

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 (TNPSC)	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

Impeachment of the President (Art. 61)

- Under Art.61 of the Constitution, The President of India can be impeached for the violation of the Constitution, which is solely to be decided by the Parliament.
- The impeachment procedure is quasi-judicial in nature. Impeachment can be initiated in either house. Originating House passes Resolution to this effect by a 2/3rd majority of the strength of the House (resolution supported by not less than 25%) of the members of the House.
- It will be moved only after a prior notice of 14 days to the President).
- The other House sets up a Committee to investigate the charges against the President.
- The President can defend himself by taking service of the Attorney General of India or any other lawyer of his choice.
- If the second house also passes the resolution with the same 2/3rd majority of the strength of the house, the President stands impeached.
- So Far no President Impeached.
- Nominated members of either House of Parliament can participate in the impeachment of the president though they do not participate in his election.
- The elected members of the legislative assemblies of states and Union Territories of Delhi & Puducherry do not participate in impeachment though they participate in election.

List of Presidents:

Sl. No.	Period	Victorious Candidate	Special Features
1.	1952 - 1962	Dr.Rajendra Prasad	Only President to secure two terms in office
2.	1962 – 1967	Dr.S.Radhakrishnan	He received Bharat Ratna Award in 1954 before becoming the

			President
3.	1967 – 1969	Dr.Zakir Hussain	1 st Indian President died in office.
4.	3 rd May 1969 – 20 th July 1969	V.V.Giri	Only Person served both an acting President and President of India
5.	20 th July 1969 – 24 th August 1969	Mohammed Hidayatullah	Chief Justice of India, who acted as President of India
6.	24 th August 1969 – 24 th August 1974	V.V.Giri	
	1974 – 1977	Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed	Second Indian President to die in office
	1977 – 1982	N. Sanjeeva Reddy	1 st Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh
7.	1982 - 1987	Giani Zail Singh	
8.	1987 – 1992	R.Venkataraman	
9.	1992 – 1997	Dr.Shankar Dayal Sharma	
10.	1997 - 2002	K.R.Narayanan	
11.	2002 – 2007	Dr.A.P.J.Abdul Kalam	Affectionately known as people's President
12.	2007 - 2012	Ms.Pratibha Patil	1 st Woman to become the President of India. She was also the first female governor of Rajasthan
13.	2012 to till date	Pranab Mukherjee	

POWERS:

Executive Powers:

1. All executive actions of the Government of India are formally taken in his name.

2. He can make rules for more convenient transaction of business of the Union

- government, and for allocation of the said business among the ministers.
3. He can declare any area as scheduled area and has powers with respect to the administration of scheduled areas and tribal areas.
 4. He appoints: PM, Ministers, Chief Justice and Judges of Supreme Court and High Court, Chairman and members of UPSC, Comptroller and Auditor General, Attorney General, Chief Election Commissioner and Other members of Election Commission, Governors, Members of Finance Commission, Ambassadors.
 5. He directly administers the Union Territories through the Lt. Governor, Commissioner, Administrator.
 3. Addresses the first session after general election and at the commencement of the first session of each year.
 4. Can send messages to both the houses, whether with respect to a bill pending in the parliament or otherwise.
 5. Appoint any member of the Lok Sabha as the Speaker or Deputy Speaker when the year office fall vacant (same way in Rajya Sabha).
 6. In persons having special knowledge in literature, science, Art and social Service. Nominates: 12 members - Rajya Sabha. 2 Members to Lok Sabha (Anglo-Indian Community).
 7. Prior Recommendation is needed to introduce certain type of bills in Parliament. (Ex. Bill having expenditure from
 - (i). Consolidated fund of India
 - (ii) alteration of boundaries
 - (iii) creation of new states
 - a) Assent to the bill
 - b) With hold his assent
 - c) Return (if it is not a money bill or a constitutional amendment bill).

Legislative Powers:

1. Can summon and prorogue the session of the two houses and can dissolve Lok Sabha.
2. Can address both the houses jointly or separately.

8. He enjoys 3 type of veto - powers

- 1) Absolute Veto
- 2) Suspense Veto
- 3) Pocket Veto

9. Enact laws through ordinance

Article 123 when the parliament is not in session (Ordinance must be approved by Parliament within 6 weeks of reassembly). Also withdraw ordinance at any time.

10. Lays the report of Comptroller and Auditor General, UPSC, the Finance Commission and others before the parliament.

Financial Powers:

- ❖ All money bills can originate in Parliament (prior recommendation of President).
- ❖ No Demand for grant can be made except on his recommendation.
- ❖ Make advances out of the Contingency Fund of India to meet any unforeseen expenditure.
- ❖ Appoints finance commission. (Every 5 years).
- ❖ He can laid before the Annual financial statement before parliament.

Judicial Powers: Art. 72

Appoints Chief Justice of Judges of SC & HC. The President's pardoning power comprises a group of analogous powers.

- 1) **Pardon:** It removes both the sentences and the conviction and completely absolves the offender from all punishments and disqualifications.
- 2) **Reprieve:** It means a stay of the execution of a sentence for a temporary period.
- 3) **Remission:** The power of remission reduces the period of sentence without changing its character. E.g., a sentence of imprisonment for one year may be remitted for six months.
- 4) **Respite:** The power to grant respite means awarding a lesser sentence instead of the prescribed penalty in view of some special facts E.g. pregnancy of the woman offender.
- 5) **Commutation:** It merely substitutes one form of the punishment for a lighter character - death by transportation, transportation by rigorous

imprisonment, rigorous imprisonment by simple imprisonment, and simple imprisonment by fine and so on.

and effect as an act of Parliament, but are in the nature of temporary laws.

Military Powers:

- ❖ President, the Supreme Commander of the Defence Forces of India.
- ❖ Appoints Chiefs of Army, Navy & Air Force.
- ❖ Declares war or conclude peace, subject to the approval of the Parliament.

2. The ordinance-making power is the most important legislative power of the President. It has been vested in him to deal with unforeseen or urgent matters. But, the exercises of this power is subject to the following four limitations:

Diplomatic Powers:

- ❖ Represents country in international forums.
- ❖ Sends ambassadors & receives diplomats.
- ❖ International treaties & agreements are concluded on his behalf.

- ❖ He can promulgate an ordinance only when both the Houses of Parliament are not in session or when either of the two Houses of Parliament is not in session.

Ordinance-Making Power of the President

1. Article 123 of the Constitution empowers the President to promulgate ordinances during the recess of Parliament. These ordinances have the same force

- ❖ He can make an ordinance only when he is satisfied that the circumstances exist that render it necessary for him to take immediate action. The 38th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1975 made the President's satisfaction final and conclusive and beyond judicial review. But, this provision was deleted by the 44th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1978.

- ❖ His ordinance-making power is coextensive as regards all matters except duration, with the