

1 A

Cooperative federalism is a form of governance in which states cooperate in between for sharing of scheme of technology etc.

2 B

Senate → upper house of USA
→ 100 member (50x2)
→ permanent in nature

3 C

Art. 275 Deals with Grant-in-Aid by centre to the states
→ part XII
→ element with Art 282
→ compulsory

4 D

Mandamus → A writ (Art 32 & 226)
→ To direct a public officer to do his job
→ one of 5 writs.

5 E

Doctrine of Eclipse is a theory in which law before independence inconsistent with post independence. It is overshadowed by being active n.

Background

Vote of Credit

→ Instrument for L. Sable

→ like a Blank check

- for unseason expenditure

Leader of oppn → Leader of largest party

→ party should have 10% of total seats

→ member of selection committee of Human rights Commissioner

Tribunals under part XV

→ quasi judicial bodies

present report to president

97th Amendment

→ inserted part IX

→ constitutionalised cooperative societies

→ source of power for NGO, CBI

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J

IA deals with the rights in an organisation

K

→ Not a constitutional & statutory body
→ 1 Chairman + 3 members
→ Chairman can be sitting or current, Chief Justice of High Court

L

Art 355 gives const. safeguard to the person of Schedule caste & tribe in claiming the services of government under part XVIII

M

Voter ID → Introduced in 90s by electoral reforms used to show identity during voting in general & assembly election.

N

NGO → Not for profit social organisation

Regulated by FEMA & CRA
→ Ex. Aashay Patil, Nishtha

6 Advocate General

→ Under Art 168

→ Law (Highest) Officer of State Government

→ Appointed by Governor of particular state

9

A Financial Emergency provision in Art 360 of Indian Constitution and deals with extraordinary situation regarding financial crisis.

~~It can be proclaimed by president and need simple approval of parliament~~

~~→ It affects the grants & net proceed given to states~~

~~→ It can suspend funds except the indispensable one.~~

~~→ It has never used in India till now~~

(24) Emergency provisions are insert to deal with extraordinary situations. So after the phase of 1975-77 44th Const. Amendment made it difficult to impose to reduce arbitrariness

Issued
in
provision

Constitutional

Comptroller and Auditor of India
is a constitutional body under
Art. 148. It is a financial
bulwark and need to keep
independent way smoothly
working.

Its function & powers are mentioned
in Art 149, 150.

Appointed by president.

Removed by president in a
way as judge of High court

Provision

No Reappointment

His allowance from consolidated
fund of India (charged work)

His political cannot be used
in his disadvantages.

It acts as a moral philosopher
guide for parliamentary committees
EXCEPT estimate committee. In India
it should also be given role of Comptroller.

C Citizen Charter is an instrument to empower the role of citizen in democracy. It is a document which gives us information about the rights, duties and responsibilities. It is of par importance for a flourishing democracy.

Awareness need to be spread about this.

Availability should be in every public place

measures should be in a simplest language as possible

It includes the cultural value to let people relate

should use social media to increase its reach.

Citizen role in Democracy is an inevitable part of governance and more fruitful tool should be used

Self help group are institutions which are independent of govt intervention & profit-making objectives and work for upliftment of a group or society.

They are helpful for underprivileged people through many means.

→ Financial Inclusion → Small Loans

→ Small Infra. projects

→ Creating awareness toward govt. schemes

→ Empowering Women

→ generating employment

→ Reducing poverty

→ Reducing gap of urban & rural facilities in society.

Above function lead to the overall development of society. Because of lack of will & poor implementation of panchayat system & local government - they are incompetent in channelising their flow of energy. SHG are growing fast and seem successful in getting people confidence.

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Supremacy and role, function & power are mentioned in Art 124 - 147 in constitution and is a apex body of judicial system in India.

→ Tackle of Art 13 & 368 is not new
→ 1st Const Amendment - to ease the land reforms took the SC in scenario & recommended that parliament can amend any part of Const. in gate

→ In Golaknath case (1967) it restricted the scope of amend.

→ 24th Amendment - again empowered parliament to have unlimited power.

→ After the Kesavanand case - commented
→ no part of Const can be touched if it comes under the Basic structure.
→ Now judicial Review is a part of basic structure & keeps an eye on parliament.

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(10) India is defined as a ^{indivisible} union of ^{inseparable} states by B.R. Ambedkar and hence he described India as Union of states.

It has numerous element of a federal state but by the end it is a union and have following elements

① → Single Constitution

② - Single citizenship

③ - Emergency provision - makes (Governor's rule) it union

④ Control of president - on state laws

⑤ Single / Integrated judiciary.

⑥ no state can secede or can get apart

⑦ written constitution → mentioned the structure.

The element of unity of the state is the core feature of Indian governing system and it is the reason of anti balkanization sentiment.

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Paramilitary forces are the backbone of Internal security in India. They come under direct control of Home Ministry.

We have - CRPF, ITBP, SSB, BSF, AR, CISF as major forces which have their specific roles.

A.R - Assam rifles is posted at north eastern areas (Odisha)

BSF - It is for Pakistan & Bangladesh intrusion of militants.

ITBP - It guards us from China & Tibet region.

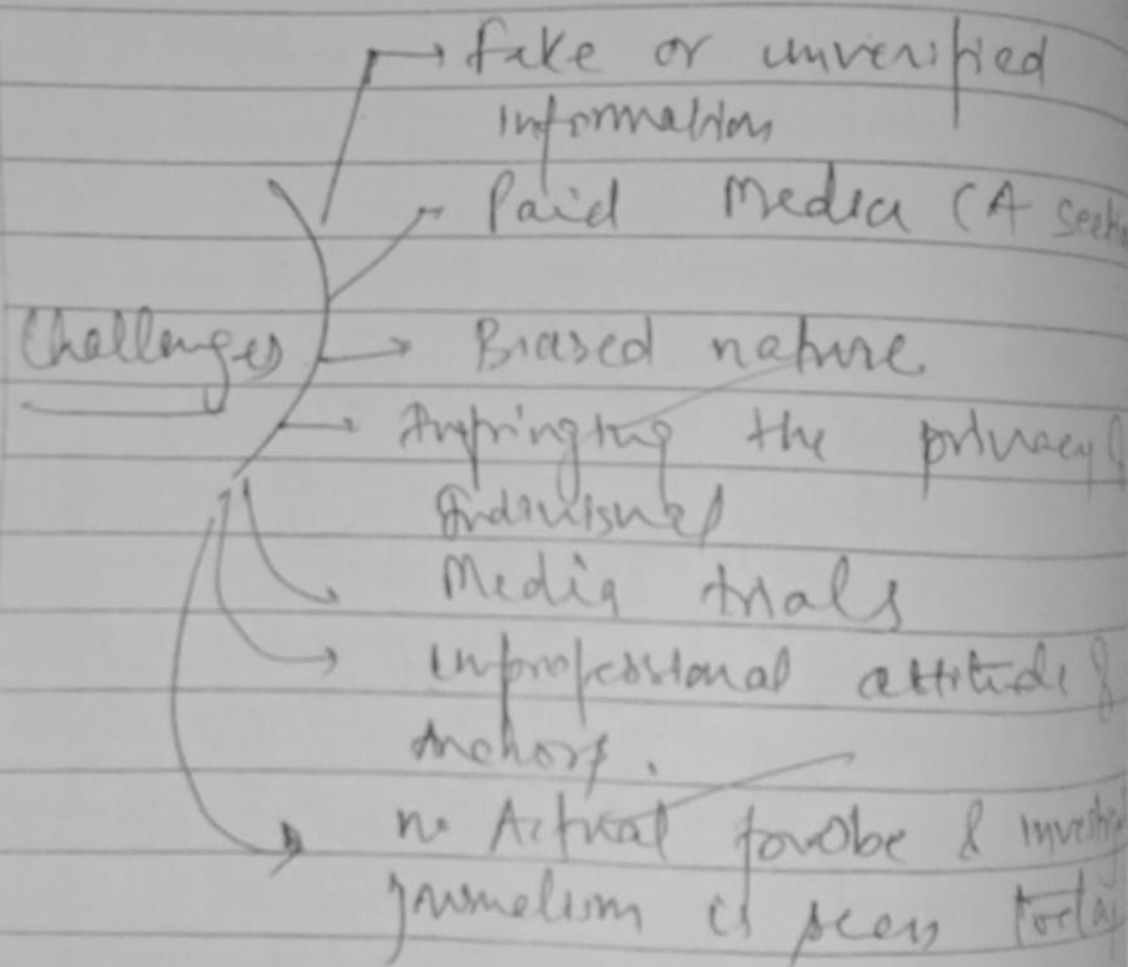
CISF - Major role in all the industrial establishments (Airport, metro etc)

CRPF - They are highly mobile force take care of insurgency in Kashmir, Chattisgarh, Punjab etc

11 Apart from our Military forces (Army, Navy, Airforce), these forces create an all India like immune system for internal disturbance of any kind

5) Fourth pillar of Democracy is the media and this is Adjective is given to the profession for some very solid & crucial reasons. But in today's scenario it is facing numerous challenges and are actually very dangerous for our Democracy.

(4)



Media of any type is to act like a link b/w us & government & should work like a pressure group and a agency of information dissemination.

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Before Domestic violence act 2005 we have no specific laws & definition for crime & domestic violence in India.

This act was passed on 26 Oct 2005 and defined Domestic violence as a physical & verbal harm to a woman.

Consequently Act provided ^{emp} safeguard under.

→ Custody order ^{Mentioned in Act}
→ Resident order
→ protection order etc by the magistrate and Apart from the punishment - it imposes fine of upto 20,000 & 1yr imprisonment.

→ It gives the right to women to live in protected house.

→ The crime is considered non-bailable & cognisable.

This Act is empowering women but on the other hand it had faced some criticisms also for its misuse. A more provision should be added to investigate the case in objective way.

Q. Speaker of Lok Sabha is a constitutional position under article 94, 95 and is the chairperson of lower house of the parliament

It has given multiple powers & functions to perform

- ① It is the head of joint sittings session 1st
- ② He/Her decision in Loks can not be challenged
- ③ He/She decide the bill is money bill or not
- ④ He appoints the chairman of various committees
- ⑤ He can take Disciplinary Action against any member on breach of privilege.
- ⑥ He is not a member and can be removed by an effective majority

There are some criticism for the impartial nature of the post and need some modification in his/her conditions of office
The Speaker is not like a guardian of the house

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A In the contemporary world there are 'majorly' two forms of government - are seen i.e. presidential form as in U.S.A and parliamentary form as in India, Britain & Pakistan etc.

The debate has been on for which system is better.

Advantage of President form

- ① It has a permanent period for executive to work
- ② It has specialised executive to implement laws
- ③ It has real & nominal ~~had~~ heads in one.
- ④ It is not responsible for legislature and can work independently

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Disadvantages

- ↳ Autocratic attitude
- ↳ not responsible for legislative → no checks & balances
- ↳ not contain a proper representation of community

Advantage of Parliamentary

- ① It is wholly responsible government.
- ② Have representation of every section of society
- ③ Lack of Aristocracy as it is not a permanent tenure type

Disadvantage

- ① Its executive don't have specialisation

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(2) The unstable govt.

(3) Govt focus on remain in power is more than work on what they are elected for.

As there are many attempts made in India to have a transition ~~for~~ toward presidential form to remove the unstable nature. But if the ruling party have full majority that ~~Advantage~~ Disadvantage can be overlooked. But the fear of Dictatorship & Arbitrariness remains.

(7)

B Election Commission of India is mentioned in Indian constitution under article 324 part XV and deals with most important element of Democracy i.e. election

According to Ex. Chief. Min. of Pw. Works of India is the largest management event in the world and election Commission had been successful for almost 95-96% times and got praised by world media

(Mandley)

- (1) Chairmanship - 1
- (2) members - (2)

In 1950 - only one member
 1989 → after amendment 6 increased to 2
 1990 → again to 1
 and in 1993 till now we have 1 Chairmanship + 2 member

(Functions)

- 1) It conducts election
 - a) General for C.S & R.S
 - b) Assembly & council → vidhan parishad.
- 2) It manages the Rules & Regulations
- 3) It recommend the electoral reforms needed.
- 4) They are wholly Responsible for date of election
- 5) They constitute the code of conduct & supervise them
- 6) They prepare electoral rolls
- 7) They decide the Disqualification of candidates
- 8) They Issue the election symbols to parties

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① They provide the national and state parties a status on the desired extent.

After every election the Commission is entitled in one way or other for partial judgement and for just giving a review to the departments of model code of conduct. But their review is a symbolic punishment and has a higher value.

Successful election we see in disturbed areas of our country like J&K, Chhattisgarh, northeastern states without rigging is a commendable job done by the organization.

②

① An of democracy like India or any other country citizens are the ~~source~~ source of power and authority. Our preamble also suggests the people as the real source of power.

From the first election of independent India we have seen a great enthusiasm in citizens to participate in the process and become a part of world largest democracy.

Pillars of Democracy → Legislature
↳ Executive
↳ Judiciary
↳ Media.

All the above elements collect responsibility & power from people of India except judiciary and this feature again directly or indirectly empowers the citizen themselves to by getting justice unimpeded in nature.

Roles strengthening of citizen in a democracy can be well done through various efforts

- ① Educating them to understand the need of participation.
- ② Reducing the gap between their representatives & themselves by organising Jan Sabha, Chawpal etc
- ③ Creating confidence by enforcing the law like Antidofection
- ④ Partial election process and strict model code of conduct
- ⑤ Govt. Initiative like mygov app to let them participate
- ⑥ Right to Information seem very helpful in this direction
- ⑦ Role of media to act as a pressure group not as an agent of govt

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Direct Democracy as we see in Switzerland can not be imagined in a vast country like ours.

So we have few options left to increase the role of people to make them aware as much as possible through citizens charter, through media and infuse a confidence by communicating with them like Man Kibral program initiative.

Because an ideal Democracy can not bear the expense of ~~the~~ lack of citizen participation in modern world, we have potential because of increasing ~~popul~~ literacy we are around 80%. Literacy figure and this will definitely help in achieving complete participation of the people.

Don't put unnecessary date in 6 Marked
Mention important Institute &
also prepare Presentations