

HINDI – INDIAN POLITY THROUGH CHARTS

Objective

- To give you 'Indian Polity' in around 60 classes.
- Make the learning process easier for students.
- Help you get your basis right.
- Make you like the subject.

1) Preamble

2) Union and its Territories

3) Citizenship

4) Fundamental Rights

5) DPSP.

6) Fundamental Duties

7) The Union

8) The States

9) Judiciary

10) Union Territories

11) Panchayats

12) Municipalities

13) Scheduled & Tribal Areas

14) Centre - State Relations - Legislative
- Executive
- Financial

15) Tribunals

16) Emergency Provisions

17) Amendment

18) Elections in India .

Target Audience



New Learners.

Old Learners.

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WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens:

JUSTICE, social, economic and political;

LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;

EQUALITY of status and of opportunity;

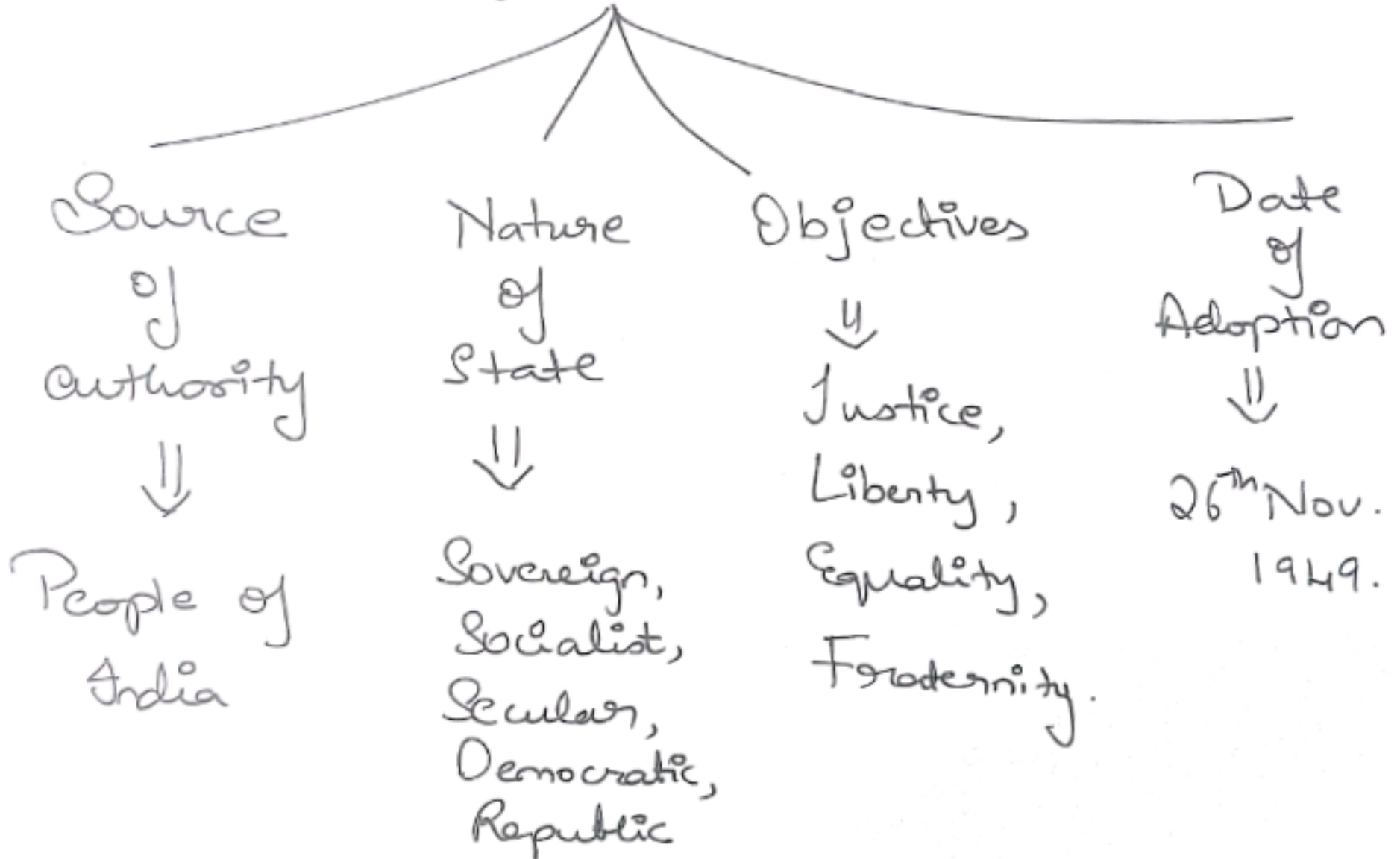
and to promote among them all

FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation;

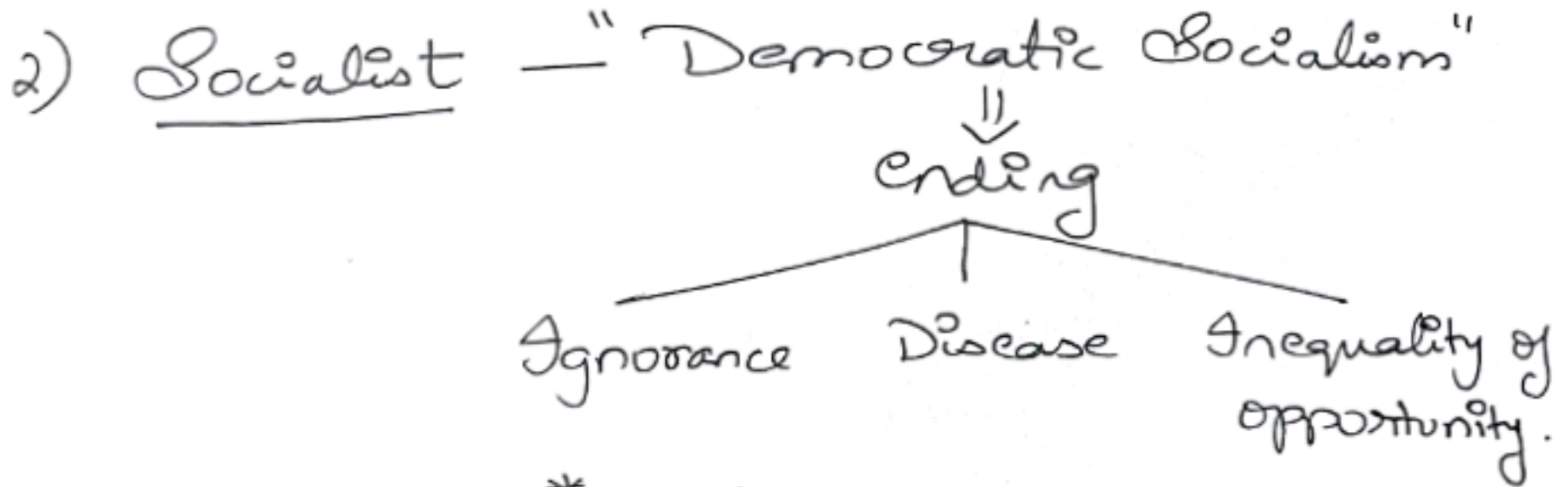
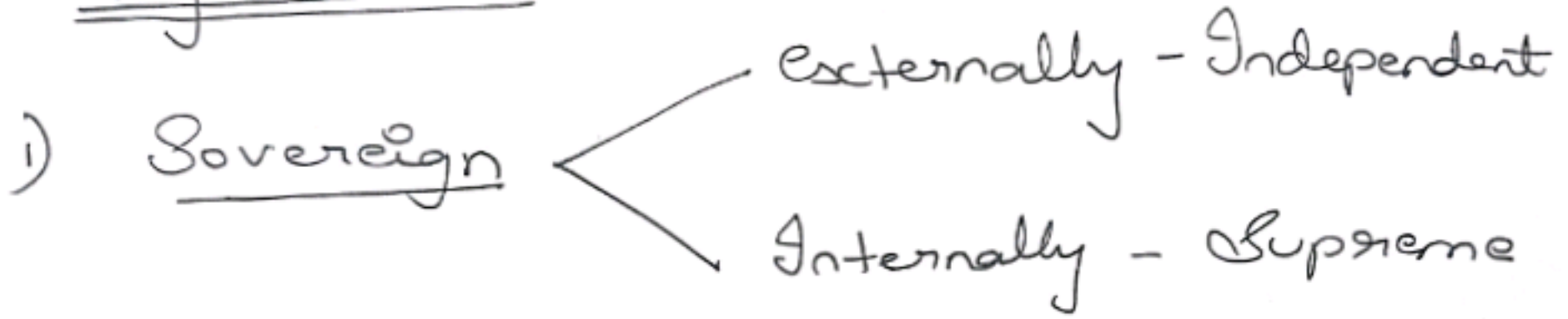
IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this 26th day of November, 1949, do

HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.

Components of Preamble



Key Words



* — 42nd GAA, 1976.

3) Secular - all religions are equal & have support from State.
* 42nd CAA, 1976.

4) Democratic - "Popular sovereignty"
⇓
possession of supreme power by people.

5) Republic - elected head → PRESIDENT.

6) Justice

Social



absence of
privileges

Economic



elimination of
wealth, income
and property
inequalities

Political



equal access
to political
rights, political
offices and
equal voice in
government.

7) Liberty - absence of restraints +
providing opportunities for development.

8) Equality - of status and opportunity

9) Fraternity - 'sense of brotherhood'
⇓
Indian Citizen.

10) Integrity - * 42nd CAA, 1976.

Note

- 1) Not source of power
- 2) Not prohibition upon powers
of legislature
- 3) Not Justiciable
- 4) Integral part of Constitution

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UNION AND IT'S TERRITORY

Article 1

Union \neq Territory

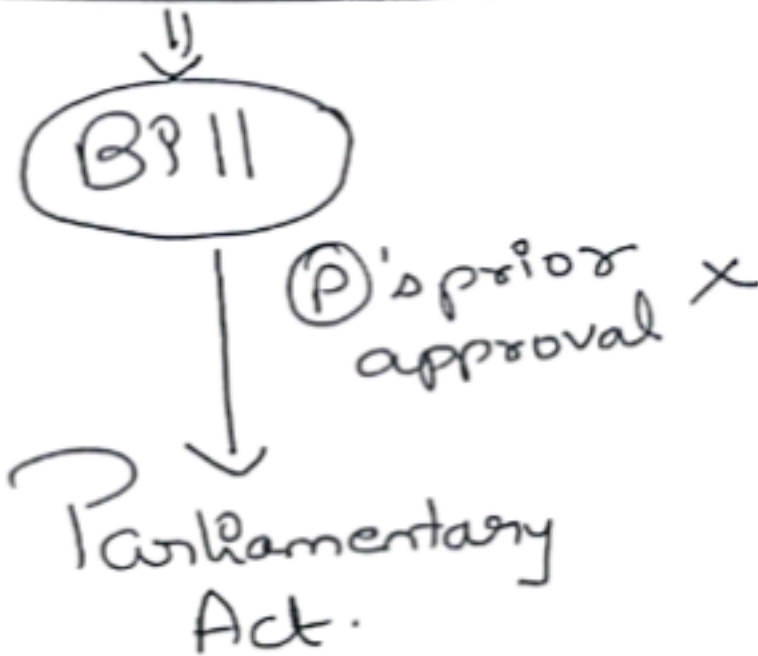
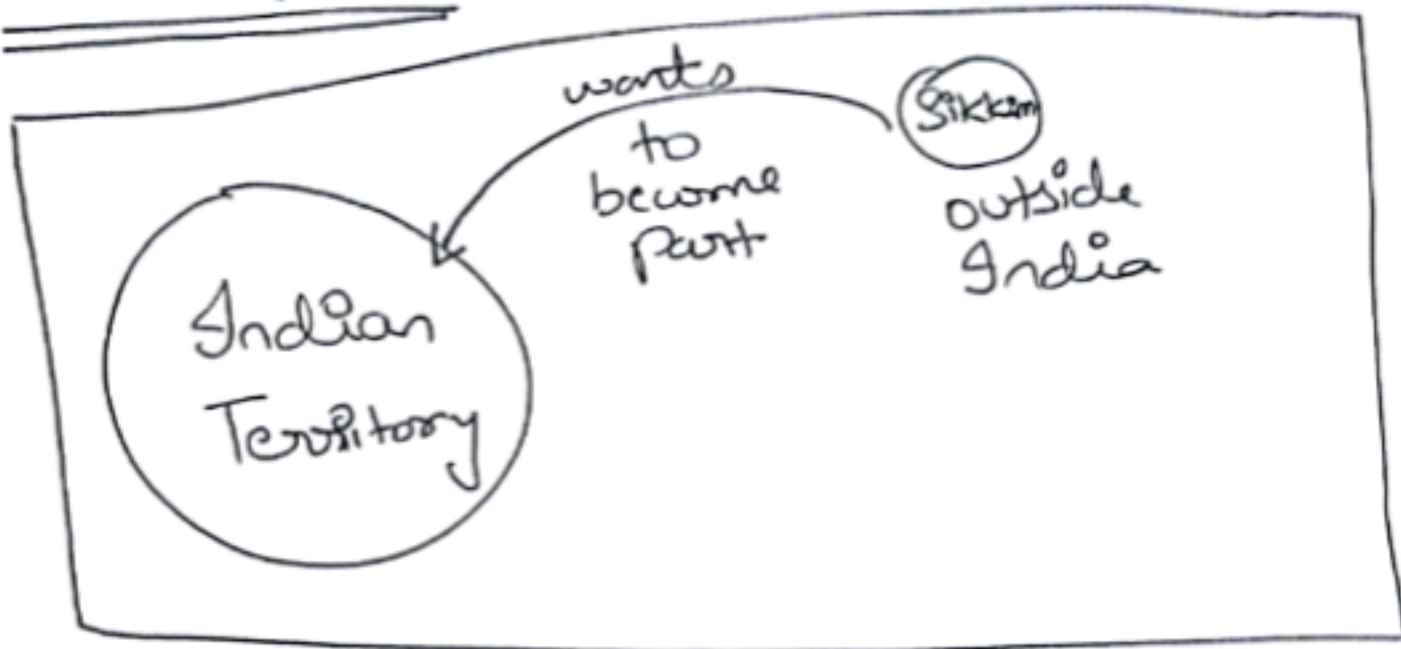


States
only

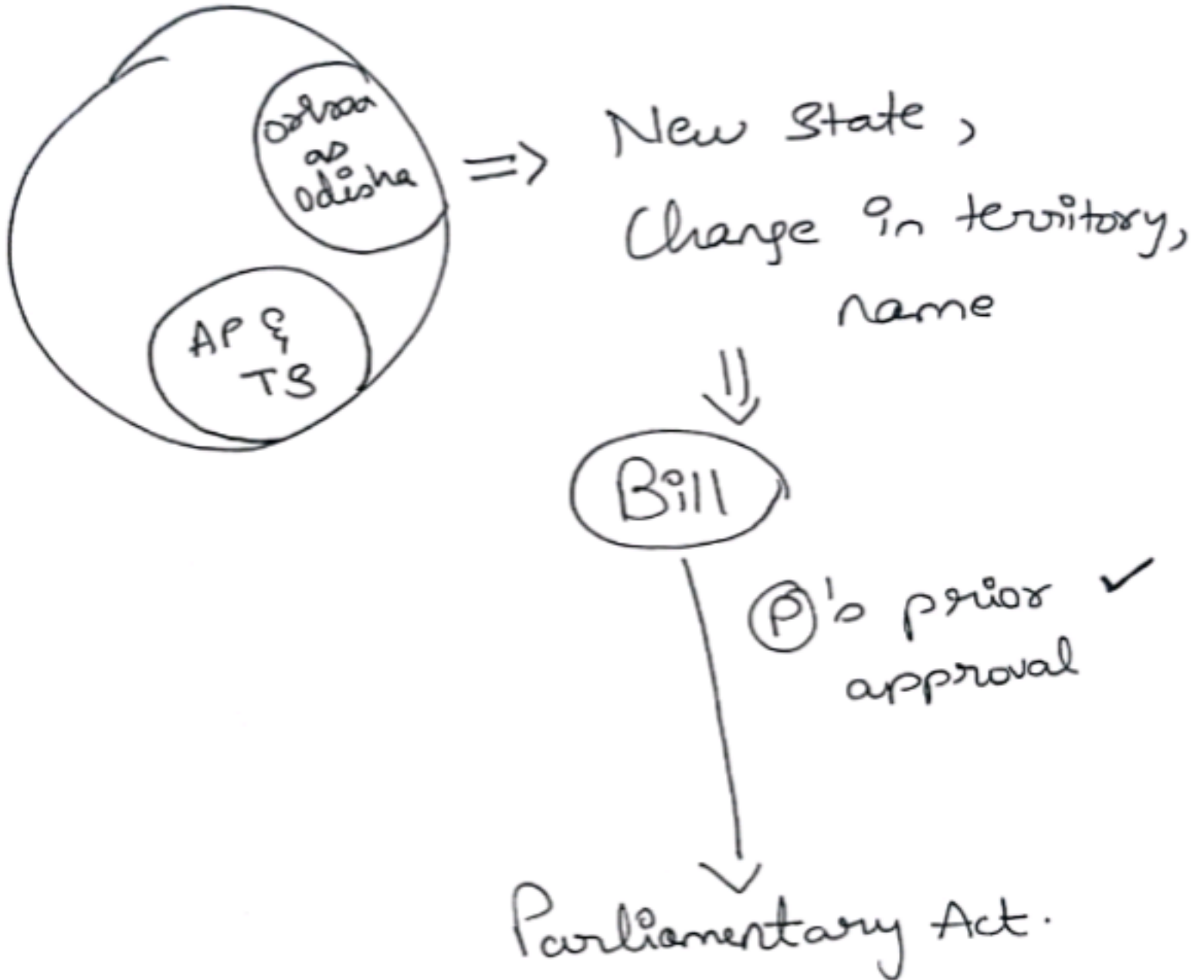


States +
UT's +
new territories
acquired in
future.

Article 2



Article 3



Note

1)

Ⓟ's prior approval

head of the
Country

to refer it to
States before it.

2) States view not binding

3) Giving away territory ⇒ Amending Article 368.

4) Border dispute settlement ⇒ Executive Action
↓
not equal to giving away
Territory.

Article 4



Changes involving Articles 3 & 2



Not amendment under 368

* Amends / Changes Schedule

I

IV

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CITIZENSHIP

→ living part of the constitution

→ Article 5-10



at the time of partition



1947-1950

Article 11



Citizens born after 1950.



Empowers parliament to regulate citizenship.



Ordinary law.

Citizenship

Acquisition

Termination

- Birth
- Descent
- Registration
- Naturalization
- Incorporation of new territory

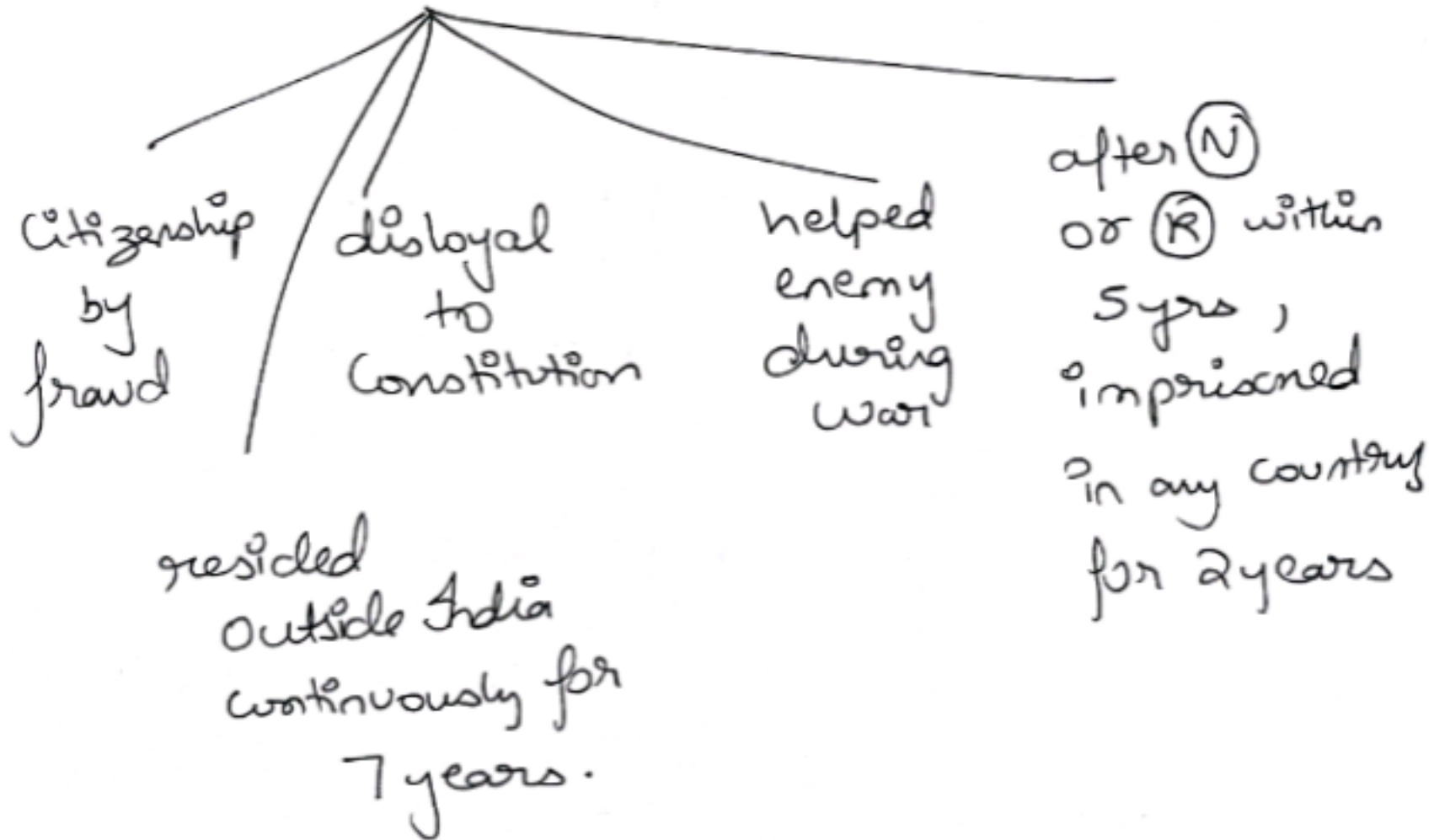
- Renunciation
- Termination
- Deprivation

Naturalization

- Science
- Philosophy
- Art
- Literature
- World Peace
- Human Progress

distinguished
Service.

Deprivation



Rights Only to Citizens

— 15, 16, 19, 29, 30.

— Vote.

— Contest as MP/MLA.

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anything with binding force, is called "law".

Legal right.

Constitutional

Other parliamentary rights.

Other legal rights.

- RTI.

FR

Other Constitutional

- Article 21

- 300

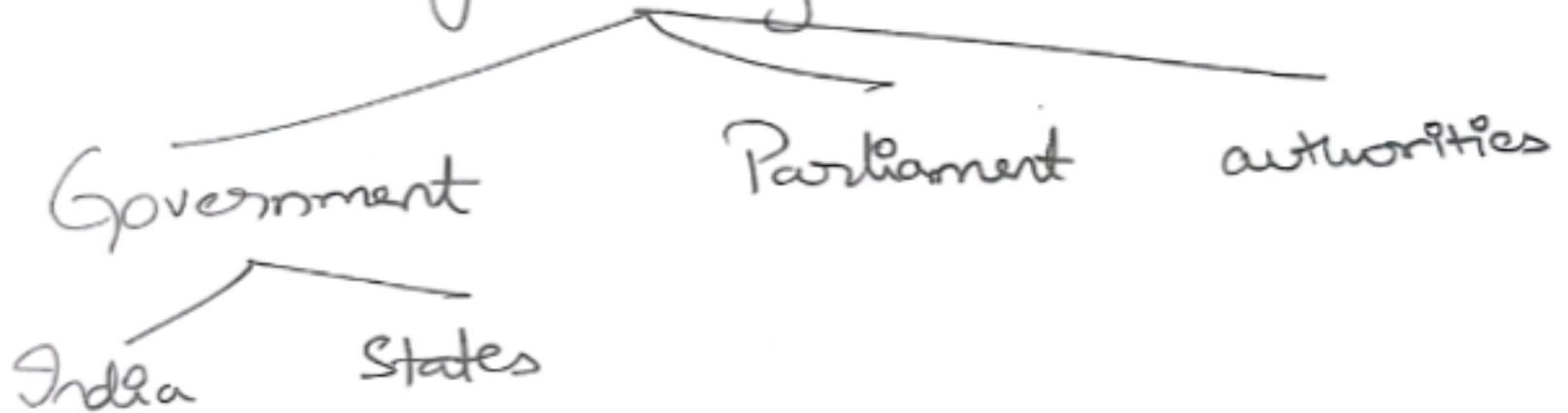
- writ petition

- ordinary petition.

Fundamental Rights

Article 12

- Definition of State



- (NCERT + BCCI) - Not State.

Article 13

- Laws inconsistent / in derogation of FR will be null & void.



"DOCTRINE OF ECLIPSE".



"DOCTRINE OF JUDICIAL REVIEW".

Article 14

- Equality Before law .



- Rule of law
- negative concept

+ Equal protection of law .



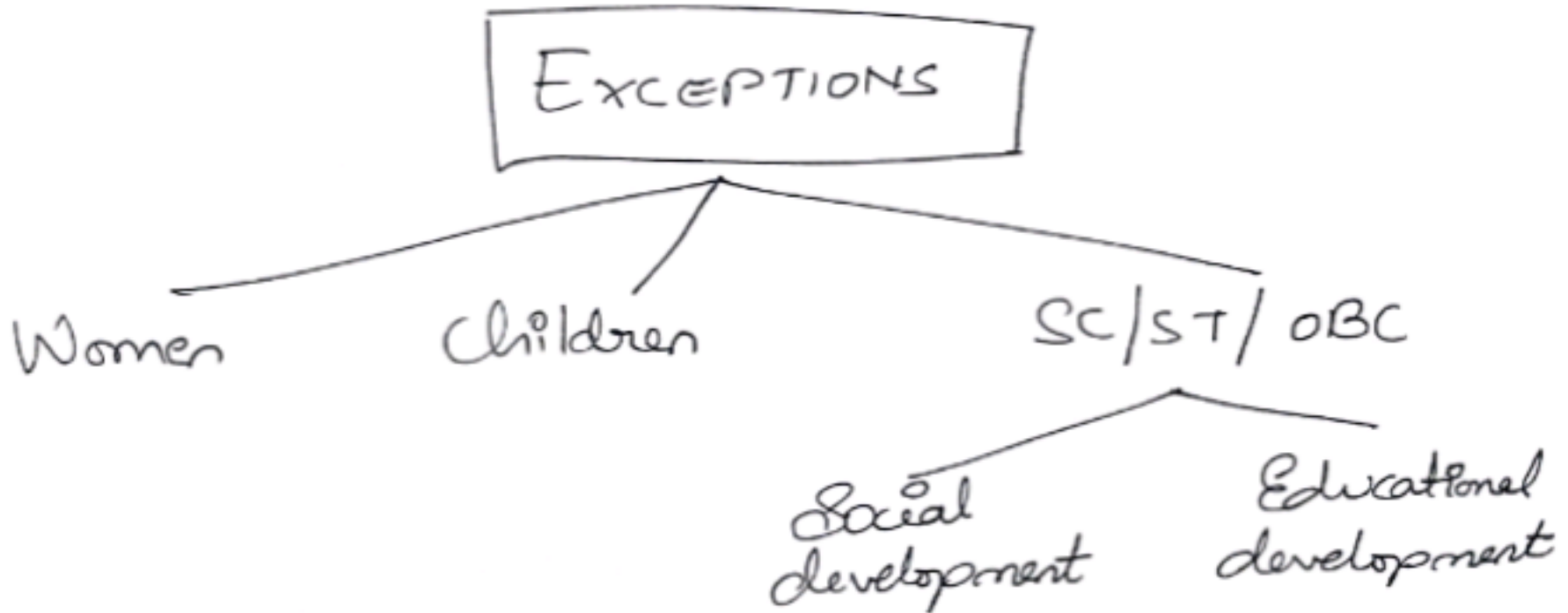
- no to 'class legislation' & yes to 'classification for the purpose of legislation'.
- positive concept .

Exceptions

- 1) (P) / (G) acts done in official capacity
- 2) No criminal proceedings during term of office. + Civil proceedings after 2 months only.
- 3) Article 31c - Saves $\begin{cases} 39(b) \\ 39(c) \end{cases}$
- 4) Article 31A - land related
- 5) personal laws based on judicial policy only.

Article 15

— prohibits discrimination against citizens only of RRCSP or anyone of them.



Article 16

- Equality of opportunities in matters of public employment.

- No discrimination on grounds of
RRCS P + DR

- Reservation in promotion $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} SC \\ ST \end{array} \right.$

77th CAA.

Exceptions

- Parliament can prescribe residence as criteria - AP
- States can make reservation for SC's if not adequately represented.
- If it is a religious office.

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Article 17

— Abolition of Untouchability



↓ found guilty, disqualified for
MP/MLA elections.

*

NO EXCEPTIONS

Article 18

- Abolition of titles

Exception

Military
Titles

Academic
Titles.

Article 19

- Protection of 6 freedoms.

i) Speech and Expression

Limitations

- Security
- Deamation
- Sovereignty & Integrity
- Contempt of Court
- Incitement to offence
- friendly relations with other countries.
- Public order
- morality / decency

ii) assemble peacefully & without arms.

Restrictions

- Sovereignty & integrity
- public order including traffic maintenance.

iii) form association, union, cooperative society.

Restrictions

- Sovereignty & integrity
- Public order
- morality


iv) move freely throughout Indian territory.

Restrictions

- Prostitutes \leftarrow $\begin{cases} \text{Public health} \\ \text{Public morals} \end{cases}$
- Interests of \leftarrow $\begin{cases} \text{General Public} \\ \text{ST's} \end{cases}$
- People affected with AIDS - Bombay etc.

v) Reside & Settle in any part of territory.

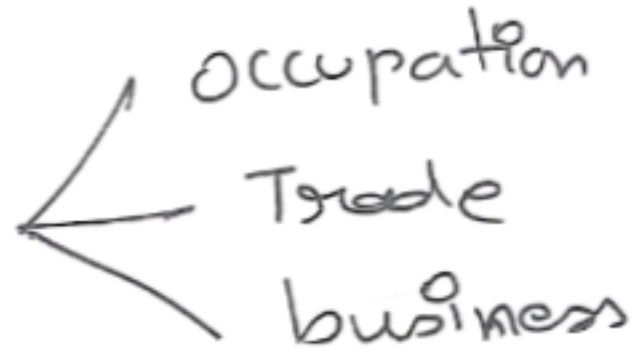
Restrictions

- Prostitutes
- Habitual offenders
- Interests of  General Public
ST's.

Vii) practice any profession

(or)

carry on any



Restriction

— Interest of General Public.

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Article 20

— Protection in respect of
conviction of offences



Prohibition

- retrospective Criminal legislation.

- Double jeopardy $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Court} \\ \text{Judicial Tribunal} \end{array} \right.$

- Self Incrimination

Disallows

- oral evidence
- Documentary

} for Criminal proceedings only.

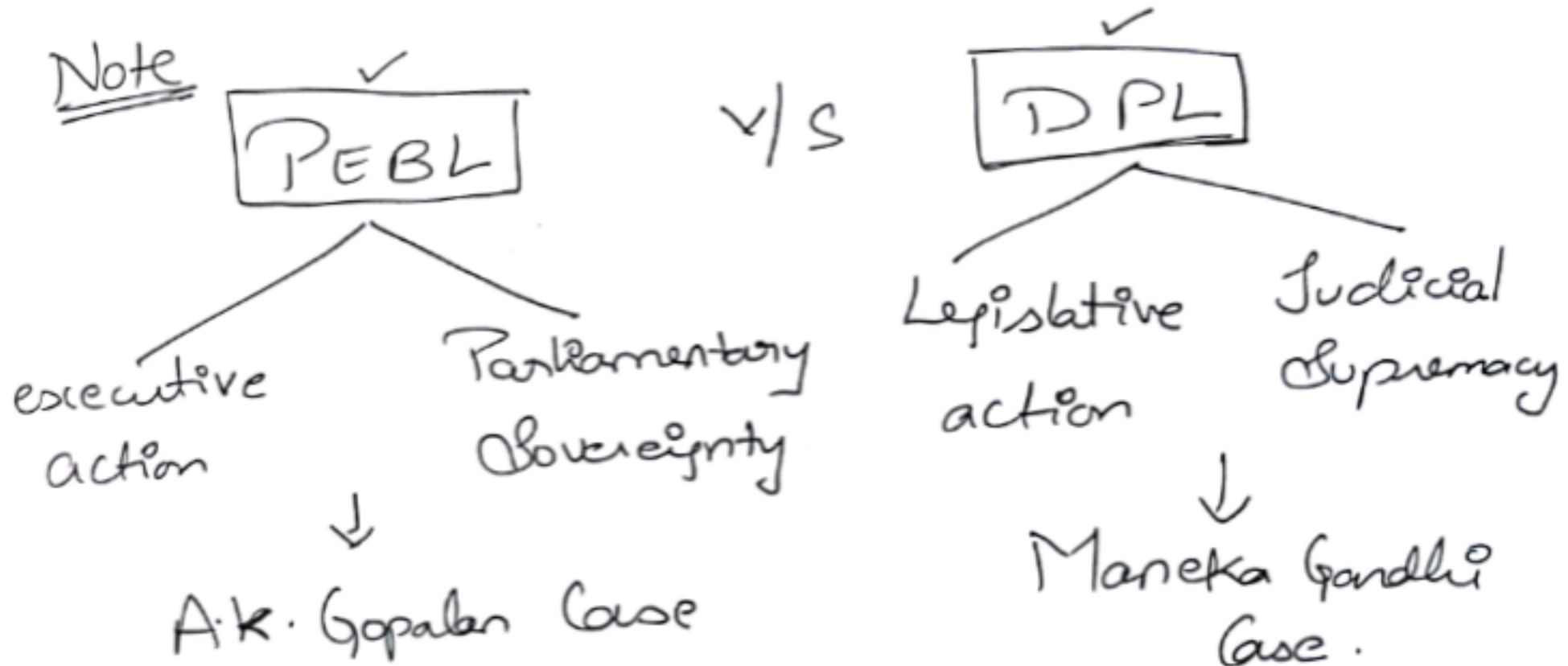
Allows

- Medical exam
- Finger Prints
- Blood specimens
- etc.

Article 21

— Protection of life and personal liberty. except by PEBL.

Note



Article 21A

- Right to Education for 6-14 yrs.

86th CAA.



Right To Education
Act.

Article 22

— Rights against **arrest** and **detention**

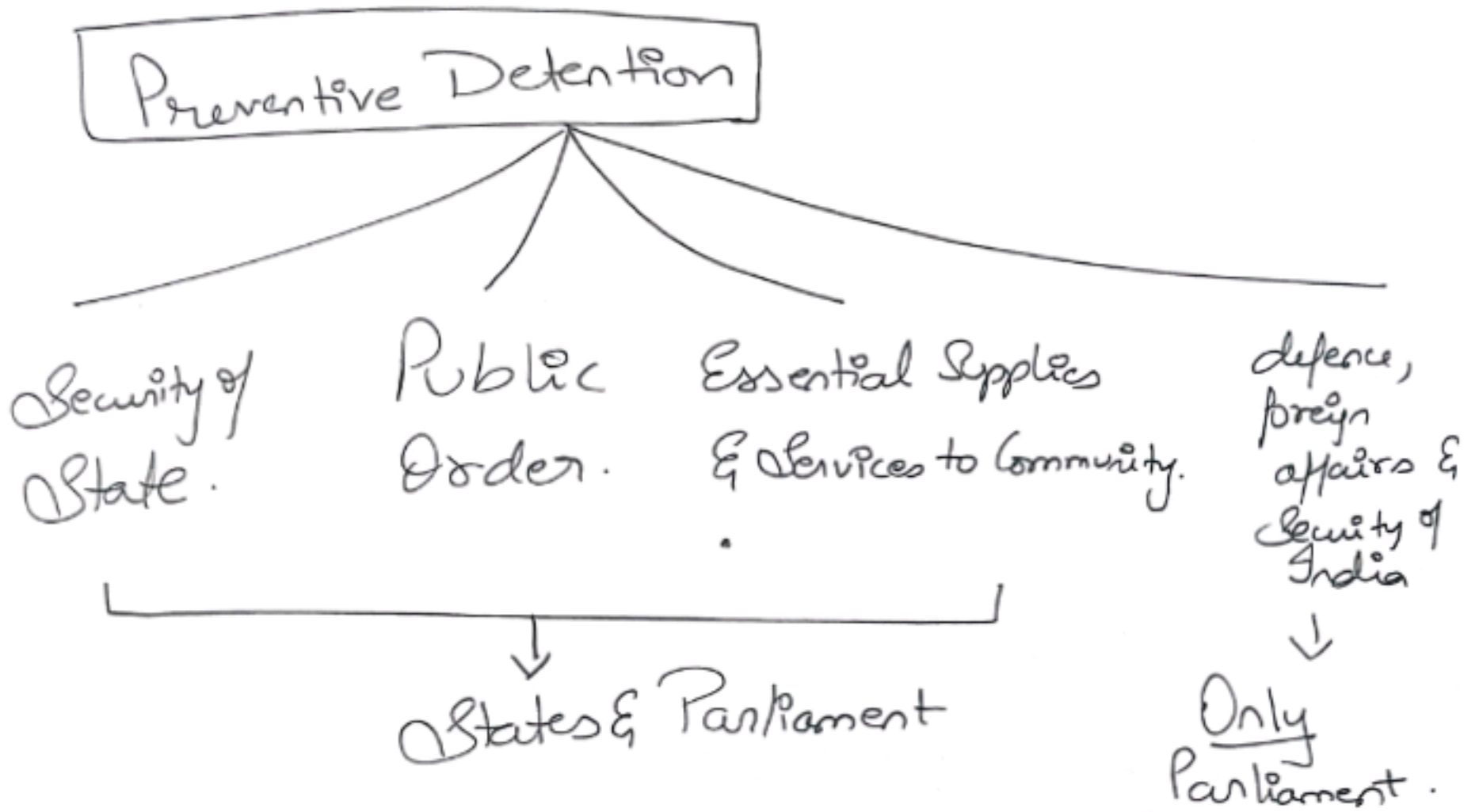
° informed on grounds of arrest.

Right to Consult lawyer

Present before the magistrate within 24 hrs. of arrest.

Note

— Not Available any person arrested under preventive law.



Note

- Grounds of detention to be informed

- Detentis to be heard

- more than 3 months \Rightarrow report from Committee

↓
Judges of HC.

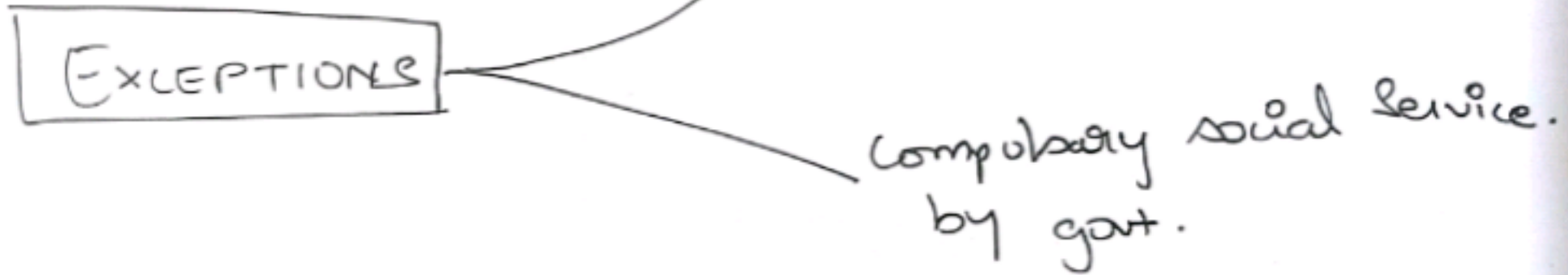
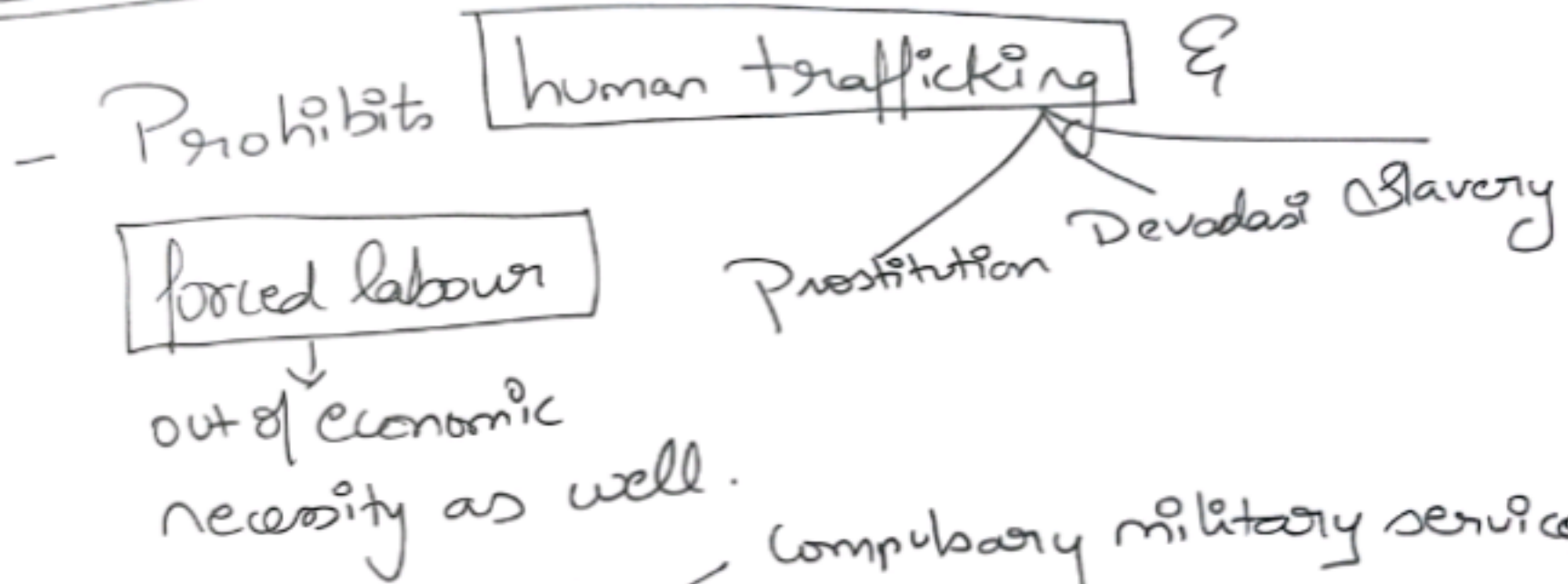
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Article 23



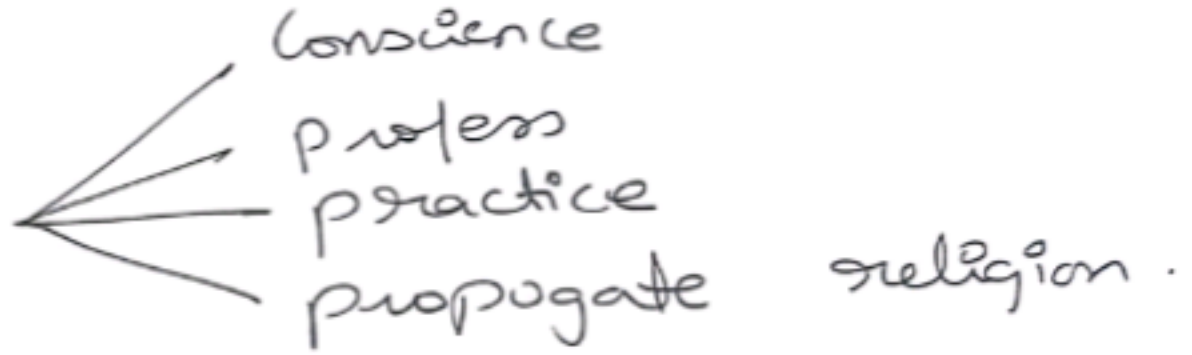
Article 24

→ Prohibits child labour (14 yrs)

EXCEPTION → harmless/innocent work.

Article 25

- Freedom



Restrictions

- Public order
- morality
- health

Allows

- Conversion without force, illucement, fraud and allucement.

Article 26

- Management of religious affairs

System of belief
imp. for spiritual
wellbeing.

Common
Organisation

Distinct
Name

↓
SC.

Restriction

- Public health.
- Public order.
- morality.

Article 27

— Payment of taxes.



Note

— Tax can be used for maintenance & promotion of all religions.

Article 28

— attendance of religious instruction
or worship in certain
educational institutions.

Article 29

— Protecting minority interests with
distinct language
script
culture



Religious minorities

no criteria

Linguistic Minorities

not official lang. of state

< 50% of popⁿ of state speak.

Article 30

- establish & administer educational institution of minorities



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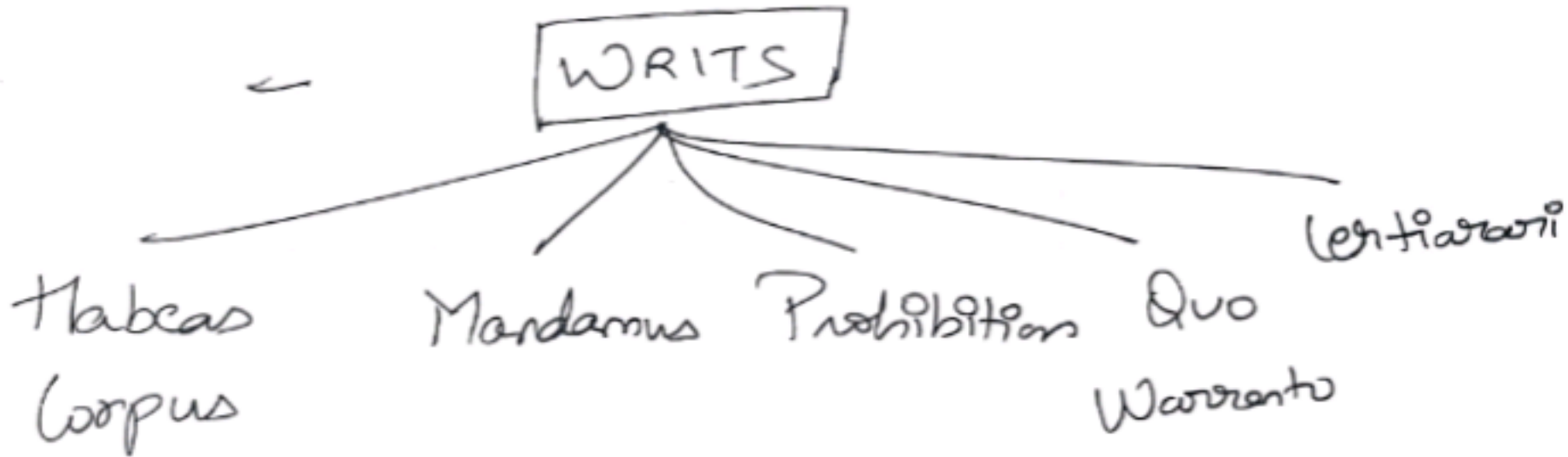
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Article 32

— Constitutional Remedies

— Parlⁿ can extend it to other courts except SC & HC.



Article 33

- FR of armed forces, police,
paramilitary & intelligence institutions.



limited only by Parliament

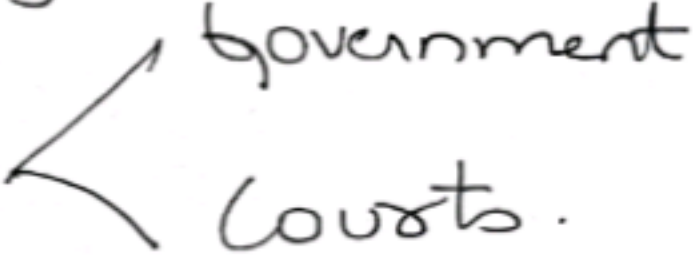
Article 34

- Martial law & FR.

Indemnifies govt.
servant / any other persons
for act done during
martial law to maintain
or restore order.

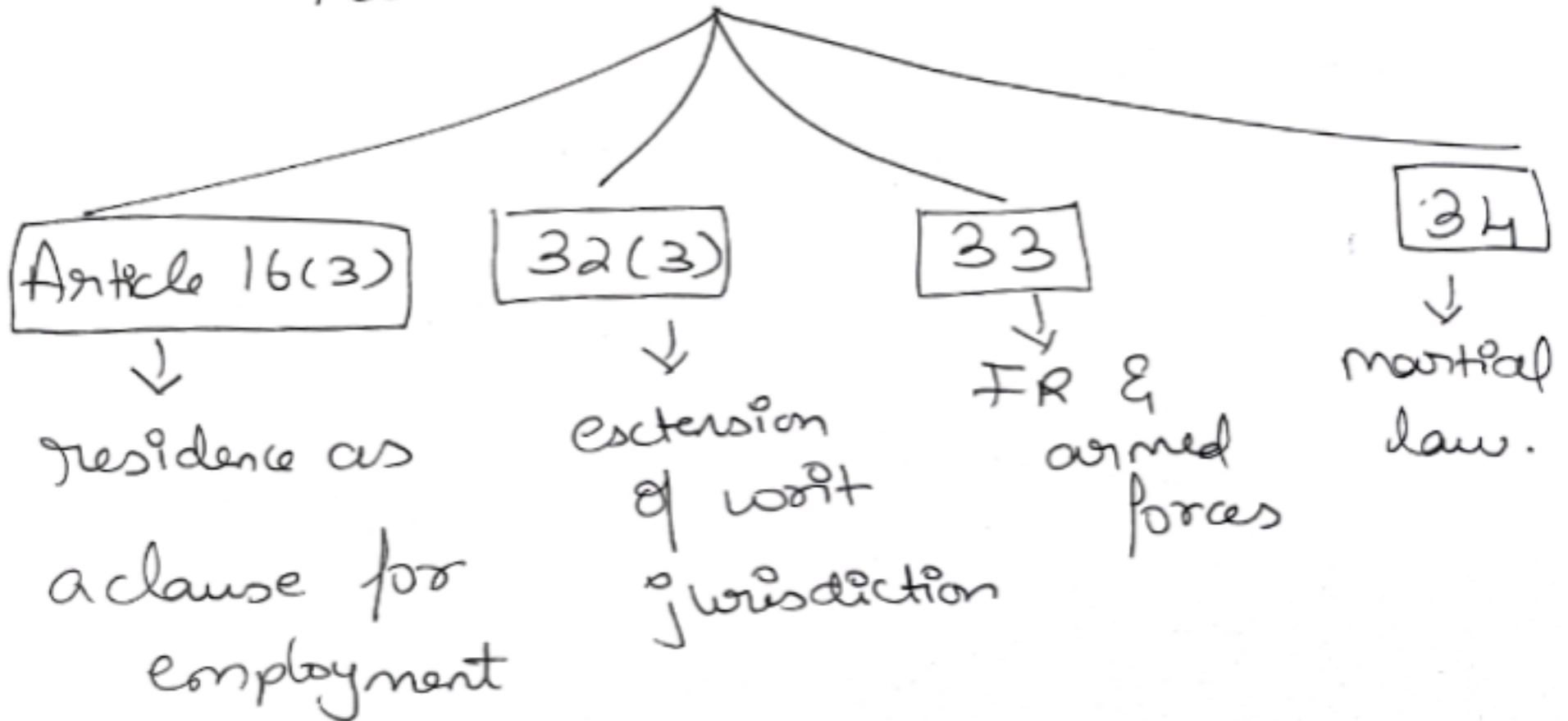
Habeas
Corpus
continues.

Note

- affects only FR
- Suspends  government
Courts.
- Imposed to restore breakdown of law & order due to any reason.
- Not explicit in Constitution.

Article 35

- Parliament has power, Not State



Rights Outside Part III

- 1) No $\begin{cases} \text{tax} \\ \text{Property deprivation} \end{cases}$ without authority of law
- 2) Right to vote
- 3) Free trade & Commerce throughout Indian territory.

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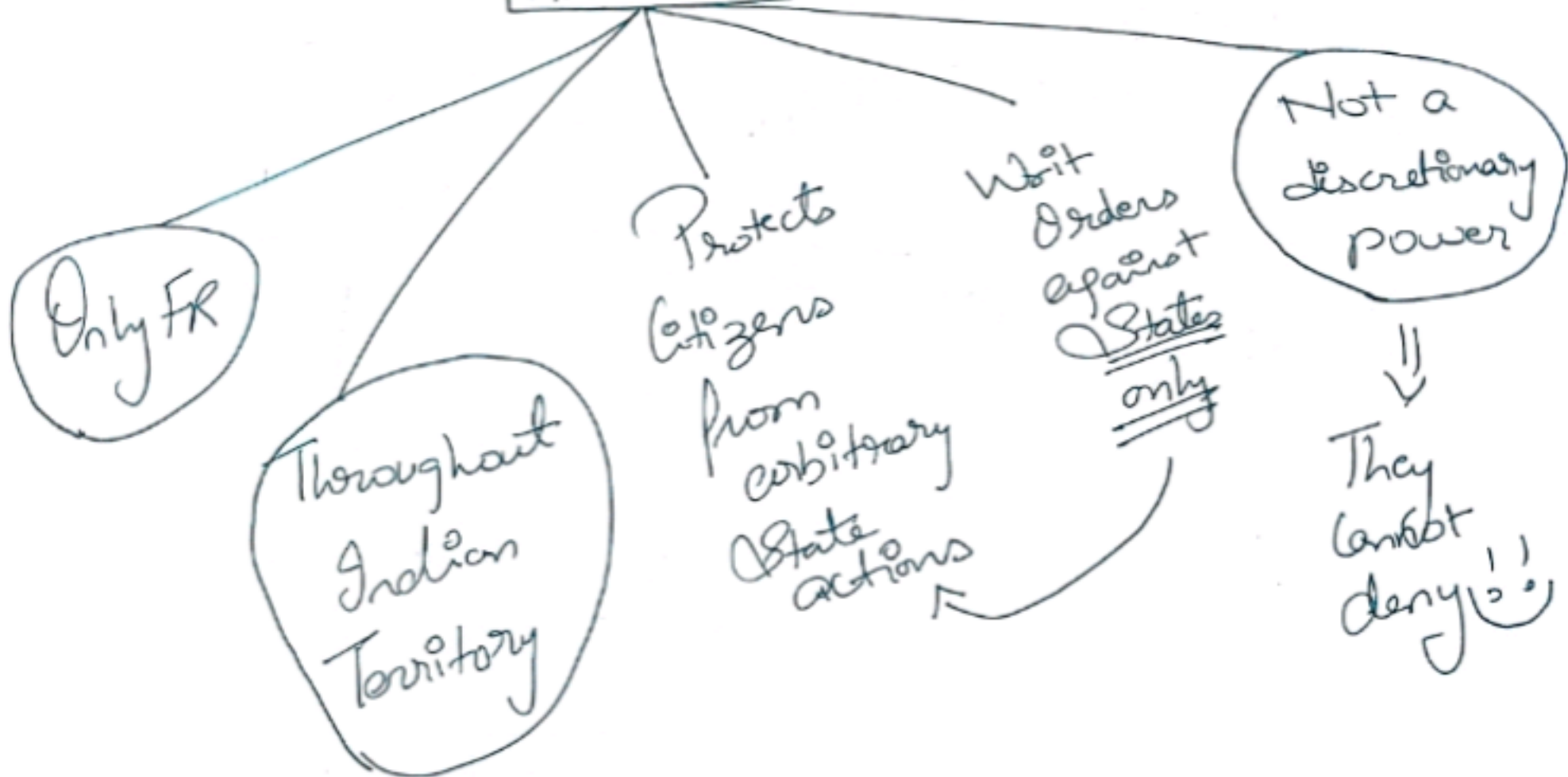
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Writ Jurisdiction of SC

Article 32



Only FR

Throughout Indian Territory

Protects Citizens from arbitrary State actions

Writ Orders against States only

Not a discretionary power

∴ They cannot deny!!

Writ Jurisdiction of HC

Article 226

FR +
Other
legal
Rights

Throughout
State's
Territory

Protects
against
government
+
Private
individuals

Writ
Orders
against
Private
as
well

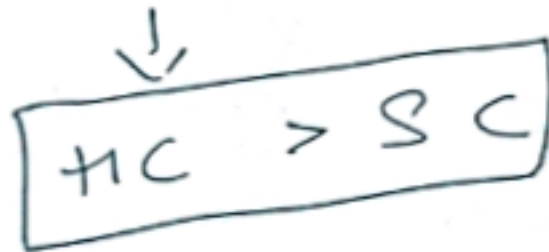
*
Discretionary
Power

↓
Cause
even
legal
rights are
entertained!

NOTE

1) SC can issue writs other than those under Article 32

2) Subject wise



3) Territory wise → SC > HC

4) Parliament can extend writ jurisdiction to others except HC & SC!

LOCUS STANDI

↓
Right / Capacity to bring
an action Or to appear
in a Court !

1) HABEAS CORPUS

⇓
"You May have the body"

- for person who has been
detained & to

release if s/he is illegally
detained!

⇓
NO LOCUS STANDI.

— against public / private bodies.

Not Against

— Contempt of Court / Parliament.

— Criminals

— Competent Court

— Not within Jurisdiction.

2) Mandamus



We Command



to perform a legal/public duty.



against - Quasi/public bodies

- inferior courts / Tribunals.

- Needs Locus Standi!

Not Against

- Private bodies

- President

- Governor

- Chief Justice of HC

- enforcing contracts.

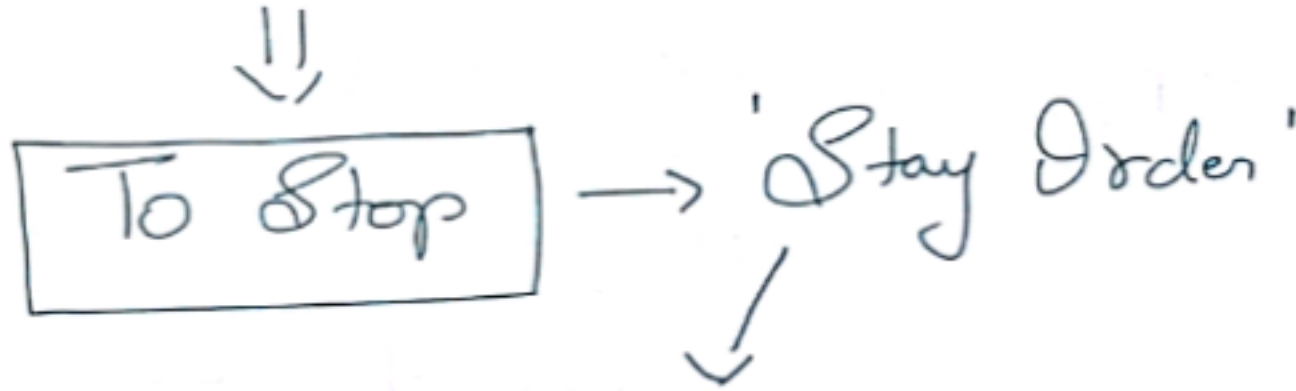
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3) Prohibition



When the authority tries to transgress the limits/ powers vested in them!

- NEEDS LOCUS STANDI.

- can be issued by SC/JC to



Inferior courts/Tribunals

from continuing their proceedings

in particular case.



Preventive in Nature.

4) CERTIORARI



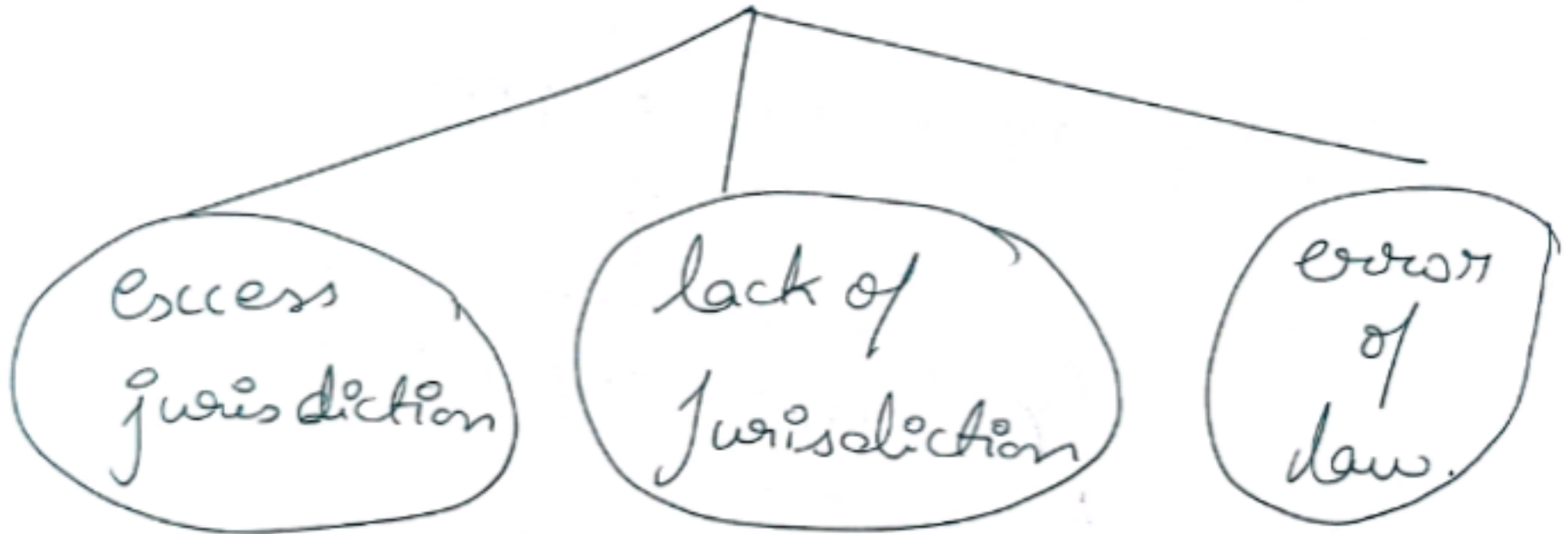
To be Certified



quashing an order already
passed by an inferior court/
tribunal / Administrative
Body!

- Needs Locus Standi.

- 3 Situations



Prohibition v/s Controversi

during the
pendency of
proceedings

after the proceeding
i.e., order/
decision has
been announced!

5) Quo Warranto



What is your Authority?



to restrain a person from holding a public office to which s/he is not entitled to!

— beyond retirement, usurped the public office, etc.

— No laws stand!

— Not against Ministerial Offices!

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DPSP Part - IV - Instrument of Instructions.

36 Definition of State.

37 not enforceable, fundamental in governance & State's duty to apply them in law making.

38 (1) Welfare of the people by securing and protecting social order, justice - SEP.

(2) min. inequalities in income, status, facilities and opportunities
↓ among individuals + groups of people in different areas in different vocations.

39 Principles to be followed by State

- a) men & women equal right to adequate means of livelihood.
- b) equitable distribution of material resources.
- c) prevention of concentration of wealth & means of production.
- d) equal pay for equal work.
- e) health + strength of workers & tender age of children not abused + citizens not forced to enter activity unsuited to their age/strength due to economic compulsions.

f) Children - opportunities, facilities for dept. + freedom &

↓
42

dignity + protection against exploitation & moral & material abandonment.

39A

Equal Justice and free legal aid.

↓
42

40 Organise Village Panchayats & give them necessary powers to ensure they function as 'self-government'.

41 Right to work, eduⁿ. & pub. assistance in unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement and undeserved want.

42 Just and humane conditions of work & maternity relief.

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43 For all workers - living wage, work, conditions of work ensuring a decent standard of life, full enjoyment of leisure, social & cultural opportunities - + particularly cottage industries on an individual & cooperative basis in rural areas.

43A Participation of workers in management of industries.

↓
42

43B Cooperative societies - voluntary formation, autonomous functioning, democratic control & professional management.

97

44 Uniform Civil Code.

45 free and compulsory eduⁿ for children + early childhood care (0-6 years)

46 promote eduⁿ. + economic interests of SC, ST, OWS & protect them from social injustice + exploitation.

47 Primary duty - raise level of nutrition & living standard & improve public health + Prohibit intoxicating drinks + drugs except for medicine.

48

Organise agri & animal husbandry + preserve & improve breeds + prohibit slaughter of cows & calves, milch & draught cattle.

48A

protect and improve environment + safeguard forests and wild life.

↓
42

49

protect monuments, places, objects of national importance declared by parliament from spoliation, disfigurement, destruction, removal, disposal or export.

50

separate judiciary from executive.

51

Promote international peace & security.

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$42^{nd} = 43A, 48A, 39(P), 39A$
 \uparrow crvt.
 \downarrow workers
 \downarrow children
 \uparrow legal

$44^{th} = 38(2) \rightarrow \text{min. inequalities}$

$86^{th} = \text{edu} \hat{=} 45$

$97^{th} = 43B \rightarrow \text{Cooperatives}$

DPS P

GANDHIAN

- Low
- Alcohol
- Cooperative
- Village
- Cotton
- SC/ST

SOCIALIST

LIBERAL INTELLECTUAL

- J - Judiciary
- P - Peace
- C - Civil
- E - Education + Care
- M - Mechanise agri
animal
industry
- E - Environment
- N - National
- T - Importance

Directives outside part IV

- 1) Claims of SC, ST to services (Union/State)
- 2) Instruction in mother tongue @ primary stage to linguistic minority group (State/Local)
- 3) Development of Hindi language (Union)

"DPSP + FR = Conscience of Constitution".

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FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES

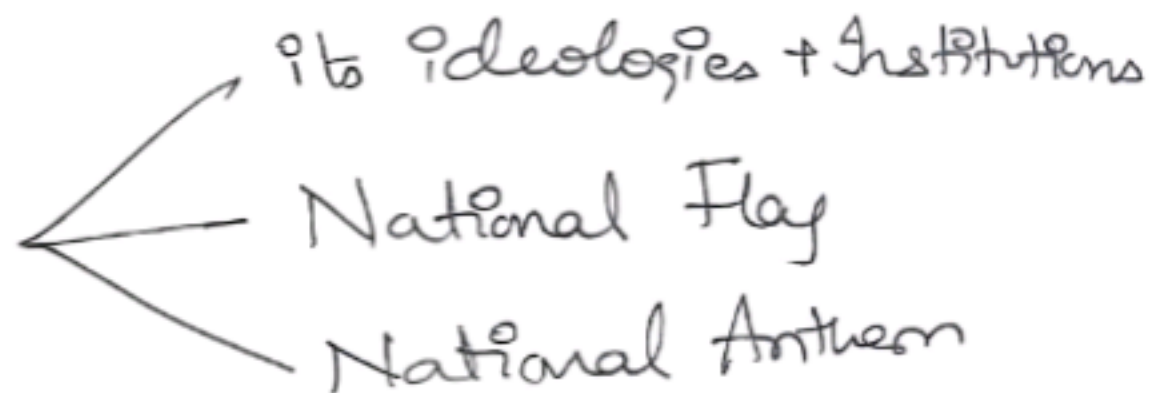
- 42nd CAA ⇒ Article 51A.

- No writs to enforce them



Non justiciable.


- Swaran Singh Committee.

1) abide constitution
+
Respect 

- its ideologies + institutions
- National Flag
- National Anthem

2) Cherish & follow 

- noble ideals
↓
inspiring freedom struggle.

3) Uphold & protect  Sovereignty
Unity
Integrity of India.

4) When called upon  national service
Defend Country.

5) harmony & spirit of fraternity
+
renounce practice derogatory to women's
dignity.

6) Value and preserve rich heritage and composite culture.

7) protect & improve natural environment

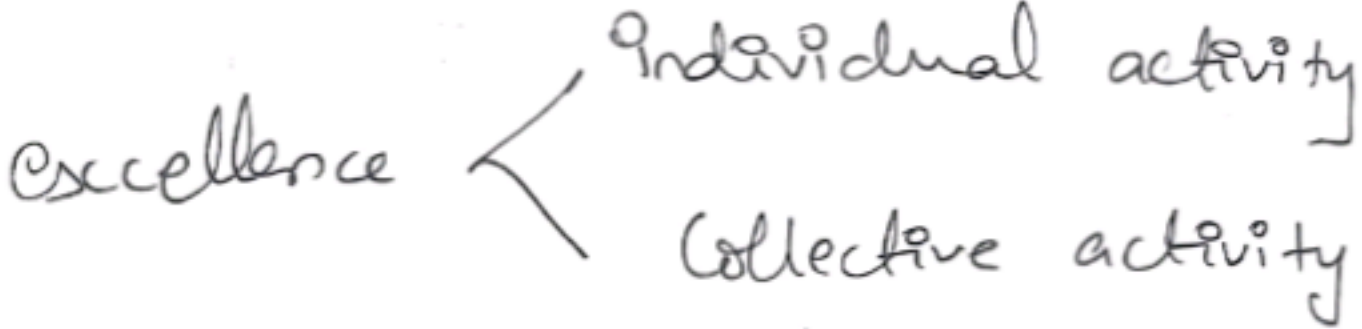
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graph TD; A[protect & improve natural environment] --- B[forests]; A --- C[lakes]; A --- D[Rivers]; A --- E[wildlife]
```

+

Compassion for living creatures.

8) Develop — Scientific temper
— Humanism
— Spirit of enquiry
— Reform.

9) Safeguard public property
+
abjure violence.

10) Excellence 



higher levels of endeavour & achievement.
for country.

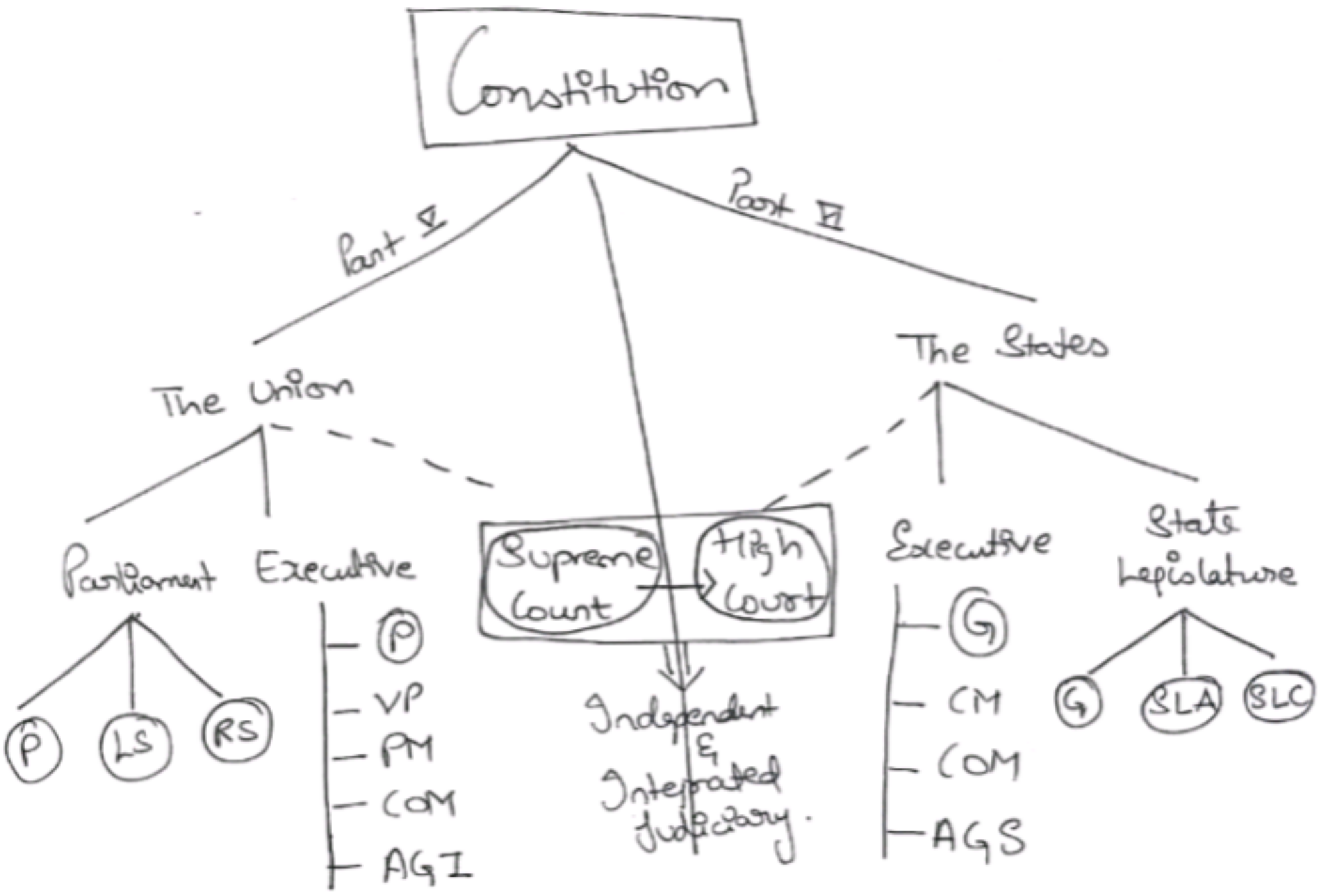
11) 6-14 years education
— 86th CAA*.

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P RESIDENT

Office of (P)

Head of
the State



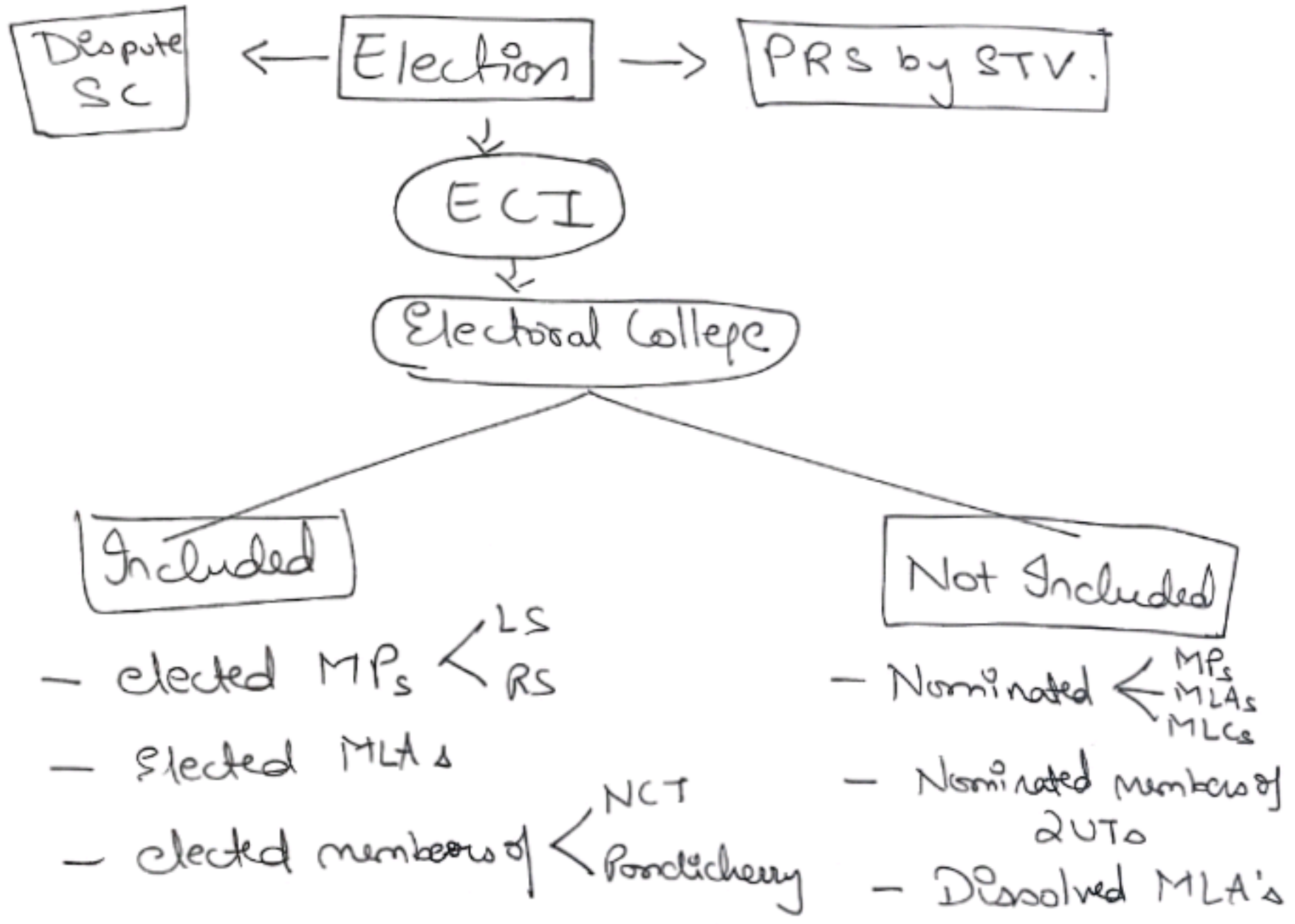
Diplomatic
power.

Head of
(CG) executives

Supreme
Commander of
armed forces.

Qualifications

- Indian Citizen (*No natural born clause)
- 35 years of age
- Qualified to be member of LS
- Should not hold office of profit.



Death - CJI .

Tenure - 5 yrs .

Resignation - VP .

Absence - VP takes over

Vacancy - VP acts as \textcircled{P}
- ECI must conduct election within 6 months.

Impeachment

Authority to
Impeach



Parliament

Grounds of
Impeachment



Violation of the
Constitution
↓
the only
ground.

Impeachment
v/s
Removal

(I)

↓
legislative
act

(R)

↓
Executive
act.

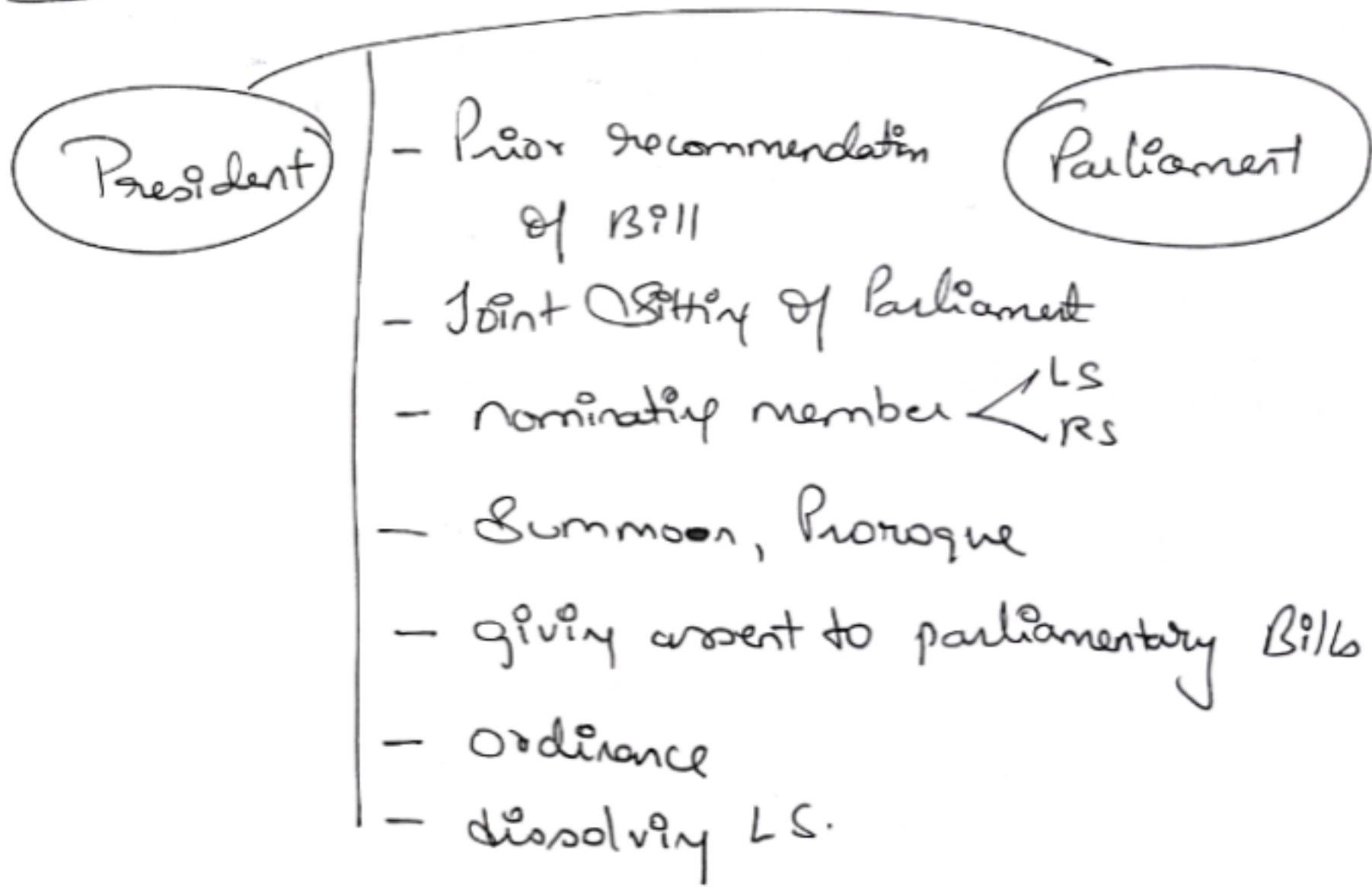
Conditions

- Should not become MP/MLA
- Should not hold office of profit
- Salary, allowance, pension, etc.
will be determined by Parliament.

Powers & Functions

- 1) Legislative powers & functions
- 2) Executive powers & functions
- 3) Judicial powers & functions
- 4) Financial powers & functions
- 5) Diplomatic powers & functions
- 6) Military powers & functions
- 7) Emergency powers & functions

Legislative Powers of President.



EXECUTIVE POWERS OF THE PRESIDENT.

(P)

(CG)

- appointment
- removal
- Transfer
- Conditions of Service
- Promotions
- Emergency Powers

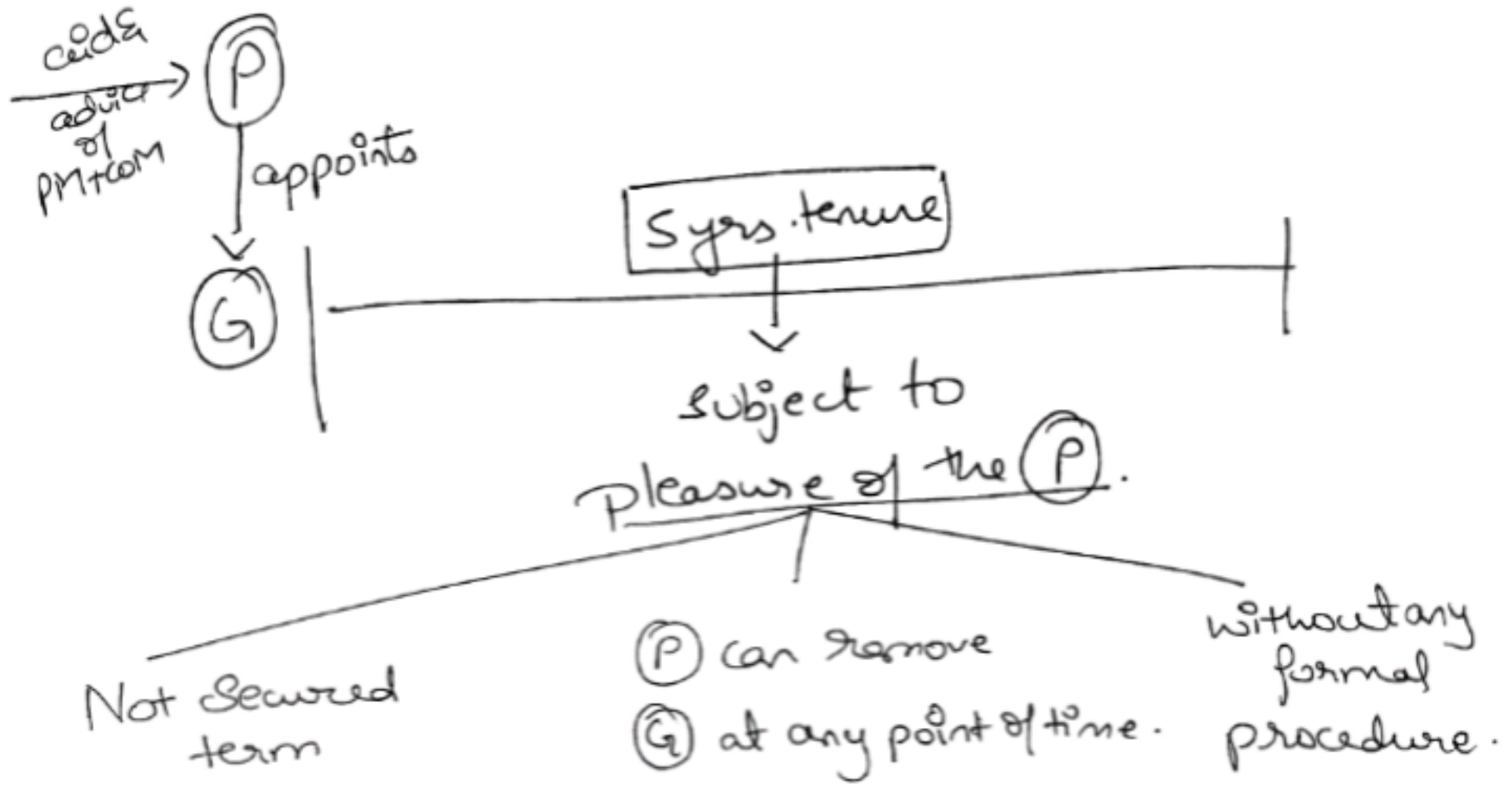
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Governor

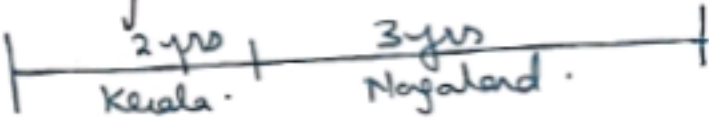


Death - CJ of HC

Absence - (P) allowed CJ of HC to assume the office

Vacancy - Contingent plan will be made by the (P).

Transfer - continue for remaining term.



The diagram consists of a horizontal line with vertical end caps. A vertical tick mark divides the line into two segments. The first segment is labeled '2 yrs Kerala.' and the second segment is labeled '3 yrs Nagaland.'

Resignation - (P)

Conditions

- Should not become MP/MLA
- Should not hold office of profit
- Salary, allowance, pension, etc.
will be determined by Parliament.

Powers & Functions

- 1) Legislative powers & functions.
- 2) Executive powers & functions.
- 3) Financial powers & functions.
- 4) Judicial powers & functions.
- 5) Discretionary powers.

Discretionary Powers of Governor

- Article 163 gives it explicitly.

Situational Discretion

like (P)

Substantial Discretion

Special Status to States

Reserving bills for (P)

could give advice except when discretion

Submit report to (P) asking (P)al rule.

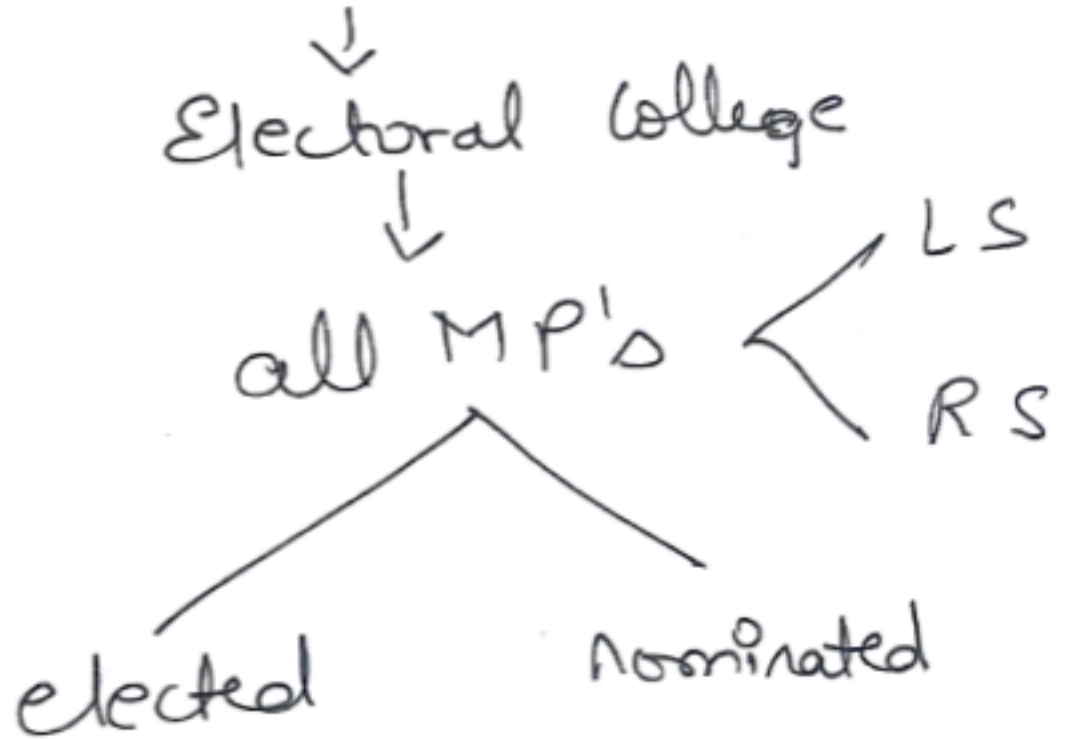
Vice President

Qualification

- citizen of India.
- 35 yrs of age.
- member of RS qualification.
- No office of profit.

Elections

- Similar to (P) except



Death - any person appointed by (P)

Tenure - 5 years

Absence & Vacancy - ECI must conduct elections within 6 months

Conditions

- Should not become MP/MLA
- Should not hold office of profit
- Salary, allowance, pension, etc.
will be determined by Parliament.

Powers And Functions

Ex-Officio
Chairman of
RS



Presiding Officer

VP will act
as (P) during
Vacancy



only for maximum
6 months.

VP will discharge
as (P) during
absence



as long as (P)
returns.

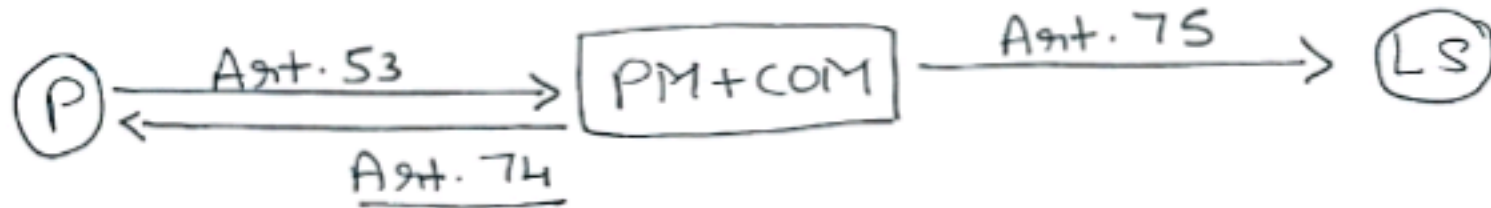
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Article 74 *



States of COM
in Parliamentary System

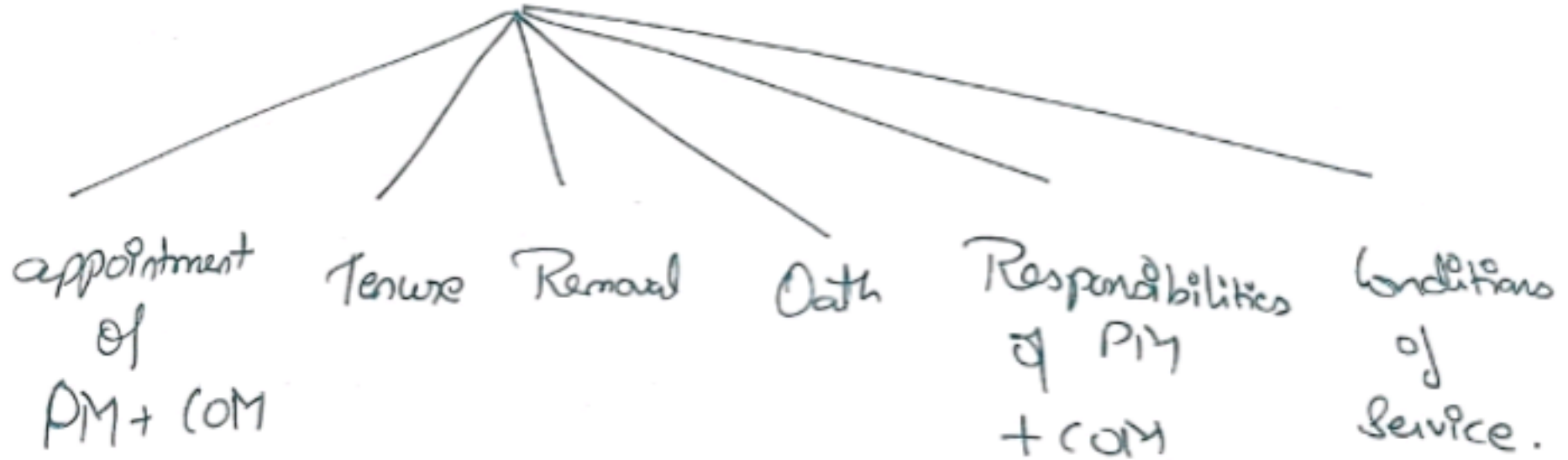
↓
The shall be a COM
↓
to a & a the (P)

~~Care
taken govt.~~

Nature of advice
given by real executive

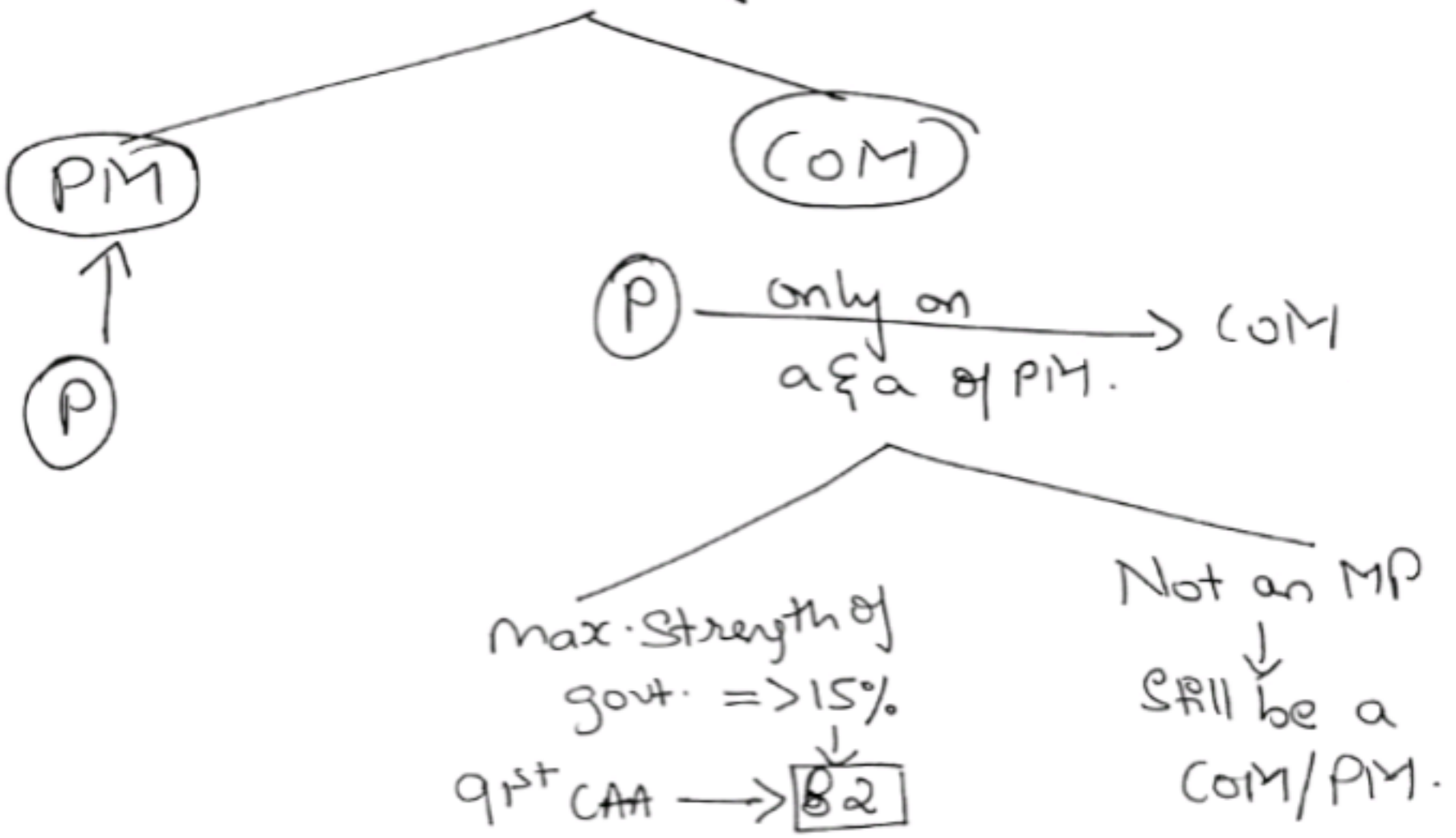
- 42nd CAA - binding
- 44th CAA - returning the advice once for re-consideration.

Article 75



PM + COM

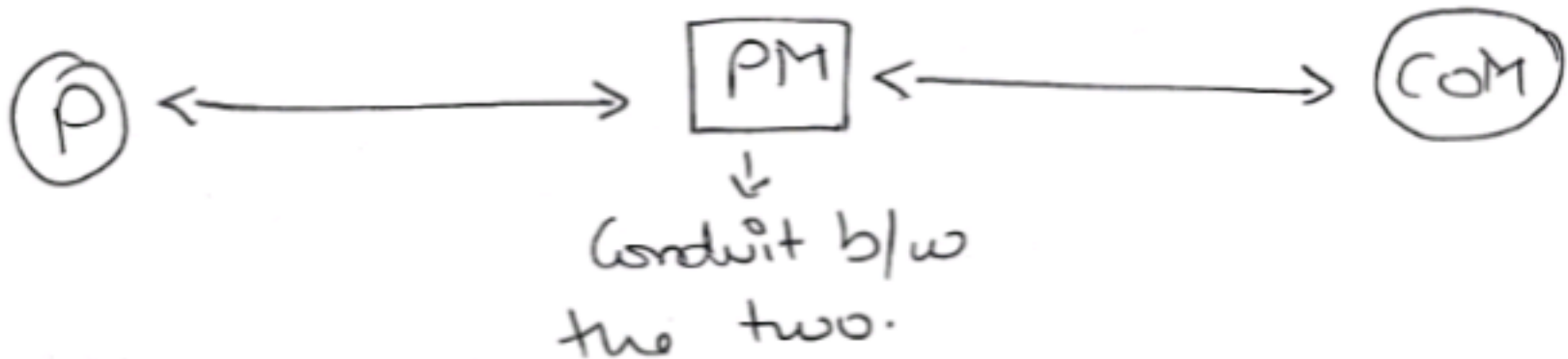
Appointment



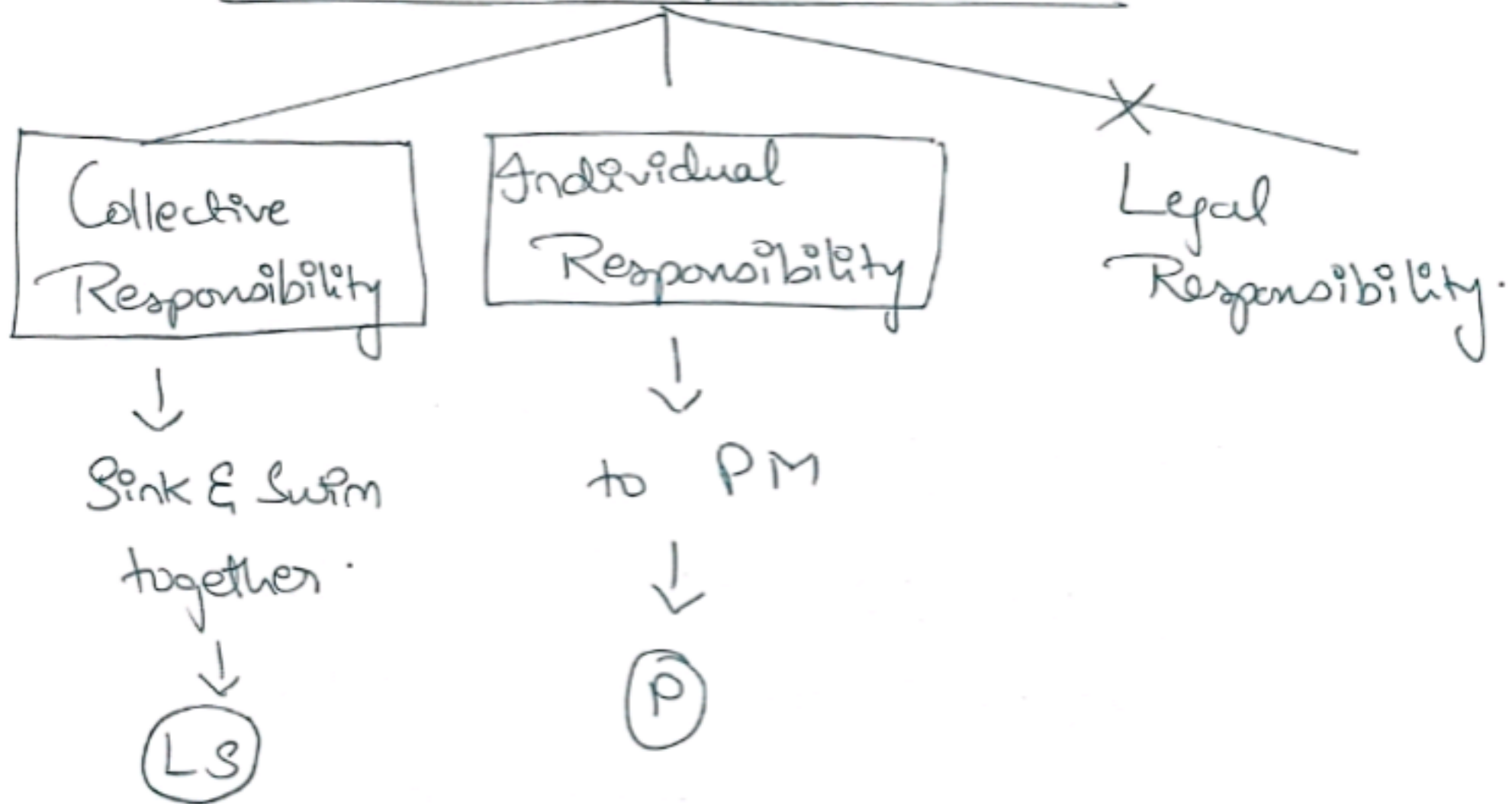
Tenure - usually 5 years.

Death < of office
of secrecy - P / anyone
appointed by P.

Note



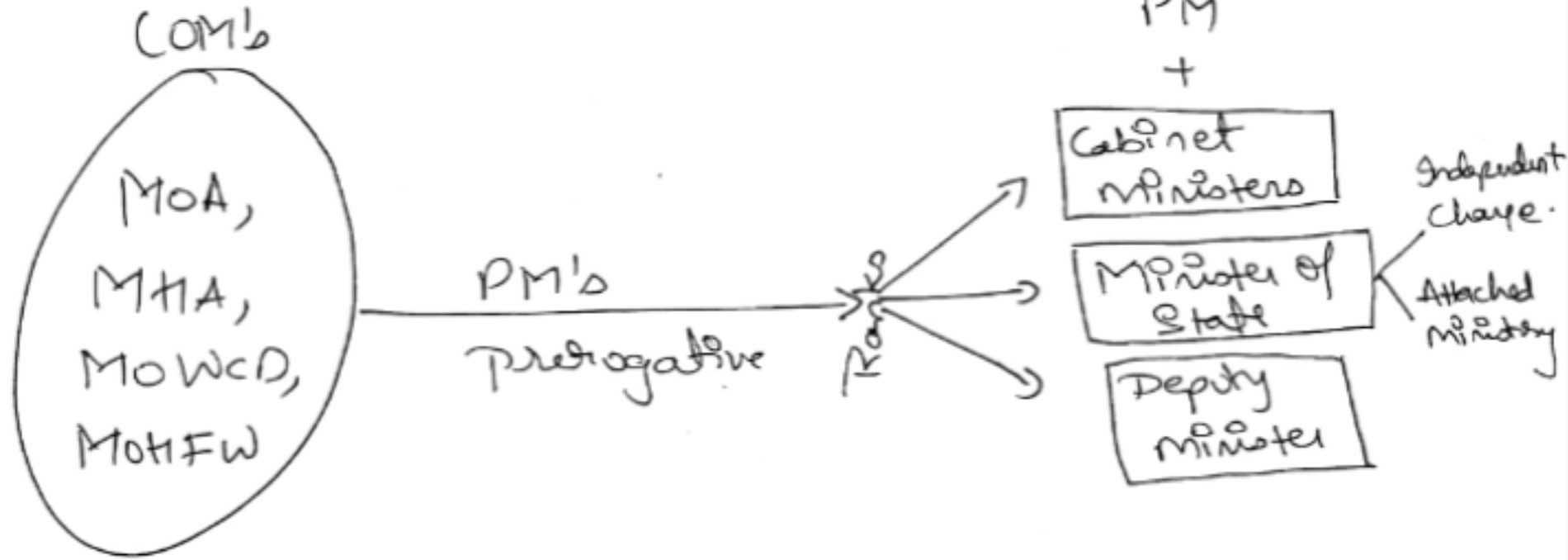
Responsibilities of PM + COM



Conditions of Service

- Salary, allowance & pension of PIM + COM will be determined by the Parliament.

COM



Relationship Between PM + COM

- 1) PM selects COM
- 2) Selects the portfolio of COM.
- 3) Shuffles the portfolio among COM.

4) Head of COM

to ensure collective responsibility as the govt.

to ensure collective responsibility in LS.

to iron out differences, if any, among COM.

Broad consensus among COM.

AGI

Qualification

- Judge of SC

Appointment

- (P)

- highest law officers of the country.

AGS

Qualification

- Judge of HC.

Appointment

- (G)

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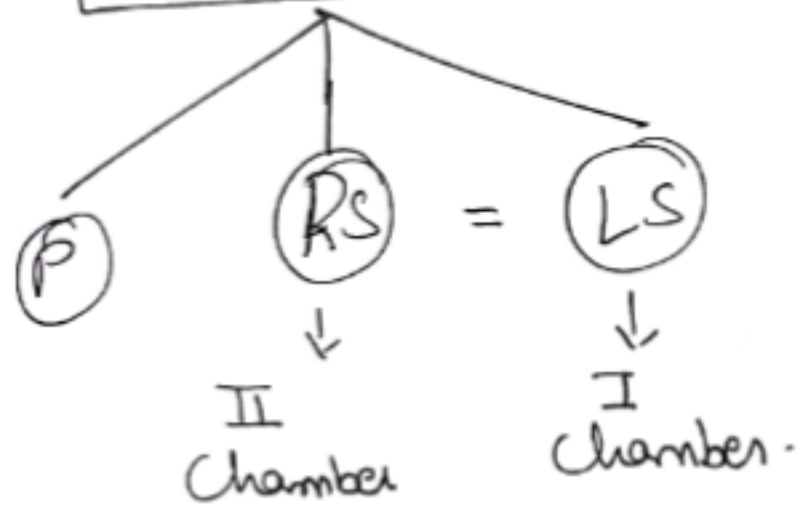
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Legislative Body

Parliament



State Legislature



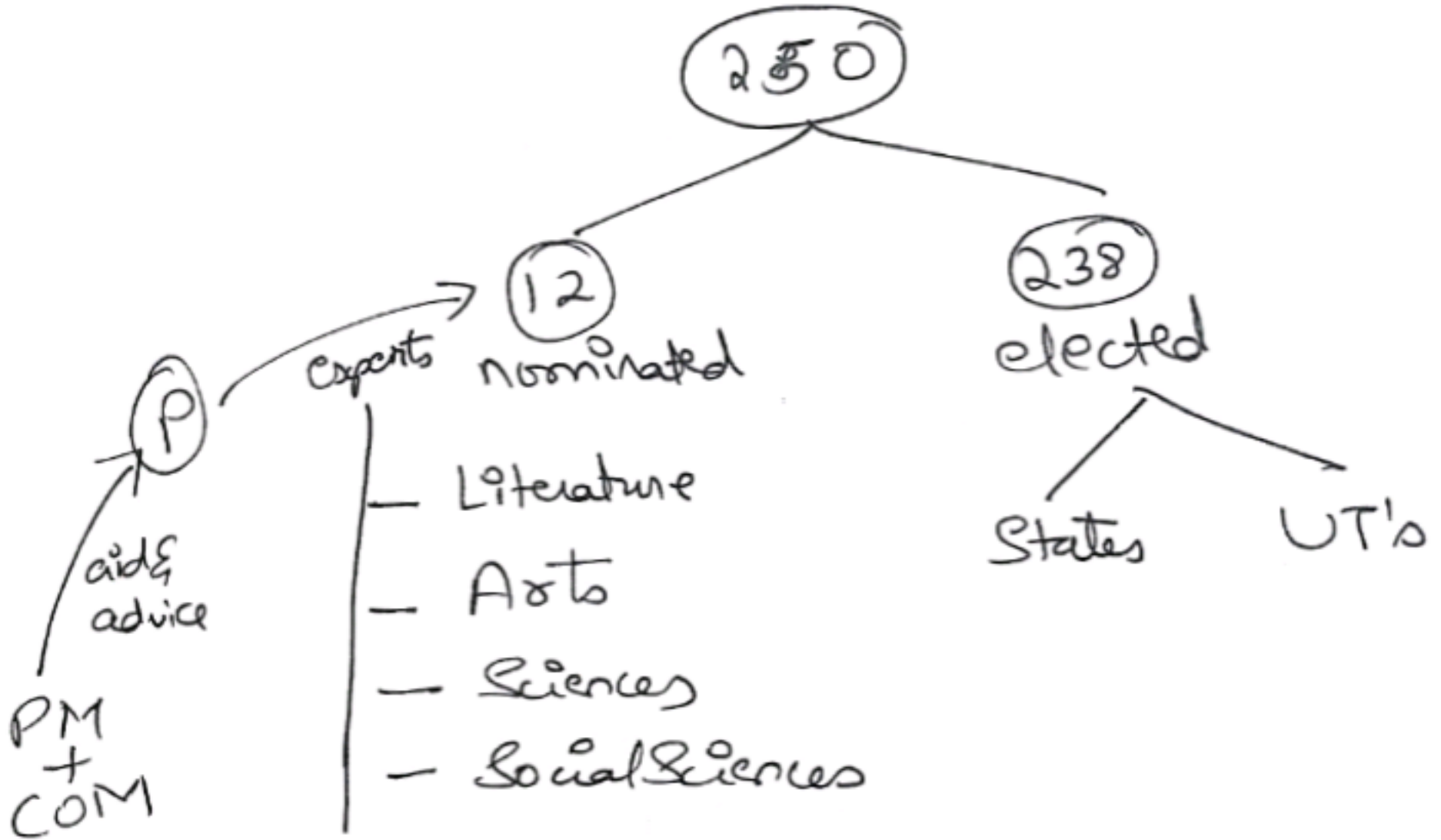
$LS = SLA \rightarrow$ Structurally &
Functionally.

$RS = SLC \rightarrow$ Structurally.

$RS \neq SLC \rightarrow$ Functionally.

Rajya Sabha

max. strength

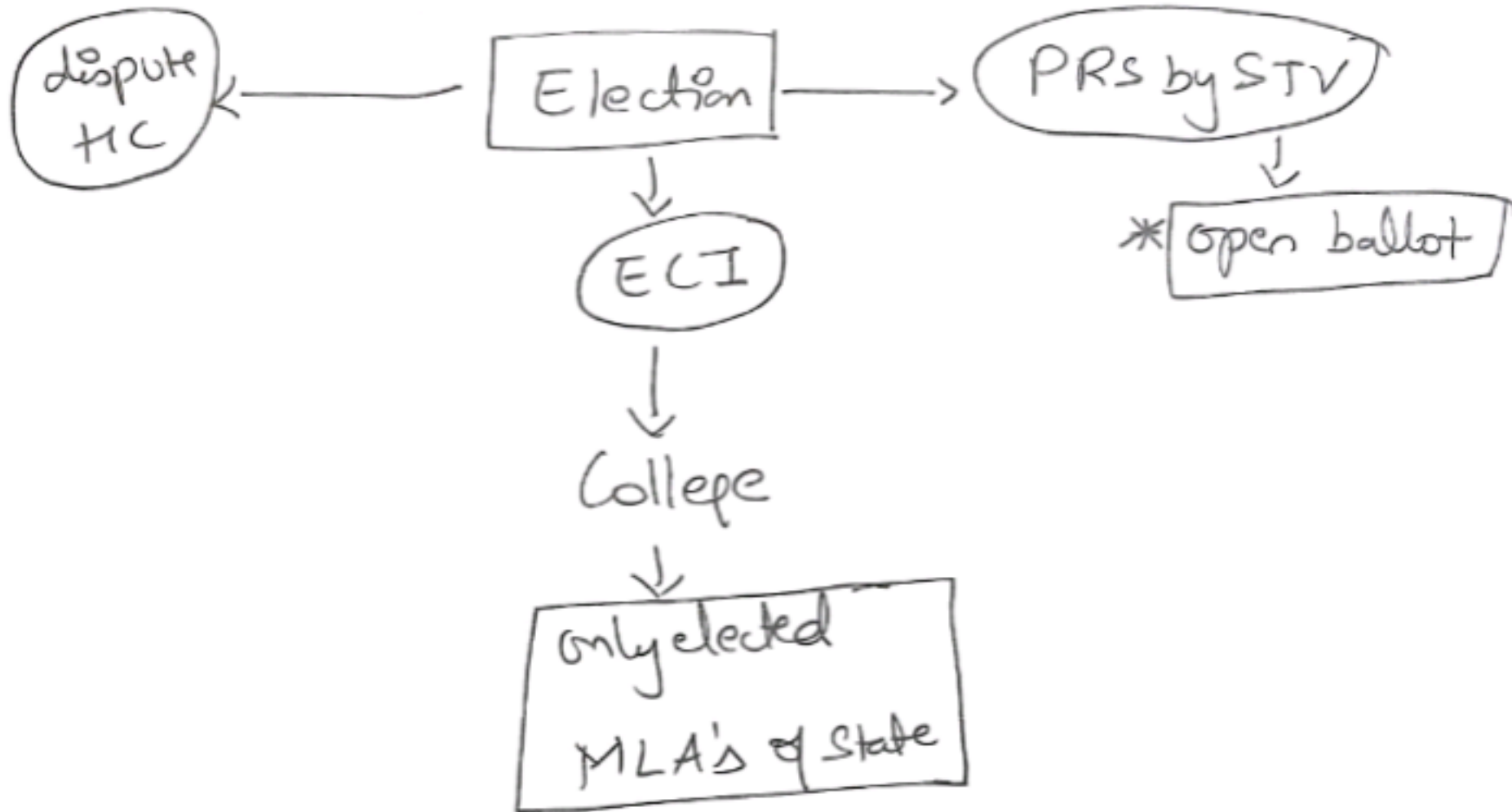


Qualifications

- Citizen of India

- 30 yrs of age

- registered voter in any of
the parliamentary constituency.



Duration

→ 6 yrs

→ every

2 years

$\frac{1}{3}$ rd

members

removed

elected

Special Powers of RS.

- 1) Resolution to remove VP.
- 2) Resolution to make law in State list
- 3) Resolution to create a new All India Service.

SLC

Structurally

SLC = RS

- ✓ Permanent house
- ✓ Election $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Indirectly} \\ \text{PRS+STV} \end{array} \right.$
- ✓ 6 years tenure
- ✓ 2 years election

Functionally

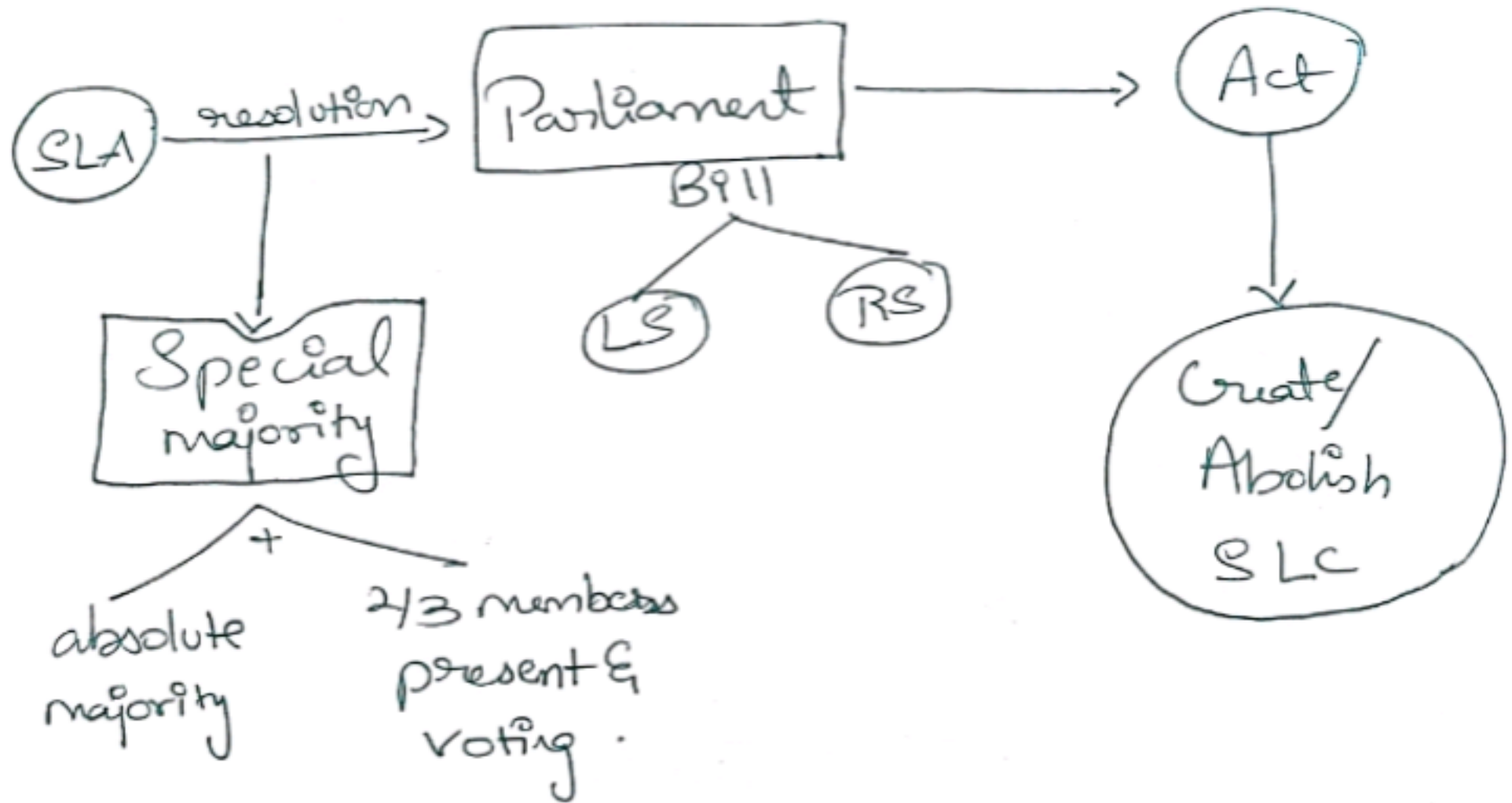
(SLC) \neq (RS)

\downarrow \downarrow
2^o Chamber \quad II house
LS=RS

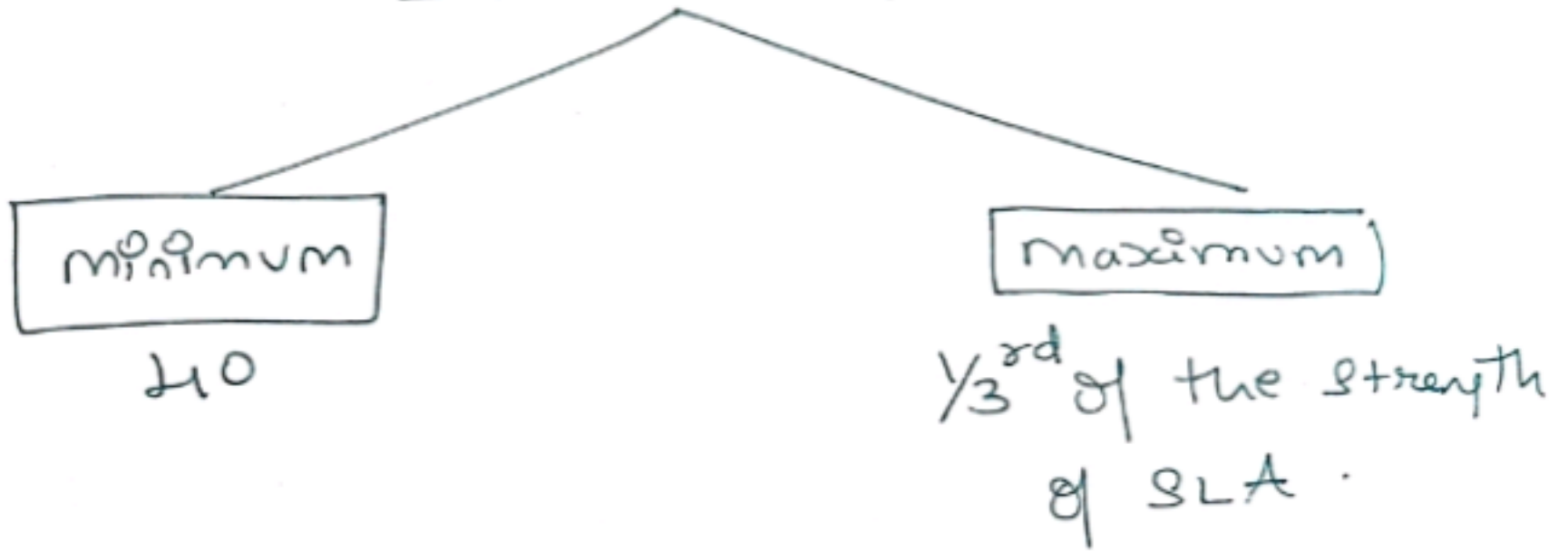
SLC \ll SLA
 \curvearrowright
Subordinate

SLC

↓
Creation / Abolition.



Composition of SLC



Elections — PRS by means of STV.

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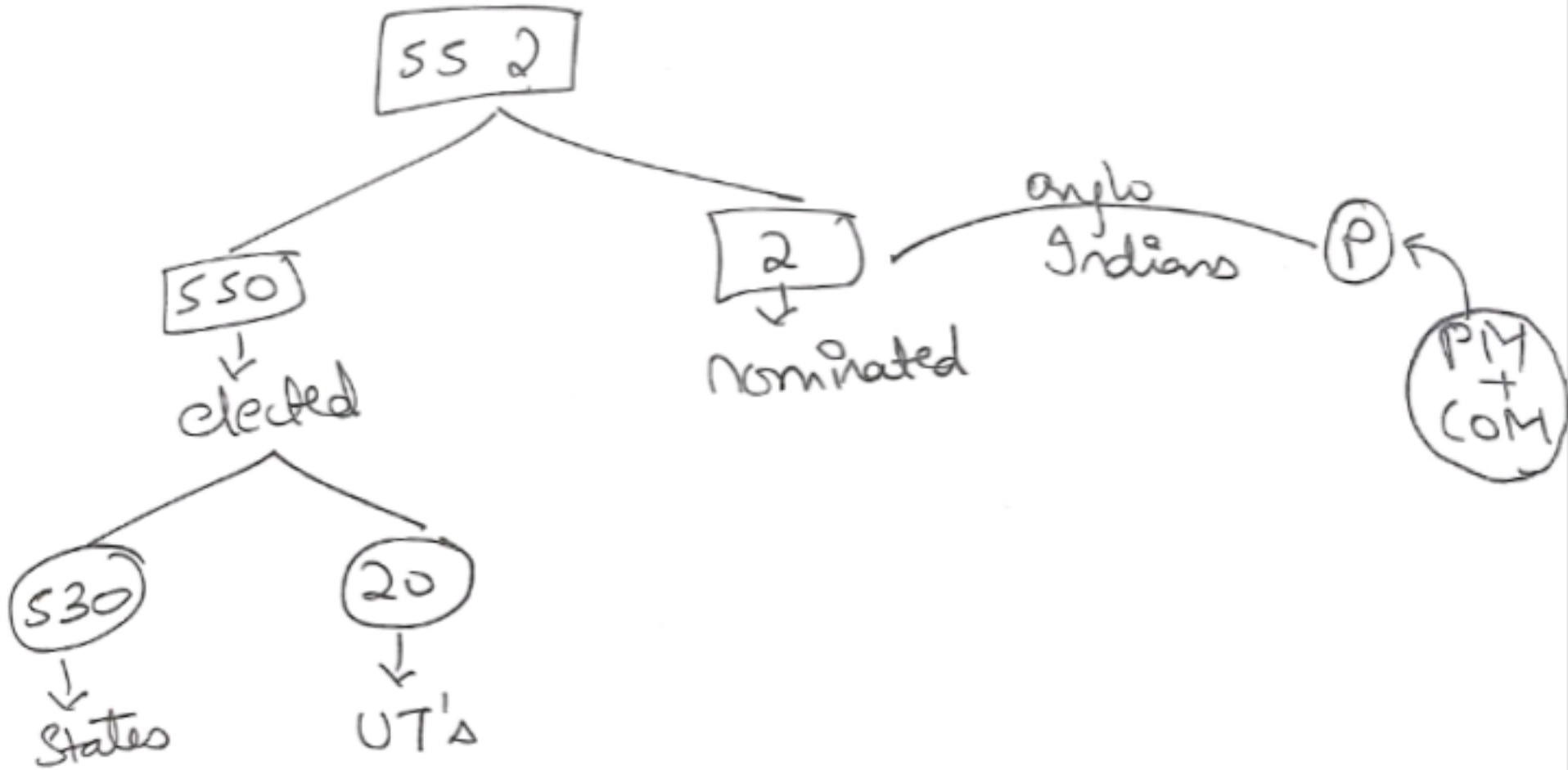
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Lok SABHA

Maximum strength

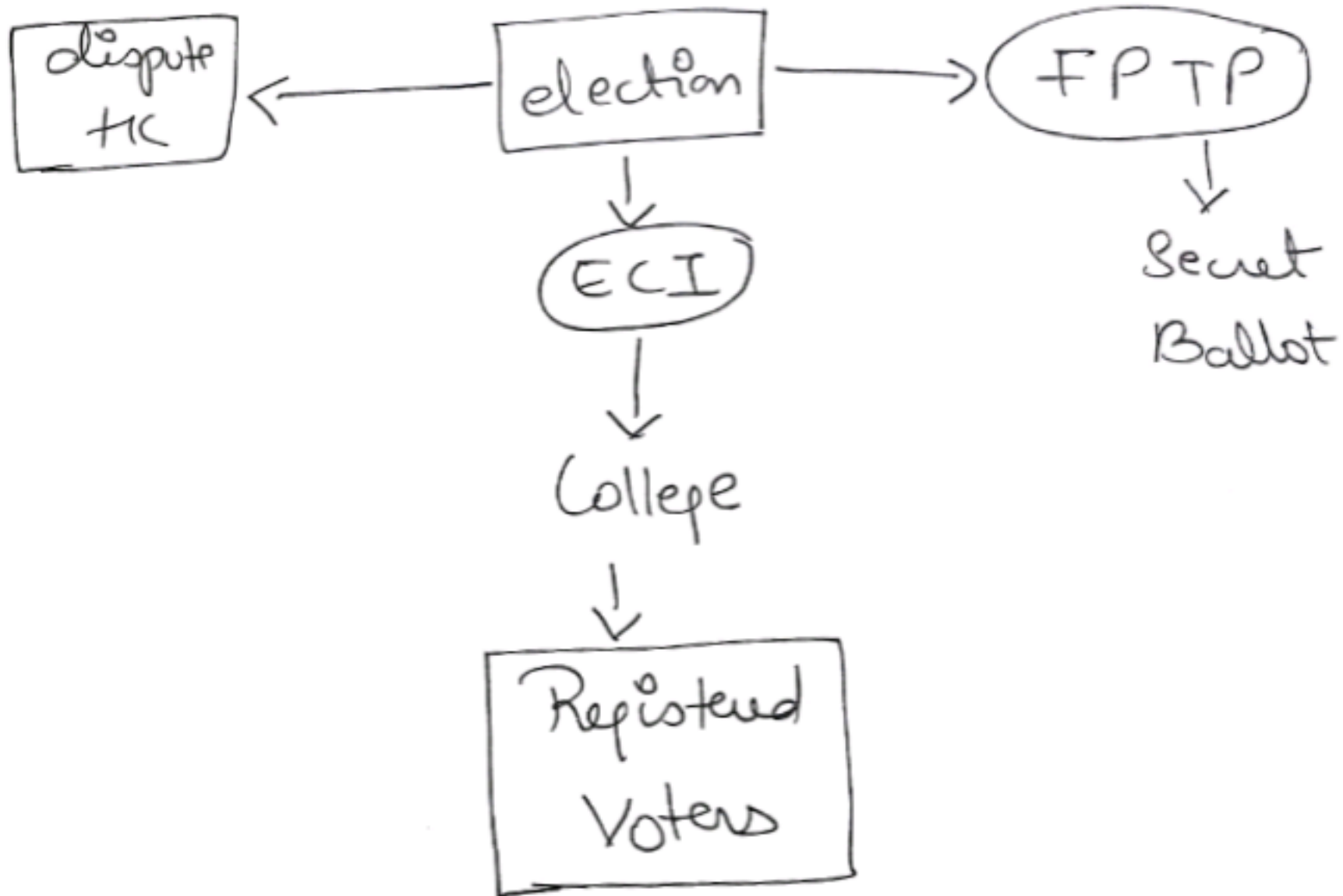


Qualifications

- Citizen of India
- 25 yrs of age
- registered voter in any of the parliamentary constituency.

Duration

- 5 years.



Special Powers of LS.

- 1) Introduction and Passage of money bill.
- 2) COM are collectively responsible \Rightarrow NCM.
only to LS only here.
- 3) Censure, adjournment & No Confidence motions only in LS.

DISQUALIFICATION

(LS+RS)
(SLA+SLC)

Article 102 (1)



grounds for
disqualification.

Article 102 (2)



disqualification
under X schedule.

Grounds for disqualification

- If s/he acquires foreign country citizenship
- If s/he is of Unsound mind.
- If s/he is undischarged insolvent.
- If MP holds an office of profit.
- disqualification under any parliamentary law.

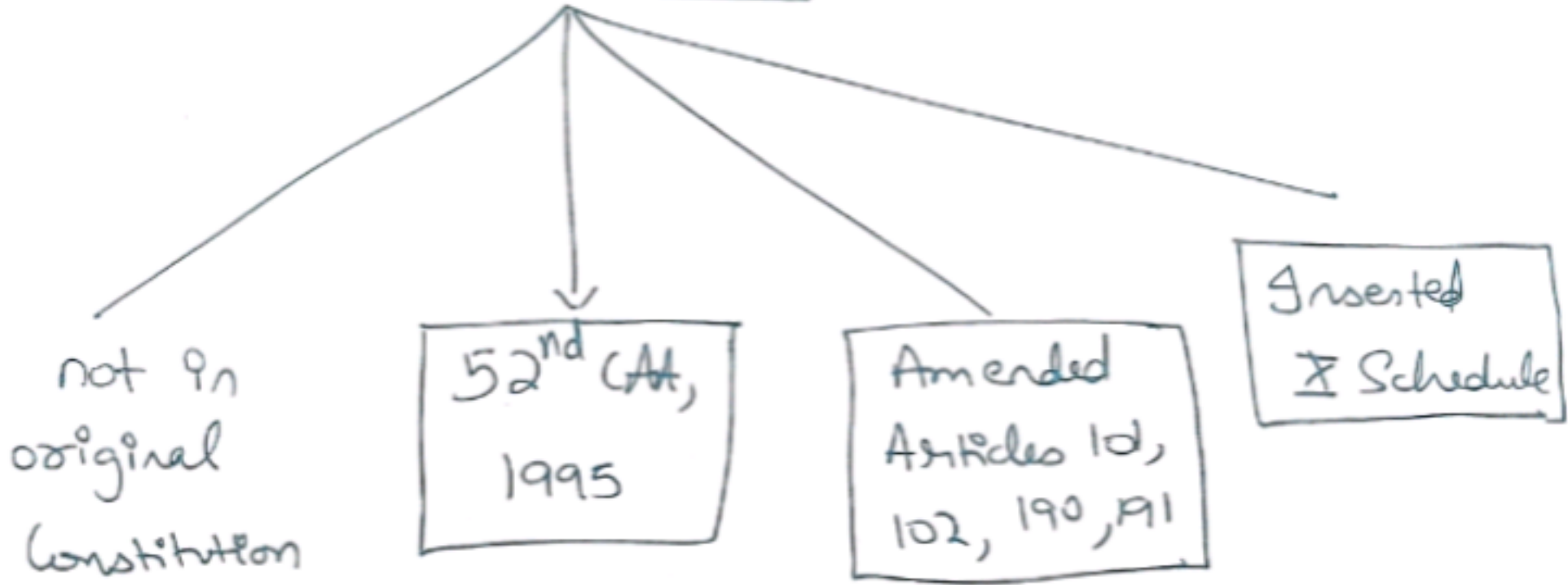
Decision on disqualification.

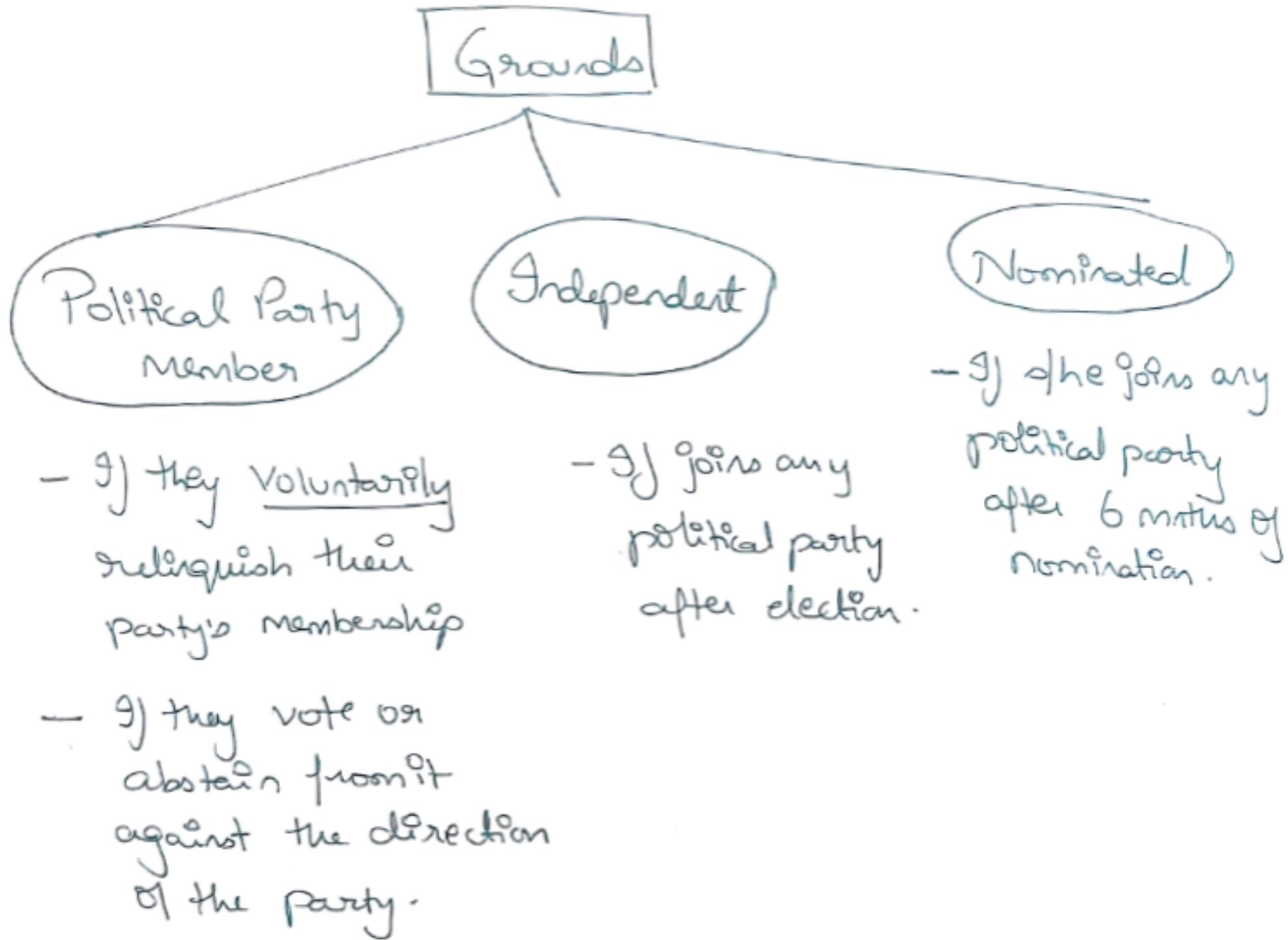


Note

P → initiates the process.

Anti Defection Law





Exceptions

1) Art 91 Presiding officer ← (S), (PS), (C), (DC), relinquish their political party membership after their election.

2) Meyer - Art 91 $\frac{2}{3}^{\text{rd}}$ members of a political party decide to merge with another party or even form a new party after the merger.

Decision of disqualification

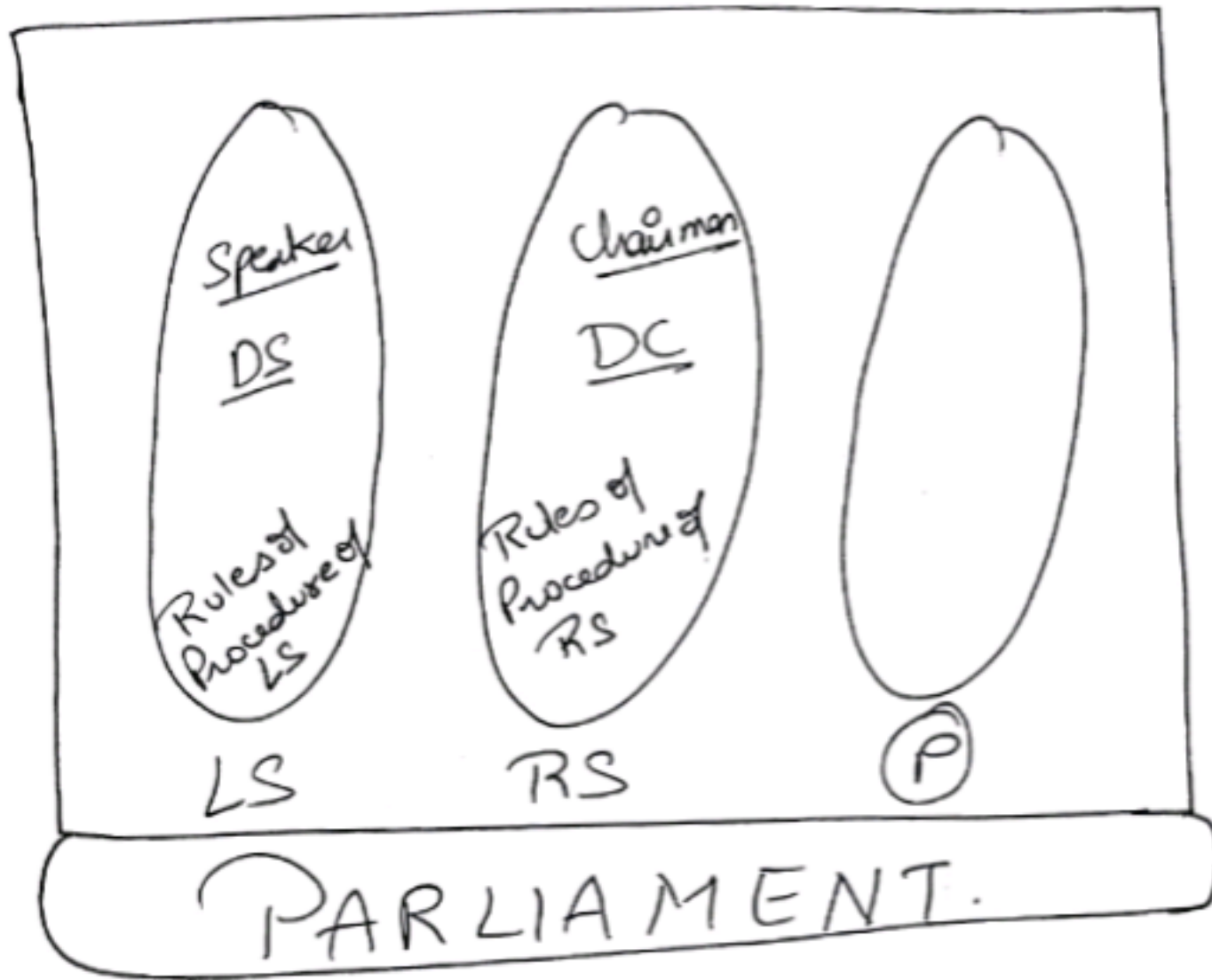


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LS RS
↓
Combined
⇓
P is the head.

(or)
the moment
MP's outside
their house,
under the P's
authority!

Presiding Officers of LS

Elected

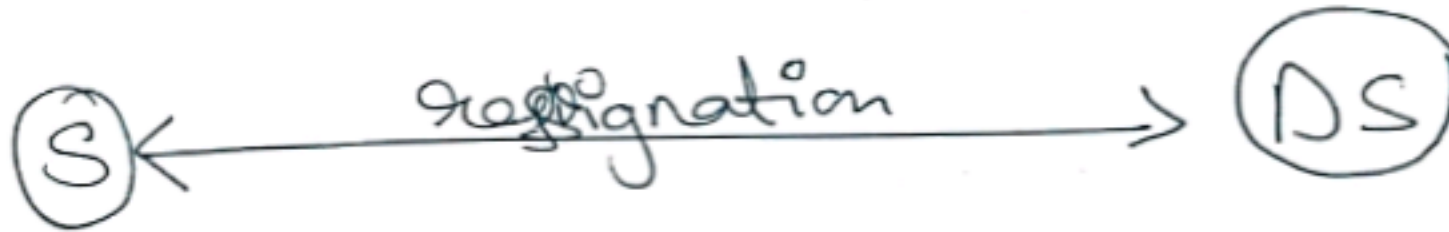
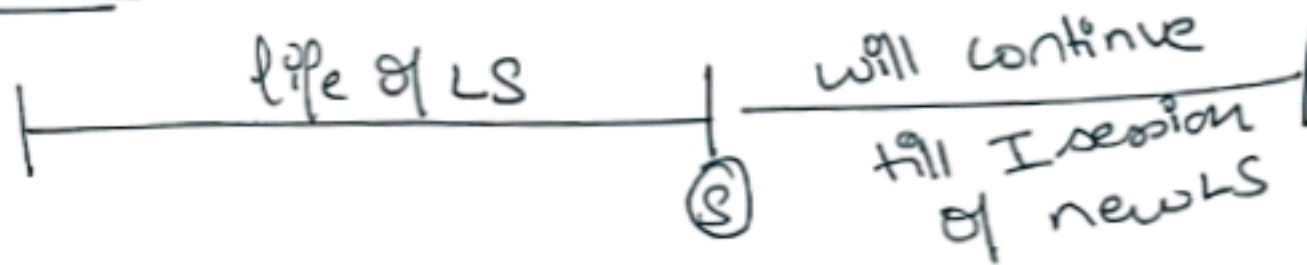
SPEAKER

DEPUTY SPEAKER

To assist.
not subordinate.

Oath - No.

Tenure

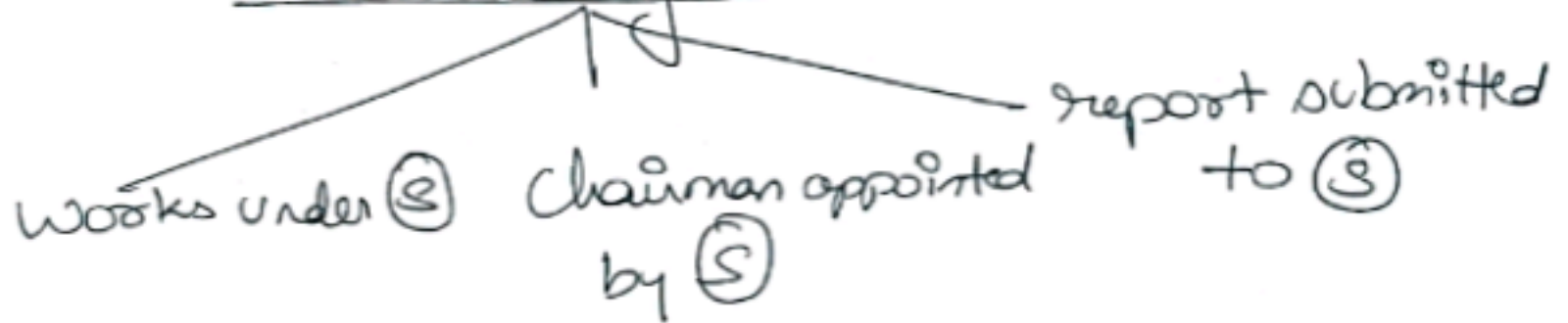


Absence — DS

Vacancy — P appoints any member of LS as proton speaker.

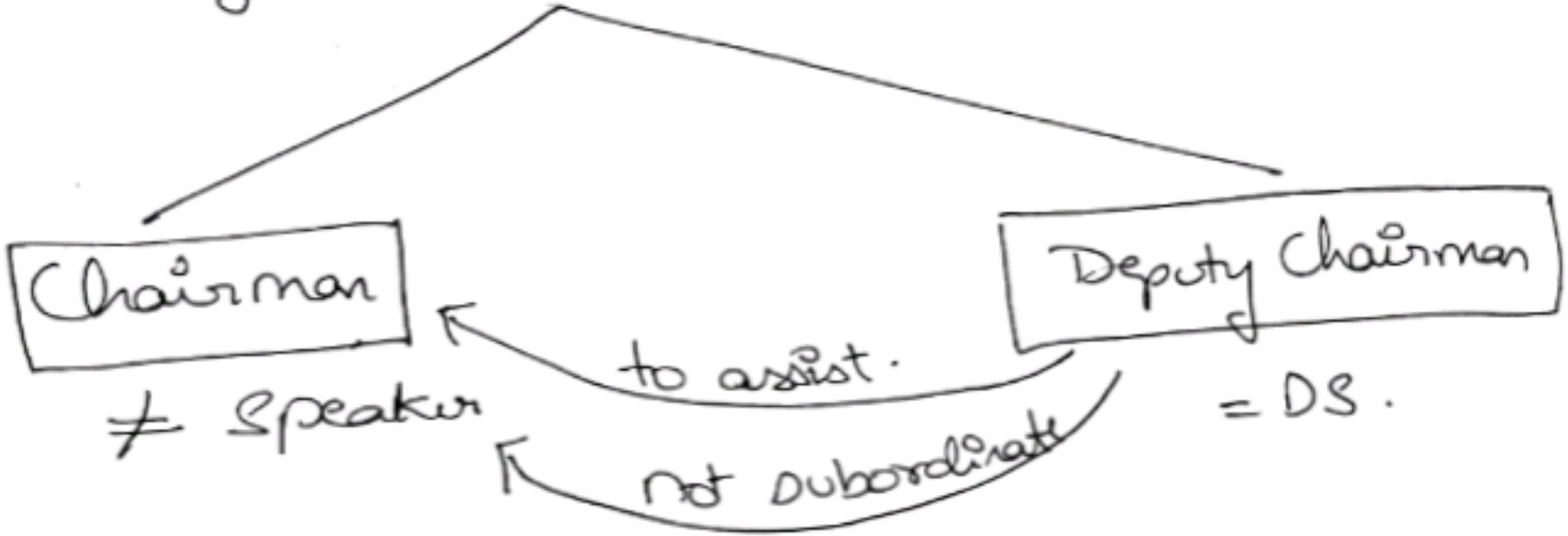
Special powers of speaker

- 1) wrt to endorsement of money bill.
- 2) wrt to joint sitting of parliament.
- 3) wrt to Parliamentary committees.

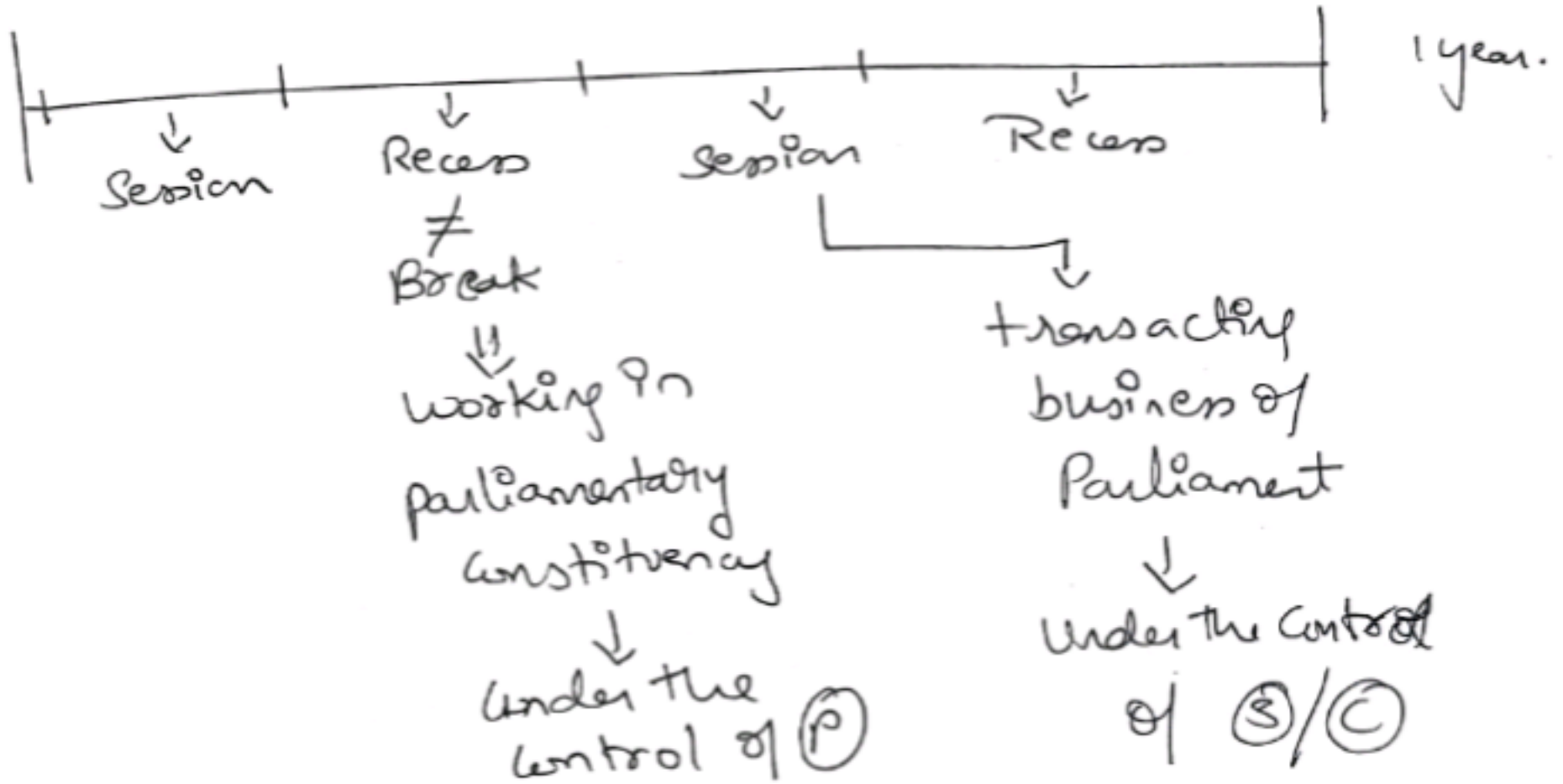


- 4) wrt to dissolution of LS.
- continues even after that.

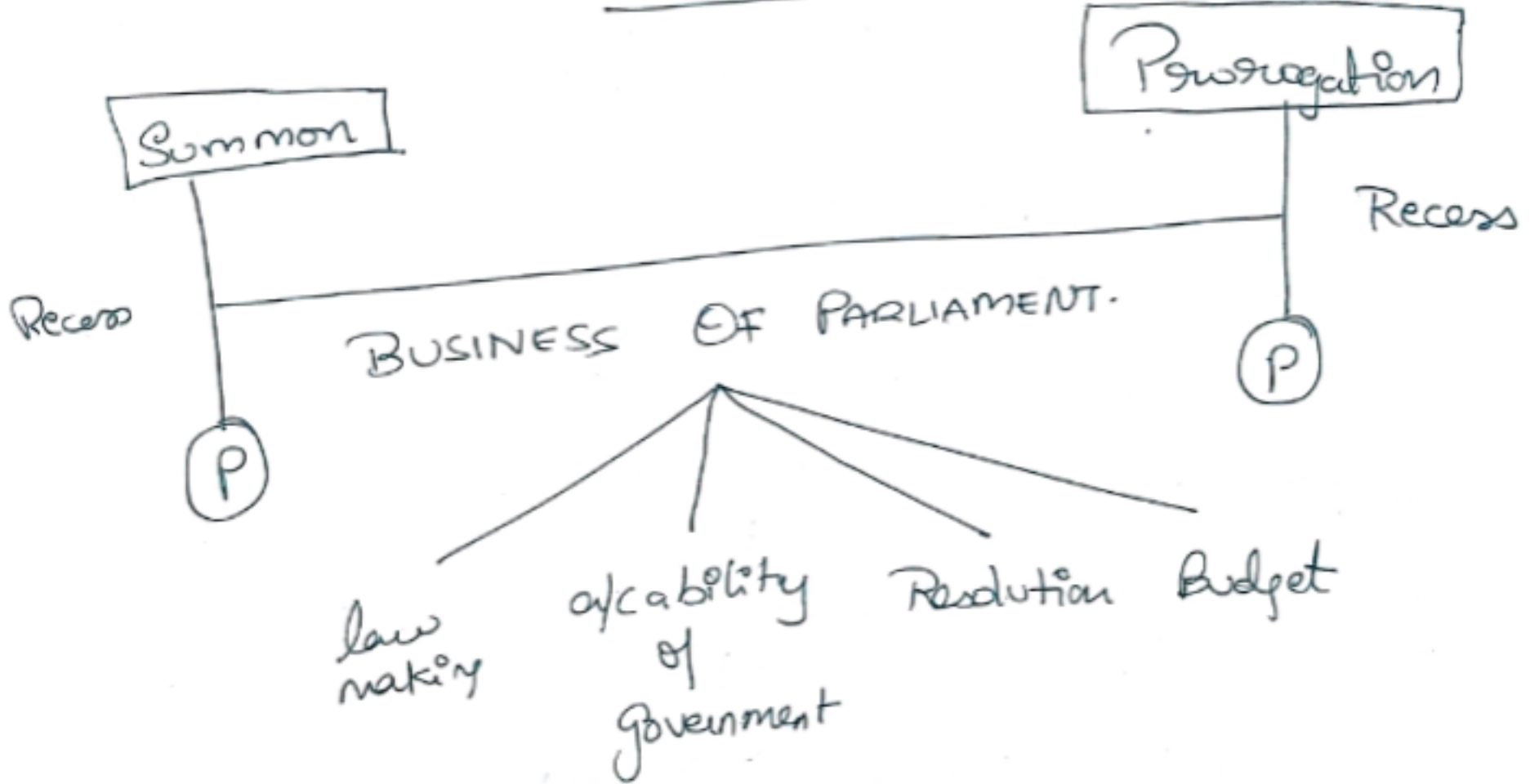
Presiding Officers of RS



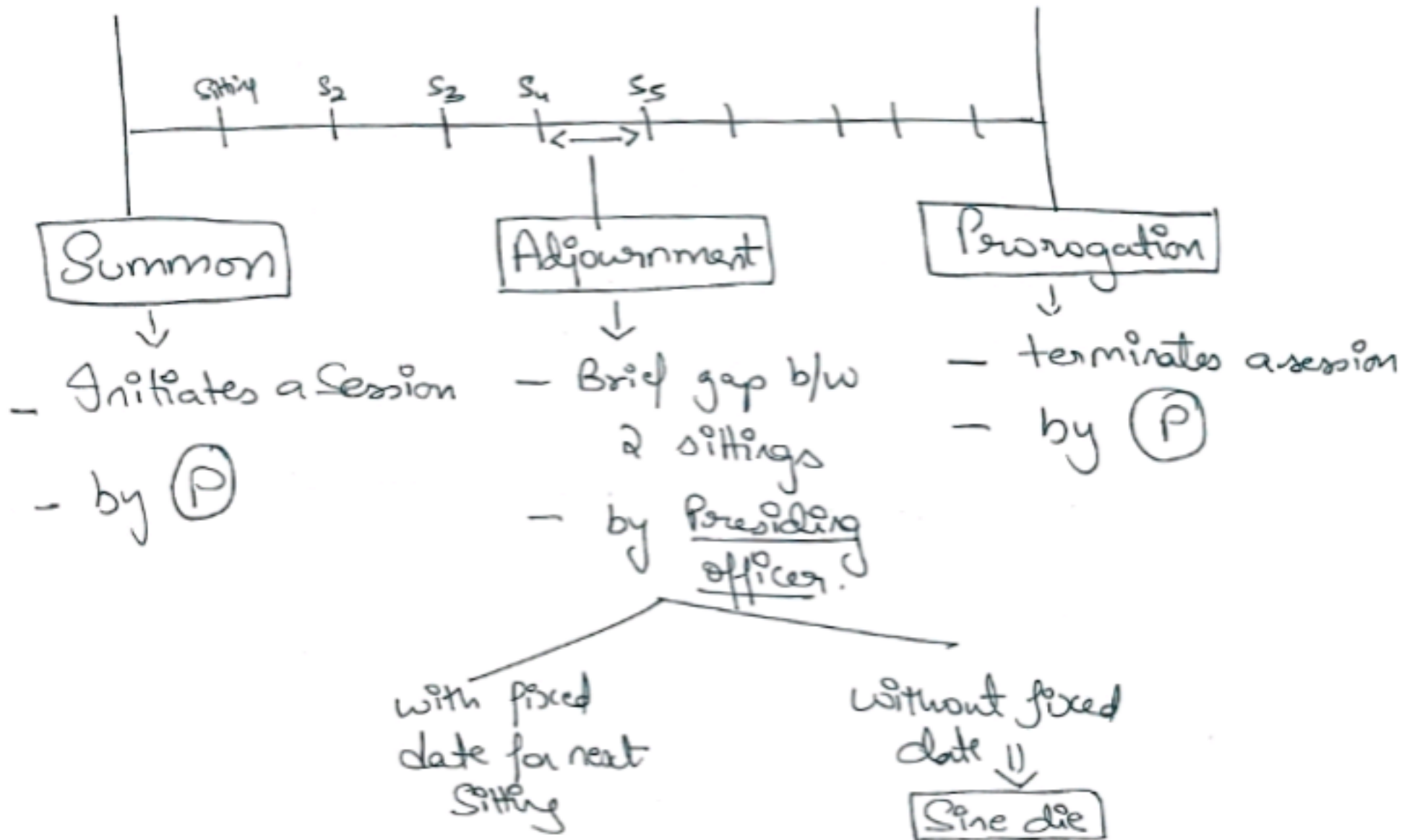
SESSION OF PARLIAMENT



SESSION



Session



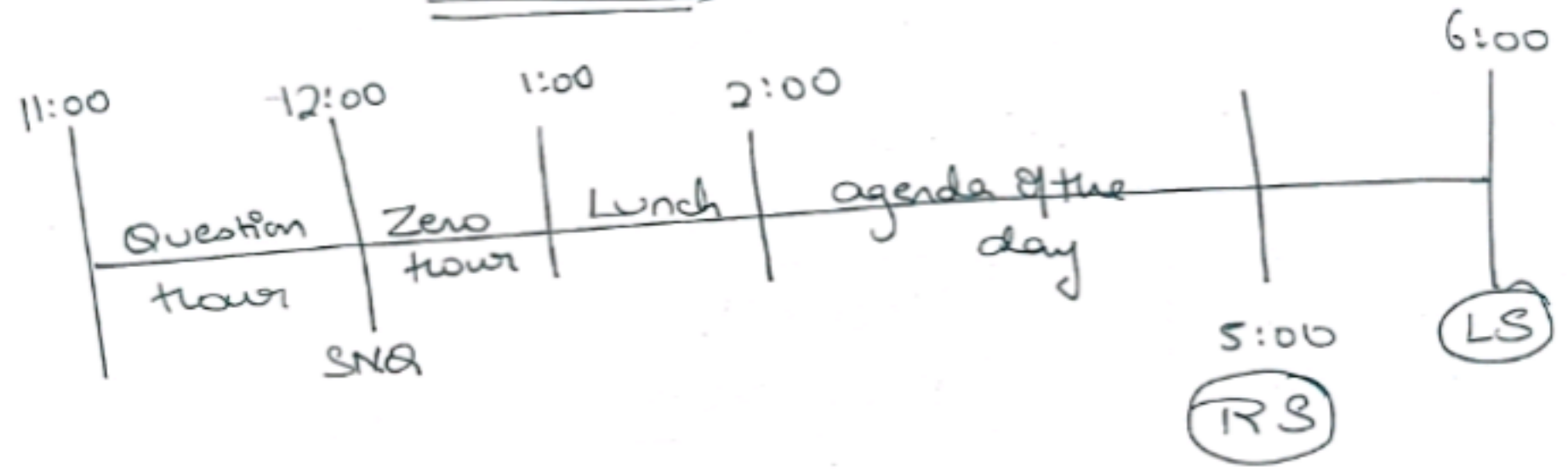
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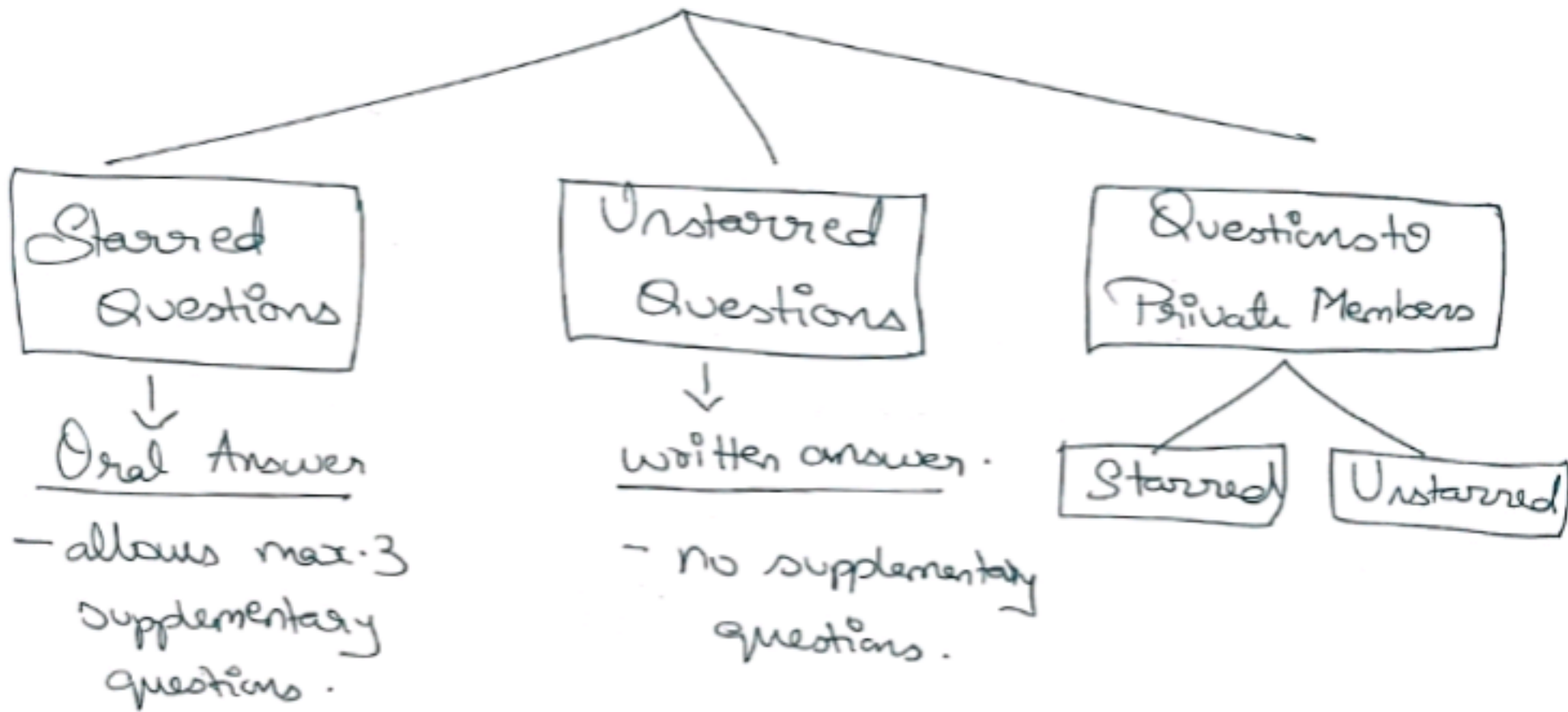


SITTING



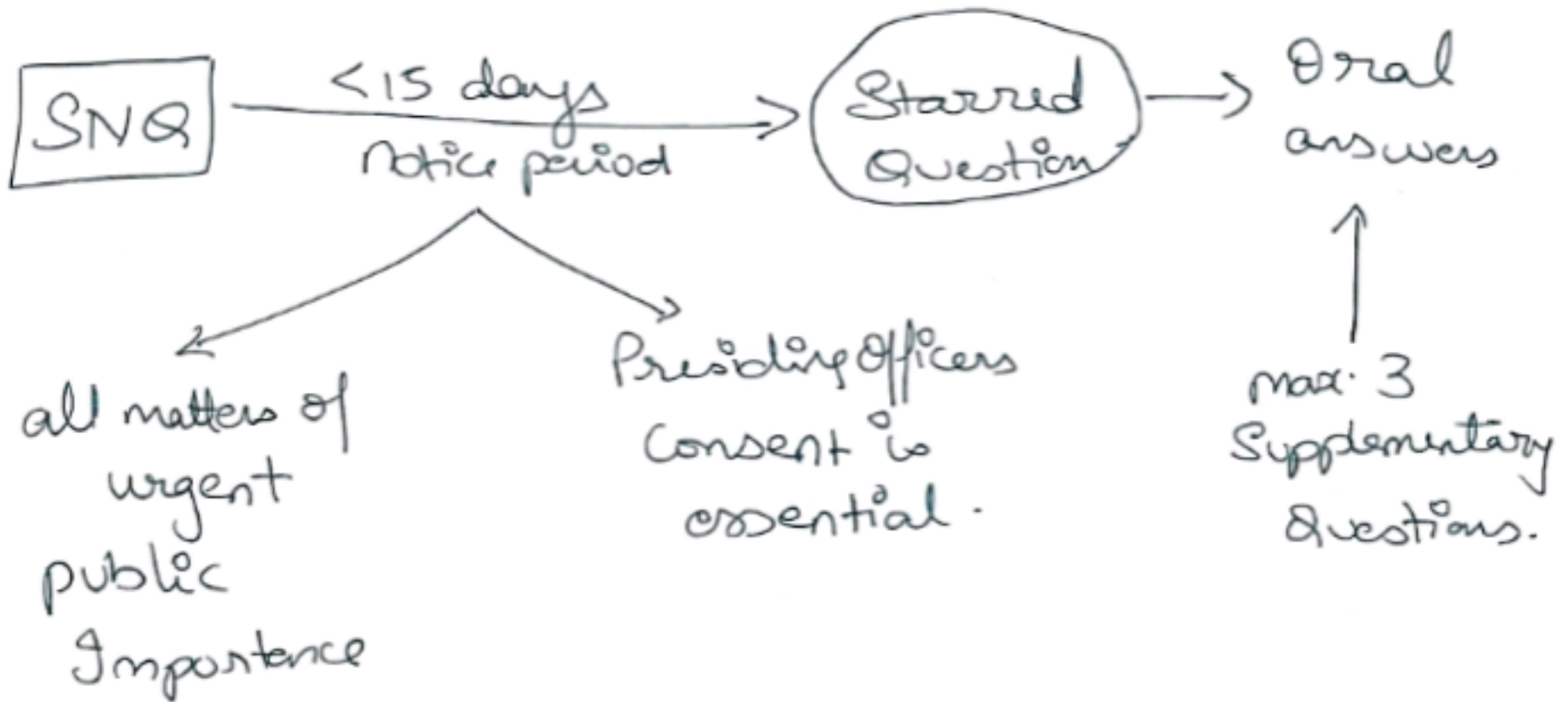
Question flow

- > 15 days notice questions are asked.



Short Notice Question.

- Immediately after Question hour.

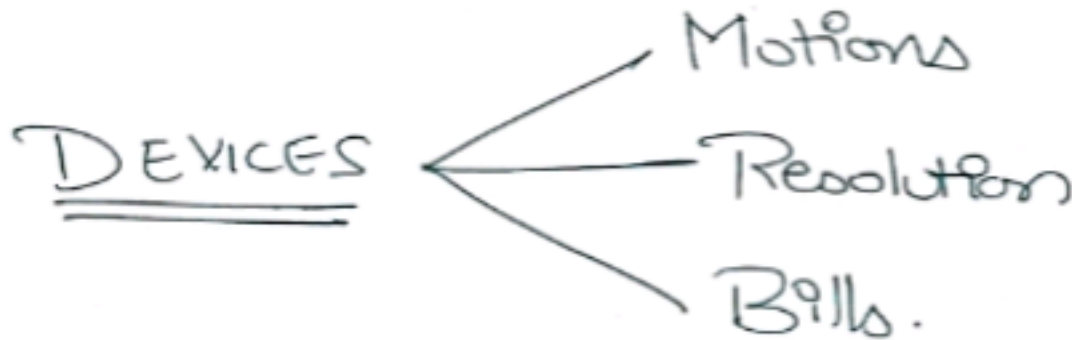


Zero Hour

- Matter of Urgent Public Importance.
↓
Based on (3) decision.
- MP's raise the issue.
 - No debate, discussion, question.
- Indian innovation.
- Not given in Rule of procedure, Constitution or parliamentary law.

Agenda of the day.

- all other business of the parliament.



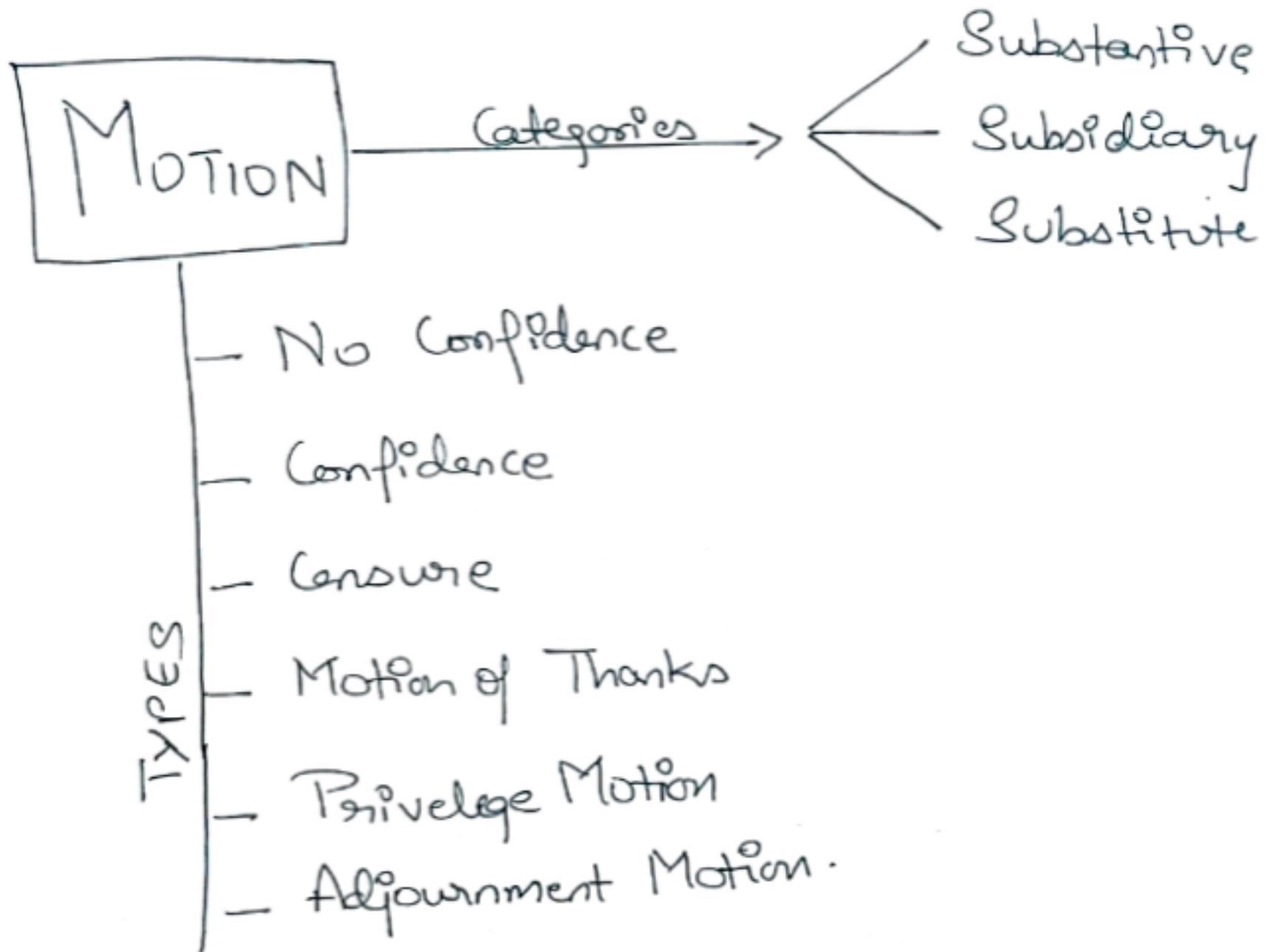
MOTION

- procedural device through which the functions of the house are sought to be transacted.

- any MP can introduce a Motion.



only with the consent of the Presiding officer.



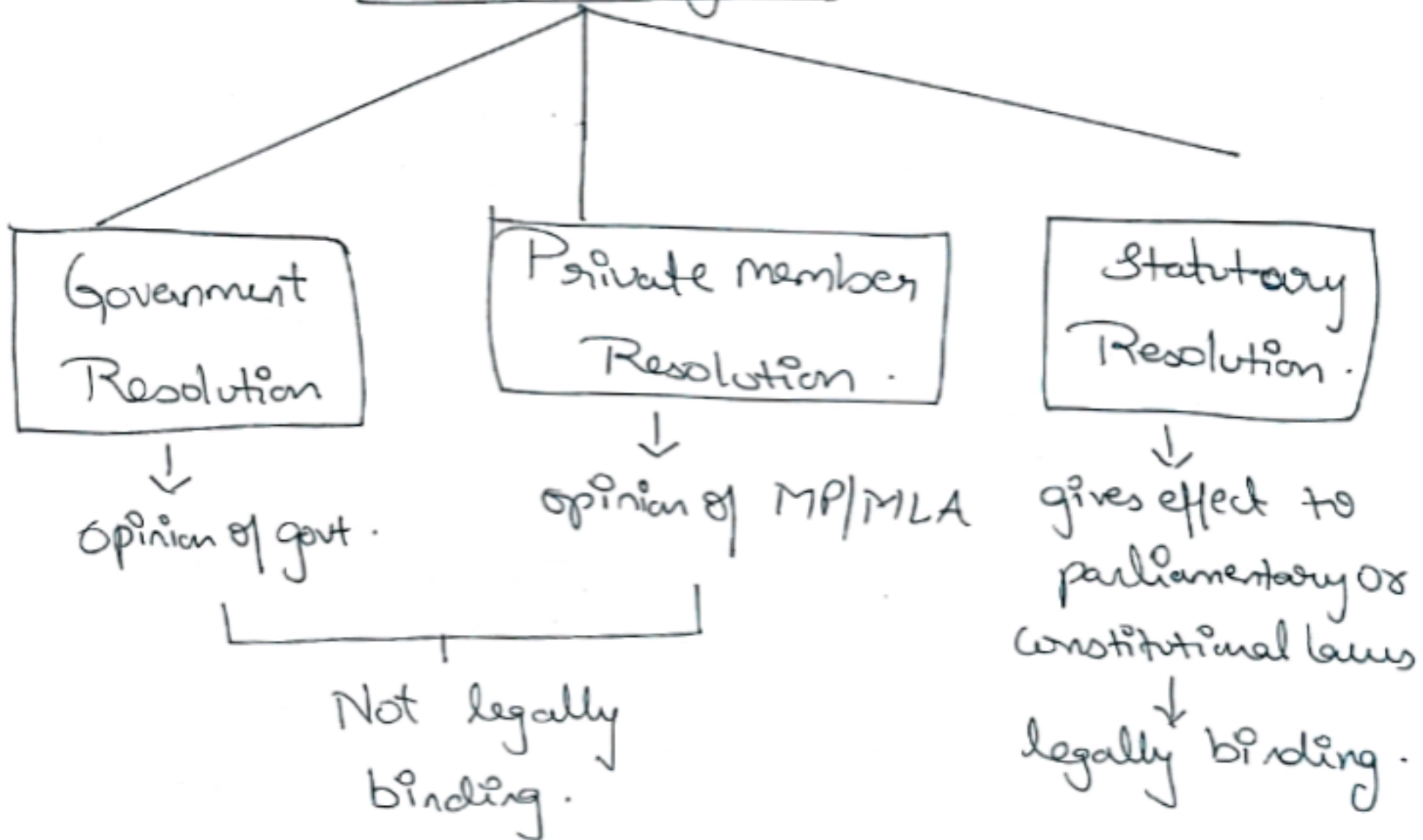
Resolution

- It is a device that expresses the resolve/opinion of the house.



gives rise to some course of action.

Resolution Types



Bill

- draft legislation → Act i.e., Law.

Types

based on who introduces

private member bill

Government bill

based on the content

- Ordinary bill
- money bill
- Finance Bill I, II
- Constitutional Amendment Bill

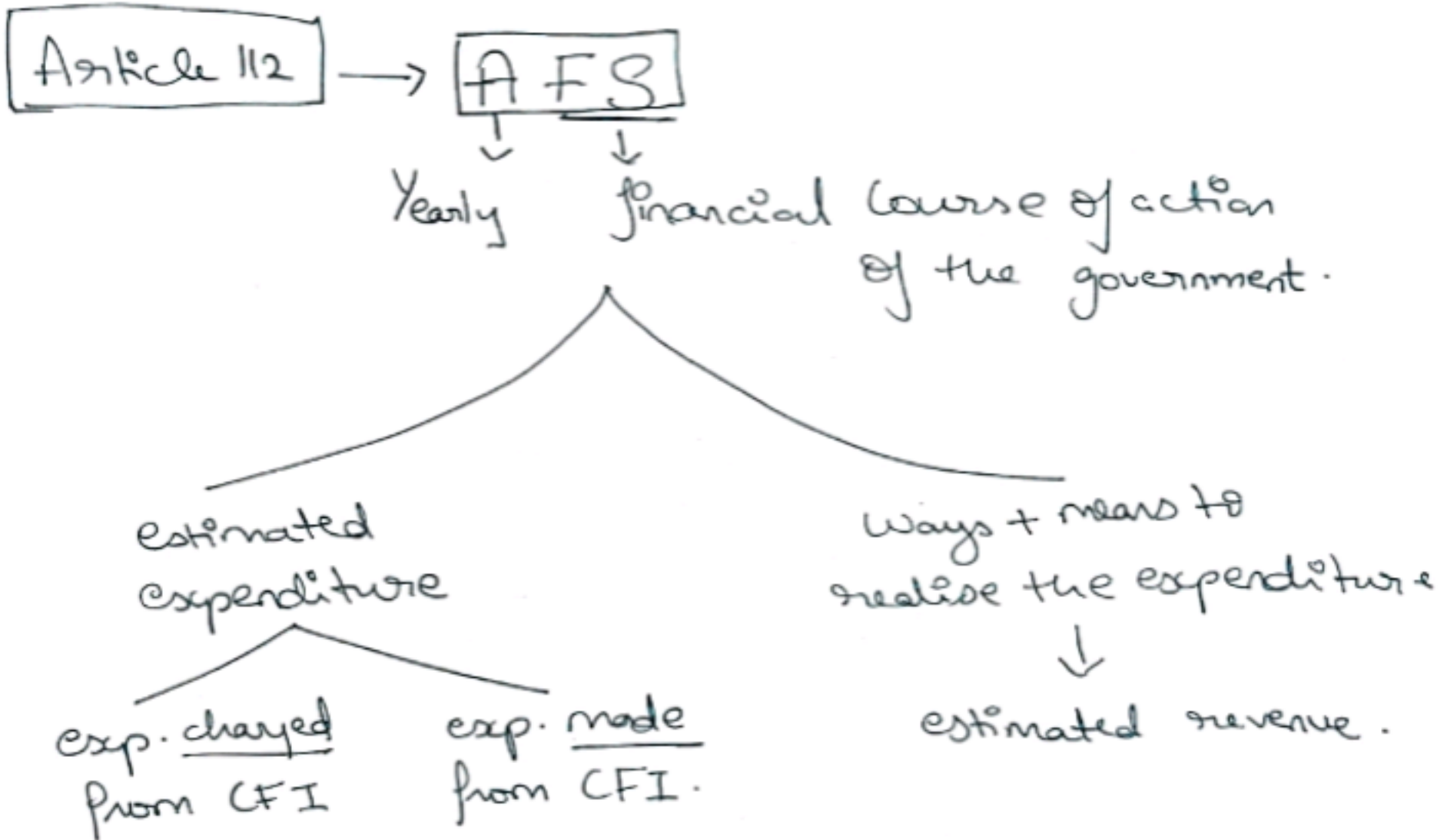
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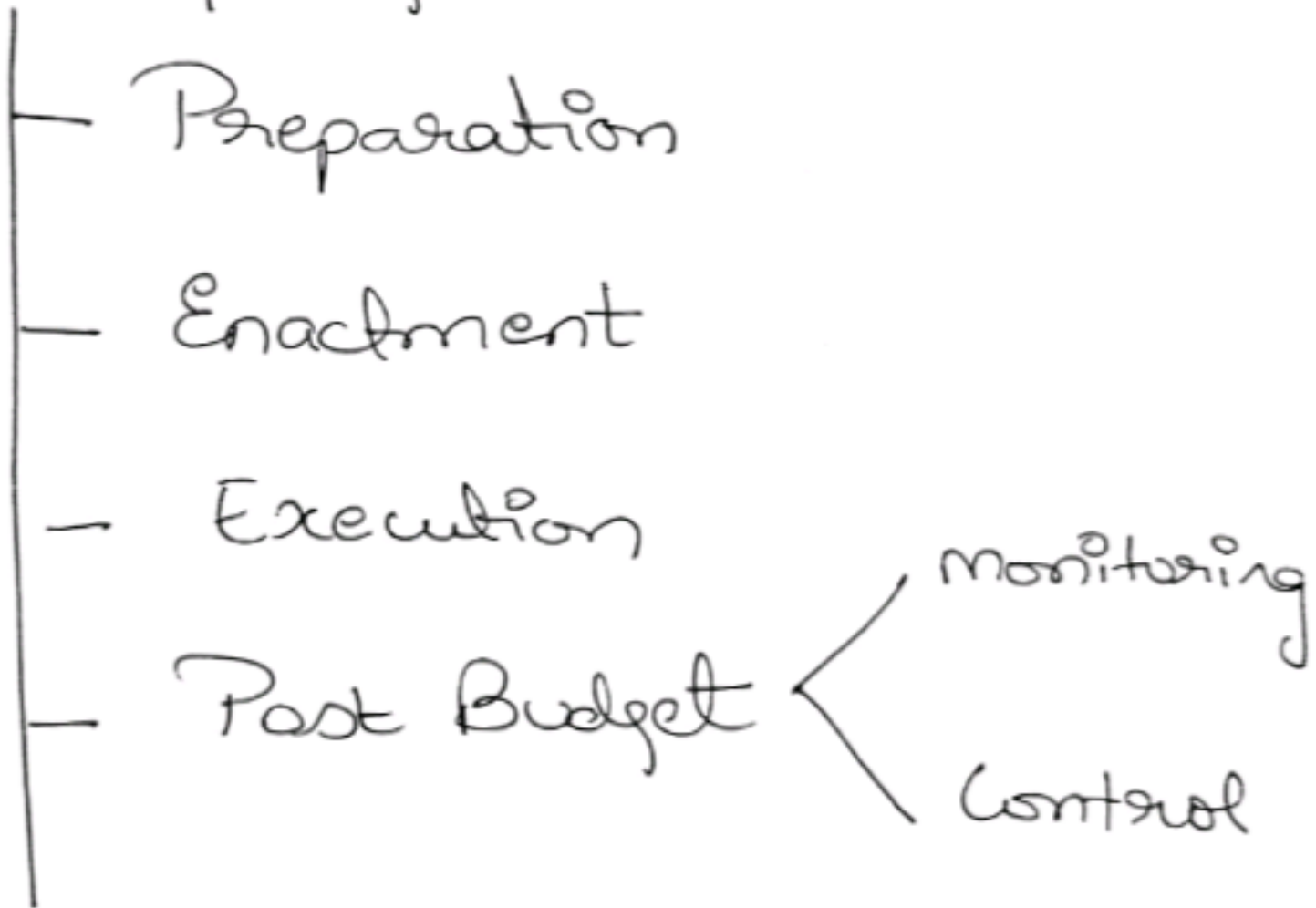


BUDGETARY PROCESS

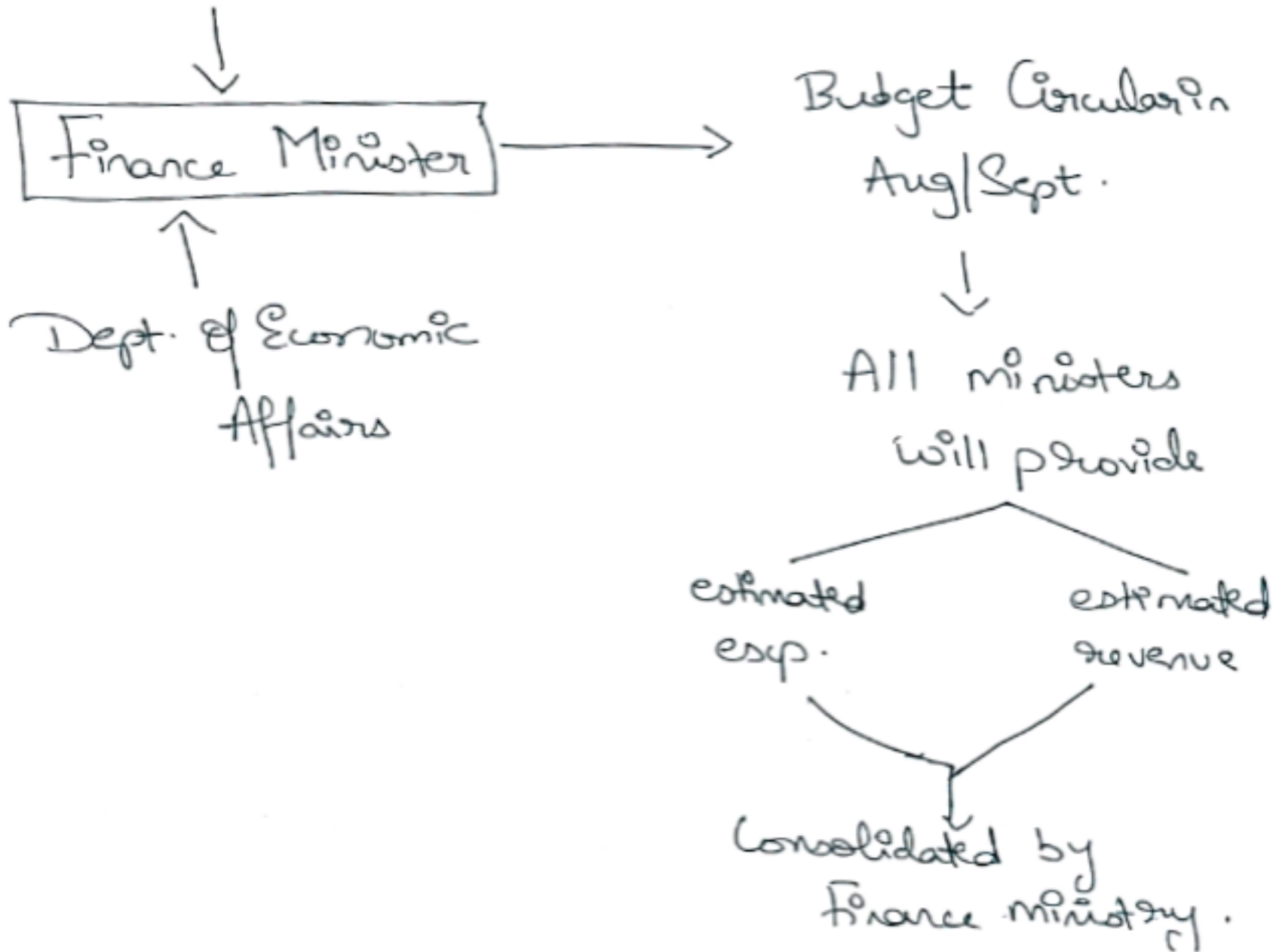


Budgetary Process

4 Stages



Budget Preparation

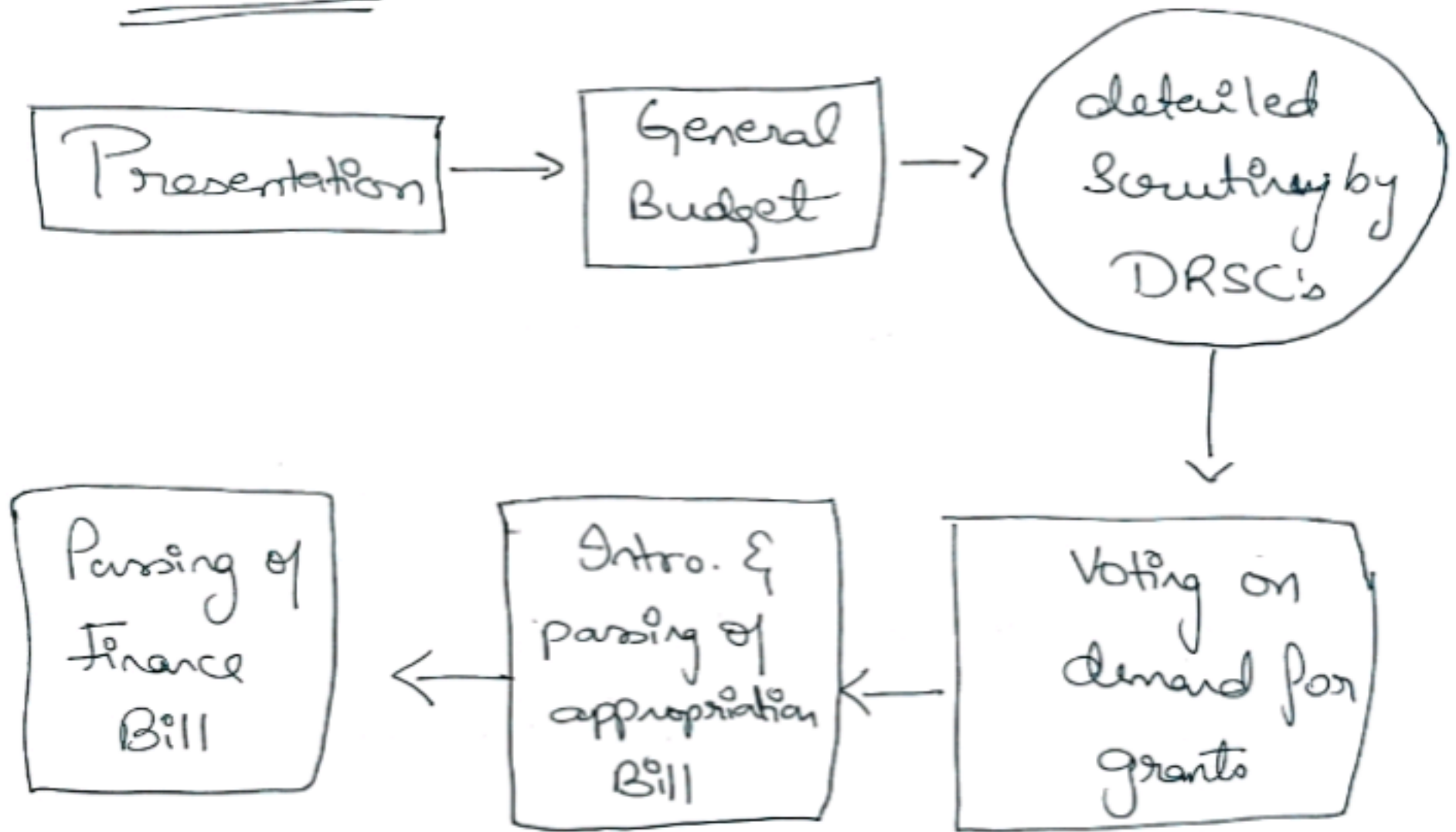


Budget Enactment

Documents submitted with AFS

- 1) Finance Bills
- 2) Demands of grants
- 3) Memorandum explaining financial bills
- 4) Budget at Glance
- 5) Documents related to FRBM act.
- 6) Capital Budget & Revenue Budget.

Process



Note

Finance Bill must be passed within
75 days. If not, government will
fall.

(It was introduced with AFS)

Expenditures

Charged upon
CFI

- outside the ambit of parliamentary control
- discussed and Not voted

made from
CFI

- under the parliamentary control.
- discussed and Votable.



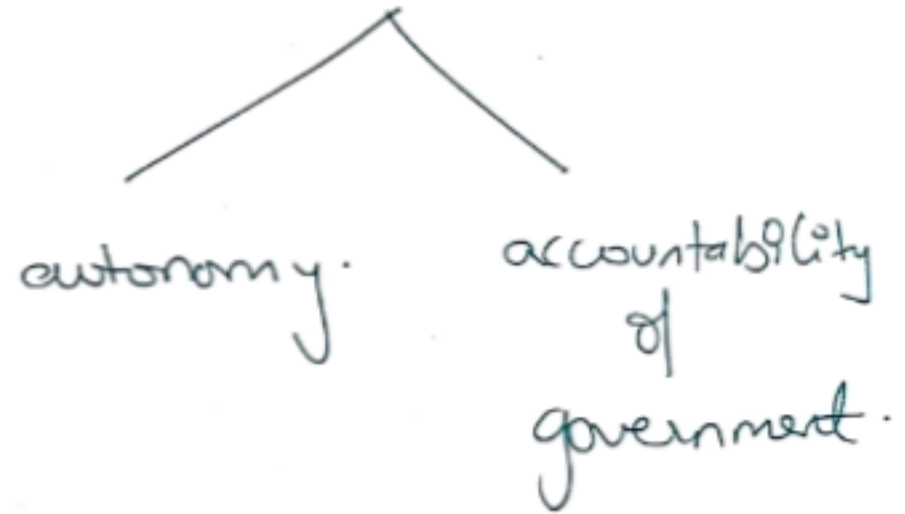
Functional Autonomy

or

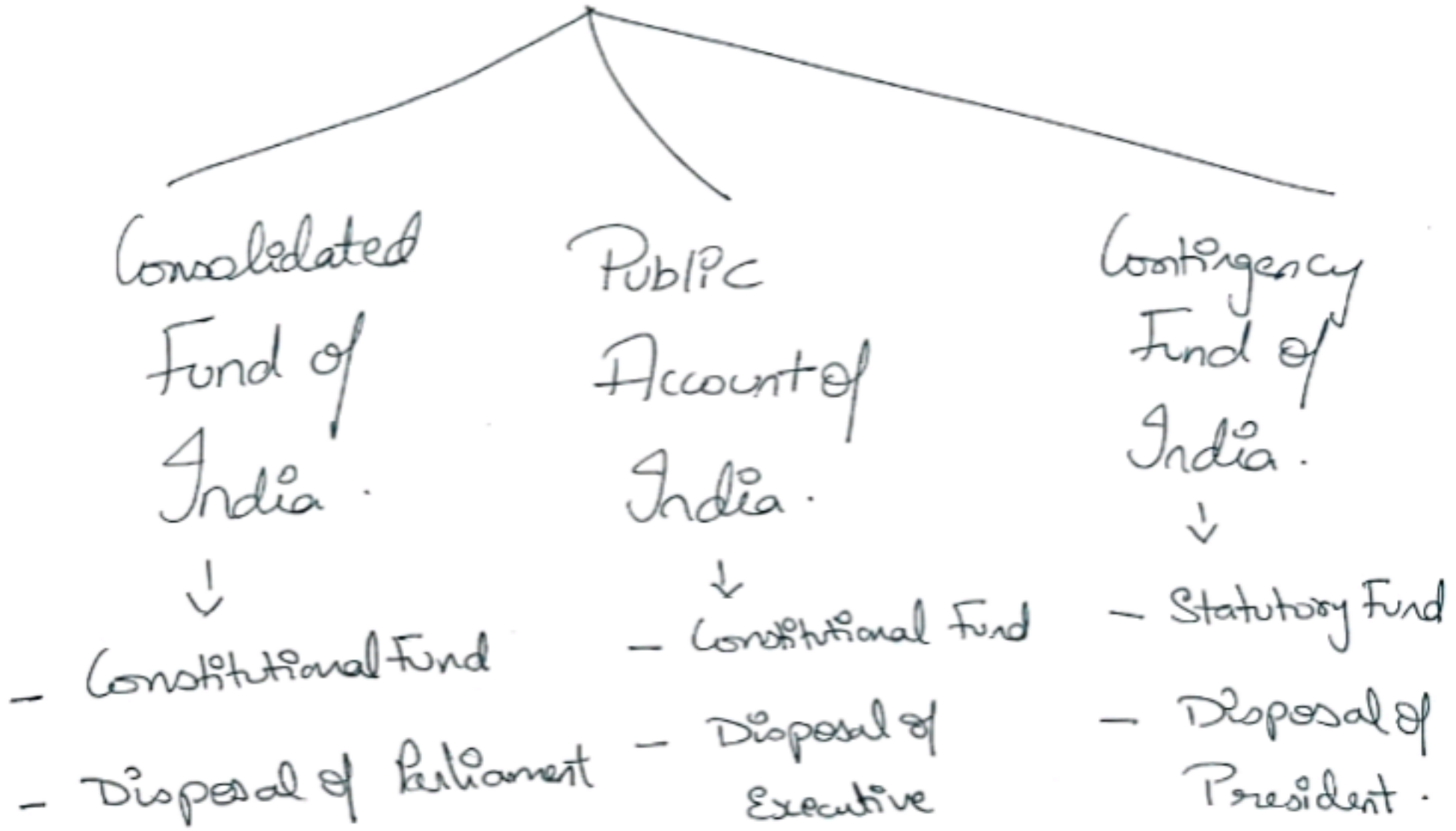
Independence to
some offices.



Non charged expenditure



FUNDS



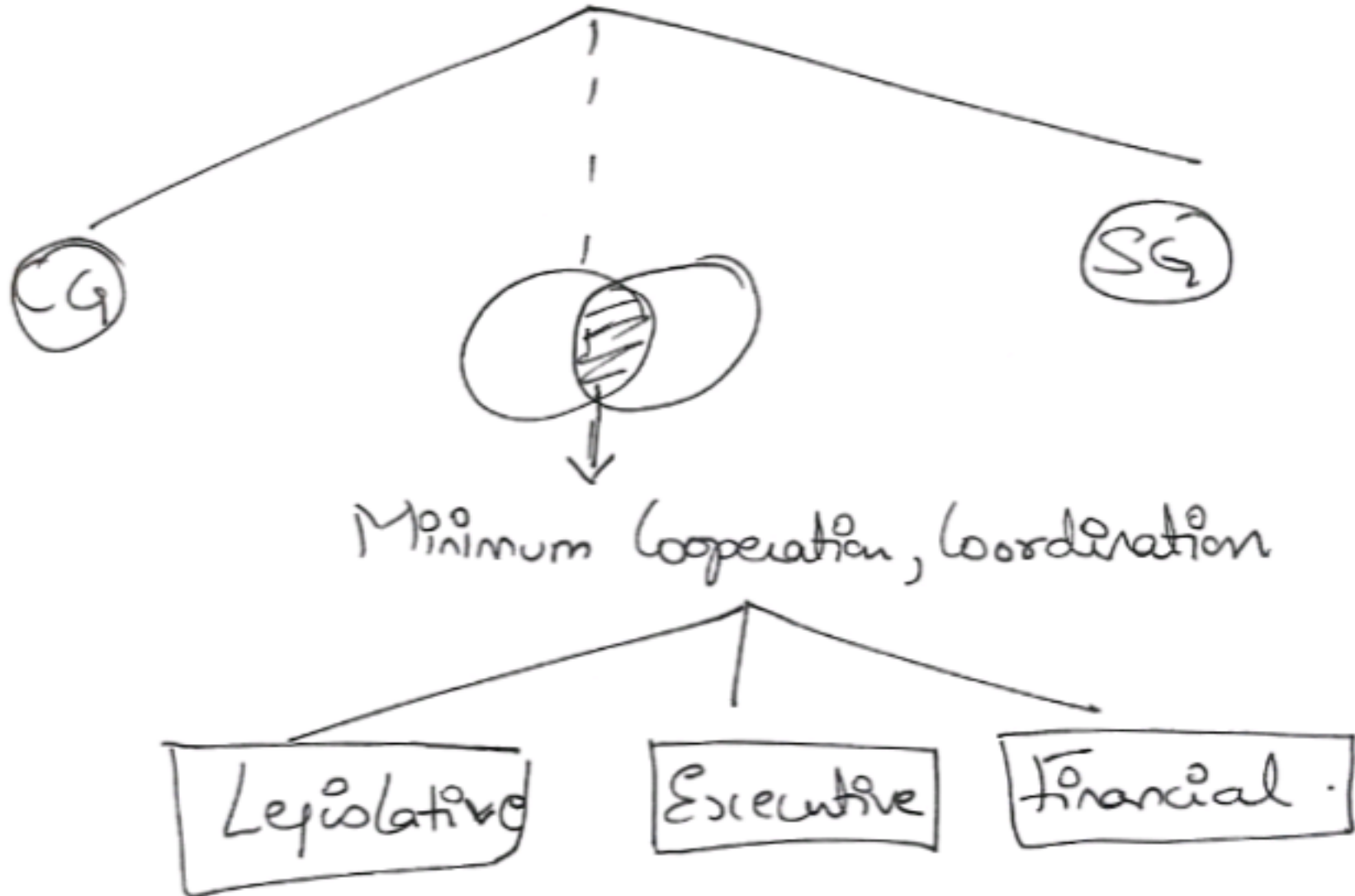
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CENTRE - STATE RELATIONSHIP



Legislative Relationship

Based on

List I

↓
Central list
(100)

- all matters of national importance.

List II

↓
State list
(61)

- all matters of regional importance.

List III

↓
Concurrent list
(52)

- all matters of common importance.

⇓
Uniformity

- Banking, Currency, Defence, foreign policy, etc.

↓
Parliament can make law

⇓
Diversity

- A.P.J., health, law and order, etc.

↓
State legislature can make law

⇓
maximum coordination

- Forest, social security, social insurance, etc.

↓
Both can make law.

Overlap

Central list $\Rightarrow \Rightarrow$ State list

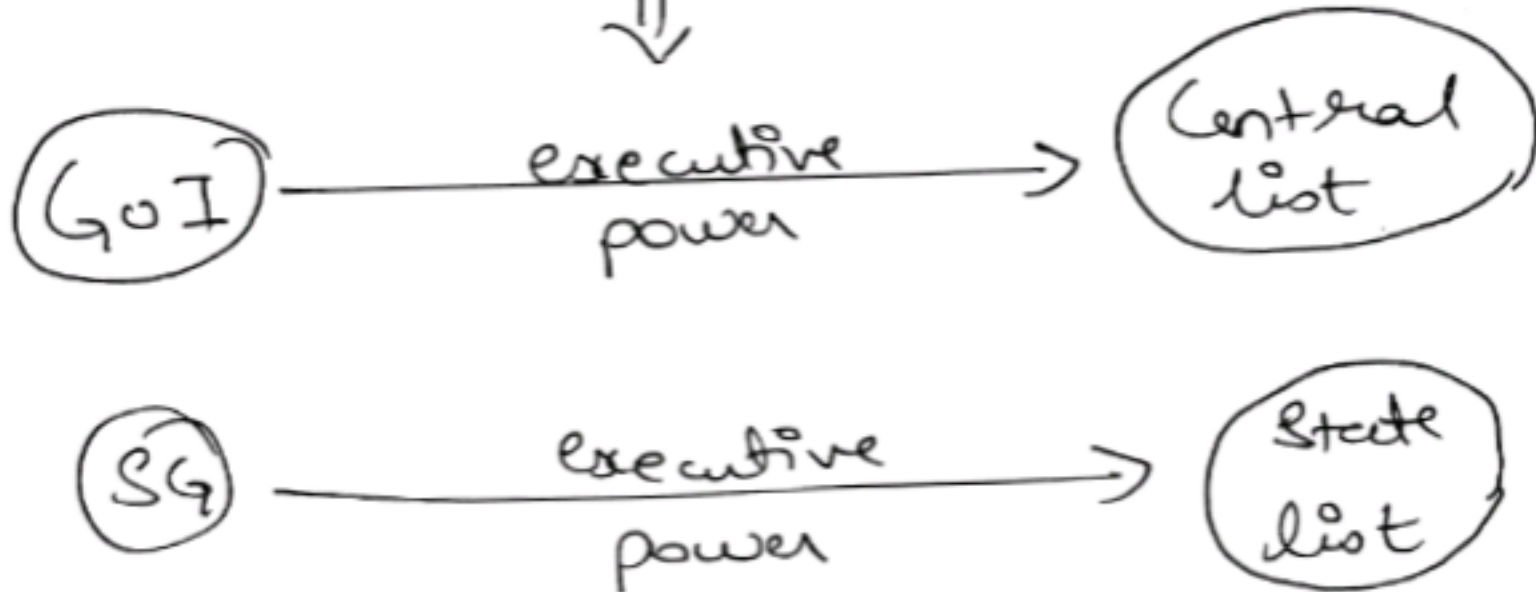
Central list $\Rightarrow \Rightarrow$ Concurrent list

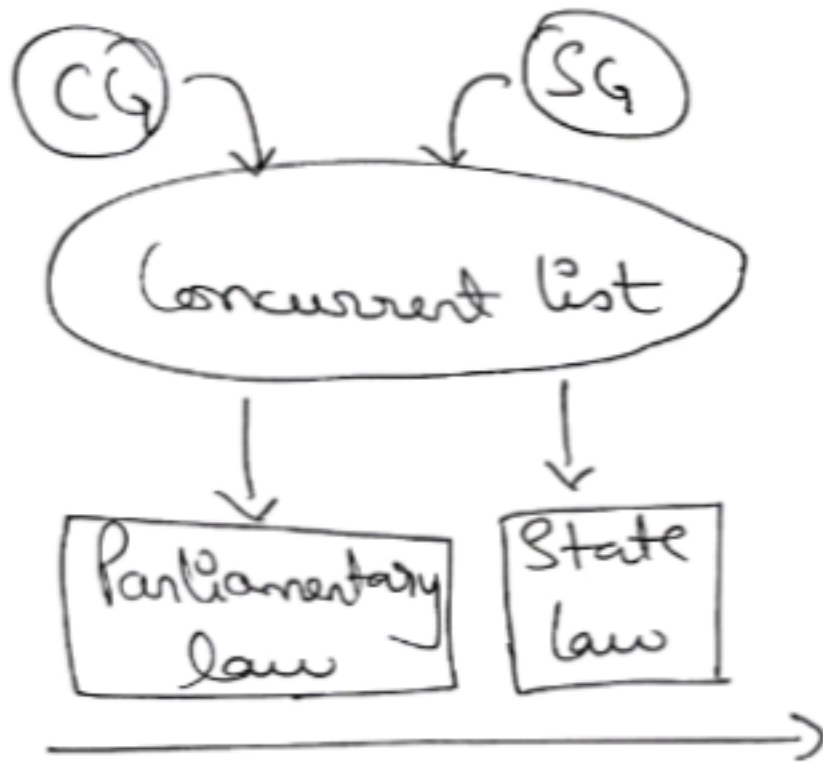
Concurrent list $\Rightarrow \Rightarrow$ State list

Central list. $\Rightarrow \Rightarrow$ Concurrent list. $\Rightarrow \Rightarrow$ State list.

Executive Relationship

on the lines of distribution of legislative powers.



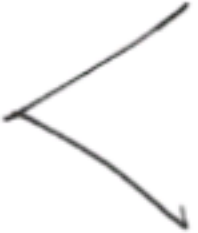




generally executive power over this list is with (SG).

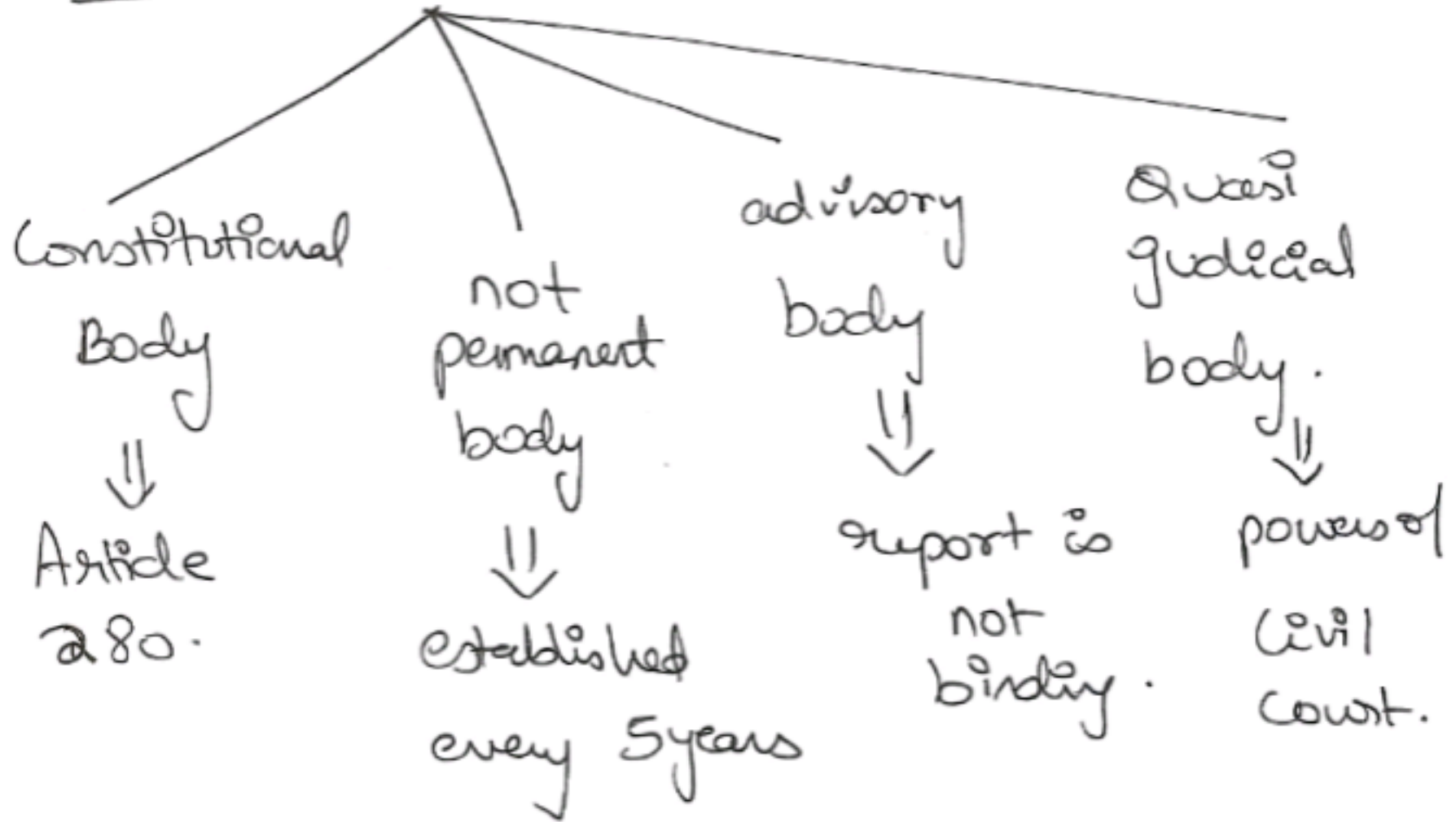
4, Constitution/parliamentary law
↳ provides it to (CG) ⇒

CG will exercise the executive authority.

Financial Relationship.

- Distribution of  tax revenue
non tax revenue.
- Grants -in-aid  Statutory
Discretionary
- Borrowings  Internal
External

Finance Commission



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Ordinary



Federal.

Emergency

(P)

Under

Part XVIII

Threat to security of
country / constitution.

Extra ordinary

W/O amending
constitution.

⇓

MOST FLEXIBLE
based on situations
demand.



⇒ Emergency.

Unitary.

EMERGENCY

(Part - XVIII)

3 Threats

To security of entire country or any part of it.



Article 352.



National Emergency

To constitutional machineries in States.



Article 356



State Emergency

To financial stability of entire country or any part of it.



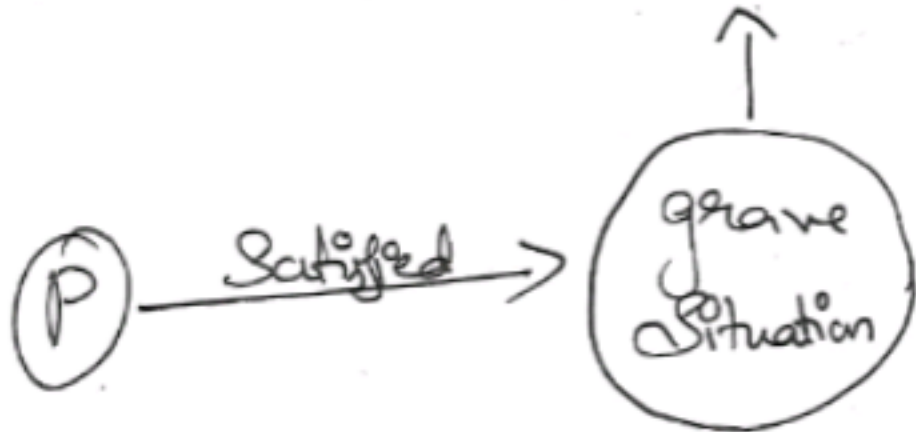
Article 360.



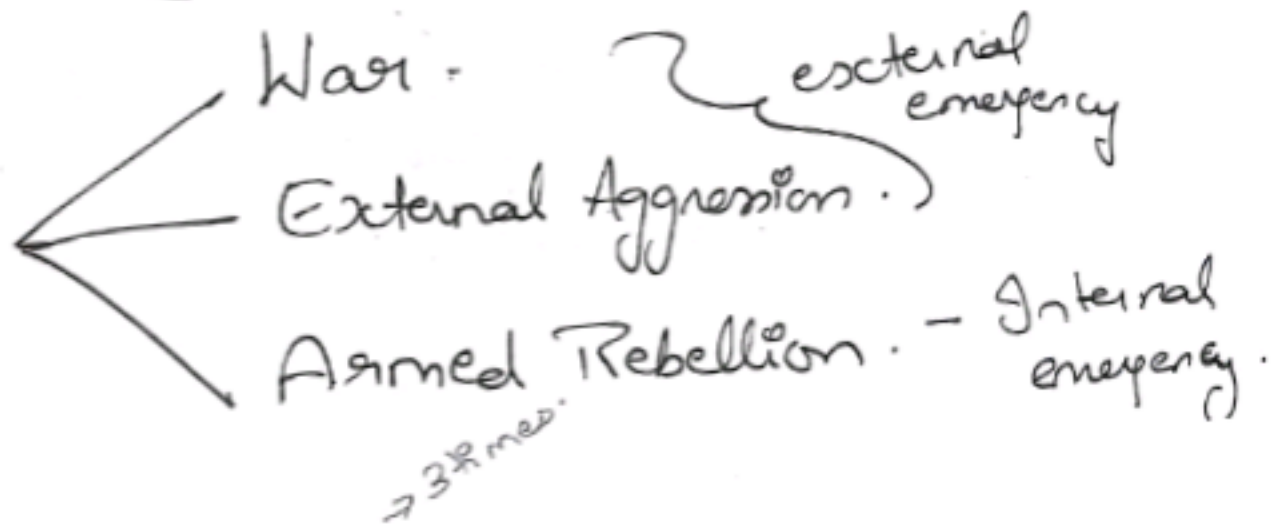
Financial Emergency

When

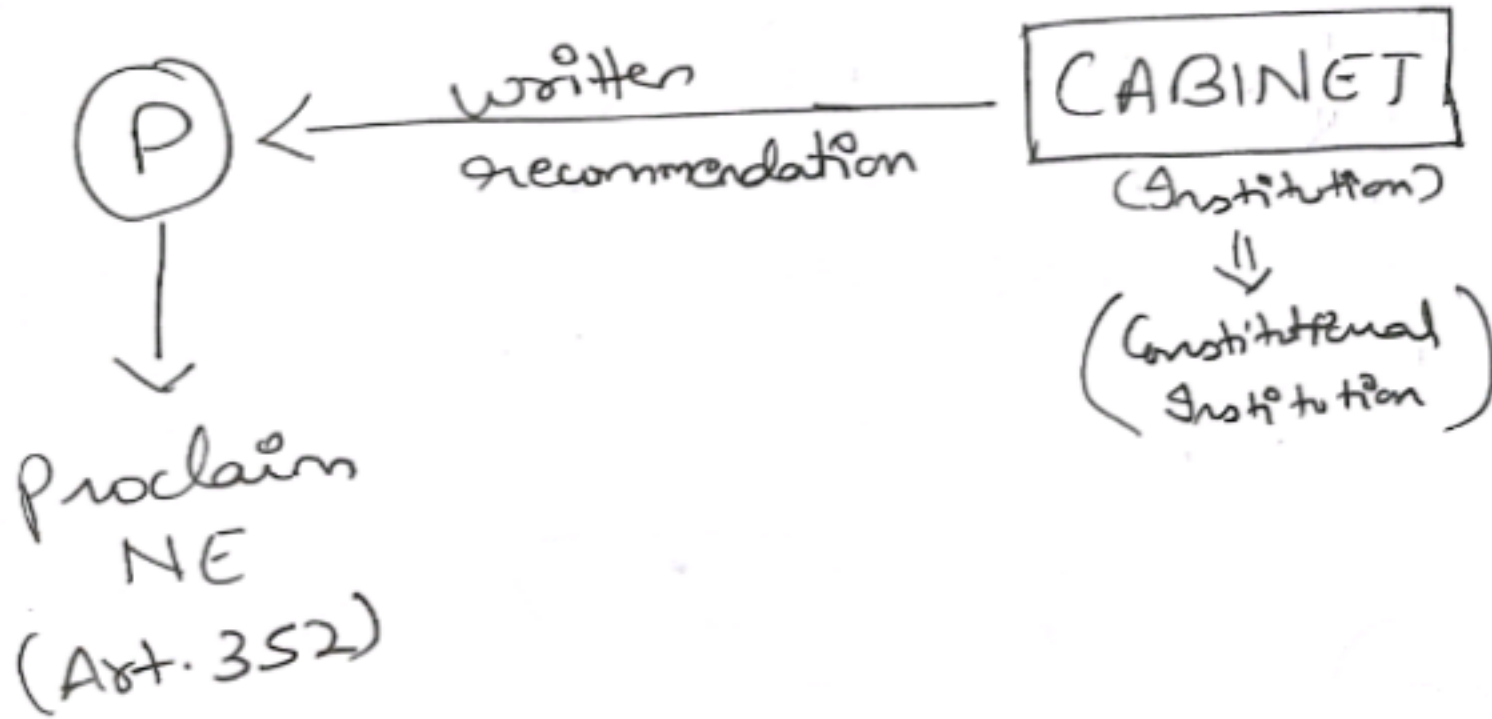
- Security of entire country or any part of it is threatened.



What Grounds

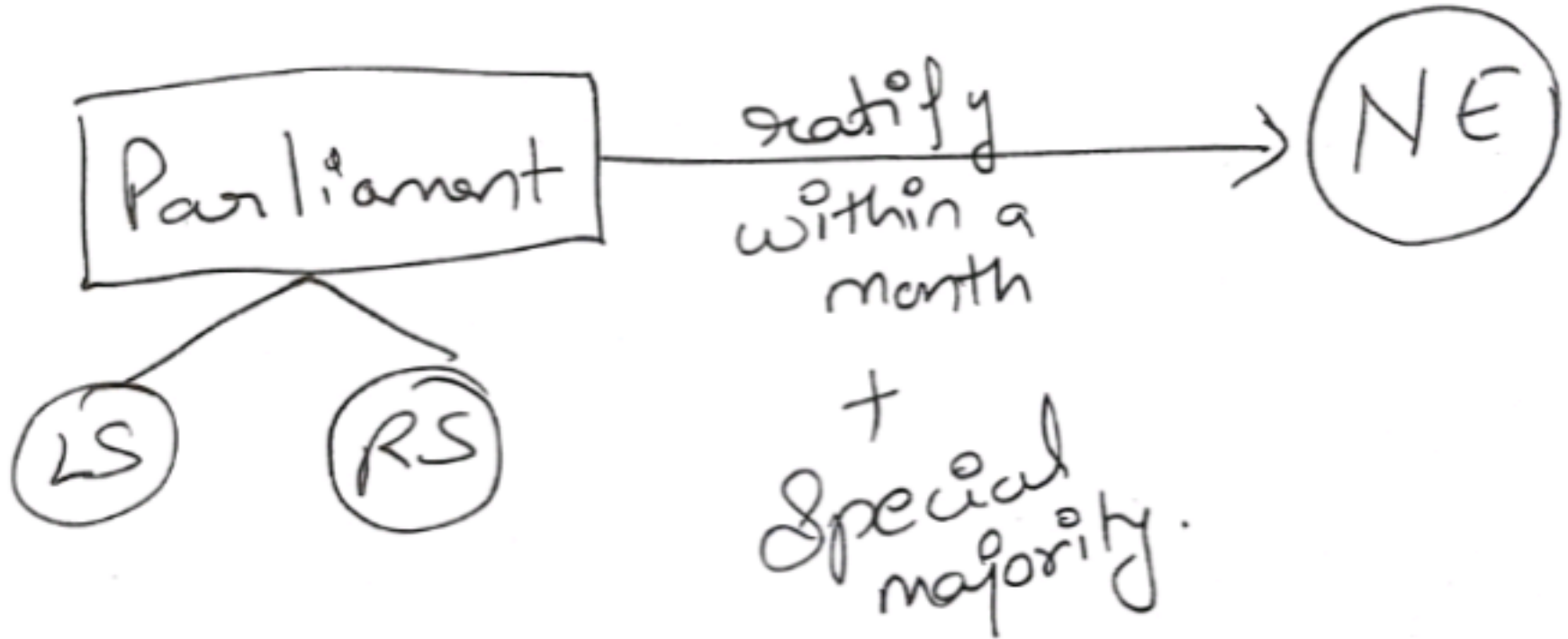


Who

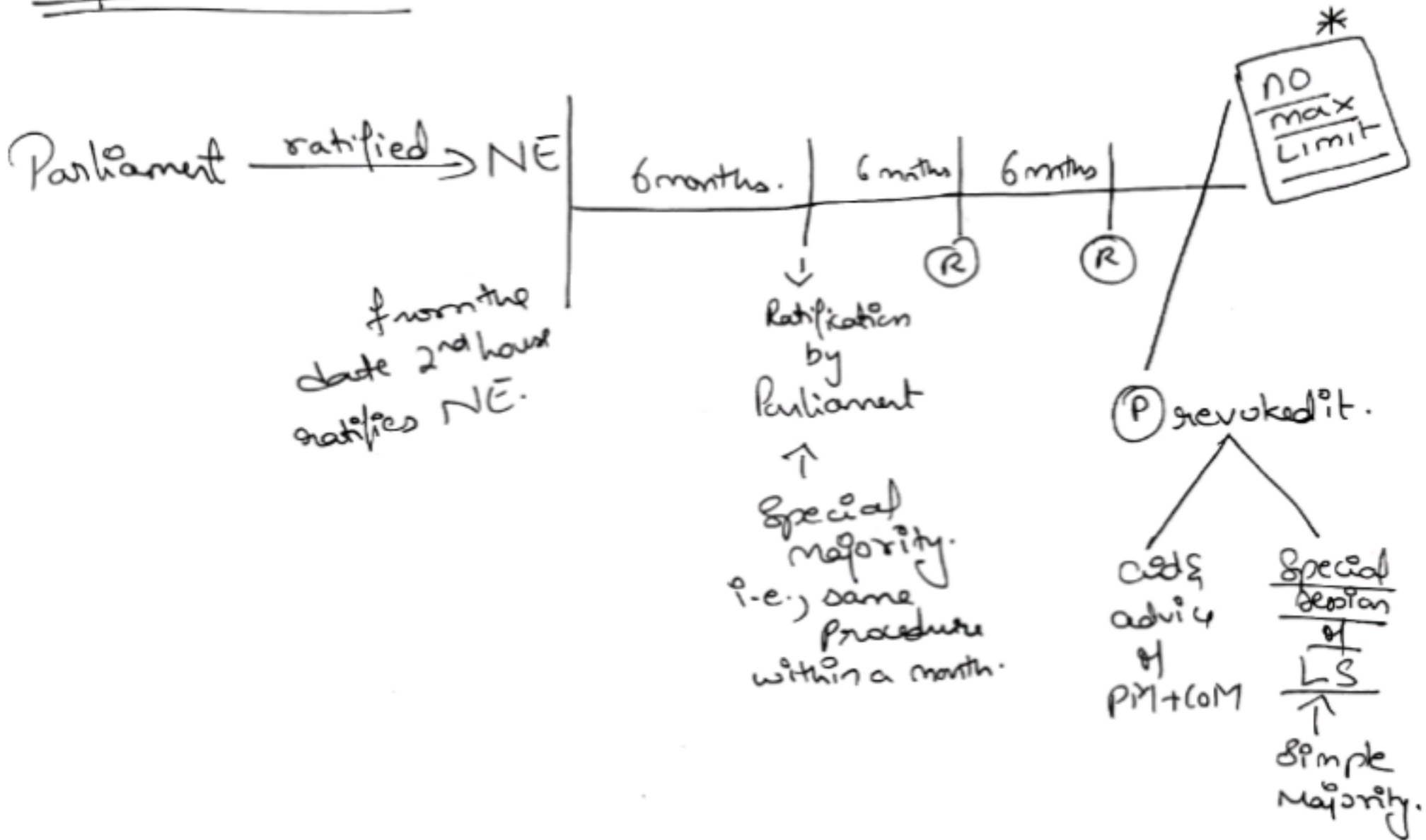


+
Subjected to Parliamentary
approval.

Procedure for Parliamentary Ratification.

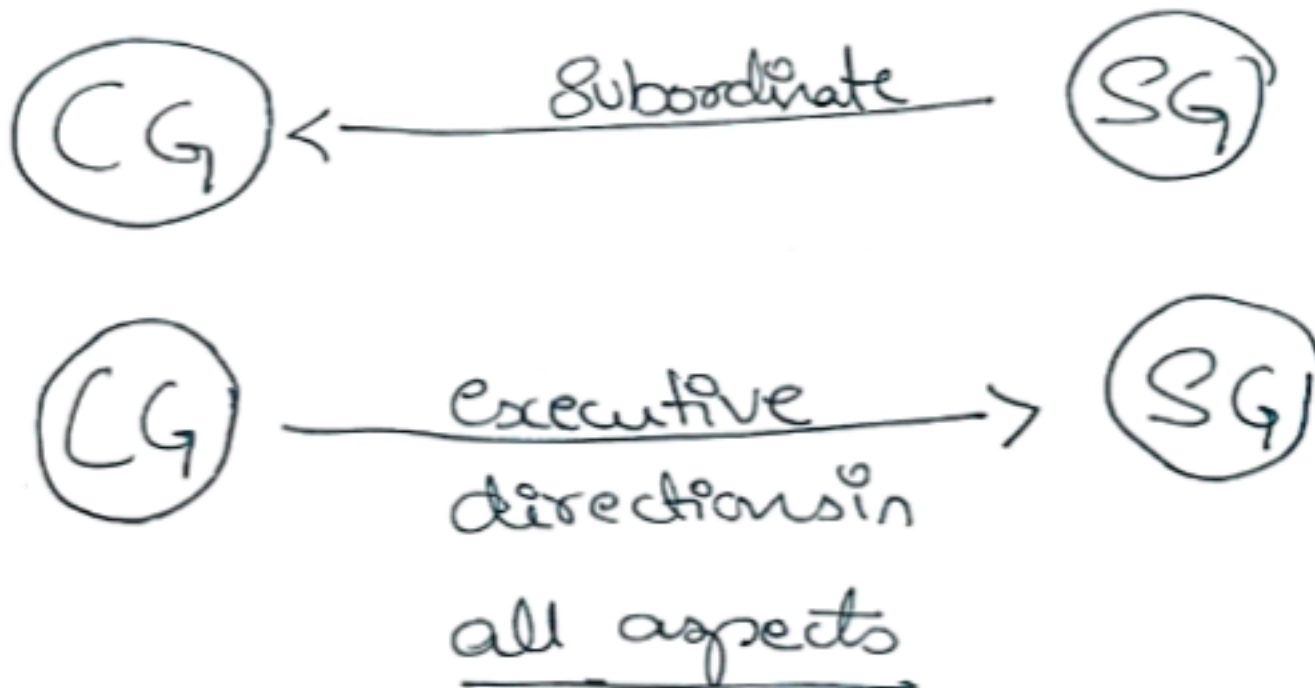


Life of NE



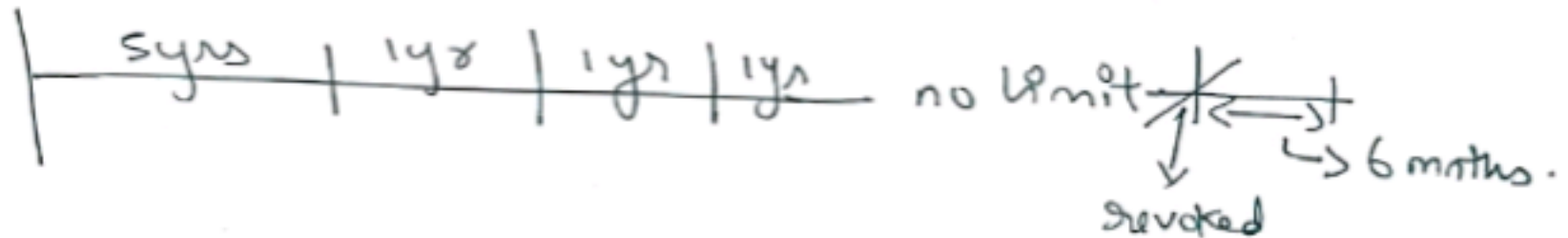
Impact of National Emergency.

Executive



Legislative

- 1) Parliament law \rightarrow State list.
- 2) (P) can promulgate Ordinance in State list during NE.
- 3) Life of LS can be extended.



Fundamental Rights.

— Suspends Article 19 automatically.



only during external emergency.

— Enforcement of all FR's except Article

20 & 21 will be suspended.



during both, internal and external emergency.

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State Emergency

When

— Constitutional machinery of State fails.

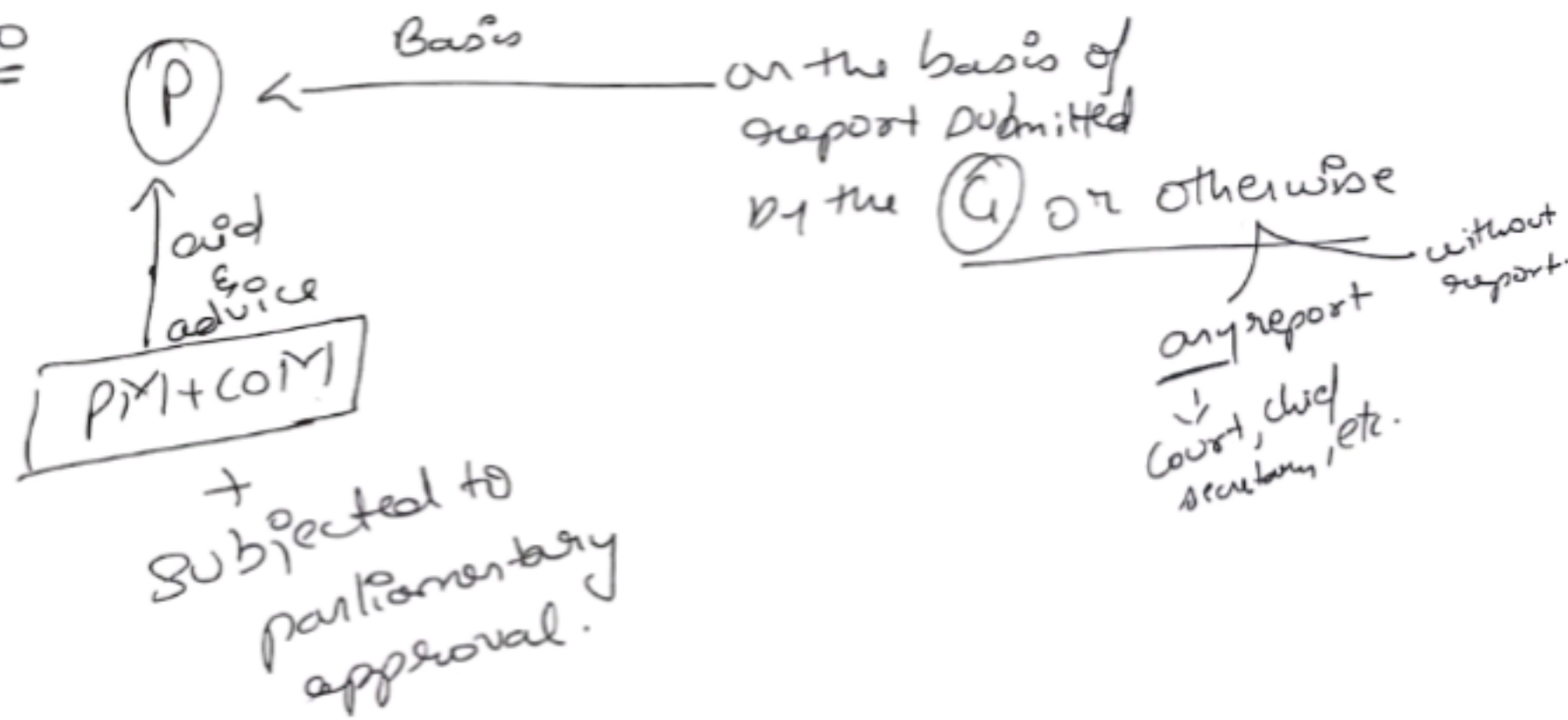
v/s

administrative machinery.

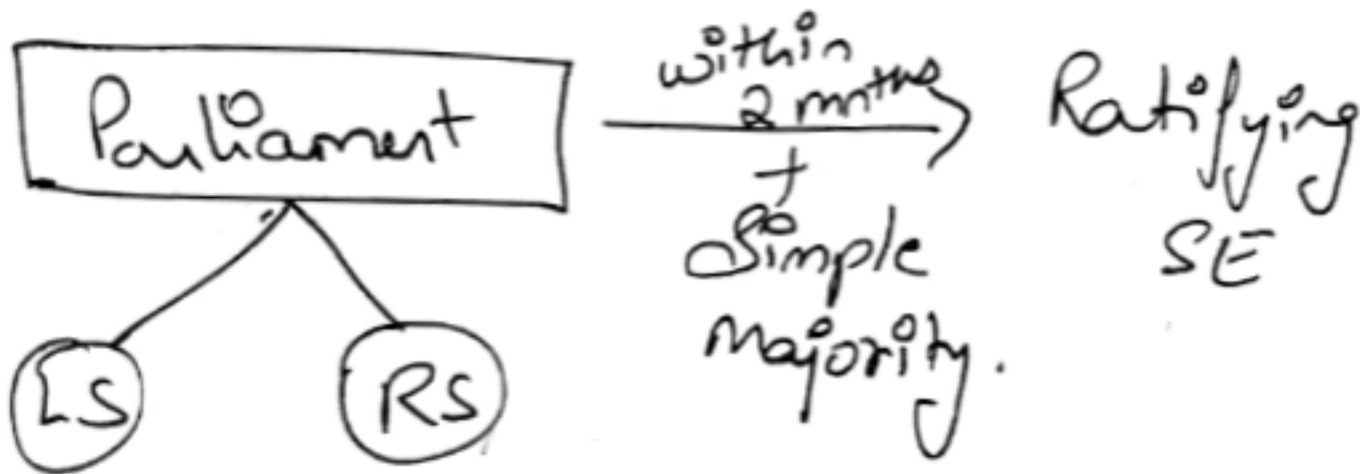


Corruption, Communal
violence.

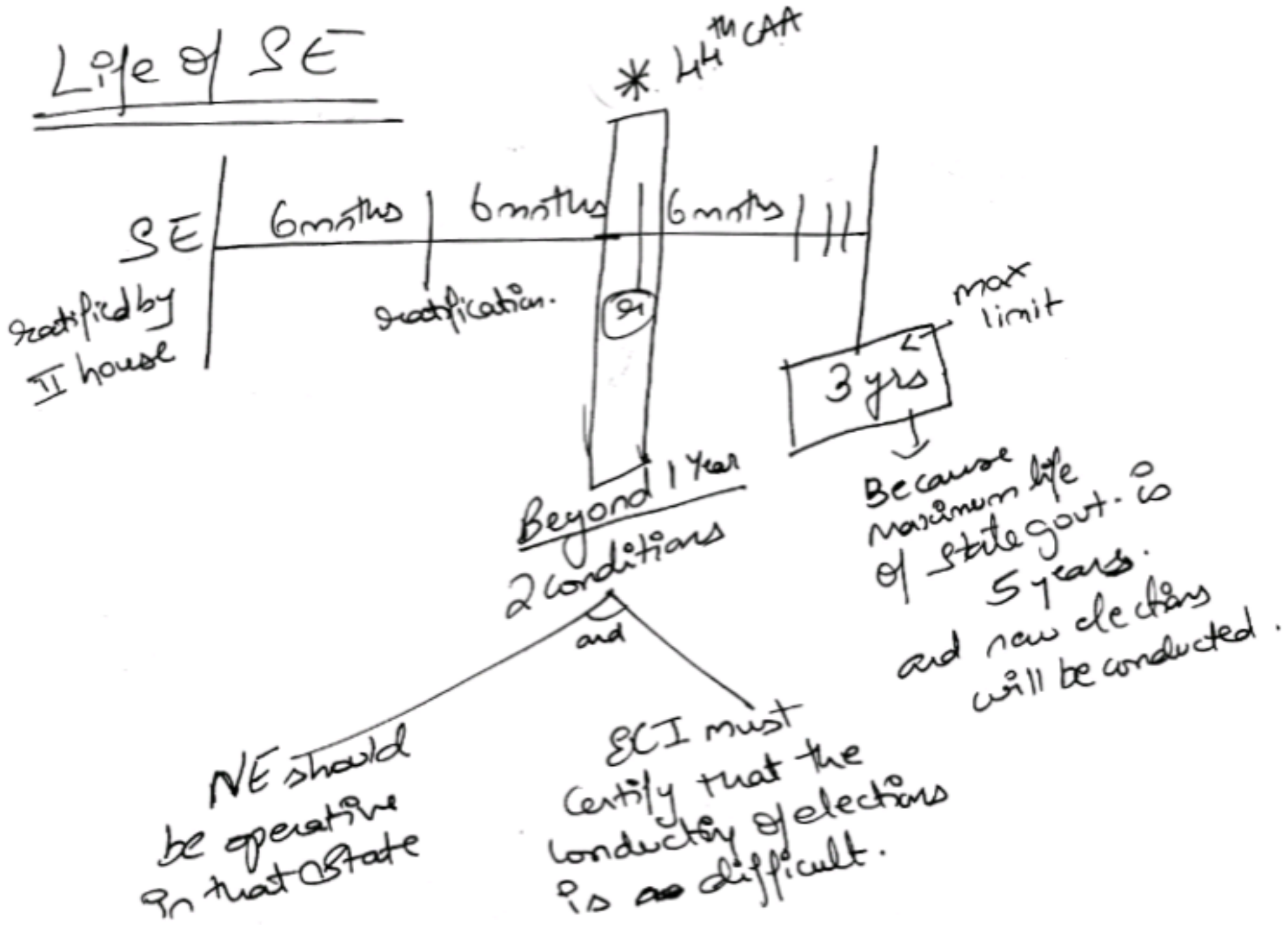
who



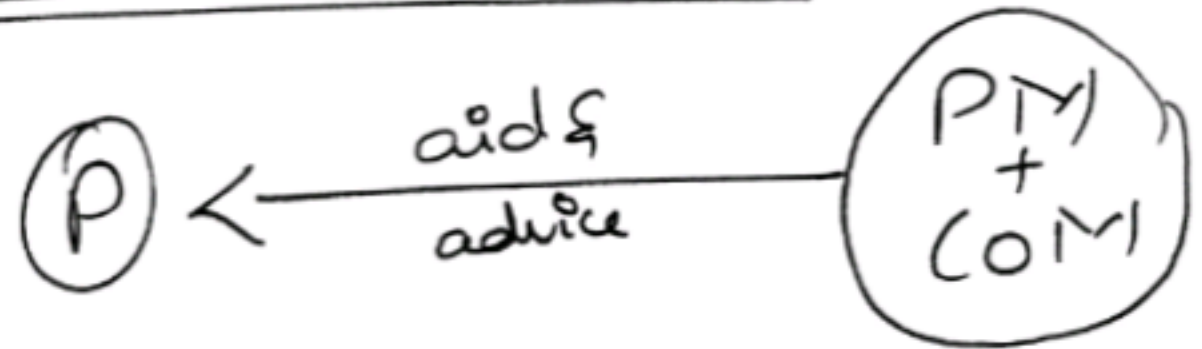
Process of Parliamentary Ratification.



Life of SE



Revocation of SE.



Impact of State Emergency

Executive

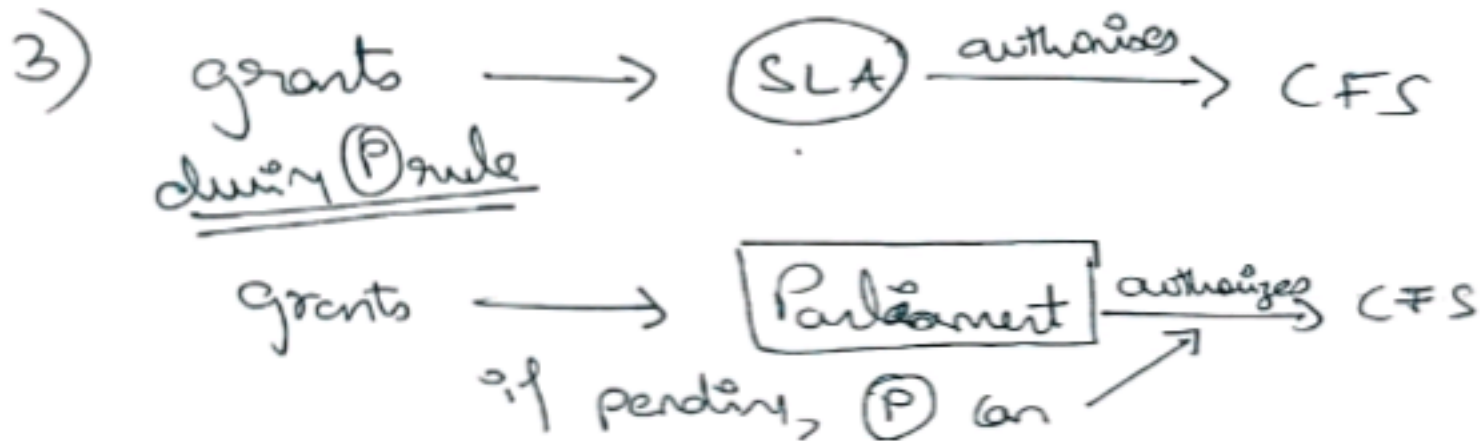
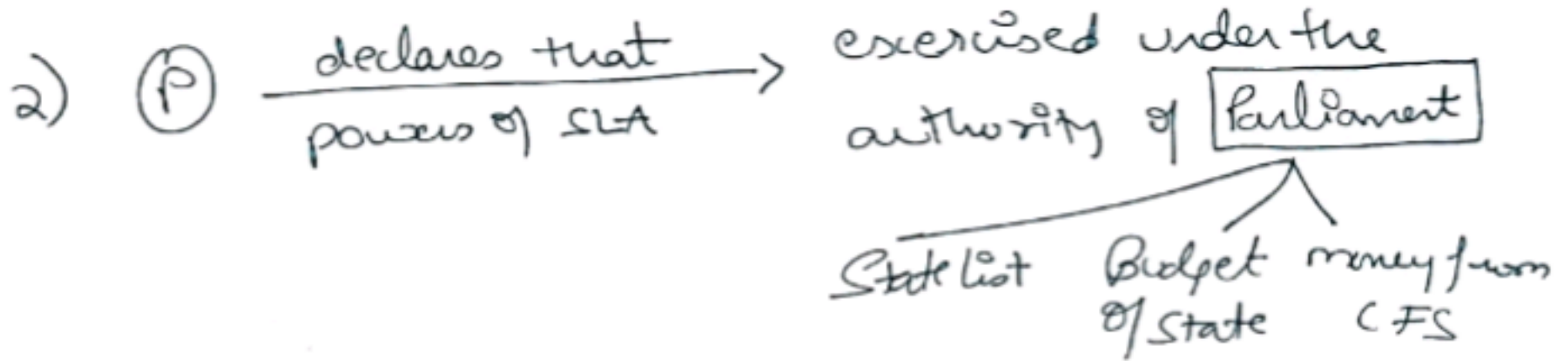
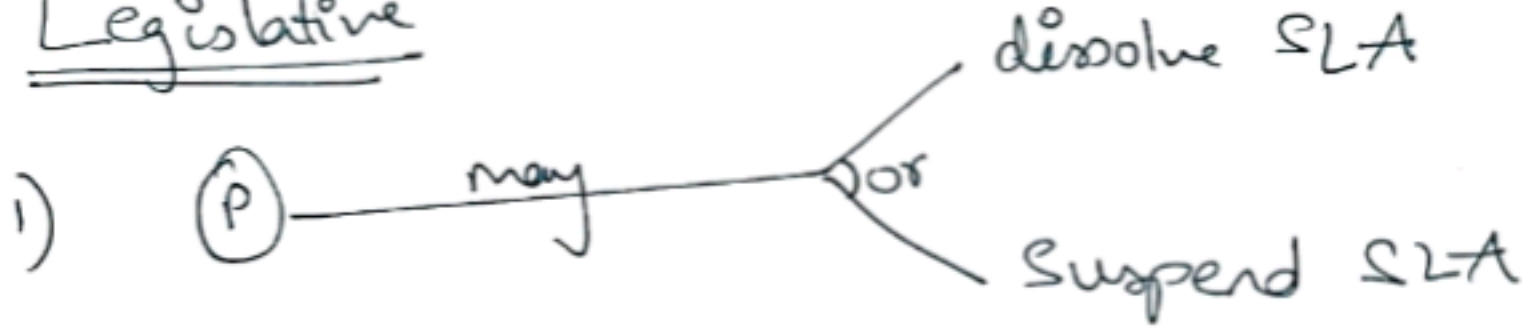
(P)

← assumes all the executive authority of State.



suspends the provisions of CM + COM.

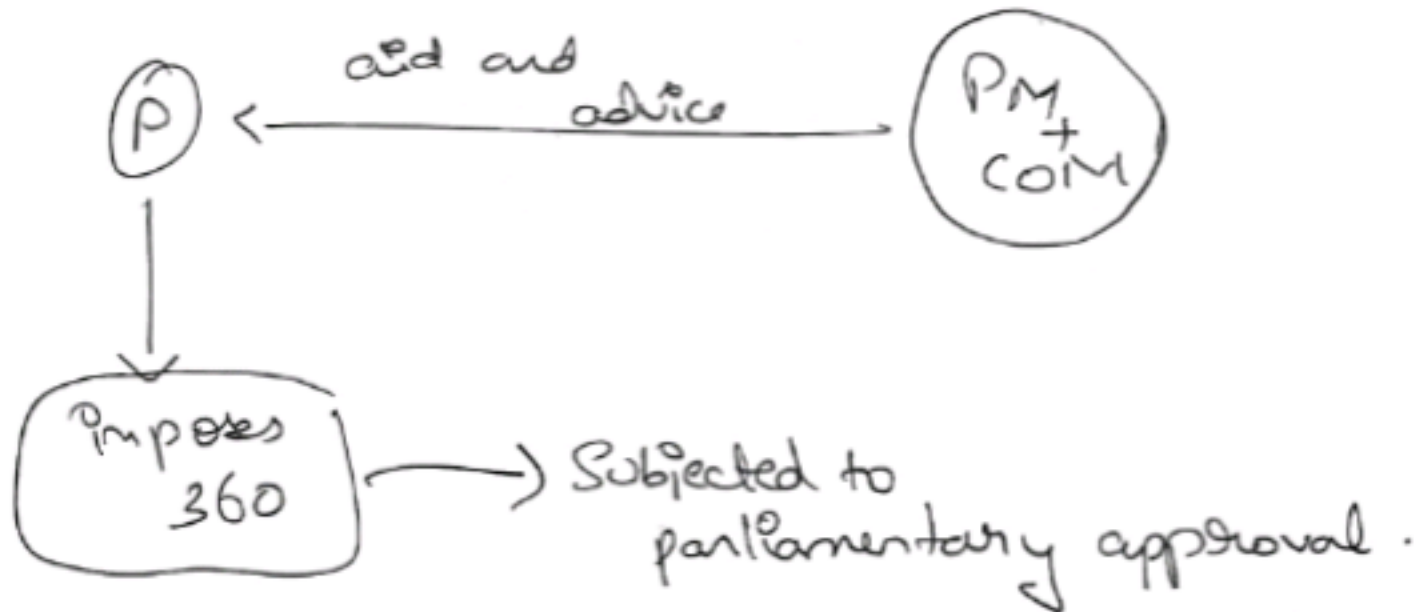
Legislative



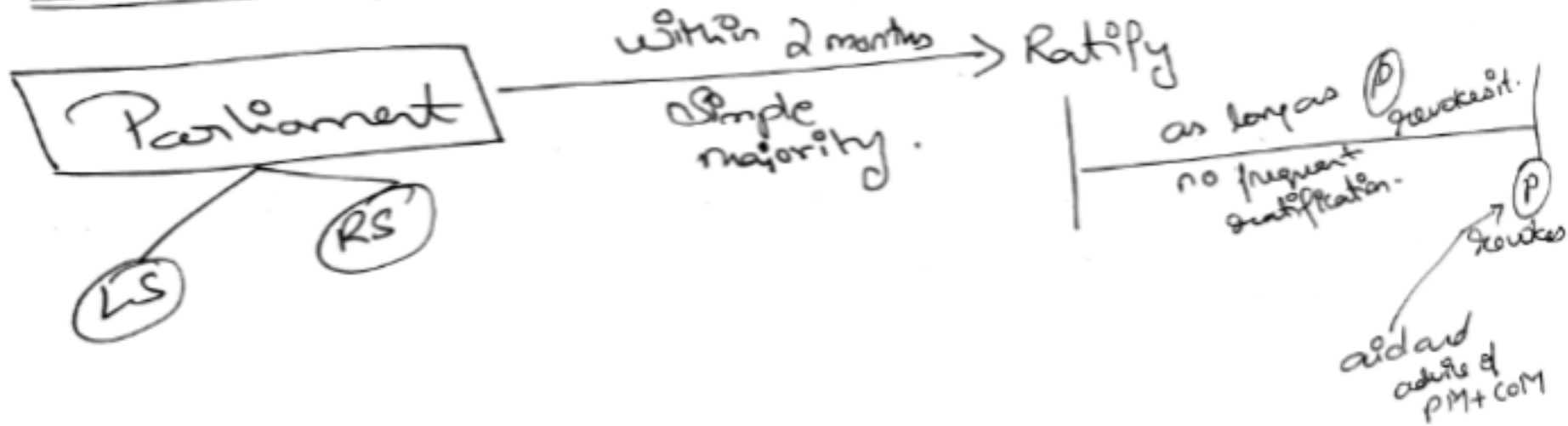
FINANCIAL EMERGENCY. (Art. 360)

When

Financial stability of entire country or any part of it is threatened.



Procedure for Parliamentary Approval.



IMPACT OF FE. (Art. 360)

(P) can reduce the salaries of civil servants @ Central level. +
* including HC/SC judges salaries.

(CG) directs → (SG)
in all financial matters

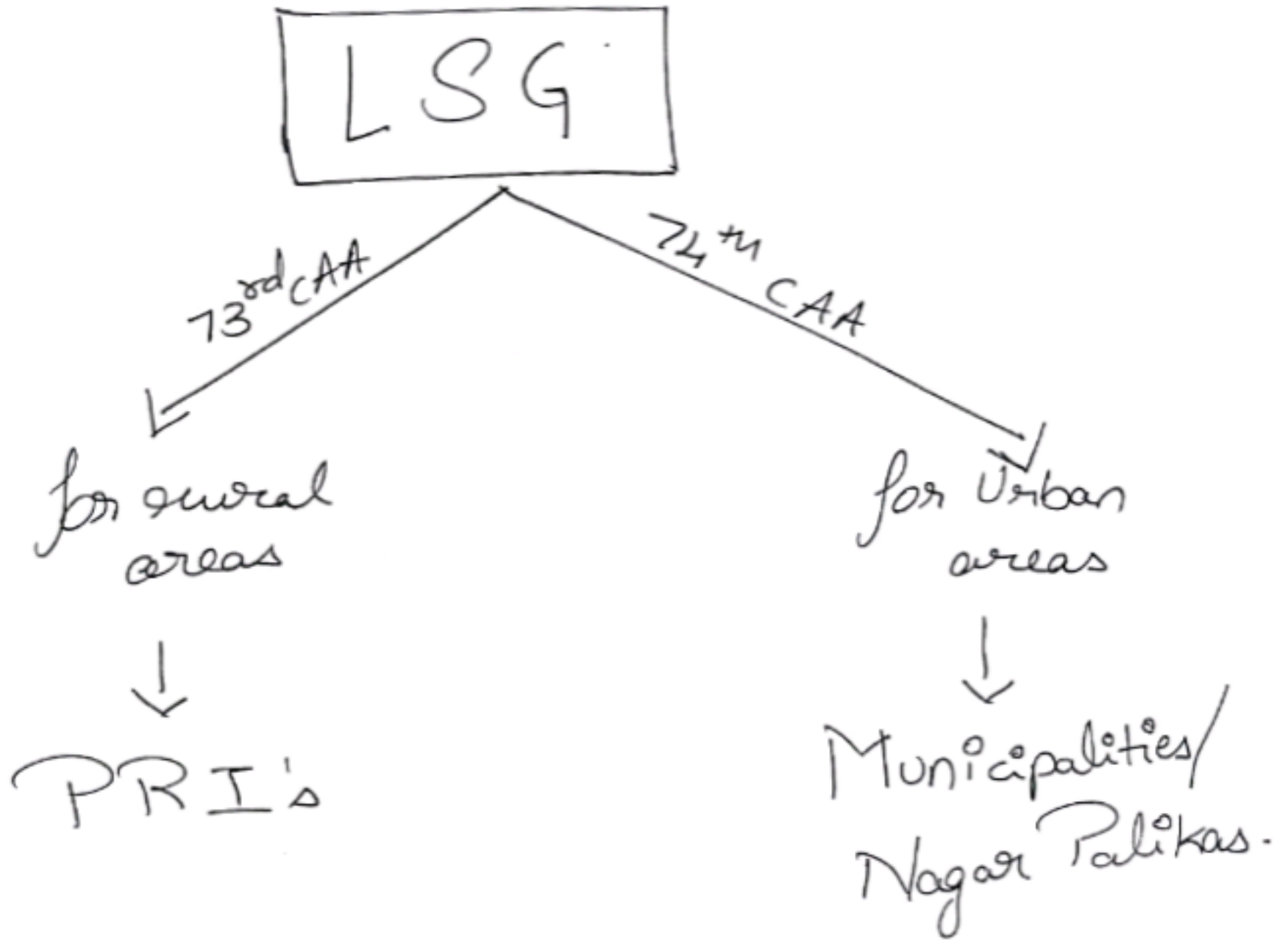
- to observe financial principles.
- CG can ask SG to reserve all money bills + financial Bills for consideration of (P)
- to reduce salaries of civil servants at state level.

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73rd Constitutional Amendment Act

Part IX

↓
THE PANCHAYAT

↓
Article 243-2430

Schedule XI

↓
29 functional items

Model Act/
Framework

↓
every state must enact
a PRI Act
↓
will establish a
PRI.

PRI's

Mandatory Provisions

(8)



Uniformity

Voluntary Provisions

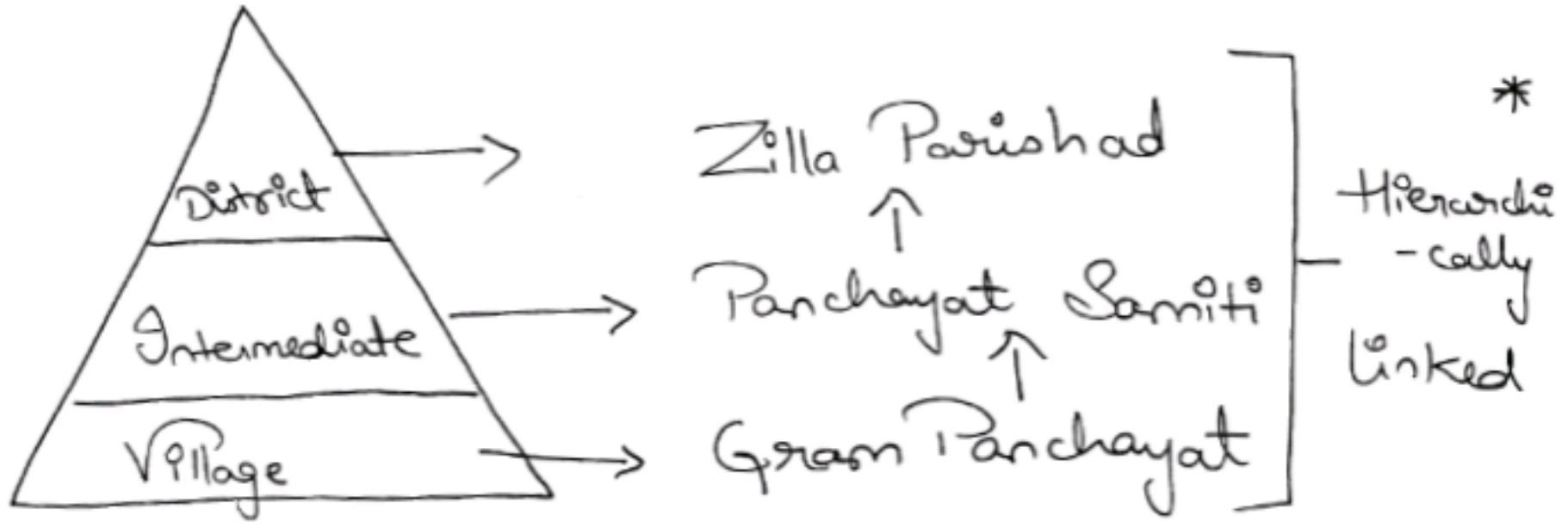
(7)



Diversity
(local needs)

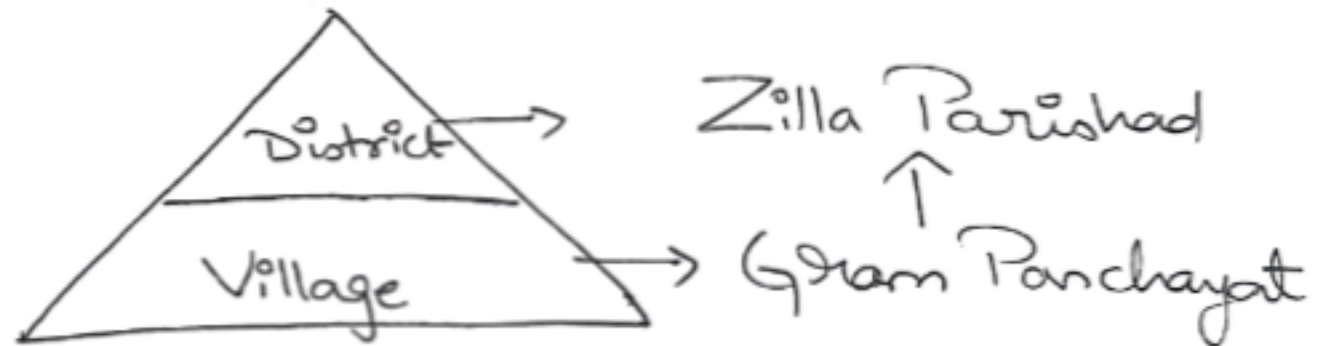
- a) 3 tiered structure
- b) Gram Sabha
- c) Election
- d) Reservation
- e) Duration
- f) Disqualification
- g) State election
Commission
- h) State finance
Commission

a) Constitution of 3 tiered PRI



NOTE

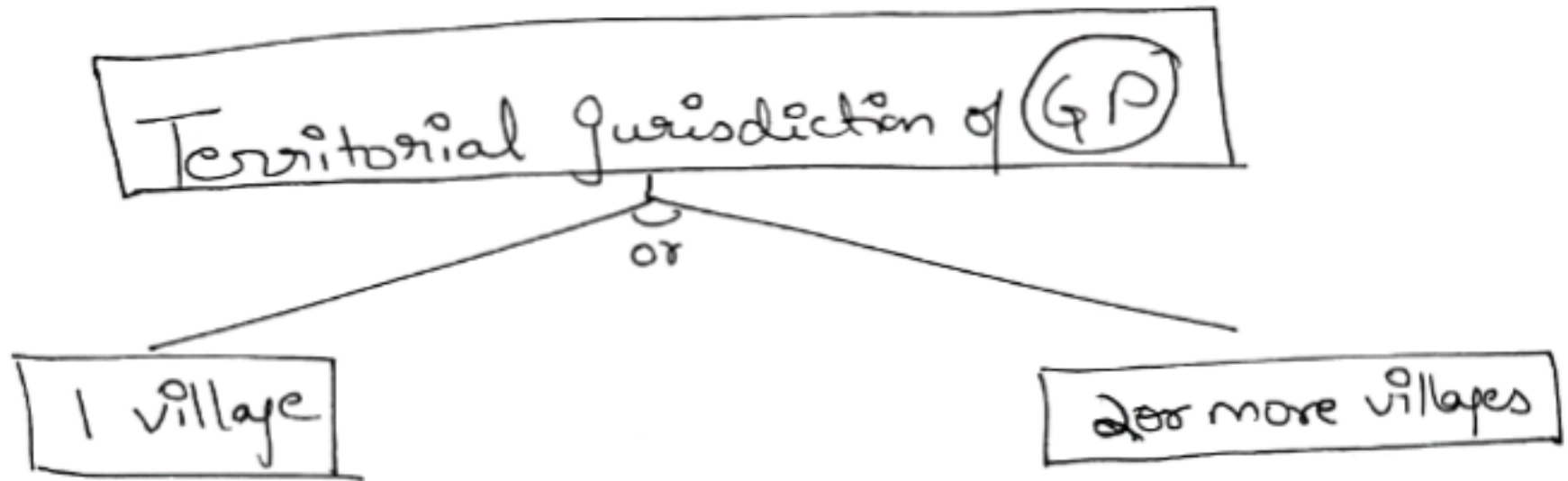
If state has less than 20 lac population, they can skip the intermediate level and establish 2 tier PRI.



b) GRAM Sabha

Gram Panchayat = Institution

Gram Sabha = Assembly of people.



- all the registered voters will be a part of this Gram Sabha.

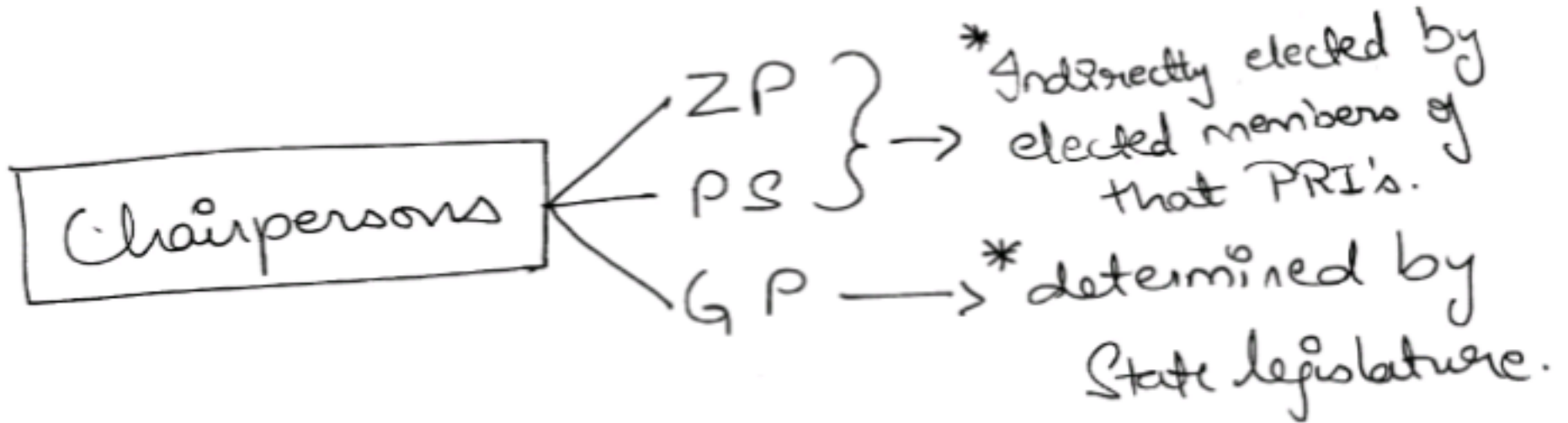
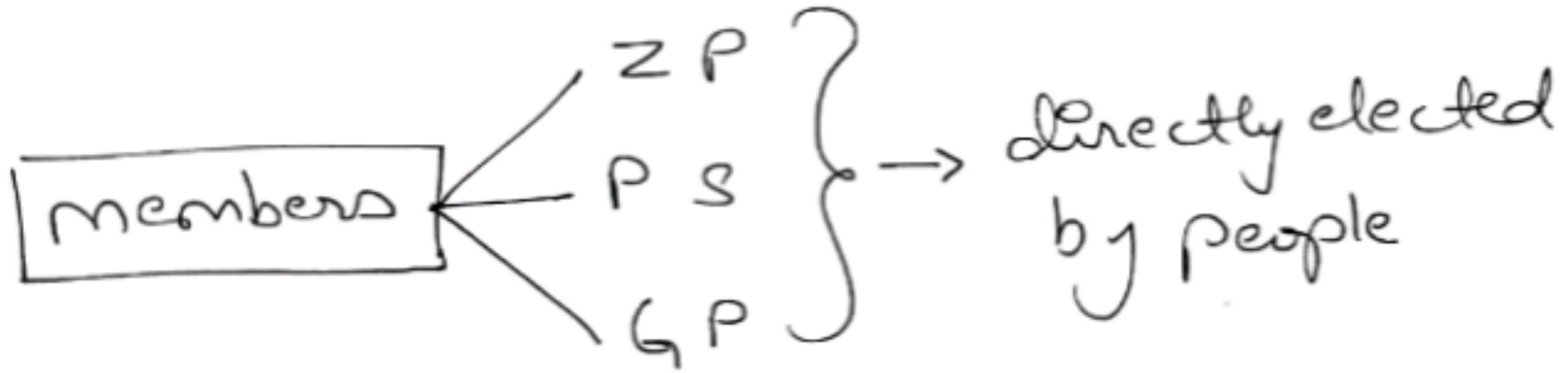
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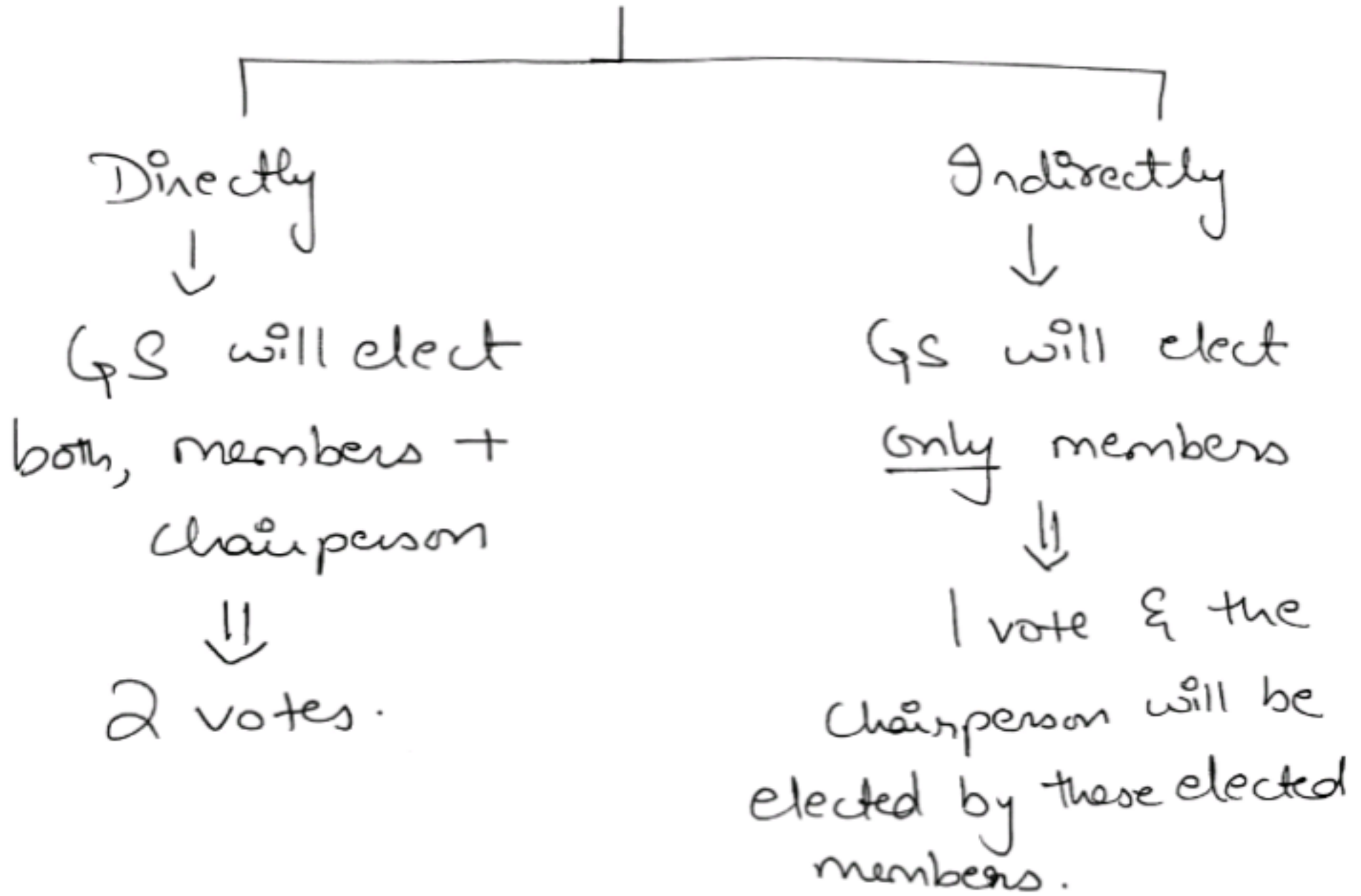
https://telegram.me/upsc_iassquad



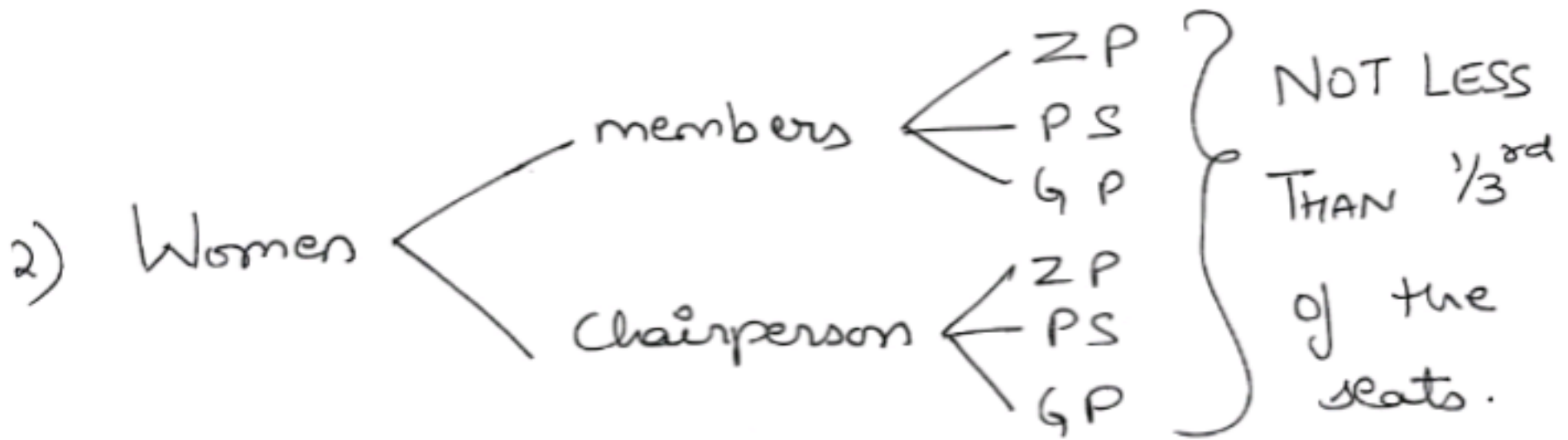
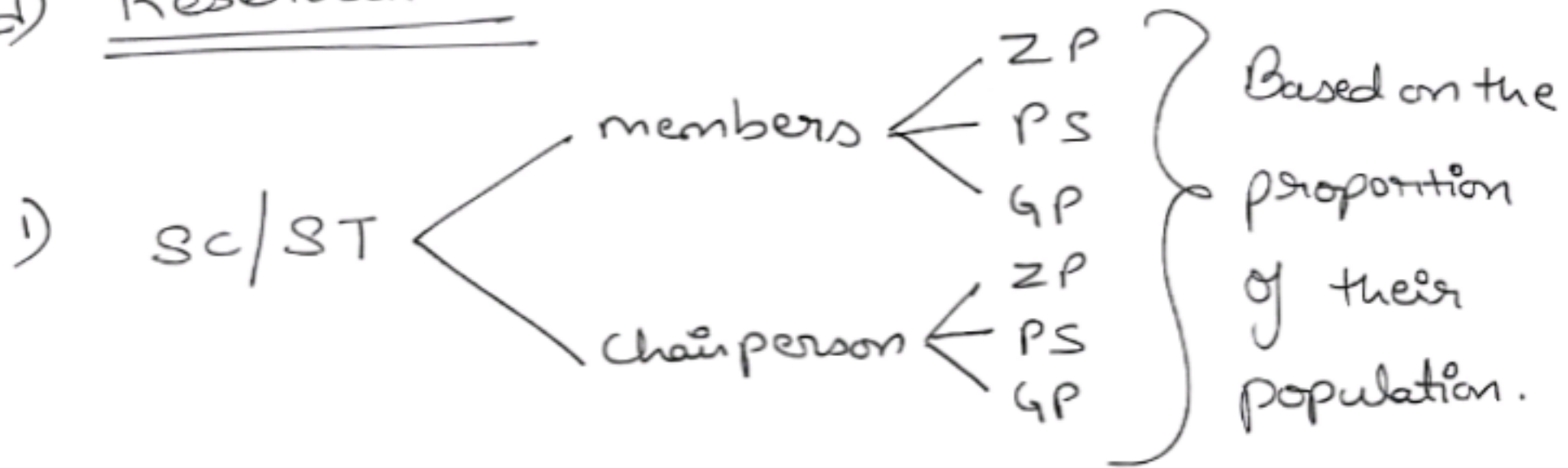
c) Elections



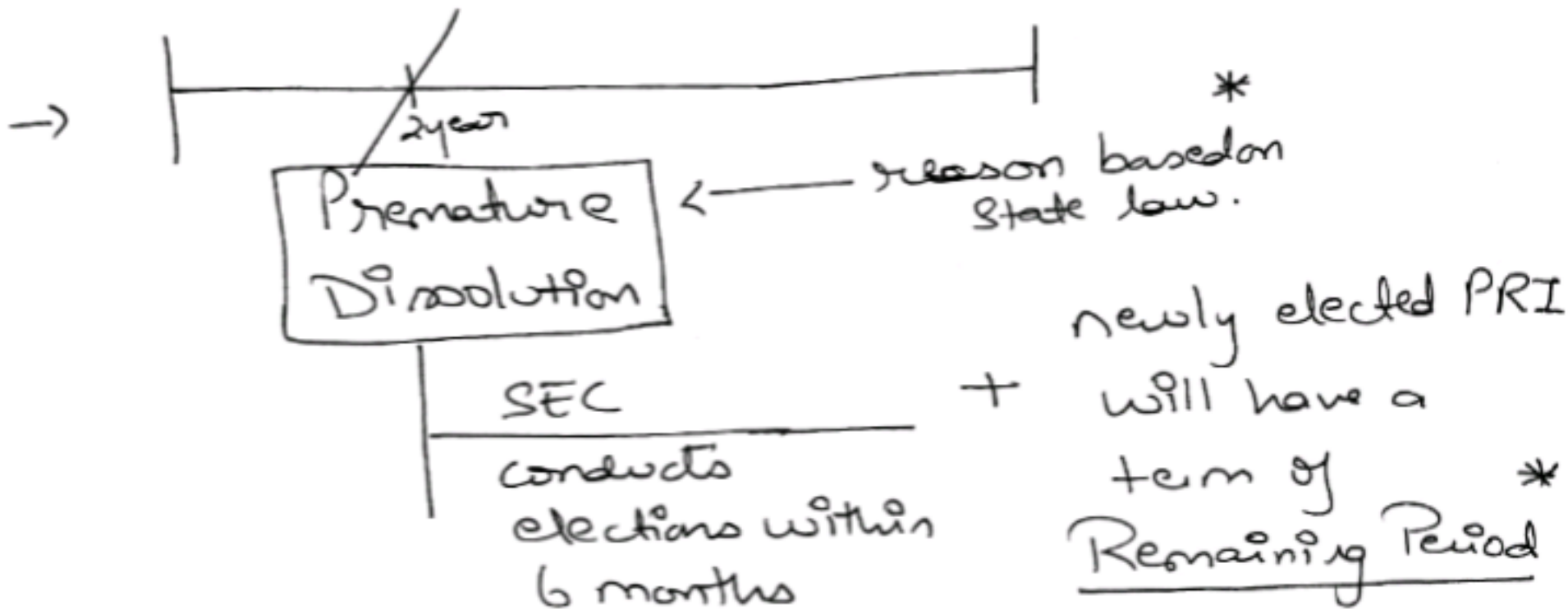
Chairperson — GP



d) Reservation

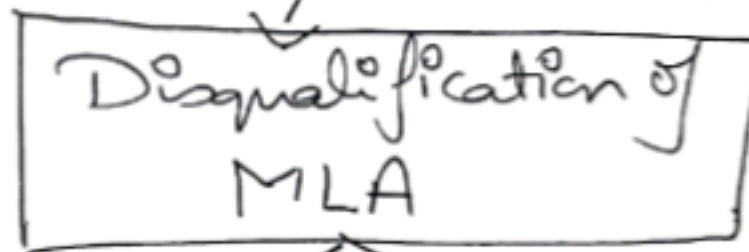


e) Duration



f) Disqualification

- ① by any law made by State legislature
- ② by any law in force → (elections of SLA)



← Constitution

→ RPA, 1951.

* No person shall be disqualified on the ground that she/he is less than 25 yrs of age, if she/he has attained 21 years of age.

g) State Election Commission

- 1) Superintendence, directions and control of elections to PRI's + ULB's.
- 2) miniature version of ECI.
- 3) ECI & SEC are independent of each other.

h) State Finance Commission

- financial position of PRI's and ULB's will be assessed by SFC.
- miniature version of FCI.
- will give advice to FCI.

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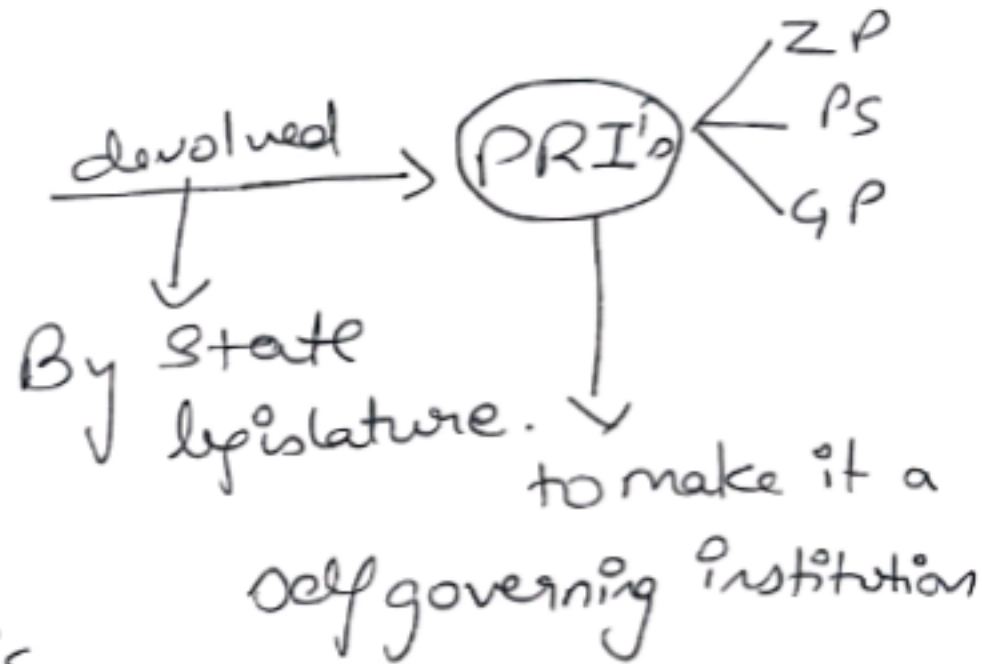
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Voluntary Provisions

a) PRI

- 1) powers, authority and responsibility
- to make plans for socio-economic development
- to implement the plan.



2) Schedule XI

- 29 functional items.
(Panchayat List).

3) Financial Powers of PRI's — by (SL)

- Tax zones of PRI's
- distribution of tax revenue of (SG)
- grants-in-aid from (SG) to local govt.
- * — may constitute a FUNDS FOR PRI

b) Powers and Functions of Gram

Sabha — determined by (SL)

ex : TN Social Audit Act, 2010

↓
empowered (GS) to do social auditing
of all of PRI's

↓
demand any document
by PRI's.

↓
empowerment of
people.

i.e., ↑↑ power of (GS) — ↑↑ empowerment of people.

c) Election

- Election of chairperson at (GP)
will be determined by (S2)

d) Reservation

- more than 33% reservation
for women.

- reservation for OBC's { membership
chairperson

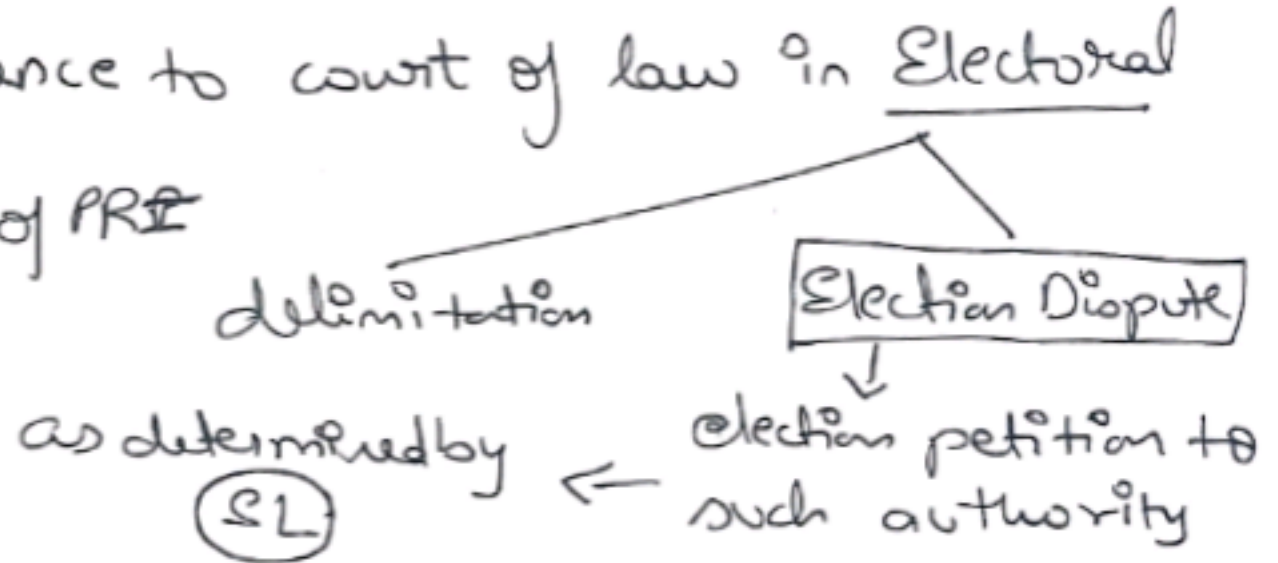
e) Duration

- premature dissolution → by (S2).

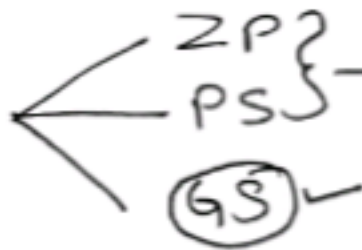
f) Auditing and Accounts

- any authority as determined by (S2).

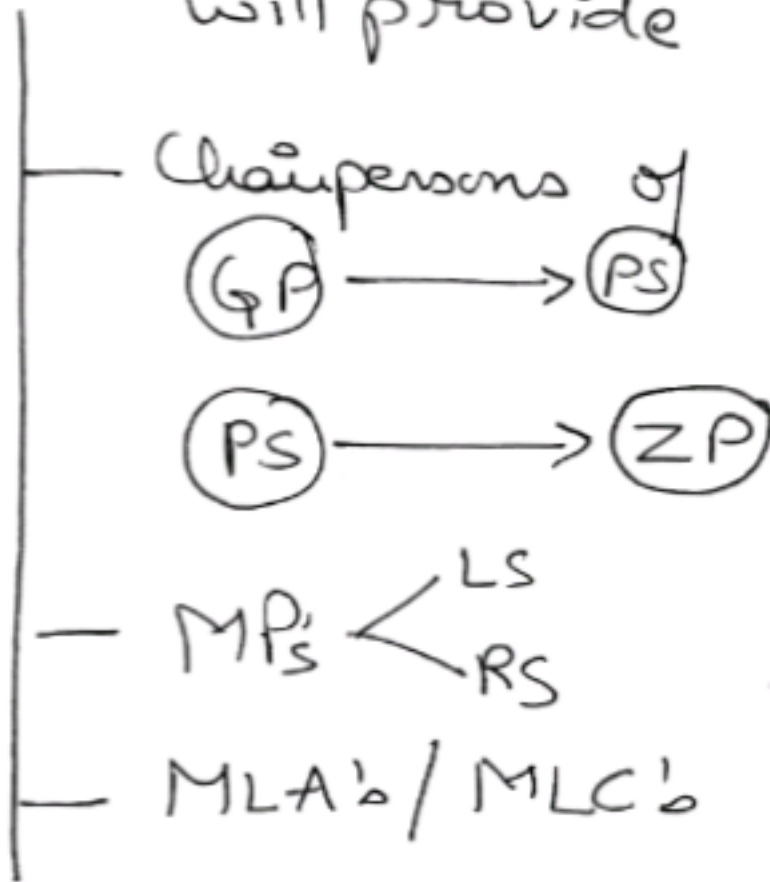
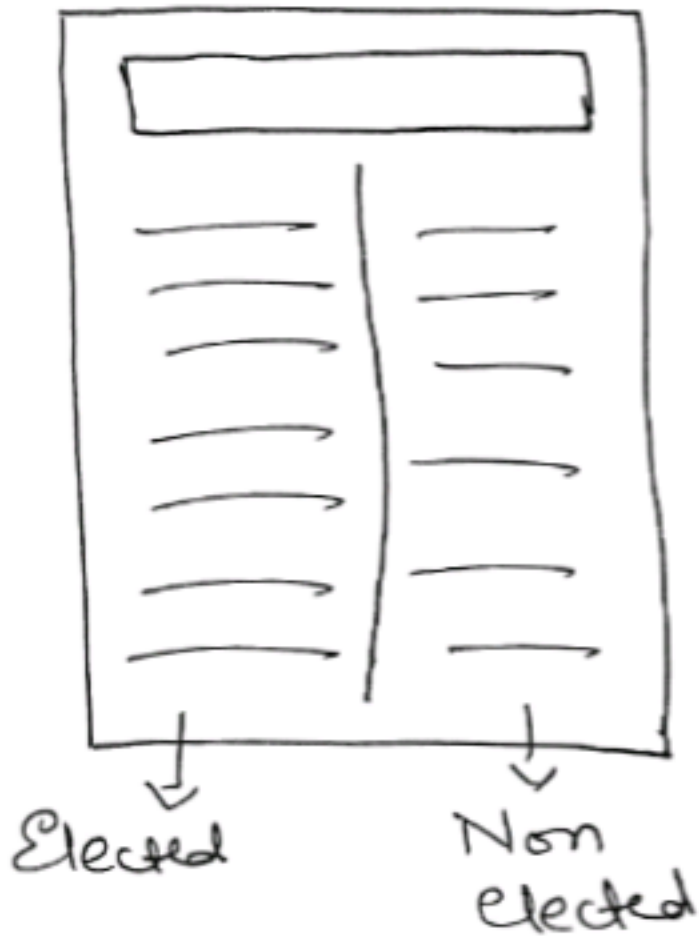
g) Bar of interference to court of law in Electoral
Process of PRT



Representation



State legislature will provide



- members - elected, non-elected shall have the right to vote.

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Other Provisions

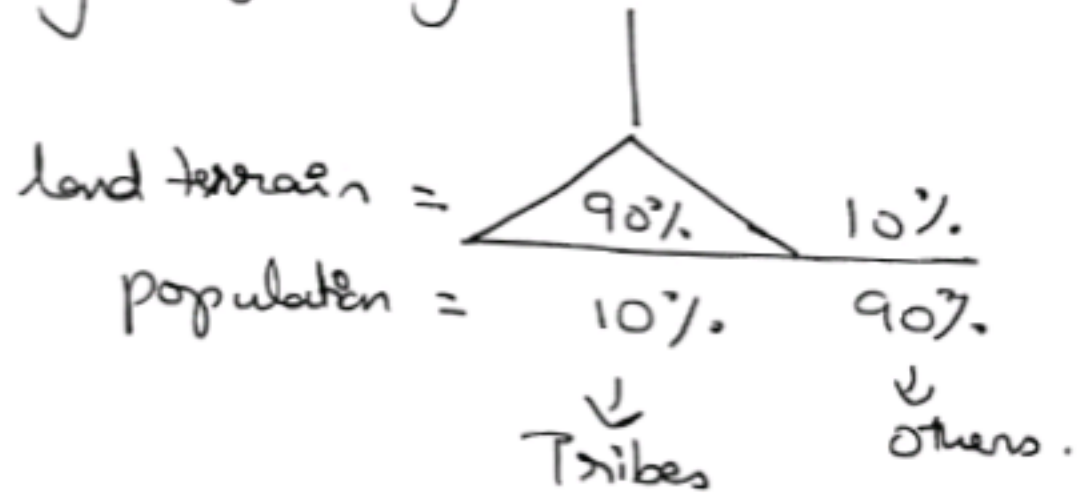
1) Application to UT's

— can be modified by (P).

2) Exceptions

— i.e., Part IX is not applicable
in certain areas.

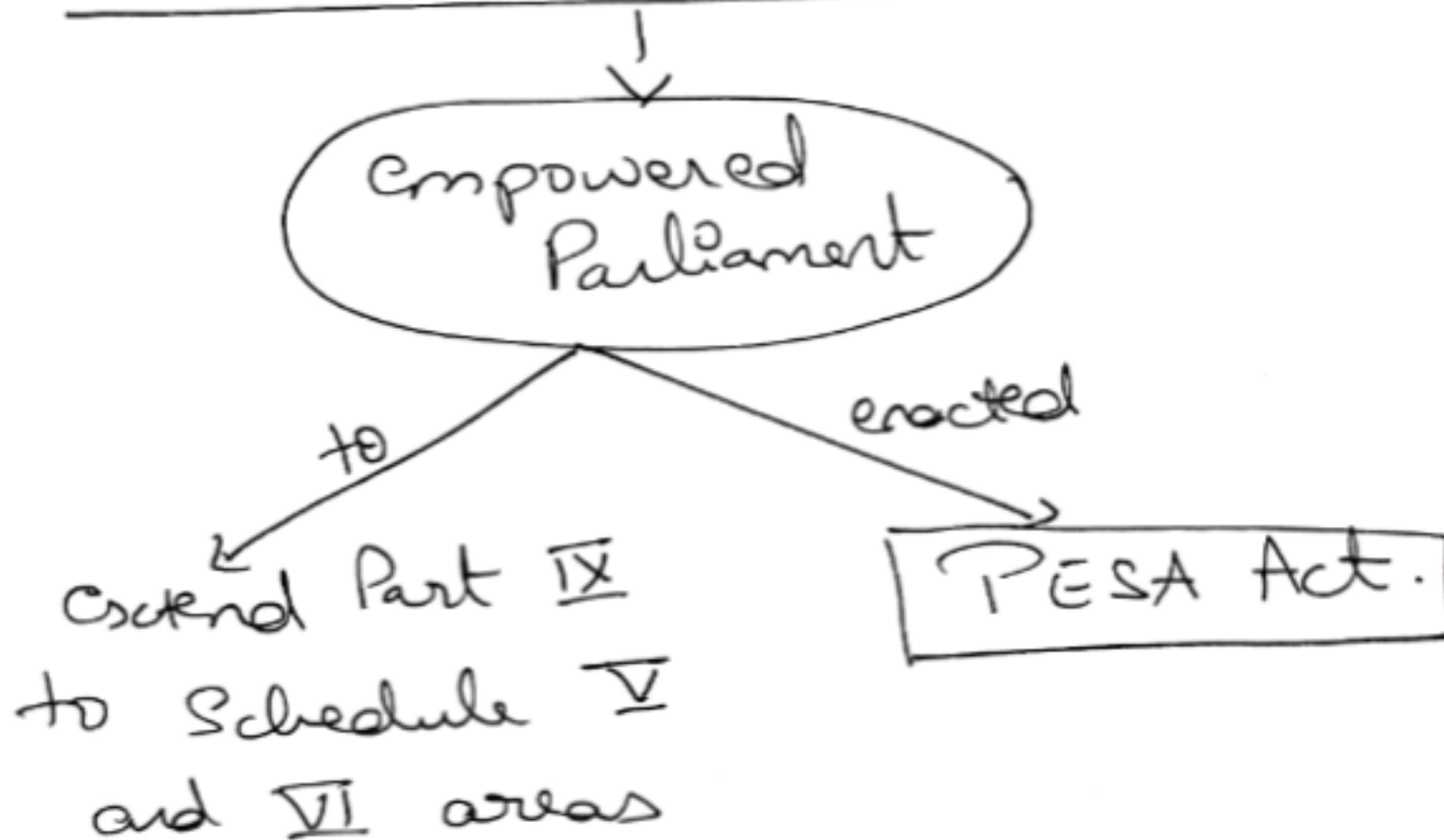
a) States of Nagaland, Mizoram, Meghalaya, and hilly regions of Manipur.



b) Provisions of Zilla Parishad \xrightarrow{X} Darjeeling District
 [Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council]

c) reservation of SC \xrightarrow{X} Arunachal Pradesh.

d) Schedule V and Schedule VI areas.



PESA Act

- extends to 10 States only of Schedule V
 - MP
 - MH
 - RJ
 - AP
 - Gujarat
 - HP
 - TS
 - Chattisgarh
 - Jharkhand
 - Odisha

Provisions

1) Empowers (GS) to safeguard & preserve



2) Executive Functions

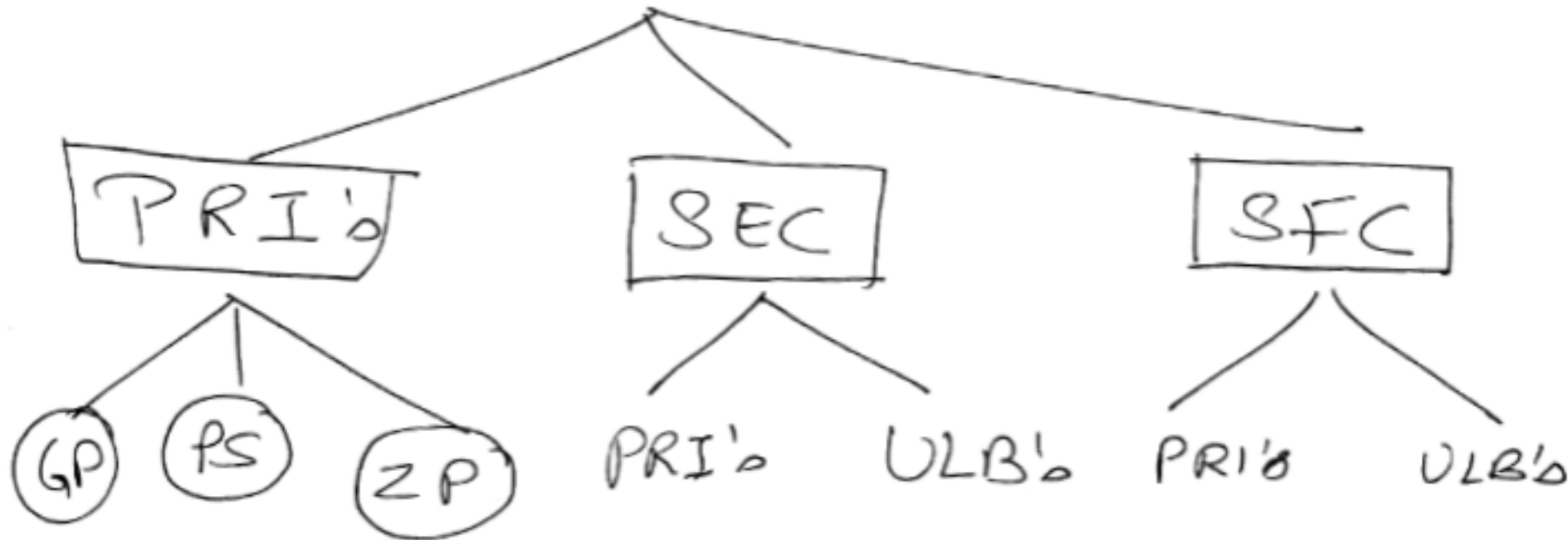
approving plans,
programmes for
social & economic
development

identifying persons
as beneficiaries
under poverty
alleviation prog.
and other prog.

issuing
Certificate of
utilization of
funds by
Panchayat
for plans,
prog. and
projects.

Constitutional Institutions Under

73rd CAA



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74th CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

ACT

Part IX-A

↓
THE MUNICIPALITY

Articles 243P - 243ZG

to create
LSG for
Urban areas

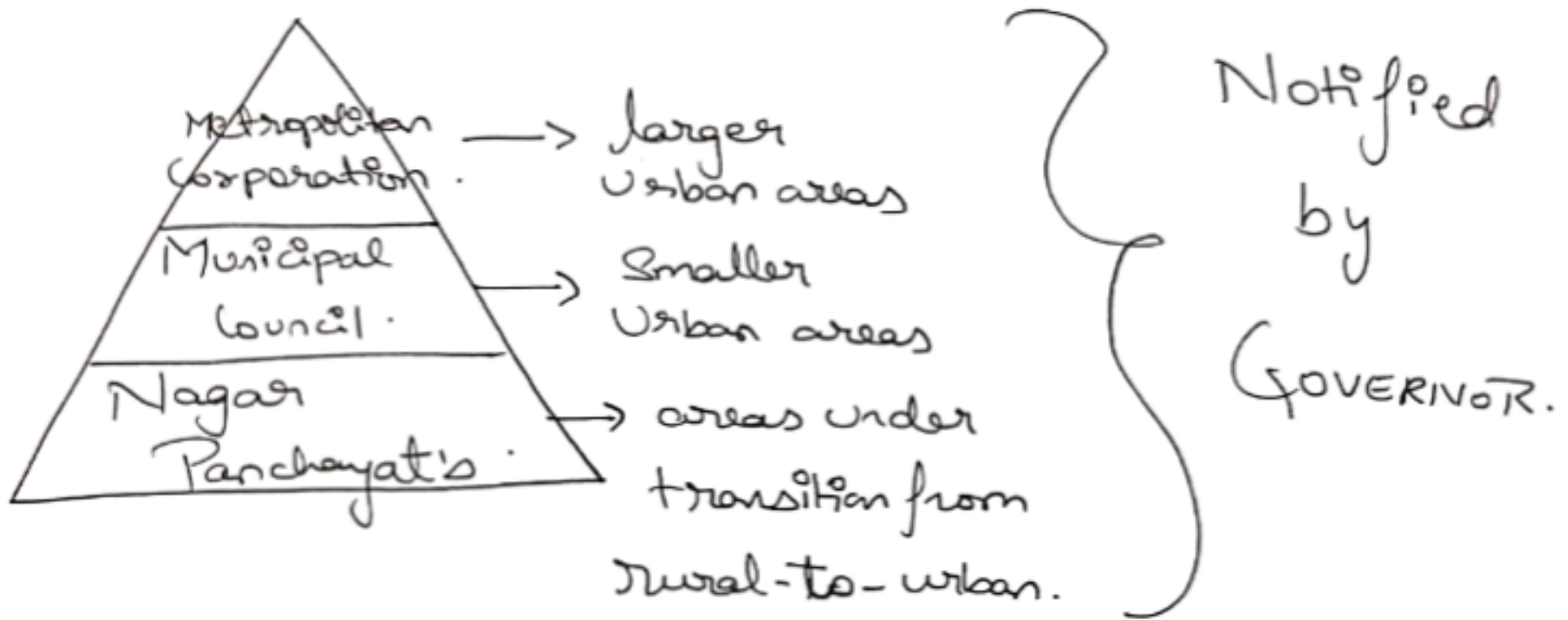
↓
NAGAR PALIKAS
OR

MUNICIPALITY

Schedule
XII

↓
18 functional
items.

CONSTITUTION OF MUNICIPALITY



* levels not hierarchically linked.

Notification Criteria

→ Population

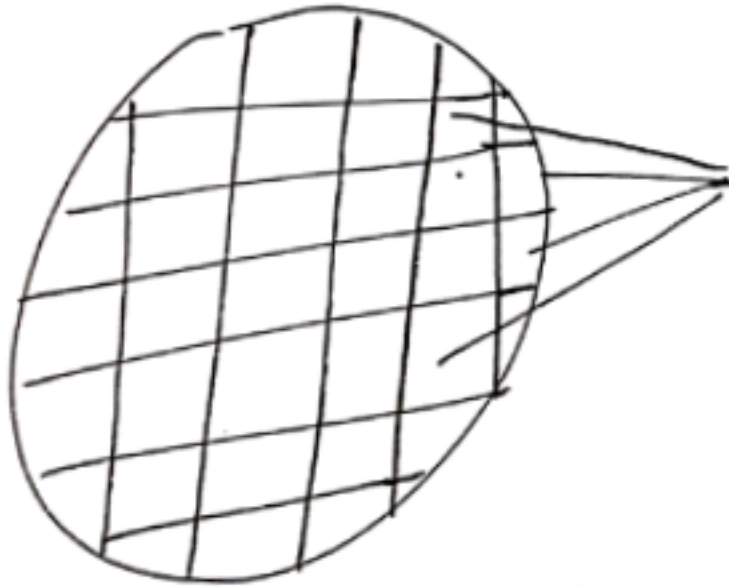
→ Density

→ Revenue generated in that region

→ Share of non-agriculture employment

→ any other factor.

COMPOSITION OF MUNICIPALITIES



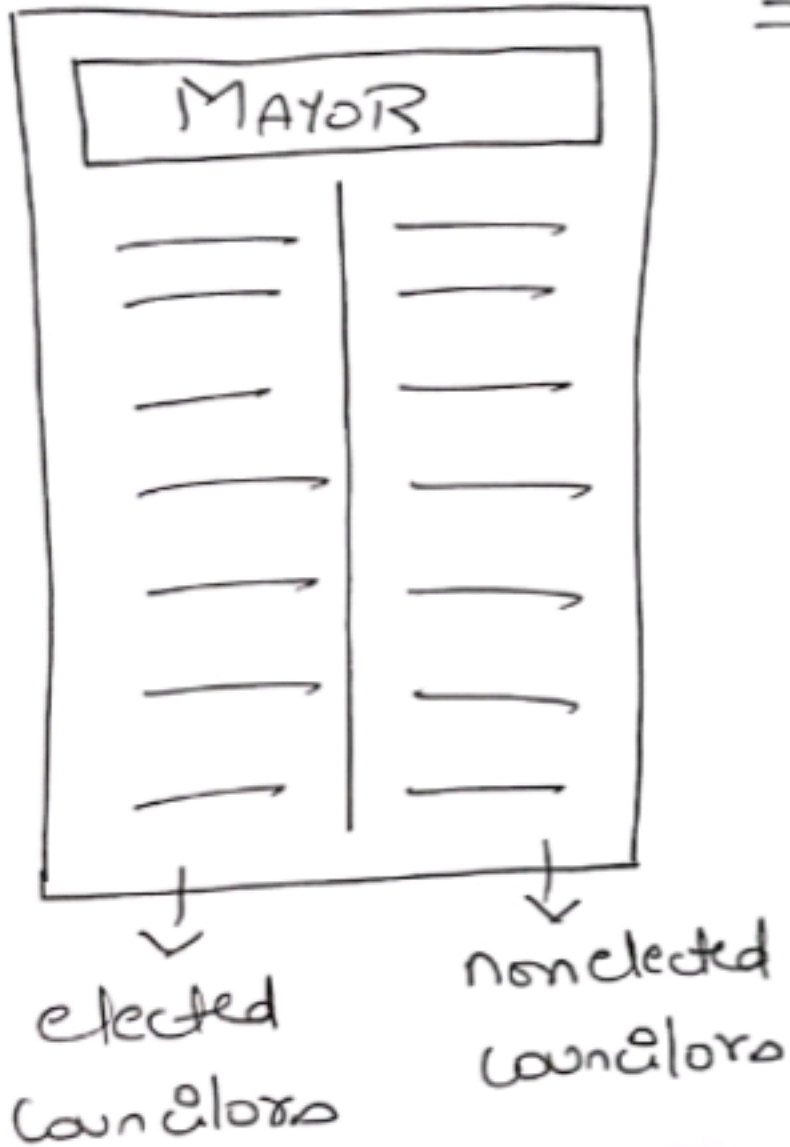
WARDS

i.e., Territorial
Constituency.



Elected Councilors.

REPRESENTATION



- State legislature may
 - ↳ a person having specialized knowledge in urban management
 - ↳ MP's $\begin{matrix} \swarrow^{LS} \\ \searrow^{RS} \end{matrix}$
 - ↳ MLA's / MLC's
 - ↳ Chairpersons of Statutory Committees established under Article 243(s) (Part IX)

→ members whether elected or not elected,
except person with specialized knowledge,
shall have the "Right to Vote".

↓
Not a representative
of People!

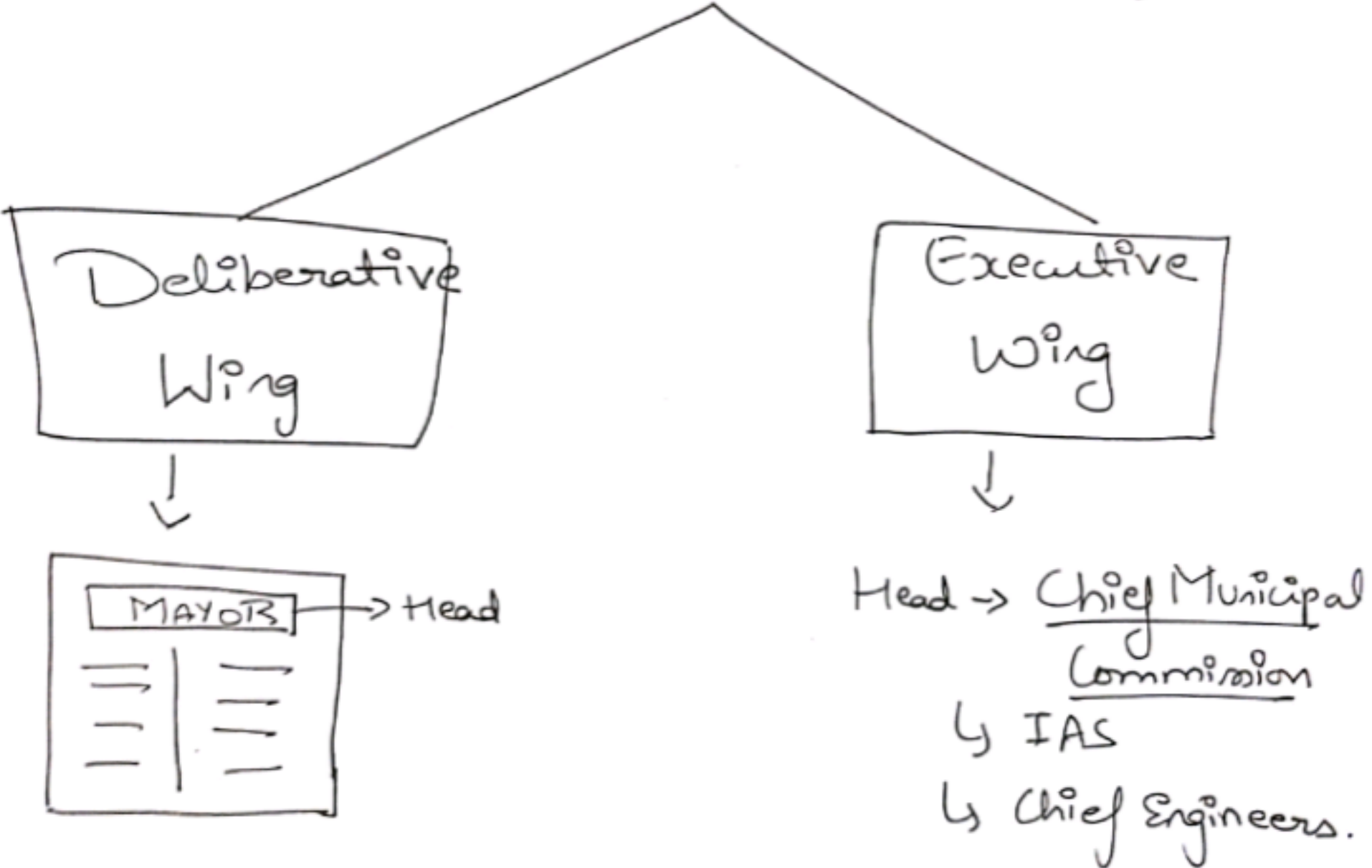
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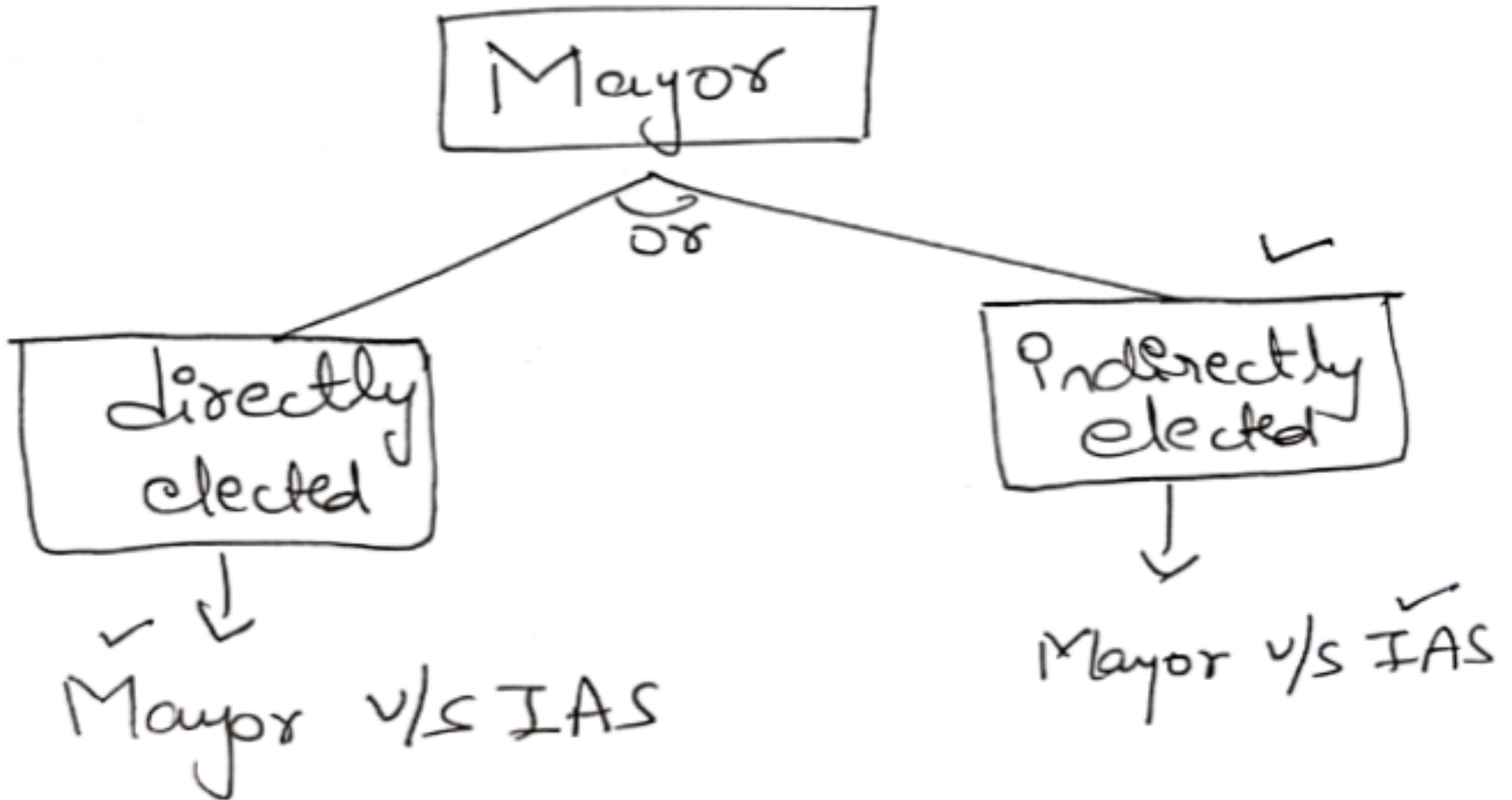


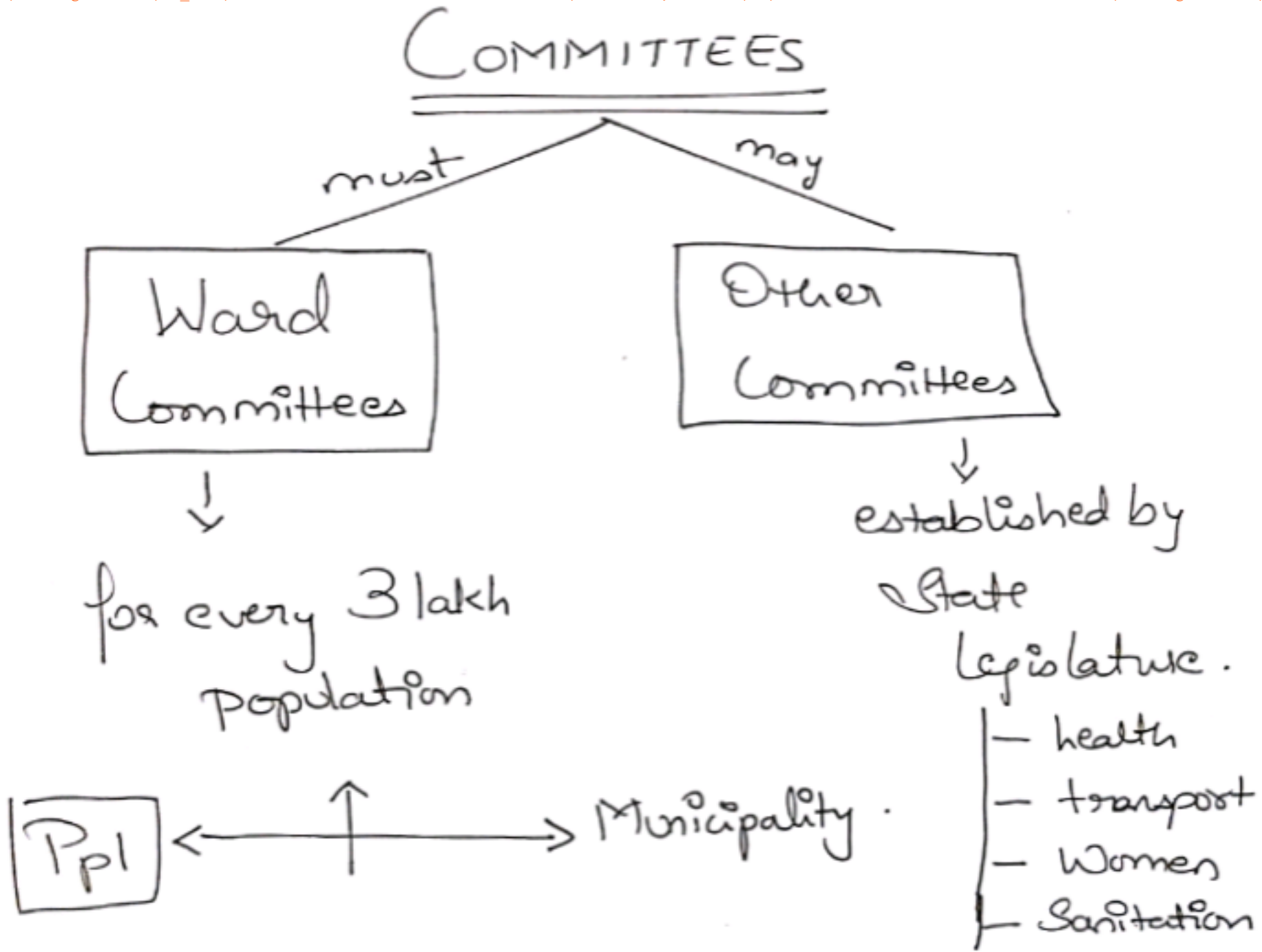
STRUCTURE OF MUNICIPALITY



- make plans, schemes

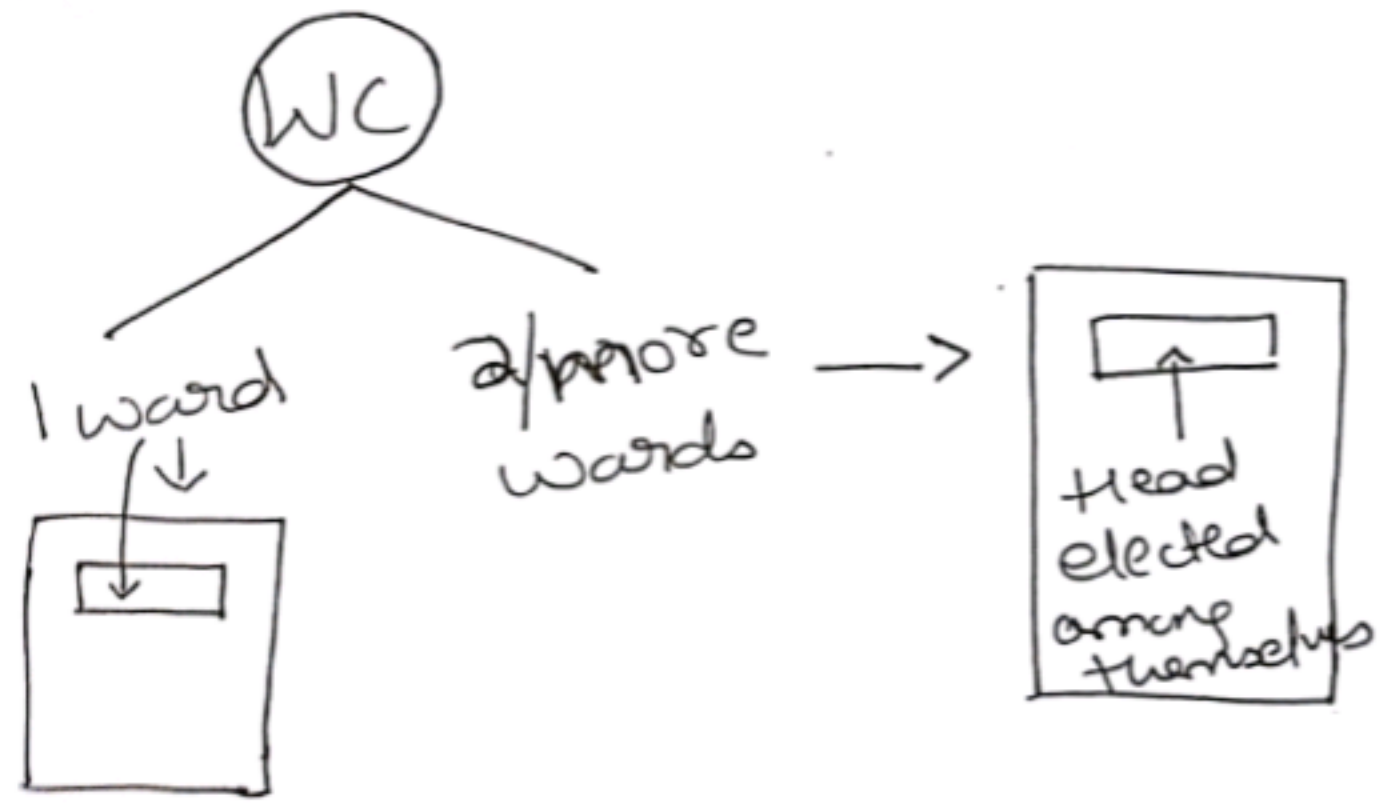
- no executive authority





Ward \neq Ward Committee
↓ ↓
Territorial Constituency Peoples Institution.

assist the deliberative wing.

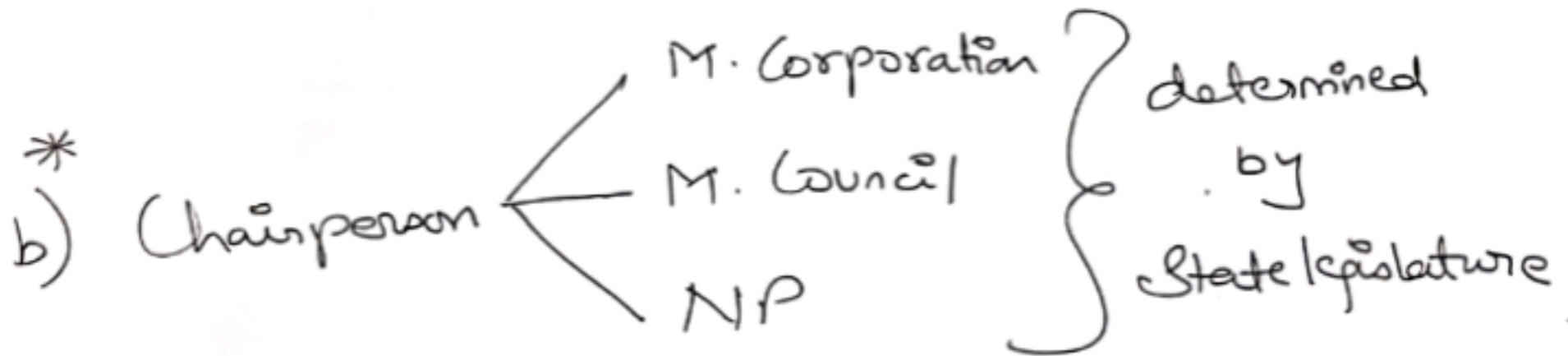
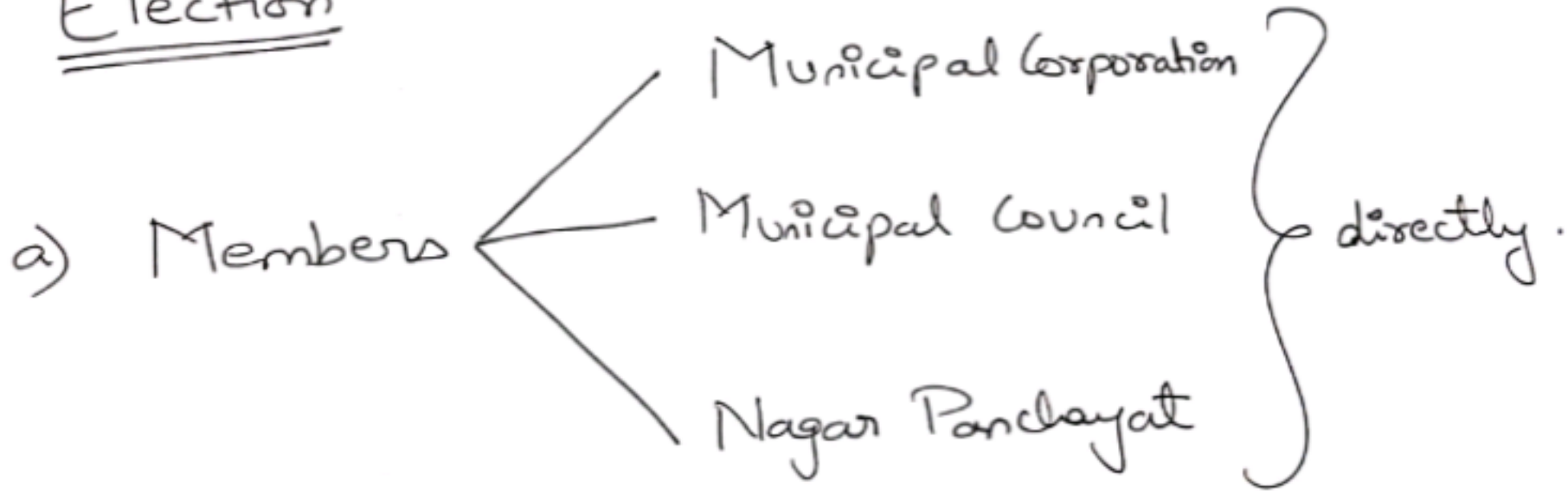


- members
- manner of election
- functions

determined
by
State
Legislature.

- members
- manner of election
- functions
- * Chair person represented in Municipality or not.

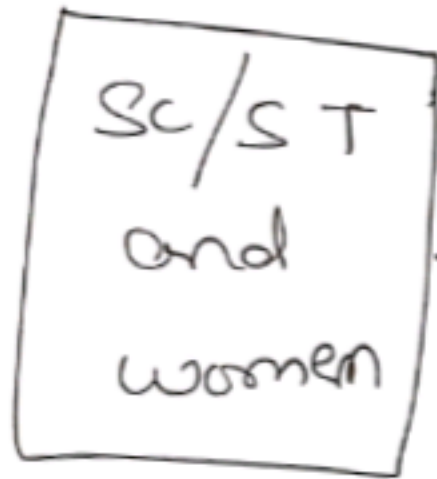
Election



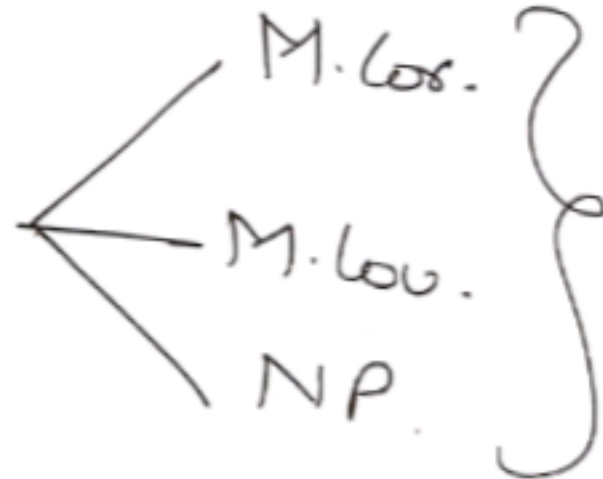
Reservations



3)



Chair
Person



[because only 1 or 2 municipalities in
every district but, 200-300
PRI's]

4) more than 33% for women

- Voluntary

5) Reservation for OBC's

- Voluntary.

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Duration

- Similar to PRI's

Disqualification

- Similar to PRI's

Power, Authority & Responsibility

- Similar to PRI's

Audit & Accounts

— Similar to PRI's

Application to UT's

— Similar to PRI's

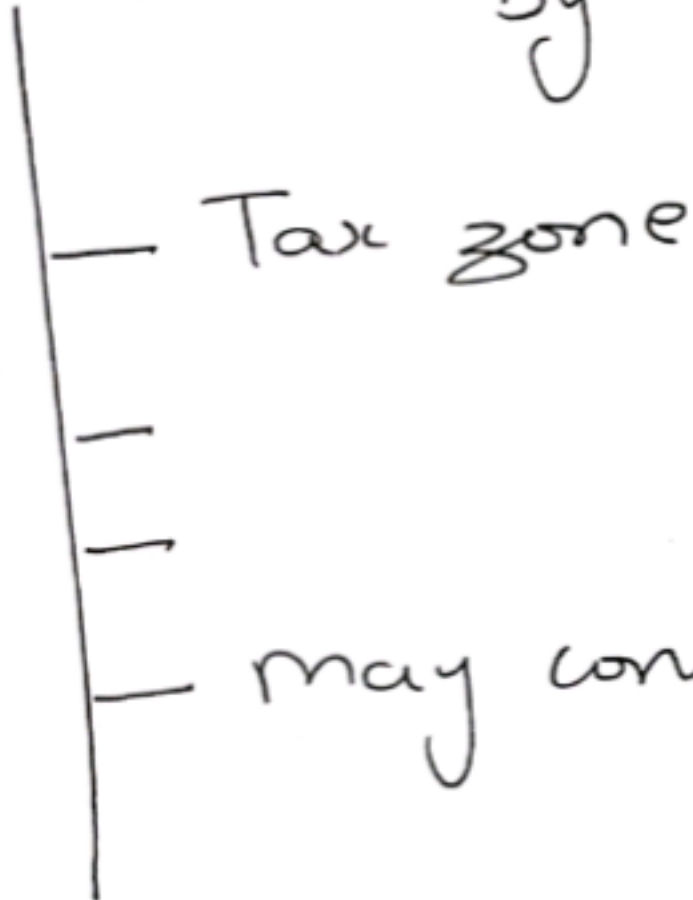
Exempted Areas

— Schedule V & VI

— Darjeeling Gorkha
Hill Council.

Financial Powers of ULB's

— will be determined
by State legislature



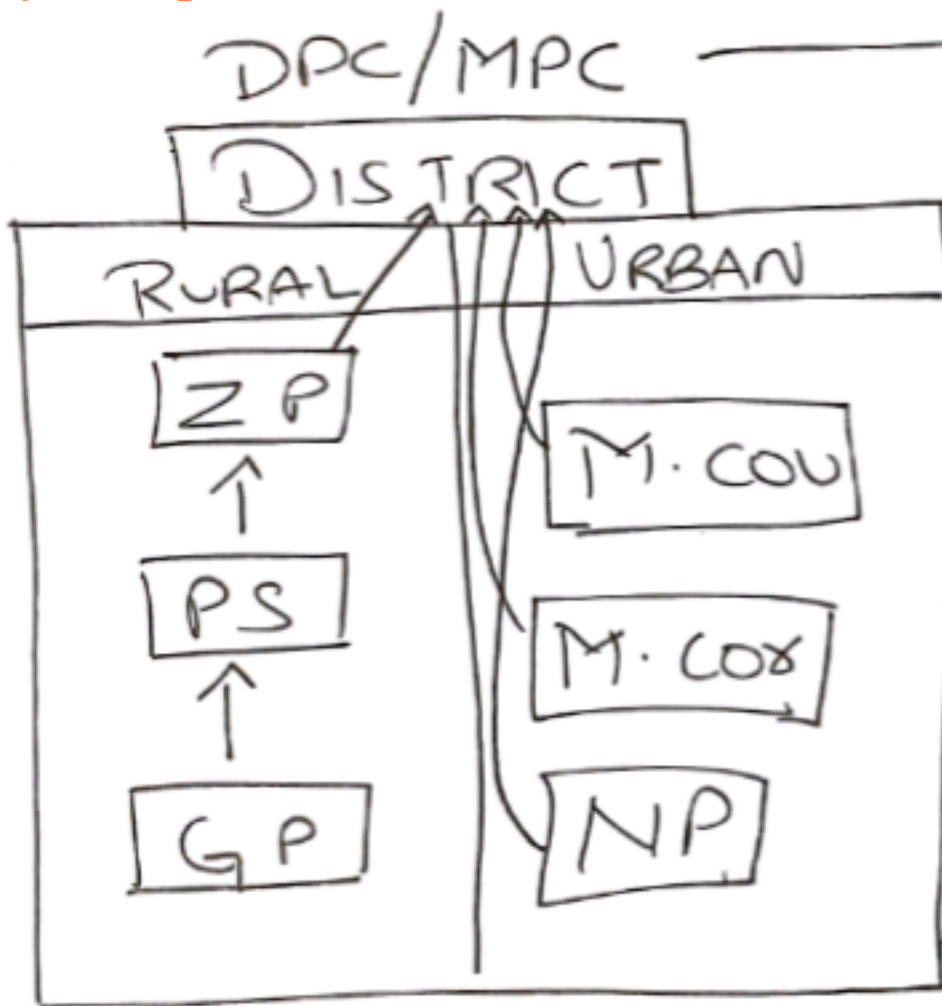
Tax zone

may constitute a fund for
ULB's

INSTITUTIONS FOR PLANNING

Committee for
District
Planning
(CDPC)

Committee for
Metropolitan
Planning
(MPC)



Consolidate
the plans made
by PRI & ULB.

Draft Development

Plan for entire

District.

DPC

$\frac{4}{5}^{\text{th}}$
Elected
members

$\frac{1}{5}^{\text{th}}$
Nominated
members

ZP

Municipalities

- elected
members
only

- elected
members
only

* Seats division between the two based on their population.

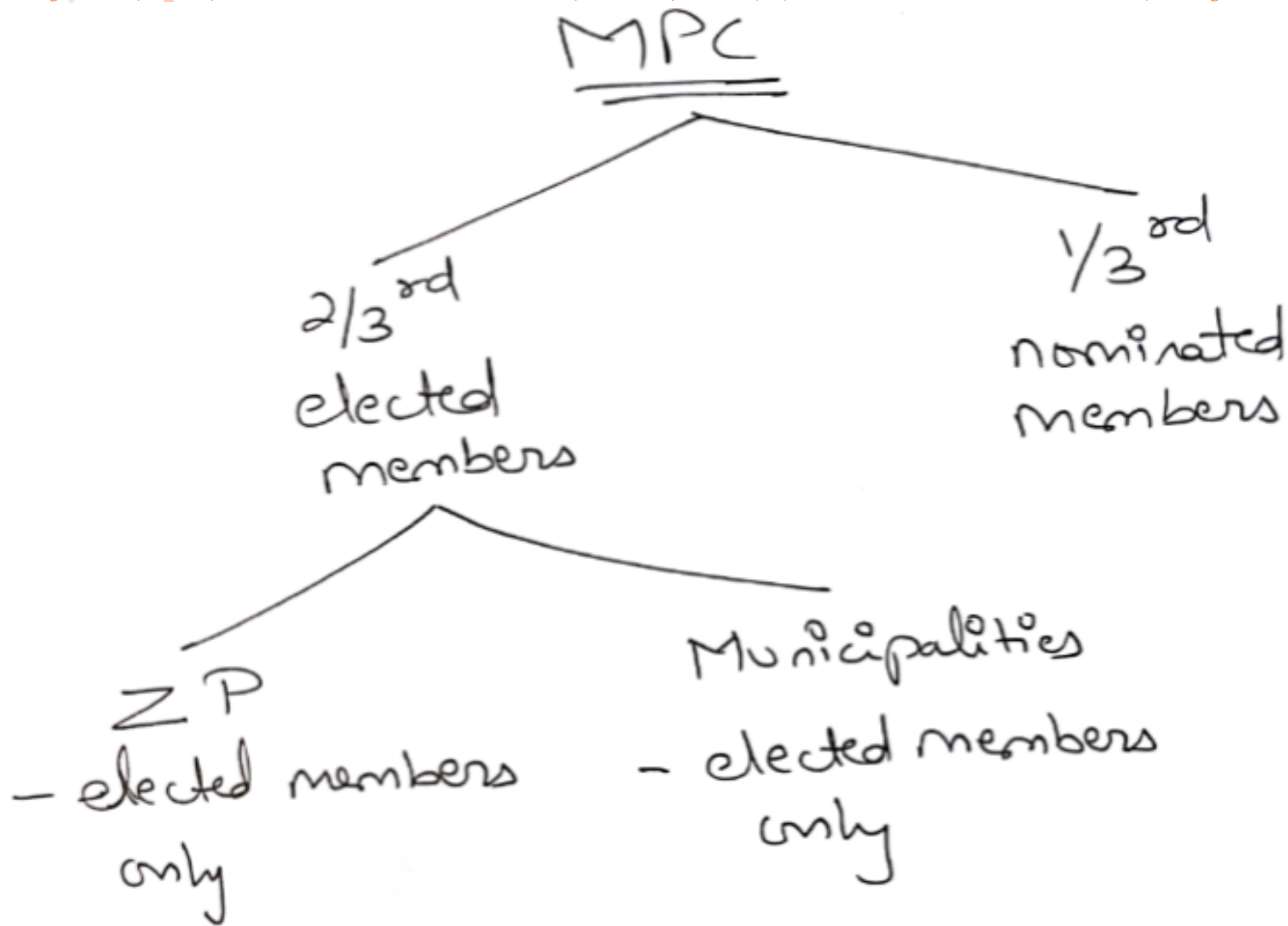
- Composition

- election manner 

- functions

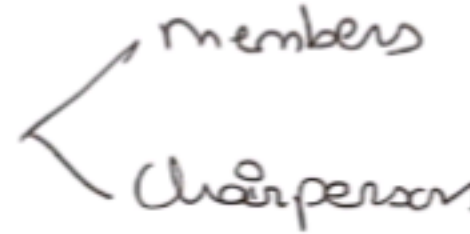
Voluntary ^{a.i.e.,}
determined by State Legislature.





* seats divided between the two based on their population.

- Composition
- election manner
- functions
- Representation of (CG), (SG)
& other such organisations

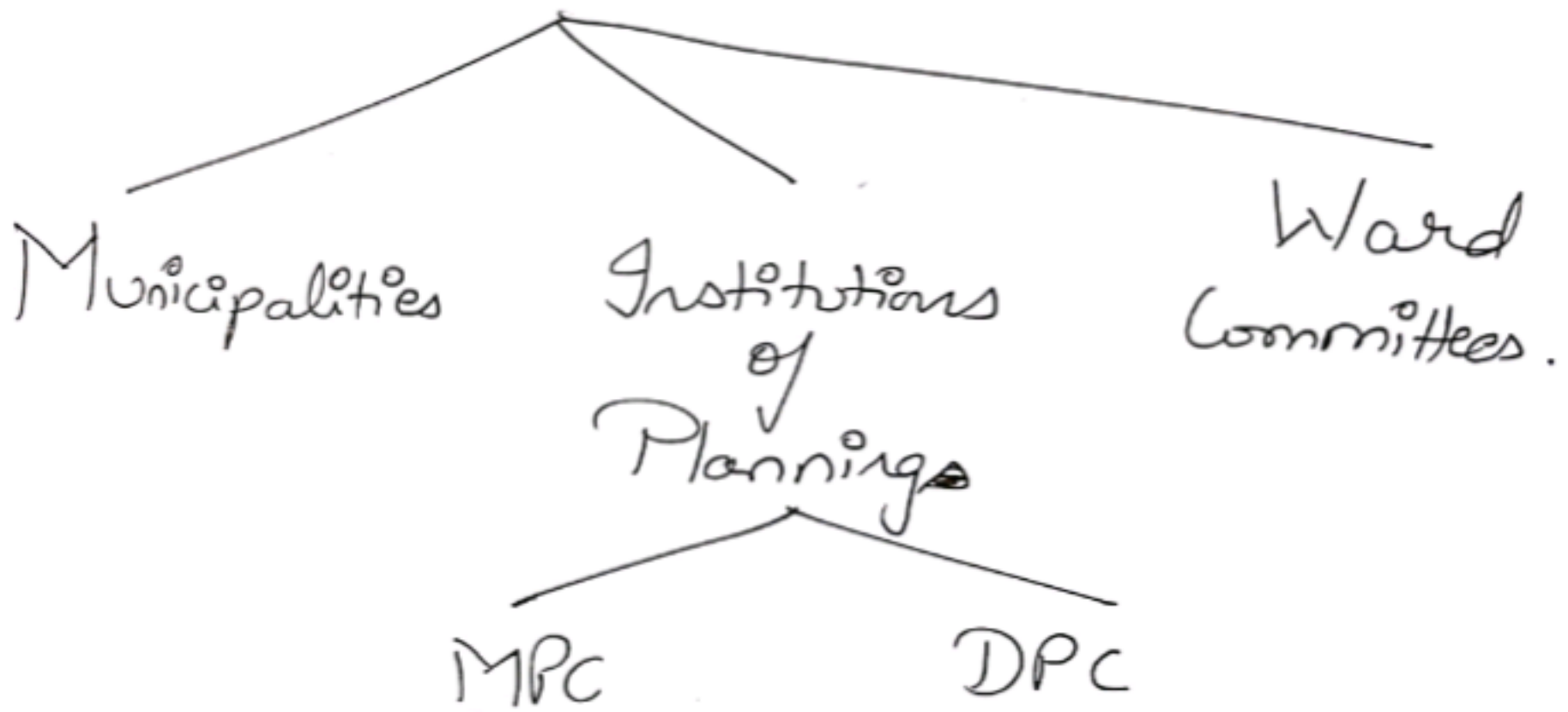


determined
by
State
Legislature



Constitutional Institutions

Under 74th CAA



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SCHEDULED AREA AND TRIBAL AREA.

ARTICLE 244



Special provision for tribal people.

Article 244 (1)



Socio Economic
development

Article 244 (2)



To protect their
roots i.e., their way
of development.

Art. 244(1)



Scheduled areas in
all states except

- Assam
- Tripura
- Meghalaya
- Mizoram

Art. 244(2)



Tribal areas Only
in 4 States



10 States

- 1) Jharkhand
- 2) Odisha
- 3) Chhattisgarh
- 4) Andhra Pradesh
- 5) Telangana
- 6) Himachal Pradesh
- 7) Rajasthan
- 8) Gujarat.
- 9) Maharashtra
- 10) Madhya Pradesh

Scheduled Areas

What is a Scheduled Area?



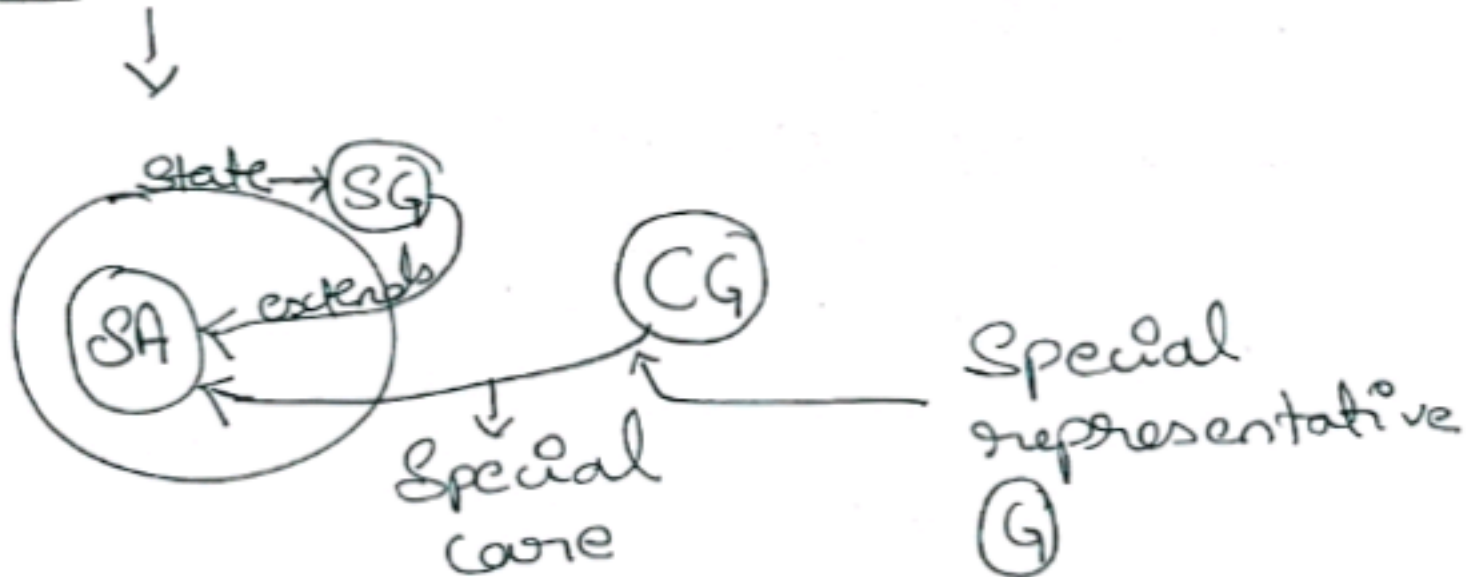
2) Any further changes

- increasing the area
- decreasing the area
- redrawing the area
- removing the area from Scheduled area

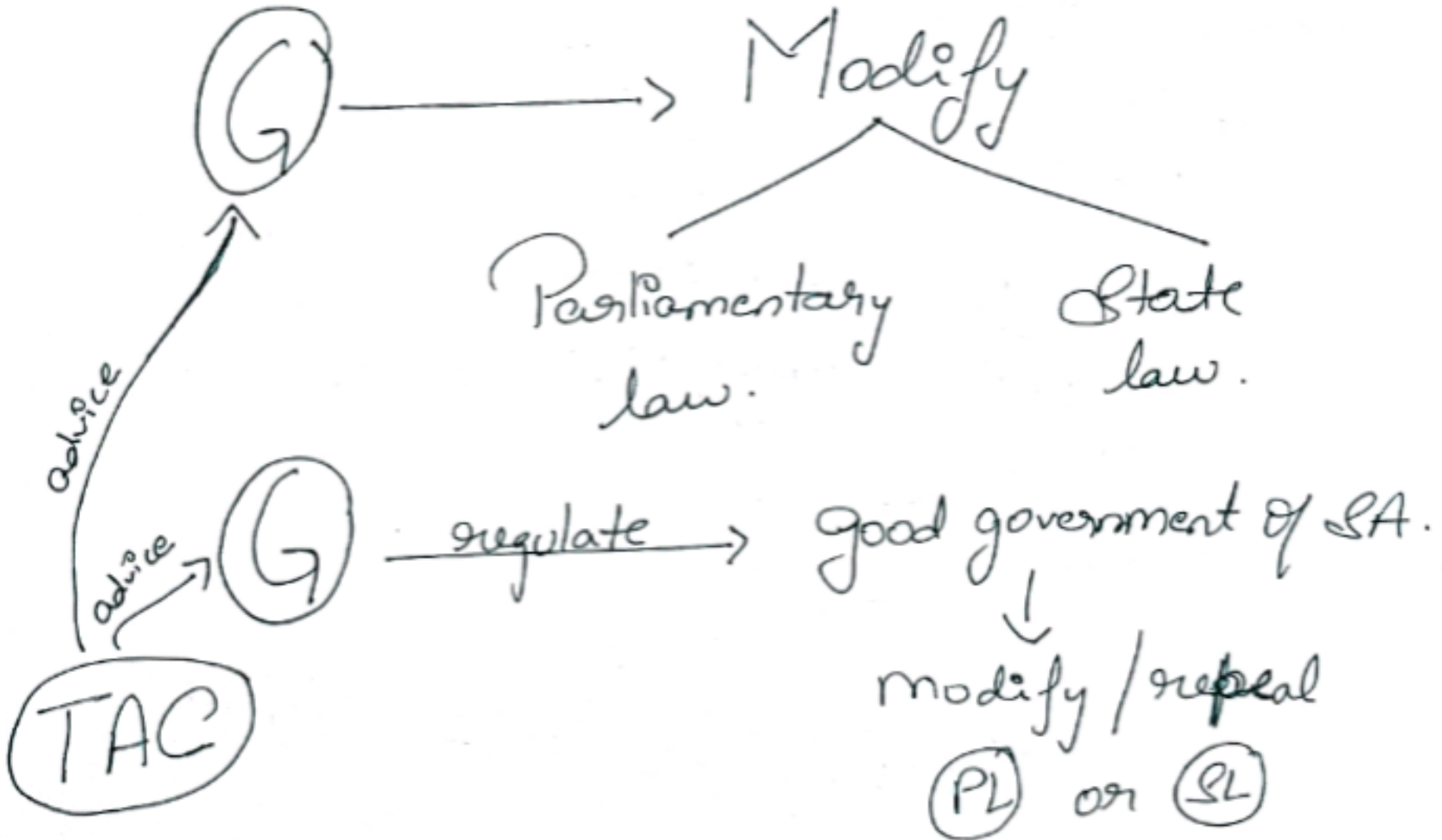


on the basis of the report submitted by (G).

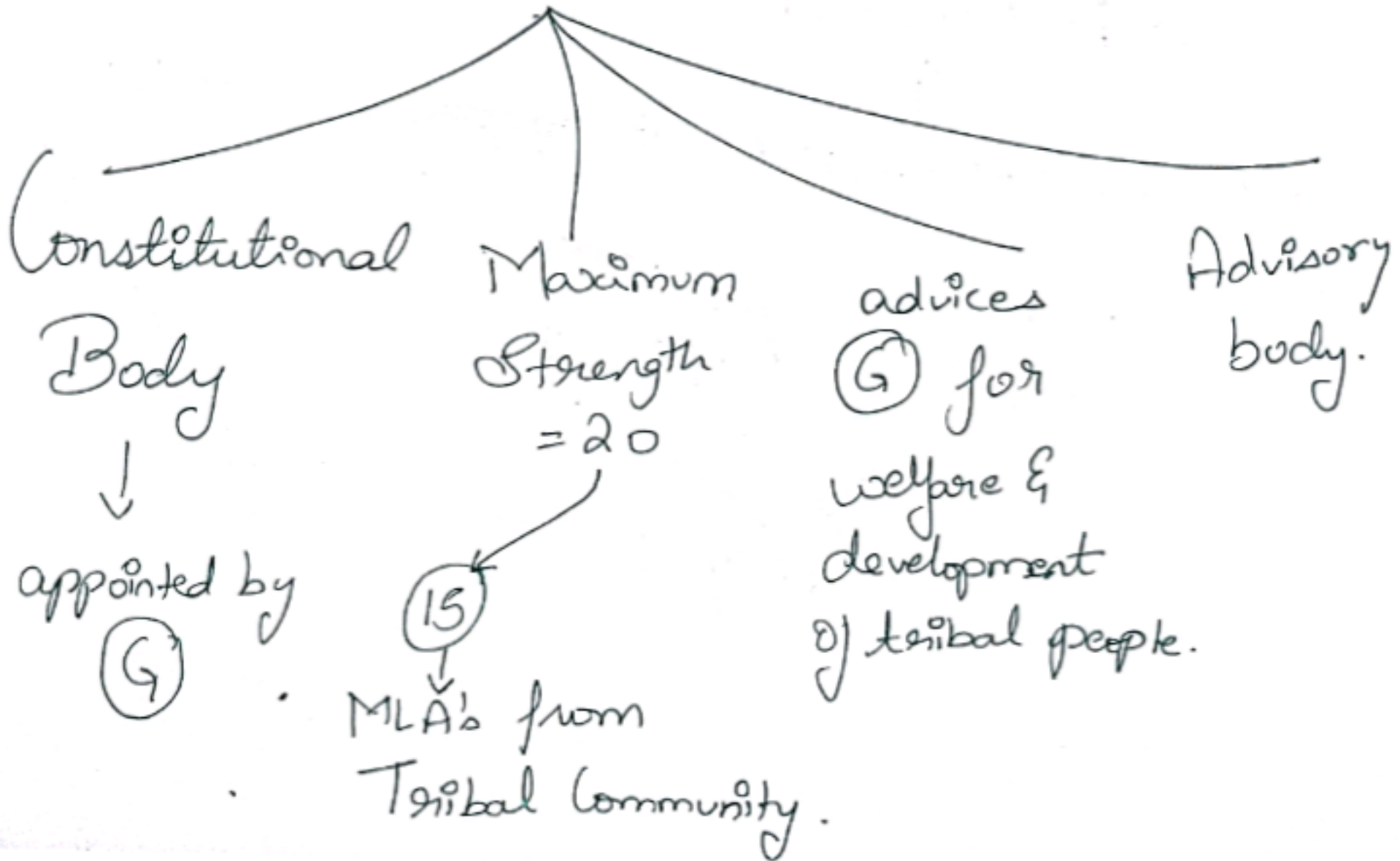
System of Administration



Legislative



TRIBAL ADVISORY COUNCIL



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FINANCIAL POWER

Article 275 (1)

— (CG) will give special financial package to SA.

↓
(CG)'s executive power is extended to SA.

President And SA.

- 1) (P) demarcates an area as SA.
- 2) (G) can make a regulation Only
with the consent of (P).
- 3) (P) will appoint a commission (frequently)
to study SA.

Amendment And Schedule V

Parliament can change Schedule V

does not
require
Constitutional
amendment.

Given Specifically
in the Schedule
itself.

Legislative
Power of
the
Parliament.

TRIBAL AREAS

↓
Protecting their roots

↓
Their Own Way of development.

↓
Decentralize and Delegation of power.
to People.



AUTONOMOUS DISTRICT COUNCIL



administers the tribal /
autonomous district.



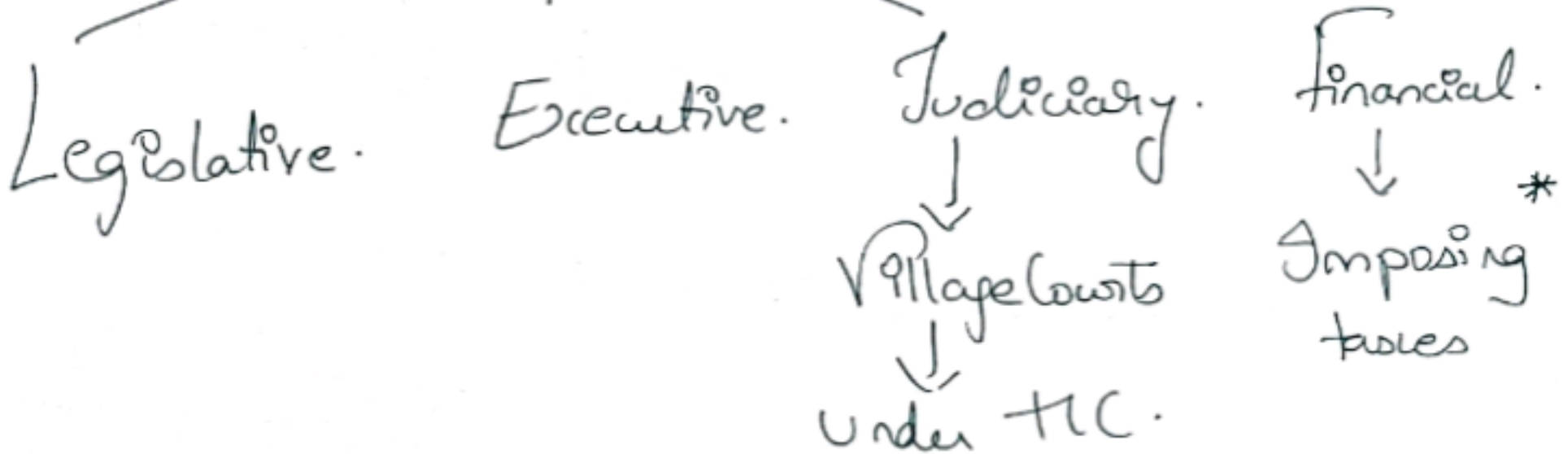
institution of LSG.

What is an Autonomous District?

- It is given in Schedule VI itself.
- (G) is the special representative.
↓
modify, alter, demarcate
the area as TA.

SYSTEM OF ADMINISTRATION

A D C



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LEGISLATIVE

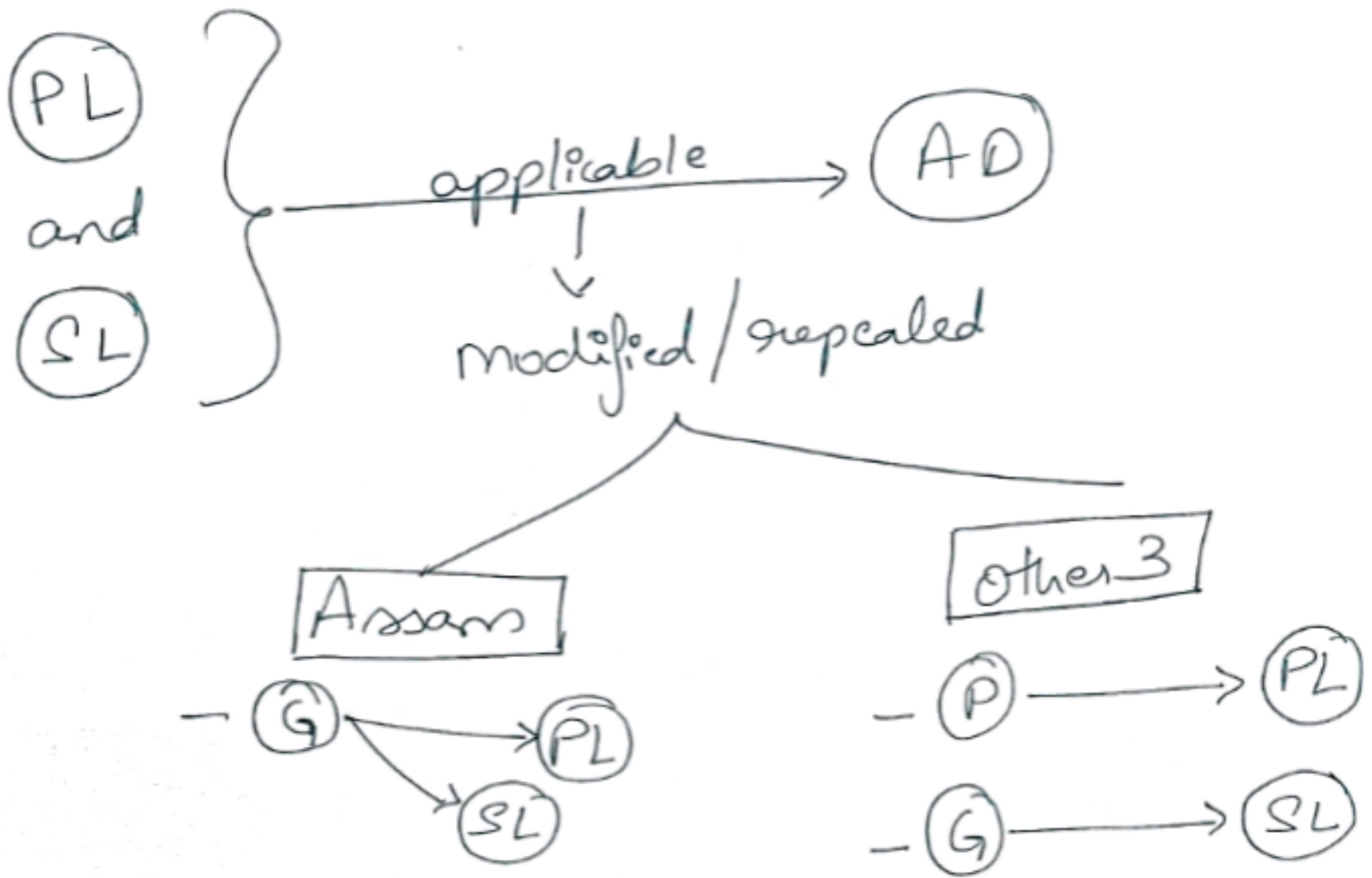


makes laws in their jurisdiction.

↳ allocation of land

↳ transfer of land

↳ regulation of ~~money~~ money lending.



NOTE

- Regulation in all 4 is done by

(G)



on advice of (P).

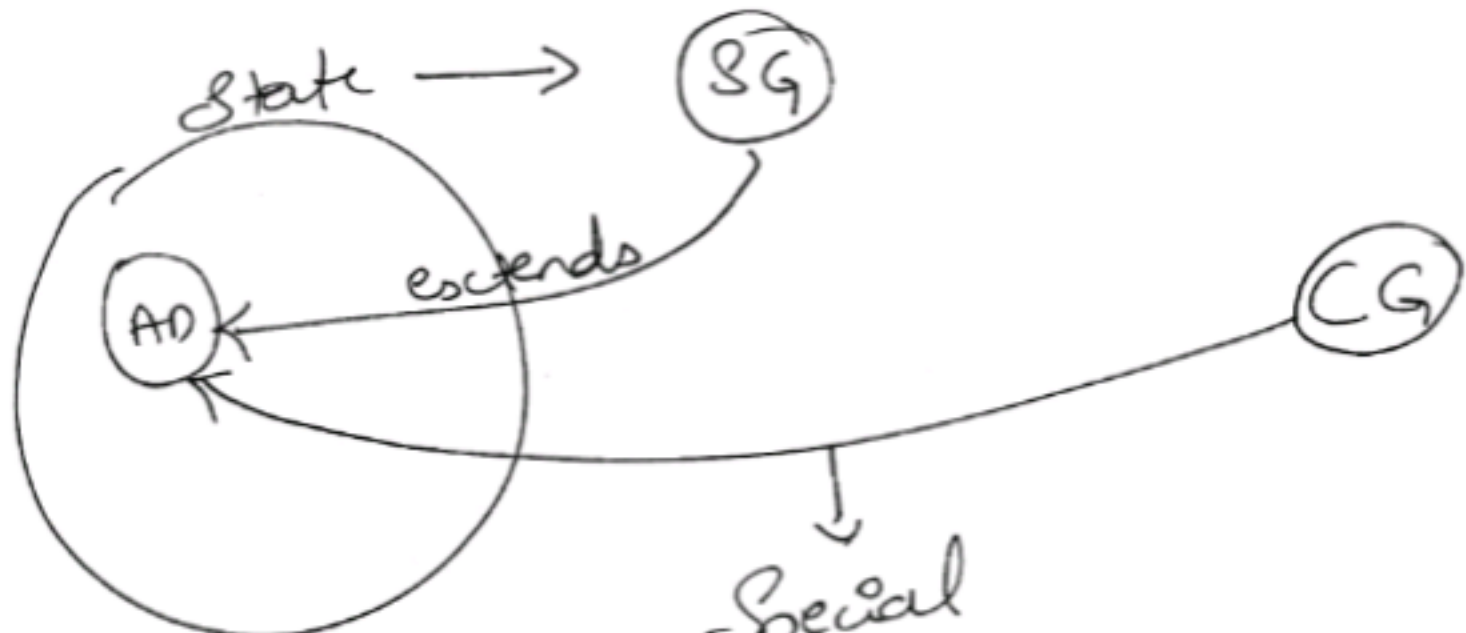
EXECUTIVE

— Implement the law

— implements projects

Primary
Schools

Investigation.



FINANCIAL
POWER

↗

Special financial package (Article 275(1))

⇓

executive power of (circle) CG

A D C



30 members

4



6

nominates.

26



elected.

GOVERNOR AND AD

- 1) (G) can make regulations.
- 2) (G) can modify the laws.
- 3) (G) will appoint the commission
(frequently) to study the AD.

Amendment And Schedule VI

Parliament can change Schedule VI

does not
require
Constitutional
amendment

Given specifically
in Schedule VI
itself.

Legislative
Power.

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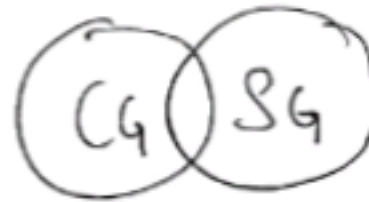
UNION TERRITORY

UT's



- no division of power
- not autonomous
- Unitary relationship

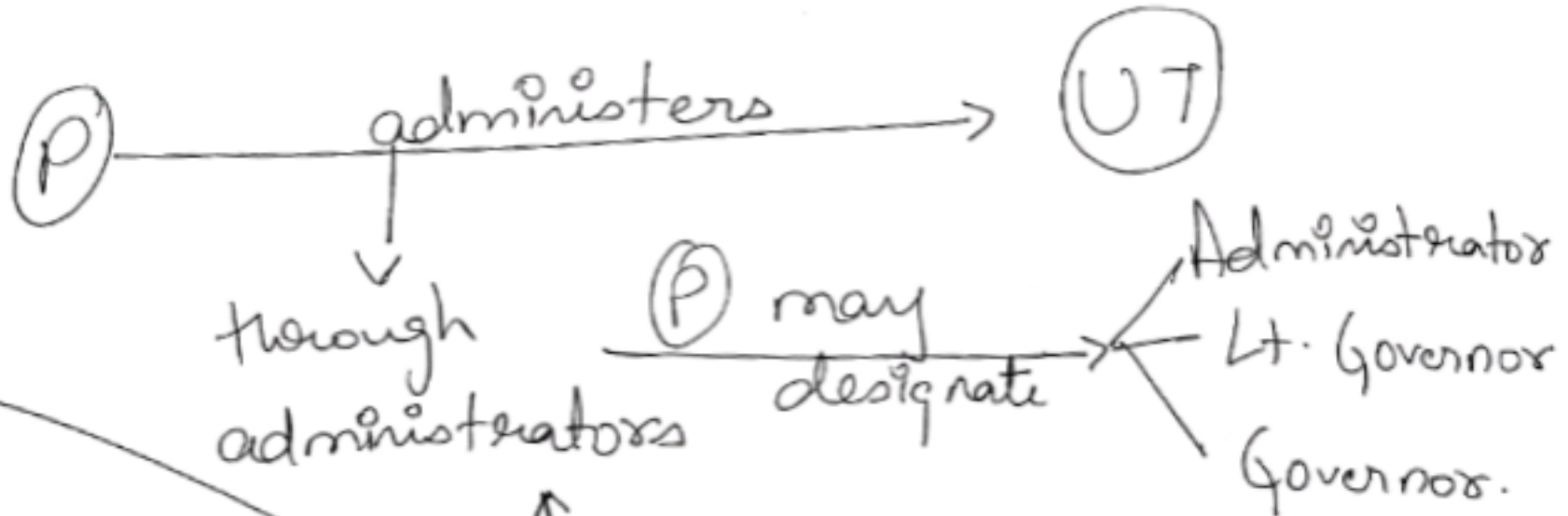
States



- division of power
- States are autonomous
- federal relationship.

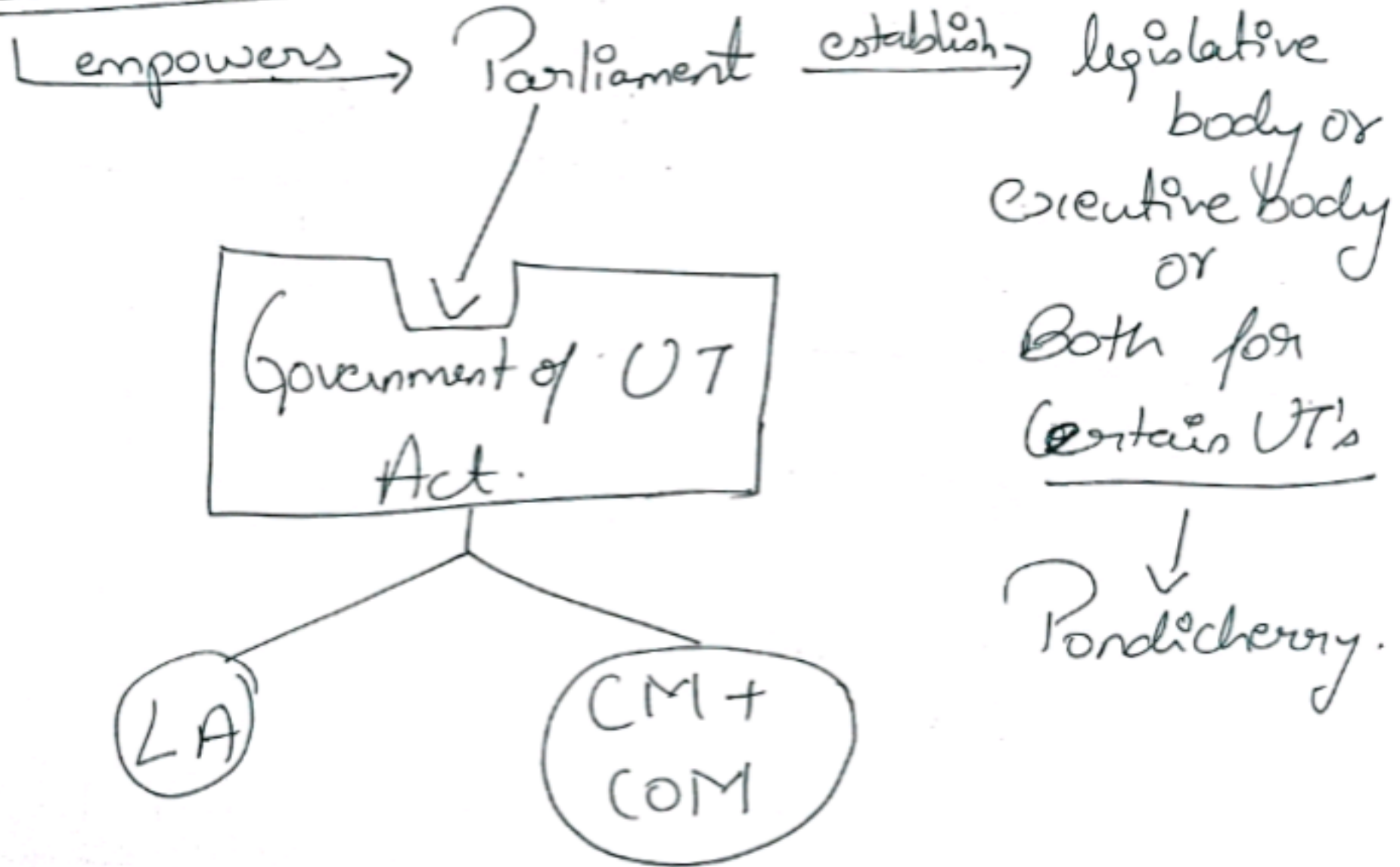
Pattern of Administration

Article 239



~~G of an adjacent State appointed~~

Article 239 A

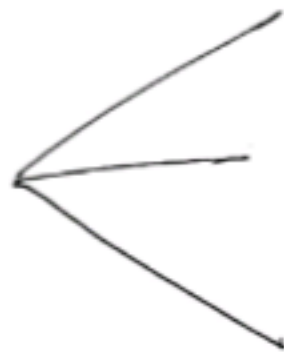


Pattern of Administration in UT.

Legislature

- law making.

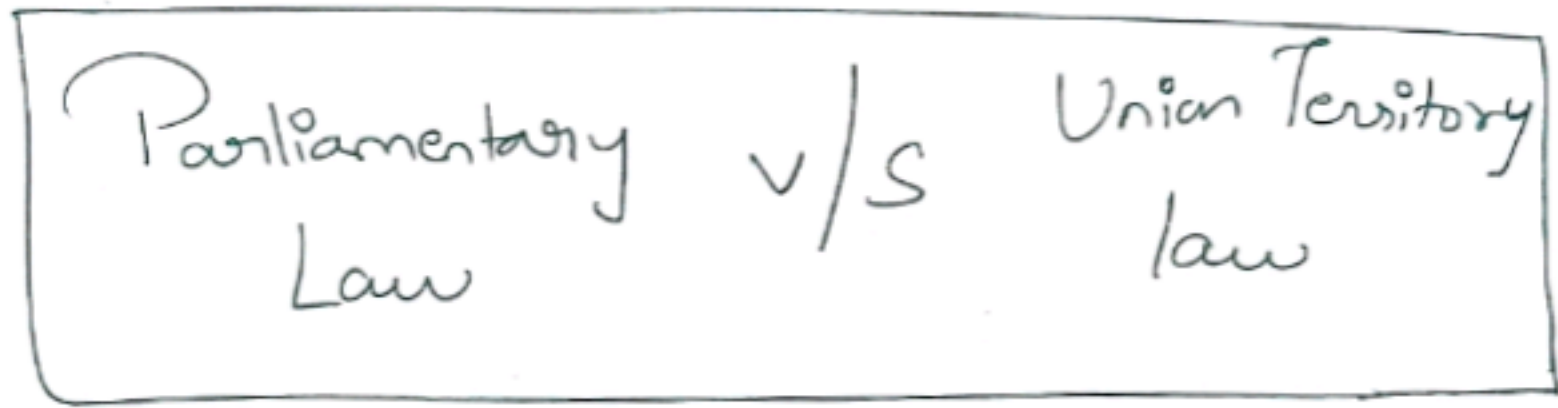
Parliament



Concurrent List.

State list.

Central list.



↓
Law of repugnancy.

PL >>> UT law.

* Creation of legislative assemblies
in UT's will not diminish the
power of parliament in making
law in State list.

(P L >>> UT law).

LEGISLATIVE POWERS (Article 240)



Regulation



Force of Law



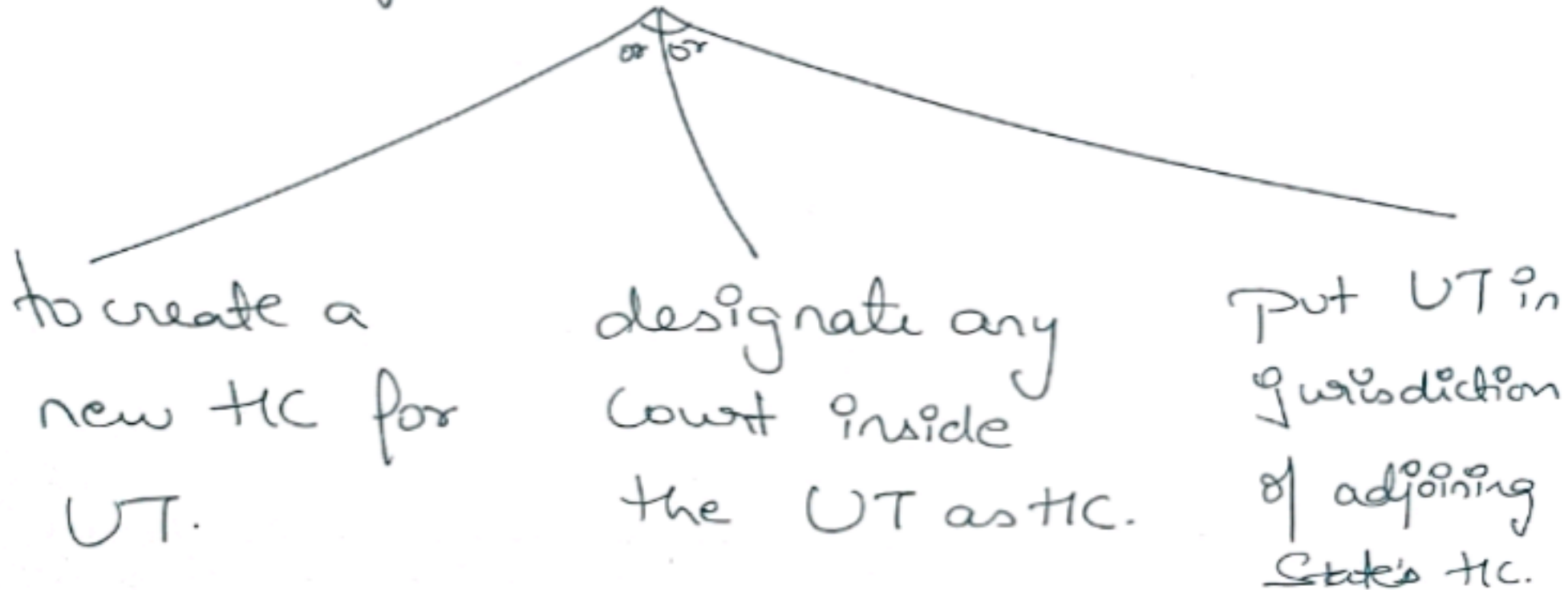
Can modify / repeal any of
the Parliamentary law.

- * (P) Can make regulation for Pondicherry only when the assembly is dissolved.

Article 241 - Judiciary



Empowered Parliament



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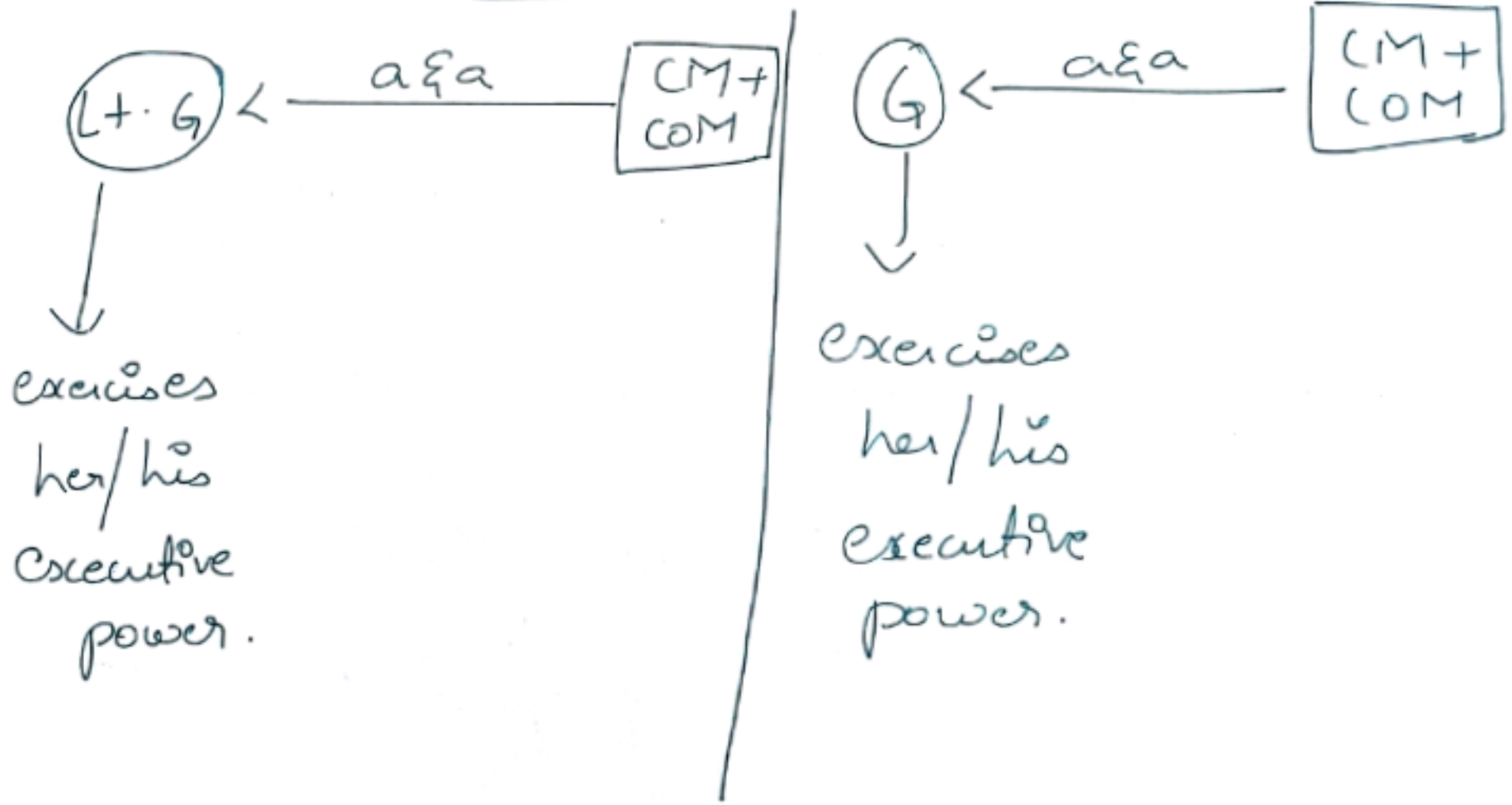
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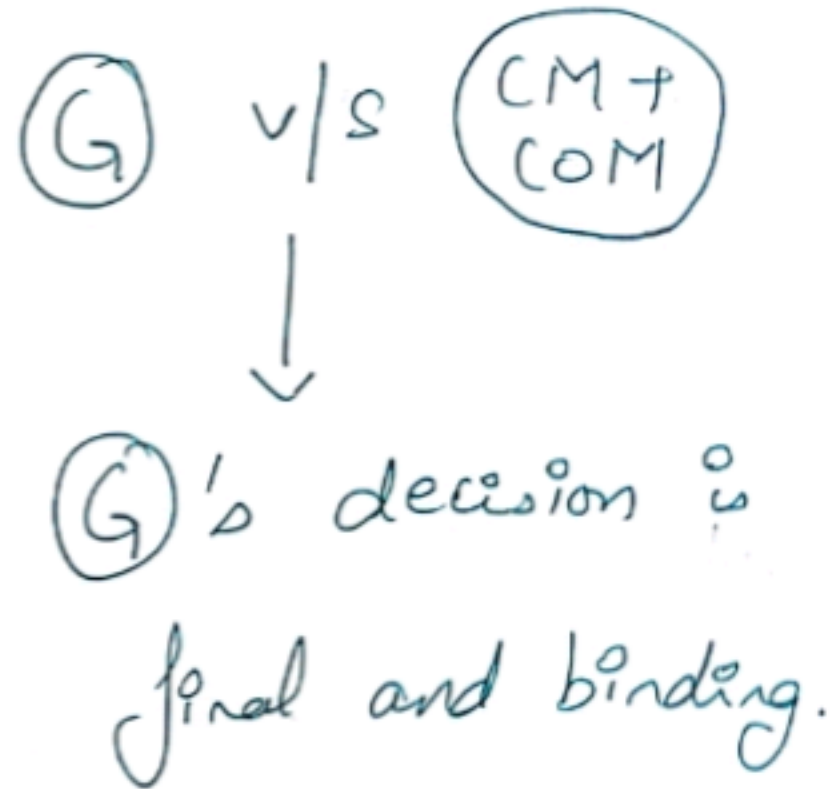
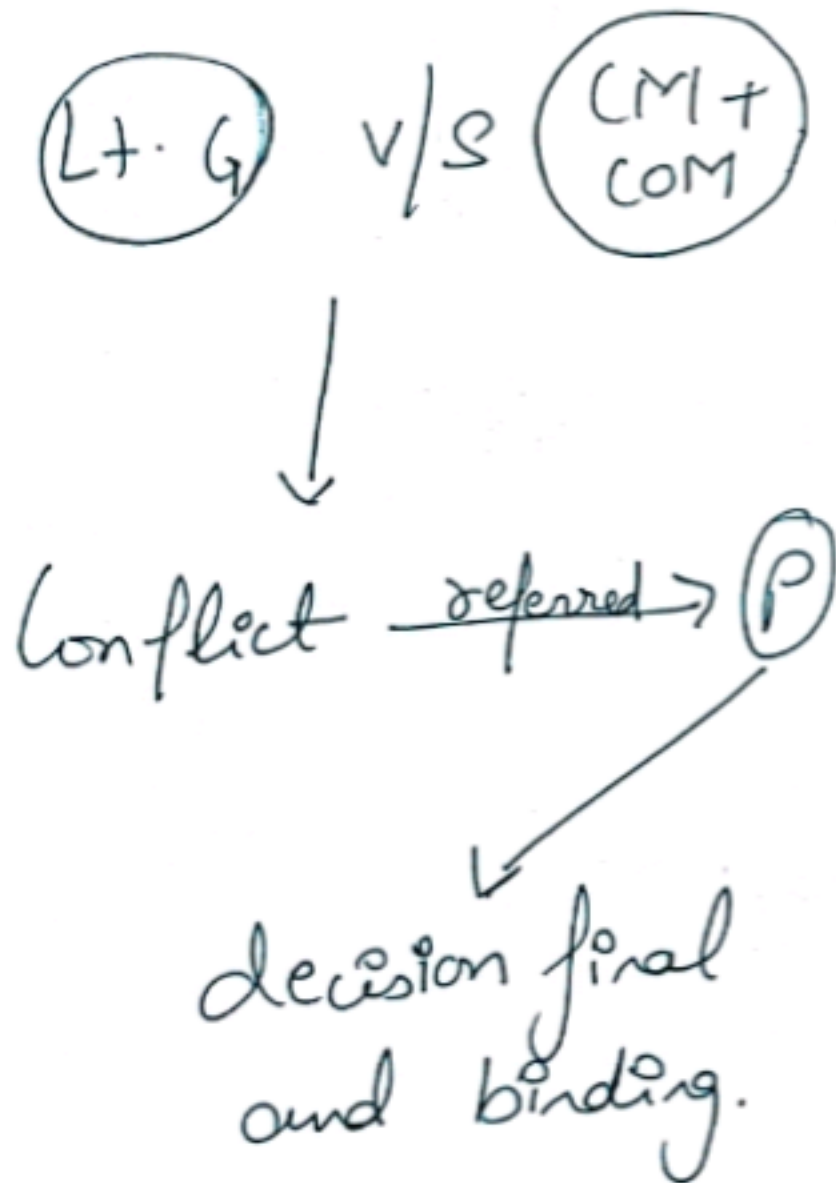
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EXECUTIVE

*
UT = State





appointment
+
Date of CM+COM
+
Removal

appointment
+
Date of CM+COM
+
Removal

(P) appoints → CM

(G) appoints → CM

(P) appoints → COM's
↑
advice of CM.

(G) appoints → COM
↑
advice of CM.

* 69th CAA → Special provision for N/CT.

Article
239 AA

↓
System of administration of Delhi.

Article
239 AB

↓
Failure of the Constitutional Machinery.

Article 239AA

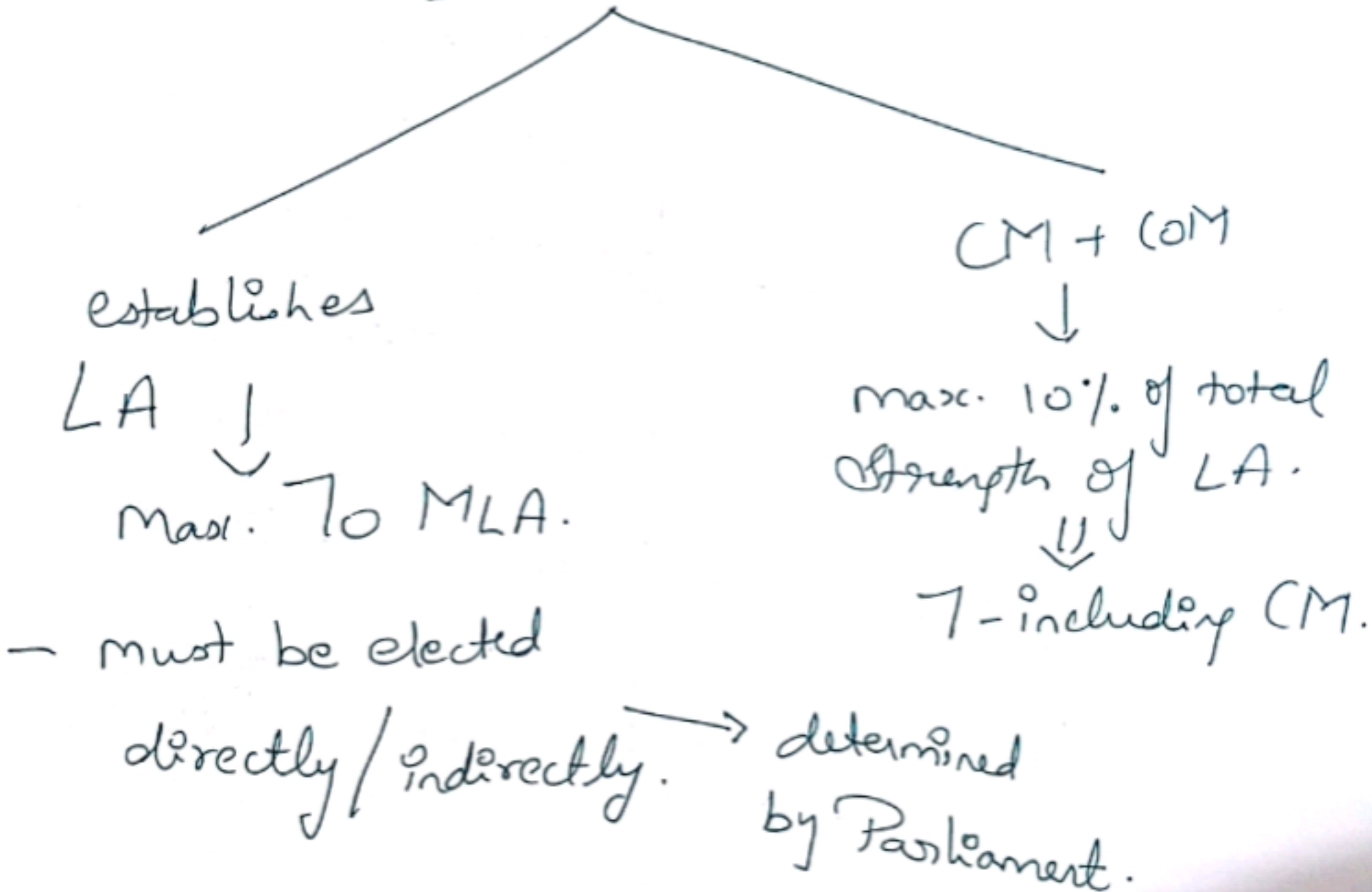
Special provision
for NCT



Designated Delhi
as NCT.

It designates
administrator of
Delhi as
'Lt. Governor'.

239 AA



Article 239 AB



(b) can suspend article 239 AA if,

NCT is not administered in accordance with Article 239 AA.



On the basis of Lt. Governor's report
or otherwise.

Delhi

- Constitution itself created LA and CIM + CoIM.
- Constitution designated the administrator as Lt. Governor.
- Cannot be dismantled.

Pondicherry

- Created by law of the parliament.
- Parliament designated
- Can be dismantled.

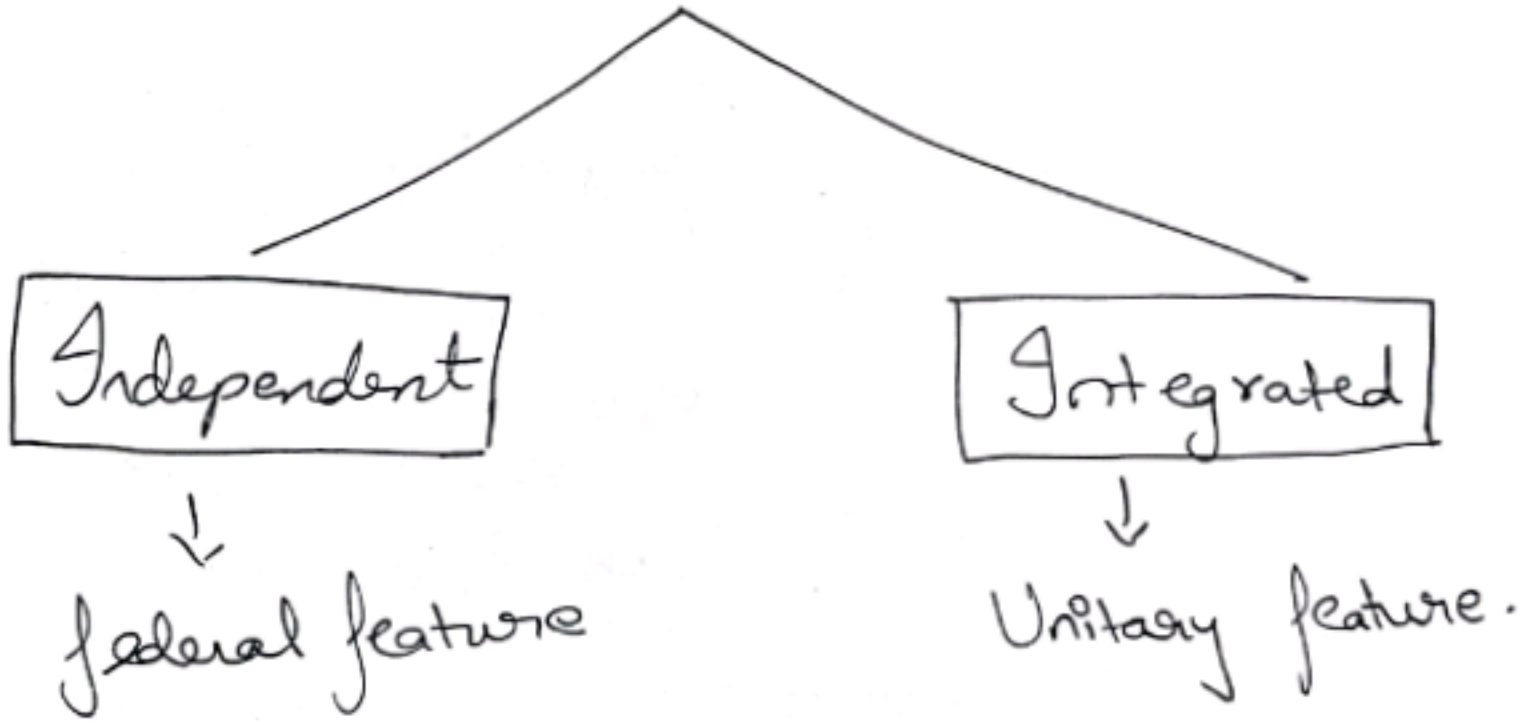
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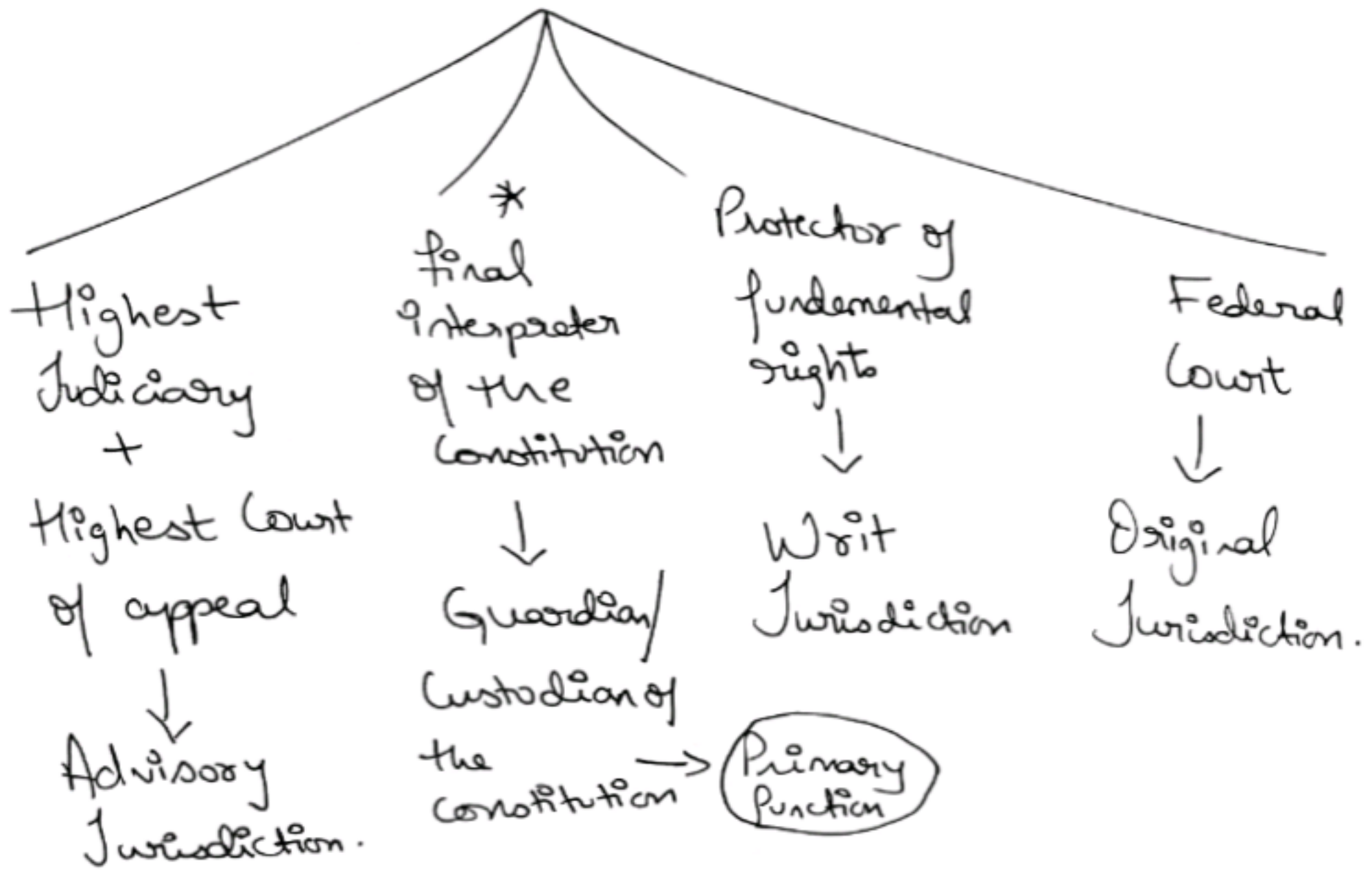


JUDICIARY

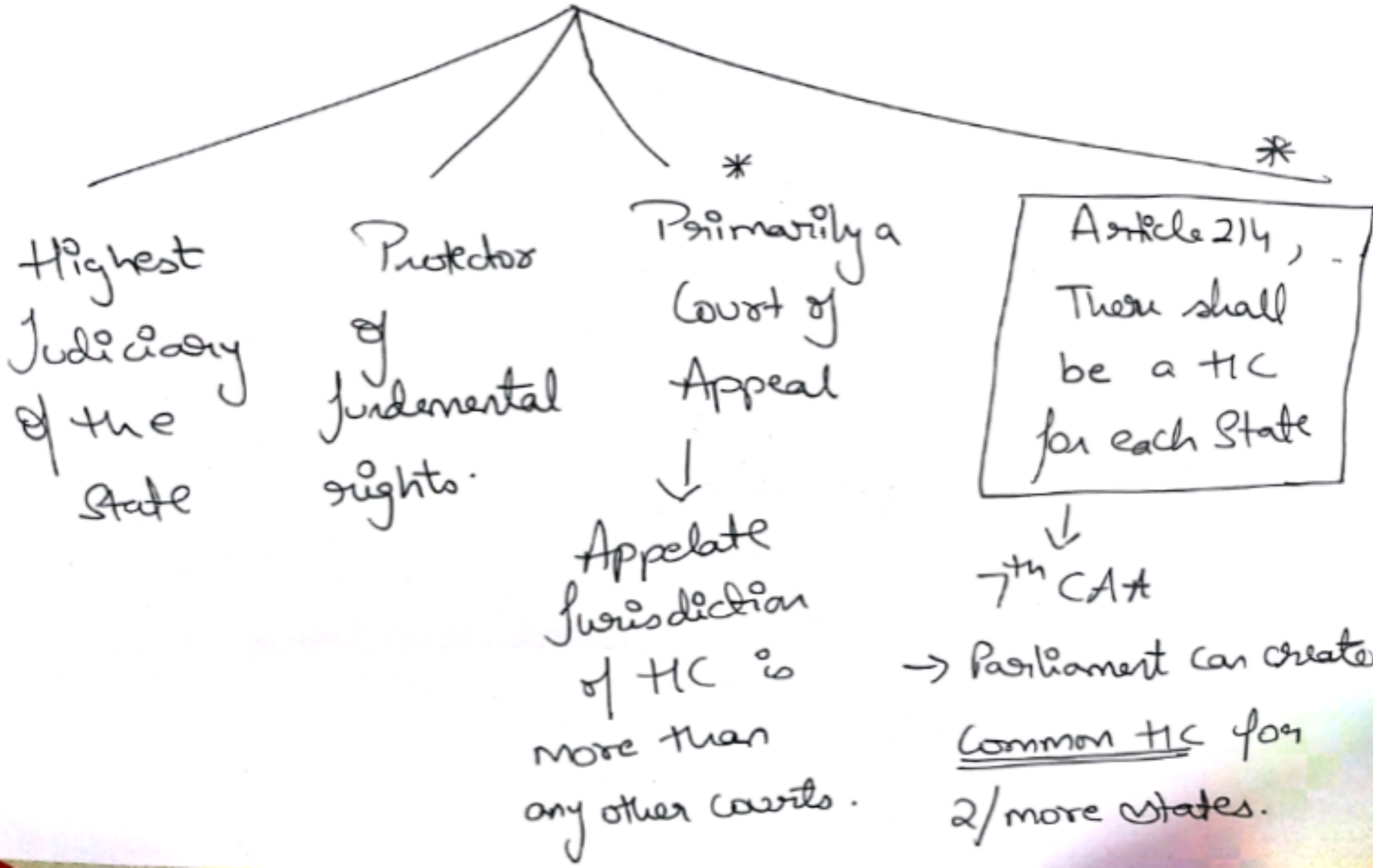


→ Only in India, it is both i.e., independent and integrated.

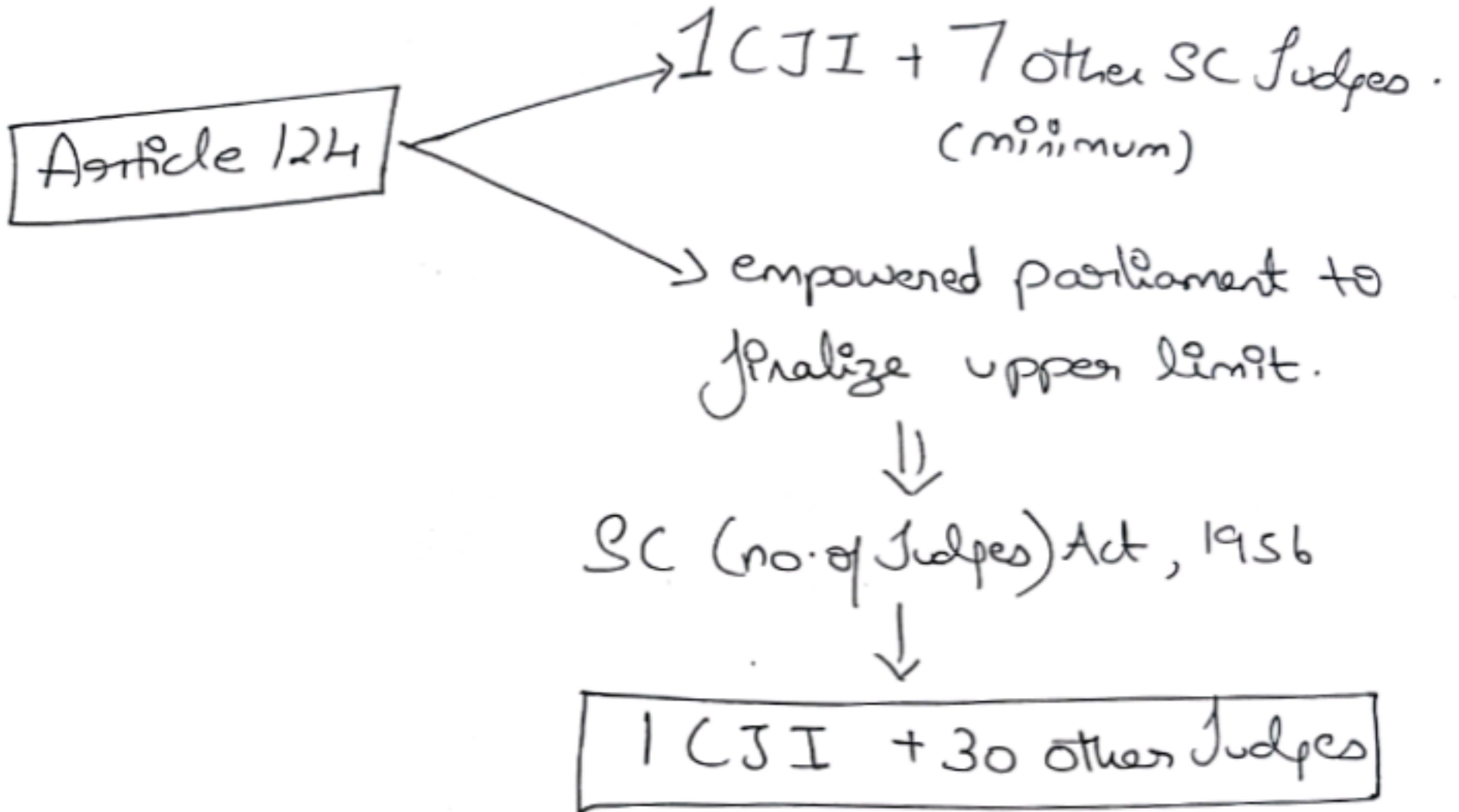
Introduction to SC



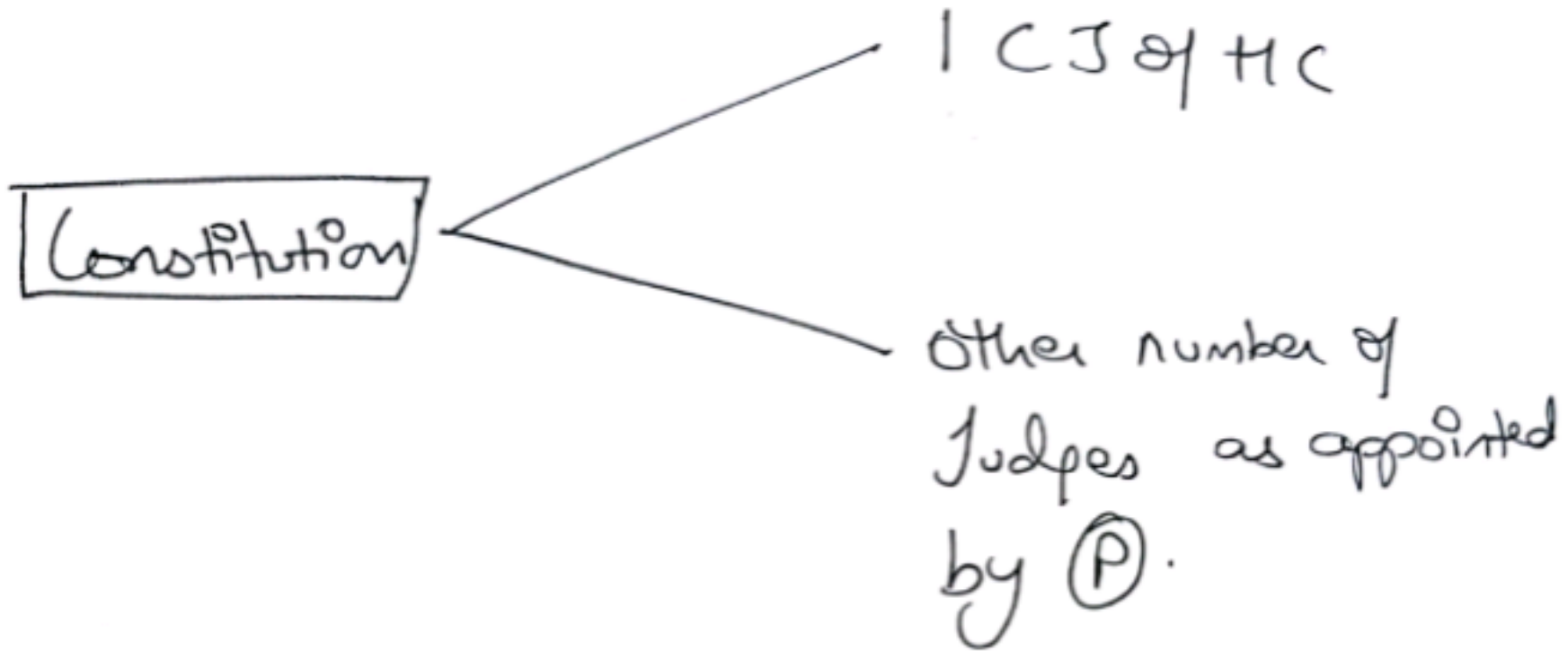
Introduction to HC



Composition of SC



Composition of HC



note

Strength of SC = Parliament → legislature
Strength of HC = Executive.

Qualification for SC Judge

- Citizen of India.
- Judge of HC for 5 years
(or)
Advocate in HC for 10 years*
- (or)
Distinguished Jurist in opinion
of P.

Qualification of HC Judge.

→ Citizen of India

→ advocate in HC for 10 yrs.*

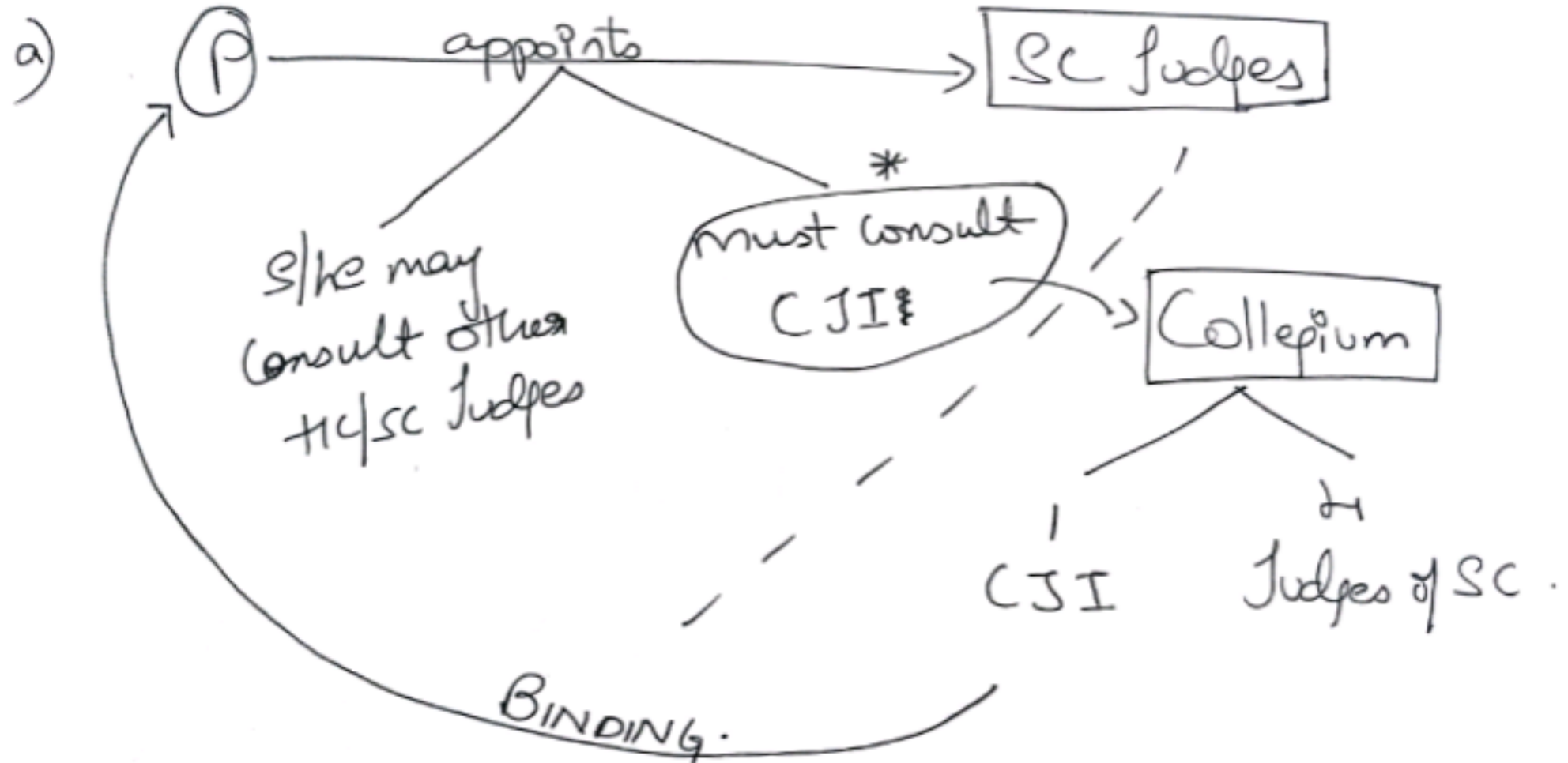
(or)

Person who held Judicial office

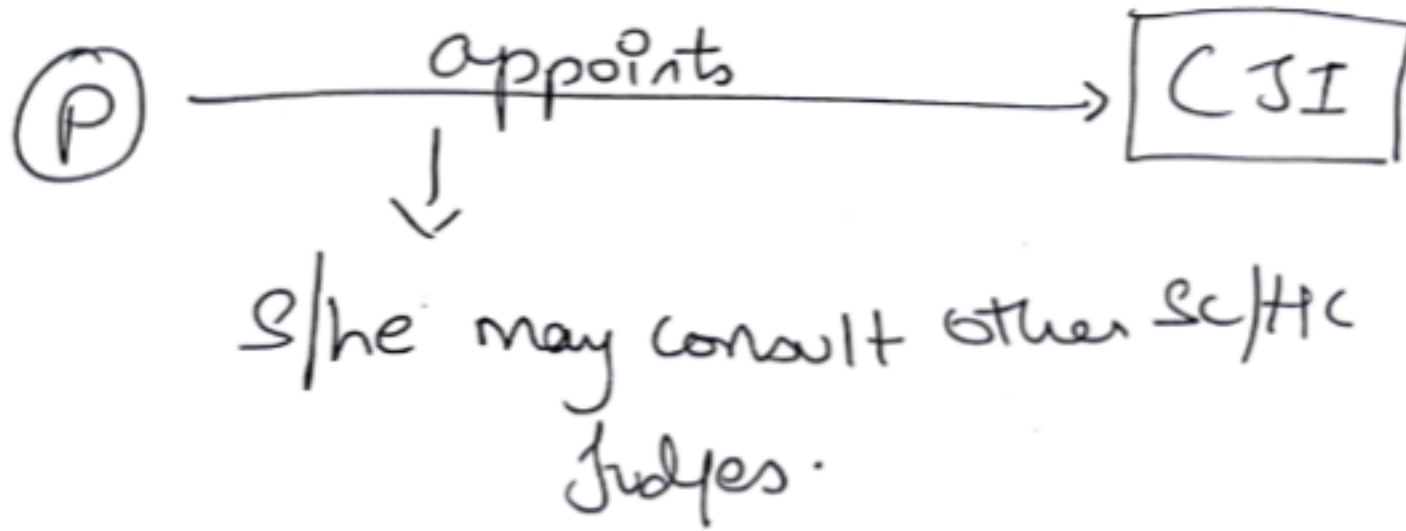
for more than 10 years.

↓
Subordinate
Court Judges.

Appointment of SC Judges



b) CJI



NOTE

- II Judge Case

↓

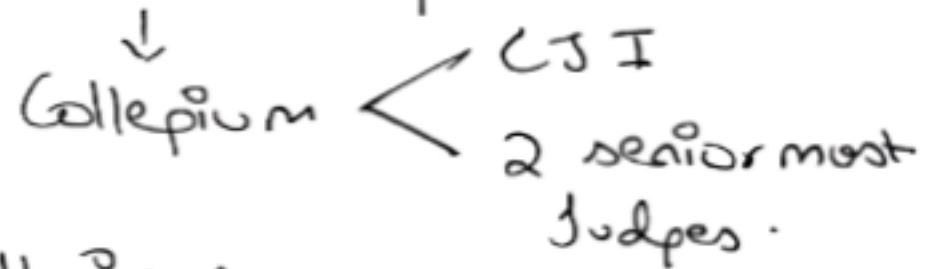
Only senior most Judge of SC can be appointed as CJI.

I Judge Case

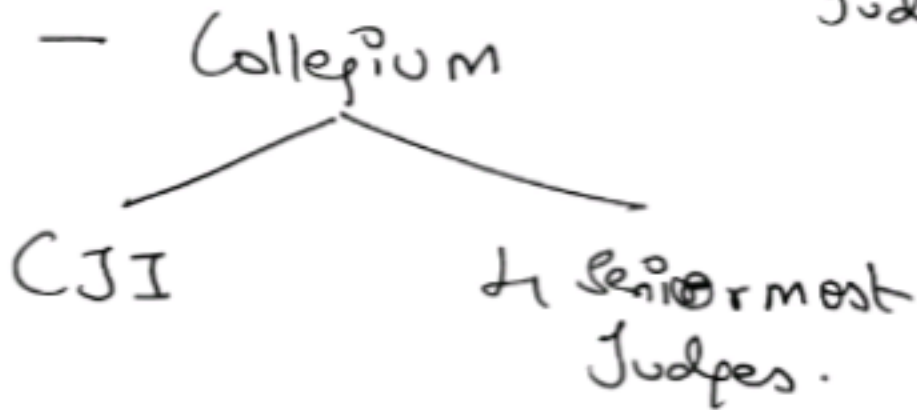
- SC upheld primacy of EXECUTIVE in appointment.

II Judge Case

- Invoked Article 50. &
Consultation of CJI binding.

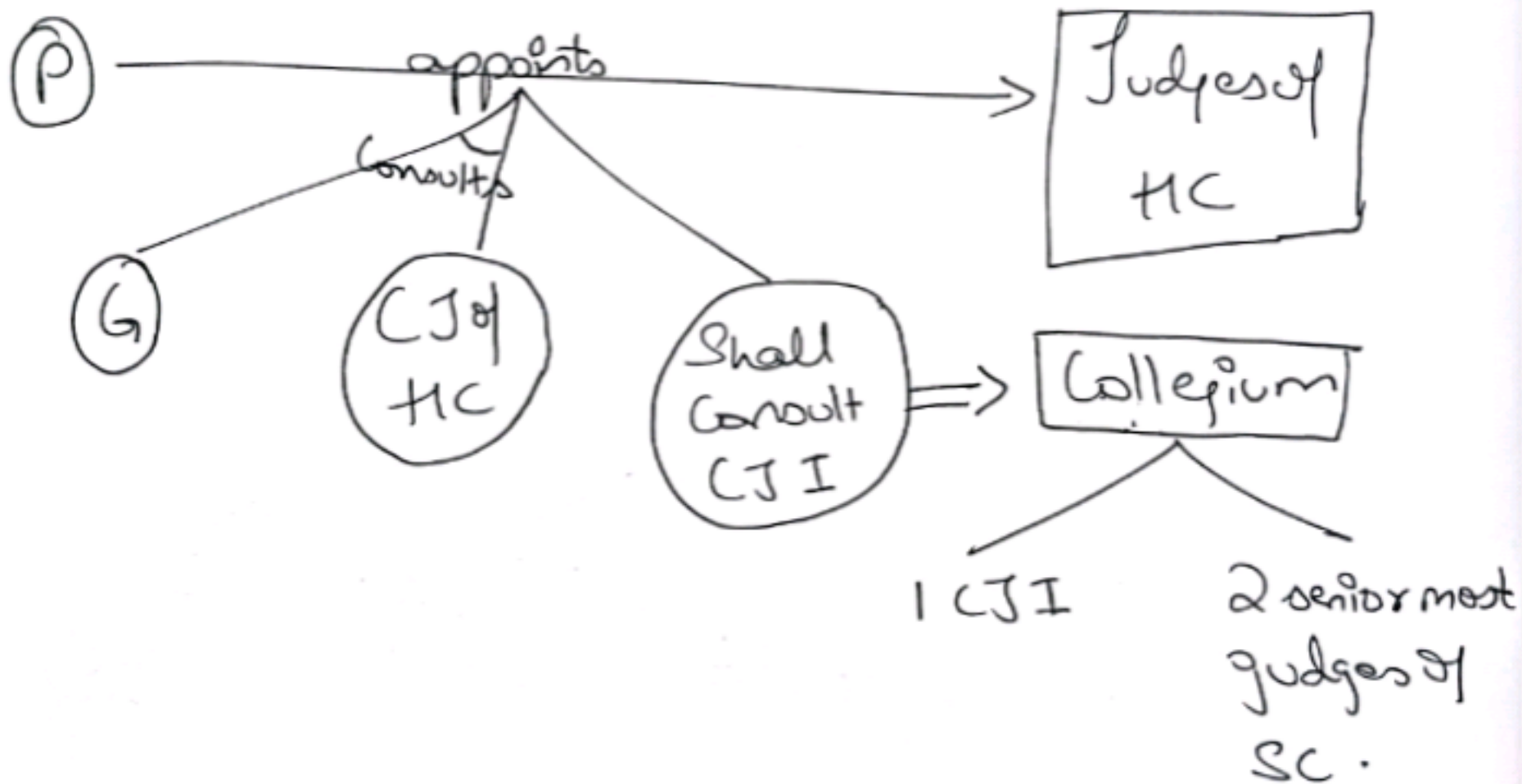


III Judge Case

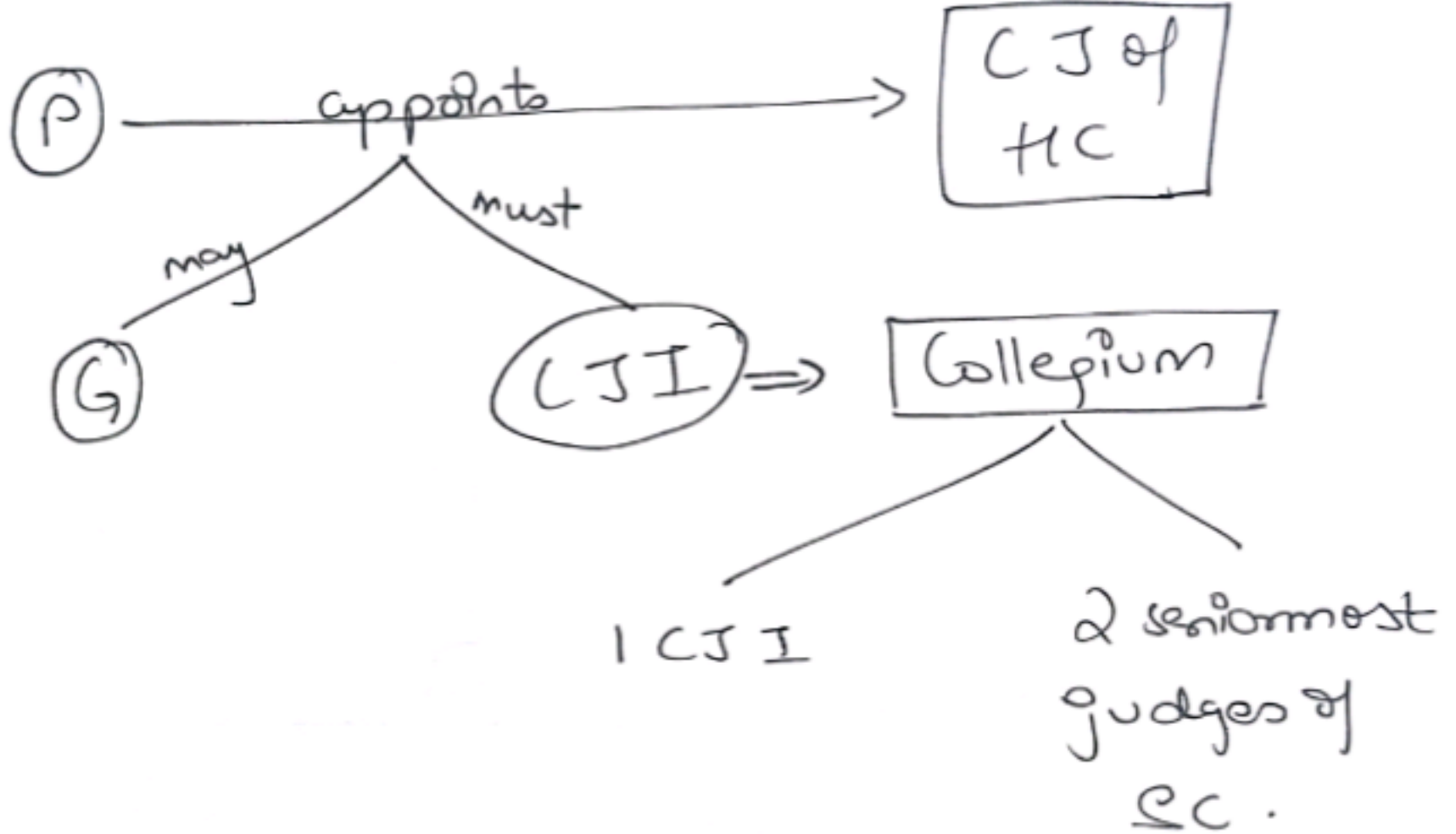


Appointment of HC Judges.

a)



b)



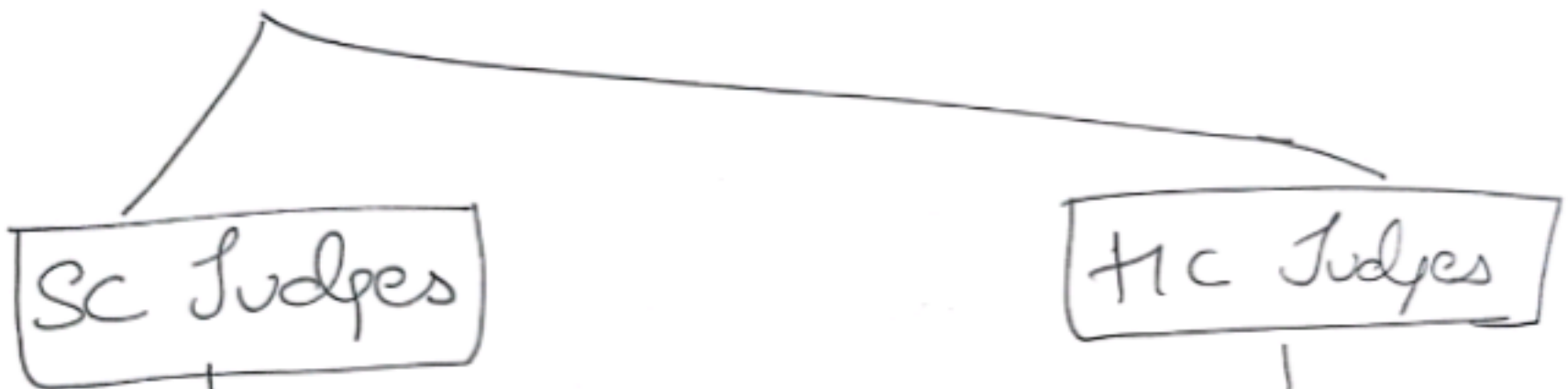
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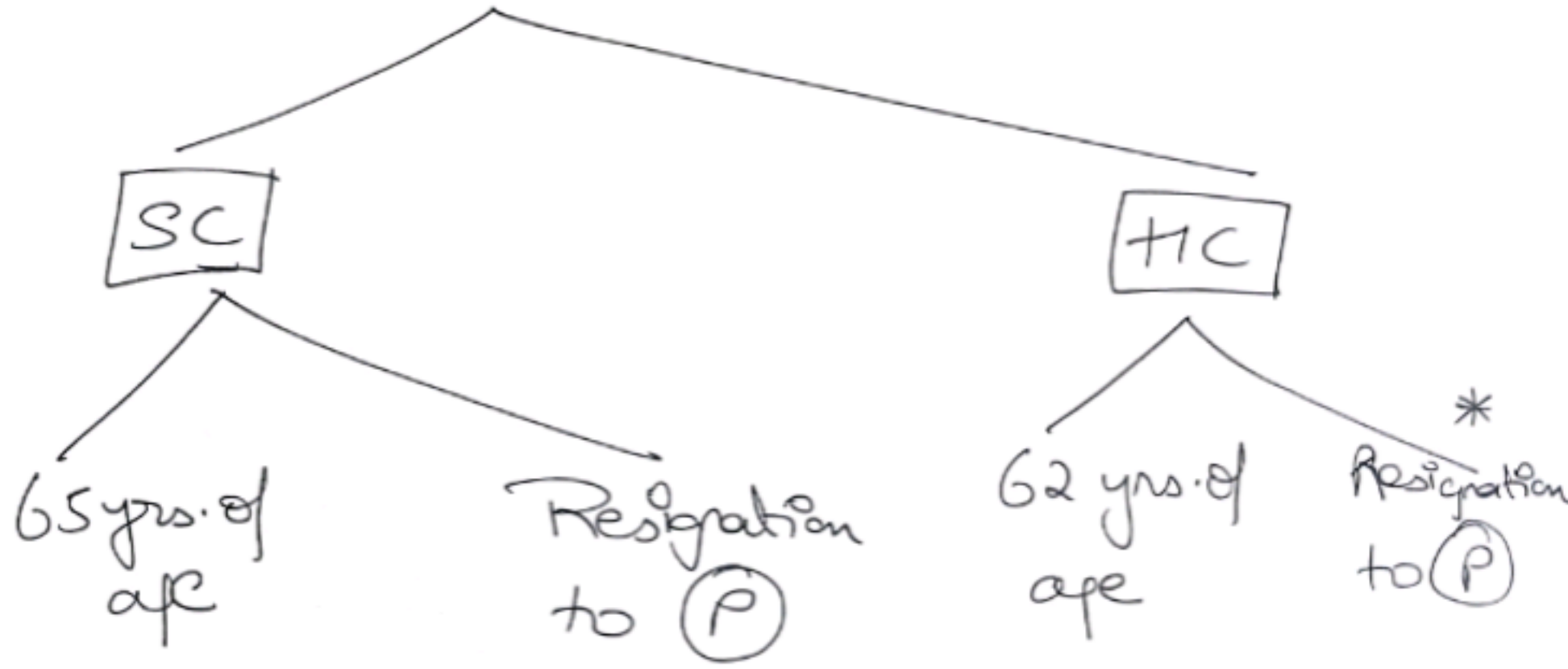
Oath



↓
Ⓟ / any other person appointed by Ⓟ

↓
Ⓞ / any other person appointed by Ⓞ

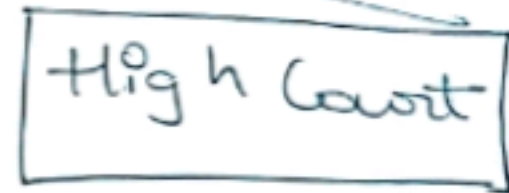
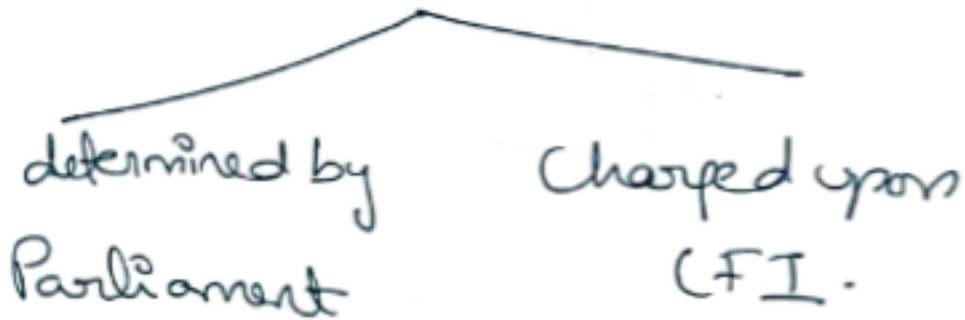
Tenure



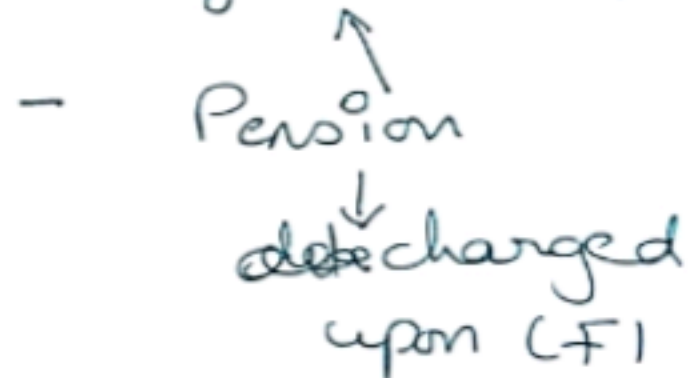
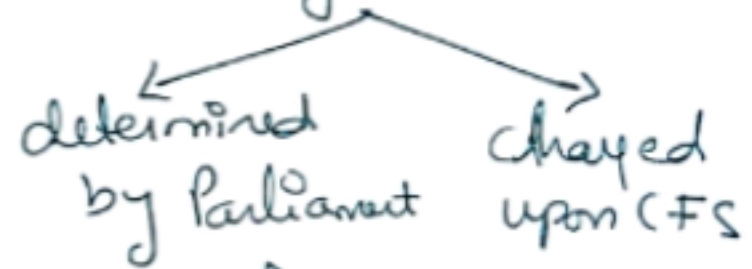
Conditions



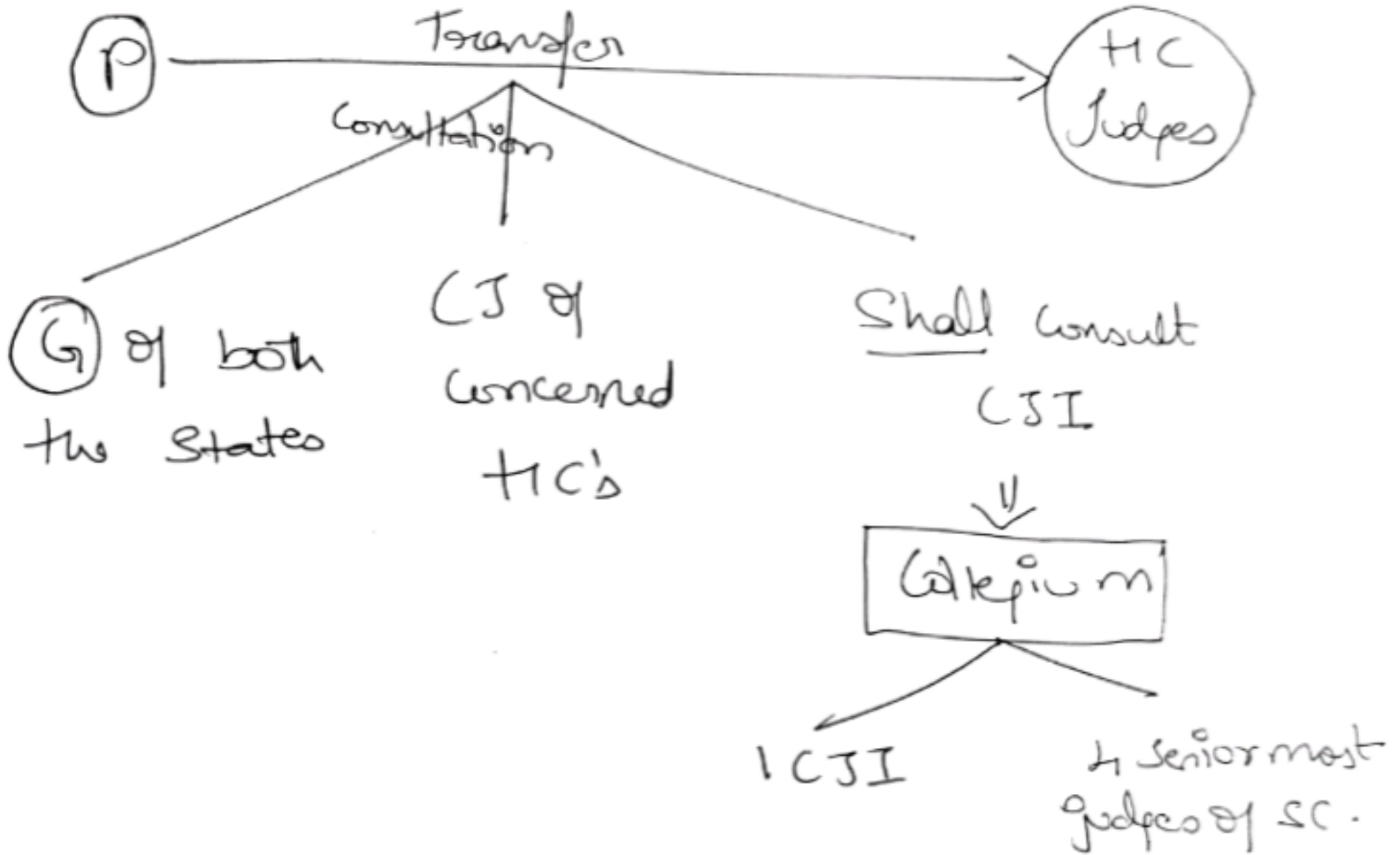
- Salary, allowance, pension.



- Salary, allowance

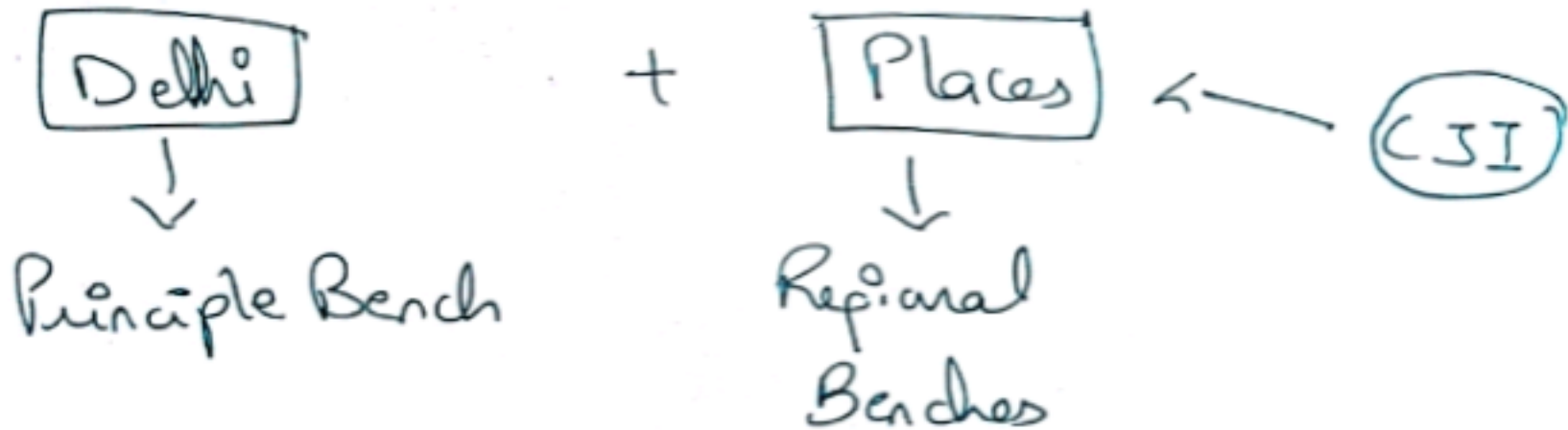


Transfer of HC Judges

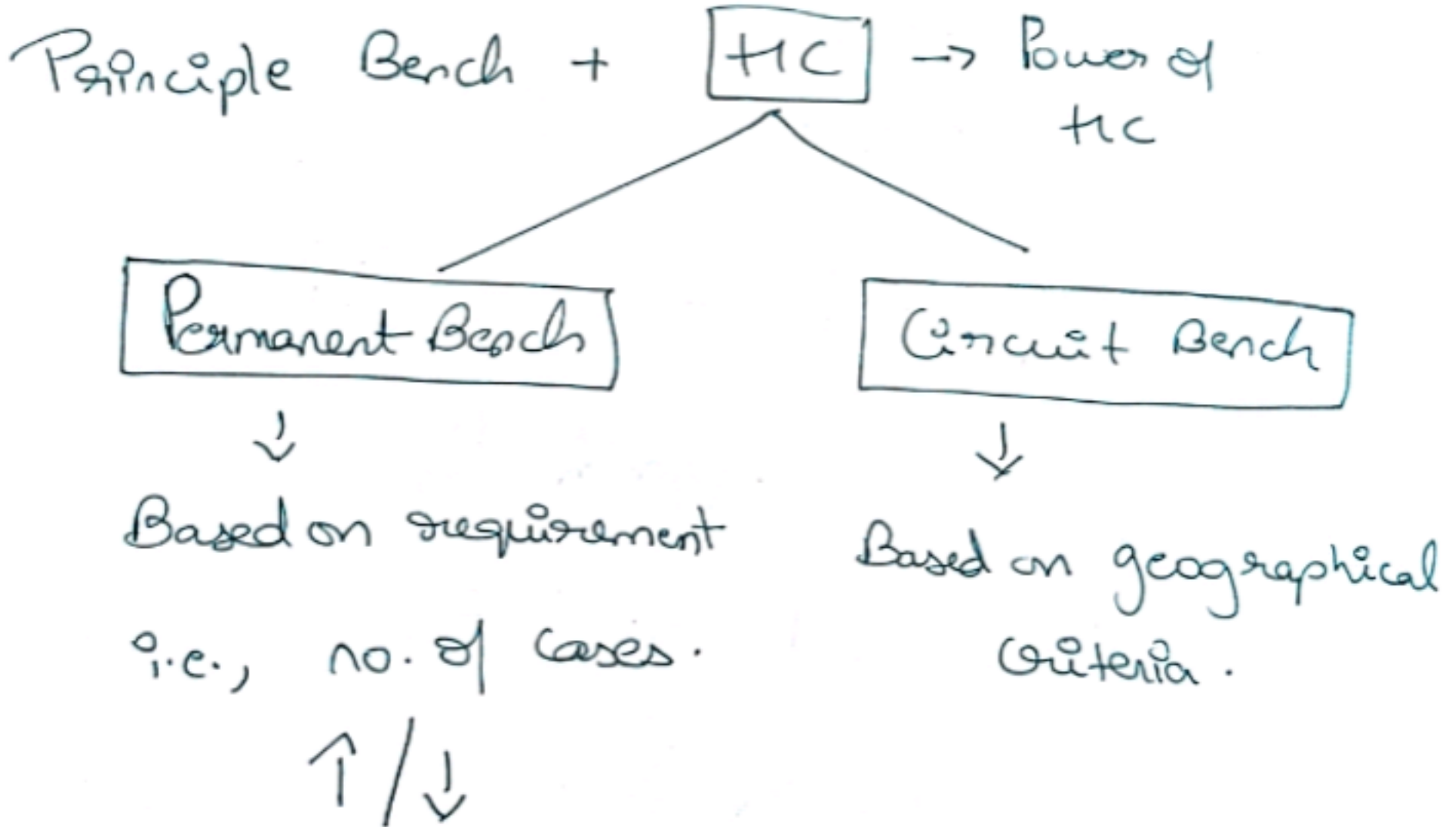


Seat of SC

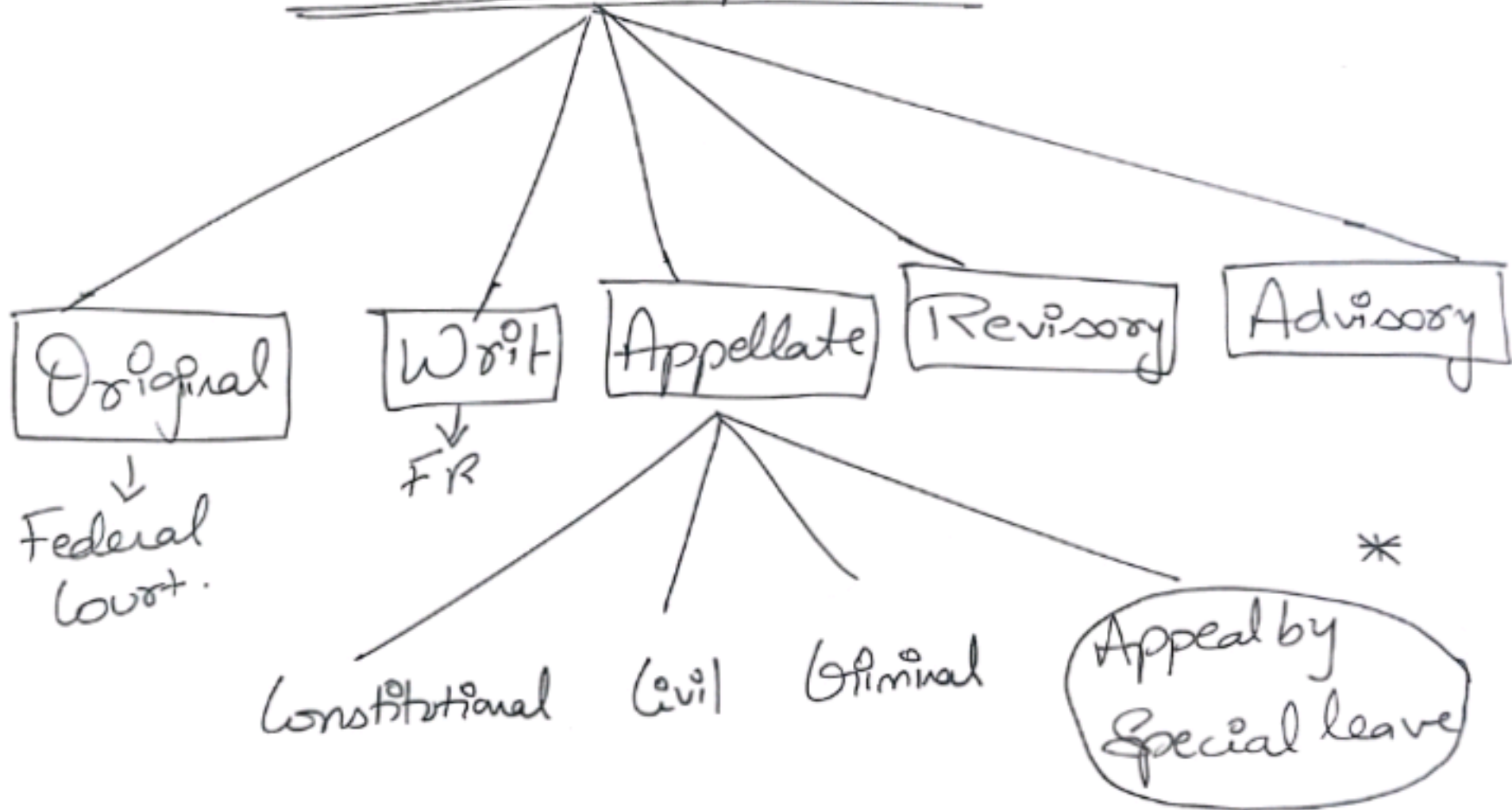
- @ Delhi & φ_n other places as
CJI with approval of (P)
may appoint.



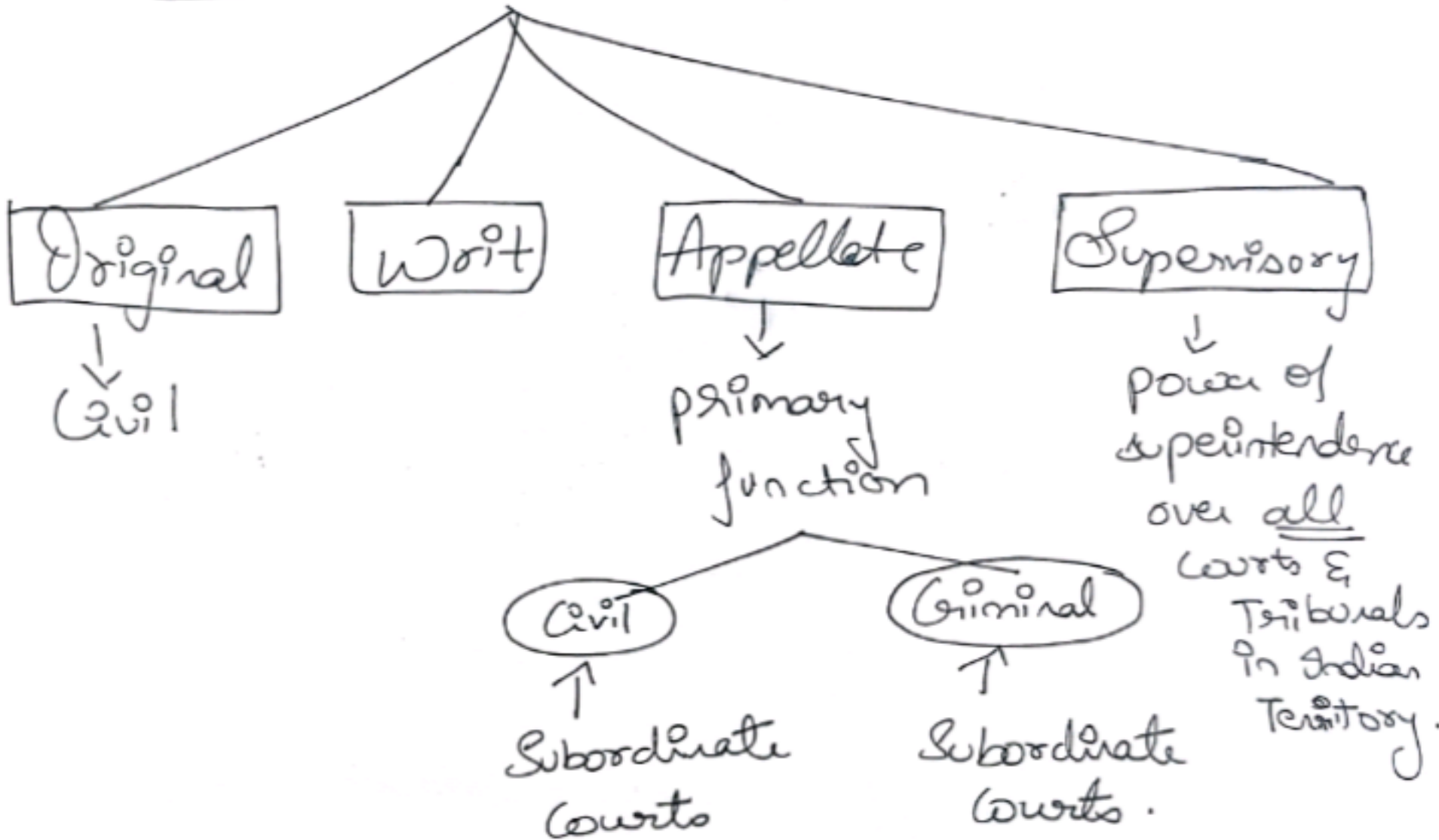
Seat of HC



Jurisdiction of SC



Jurisdiction of HC



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Original Jurisdiction of SC



Cases that can originate only in SC.



disputes of federal nature

- (CG) v/s (SG)
- (SG) v/s (SG)
- (CG, SG) v/s (SG)

dispute over extent of legal right b/w

(CG) & (SG) over residual list.



whether it is a part of residual list or not.

Appellate Jurisdiction of SC



AJ = Judgements from lower courts can be challenged in higher courts.

not original, it has originated in some other Court & by way of appeal it has come to the respective Court.

Special leave Petition of SC

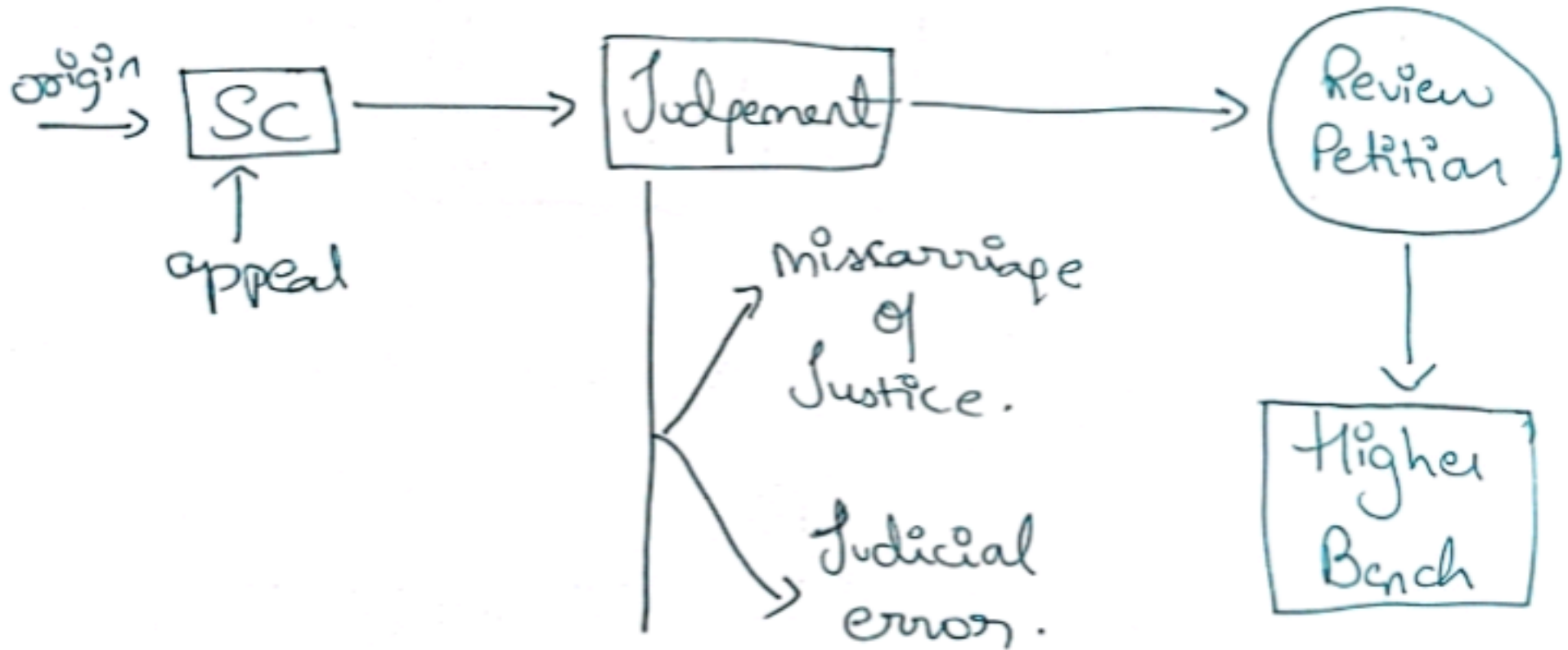
- If HC refuses to give certification.
- Petitioner within 60 days of refusal.

↓
Can file for **SLP** before SC.

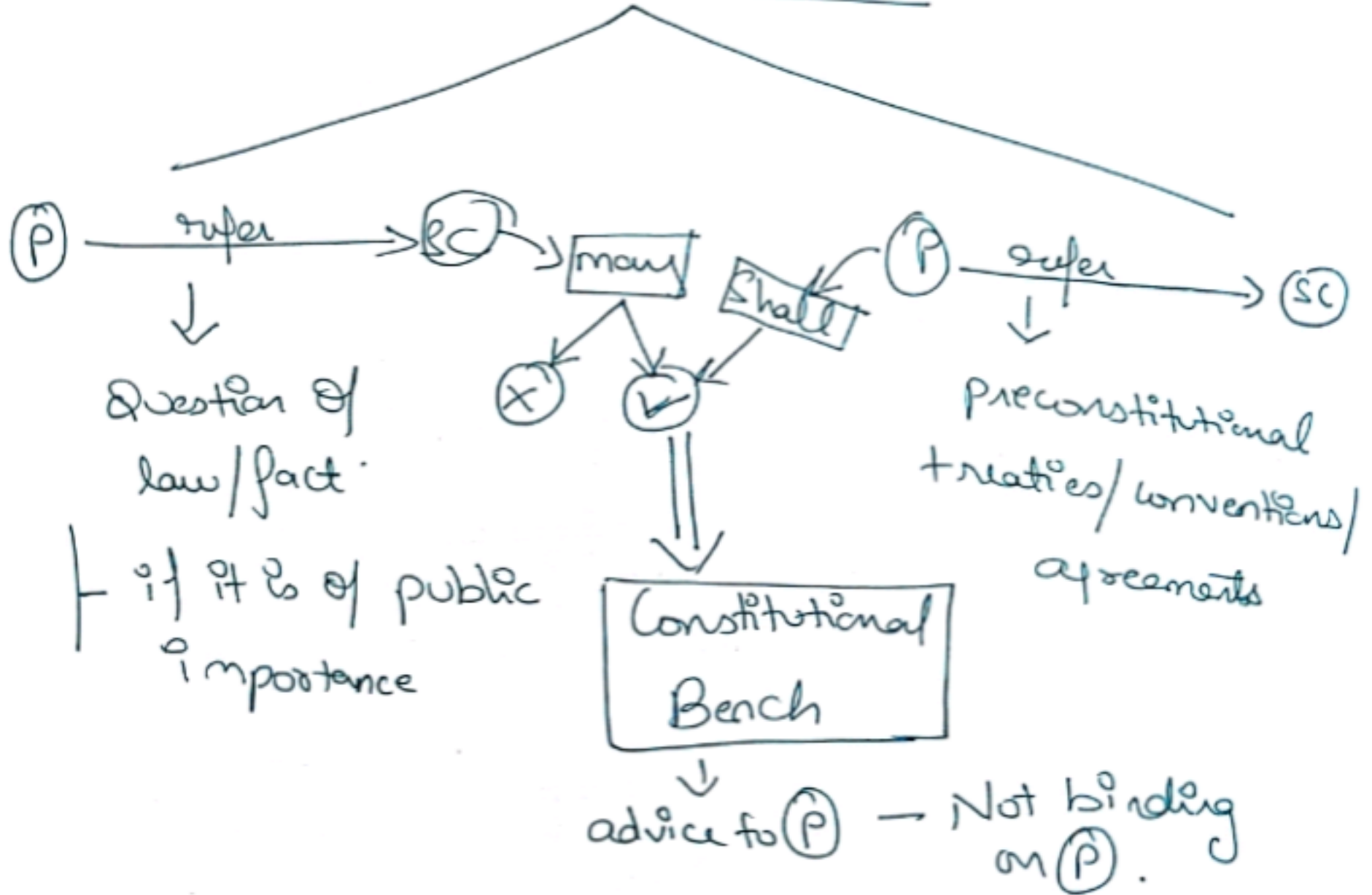
Discretionary
Power of SC.

Plenary power
of SC.

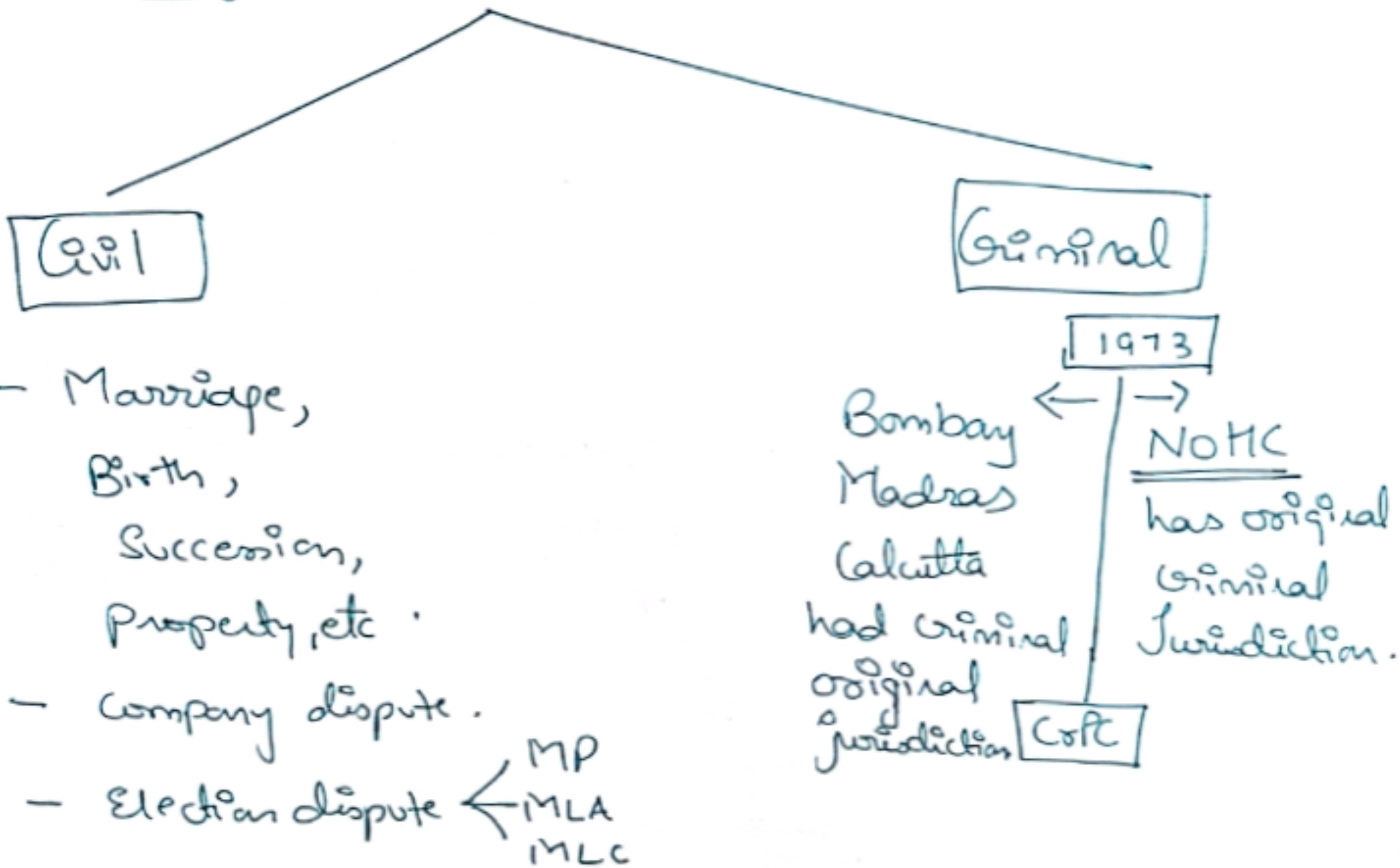
Revisory Jurisdiction



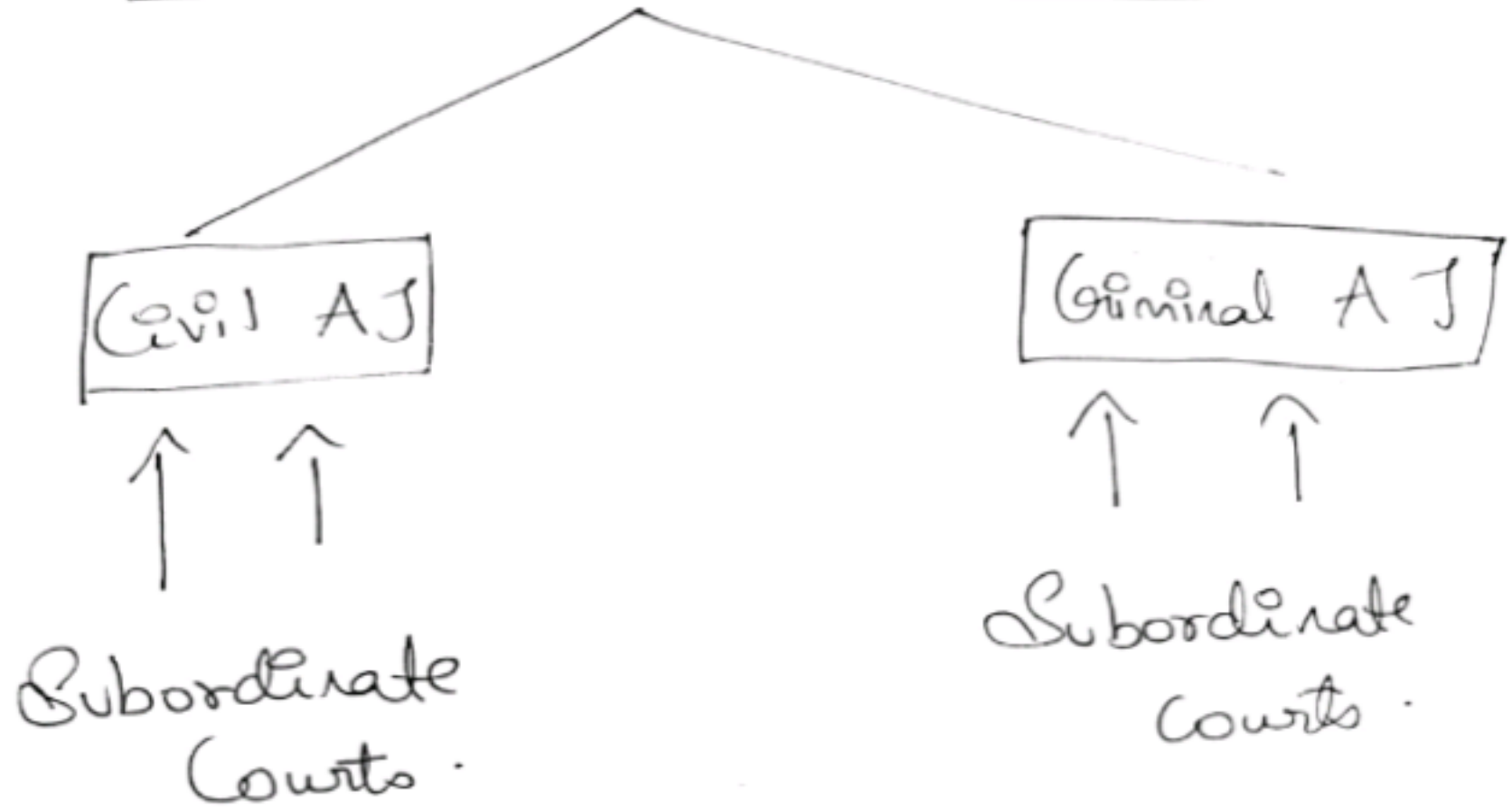
Advisory Jurisdiction of SC



Original Jurisdiction of HC



Appellate Jurisdiction of HC



* Primary function of HC.

Highest + Jurisdiction of HC.

Supervisory Jurisdiction of HC



Power of superintendence over

all courts as well as

Tribunals within the territory of State.

Judicial



withdraw
a case

HC

Subordinate
Courts

Administrative



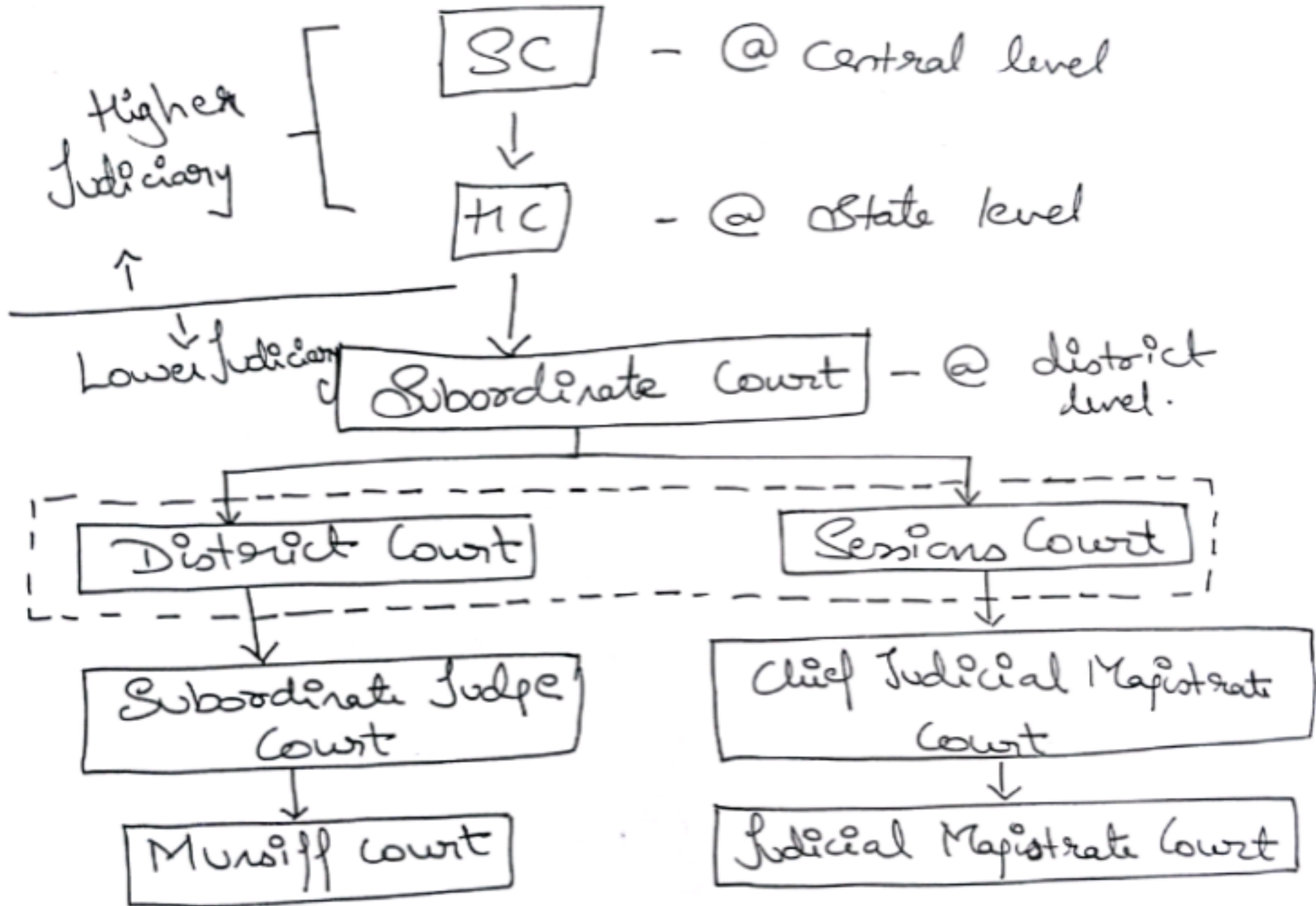
rules, procedures
in Subordinate
courts.

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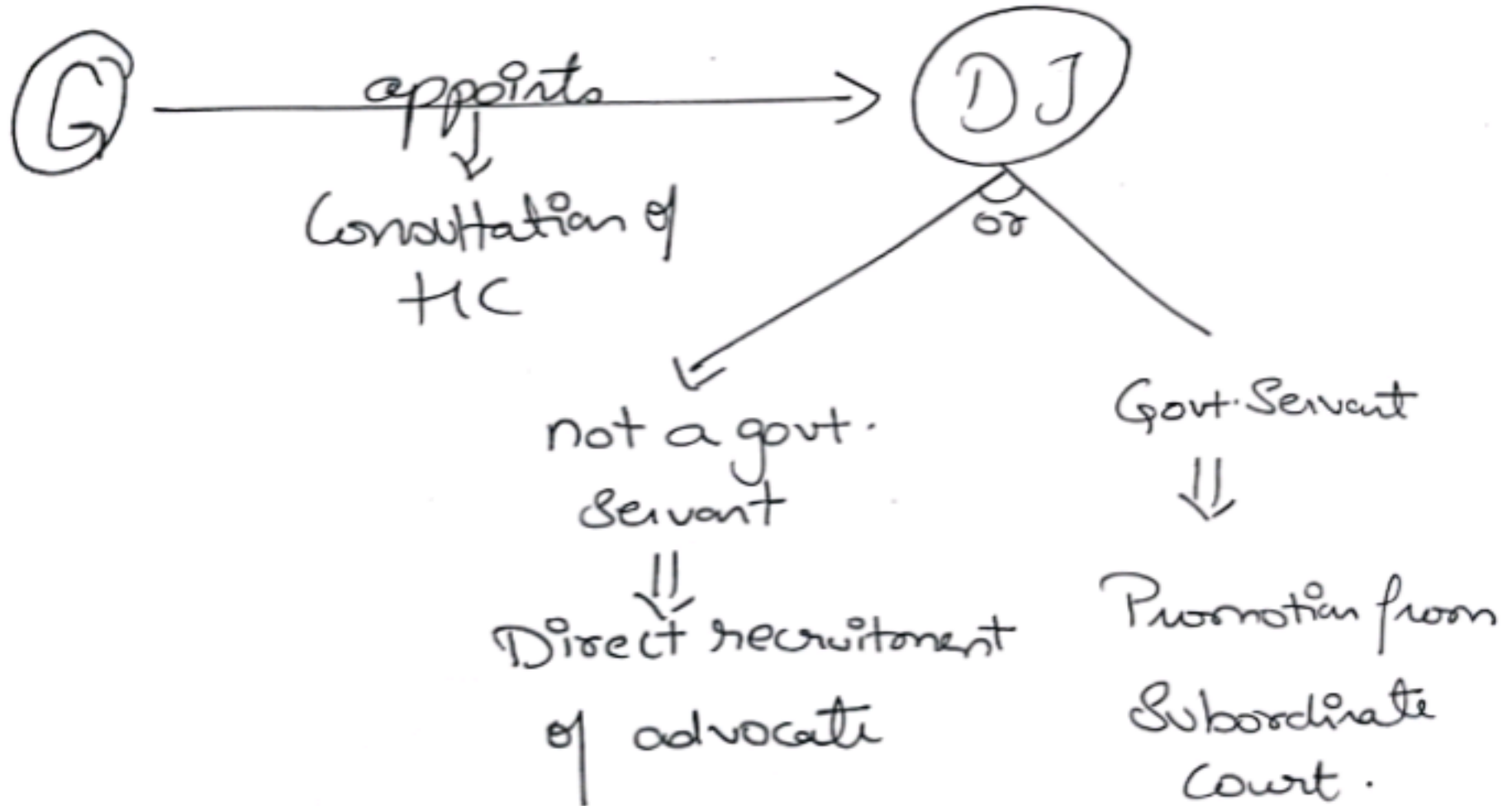
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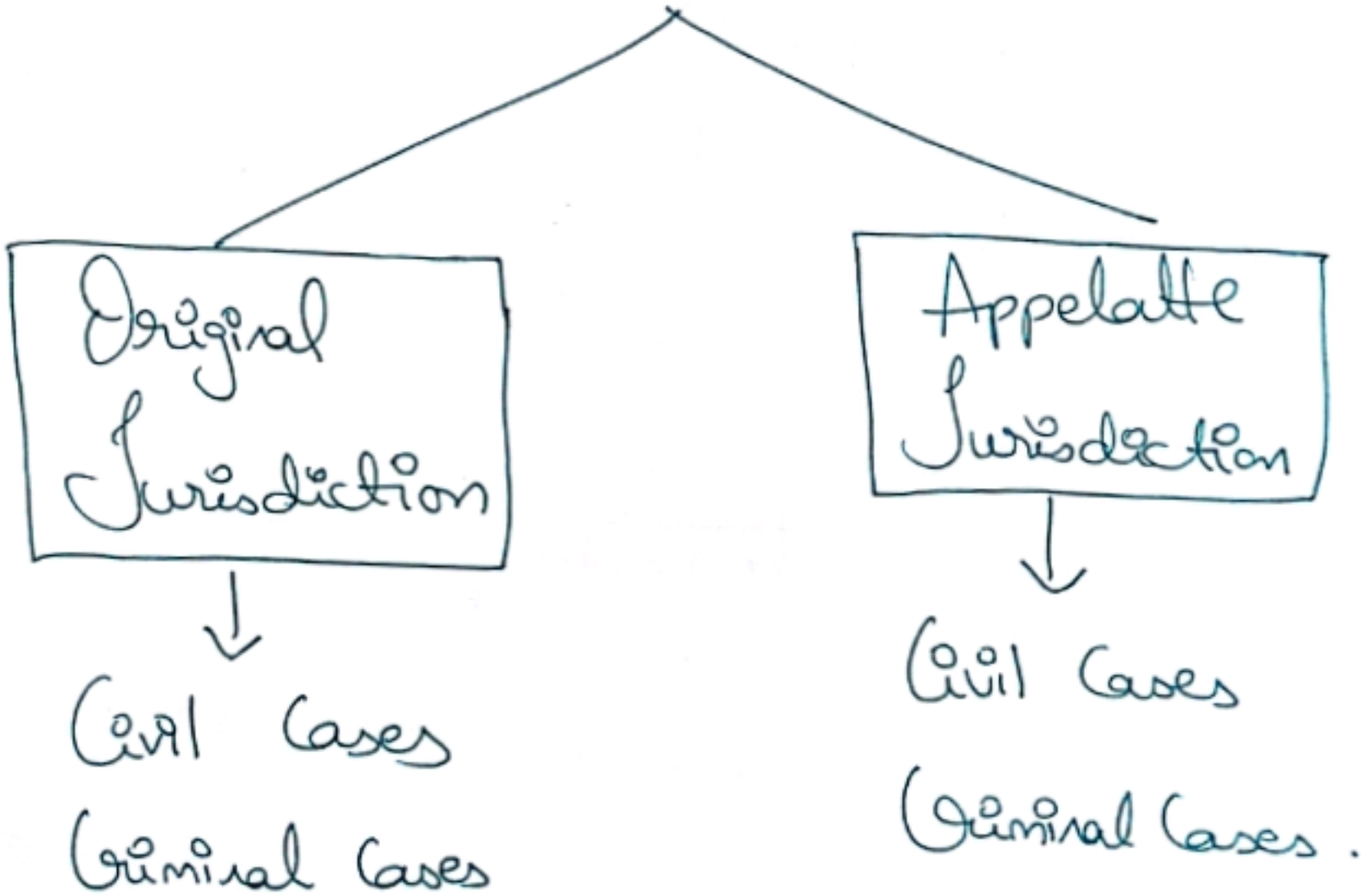




Appointment of District Judges

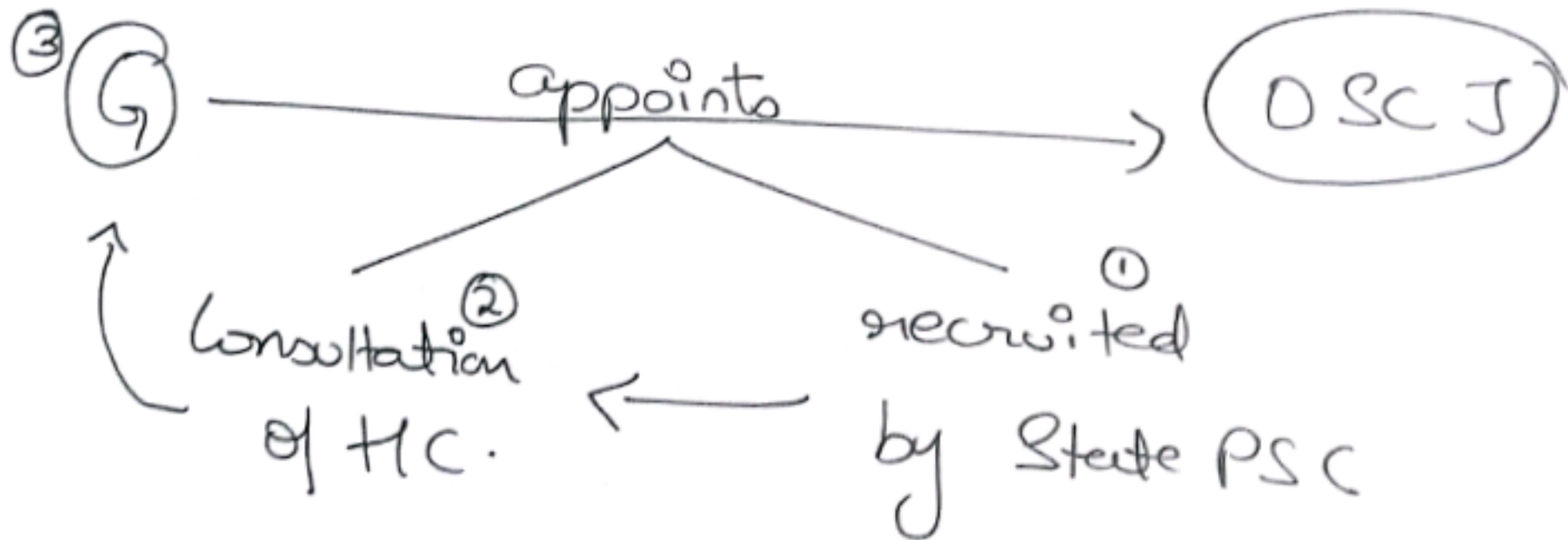


District Judge



Appointment of Other Subordinate Court

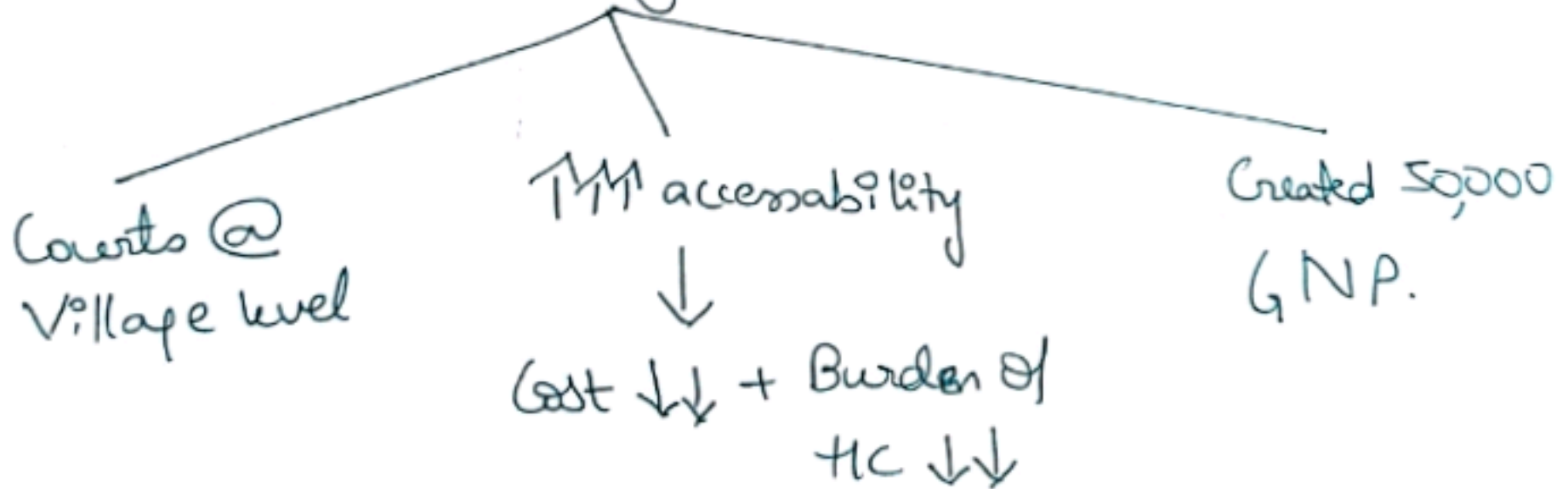
Judges

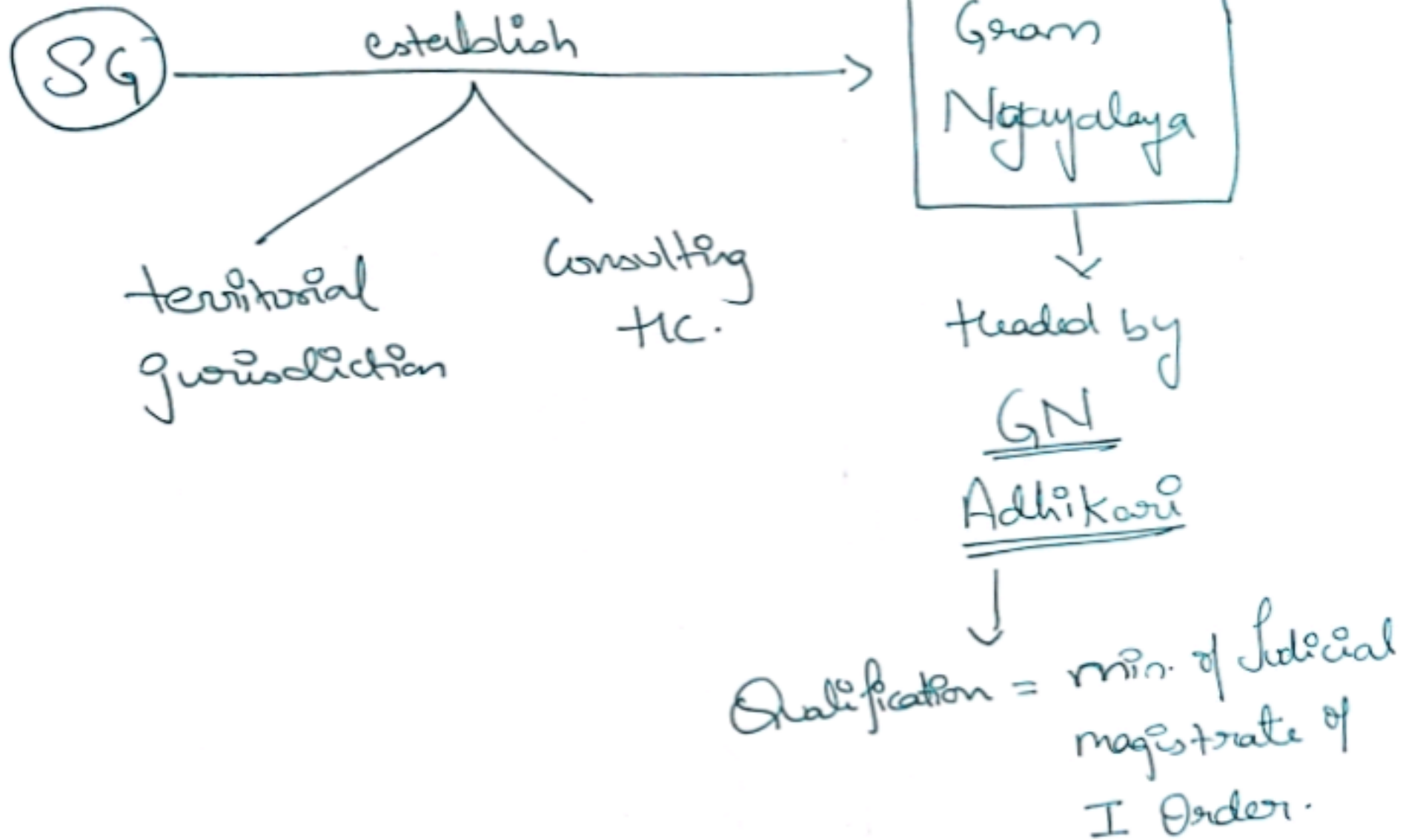


LOWER JUDICIARY (Below Munsiff)

Parliament is empowered to create courts at the lowest level — even State can create.

→ Gram Nyayalaya Act, 2008





Jurisdiction of GN



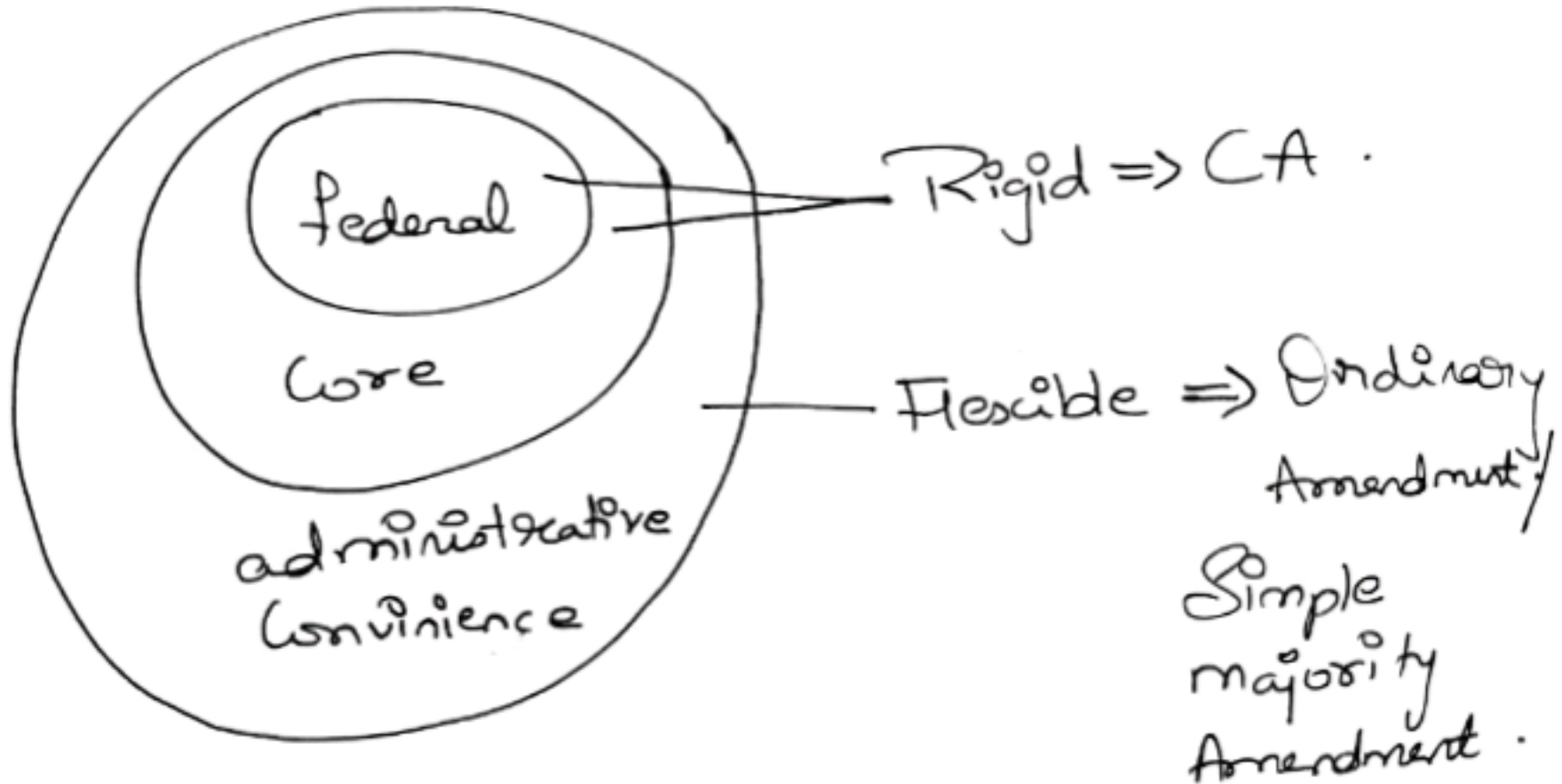
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CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.



Simple Majority Amendment

- 1) Amendment outside Article 368
- 2) Ordinary Bill, Ordinary legislative process
- 3) Simple majority
- 4) Certain provisions under it :
 - a) Article 11
 - b) V & VI Schedules
 - c) Article 2
 - d) Article 3

Amendment Under 368

Special majority
amendment.



Core provisions

Special majority +
1/2 of States ratification.



Federal provisions

Special Majority Amendment

- 1) Constitutional Amendment under Article 368
- 2) Special procedure under Article 368
- 3) Constituent power.
- 4) Certain provisions under it :
 - Fundamental rights
 - Fundamental duties
 - Directive principles of State policy.

Special Majority + Half of States Ratification.

- 1) Constitutional Amendment under Article 368.
- 2) Special procedure under Article 368.
- 3) Constituent powers.
- 4) Certain provisions under it :
 - VII Schedule
 - Supreme Court ; High Court.
 - Presidential Election.
 - Article 368 itself.

Note for Amendment Under 368:

- 1) Govt. & private members can introduce the bills for Constitutional Amendment.
- 2) (P) power restricted $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{no prior recommendation} \\ \text{must give assent} \end{array} \right.$
- 3) Role of State government is restricted.
→ cannot amend, only give consent.
- 4) LS = RS, but no provision for a deadlock!

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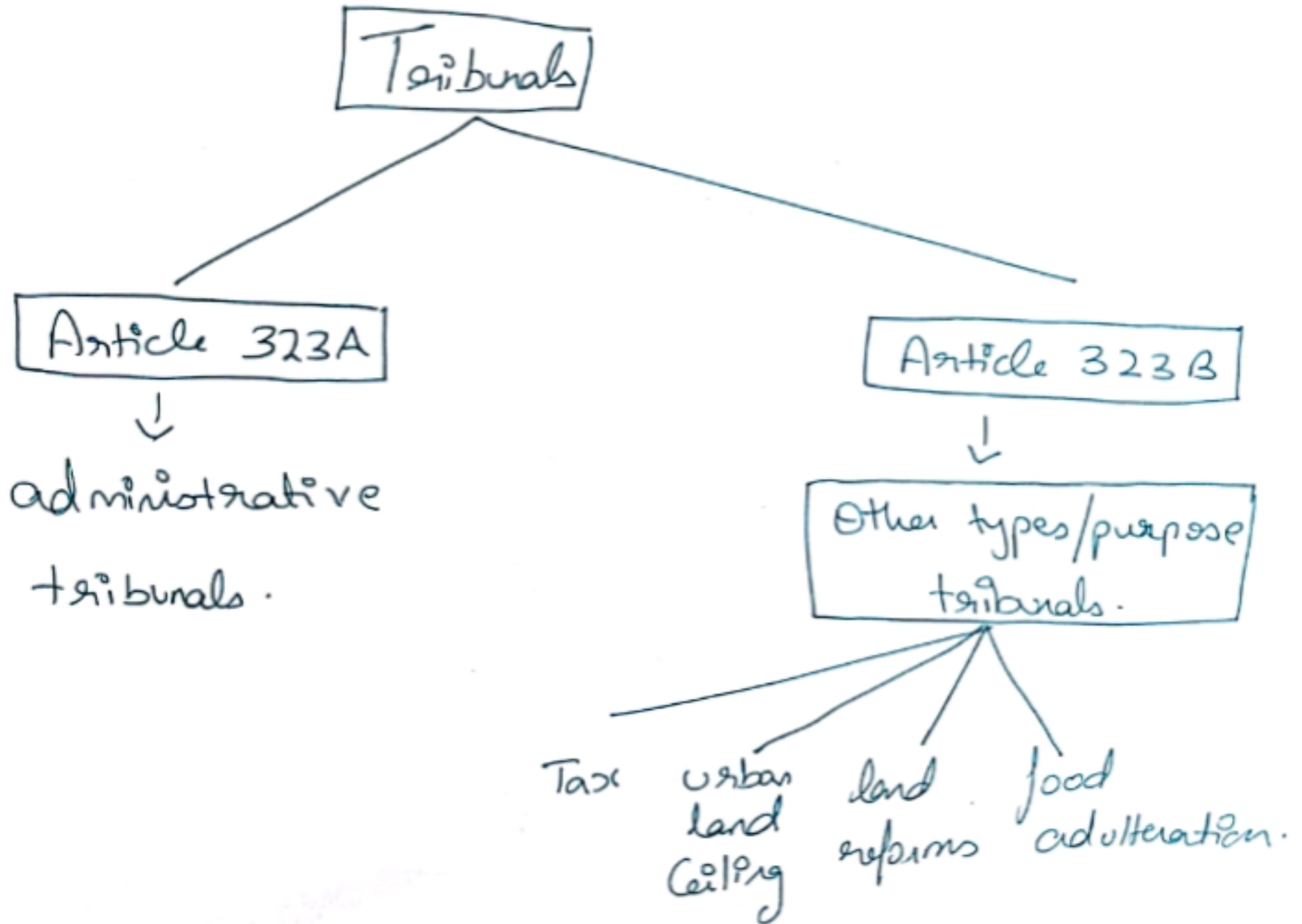
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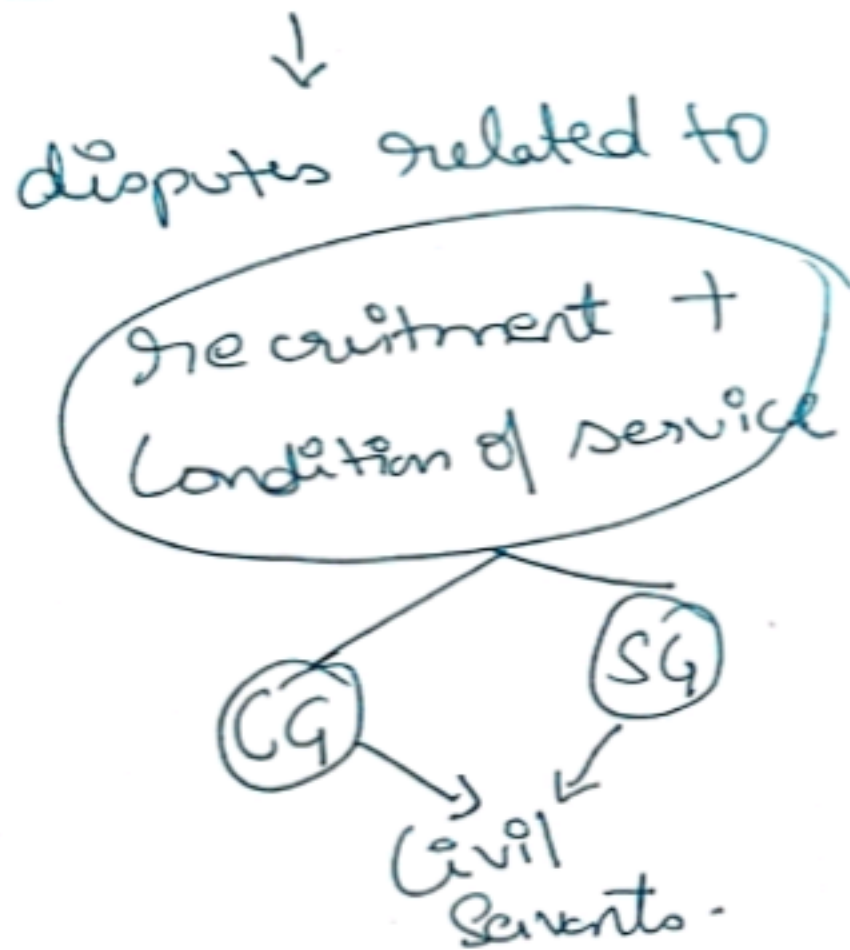


TRIBUNALS (42nd (AA))

- not given in original constitution.
- 323A and 323B are inserted.
- Quasi judicial body.
- for Specific cases/issues/disputes.



Administrative Tribunals



Note - Only Parliament is empowered to create administrative tribunals



Administrative tribunals



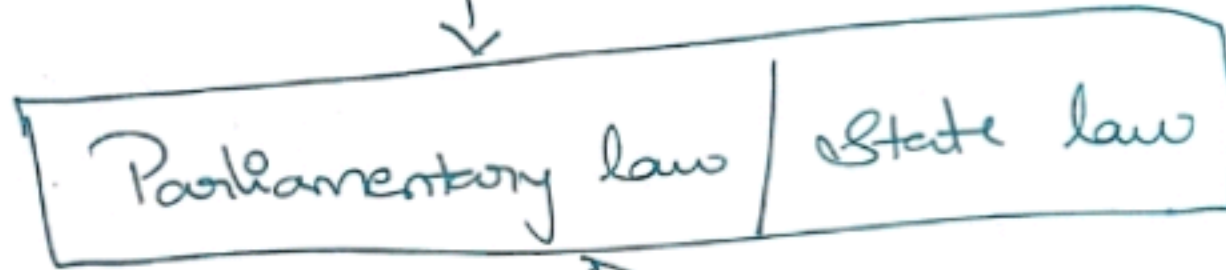
Parliamentary law

Can create AT
for State / Centre
+
Cannot create a
hierarchy of AT

The ~~pro~~ procedures
inside the AT
+
they will not
follow CrPc/
CPC / IEA.

Can restrict the
jurisdiction of
SC or any Court.
Except SLP.

Other Tribunals



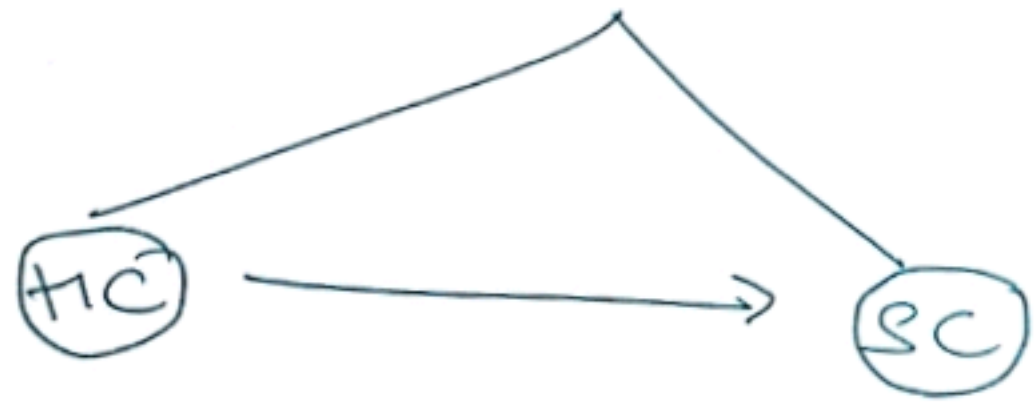
Can create hierarchy of tribunals for other purposes.

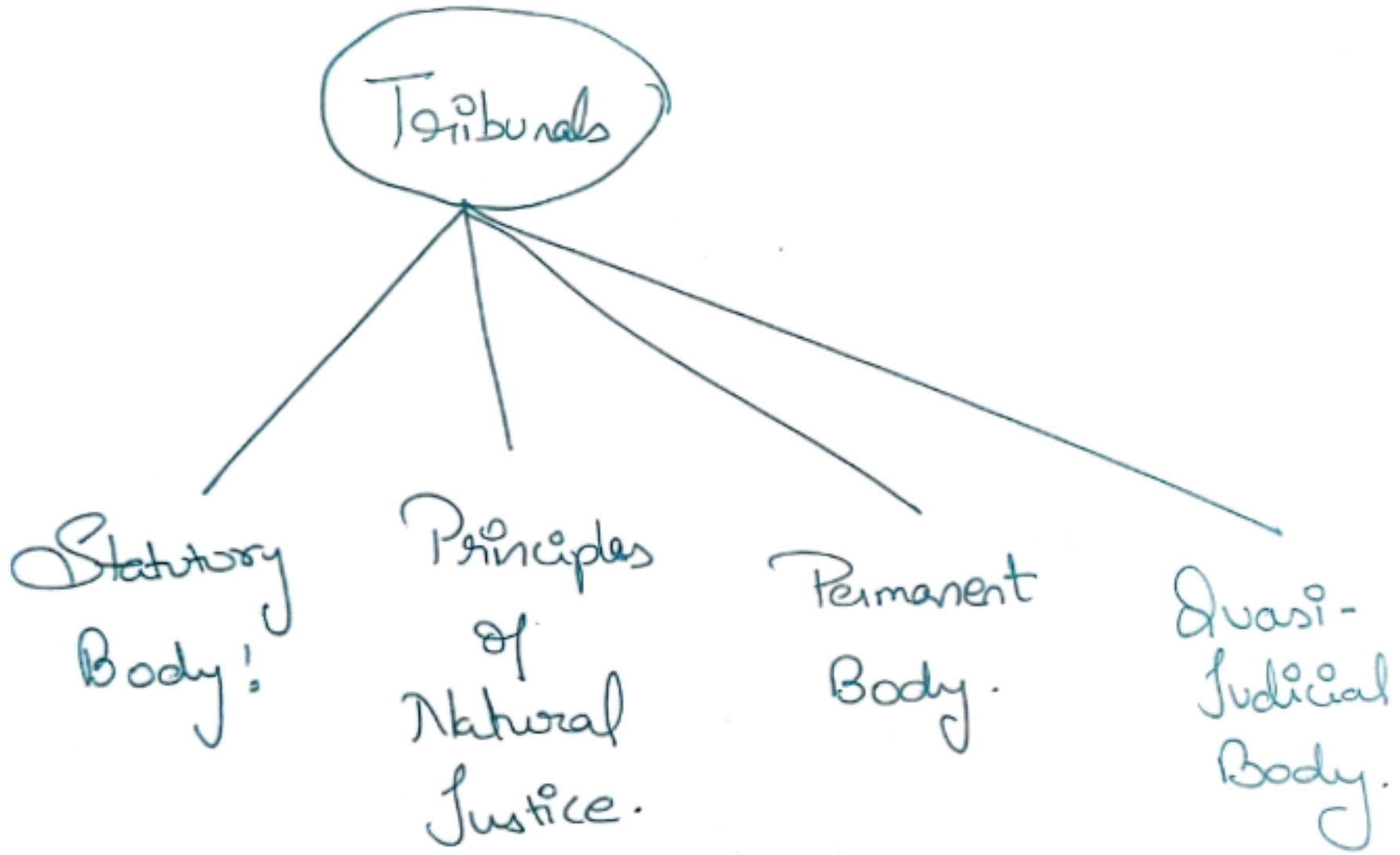
Determine procedures inside these tribunals

Can restrict the jurisdiction of SC or any other court.
Except SLP.

Chandra Kumar Case

↓
SC → Judicial remedies
available against the
orders of these
Tribunals





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ELECTIONS IN INDIA

methods

FPTP



- LS] - ECI
- SLA]
- LSG - SEC

PRS by STV



* → open ballot.

- RS] - ECI
- SLC]
- P]
- VP]

ECI



No specific Qualification.

Conditions

- determined by (P)

Tenure

- 6 yrs / 65 yrs.

Removal

a) CEC → like SC Judge

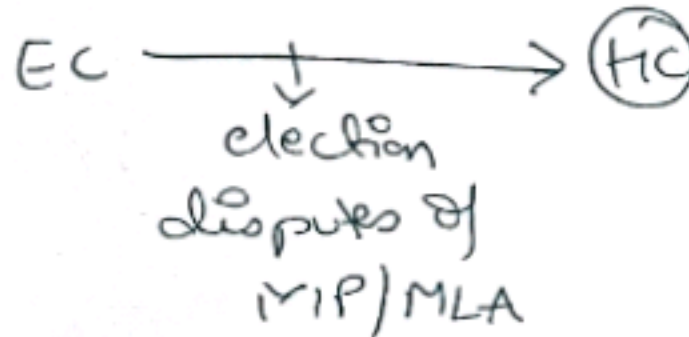
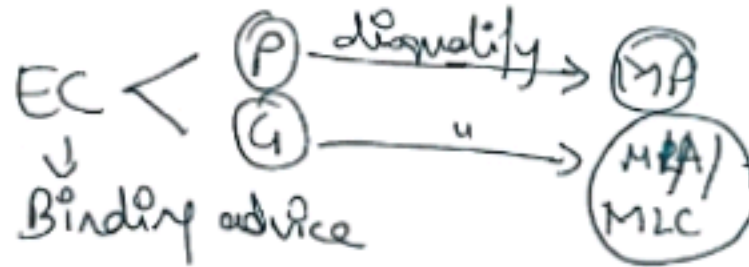
b) Other EC → (P) — removes → Other EC
↓
Consultation of CEC.

Functions of ECI

Administrative

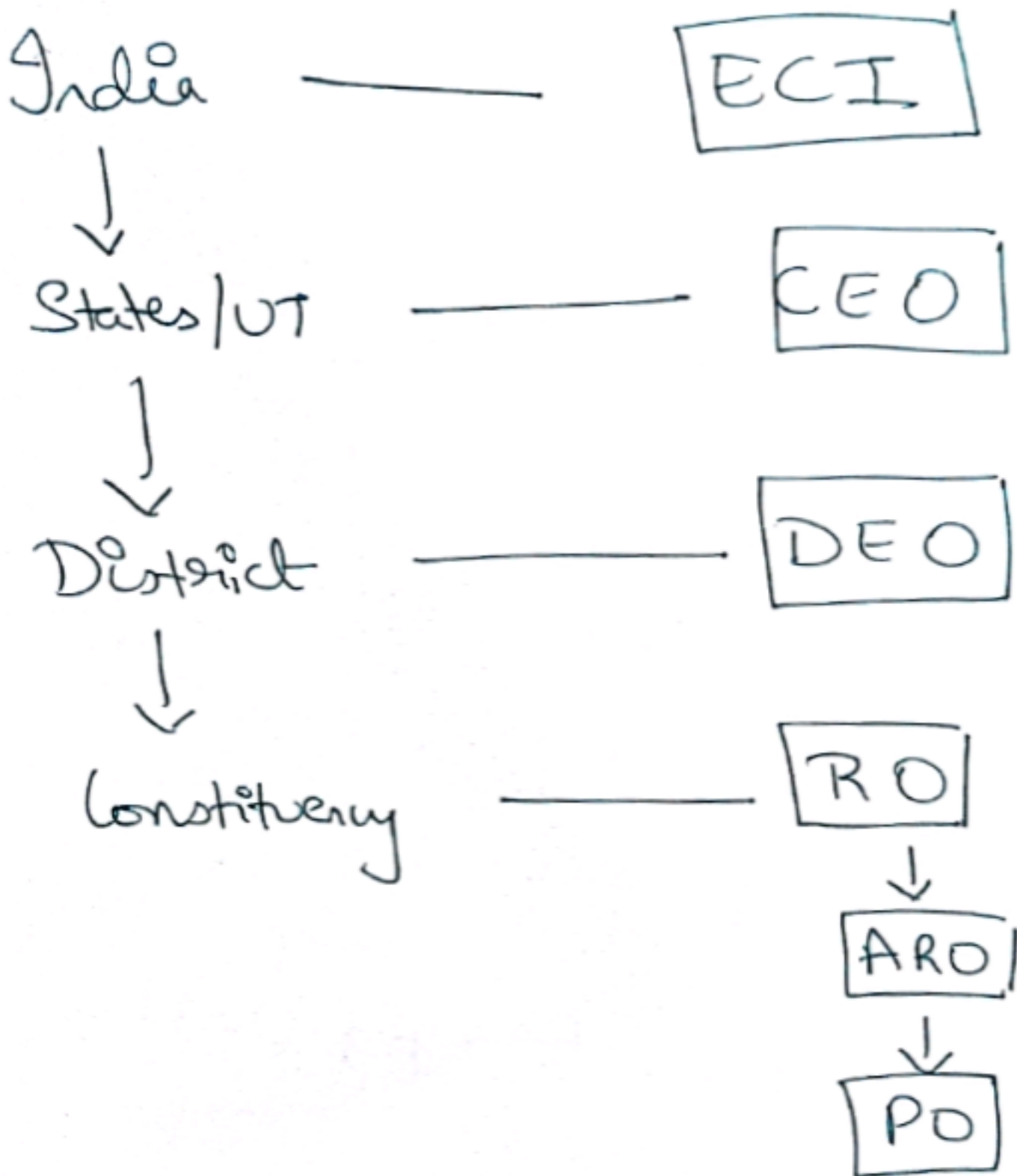
to conduct election

Advisory



Quasi Judicial

disqualify the candidate who has failed to lodge their election expenditures.



CEO

- appointed by ECI
- to supervise election work in the entire State / UT.

ARO

- appointed by ECI
- to assist RO

DEO

— appointed by ECI

*
Ro

— appointed by ECI

— conducts elections

— declares results

— scrutinizes nominations for elections

— oath to contestant.

Po

— appointed by DEO in States

& RO in UT's

— conducts polls at polling offices.

Note

— Polling Station within 2kms of every voter.

+
Not more than 1500 voters per PS.

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DELIMITATION COMMISSION

Delimitation = act of drawing the boundaries of territorial constituencies.

This is an important democratic process.

(Gerry Mandering)

Article 81



no. of seats : population

≈ same throughout the territory of the country.



distribution of seats to different states



1971 census

delimitation within states



2002 census.

Article 82

readjustment after every census.



authorized Parliament



Delimitation Commission of India Act

- 1952

- 1962

- 1972

- 2002

DCI

Statutory
Body

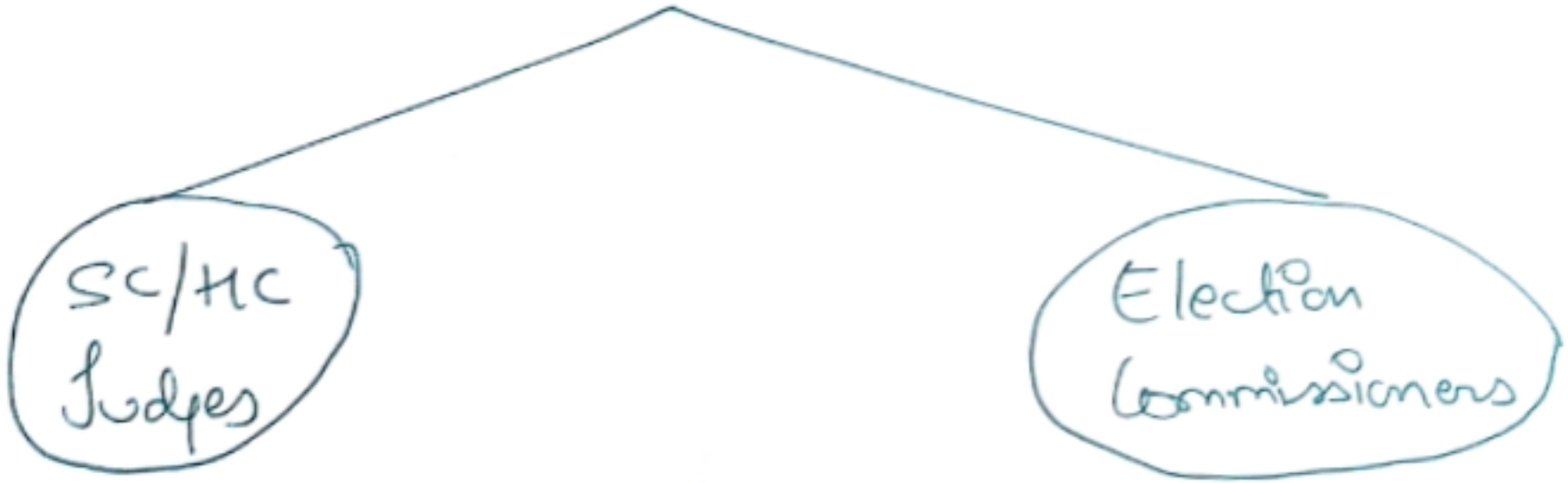
Adhoc
Body

Quasi-Judicial
Body

Highly
Empowered
Body

decision is
Final & binding.

Composition



Functions

- delimiting the constituencies for
Lok Sabha & State elections.

→ Submit report to Parliament
SLA

↓
Cannot be
modified by any
authority including
the SC.