individual

2) Mandamus (we Command)

- File against public official / state

अधिकारी अवृत्ति करने के लिए जल्दी करें।

3) Quo Warranto (By what Authority)

- aggrieved / affected party

अधिकारी को किसी प्रमोशन/पावर इल्लेगल प्रदान किया गया है।

4) Prohibition (To Stop)

- Excess power use, wrong Judicial Jurisdiction

5) Certiorari (To certify) (शरकारी)

Decision - send your decision & certify (SC/HC)
Pending - send Case (HC/SC)

Article - 33 - Parliament laid power military,
Intelligence Bureau रक्षा मंत्रालय के powers

Article - 34 - कुप्रीय power के समेत हैं।

High Court (HC) - 5 & others writs also

Supreme Court (SC) - Only 5 writs

DPSP

Director principle of state policy

Irish Constitution borrow (Ireland)
fourth part of Constitution

Article 36 - 51 (DPSP)

Justiciable — F.R — Directly applicable
Nonjusticiable — DPSP — Scheme Program Stat

⇒ FR + DPSP are known as the philosophy
of Indian Constitution

DPSP Types

Socialist

Society's
welfare

38

39(a)

39(d)

39(f)

39(A)

43(a)

Gandhian

gandhis

views

40

43

46

48

liberal

intellectual

individual welfare

44

45

49

capital (Amendment)
again create

Evergreen
Page No. _____
Date: / / 201

Socialist - 38

- ⇒ To promote the welfare of people of India by securing a social order & ~~to minimise in~~ equality income status & facilities

Article 39(a)

- ⇒ To secure right to adequate means of livelihood for all citizens.
Ex - MGNREGA, DBT
DBT - Jan Dhan Yojna (Direct benefit Transfer)

Article 39(d)

- ⇒ equal pay for equal work for both men & women

Article - 39(f)

- ⇒ opportunity for healthy development of children
Ex - Indradhanush (7 types of vaccination)

Article - 39(A)

- ⇒ free legal aid
Ex - NLSA (National Legal Service Authority of India).

Article - 43(a)

⇒ Participation of women in management

Gandhian principles

* Article 40

Panchayati Raj Institution (73-74)

Constitutional Amendment act.

Present

CG

SG

DG

Article 43

⇒ To Promote Cottage Industry

Ex - Micro & small : Medium enterprise

Three Sector Industry

Primary - small level work [Ex-Agriculture / Farming / Fishing]

Secondary - medium [MSME]

Tertiary - large scale industry & IT sector

Article 46

To promote educational & Economic

Interest of SC / ST other weaker

sections of society

Ex - Reservation

Article 48

To Prohibit the Slaughter of Cows, Calves & other milch animals.

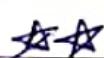
B liberal & Intellectual

Article 44

⇒ uniform civil Court

- IPC through (Indian Penal Court) criminal, murder/attempt murder
- CVC through (Civil Vigilance Court) - civil money/fraud/marriage/divorce/inheritance/child

⇒ Goa follow uniform civil Court



Article 45

⇒ To provide early childhood care & education for all children

[21(A) 86 Commencement under 2002]

Article 49

To Protect Monuments in terms of
Historic ~~Interest~~ Events.

Ex- Atulya bhavat, Prakas HRIDAY (Heritage Scheme),

4. Types of Government

- 1) Democracy - for the people, by the people, of the people
- 2) Monarchy (जाति रा)
- 3) Constitutional Monarchy
- 4) dictatorship

Democracy

- 1 one party - China
only one Parties
- 2 by party - U.S
only Two Parties
- 3 multi party - India

Monarchy

hereditary.

Council with queen & king to help make decision
Ex- UAE (Dubai capital) / Saudi Arab

Constitutional Monarchy

=> queen & king + Prime Minister & Cabinet
Ex - England

dictatorship (तानाकालीन)

=> वही Person जोड़ा होता है जो इसमें
आप को से question नहीं पूछ सकते

Constitution (संविधान)

Constitution is a book of rules &
regulation that provides the function & power
to its citizen

Constitution

written

Ex - India

unwritten

Ex - UK

Presidential Powers

- 1) President is the 1st Citizen of India
- 2) He is the supreme Commander of all military
- 3) No bill can be pass without his accent.
- 4) A Money bill can be introduce only after the accent of President.
[112 Article]- financial
private

Public/ordinary
Financial \leftarrow FB₁
Constitutional Amendment bill

- 5) President Nominate 12 members of RJS (Compulsory) & LASS
2 Members of LS (non-compulsory)
- 6) A president can declare emergency and only a president can finish the emergency:
352 National Emergency
356 State Emergency
360 Financial Emergency

National Emergency

1962] - India China war
1972] - India Pak war
1976] - Indira gandhi Government Rati^{on}

- 7) only a President can declare war & end a war
- 8) President has the veto power which means overruling power
 - This veto Power can be divided into two parts
 - i) suspensive veto - suspend for some time
 - ii) pocket veto
- 9) President give his resignation to vice President.
- 10) He appoints vice President, CJ (Chief Justice of India), Prime Minister, cabinet Ministers, Proterm Speaker, Judges of Supreme Court & High Court, All the 3 of election Commissions, CAG (Comptrol of Audit) and Auditor general of India.
- 11) appoint him Chief Justice of India.

President

Article - 52 \Rightarrow is the smallest article in Indian Constitution

\Rightarrow There Shall be a President \Rightarrow said

Article - 53 \Rightarrow is the 2nd smallest article Indian Constitution

\Rightarrow There shall be a vice President = said

\Rightarrow He or She is the 1st citizen of India

\Rightarrow He/She is the Supreme leader / supreme Commander of military

\Rightarrow He/She is the head of state

Qualifications

\Rightarrow બાળભૂત અથવા અધ્યક્ષ અથવા According Qualification
દર્શાવાની વિધિઓ.

- He/She Should be citizen of India
- 35 years of age
- Should not hold any Office of Profit.
(सरकारी जob के लिए प्रति वो नहीं उम्मीद देंगे)
- He/She Should be of sound mind

Electoral College of President

⇒ जो वो वो सरकारी वो election में।

Three Top Category

- elect
- 1) elected member of Raj Sabha
 - 2) Elected Member of Lok Sabha
 - 3) Elected Members of Vidhan Sabha of all states

Impeachment

President और अपनी Position का Responsibility का

all members of Raj Sabha

" " " Lok Sabha

" " " Vidhan Sabha (कांगड़ी आयोजन)

The election of the President is done by a method of Proportional Representation by Single Transferable vote.

Dalit President - K.R. Narayan

Longest President - 12 year Rajendra Prasad

1st Sikh President - Giani Zail Singh

1st women President - Pratibha Patil

Tenure of President - 5 years

Powers of President

- 1) All executive actions are taken in the name of President
- 2) He appoints Prime Minister, other minister, Chief Minister, judges of Supreme Court & Members of UPSC (Union Public Service Commission)

Parliament three Session

Summer - Budget also

winter

Monsoon

⇒ President is the only one who can officially open the Parliament at New

⇒ He is the only Person who can officially declare the war & the only Person who can officially call end the war.

⇒ War decision Parliament

⇒ No money bill is introduced into the House without the recommendation of President.

⇒ No bill can be passed to make into law without the assent assent of the President.

⇒ Pocket veto (discretionary) Power of President

⇒ The President can declare Emergency in

the Country.

These type of Emergency

- (1) National - Indo China, Indo Pakistan, Indiagardhi Trin
- (2) State -
- (3) financial -

→ India II financial Emergency of 2011,

Telangana & chhattisgarh no state Emergency.

In emergency 20 - 21 Right No one can
break ~~the~~ ~~any~~ ~~any~~ ~~any~~

Parliament

It is a body which is the legislature & responsible

- 1) President
- 2) Rajya Sabha
- 3) Lok Sabha

Rajya Sabha

- 1) Upper house
- 2) MP
- 3) Legislative Council
- 4) 250
 - 238 Elected
 - 12 nominated

LASS
Literature, Art, Science & Social Science

- 5) Leader - Chairman (vice President)
- 6) Indirect
- 7) Permanent
- 8) 6 year
- 9) 2 साल तक 1/3rd Member
Retired & New 1/3 Coming
 $\frac{2}{3}$ रहते हैं

- 10) VP is the ex-officio (By default) Chairman
- 11) not introduce in Rajya Sabha

Lok Sabha

- 1) Lower house
- 2) MLA
- 3) Legislative Assembly
- 4) 550 / 552
 - 2 - Anglo Indian Community
 - 2 - President
- 5) Leader - Speaker
- 6) Direct
- 7) Dissolvable
- 8) 5 years
- 9) Speaker अधिकारी Time के बिना
पर्याप्त नहीं हो सकता जब वो बनता है

- 10) विधि आयोजन का chairman
प्रधानमंत्री एवं एवं
- 11) Money bill introduce after

C.V Raman (Find) }
 Pocket veto - Bill } 3 methods

Union govt - RS, LK

State govt - VS, VP

Local State - Mayor, Councillor

Federation

Govt of India Act,
1935

Urban Ruler
Municipal Panchayat

State

Governor choice for Vidhan Parishad

CLASS

Cooperative society, literature, Art, Science &
Social Science

- free ~~India~~ governor general - Mountbatten
- free India " " - C. Gopalacharai

Kailash Satyarthi (Piece noble) → share
Malala Yousafzai (Piece noble)

Processor by law - UK

Rule of law - UK
→ not of men

Bill

- 1) ordinary Bill
- 2) Private Bill
- 3) financial Bill
- 4) Constitutional Amendment Bill

- 1) Ordinary bill - acts of minister के लिए
- 2) Private - acts of non-minister
- 3) financial
 - 1) Financial Bill - I 117(1) \rightarrow L.S, R.J introducing
 - 2) Financial Bill - II 117(3)
 - 3) money bill 110 - only introduce L.S

4) Constitutional Amendment bill

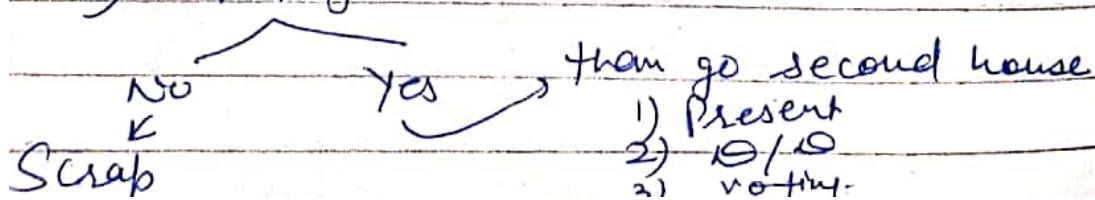
जबकि पास होने के बाद वे Act बन जाते हैं

Total Bill 122 आये हैं

101 Related to GST

Bill through Act

- 1) Present
- 2) Debate & Discussion
- 3) Voting



2nd house Debate में वापस पहले House तक आया है,

- President के Account Peon के Act लिए गये नहीं
नो Recommendation के लिए वापस लाया जाएगा
- इस President के पास वापस आया तो यह
पहले पास करेगा या Pocket Veto में दिल फूगा।

Money bill

President - 1st Recommendation

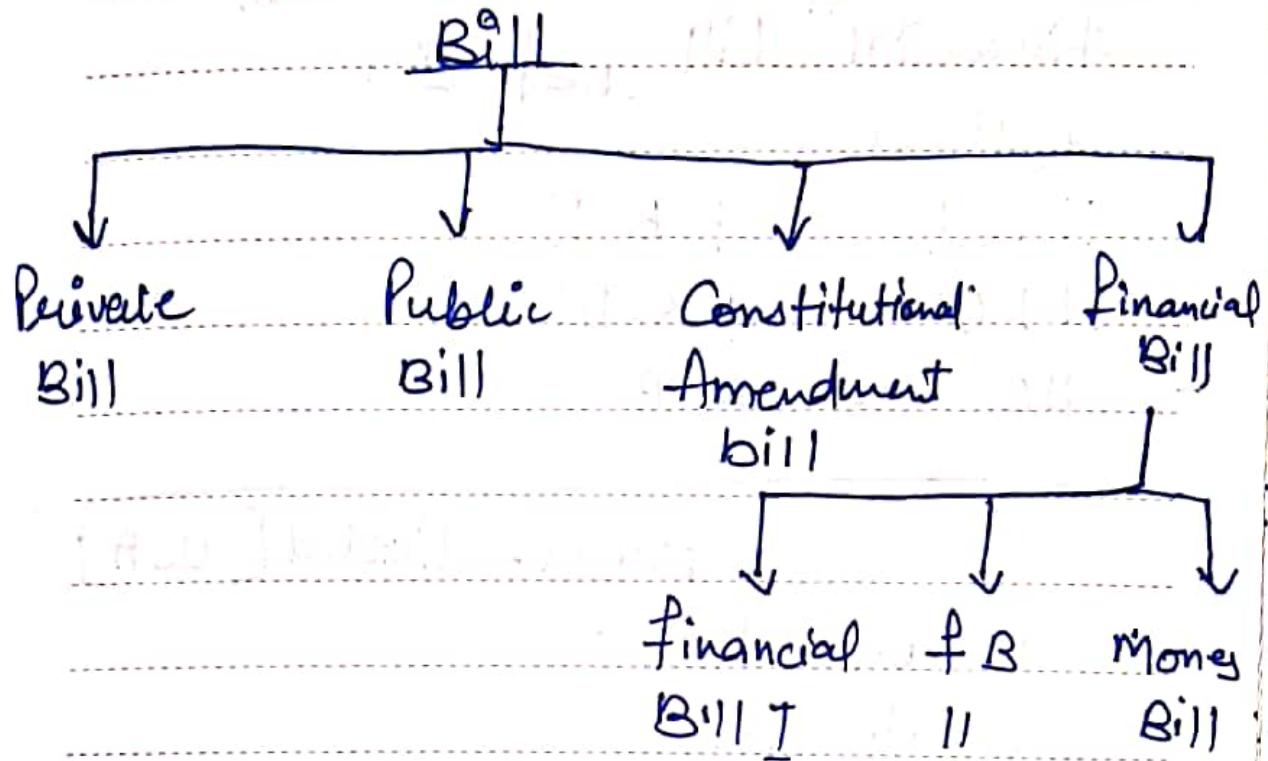
Lok Sabha

R. J.
2nd

14 days for
Pass

Money Bill को भारत में Lok Sabha, Raj Sabha
द्वाका Powerful है।

Bill Types



2) Public - Govt द्वारा बोला गया minister Bill लोकेशन
Bill आये / P.M / Council of Minister

1) Private - सरकार द्वारा बोला गया minister द्वारा बोला गया
Bill द्वारा अंगरे परिषेन्ट द्वारा बोला गया
Member Bill लोकेशन अय्ये उसे
Private Bill कहा जाता है

3) CA - संविधान में बोला गया change लाना है
Bill द्वारा त्रैषु द्वारा बोला गया है

4) Financial bill

- Money & Related Bill
- Financial bill under Article
- 117(1) - FB I
- 117(3) - FB II
- 110 - M.B

Power-divided [USA]

union list -

State list -

Conquoror list - Australia

1) 100th Constitutional Amendment

- India-Bangladesh land boundary amendment

2) 101 Constitutional Amendment

- GST

Total - 124 - ~~कोई नहीं~~

Apply - 101 = ~~कोई नहीं~~

Legislative Council

RS

- 1) Non-disolvable
 - Permanent house
 - upper house
 - 250 Members
- 2) 6 years Tenure
- 3) Chairman head
- 4) 9 member nominated by President
- 5) LASS
 - Literature, Arts, Social Science & Science.
- 6) $\frac{1}{10}$ Present for session question
- 7) impeachment for President all votes
- 8) Union list Powerful Subject change from state to unionlist

Legislative Assembly

LS

- 1) Disolvable house
 - Temporary house
 - lower house
 - 552 Member
- 2) 5 year Tenure
- 3) speaker head
- 4) 2 member nominated ^{Indian} Anglo, man
- 5) Money bill always Present
- 6) $\frac{1}{10}$ Present for session question
- 7) impeachment for President all votes

Speaker

- 1) Speaker is head of Lok Sabha
 - 2) head of the Govt is PM
- अधीकर से पहल का स्पीकर बनता है

President speaker - President की व्यवस्था है और

जिसका अधिकार विधायिका द्वारा संभाला जाता है उसका नाम विधायिका द्वारा चुना जाता है और विधायिका द्वारा चुना जाता है और विधायिका द्वारा चुना जाता है

- 1) MLA को oath
 - 2) Speaker के election करता है
- election को लाने आने के बाद Speaker का काम शुरू होता है

BJP RSS → NDA
Cong JD U → UPA

Speaker - Ruling Party
Deputy speaker - opposite Party

* Functions of speaker

① only speaker can decide which bill is money bill which bill is not

② A speaker has to maintain Law & Order of the house

③ Speaker ने पूछे Questions को उठाने होते हैं परन्तु वह समय और questions को बोला करते हैं।

④ Anti Defection law - जिसी Party की Person जीते हो आपको उसी Party से बाहर बढ़ना है संगठन में भाग नहीं सकते हो।

⑤ कुलीन होने / या Disqualify करने की आवश्यक स्थिति के पास है

[only speaker has the power to disqualify any MLA on the basis of Defection]

Constitution - 22 Parts

Schedule - 12

Article - 440 above

- 3) Speaker is the head of Lok Sabha
- 3) पूरे लोक सभा में Speaker की उम्रावाहा है जब तक कि सभा के बाहर श्री कुमार मिशने नहीं तो New Speaker नहीं आ जाता।
- 3) राजसभा में MP की tenure तयारी होती है 6 साल

Lok Sabha

- 1) Ruling Party
- 2) Opposition Party
- 3) Ruling Party में सर्वसं उमादा वाले वो
Person Speaker चुना जाते हैं।

Perpetual Speaker की विषय President

फैलवाता है और वही को लोक सभा में
को विषय Perpetual Speaker है, और वे
Speaker election की क्षमता है, और
Perpetual को बाबूकिया सरकार द्वारा है।

- ⇒ Speaker Ruling Party को होता है।
- ⇒ Deputy Speaker opposition Party को होता है।

QUORUM - Parliamentary Term

जब लोक सभा और बजामनी की Session
Start होता है तो 1, 10th साल के दौरान
पारिषद् अधी. को कोरम (Quorum)
Present हो।

अपर ए Quorum मानकृति नहीं है तो उसे
Speaker को बाबूकराए, वे उस Session की
Meeting खोलने चाहे।

dead lock

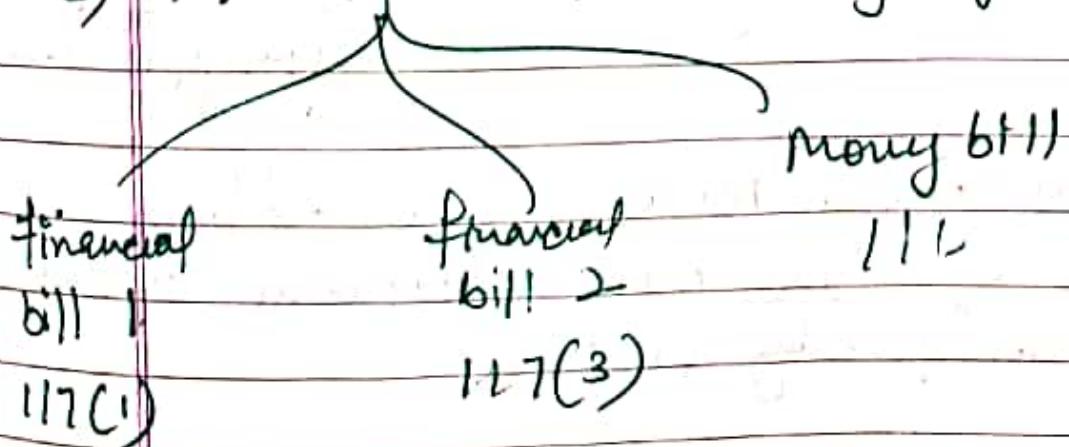
- ⇒ जब कोई हॉल ना निकले तो dead lock हो जाए।

जब दोनों House की meeting में Dead
lock आ जाता है तो इसकी Joint
meeting करती जाती है।

- iii) Joint sitting को Head Speaker होता है,
- iv) उज सभा और लोक सभा की meeting
अलग - अलग होती है,
- v) फिल जब दोनों सभा में पास होता है तो
दोनों Act बनता है।

Bill Three Type

- i) ordinary bill \rightarrow Through minister (प्रधानमंत्री के द्वारा बढ़ावा दिया जाता है)
- ii) Private bill \rightarrow Non-minister
- iii) Financial bill - money Regarding



- iii) financial Bill लोक सभा में पारित करने के लिए लोक दोनों कमेंटरी की जरूरत है।

- ⇒ Speaker decided which one is money bill
⇒ Money Bill के लिए Speaker होता है

Deputy Speaker

- ⇒ Speaker vacant के लिए Deputy Speaker
तो होता है जिसके बारे में, यह out
of station हो चुका है।

Chairman

- ⇒ Vice President is ex-officio Chairman of
Raj Sabha

by default in office (अपने आप
ही को अधिकारी के रूप
में बना देता है)।

Similarly Prime Minister is ex-officio
Chairman of Niti Ayog (National Institute
for Transforming India) 2015

Deputy Chairman

ये अधिकारी भी होता है
By पुनर्वाप

29.1.2019

PM & Council of Minister

President

electoral

- 1) elected Members of RS
- 2) " " " LS
- 3) ^{elected members of} state legislative Assembly - MLA

vidhan sabha

7 State that have by Cameralism

- 1) J&K
- 2) UP
- 3) Bihar
- 4) Karnataka
- 5) Maharashtra
- 6) Andhra Pradesh
- 7) Telangana

PM

- 1) Pm is the head of the govt
- 2) He is also the head of (min)

3) He is also the leader of ruling Party in Lok Sabha

4) Tenure of a PM is 5 years.

5) 14 PM Total Till

eligibility of PM

1) Citizen of India

2) Should not hold office of Profit

3) NO electoral College of PM

powers of PM

1) He has the sole power to form the Council of Minister

2) If a PM Resigns, died, resign the Council of Ministers automatically dissolve.

3) He is an Intermediary b/w President & Council of minister

4) He is the Chairman of NITI Aayog
NITI ➤ [National Institute for Transforming India]

Q> RS - PM Q?

5) There is no restriction that the PM Should be of the lower house only, He can also be from the other house.

Council of Minister

- 1) Article-74 says that there should be Council of minister with Prime minister as his head.
- 2) The acts aid & advise of COM is binding on President.
- 3) This Increases the role of COM
- 4) A President appointed the PM & other minister will also be appointed by President on the advice of Prime minister.

Chapter - 5 - 6th Class

Panchayati Raj Institution (PRI)

Federation - Power are not centralise
it divided:

26 Jan 1950 - Implement/enact

26 Nov 1949 - Adopt/Complete/adopt

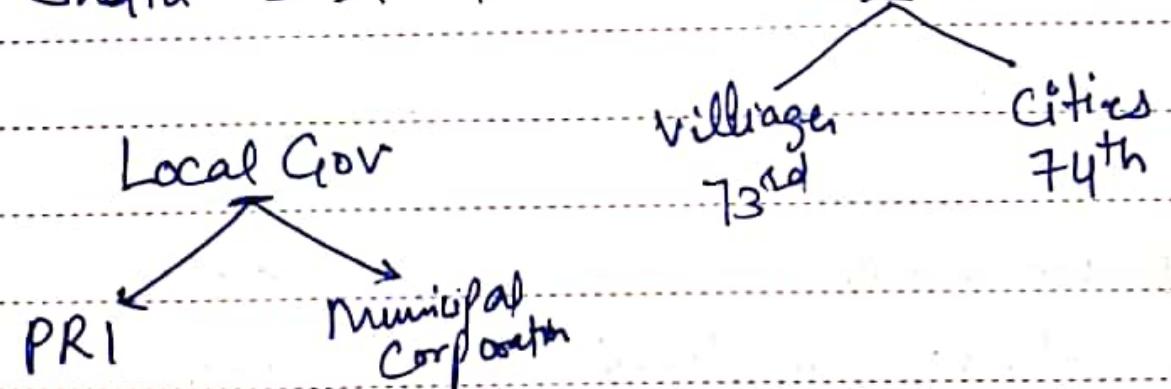
⇒ 73rd & 74th Constitutional Amendment Act
started the 3rd tier of Indian
federation:

Union Gov

↓
State Gov

↓ by 73rd & 74th Amendmt
Local Gov

India → 29 States → District



PRI → under Rural Administration Act

Gram sabha → gram sabha is the meeting all adult who live in area covered by the Panchayat.

- Any one who is 18 years or old has the right to vote is a member of gram sabha.
- Every village panchayat is divide into wards.
- Every ward elects a representative known as panch.
- All the members of gram sabha vote for a panch making him the sarpanch.
- The gram panchayat also has the secretary.
- The secretary is the representative of the government his main responsibility is to call the meeting of gram sabha & keeping the records.

- The Tenure of panchayat is 5 yrs.
- gram sabha is equal to electoral College

Role of gram sabha

- It is responsible for the foundation of gram panchayat.
- The 2nd function of gram sabha is to place all the planes for the work of gram panchayat.
- The Third function of gram sabha is to prevent the Panchayat from wrong thing like misusing money & favouring people.
- It place an important role in keeping and eye on elected Panchayat.

Function of gram Panchayat

- To implement development program
- Some times gram sabha form Committees with gram panchayat like Construction & development Committee, water work & irrigation Committee etc.

- gram panchayat member discuss various issues in gram sabha & then take a decision about the issue.

Rutgat

District smiti / District Panchayat / zila parishad



Tanpad panchayat / Panchayat samiti



gram Panchayat

- Different gram Panchayat come under 1 Tanpad panchayat also known as Panchayat smiti
- Different Tanpad panchayat / Come under district samiti or District Panchayat or zila parishad
- zila Parishad
- The zila parishad make developmental planes at district level while Tanpad Panchayat helps in distribution of money at block level.

Prime Minister

- 1) PM is the Leader of the Ruling party & head of the govt.
- 2) Tenure - 5 years.
- 3) 1st PM - Jawaharlal Nehru
- 4) The PM aids the President to appoint Council of Ministers.
- 5) The Prime Minister can reshuffle his Cabinet.
- 6) The PM acts as a link between President & the Council of Ministers.
- 7) He is also known as de-facto (executive)
- 8) de-jure (President)
- 9)