

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Mandamus</u> : is one of the writs mentioned in Art. 32 of Indian Constitution.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ It is issued by Higher Judiciary eg SC to urge lower judiciary for initiation of any case be referred to it or to public service officials, government etc.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Doctrine of Eclipse</u> → It is similar to the doctrine of separation of powers mentioned in Indian Constitution.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Vote of Credit</u> → stands for the voting for the allocation of resources during Annual Budget Session.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ It is used by MP's while discussing several motions on the budgetary provisions.

1 4 Leader of Opposition of Lok Sabha

→ conventionally, its not mentioned in the constitution.

→ generally from the largest opposition party in Lok Sabha.

→ usually, the opposition party must have atleast $\frac{1}{10}$ th of the total membership of house.

1 4 Central Administrative Tribunal

→ mentioned in AR 323A of Indian Constitution.

→ deals with the cases specific to issues and problems related to employees and officers of central government.

→ Example: all cases related to service allocation, transfer and postings of All India Service officials are dealt in CAT.

Answer should be given in definite limit

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	97 th CAA : was related with the land boundary agreement between India and Bangladesh that happened in <u>2013</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Section 14A of Protection of Civil Rights Act
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Covered under Protection of Civil Right Act, 1955,
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ It was added later.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	State Human Rights Commission :
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ comprises of State Chief Information Commissioner and upto 10 Information Commissioners
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ a statutory body formed under RTI Act
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ They hold office till age of 65 or 5 years
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

प्रश्न
संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

भारत का नं. 1 संरक्षण
कौटिल्य एकेडमी
संस्कृत एवं अंग्रेजी द्वारा

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	AR 335 : is related to claims of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes to service and posts.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Factors like efficiency in administration etc will be counted.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ allows for reservation in matters of promotion in U or S services or posts.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	VOTER ID → issued by Election Commission of India comprised under ARTICLE 324 .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ a proof of identity to exercise Right to vote → A constitutional Right.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ only available to citizens of India.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	NGO → Organisations independent of government involvement.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ usually non profit organizations. → based in local, national, international level.

7

प्रश्न
संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

भारत का नं. 1 संस्था
कौटिल्य एकेडमी
सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार.

1

0

Advocate General of State

→ Art 165 deals with the AGOS

→ Highest law officer of state.

→ Responsible in assisting state government in legal matters as well as representing in courts.

3 Marked ans
Must be written in detail
Word limit

4 Financial Emergency is mentioned in ART 360 of Indian Constitution in PART XVIII

→ At the time of Financial Emergency, the Union Executive can reduce the salaries and emoluments of the judges of High Court Judiciary and other public officers.

→ The bills related to financial matters in State Legislature, may be asked to be reserved by the Governor for President's nod by Union Executive.

→ Salaries, pensions, emoluments of MLAs, MP i.e. Parliament and State Legislature could also be reduced without concurrence of Parliament.

→ India has not witnessed

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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

भारत का नं. 1 संस्करण
कौटिल्य एकेडमी
शुभलता का परवेश प्रा. २०००

any financial emergency till
now.

However in the decades
of 1960's, 1970's and post emer-
gency situations have arisen
in the past.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	8	[CAQ] is the constitutional Authority established under Ar 148 of Indian Constitution.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			To ensure independence of state role in CAG's functions
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			1 CAG can only be appointed by the President of India
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			2 His salary, rights w.r.t to pension, age of retirement can be reduced or varied to his disadvantage by the Parliament.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			3 He can't hold any government office post retirement to ensure his/her independence.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			4 Com only be removed on the grounds of misbehaviour and incapacity by both houses of Parliament
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			

4

Citizen Charter stands for the transparent display of the functions, duties of public service officials and the right of citizens to know about the public activities in an effective time bound manner.

→ Some measures to improve it are :-

- 1 Increased emphasis on e-governance. eg: SAMMATE PORTAL
- 2 Third party audit and social audits at ground and details to be uploaded online.
- 3 Time bound service delivery and implementation mechanisms available in public.
- 4 Fixing accountability and

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penalty on mis governance

5 Information dissemination
regarding Rights of citizens

Eg JAAO GRAYAIL JAO
by Consumer Ministry

6 Incentives on good initiatives
to increase intra governmental
departmental competition.

These
could be some of the steps
to handle issue in Citizen
Charter.

2

0

Self help groups comprise of local men or women usually between the age group of 18-40 years.

→ It is a financial inter medianty committee.

1 group of daily wage earners help in handling dist-ress situations like Health emergencies and contribute in SOCIAL development

DEVELOPEMENT

2 Helpful in economic development. eg money to buy HYV seeds and tractors (community)

3 Help in avoiding money lenders and high interest rates.

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4 Disseminate information regarding government schemes if any one member knows about it.

5 Aasha workers and Sagarwadis meet SHG members to aware them especially women about institutional delivery and Maternal Mortality Rate.

6 SHG in Tribal areas are directly linked with TRIFED etc which help in generating employment via Tribal Haats etc.

Henceforth functions of SHG's in development are manifold.

W

2 5

Government of India Act 1935 was the culmination of 3 Round Table conferences and Gandhi Irwin pact in the backdrop of demand of Poorna Swaraj.

Table conferences and Gandhi Irwin pact in the backdrop of demand of Poorna Swaraj.

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Some of the major provisions were :-

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1 Constitution of All India federation comprising of Centre, Provinces and princely states.

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2 Bicomeralism at Provinces

3 Dyarchy at the Centre with the overriding power with the Viceroy.

4 Provincial Autonomy

5 Separate electorates continued for Sikhs, Muslims, Anglo Indians, Dalits.

6 Establishment of Federal Public Service Commission

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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

प्राशन नं. 1 संख्या
कौटिल्य एकेडमी
इण्डिया नं. 100/10

7 Establishment of a Supreme Court of India

Henceforth 1935

Act could be summed up as a stepping stone towards modern Indian Constitution

11

F

Supreme Court of India is the guardian of Indian Constitution

→ Parliament and Judiciary have separation of powers but it is not watertight.

→ Parliament in the past under the purview of its legislative powers has amended the constitution and also kept the Fundamental Rights provision outside Judiciary's purview.

→ Judiciary on the other hand in Keshavnand Bharti Case (1973)

held that Parliament has supreme authority over legislation but it can't amend the 'Basic Structure of Indian Constitution'

→ As per Supreme Court features like Federalism, Preamble, Values

of Socialist, Secular, Funda-
mental Rights, Rule of Law,

Judicial Review are part
of Basic Structure and can't

be amended.

Henceforth to

counter Executive's arbitrary
and Parliament's overreaching

decisions SC provided for the
protection.

discuss Court's
Independence
Parliament

by
amendment

2	9	<p>As per Article I of Indian Constitution, India is Bharat shall be the 'Union of States', this is the first and foremost element of integration.</p>
		<p>→ Unlike USA, where the federation is a group of states coming together to join, India had been integrated by carving out states and uniting princely states.</p>
		<p>→ Part II of Indian Constitution provides for citizenship (AR 5-AR 11) which again unite the citizens together.</p>
		<p>→ Part III (AR 12-AR 35) of Indian constitution confer the citizens of our country the basic values of Equality, Liberty with even state restricted to infringe upon them.</p>

→ Parliamentary form of government and equitable distribution of powers between Centre and State are also element of integration.

→ Judiciary and All India services also contribute towards integration of nation.

To conclude, India has a right mix of freedom and rigidity which contribute to our integration.

11

Internal Security issues are related to local and regional issues within the territory of India

Paramilitary forces play an important role in maintaining peace and order in the country.

eg: CRPF personnel under Home Ministry establish peace engaging with Naxalites in Chhattisgarh, Bihar etc.

→ CISF plays key role in protection of monuments, buildings, sources, PSU's etc
eg: Delhi Metro's safety is under CISF

→ BSF provides for the front end combat in International borders dealing with cross border drugs trade, illegal etc.

eg: Purnjals border

→ Sherashta Seema Bar borders
Nepal and Banlun and Arup
in fighting mistorgun.

→ Arum Bitles and ZTBP protect
home territory from insurgences

Focus promilitary force play key
role in maintaining Internal
Security.

11

2 K

'Basic Structure of Constitution' was

given by Supreme Court of India in Kesavanand Bhatti Case of 1973.

→ As per Supreme Court of India, the legislative, judicial, executive functions of the organs of state are though separated but there is a system of checks and Balances to keep a watch on arbitrariness

→ Though the Parliament of India has the power to legislate on all matters and also to amend the Constitution under Art 368 but it does not have the extraordinary power to legislate increasing its powers to such an extent that it destroys the basic idea of our Constitution as envisaged by our Constitution makers

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Thus Supreme Court gave the doctrine of Basic Structure under which the powers of Judicial Review and the Fundamental Rights of Citizens to approach court in the violation among these can't be taken away by amendment

~~Subject Basic Structures with case study~~

2 L

Speaker of Lok Sabha is the constitutional post under AR 93 of Indian Constitution.

→ Speaker is the presiding officer of the House of People.

→ Speaker has an important function of conducting the business of Transaction in Lok Sabha.

Mentioning ^{not} article 93

→ Speaker has the power to decide whether a bill is money bill or not which is kind of discretionary power.

→ Speaker has a casting vote provision in case of a tie of votes on a bill.

→ permissible parliamentary motions like NO confidence, Censure Motion, adjournment Motion etc.

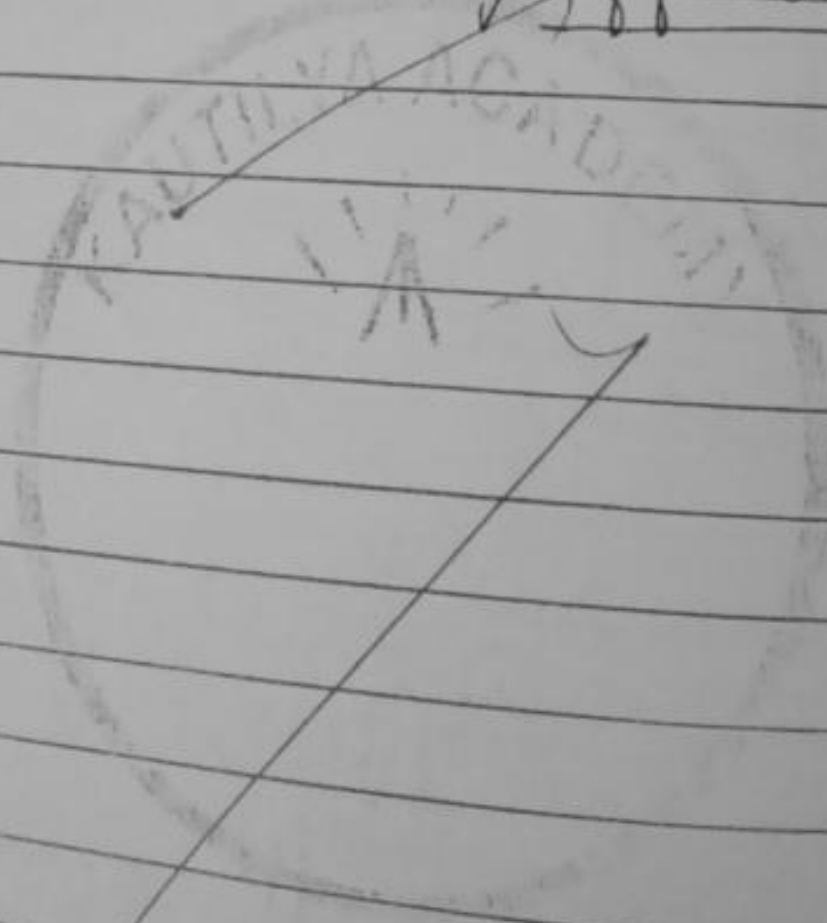
मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

भारत का संविधान
कौटिल्य एकेडेमी
राजस्थान का प्रवेश द्वार

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→ also provides the Joint sitting
of both house of parliament
in case of any disagreement.

can be removed from the office
in Lok Sabha by Effective Majority
Speaker



A Parliamentary and Presidential are the two common types of forms of government found across the world.

* In case of Parliamentary form of government, the executive is responsible to the legislature i.e. any MP/MCA elected as a minister must be a member of Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha or has to become one within 6 months of holding office.

* In case of Presidential form of government, executive is not responsible to the legislature. Eg USA: The President and his executives are independent of the Members of House of Representatives or House Senate. It is also found in Russia, South Africa, Japan etc.

Parliamentary system of government is unstable due to party based politics and coalition partners and having to balance the interests of many subgroups.

eg In 1996 → NDA government under Atal Bihari Vajpayee lost majority due to coalition politics.

In Presidential system of government there is no problem of stability as the executive completes the term irrespective of legislature.

In Parliamentary form, doctrine of separation of powers take a back seat.

While in Presidential form it is strictly maintained.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Representation is wide in case of parliamentary system of government while representation is narrow in case of presidential system.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	In Parliamentary system, government is run by those who could be amateurs in respective fields due to non technical qualifications.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	While in presidential system, government is usually run by experts.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	There is no certainty of policies in case of Parliamentary system while there is definiteness in policies in presidential system due to strict separation between legislature and Executive.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Thus, both have their own merits and demerits.

9/3

3B Election Commission is established under AR 324 of Indian Constitution which is one of the four pillars of Indian Constitution.

It is an independent body entrusted with the responsibility of upholding the democratic virtues of our constitution.

The structure of EC comprises of Chief Election Commissioner and two other election commissioners.

are:-

→ To ensure free and fair conduct of elections to the Office of President, Vice President, Parliament and State Legislatures.

Eg: Several initiatives like SVEEP programme to ensure voters participation.

Preparation of an electoral roll and the timely updation before the elections is also one of the important functions of ECI.

eg: DM's of district in collaboration with ECI prepare the updated voters list.

of ECI → To disseminate information and increase outreach among the low voter turnout areas to increase voter literacy.

eg: ELECTORAL LITERACY CLUB PROGRAMME

net → Strict and Effective implementation of Moral Code of Conduct before elections to ensure level playing field for all political parties.

eg ECI monitors the violation of MCC strictly to avoid any discrepancies.

→ To supervise and adjudicate matters related to the setting up of Electoral Booths, preventing booth capturing, identification of voters through valid ID's etc.

→ ECI also has the power of registering political parties and allocating party symbols based on National or State level status.

Q1) Henceforth, ECI is a significant institution for the maintenance of representative democracy however it lacks powers in some instances to make the process more smooth and efficient. eg: ECI can't deregister any political party on the accusation of fraud, Such extraordinary powers with some constraints can help our country in making more progress as a democracy.

Right to Freedom of Religion is men-
tioned in PART III of Indian Constitution
under Fundamental Rights.

They are
guaranteed under (AR 25-28) and also under
Cultural and Educational Rights under
(AR 29-30) to some extent.

Under AR 25
of Indian Constitution, State provides
to all ^{persons} citizens of India to have 'Right
to freedom of practice, belief, propo-
gation, conscience of Religion'. State

will not levy any kind of restrictions
or taxes eg Jizya on any certain religio-
us Section, However for regulation of
any economic, financial, secular activity
state is free to make laws or for providi-
ng social welfare and reform.

→ These rights are subject to restrictions
on cases of morality, law and order
or public order issues.

AR 26 deals with the management of Religious affairs. It provides every denomination → Rt to establish and maintain institutions for religious and charitable purposes, to manage its own affairs in matters of religion, to own and acquire movable and immovable property and to administer such property. However these rights are subject to public order, morality and health.

AR 27 deals with Freedom from payment of Taxes for promotion of any particular religion.

It prohibits the levy of 'Tax' and not imposition of fee.

AR 28 deals with Prohibition of Religious Instructions in Educational Institutions.

It is confined to educational institutions, maintained, aided or recognized by the State.

AR 28(1) provides for no religious instruction in institute maintained by state.

AR 28(2) is an exception to AR 28(1) as it says the provision contained in AR 28(1) will not apply to an educational institution maintained by govt. but established under endowment.

AR 28(3) ^{with AR 30} enables religious communities to establish educational institutions of their own choice with partial financial assistance from State.

Overall Fundamental Rts of Religious Freedom are crucial for harmonious existence of different religious subgroups in our country and contributing to the principle of 'Unity in Diversity'.