

1.1 PIL Public Interest Litigation
↳ Instrument to file case in court.
↳ It should be in Public Interest.

1.2 Ranking:
↳ Order of Precedence in India.
↳ To arrange different authority in order of.

1.3 Privilege motion
↳ Initiate in a Parliament by a opposition
↳ When member of Parliament using there
privilege in a wrong way

1.4 Infrastructure
↳ The set of facility to people
↳ Infrastructures of Road, Rail, Digitalisation etc.

1.5 102nd Constitutional Amendment
↳ Provide Constitutional Status to Other Backward
Classes Commission
↳ It insert article 342A

1.6 Judicial Activism:-
↳ When court work as Executive.
↳ When the Laws are not following
by authority then Supreme Court or
High Court interfere and order to follow
quoseling Rules and regulation to save
Human Rights.

Essential Elements are -

- 1) Division of Power → In Seventh Schedule of Constitution there are powers which are divided among central and state governments.
- 2) Rigid and Flexible Constitution → There are some parts of Constitution which require the approval of states and part difficult to amend & some part can be amended by only Parliament of India so it is flexible. The Constitution amending power is held by Parliament of India.
- 3) Independent and Integrated Judiciary - There is a single judiciary for central and states. They divide into Supreme Court, High Court, Lower Court. They interpret only Constitution of India.
- 4) Public Service Commission → There are Union Public Service Commission which recruit officers at central level from diff states, and State Public Service Commission are separate for every state they recruit their officers for their state.

The Art 368 which provide power to Legislature to amend any Part of Constitution, but Legislature of India cannot destroy the basic structure of Constitution. The Preamble is also a Basic Structure of Constitution. In 1976 42nd Constitution Amendment act 2st time addition of three new word- Secular, Socialist, Integrity.

3.5 Federal Element

India is a Union of States. where the boundary of Union not destructible. The concept of federalism is taken from Canadian Constitution.

• The division of Power between Centre & State is federalism. But in India there Quasi federal which is Unitary tilt.

There are division of Power in b/w Centre and State as according to Constitution but major power is held in Union Government. Example Defence, foreign affairs, Railways, Tax collection etc.

3.4 Preamble

On 13 Dec 1946 Jawahar Lal Nehru move the Objective Resolution in Constitution Assembly. which is adopted on 22 Jan 1947. The Objective Resolution the Image of Constitution is describe that how our Constitution will be. after several changes in Objective Resolution it became Preamble which now identifies and Part of Constitution of India.

There was a case of *Berubari vs UOI* 1960. The Supreme Court saved Preamble in key of mind maker of Constitution. It was the objective which became Preamble. So it is not a Part of Constitution of India.

In the *Keshavnanda Bharti* case of 1973 The Supreme Court overruled the Judgment and said Preamble is a Part of Constitution. It is a noble idea of Constitution maker which is prepare by Constitution assembly. The whole Constitution is written in the light of Preamble. So it is an integral Part of Constitution of India.

Role of Public Service Commission

- It conduct the Examination for Recruitment of Class A and B Officers.
- It make the Guidelines for appointment, Promotion and transfer of Person
- UPSC Submit its Report Annually to President of India, while SPSC & JPSC Submit to Governor of State.
- PSC advise the government in method of Appointment which is not binding on government

Importance of Public Service Commission

- It is a watchdog of merit system in Central and State
- PSC is conduct the Exam and interview of High grade Officers, which become part of administration in Country.
- As a Constitutional Body so it is out of interference of Political Person
- Promotion and removal is recommended by PSC to government.

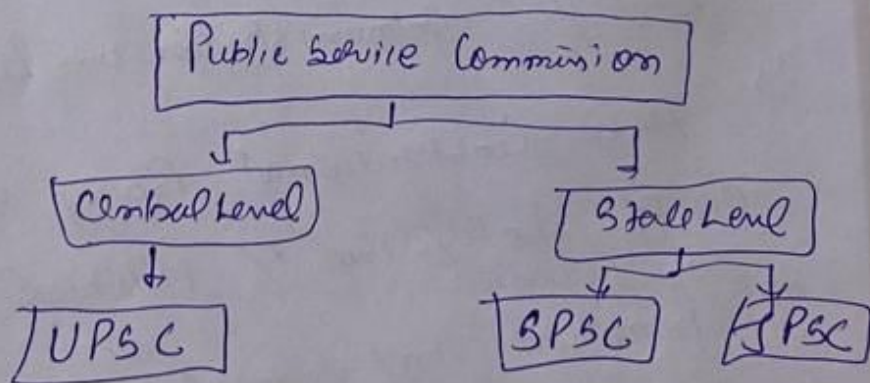
and abridges the fundamental rights of Constitution
can declare null and void as mentioned in Art 13.

There is a flexibility in the boundary of
Judiciary, Legislature, Executive they can enter
the boundary to checks and balances.

So both Judiciary and ~~Executive~~ Legislature are
use power to check each other. If there is
any unconstitutionality whether in Judiciary or
Legislature the both can correct each other.

3.3 Public Service Commission.

Public Service Commission Setup in India in 1926
during British Rule. After the Preamble of Government
of India Act 1935, Public Service Commission was
Setup for Central and States.



Public Service Commission became constitutional body
and mentioned in Part XIV Art (315-323).

3.1

3.2

Judicial activism is a feature of Judiciary where Court crosses the boundary of Legislature and Executive. Whenever there is a violation of fundamental rights, Human rights and any Unconstitutional activity arises in Country and Legislature and Executive not working in a proper way then Judiciary instruct the Legislature about this to control the situation.

Sometimes Supreme Court announced the judgement which also indirectly takes away the rights of citizen. ~~For example in British~~ SC announced the judgement in 2007 called the Judicial Restraint and asked the court not to cross the separation between Power and try to work as Legislature & Executive which is totally Unconstitutional. The responsibility to make Policy, Law, Rules, Regulation are in hand of Elected Representatives of Citizens.

But it is not always true that Legislature and Executive make laws and working as Constitutional Valid. There are checks and Balances.

If there is any law which is Unconstitutional

2.11. Caste wise Census.

Census conducting by focusing on Caste was Caste wise Census.

Advantage

- The data of all caste, religion is got by government.
- It help in to form Policy, scheme for development of depressed caste
- Unnecessary burden of upgraded class Expenses is lesser.

Disadvantage

- If data is release in public there may be chances of conflict
- majority Caste try to dominate other Caste.
- There may be a chance of division in society causing to Caste

2.1
But in 2019 Government removed the special status of J&K. And by amendment in constitution it became Union Territory. and Ladakh is Separate Union Territory.

- Now Government of India have full autonomy to make Policy, Scheme and other developmental work in Jammu & Kashmir and in Ladakh

2.10 Uniform Civil Code

→ India has a ancient land on which different dynasty rule of different religion, caste. Since there are these different laws according to religion which make discriminate them.

In India there are many religion, Language, Culture, Caste following people. So they have an very old time laws which are follows till now. But according to changes in society and modernization culture there is need to change the law.

The DPSP of Constitution art 44 said that there should be Uniform Civil Code which shall Equal Law to all religion.

- It creates many changes in Constitution of India like Limiting of Fundamental Rights, Amendment of Preamble of Constitution, Reduce the Power of Judicial Review, adding in article 368 to make amendment in any part of Constitution.
- Till now this amendment was the largest for changing of Constitution. After this Supreme Court announced the Basic Structure of Doctrine

2.8

Jammu and Kashmir :-

Jammu and Kashmir is a northernmost Union Territory of India.

Earlier Art 370 of Constitution provide special status of J&K. which make unable to government to perform development work in the state. No Indian Citizens can serve the state without permission of state government. also the property of J&K reserved to that state citizen. There was a special constitution of that state.

2.6 Principle of Separation of Power

Separation of Power is a division of organs of Government which are legislative, Executive, and Judiciary.

The work of Legislature is to make Policy, Scheme, Rules, Regulation, whereas the Executive performs the task of Supervision. If procedure is not followed according to law they answer to legislature. and Work of Judiciary is to check the Constitutionality in Country.



These three bodies work independently but at some instances they can interfere in each other.

2.7 42nd Constitution Amendment Act 1976.

- 42nd Constitution Amendment Act Passed in 1976 during National Emergency
- It is Passed during the government of Indira Gandhi as Prime Minister
- It is called as Mini Constitution of India

2.4) Power of Pardon

The Governor of state have a Power to grant Pardon if a person committed in a certain case under state government law.

Types of Pardon by Governor

- 1) Reprieves - Temporary suspend of death sentence
 - 2) Respite - Awarding lesser punishment in a special condition
 - 3) Remission - Reduction in Period of punishment.
 - 4) Pardon - Complete absolute the punishment
- Article 161 of Constitution of India said about the Pardonary Power of Governor. but he cannot Pardon the death sentence completely

2.5) Function of Political Parties

- To form an association and take part in Election process of Central and State Government.
- Those Party form government start work for Citizens and prepare scheme and Policy
- The Parties which are not get majority they work as opposition, and take part to find the wrong work of government and Place the need of Public in legislators

1.7

2.1 Lok Adalat

Lok Adalat is an alternate dispute resolution mechanism by courts. It is a statutory body under the NALSA Act, 1987.

1.8

NALSA along with other legal body perform Lok Adalat, where a pre-litigating or pending case of court are settled. That case should be compoundable in nature.

1.9

Lok Adalat fees are zero and it is completely informal in nature, there is no need of lawyers.

1.10

Lok Adalat is a body which solves the many cases of court and reduces the burden of cases on courts.

2.2 Internal Security

It is a process to make peace inside the territory of a country. by controlling on violence, crime, Naxalism etc by the different forces of government.

1.1

The main components are-

- 1) State government Police
- 2) Cyber Security
- 3) Coastal Security

1.12

Two Duties of the Public Service Commission

- ↳ Conduct the Recruitment of Class A and B Officers.
- ↳ It is a watch dog of merit system.

1.13

Citizenship Amendment Act, 2019

- ↳ It Passed by Parliament to provide the Citizenship to specific Religious People.
- ↳ It provide Citizenship if spent 5yrs in the India

1.14

Register of Indian Citizens

- ↳ It contains data of Indian Citizens
- ↳ It helps the govt to make Schemes, Policy for Citizens

1.15

Court of Review

- ↳ Article 129 defines Court of Review
- ↳ on the basis of old Judgement by Courts, the new Judgement can annule

1.7

Protem Speaker

- ↳ It appointed when a Government elected.
- ↳ he works until all the members of Parliament take an oath, and elect their Speaker.

1.8

Lok Pal

- ↳ It is a joint organisation which takes complaints against corruption
- ↳ It is a quasi judicial body.

1.9

Election Commission of India :-

- ↳ It mentioned in Part XV and article 324-329 of Constitution of India
- ↳ It administered the free and fair elections of Members of Parliaments, State Legislatures, President of India and Vice President of India.

1.10

Auditor General

- ↳ It mentioned in Part V and article 148-151 of Constitution of India.
- ↳ It Audit the accounts of All Central and State Government bodies

1.11

Adjournment motion

- ↳ It moves in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
- ↳ To attract the members in urgent Public matter