

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

C

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

D

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

E

Doctrine of Eclipse is a theory in which law before independence inconsistent with post independence get overshadowed by being Active N.

Background

F Vote of Credit

- Instrument for L. Sabha
- like A Blank check
- for unseemly expenditure

G Leader of oppn → Leader of largest party

- party should have 10% of total seats
- member of selection committee of Human right Commissioner

H Tribunals under part XV

- quasi judicial bodies
- present report to president

I 97th Amendment → inserted part IXB

- constitutionalised cooperative societies
- source of power for NGO, CBO



J

IA deals with the Rights in an organization

K

→ ~~Not~~ Constitutional & statutory body

→ 1 Chairman + 3 members

→ Chairman can be sitting or current Chief Judge of high court

L

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

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 & FCRA

→ Ex. Akshay Patra, Nishtha

6

Advocate general

- Under Art 165
- Law (highest) officer of State government.
- Appointed by governor of particular state



2 A

Financial emergency mentioned 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

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

B

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

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

- Appointed by president.
- Removed by president in a way as judge of High court

Provisions

- No Reappointment
- His allowance from consolidated fund of India (Charged upon)
- His facilities can not be voted in his disadvantage.

It Acts as a friend 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

Inculcate the cultural value to let people relate

Should use social media to increase its reach.

Citizen role in Democracy

is an invariable 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 panchayati system & local government - they are incompetent in channelising their flow of energy. SHG are growing fast and seems successful in getting people confidence.



E

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

→ Tussle of Art 13 & 368 is not new  
→ 1<sup>st</sup> Const. Amendment to ease

the Const reforms took the SC in Scenario & recommended that parliament can amend any part of Const. in ~~total~~.

→ In Golaknath case (1967) it restricted the power to amend

→ 24<sup>th</sup> Amendment again empowered parliament to have unlimited power.

→ They the Kesavanand case → concluded  
→ 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.

(5) India is defined as a indestructible union of destructible 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 soul 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.



H

Paramilitary forces are the backbone of Internal security in India.

They come under direct control of Home Ministry.

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

A.R. → Assam rifles are posted at north eastern areas (Oddest)

BSF → It is for Pakistan & Bangladesh intrusion of militants

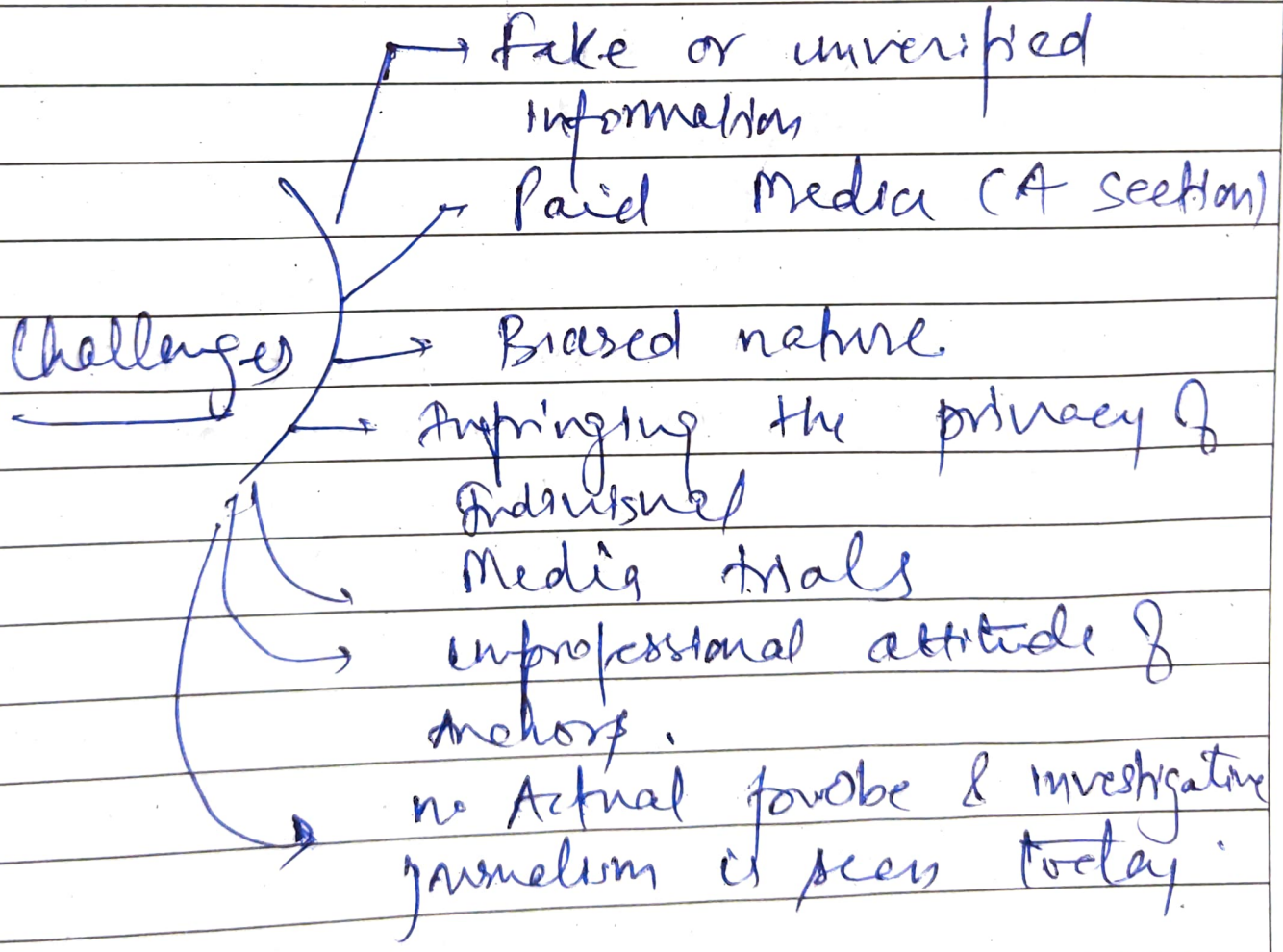
ITBP → It guards us from China & Tibet region

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

CRPF → These are highly mobile force take care of insurgency in Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Punjab etc

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

Fourth pillar of Democracy is the media and this 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.



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.



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 safeguard under.

→ Custody order

→ 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

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 sitting session
- ② His/her decision in house can not be challenged
- ③ He/she decide the bill is money bill or not
- ④ He appoints the chairman of parliamentary committees
- ⑤ He can take Disciplinary Action against any member on breach of privilege.
- ⑥ He is one of the 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 ~~the~~ act like a guardian of the house



3 A

In the contemporary world there are majority two forms of government are seen i.e. presidential form as in U.S.A and parliamentary form as in Andhra, 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 ~~is~~ has real & nominal ~~two~~ heads in one

(4) It is not responsible for legislature and can work independently

## Disadvantages

- ↳ Autocratic attitude
- ↳ not responsible for legislature → 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 Arbitrariness as it is not a permanent tenure type

## Disadvantage

- ① Its executive don't have specialisation



(2) The unstable govt.

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

A 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 ~~disadvantage~~ disadvantage can be overlooked. But the fear of Dictatorship & Arbitrariness Remains.

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 - Mr. Y. D. Desai elections 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

Members

- ① Chairman - 1
- ② members - 2

In 1950 - only one member  
 1989 - after amendment 61 increased to 3  
 1990 - again to 1  
 and in 1993 till now we have 1 chairman + 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 recommends the electoral Reforms needed.
- ④ They are wholly Responsible for dates 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

# मुख्य परीक्षा

म.प्र. राज्य लोक सेवा आयोग

① They provide the national and state parties & stature on the decided criteria.

After Every Election the Commission is criticised in one way or other for partial judgement and for just giving warning to the defaulters of model code of conduct. But their warning is a symbolic punishment and have a higher value.

Successful election we see in disturbed areas of our country like J&K, Chhattisgarh north eastern state without rigging is a commendable job done by the organisation.





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

- ① Educating them to understand the need of participation.
- ② Reducing the gap between their Representative & themselves by organising Jan Sabha, Chaupal etc
- ③ Creating confidence by empowering the law like Antidefection
- 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



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 Kibaal program initiative.

Because an ideal Democracy can not bear the expense of ~~no~~ lack of citizen participation in modern world, we have potential because of increasing ~~low~~ literacy we are around 80%. Literacy figure and this will definitely help in achieving complete participation of the people.