

Vetrii's
TNPSC Material
INDIAN POLITY



VETRII IAS STUDY CIRCLE

F Block, 37/38, Chinthamani, Anna Nagar(E), Chennai - 600 102

044-26265326 / 96001 24042 / 95001 22022 / 78711 69099

www.vetriias.com

★ Chennai

★ Salem

★ Tanjore

Follow us on 

INDEX

S.NO.	TOPIC	PAGE NO.
1.	HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	1
2.	MAKING OF THE CONSTITUTION 2.1 PARTS 2.2 SCHEDULE OF THE CONSTITUTION	13
3.	PREAMBLE OF THE CONSTITUTION	25
4.	UNION AND ITS TERRITORY	29
5.	CITIZENSHIP	36
6.	FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS	40
7.	DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLE S OF STATE POLICY	54
8.	FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES	58
9.	AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION	61
10.	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT 10.1 PRESIDENT 10.2 VICE PRESIDENT 10.3 PRIME MINISTER 10.4 COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 10.5 PARLIAMENT 10.6 SUPREME COURT OF INDIA	79
11.	STATE GOVERNMENT 11.1 GOVERNOR 11.2 CHIEF MINISTER 11.3 STATE LEGISLATURE 11.4 HIGH COURT 11.5 SUBORDINATE COURTS	111
12.	LOCAL GOVERNMENT 12.1 PANCHAYAT RAJ 12.2 URBAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT 12.3 DISTRICT ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE	125
13.	SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT 13.1 CENTER STATE RELATIONS 13.2 INTER – STATE RELATIONS 13.3 SPECIAL STATUS OF JAMMU & KASHMIR	138
14.	EMERGENCY PROVISIONS	152
15.	ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND TRIBUNALS	157

16.	OFFICIAL LANGUAGES	163
17.	CIVIL SERVICES IN INDIA 17.1 UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION [UPSC] 17.2 STATE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION [SPSC] 17.3 TAMIL NADU PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION (TNPSK)	165
18.	CONSTITUTIONAL BODIES 18.1 COMPTROLLER & AUDITOR GENERAL OF INDIA (CAG) 18.2 ATTORNEY-GENERAL 18.3 ELECTION COMMISSION OF UNION AND STATE 18.4 FINANCE COMMISSION	169
19.	NITI-AAYOG	177
20.	ELECTIONS 19.1 ELECTION 19.2 ELECTORAL REFORMS	181
21.	HUMAN RIGHTS 20.1 NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION [NHRC] 20.2 STATE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION [SHRC]	185
22.	ANTI CORRUPTION MEASURES 20.1 CORRUPTION 20.2 THE CENTRAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION [CBI] 20.3 LOKPAL 20.4 LOKAYUKTA 20.5 CENTRAL VIGILANCE COMMISSION [CVC]	193
23.	THE RIGHT TO INFORMATION 22.1 THE CENTRAL INFORMATION COMMISSION [CIC] 22.2 STATE INFORMATION COMMISSION [SIC]	201
24.	EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN 23.1 WOMEN WELFARE SCHEMES IN TAMIL NADU	205
25.	CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS	219

ministries/departments are considered by the cabinet.

- ❖ Next in rank are the deputy ministers. They are not given independent charge of ministries / departments. They are attached to the cabinet ministers or ministers of state and assist them in their administrative, political, and parliamentary duties. They are not members of the cabinet and do not attend cabinet meetings.

Kitchen Cabinet:

- ❖ The cabinet, a small body consisting of the prime minister as its head and some 15 to 20 most important ministers, is the highest decision-making body in the formal sense. However, a still smaller body called the 'inner Cabinet' or 'Kitchen Cabinet' has become the real centre of power.

Cabinet Committees:

- ❖ They are of two types – standing and adhoc. The former are of a permanent nature while the latter are of a temporary nature. The ad hoc committees are constituted

from time to time to deal with special problems. They are disbanded after their task is completed.

10.5 PARLIAMENT

- ❖ According to Article 79, the Parliament consists of the President, the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) and the House of the People (Lok Sabha).

Session of the Parliament:

- ❖ At the discretion of the President
- ❖ Gap should not be more than six months.
- ❖ Budget Session (Longer session) (February - May)
- ❖ Monsoon Session (July - September)
- ❖ Winter Session (November - December)

Lok Sabha

- ❖ Maximum strength - 550 + 2 [530 - States/ 20 - Union Territories].
- ❖ Present strength of Lok Sabha - 545. [530 – States, 13- Union Territories, 2 – Anglo-Indian

members are nominated by the President]

- ❖ The Ninety First Amendment, 2001, extended freeze on Lok Sabha and State Assembly seats till 2026.

Tenure:

- ❖ Lok Sabha - 5 years. (Extended for 1 year each time at the time of National emergency).

Qualification:

- ❖ Citizen of India.
- ❖ At least 25 yrs of age.
- ❖ Not hold any office of profit.
- ❖ No unsound mind / insolvent.
- ❖ Has registered as voter in any Parliamentary constituency.

Disqualification:

- ❖ If he voluntarily gives up the membership of party.
- ❖ If he over - rules the 'whip'.
- ❖ Absent for 60 days without intimation.

Oath:

- ❖ By Pro-Tem Speaker.

Presiding Officer:

- ❖ Speaker (In his absence Deputy Speaker)
- ❖ Member among themselves elect him.

- ❖ The Speaker continues in office even after the dissolution of the Lok Sabha till a newly elected Lok Sabha meets.

Salary:

- ❖ From Consolidated Fund of India.

Resignation:

- ❖ He resigns by writing to the Deputy Speaker.

Removal:

- ❖ Majority of the total membership can remove Speaker after giving a 14 day's notice (he doesn't preside over the meetings).
- ❖ After his removal, continues till his successor takes charge.

Rajya Sabha:

- ❖ Maximum Strength - 250 (238 – States and Union Territories 12 – nominated by the President).
- ❖ President nominates 12 persons having special knowledge or experience in the fields of literature, science, art and social service.
- ❖ Present strength of Rajya Sabha – 245.
- ❖ 233 seats for the state and the union territories.

- ❖ All the States and the Union Territories of Delhi and Pondicherry are represented.
- ❖ Proportional representation through a single transferable vote.
- ❖ No seats reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Rajya Sabha.

Qualification:

- ❖ Citizen of India
- ❖ Age - 30 years

Special Powers of Rajya Sabha:

- ❖ Vice President is the ex-officio chairman of Rajya Sabha.
- ❖ Removal of the Vice-President can originate only in the Rajya Sabha.
- ❖ Any resolution- creation of one or more All India Services (All India Judicial Services - Article 312)
- ❖ Any resolution seeking legislation on any subject of the state list can originate in Rajya Sabha (Article 249)
- ❖ He presides over Rajya Sabha as long as he does not act as the

President of India, a vacancy in the office of the President of India.

Different Stages In The Passage Of Bills (Other Than The Money Bills):***Introduction of the Bill:***

- ❖ It involves introduction of Bill accompanied by the Statement of Objects and reasons.
- ❖ If a private member wishes to introduce a Bill, he must give one month notice of his intention to introduce the Bill.
- ❖ The introduction of the Bill and its publication in the Gazette constitutes the First Reading of the Bill.

Second Reading of the Bill:

- ❖ Discussion of clauses, schedules and amendments.

There are four alternate courses:

1. The Bill may be taken into consideration immediately or on some other fixed date
2. The Bill may be referred Select Committee of the House.
3. The Bill may be referred to a Joint Committee of the House.

4. The Bill may be circulated for the elicit public opinion.
- ❖ If the Bill is referred to the Select Committee or Joint Committee, it is to give its report within a specified date.
- ❖ The Committee submits its report to the House, which were printed and made available for the members of the House. This is called the report stage of the Bill (discussion clause by clause).

Third Reading of the Bill:

- ❖ The third reading is the final reading.

Bill in the Second House:

Four Alternatives of Second House:

- i. It may pass the Bill with no amendments - have been passed by both the Houses
- ii. It may pass the Bill with amendments. The Bill will be returned to the originating House, accepts then the bill is considered to be passed.
- iii. If the originating House does not agree to the amendments made by the other House and if there is

final disagreement amendments between the two Houses, the President summons the Joint session;

- iv. It may reject the Bill altogether. Again the President can summon Joint Session;
- v. It may take no action on the Bill by keeping it lying on the table, (six months passes from the date of reception of the President summons for the Joint Session).

Joint Sitting:

Can be ordered by President to consider a particular bill in case:

- ❖ A bill passed by one house is rejected by other.
- ❖ The amendments made by the other house are not acceptable to the house, where the bill originated.
- ❖ In case, a bill remains pending un passed for more than 6 months, Joint session is presided over by the Speaker of Lok Sabha (or in his absence Deputy Speaker or by the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha)

- ❖ The Lok Sabha is dissolved, before the President notifies a Joint sitting, the bill lapses (no joint sitting is possible).
- ❖ The deadlock over a Bill is resolved by a majority of the total number of the members of both the Houses present and voting.
- ❖ No fresh amendments can be done in Joint session.
- ❖ All the expenditures approved through various demands for grants and expenses charged on the Consolidated Fund of India, are then presented in the form of a single Bill called the Appropriation Bill.
- ❖ The proposals for taxation to raise revenue are presented in form of 'Finance Bill'.

Prorogation of House:

- ❖ Means ending the session
- ❖ Pending bills or business does not lapse, they are taken in the next session.

Budget:

- ❖ The annual financial statement of the Government.
- ❖ It is presented to the Lok Sabha upon the recommendation of the President.
- ❖ It is presented by the Finance Minister.
- ❖ It is the statement of the estimated receipts and expenditures of the Government of India following Financial Year.

Dissolution of The House:

Only of Lok Sabha.

- ❖ By President on advices of PM
- ❖ Bill pending in Rajya Sabha, passed by Lok Sabha also lapses unless President call a Joint sitting of the two houses.
- ❖ Bills pending in Rajya Sabha, not passed by Lok Sabha don't lapse.

Conduct of Business in Parliament:

Ordinary Bills:

All bills, except money bills, are introduced in either house. [Speaker of Lok Sabha decides whether the bill is a money bill or not].

Money Bills:

- ❖ It deals with the imposition or abolition of taxes, matters