

## 1. One liner Questions

- A. Cabinet Mission: The British sent a Mission to India, to find solution to Constitutional Organisation of Independent India in 1946. It was failed in its objective succeeded by Mountbatten plan.
- B. Zero Hour: - Informal procedure of Parliamentary proceeding, devised in 1962, lies between Question Hour and Regular business of House.  
Not mention in rules of procedure
- c) Estimate Committee: - Known as financial standing committee of 1921, re-constituted in 1956 on recommendation of Joshi Malhar to analyse the estimates of Executive.
- d) Part XI of the Constitution: -
- e) Article 311: - This article talks/protects the Civil servant against unjust trial. The dismissal of public servant to be done by an authority, higher or equal to appointing

authority. Civil servant should also be given the right to be heard.

F) Judicial Activism:- Inherent part of Judicial Review but it involves Judiciary to adventure into policy making to protect public interest.

G) Basic Structure Doctrine:- Invented by Supreme Court in Keswanand Bharati case (1973), to limit the Constitution amending power of Parliament.

H) Right to property:- It was a fundamental right under Article - 19. 44<sup>th</sup> Amendment to Constitution made it an ordinary Constitutional Right.

I) Uniform Civil Code:- Under Article - 44 of Directive Principle of State Policy, the Indian state is obligated to implement a Uniform Civil Code for all governing personal laws.



J) Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities is provided under Article - 350B of Constitution. To advise Government, Minister safeguards Mass awareness on Linguistic Rights of Minorities

K) CAG :- Established under Constitution, Article - 148, It act as the tool to promote accountability of Executive to Parliament. Bulwark of democracy in India

L All India Services :- Created under Article 312. There are 3 All India Services Indian Administrative, Police, Forest Services. These Services provide standardisation of administration across India

M Financial Emergency :- Provision given under Article - 360. President can proclaim financial emergency. Central Executive can revoke federal financial provision of Constitution.



N. Democratic Decentralisation:- Concept given by Balwant Mehta Committee on Panchayat Raj. Implemented in India under Part IX, ~~IX~~ A of Constitution i.e. Panchayats and Urban Local Bodies.

100 words Question:-

A) Electronic Voting Machine, first used in Lok Sabha elections in 2004 across entire country.

Impact of EVM:-

i) Easy process:- No need to count Ballots and Ballot papers.

ii) The process of Booth Capture, false voting stops.

(iii) Further, new technologies added  
E.g. VVPAT machine.

iv) Electoral idemocracy strengthened  
v) ~~is~~ Easier for illiterate to understand.

Election Commission of India has promoted EVM as a safe voting machine.



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B) National Green Tribunal (NGT) is an Environmental Tribunal, established under NGT Act 2010. It administers justice under Environment Protection Act - 1986 and various others.

### Objectives of NGT

- i) Promote Environment justice
- ii) Provide dedicated judicial Machinery for Environment cases.
- iii) Fair, faster trial.
- iv) Administer justice under Environment Act, Water Act, Air Pollution Act, Biodiversity Act etc..
- v) Promote awareness and investment in Environment regeneration.

NGT has done a commendable job  
e.g. Fine put on Art of Living Organisation for Environment pollution.

c) Trends of Integration in Indian Tribunals are :-

- i) Concurrent list
- ii) Emergency provision (Article 352, 356, 360)
- iii) Unified, Integrated judiciary
- iv) All India Services
- v) Single citizenship.



## vi) Flexibility of Constitution-

The Indian Constitution declare India to be "Union of States" with striking a fine balance between Federal & Unitary features of Indian state.

D) Voluntary Organisations are those non-governmental Organisation that assist the development efforts of Government of India and state Governments.

Importance of Voluntary Organisations as part of Government agencies:-

i) Pratham conduct education surveys and Government recognise those surveys.

ii) Bachpan Bharos Andolan supports Government effort to support child development. (Kailash Jyoti led Campaign)

iii) Self-Help-Groups, Community based Organisation help in better beneficiary targeting the welfare programs.

iv) PETA helps Indian government to administrative Powerisation of Cruelty to



Arinolds et al.

Thus, there are various voluntary organisations - one that assist or complement the government in its development efforts and others are important part of it. However, few exceptions like Amnesty International India are observations as well.

E Preventive detention :- Article - 22 talks about the Preventive detention (PD) in Constitution to stop a perceptible threat.

Objective (Reason for Inclusion of PD).

- i) Stop the Perceptible threat in advance.
  - ii) Use it with Constitutional backing
  - iii) Avoid misuse of PD by laying procedure in Constitution.
  - iv) To Strengthen the fundamental rights and democratic ideals.
- Preventive detention is a rare occurrence in Constitution of Democratic Nations.



F. Principle of Judicial Review is based on the philosophy of "Principle of Natural Justice" where the arbitrary action of legislature and judicial executive are debunked and rule of the law prevails.

The Constitution provisions enabling the Judicial Review:-

Article - 32 : Any law affecting fundamental rights is null and void.

Article - 13 : Constitutional Amendment can be reviewed against doctrine of Basic structure.

Article - 131, 132, 133, 134 etc of the Supreme Court Original, Appellate (Civil & Criminal) jurisdiction etc.

Article - 143 :- Judicial advice to President.



5) Quasi Judicial Body :- Those agencies that act as a Civil Court, regulate their procedure and process are of judicial character by deems are not enforceable.

E.g. National Commission on SC-ST.

Features :-

- i) They have the powers of a Civil Court.
- ii) Can regulate their own procedures.
- iii) Proceedings of judicial character.
- iv) They can call for documents from Government agencies.

Media is the 4th pillar of Democracy.  
Since media involves Print Media (Newspaper), Electronic Media (News Channels), Digital Media (Web-sites), Social Media (Facebook).

Thus, the flow of Information takes place from various sources and is right to Information is a basic feature of Democracy.

E.g. Recent case of farmer protest of Delhi, where various sections of farmers participated in a democratic protest.



## features:-

- i) Medium of mass information
- ii) Medium of Expression
- iii) News Channels can hold Government accountable -

J) Naxalism:- The left wing Extremism Started by the Naxal Movement in 1967 is Naxalism.

## Reasons:-

- i) Discontent among youth for Inequity.
- ii) Demand for social justice.
- iii) Low acceptance of Democratic ideals.
- iv) Spread of Extremist ideology.

Only a few are oriented democratic state can contain the Naxalism. As number of Naxal affected districts have decreased.

K) Women form 50% of population and largest minority of India. Thus protection of women is important.



### Provisions:-

Regulations:- Hindu Marriage Act, Dowry Prohibition Act, Domestic Violence Act etc... provide women protection against polygamy, Dowry and Domestic violence.

Programmes:- Matritva Abhyam, Shiksha-Janani Suraksha Karyakram aimed at women reproductive health

Institutes:- One stop Centre, Swachh Bharat etc... to support the victimised women.



A) President is the Union of India's Head  
He is the representative of India.  
Article 52 deals with President of India.

Powers:-

i) Legislative powers:- Assent of Legislation given by President, Summon & Prorogue the Parliament, Addresses Parliament.

ii) Executive:- Executive actions taken in his name.

He allocates the business to various departments  
Authentication of Executive action is done in his name.

iii) Financial:- Cause the laid down Annual financial statement.  
Constitute Finance Commission

iv) Judicial:- Appoint judges  
Advisory jurisdiction under Article 143

v) Diplomatic:- All treaties ratified in his name.



Military:- Supreme Commander of Indian forces

Emergency Powers under Article 352, 356, 360 of Constitution.

President:- The Rubber Stamp?

President is a Parliamentary form of Government is a nominal head. He is the Head of Union but not Executive. He is the ~~the~~ Representative of Nation but does not rule it.

He is a ceremonial device like "King in Parliament" of U.K.

Article 53:- Talks about Executive power of President

Article 74:- Talks of Council of Ministers to assist in exercise of the power

Article 75:- Members Collective Responsibility of Executive (Council of Ministers)

Thus, it is right to say that the President is a Rubber Stamp.



B.) Local Self Government refers to the institutes like Urban Local Bodies and Panchayats that democratise the governance in grass root level.

### Development of Local Self Government

Urban Local Bodies

Panchayats

i) 1688: Municipal Corporation of Madras

i) Balmant Mehta Committee Report - 1957

1728: Municipal Corporation of Calcutta, Mumbai

ii) First Panchayat in 1959, Nagaur Rajasthan.

Mayo Resolution of 1880  
Rippon's Decentralisation efforts 1892

iii) 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992

74th Constitutional Amendment Act - 1992

### Importance of Local Self Government

i) Entrench democratic ideals at grass root level

ii) Develop Capacity at grass root level.



iii) Transstate Representative Democracy its Participatory Democracy.

iv) Enable the local government to plan, implement, monitor the development, welfare programmes.

v) Assist the state and national government for the targeted development of areas as per need.

The Constitutional Recognition of Panchayats and ULBs are a landmark step for decentralisation of governance. However, devolution of funds, functions and functions were still very much required to enable them to function as Institute of Local Self Government.

ii) India and China are the Asian Neighbours and two largest Emerging Market Economies with established diplomatic relations since 1949-50.



## Relation at a glance

- i) Relations based on Pan-Asianist Principles during Nehru Era.
- ii) 1962 : Indo-China war.
- iii) Mid-1980s : Trade relations re-established.
- iv) Multilateral Organisational Partnerships  
e.g. UN, G-20, Shanghai Cooperation Organisation, BRICS.
- v) Have of MOU on water information sharing.
- vi) Regular Military Standoffs in the Ladakh Sikkim, Arunachal sectors.

Thus, though diplomatic relations are good but suffer regularly due to boundary disputes.

## Recent Disputes:-

- 1) Doklam Crisis: China claim the landmass in Doklam which India also claims on Belief of Sikkim.



ii) Ladakh Crisis :- Boundary disputes with China in this sector is due to China's five-finger principle; as per which China wrongly claims the Ladakh's Aksai-Chin to be their Territory.

Way-forward :- India needs to carry forward the diplomatic relations under Wuhan-spirit but also deal strictly with China on border issues.