



# **VR BHANOT'S STUDY MATERIAL** **CIVICS FOR NDA** **CLASS - XII**

## **CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY**

The First sitting of Constituent Assembly was held on 9 Dec 1946 (it was of undivided India after 14 Aug 1947 the real work on Constitution began)

The Provinces elected 292 members and the Princely States 93 ; the seats were given on the basis of communities in proportional representation  
On 26 Nov 1949 the total number of present members was 284

Constituent Assembly was headed by Dr Rajender Prasad & the Chairman of the Drafting Committee was Dr BR Ambedkar, The other prominent members were AK Aiyar, KM Munshi, TT Krishnamachari, DP Khaitan, Bhula Bhai Desai, Sarojini Naidu, Vijay Laxmi Pandit, Frank Anthony, HP Modi.

It was passed after three readings in which clause by clause discussion was held. The First Reading was on Nov 1948; Second Reading' was in Oct 1949 & the last was held in Nov 1949.

## **FEATURES OF INDIAN CONSTITUTION**

- \* Written Constitution
- \* Longest Known Constitution - 395 Articles, 12 Schedules - all matters related to the functions of the organs of the government are explained in detail
- \* Inspired by Different Sources - American Constitution - Fundamental Rights; UK parliamentary type of government; Ireland - Directive Principles of State Policy; German Reich - Emergency Provisions; Government of India Act 1935
- \* More Flexible than Rigid
- \* Independent Judiciary & Judicial Review
- \* Fundamental Rights are subject to Legislative Regulation
- Guarantee of Social Equality - prohibition on untouchability, secularism, political & legal equality
- \* Universal Adult Franchise without Communal Representation
- \* Parliamentary Government headed by President
- \* Federal System with More powers to Union

**STRUCTURE** - The Constitution, in its current form consists of a preamble, 25 parts containing 448 articles, 12 schedules, 5 appendices and 100 amendments till June 2015.

Parts - The individual Articles of the Constitution are grouped together into the following Parts:

- Preamble
- Part I - Union and its Territory
- Part II- Citizenship.
- Part III - Fundamental Rights.
- Part IV- Directive Principles of State
- Part XII - Finance, Property, Contracts and Suits
- Part XIII - Trade and Commerce within the territory of India
- Part XIV - Services Under the Union, the States.
- Part XIVA - Tribunals.

## Policy.

- Part IVA – Fundamental Duties.
- Part V – The Union.
- Part VI – The States.
- Part VII – States in the B part of the First schedule (*Repealed*).
- Part VIII – The Union Territories
- Part IX – The Panchayats.
- Part IXA – The Municipalities.
- Part IXB – The Co-operative Societies.
- <sup>[33]</sup> • Part X – The scheduled and Tribal Areas
- Part XI – Relations between the Union and the States.
- Part XV – Elections
- Part XVI – Special Provisions Relating to certain Classes.
- Part XVII – Languages
- Part XVIII – Emergency Provisions
- Part XIX – Miscellaneous
- Part XX – Amendment of the Constitution
- Part XXI – Temporary, Transitional and Special Provisions
- Part XXII – Short title, date of commencement and Authoritative text in Hindi and Repeals

## **SCHEDULES**

Schedules are lists in the Constitution that categorize and tabulate bureaucratic activity and policy of the Government.

- **First Schedule** (Articles 1 and 4) - This lists the states and territories of India, lists any changes to their borders and the laws used to make that change.
- **Second Schedule** (Articles 59(3), 65(3), 75(6), 97, 125, 148(3), 158(3), 164(5), 186 and 221)- - This lists the salaries of officials holding public office, judges, and [Comptroller and Auditor General of India](#).
- **Third Schedule** (Articles 75(4), 99, 124(6), 148(2), 164(3), 188 and 219)—Forms of Oaths - This lists the oaths of offices for elected officials and judges.
- **Fourth Schedule** (Articles 4(1) and 80(2)) - This details the allocation of seats in the [Rajya Sabha](#) (the upper house of Parliament) per State or Union Territory.
- **Fifth Schedule** (Article 244(1)) - This provides for the administration and control of Scheduled Areas and [Scheduled Tribes](#) (areas and tribes needing special protection due to disadvantageous conditions).
- **Sixth Schedule** (Articles 244(2) and 275(1))— Provisions for the administration of tribal areas in Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram.
- **Seventh Schedule** (Article 246) —The union (central government), state, and concurrent lists of responsibilities.
- **Eighth Schedule** (Articles 344(1) and 351)—The official languages.
- **Ninth Schedule** (Article 31-B) - Validation of certain Acts and Regulations.
- **Tenth Schedule** (Articles 102(2) and 191(2))—"Anti-defection" provisions for Members of Parliament and Members of the State Legislatures.
- **Eleventh Schedule** (Article 243-D) —*Panchayat Raj* (rural local government).
- **Twelfth Schedule** (Article 243-W) —Municipalities (urban local government).

## **Influence of other constitutions**

### British Constitution

- Parliamentary form of government

- The idea of single citizenship
- The idea of the Rule of law
- Institution of Speaker and his role
- Lawmaking procedure
- Procedure established by Law

#### United States Constitution

- Charter of Fundamental Rights
- Federal structure of government
- Electoral College
- Independence of the judiciary and separation of powers among the three branches of the government
- Judicial review
- President as supreme commander of armed forces
- Equal Protection under law

#### Irish Constitution

- Directive principles of state policy

#### Australian Constitution

- Freedom of trade and commerce within the country and between the states
- Power of the national legislature to make laws for implementing treaties, even on matters outside normal Federal jurisdiction
- Concurrent List
- Terminology for the Preamble

#### French Constitution

- Ideals of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity

#### Canadian Constitution

- A quasi-federal form of government — a federal system with a strong central government
- Distribution of powers between the central government and state governments
- Residual powers retained by the central government

#### Constitution of the Soviet Union

- Fundamental Duties u/a 51-A

A Constitutionally mandated Planning Commission to oversee the development of the economy

### **CITIZENSHIP** -

Citizen is a person who enjoys all political and social rights in a country  
There are certain classes under which a citizen is defined in Indian Constitution

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In Part II of our Constitution Citizenship of India Act of 1955 is explained under

Article 5 - 8 a citizen is defined as -

- a) a person born in India ( irrespective of nationality of parents)
- b) citizen of India through parents
- c) a person who migrated from Pakistan at the time of partition before 19 July 1948
- d) a person who migrated to Pakistan in 1947 but subsequently returned to India Citizenship by Birth - every person born in India after 26 Jan 1950

Citizenship by Descent ~ through parents

Citizenship through Application .. five years of residence; knowledge of one recognized language by Indian Constitution

LOSS OF CITIZENSHIP - Renunciation ( a person himself surrenders his citizenship ); Termination ( acquires citizenship of other country ; Deprivation ( offender as per Indian law - fraud / disloyalty

In India there is SINGLE CITIZENSHIP

## **LEGISLATURE**

Legislature is that organ of the Government which makes the laws; India is a federal country which has two sets of Government - one at Union Level & other at State Level, similarly Legislature is also divided at two levels - Union Legislature that is also known as Parliament; and State Legislature.

Indian Legislature is bi-cameral - it means that it has two houses - in Union two houses are Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha; at State Level Vidhan Sabha or Legislative Assembly and Vidhan Parishad or Legislative Council

### UNION LEGISLATURE -

LOK SABHA - Lok Sabha is called people's house. There are 552 members in this house out of which 530 are elected from the states on the basis of universal adult franchise and 30 are from UT's, two members are nominated by the President from Anglo - Indian community to give them assured representation. The term of Lok Sabha is five years but it can be dissolved or suspended by the President. The representation is given to the woman and S's & ST's as per the laws

Qualification for the members - must be 25 years of age, should not hold any office of profit, should be mentally sound, should not be insolvent should not be disqualified by the Election Commission

Vacation of the seat - if the member resigns, dies, remain absent from the house for 60 days without information, if a subject of disqualification laid down by the Constitution

Quorum - means minimum members present in the house to start proceedings; 1/10th of the strength of the house

Speaker - is elected by the members in first meeting after elections; does the works like presiding over the meetings of the house, maintains discipline, gives permission to outsiders to watch proceedings of the house, final signatory of all bills passed by the house, appoints & controls Parliamentary Committees, keeps an eye on defection & gives his vote only in case of tie in case of passing of any bill

Leader of opposition - is elected by the members of recognized political parties; his status is equal to a cabinet minister

## RAJYA SABHA

It is upper house which is permanent house too. It has 250 members; 238 members are elected and 12 are nominated by the President among the people who has given distinguish services to the nation; these members are elected by the State Legislature The term for a members is six years; however 1/3rd members get retire after every two years

The qualification for the member is same as of Lok Sabha but the age required for the member is 30 years

The Vice President is ex-officio Chairman if the house; there is a Deputy Speaker also

## **POWERS & FUNCTIONS OF PARLIAMENT**

**PASSING OF BILLS** - There are two types of bills - Ordinary Bill and Money

Ordinary bill can be presented by any member in any house where as money bill can be presented by member of council only in Lok Sabha and after the prior approval of the President

The Three stages of passing of bill - First Stage or Reading - presentation of the bill; Second Stage or Reading - clause by clause discussion; Third Stage or Reading - voting & final passing of the bills

In case of ordinary bill the second house cannot keep the bill un passed for two months where as in case of money bill Rajya Sabha has to pass it within 14 days

In case of ordinary bill the President cannot keep the bill un passed for one month where as in case of money bill the President has to pass it within 07 days.

Joint Sitting of Both Houses - in certain cases of passing of bills sometimes joint sitting of both houses can be called. In India till date only on three occasions such meetings were called - in case of Dowry Prohibition Act 1961; Banking Service Commission (repeal) Bill 1978; POTA in 2002

Elections of President, Vice President

Removal of Judges, Chief Justices, Vice President, President

## **CONTROLS EXECUTIVE**

Passing of motions

Presidential Address - The President can summon the meeting of Parliament whenever feels fit; he address the Joint sitting after the elections and first session every year, after his address a vote of thanks is to be given by a member' and seconded by another; if such is not done than government resigns.

## **LEGISLATURE CONTROLS OVER EXECUTIVE**

**INTERPELLATION** - By Asking Questions -

Zero Hour - The first hour of sitting of houses is allotted for asking questions. All type of questions is asked. They are categorized as - Starred Questions - oral reply, Un-starred Questions - Written reply, Short Answer Questions or Supplementary Questions. A member has to give ten clear days time to answer a question

## **BY PASSING OF MOTIONS**

Adjournment Motion - under it the house should lay aside matter in discussion & discuss the urgent matter of public important first

Cut Motion - if the members demand for some minor changes in various issues

like economy cut, token cut, and policy cut etc.

No Confidence Motion - if this motion is passed the government has to resign, it can be initiated by support of minimum 50 members

Censure Motion - under it the members has to specify the policies which are to be discussed or changed

## **STATE LEGISLATURE**

The states like J & K, Bihar, Karnataka, Maharashtra and UP has bicameral legislature, other states are unicameral legislatures; it is not compulsory for states to have two houses; By Art 169 the state legislature can pass a bill and abolish the existing second house also

## **COMPOSITION OF LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

The members of Legislative Assembly are elected by people by universal adult franchise. The total number of members should not be less than 60 and more than 500; The representation is given to the woman and SC's & STs as per the laws; but in case of some states like Goa ( 40 ), Sikkim ( 30 ) and Mizoram ( 40 ) the strength of the house is less than 60 also; the states which have large strength are UP (426 ), MP ( 321 ), Bengal (295 ), Maharashtra ( 289 ), AP ( 295 )

The term of Legislative Assembly is five years but it can be dissolved or suspended by the Governor

Qualification for the members - must be 25 years of age, should not hold any office of profit, should be mentally sound, should not be insolvent should not be disqualified by the Election Commission

Vacation of the seat - if the member resigns, dies, remain absent from the house for 60 days without information, if a subject of disqualification laid down by the Constitution

Quorum - means minimum members present in the house to start proceedings; 1/10th of the strength of the house

Speaker - is elected by the members in first meeting after elections; does the works like presiding over the meetings of the house, maintains discipline, gives permission to outsiders to watch proceedings of the house, final signatory of all bills passed by the house, appoints & controls Assembly Committees, keeps an eye on defection & gives his vote only in case of tie in case of passing of any bill

## **LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL**

It is upper house which is permanent house too. It shall has membership not more 1/3rd of the strength of legislative assembly, but it should not be less than 40;

1/3rd of the members are elected by the State Legislature from amongst the persons who are not members of LA; 1/3rd members are elected from local bodies; 1/12th members are elected by teachers working in secondary & above institutions; 1/12th members are elected by registered graduates with one year standing; 1/6th are nominated by the Governor of the State; Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir and Maharashtra has bicameral

legislature system only.

The term for a member is six years; however 1/3rd members get retire after every two years.

The qualification for the member are same as of Legislative Assembly but the age required for the member' is 30 years

## **EXECUTIVE**      UNION EXECUTIVE

### PRESIDENT

QUALIFICATIONS - age should be 35 years; should be citizen of India; shouldn't be mentally unsound; shouldn't hold any office of profit; should be given support by a recognized political party; has to deposit 15000 rupees as guarantee money before the election.

President is chosen by an electoral college consisting of the elected members of both houses of Parliament, the elected members of the State Legislative Assemblies (Vidhan Sabha) and the elected members of the legislative assemblies of the Union Territories of Delhi and Puducherry.

The term for the President is five years. He is elected by an Electoral College consisting elected members of Parliament & State Legislature

The President can be removed from the post through impeachment motion  
Salary of Indian President is 1,50,000 rupees & he also gets 75,000 rupees pension throughout his life

POWERS OF THE PRESIDENT - can be divided in following ways

Executive Powers - President appoints Prime Minister, council of Ministers, CAG, Attorney General, Ambassadors of India in other counties of the world, receive the credentials of Foreign Ambassadors, Governors of the states / UTs, members & Chairman of UPSC, Judges & Chief Justices of High & Supreme Courts, Supreme Commander of Defence Forces .

LEGISLATIVE POWERS - Both houses of Parliament work for President; he summons & addresses the joint-sitting of both houses twice a year with duration not more than 6 months, can dissolve Lok Sabha, presides over the first meeting of Lok Sabha after fresh election, is final signatory of all bills, nominates 12 members in Rajya Sabha & 2 in Lok Sabha; permits the house in case of certain bills; promulgate ordinances remain valid for no more than six weeks from the date the Parliament is convened unless approved by it earlier, exercise veto over state legislature

JUDICIAL POWERS - can grant pardon, commute death sentence

FINANCIAL POWERS - All money bills originate in Parliament, but only if the President recommends it. He or she causes the Annual Budget and supplementary Budget before Parliament. No money bill can be introduced in Parliament without his or her assent. The President appoints a finance commission every five years. Withdrawal from the contingency fund of India is done after the

permission of President.

EMERGENCY POWERS - The President has three Emergency powers also  
Emergency in case of war - Art. 352 - can suspend the functioning of Parliament & takes all legislative powers directly in his hands, can snatch fundamental rights of the citizens

Emergency in case of states - Art 356 - in case of failure of constitutional machinery in any state of the Union, can suspend or dissolve state legislature & appoints Governor as his representative; such rule can be implemented for six months by the permission of Parliament, in case of extension similar permission is taken

Economic Emergency - Art 360 - In case of poor economic condition or financial bankruptcy President can declare such emergency; under it all financial matters of union

& state come directly in the hands of President, all developmental plans can be suspended; the salaries of all government employees can be reduced

THE President cannot be arrested in case of civil cases while he is in office

### VICE PREIDENT

He has to fulfill all qualifications required for the Presidential election; he is elected by Electoral College but in this case Electoral College consists the elected members of Parliament only by secret ballot and single transferable vote

The term for Vice President is five years

POWERS - He is ex-officio chairman of Rajya Sabha; he acts as President in case of death, resignation or absence of President

He can be removed by the similar procedure as in case of the President

### PRIME MINISTER

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PM is the real head of the nation; any citizen of India can become PM by fulfilling qualifications of member of Lok Sabha; if not an elected member he has to get himself elected within six months of taking the oath of the seat ( in either house ); he is the leader of the majority party; The remuneration of the PM is 1,35,000 per month.

Powers - The powers of the PM are - selects the council of ministers & gives them portfolios; presides over the meetings of cabinet & council of ministers; coordinates the functioning of various ministries & exercises control and supervision on various departments; can remove any minister or change their portfolios; chairman of Planning Commission; chief spokesman of the government in Parliament; confidential advisor to the President; if he resigns entire ministry resigns with him

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS - It is divided in three parts - Cabinet Ministers; Ministers of State; Deputy Ministers; all these ministers are appointed by the President on recommendation of the PM; the main functions of council of ministers are - to formulate policies for their ministries, to assist PM in functioning of the government, to keep an eye on working of their ministries; these ministers can be removed from their posts or their portfolios can. be changed also on advice of the PM by the President

### STATE EXECUTIVE



## GOVERNOR

Appointed by the President; should be a citizen of India, should be mentally sound, should not hold any office, not be a member of any house & should be 35 years of age The term of office of Governor is five years but he holds the office till pleasure of the President

The Governor is given oath of office by the Chief Justice of High Court of concerned state

Salary of the Governor is Rs 36,000/- per month other than the emoluments

## POWERS & FUNCTIONS OF GOVERNOR

He appoints CM, Council of Ministers, Advocate General, Members & Chairman of SPSC, is consulted by the President while appointing Judges of HC, if there is no political party is in clear majority after the elections he can use his discretionary power and can call any political party to form the government

house, dissolve the house also; nominates the members in legislative council & assembly also; address the house in first session every year; is final signatory of all type of bills; can issue ordinances ( applicable for six weeks & has to seek approval of the house to continue)

No Money bill can be presented in State legislature without his prior approval.

## CHIEF MINISTER

CM is the real head of the state; any citizen of India can become CM by fulfilling qualifications of member of Legislative Assembly; if not an elected member he has to get himself elected within six months of taking the oath of the seat ( in either house ); he is the leader of the majority party.

POWERS - The powers of the CM are - :selects the council of ministers & gives them portfolios; presides over the meetings of cabinet & council of ministers; coordinates the functioning of various ministries & exercises control and supervision on various departments; can remove any minister or change their portfolios; chairman of State Planning; chief spokesman of the government in Assembly; confidential advisor to the Governor; if he resigns entire ministry resigns with him

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS - It is divided in three parts - Cabinet Ministers; Ministers of State; Deputy Ministers; all these ministers are appointed by the Governor on recommendation of the CM; the main functions of council of ministers are - to formulate policies for their ministries, to assist PM in functioning of the government, to keep an eye on working of their ministries; these ministers can be removed from their posts or their portfolios can be changed also on advice of the CM by the Governor.

## JUDICIARY

### SUPREME COURT

Situated in Delhi; consists of 25 judges and a Chief Justice

QUALIFICATION OF JUDGES - Should be judge in High Court for five years, eminent jurist, practicing lawyer in High Court for 10 years. They are appointed by the President Retirement age for judges is 65 years  
Salaries are Rs 100,000/- for Chief Justice and 90,000 for judges other than the emoluments

The Judges & the Chief Justice can be removed by no confidence motion on the proved charges of incapacity or misbehavior.

Supreme Court performs the following works -

Original Jurisdiction - cases related to center & state, states among themselves, state & union government; cases related to fundamental rights

Appellate Jurisdiction - cases coming from High Courts for appeal

It is an advisory court also. It advises the President & union executive

It is a Court of Record - all decisions of the court are kept as record for reference in the lower courts.

Power of Judicial Review

### STATE JUDICIARY - HIGH COURT

HC is the middle level court in India. There is 18 He's in India. Guwahati HC looks after cases related to all the seven sisters, Bombay HC looks after Maharashtra & Goa, similarly Chandigarh HC looks after Punjab, Haryana & UT of Chandigarh; among the UTs Delhi is only UT which has a HC.

The number of Judges is not fixed in He's but all the Judges & Chief Justice are appointed by the President in consultation with Chief Justice of Supreme Court and Governor of the concerned state in case of Chief Justice & in case of Judges he consults Chief Justice of that HC also

The qualification for appointment of Judges & Chief Justice are - should be a judge in lower court for 5 years or eminent jurist or advocate in HC for 10 years

Retirement age is 62 years & can be removed by passing of impeachment motion by the Parliament

The judges & the Chief Justice are given oath to the office by the Governor of the state

The Chief Justice gets Rs 90,000/- and the Judges get Rs 80,000/- salary other than emoluments

The functions of HC are-

Original Jurisdiction include cases related to fundamental rights, election petitions, cases related to wills, divorces, marriages, contempt of court, civil or criminal cases related to Christian & paseses ( Bombay HC only); issues writs etc.

The Appeal cases which come from Lower Courts fall under Appellate Jurisdiction It is a Court of Record also

It has the power of Judicial Review

It performs functions of advisory court also & gives advice to Governor or the state executive & legislature

## LOWER COURTS AND LOK ADALATS

Lower Courts are divided as District Courts, Sessions Court, Revenue Courts etc  
The Judges are appointed by the Governor of the state in consultation with the HC of the state

The citizens who is a pleader for seven years standing or an officer in judicial service of union or state levels

### LOK ADALAT - THE PEOPLE'S COURT

This concept was started in 1986 and first such adalat was held at Delhi under the supervision of Justice PN Bhagwati

These adalats give verdict on cases of lesser importance, less expensive, the services of lawyers are not required, lessens the burden off the regular courts, provide speedy justice

### OTHER INFORMATION

IMPARTIALITY & INDEPENDENCE OF JUDICIARY - for such the constitution has taken following steps - The salaries of judges are paid through Consolidated Fund which can't be reduced except in case of financial emergency; No decision of the court can be discussed or debated in public; retirement age of judges is more and there is restriction on them not to practice law in any way after retirement; the power of contempt of court is also given to the court; the power of transferring the judges is also not in the hands of the executive

WRITS - Special orders issued by the judiciary to Executive under Art 32

HABEAS CORPUS - a Latin word "you may have the body" - that a person should be brought to court and tell the cause and time of arrest

MANDAMUS - Latin word "we command"- is an order to a public officer to perform such work which is a part of his legal duty

PROHIBITION - to prevent an inferior court from exercising powers which are not legally vested

CERTIORARI - issued by a superior court to lower court to hand over records of case for review

QUO WARRANTO - against a person who had wrongly usurped an office; if he holds the office illegally he has to vacate it

SINGLE UNIFIED- JUDICIARY - under article 141 the constitution says that the law declared by the Supreme Court shall be binding in all courts with in India.

### MAJOR AMENDMENTS

1st amendment	June 18, 1951	To fully secure the constitutional validity of zamindari abolition laws. To place reasonable restriction on freedom of speech. A new constitutional device, called Schedule 9 introduced to protect laws that are contrary to the Constitutionally guaranteed fundamental rights. These laws encroach upon property rights, freedom of speech and equality before law
2nd amendment	May 1, 1953	A technical amendment to fix the size of each parliamentary constituency between 650,000 and 850,000

		voters.
3rd amendment	February 22, 1955	Limits maximum no of seats in lok Sabha up to 500 States to be divided into constituencies such that one member of a constituency represents between 500000 and 750000 people
4th amendment	April 27, 1955	Restrictions on property rights and inclusion of related bills in Schedule 9 of the constitution
5th amendment	December 24, 1955	Provides for a consultation mechanism with concerned states in matters relating to the amendments to the territorial matters and in the re-naming of the state
6th amendment	September 11, 1956	Amended the Union and State Lists with respect to raising of taxes
7th amendment	November 1, 1956	Reorganization of states on linguistic lines Abolition of Class A, B, C, D states Introduction of Union Territories
8th amendment	January 5, 1960	Clarify state's power of compulsory acquisition and requisitioning of private property Include Zamindari abolition laws in Schedule 9 of the constitution
9th amendment	December 28, 1960	Minor adjustments to territory of Indian Union consequent to agreement with Pakistan for settlement of disputes by demarcation of border villages, etc.
10th amendment	August 11, 1961	Incorporation of Dadra, Nagar and Haveli as a Union Territory after acquisition from Portugal
11th amendment	December 19, 1961	Election of Vice President by Electoral College consisting of members of both Houses of Parliament, instead of election by a Joint Sitting of Parliament. Indemnify the President and Vice President Election procedure from challenge on grounds of existence of any vacancies in the electoral college
12th amendment	December 20, 1961	Incorporation of Goa, Daman and Diu as a Union Territory, after acquisition from Portugal
13th amendment	December 1, 1963	Formation of State of Nagaland, with special protection

		under Article 371A
14th amendment	December 28, 1962	Incorporation of Pondicherry into the Union of India Creation of Legislative Assemblies for Himachal Pradesh, Tripura, Manipur and Goa
15th amendment	October 5, 1963	Raise retirement age of judges from 60 to 62 Other minor amendments for rationalizing interpretation of rules regarding judges etc.
16th amendment	October 5, 1963	Make it obligatory for seekers of public office to swear their allegiance to the Indian Republic and prescribe the various obligatory templates
17th amendment	June 20, 1964	To secure the constitutional validity of acquisition of Estates and place land acquisition laws in Schedule 9 of the constitution
18th amendment	August 27, 1966	Technical Amendment to include Union Territories in Article 3 and hence permit reorganisation of Union Territories
19th amendment	December 11, 1966	Abolish Election Tribunals and enable trial of election petitions by regular High Courts
20th amendment	December 22, 1966	Indemnify & validate judgments, decrees, orders and sentences passed by judges. Validate the appointment, posting, promotion and transfer of judges except those not eligible for appointment under article 233. Amendment was needed to overcome the effect of judgement invalidating appointments of certain judges in the state of Uttar Pradesh
21th amendment	April 10, 1967	Included Sindhi as a National Language
22nd amendment	September 25, 1969	Provision to form Autonomous states within the State of Assam
23rd amendment	January 23, 1970	Extend reservation for SC / ST and nomination of Anglo Indian members in Parliament and State Assemblies for another ten years i.e. up to 1980
24th amendment	November 5, 1971	Enable parliament to dilute fundamental rights through

		amendments to the constitution
25th amendment	April 20, 1972	Restrict property rights and compensation in case the state takes over private property
26th amendment	December 28, 1971	Abolition of privy purse paid to former rulers of princely states which were incorporated into the Indian Republic
27th amendment	February 15, 1972	Reorganization of Mizoram into a Union Territory with a legislature and council of ministers
28th amendment	August 29, 1972	Rationalized Civil Service rules to make it uniform across those appointed prior to Independence and post independence
29th amendment	June 9, 1972	Places land reform acts and amendments to these act under Schedule 9 of the constitution
30th amendment	February 27, 1973	Changes the basis for appeals in Supreme Court of India in case of Civil Suits from value criteria to one involving substantial question of law
31th amendment	October 17, 1973	Increased size of Parliament from 525 to 545 seats. Increased seats went to the new states formed in North East India and minor adjustment consequent to 1971 Delimitation exercise
32nd amendment	July 1, 1974	Protection of regional rights in Telangana and Andhra regions of State of Andhra Pradesh
33rd amendment	May 19, 1974	Prescribes procedure for resignation by members of parliament and state legislatures Prescribes procedure for verification and acceptance of resignation by house speaker
34th amendment	September 7, 1974	Place land reform acts and amendments to these act under Schedule 9 of the constitution
35th amendment	March 1, 1975	Terms and Conditions for the Incorporation of Sikkim into the Union of India
36th amendment	April 26, 1975	Formation of Sikkim as a State within the Indian Union

37th amendment	May 3, 1975	Formation of Arunachal Pradesh legislative assembly
38th amendment	August 1, 1975	Enhances the powers of President and Governors to pass ordinances
39th amendment	August 10, 1975	Negated the judgement of Allahabad High Court invalidating Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's election to parliament. Amendment placed restrictions on judicial scrutiny of post of Prime Minister
40th amendment	May 27, 1976	Enable Parliament to make laws with respect to Exclusive Economic Zone and vest the mineral wealth with Union of India. Place land reform & other acts and amendments to these act under Schedule 9 of the constitution
41th amendment	September 7, 1976	Raised Retirement Age Limit of Chairmen and Members of Union and State Public Commissions from sixty to sixty two.
42nd amendment	April 1, 1977	Amendment passed during internal emergency by Indira Gandhi. Provides for curtailment of fundamental rights, imposes fundamental duties and changes to the basic structure of the constitution by making India a "Socialist Secular" Republic
43rd amendment	April 13, 1978	Amendment passed after revocation of internal emergency in the Country. Repeals some of the more 'Anti-Freedom' amendments enacted through Amendment Bill 42
44th amendment	September 6, 1979	Amendment passed after revocation of internal emergency in the Country. Provides for human rights safeguards and mechanisms to prevent abuse of executive and legislative authority. Annuls some Amendments enacted in Amendment Bill 42
45th amendment	January 25, 1980	Extend reservation for SC / ST and nomination of Anglo Indian members in Parliament and State Assemblies for another ten years i.e. up to 1990
46th amendment	February 2, 1983	Amendment to negate judicial pronouncements on scope and applicability on Sales Tax

47th amendment	August 26, 1984	Place land reform acts and amendments to these act under Schedule 9 of the constitution
48th amendment	April 1, 1985	Article 356 amended to permit President's rule up to two years in the state of Punjab
49th amendment	September 11, 1984	Recognize Tripura as a Tribal State and enable the creation of a Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council
50th amendment	September 11, 1984	Technical Amendment to curtailment of Fundamental Rights as per Part III as prescribed in Article 33 to cover Security Personnel protecting property and communication infrastructure
51th amendment	June 16, 1986	Provide reservation to Scheduled Tribes in Nagaland, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assemblies
52nd amendment	March 1, 1985	Anti Defection Law - Provide disqualification of members from parliament and assembly in case of defection from one party to other
53rd amendment	February 20, 1987	Special provision with respect to the State of Mizoram.
54th amendment	April 1, 1986	Increase the salary of Chief Justice of India & other Judges Provisions for determining future increases without the need for constitutional amendment
55th amendment	February 20, 1987	Special powers to Governor consequent to formation of state of Arunachal Pradesh
56th amendment	May 30, 1987	Transition provision to enable formation of state of Goa
57th amendment	September 21, 1987	Provide reservation to Scheduled Tribes in Nagaland, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assemblies
58th amendment	December 9, 1987	Provision to publish authentic Hindi translation of constitution Provision to publish authentic Hindi translation of future amendments
59th amendment	March 30, 1988	Article 356 amended to permit President's rule up to three



		years in the state of Punjab Articles 352 and Article 359A amended to permit imposing emergency in state of Punjab or in specific districts of the state of Punjab
60th amendment	December 20, 1988	Professional Tax increased from a maximum of Rs. 250/- to a maximum of Rs. 2500/-
61th amendment	March 28, 1989	Reduce age for voting rights from 21 to 18
62nd amendment	December 20, 1989	Extend reservation for SC / ST and nomination of Anglo Indian members in Parliament and State Assemblies for another ten years i.e. up to 2000
63rd amendment	January 6, 1990	Emergency powers applicable to State of Punjab, accorded in Article 359A as per amendment 59 repealed
64th amendment	April 16, 1990	Article 356 amended to permit President's rule up to three years and six months in the state of Punjab
65th amendment	March 12, 1992	National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes formed and its statutory powers specified in The Constitution.
66th amendment	June 7, 1990	Place land reform acts and amendments to these act under Schedule 9 of the constitution
67th amendment	October 4, 1990	Article 356 amended to permit President's rule up to four years in the state of Punjab
68th amendment	March 12, 1991	Article 356 amended to permit President's rule up to five years in the state of Punjab
69th amendment	February 1, 1992	To provide for a legislative assembly and council of ministers for Federal National Capital of Delhi. Delhi continues to be a Union Territory
70th amendment	December 21, 1991	Include National Capital of Delhi and Union Territory of Pondicherry in electoral college for Presidential Election
71th amendment	August 31, 1992	Include Konkani, Manipuri and Nepali as National Languages

72nd amendment	December 5, 1992	Provide reservation to Scheduled Tribes in Tripura State Legislative Assembly
73rd amendment	April 24, 1993	Statutory provisions for Panchayat Raj as third level of administration in villages
74th amendment	June 1, 1993	Statutory provisions for Local Administrative bodies as third level of administration in urban areas such as towns and cities
75th amendment	May 15, 1994	Provisions for setting up Rent Control Tribunals
76th amendment	August 31, 1994	Enable continuance of 69% reservation in Tamil Nadu by including the relevant Tamil Nadu Act under 9th Schedule of the constitution
77th amendment	June 17, 1995	A technical amendment to protect reservation to SC/ST Employees in promotions
78th amendment	August 30, 1995	Place land reform acts and amendments to these act under Schedule 9 of the constitution
79th amendment	January 25, 2000	Extend reservation for SC / ST and nomination of Anglo Indian members in Parliament and State Assemblies for another ten years i.e. up to 2010
80th amendment	June 9, 2000	Implement Tenth Finance Commission recommendation to simplify the tax structures by pooling and sharing all taxes between states and The Centre
81th amendment	June 9, 2000	Protect SC / ST reservation in filling backlog of vacancies
82nd amendment	September 8, 2000	Permit relaxation of qualifying marks and other criteria in reservation in promotion for SC / ST candidates
83rd amendment	September 8, 2000	Exempt Arunachal Pradesh from reservation for Scheduled Castes in Panchayati Raj institutions
84th amendment	February 21, 2002	Extend the usage of 1971 national census population figures for state wise distribution of parliamentary seats
85th amendment	January 4, 2002	A technical amendment to protect seniority in case of

		promotions of SC/ST Employees
86th amendment	December 12, 2002	Provides Right to Education until the age of fourteen and Early childhood care until the age of six
87th amendment	June 22, 2003	Extend the usage of 1971 national census population figures for state wise distribution of parliamentary seats
88th amendment	January 15, 2004	To extend statutory cover for levy and utilization of Service Tax
89th amendment	September 28, 2003	The National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was bifurcated into The National Commission for Scheduled Castes and The National Commission for Scheduled Tribes
90th amendment	September 28, 2003	Reservation in Assam Assembly relating to Bodoland Territory Area
91th amendment	January 1, 2004	Restrict the size of council of ministers to 15 % of legislative members & to strengthen Anti Defection laws
92nd amendment	January 7, 2004	Enable Levy of Service Tax Include Bodo, Dogri, Santali and Maithili as National Languages
93rd amendment	January 20, 2006	To enable provision of reservation for other backward classes (O.B.C.) in government as well as private educational institutions
94th amendment	June 12, 2006	To provide for a Minister of Tribal Welfare in newly created Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh States
95th amendment	25 January 2010	Extended the reservation of seats in Lok Sabha and State Assemblies for SC and ST from sixty to seventy years
96th amendment	23 September 2011	Substituted "Odia" for "Oriya"
97th amendment	12 January 2012	Added the words "or co-operative societies" in Article 19(I) (c) and inserted article 43B i.e, Promotion of Co-operative Societies and added Part-IXB i.e, THE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

98 <sup>th</sup> amendment	01 January 2013	After article 371-1 of the Constitution, the following article shall be inserted, namely:— "371J. (1) The President may, by order made with respect to the State of Karnataka, provide for any special responsibility of the Governor for (a) establishment of a separate development board for Hyderabad Karnataka region with the provision that a report on the working of the board will be placed each year before the State Legislative Assembly; Short title and commencement. Insertion of new article 371J. Special provisions with respect to State of Karnataka.
99 <sup>th</sup> amendment	13 August 2014	NATIONAL JUDICIAL APPOINTMENT BILL 2014
100 <sup>th</sup> amendment	June 2015	Acquisition of certain territories of Bangladesh consequent to the agreement between India and Bangladesh.
101 <sup>st</sup> amendment	2017	Goods & services tax - GST

FIRST CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT was made in 1951 related to fundamental rights

SIXTH AMENDMENT - 1956 - Parliament was empowered to tax articles used in interstate trade

SEVENTH AMENDMENT - 1956 - Reorganization of Indian States; reallocation of Rajya Sabha seats; High Courts & their jurisdiction

TENTYH AMENDMENT - 1961 - incorporation of Dadra, Nagar & Haveli into Indian Union

TWELFTH AMENDMENT - 1962 - incorporation of Goo, Daman, Diu into Indian Union  
FOURTEENTH CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT - 1962 - incorporation of French settlements into Indian Union

EIGHTEENTH AMENDMENT - 1966 - Reorganistion of Punjab; creation of Haryana & reorganisation of Himachal Pradesh

TENTY FIRST AMENDMENT - 1967 - Sindhi was recognized as 15th language

TWENTY SECOND AMENDMENT - 1969 - Reorganisation of Assam & creation of Meghalaya as a sub state

TWENTY SIXTH AMENDMENT - 1971 - abolition of Privy Purse & privileges

TWENTY SEVENTH AMENDMENT - 1971 - reorganisation of NE States,

THIRTY FIRST AMENDMENT - 1973 - Increase in the strength of Lok Sabha from 525 to 545

THIRTY SIXTH AMENDMENT - 1975 - integration of Sikkim as 22 states

FORTY SECOND AMENDMENT - 1976 - known as 'Mini Constitution' - words secular

& socialist are added in Preamble; Fundamental Duties incorporated; education transferred into concurrent list; President was declared Supreme & all powerful; restrictions were placed on High Courts in Judicial Review; antinational activities were defined

FORTY THIRD AMENDMENT - 1978 - term of Lok Sabha & State Legislature was fixed at 5 yrs; Right to Property was removed from the list of Fundamental Rights; Preventive Detention was fixed for more than two months only after recommendations of Advisory Board

FIFTY SECOND AMENDMENT - 1985 - Anti Defection Law was passed

FIFTY FOURTH AMENDMENT - 1986 - Increase in salaries of Judges, President

FIFTY FIFTH AMENDMENT - 1986 - Arunachal Pradesh was made 24th state of India

SIXTY FIRST AMENDMENT - 1986 - Voter's age was lowered to 18 yrs from 21 yrs

SIXTY FIFTH AMENDMENT - 1990 - National Commission for SCs & STs was set up

SIXTY NINTH AMENDMENT - 1991 - Delhi was declared National Capital Territory

EIGHTY FIRST AMENDMENT - 1997 - Woman's Reservation Bill was passed 1/3rd reservation was given to woman

115 AMENDMENTS ARE MADE IN THE CONSTITUTION TILL 2012 116<sup>TH</sup> IS RELATED TO LOKPAL BILL WHICH IS PENDING

## **FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS**

Fundamental Rights are given in Part III of Indian Constitution

Right to Equality - Art 14 - 18 - equality before law, opportunity, economic & social equality; untouchability is declared illegal, Titles are abolished

Right Of Freedom - Art 19 & 20 - Six Freedoms as per the Constitution - Freedom of Speech & Expression; of peaceful assembly; of moving freely in any part of India; of job or profession; of formation of Associations; to reside in any part of India

Right Against Exploitation - Art 23 & 24 - Ban on human trafficking, bonded labour, child labour,

Right Of Religion - Art 25 - 28 - shows secular nature of India

Cultural & Educational Right - Art 29 & 30

Right to Constitutional Remedies - Art 32 - protector of Fundamental Rights

## **EXCEPTIONS -**

Right to Equality - the President and the Governor of the state cannot be arrested during their term in case of civil charges

The special reservation is given to SC's and ST's and women, minorities and backward classes

Right to Freedom - these freedoms are snatched during emergency conditions in India; in case of Preventive Detention also such freedoms are snatched

PREVENTIVE DETENTION - means detention of a person without trial; the purpose of such detention is not to punish but to prevent a person to do a crime; a person can't be detained for a period more than three months, this period can be extended only after the approval of Advisory Board which must comprise a judge of a High Court

### **FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES** -

1. To abide by the to cherish and follow the noble ideals and institutions ,he National Flag and the National Anthem
2. to cherish and follow the noble ider. lls which inspired our national struggle for freedom
3. to uphold and protect the sovereignty ,unity and integrity of India
4. to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so
7. to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious ,linguistic and regional or sectional diversities ,to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women
8. to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers & wild life, and to have compassion for living creatures
9. to value and preserve rich heritage of our composite culture.
8. To develop the scientific temperament, humanism and spirit of inquiry and reform
9. To safeguard public property & to abjure violence
10. To strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual & collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of achievement

### **THE DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY**

These principles are given in Part IV of the constitution. These are the guidelines given by the constitution to the governments at state and union levels. These principles an be categorized as -

SOCIO - ECONOMIC PRINCIPLES - to provide adequate means of livelihood, to ensure fair distribution of resources, to provide .free & compulsory education, to ensure equal pay for equal work, to improve public health, to ensure Right to Work

GANDHIAN PRINCIPLES - to check exploitation & injustice, to check use of intoxicants, to promote village panchayats, to promote cottage industries, to check killing of milch animals

SOME OTHER PRINCIPLES - to separate judiciary from executive & legislature, to protect environment, forests, historical monuments, promote world peace & uniform civil code

## **FOREIGN POLICY OF INDIA**

**MEANING** - it is a policy which is sum total of the principles, interests and objectives of a nation to develop relations with other countries of the world

**NEED** - for security; to attain self sufficiency; to get modern technology; for economic development;

**FACTORS AFFECTING FOREIGN POLICY** - historical *experiences*; geographical position; political traditions; economic & cultural foundations; constitutional provisions; national character & personality of leaders

## **BASIC PRINCIPLES OF INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY**

- Principles of Panchsheel
- Non - Alignment
- Opposition of colonialism & Racialism Peace & International Understanding  
Disarmament
- Regional Cooperation

## **PANCHAYATI RAJ**

A Gandhian Concept related to 'Gram Swaraj'; to provide more autonomy to Village Panchayats which they lost during British Rule. It was effort of forefathers to secure mass participation in democratic system of the nation. Due to failure of Community Development Programme the Balwant Rai Mehta Committee was appointed to see the prospects in this regard in 1957. Under this system in order to strengthen the concept of decentralization of powers to grassroots level the three tier system was framed. The three tiers of this system are ( i ) Village Panchayat ( ii ) Block Samiti ( iii ) Zila Parishad . In 1967 the first panchayat was formed in Rajasthan. In 1977

Ashok Mehta Committee was framed to further look in the improvement of the system. The aim of this system is to evolve a system of democratic decentralisation & devolution of powers, functions and authority to the rural people with the aim of socio - economic progress

Composition of **VILLAGE PANCHAYAT** - Village Panchayat is elected by Gram Sabha All those people of the village who are 18 or more then 18 years of age constitute Gram Sabha The number of members in Panchayat is from 7 to 21; out of which 1/3rd each are reserved for women & SC's/ ST's The duration of Panchayat is 05 years The main powers & functions of Panchayats are - to receive grants in aid for the development of the village from the consolidated fund of the state; to implement the various schemes of the government in the village; to impose, collect the taxes & duties as fixed by the state; to work for promotion of education, animal husbandry, woman & child development, irrigation & agriculture promotion, providing health facilities etc.

**BLOCK SAMITI** - The group of villages constitutes the Block Samiti; it depends on population and area to decide about formation of Samiti;

All the Gram Pradhans, local MLAs, local MPs, women members and members of SCs / ST's form the Samiti . The main officer at Block level are BDO ,Panchayat Officer etc. Block Samiti acts as mediator between Zila Parishad & Village Panchayat

**ZILA PARISHAD** - It is the highest tier of the system; it acts as mediator among state, Village Panchayats & Block Samities. The heads of Block Panchayats, Gram Pradhans, local MLA's, and Local MP's are member of this body. Deputy Commissioner is the highest government official at this level.

**BHOODAN MOVEMENT** - or Land Gift Movement was a voluntary land reform movement in India started in 1951 started at Pochampally village now known as Bhoodhan Pochampally. It was a socialist concept given by Gandhiji and pioneered by Acharya Vinoba Bhave, it was an effort to evoke a sense of moral obligation in the minds of the people who owned vast tracts of land, to donate land to landless farmers

It started on 18 April 1951 in Telengana region of Andhra Pradesh, and then it spread in UP, Orissa, Bihar and other parts.

Along with the donation of land the concept of 'Gramrajiya' was also promoted. Khadi making & vocational education was also promoted.

As per views of Vinoba Bhave the basic aims of Bhoodan Movement were the following -

1. To change the hearts of the people
2. To create a change in the lives of the people
3. To change the social structure

Acharya Vinoba Bhave said that this concept will provide India a path of progress & further strengthen the freedom and democracy in Indian society.

### **WELFARE STATE**

Means a state where the social & economic forces work without any discrimination and government work for welfare of common people.

The main traits of a welfare state are -

Provision of equal opportunity to the people

Balanced economic development without regional inequalities  
Provision of social justice

Promotion of backward classes

Promotion of economic equality - check on relative poverty  
Promotion of human development

Active participation of people in democratic processes without fear

Promotion of education, health, scientific temperament and improvement of standard of living of the masses .

### **TEACHINGS OF MKG**

Mahatma Gandhi was a great philosopher and path setter. He is famous worldwide for his principles and ideas about human life

We can enlist his principles in the following way;-

1. He firmly believed in universal love & tolerance
2. He believed in equal respect for all religions and was strongly against fanaticism, intolerance, selfishness and discrimination in any form
3. His ideas of 'Ahimsa' and 'Satyagriha' are very famous. In describing his such ideas Gandhiji told that 'Satyagriha' is a moral truth force which can challenge any political or social discrimination, he also said that 'Ahimsa' is a trait of human race and 'satyagriha' a virtue of strong people only
4. Gandhiji believed in moral character building of the society. He said that religion is a



way to achieve it

5. He is also famous as progressive individual who advocated individualism in moral. & spiritual sense
6. He was against all type of discrimination and called untouchability a crime against humanity
7. He believed in equality of woman & was in favor of widow remarriage and girl education
8. He was against use of intoxicants and called it a big cause of violence in any society
9. He felt that education is a mean to achieve all goals in life of a person & he believed that vocational education should be given to the people
10. He favored simple living
11. He was against rapid mechanization in the country and was in favor of promotion of cottage & small scale industries
12. He was proud of Indian culture & history
13. Gandhiji believed in decentralization of power, he advocated village autonomy
14. He believed in that the importance of duties is more as compare to rights in a democracy

Gandhiji practiced what he preached. To sum up philosophy of Gandhiji we can say that Gandhism is a spirit, a way of life; it is an attitude and not a creed; it is a process of thinking & living and not a hidebound organisation

## **PANCHSHEEL**

**MEANING** - It dates back to the age of Buddha under which Lord Buddha gave five basic principles like not to kill any living being; not to consume any intoxicant; not to speak false; not to be unchaste; & not to take that what is not given to somebody

By making such principles base Pt. JL Nehru formulated basic principles of India's foreign policy. This document became foundation of Sino - Indian relations & this document was signed by Chou En Lie and Pt JL Nehru on 29 April 1954

The Five Basic Principles are -

1. Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity & sovereignty
2. Mutual non aggression
3. Mutual non interference in each other's internal affairs
4. Peaceful co-existence
5. Equality & mutual benefit

Panchsheel became the basis of the foreign policy of many Afro - Asian nations who attained freedom after 1954. Not only had this it also becomes the guiding principles of NAM also. These principles are the practical way to

strengthen democracy and keep world free from war & destruction.

### **COOPERATIVES**

In 1904 the idea of co-operatives was introduced in India when Co-operatives Credit Societies Act was passed in order to check rural indebtedness. Since then this concept is playing a very important role in agricultural credit, marketing & processing agricultural products, distribution of consumer products etc.

At present in India there are around 3.5 lakh co-operative societies which are providing loans to buy cattle, manures, HYV seeds, tools, consumer goods at reasonable rates in rural areas and also helping farmers in selling their crops at reasonable rates

### **COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME**

Started by the Government in 1952 in order to carry out all round development of the villages. The nation was divided into many blocks; each Block to cover 100 villages

The purpose of the programme was to work for development of agriculture, education, community health, removal of poverty & unemployment, health, social service, housing & rural industrialization .

### **ECONOMIC PLANNING IN INDIA**

The concept of Economic Planning was taken from Russia. In 1951 this idea was adopted by the nation when Planning Commission Of India was formed; the first five year plan was launched in 1951 - 1956; since then we have completed nine five year plans and are in tenth plan (2003 - 08)

The main objectives of Planning in India are - Securing an increase in National Income, modernization of economy, reduction of economic inequality, removal of poverty, unemployment; self reliance;

FIRST Five Year Plan - 1951 - 1956 -aim were to solve food problem, build economic overheads, social justice, check on inflation.

SECOND Five Year Plan - 1956 - 61 - aims were to increase national income, industrialization, employment generation, reduction of economic inequality.

THIRD Five Year Plan - 1961 - 66 - aims were to secure 51'0 growth rate in national income, self sufficiency in food grains, industrialization with special emphasis to exports, employment generation, even distribution of wealth & income.

Annual Plans - 1966 - 69 - Due to the wars, droughts, devaluation of currency & rapid rise in prices we decided to make short term plans of one year each.

FOURTH Five Year Plan - 1969 - 74 - aims were to correct regional balances, growth of agriculture sector, and proper utilization of domestic resources for self reliance, rural & urban employment.

FIFTH Five Year Plan - 1974 - 79 - aims were 5.5% growth of GDP, social welfare, promotion of import substitutions, development of key & basic industries, check on rising prices, employment generation.

SIXTH Five Year Plan - 1980 - 85 - aims were removal of poverty & unemployment, improvement in standard of life of weaker sections, high economic growth rate, reduction of regional inequalities, technological development.

SEVENTH Five Year Plan - 1985 - 90 - aims were of food, work & productivity;

ANNUAL PLANS - 1990-92 - political instability, Gulf War compelled India to shift Plan for two years

EIGHTH Five Year Plan - 1992 - 97 - check on population, universalisation of elementary education & removal of illiteracy from 15 to 35 years, provision of safe drinking water, primary health, strengthening of infrastructure

NINTH Five Year Plan - 1997 - 2002 - aims were agricultural development, rural development, removal of poverty, high growth rate, woman empowerment, check on population, provision of basic amenities

TENTH Five Year Plan - 2003 - 08 - aims are 8% growth rate of economy, improvement of standard of living; provision of basic amenities, infrastructural development.

### **UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION**

The President appoints the Chairman and other members of the Union Public Service Commission.

The members hold office for a term of 6 years from the date of appointment or until they attain the age of 65 years from whichever is earlier. They are independent of the executive and the legislature in the same way as the Judges of Supreme Court.

The functions of the Commission are to conduct the Examination and hold interviews for making appointments to the various services of the Union.

The UPSC is consulted in case of matters related to all recruitments; regarding transfers of people from one service to another; disciplinary matters affecting the person in service; matters related to pensions, awards, medical problems received during conduct of the services.

### **ATTORNEY GENERAL**

The President of India appoints a person who is qualified to be appointed as a Judge of the Supreme Court to be the Attorney-General of India for expert legal advice to the Government of India

He is to perform other duties of legal character and such other function as may be assigned to him by the President under Constitution. In the performance of his duties he has the right of audience in all India courts. He has right to speak in the Houses of parliament or in any committee, but shall have no right to vote in such cases.

## **COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL**

The President appoints the Comptroller and Auditor General of India to perform all duties and exercise powers in connection with the accounts of the Union and the states. His main duty is to keep a vigilant watch on the finances of Union & States, to submit reports to the President and the Governor and to ensure that the money voted by the legislature are spent under appropriate heads, and they are not exceeded or varied.

## **ELECTIONS**

Elections in India are conducted by the Election Commission which is made a multi member body in 1993. It comprises of a Chief Election Commissioner and two Election Commissioners. The office of Election Commission is situated at Delhi; there are Regional Election Commissions also which look after the election related works at state level, they are also under Election Commission of India

The Chief Election Commissioner & Election Commissioners hold the office for six years & are appointed by the President. The salary of CEC is equal to a judge of SC & salary of EC's is equal to a judge of HC

The main works of Election Commission are to conduct elections, to update voter's list & issue voter's identity cards, to recognize political parties, to allot election symbols to parties & independents, to ensure independent, free and fair elections

Model Code of Conduct - It means that certain the parties & candidates are to follow prescribed moral codes issued by Election Commission for proper conduct of elections. This include - the ministers should not make any type promises to the electorate; no attempt to rise communal or caste feelings; not to Use places of worship for election purposes; not to use official vehicles or facilities for electioneering purposes; not to obstruct the meetings or campaigns of other political parties

## **TYPES OF ELECTIONS**

GENERAL ELECTIONS - those elections which are conducted for Union Legislature after five years

MID TERM ELECTIONS - those elections which are conducted before completion of the term in case of dissolution of the house

BYE ELECTIONS - those elections which are conducted in case of vacation of seat due to death, resignation, or disqualification of a member; the newly elected member remains member of the house for remaining period only

## **UNIVERSAL ADULT FRANCHISE**

It means that every person who has attained the age of 18 years shall be entitled to be registered as a voter without any discrimination. The main benefits of this right are - it promotes the feelings of nationalism & equality, stimulates the interest in public affairs, make people responsible towards their nation, strengthens democracy, helps in electing good governments

## **POLITICAL PARTY**

It is an organised group of people who believe in similar ideology and aim at formation of government through ballot not bullet; if not then work as good opposition

Political Party is of two types - National Political Party, Regional Political Party; it is Election Commission who decides the category of the political party.

National Political Party - that party which has its influence in more than four states and has secured minimum 4% of the valid votes in the previous elections; it has a permanent election symbol

Regional Political Party - it has influence in less than four states and does not have permanent election symbol

FUNCTIONS OF A POLITICAL PARTY - A Political Party do the following functions forms the government; moulds public opinion; participates in elections; acts as a link between public & the government; works as opposition & keeps an eye on the working of the government

## DEMOCRACY

Democracy is derived from Greek words 'demos' mean people and 'Kratos' means rule; hence it means rule of the people. The most commonly used definition of democracy is of Abraham Lincoln which states "government of the people, for the people, by the people" is what democracy is.

Democracy is of two types - Direct Democracy or Pure Democracy - popular in few cantons of Switzerland; under it people directly give decisions related to functions of the state

Indirect or Representative Democracy - the one which is popular all around world, where people elect their representatives to form the government

Democracy can be traced back to the period of Aryans in India where the bodies like "Sabha" & "Samiti" were formed to solve the problems of tribe & rulers were elected and there were "republics" also

The credit of modern democracy is given to the city state of Athens in Greek Civilisation (Athenian democracy) where the representative democracy was popular

After American War of Independence the first modern democratic government in the world was formed in the USA and a part of the society was given some democratic rights. It was followed by France after French Revolution of 1789 and first Republic of the modern world was founded. (Republic is a country where head of the nation is elected directly or indirectly by the people)

After the Second World War the modern concept of democracy became very popular and was adopted by most of the nations of the world