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Exam: Test-4



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SECTION - A

1) a)

Lord Dufferin's quote that the "Congress represented only a microscopic minority" of India came after the establishment of the Indian National Congress as a all India level coordinator and ^{sole} proponent of the Nationalist Movement in India. He was in fact the Viceroy during its formation in 1885.

Dufferin's quote came because of the following reasons:-

1. The British had initially supported the formation of INC which it thought would remain subtle in functions → but was proved wrong to show displeasure. Dufferin quoted the same.
2. To contain the march of INC and spread of Nationalist Movement
3. To create a false image that INC was comprised merely of a group of ^{hindu} 'elites' with no nationalistic representation, reach or goals.
4. To trigger a set back and reverse the British's initial policy of accommodation.

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Subject:
Roll No:
Exam:



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Dufferin's quote showed the fear & hesitant attitude of the British towards INC. It wanted to contain the nationalism movement from spreading to all parts through the establishment of an All India organisation. The initial supportive and late repulsive nature of the British shows that they had underestimated and miscalculated the Congress to be a toothless institution, which it defied to be. It was in fact proactive and magnanimous in functioning, in reaching all parts of India and even in the legislative bargaining sphere.

Thus, the state about INC was a fail attempt to prompt its disintegration. by Dufferin.

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Subject:
Roll No:
Exam:



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c) The Wavell Plan that preceded the Shimla Conference of 1945 was an attempt of British to promote ~~Western~~ gain support and confidence of Indian leaders for the World War II that it was fighting. The Shimla conference was a gathering of leaders like Azad representing the Congress and Jinnah representing the Muslim League to consider the Wavell Plan that prescribed:-

1. Equal Representation of Muslims & ~~the~~ Hindus in the legislative and executive assembly.
2. All portfolios except the command in chief & Governor was to be transferred to Indians from in the Executive Council.
3. External affairs Minister to be an Indian to look after all areas except the Tribal areas
4. Reservation of Representation for other communities.

Here, the MC represented by Jinnah suggested that all Muslims would be elected and represented by the League only, which was unacceptable to the INC as it meant non-universal & unequal representation. Hence, this resulted in dead lock & rejection.

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2a) Of the Wavell plan and rise of Jinnah as the undisputed leader of Muslims of the Nation.

This conflict resulted in 'Pakistan's Day' Declaration on Aug 16, 1946 and the strengthening of the two nation theory. Jinnah did not accept to any further plans of united India and the declaration of the 'Direct Action Day' on March 27, 1947 was to further result in Jinnah's compulsion & pressure to separate the Nation. Lack of compromise resulted in the MC staying away from the Interim Cabinet that it initially ~~thought~~ promised to join. Communal riots thus followed the inevitable partition that came forth with huge migration & displacement and violence between Hindu-Muslims, resulting in bloodshed at the eve of Independence.

2a) Dickie Buid Plan was envisaged by Lord Mountbatten in May, 1947 before the June 3rd Plan.

The Dickie buid Plan was dubbed as the

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Roll No:
Exam:



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Plan for Balkanisation of India as it envisaged this:-

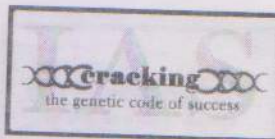
"The ~~Princely~~ Princely states had the right to remain autonomous and independent. It need not cede to India or Pakistan."

Leaders like Nehru rejected this plan for its secessionist nature as it would pose a grave threat to the territorial integrity of India that was already sustained by Pakistan's split.

The June 3rd plan that followed gave the option of joining India or Pakistan to states like NWFP, Sindh, NEFP, Assam (parts) that expressed its will of joining Pakistan either through Plebiscites or legislative assembly decisions.

Thus, the Dickie bid Plan was rejected by Indian leaders who feared it would result in disintegration, leading to its end.

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Subject:
Roll No:
Exam:



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- b) Montagu Chelmsford Report of 1919 had the following provisions:-
- (i) Dyarchy in Provincial legislature
 - (ii) creation of exclusive subjects of the centre, provinces \rightarrow resulting in reserved subjects and unreserved subjects (former - concurrence of Governor General required \rightarrow latter \rightarrow not required)
 - (iii) creation of Public Service Commission
 - (iv) Extension of separate electorates to Sikhs, Christians, Anglo Indians, other religious minorities
 - (v) creation of a joint High Commission Post to Represent India
 - (vi) Grant of Adult Franchise to a select few terra who were money lenders, zamindars constituting <10% of the population
 - (vii) creation of bicameral legislation in 6 provinces like Bihar, Bengal, Madras, Assam, Bombay, Oudh.
 - (viii) The Montagu-Chelmsford reforms were considered to be an extension of British's policy of 'Divide & Rule'. The policy of dyarchy was a failure and this Statutory was to be revised

Not to the demand of question

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Roll No:
Exam:



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Subject:
Roll No:
Exam:

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reviewed by a committee after 10 years. The immediate effect of the 1919 reforms was the split creation of the Swrajist Party by C.R. Das & Motilal Nehru who were in favour of these legislative reforms (from INC). However the INC denounced this legislature and launched the Non-cooperation Movement in the year 1920.

It considered the reforms as insufficient & in effective, thereby resulting in the launch of the 1st All India Movement.

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Subject:
Roll No:
Exam:



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2/2)

for securing its freedom without granting it

b)

Gandhiji called ^{on a failing bank} the Cripps Mission as a "post dated cheque" for it offered mere dominion status instead of complete independence that the Indian National Movement was aimed at.

The Cripps proposal promised dominion status to Indians along with creation of a constituent assembly with majority Indians to decide its structure & course. However, the idea was that the constitution created could be declared void or rejected by the minorities or all those who renounced it unequal.

The Muslim League rejected it as it did not provide for explicit Pakistan creation. and the INC rejected it for the grant of mere dominion status and the 'right to ~~cede~~ cede' of the minorities.

India's participation in the WWII was directly needed by British & ^{the INC & ML} thus utilised this leverage to push for more autonomy & grant of freedom and rejected the Cripps Mission outrightly

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3a)

Gandhi considered Fascism & Racism to be worse than Imperialism and thus, did not launch an all India Movement during WW II against the British. Gandhi wanted a silent passive movement to persuade the British.

The reasons & aims were:-

1. Tacitly ~~pro~~ showing displeasure to the British against their colonialism
2. Protesting against censorship of the press, ban on formation of associations and freedom of movement.
3. To start an all India 'Delhi chalo' movement with individuals as symbols of protest rather than masses.
4. Implicit / ^{Silent} protest against British policies of freedom curtailment.

The first individual Satyagrahi was Umoba Bhave followed by J. Nehru. This movement proved to be a great success with around 30,000 Satyagrahis showing displeasure against ^{and} ~~colonial rule~~ ^{imperialistic} ~~the~~ ^{very} reason British ~~itself~~ was fighting ~~for~~ the WW II

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Q) 4) a)

Not to the demand of Dalits

Macdonald's award of (1942) is also known as the 'Communal Award' that made Gandhi outrightly proclaim a fat unto death for its separatist & exclusive nature of 'divide and rule'.

The McDonald Award was a result of the Round Table conference and announced separate electorates for the depressed classes amongst the Hindus. Gandhi feared that this would completely alienate the depressed whom he called the harijans and would result in their expatriation from the main stream society. This was a ruel separatist policy according to Gandhi and he vehemently opposed it ~~from~~.

The result of this award was the signing of the Poona Pact with Ambedhkar that resulted in the rescission of separate seats for dalits and the depressed classes. ^{at the} central legislature - 18% & state legislature also. demand was compromised and substituted with joint electorate reservation system to promote integration.

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Subject:
Roll No:
Exam:



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Thus, the McDonald award resulted in failure with the establishment of Poona Pact b/w Ambedkar & Gandhi to protect the interests of the Dalits.

Written
Notes

b) ^{Royal} ^{Mutiny}
The Indian Naval of 1946 is referred to as the "Final nail in the British's coffin". The RIN rose to heights for a variety of reasons:-

a)

1. Unpalatable fruits served amongst the naval army
2. War time miseries resulting in escalation of prices and ~~some~~ no ~~income~~ comparative income rise.
3. The writing of Swarajist slogans on the HMS TALWAR - "QUIT INDIA"
4. Solidarity to the brutal treatment meted out to the INA personnel in the INA trials.
5. Poor conditions of work & maintenance.

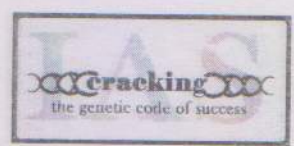
The RIN Mutiny resulted in the breakdown of the greatest pillar in India it had → the

Crack in army navy → created fear

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100
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army. The ~~two~~ army no longer stood by it and the British could no longer seek its support or maintain its superiority or hold over the Indians without the army's support. The RIN resulted in widespread violence against the British & gained solidarity with leaders like Sc. Bose.

100

The Mutiny came to an end on the combined efforts of Patel and Ginnah who handled the sepoys and brought it down contained the growing violence. The RIN Mutiny clearly suggested to the British that it was time to leave.

Written
Answer (e)

200

There was to be a review committee of the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms of 1919 after a decade of its existence. However ~~fearing~~ fearing the possibility of failure in the coming elections, the government in Britain constituted the Simon Commission of 1927 aka Indian Statutory Commission.

The problems with the Simon Commission was that it consisted of no Indian members -

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Subject:
Roll No:
Exam.



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Why
Simon

by the 8 member council comprised fully Britishers.

This resulted in widespread protests of "Go Back Simon" with "Black Flag" demonstrations all along his way from the airport to the head of the commission in his travel.

The salient recommendations of the Simon commission was:-

1. Abolish dyarchy @ provincial level & replace it with provincial autonomy
2. Continuation of the separate electorate system because it was successful.

The Simon Commission's report was rejected by the INC who were because of its non-inclusiveness feature. The climax appeared with the creation of a constituent assembly under Motilal Nehru to ~~execute~~ execute an "Indian" constitution as a response to Bickenhead's challenge. The Round Table conferences were constituted to consider the reports of the Simon Commission & the first one resulting in non participation of the INC and the consequent failure.

Thus, the Indian Statutory Commission was vehemently opposed due to its non-inclusive character.

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Subject:
Roll No:
Exam:



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SECTION B

5)
a)

Religion in India, is often identified with one's own identity or self. It has a sacred connotation and personalisation, unlike the West.

The Indian version of secularism follows Gandhi's connotation of "Sarva Dharma Sambhava" or equality of ^{all} religions ~~which~~ aided by Nehru's version of "Dharma Nirpekshita" which averses the religious infiltration of State policies that need to be neutral and scientific. Individual religious freedom is guaranteed under A 25-28 of the Indian constitution where one has the right to practice & safeguard one's religion. Collective freedom of Religion is emphasised through Preamble's connotation of "secular" nature. The State takes ^{proclamation} affirmative actions towards protection of religious minorities too, unlike the West.

India, has often been criticised for its failure in protection of Religious minorities & groups, compromising its plurality.

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It is to be emphasised that it is not the State that is responsible for this status, but the heterogenic fundamentalist groups like RSS, Indian Mujahideen that are responsible for malafidely understanding that their views represent the majority's and the state's.

The threshold point appears when dominance of one religion over the other is sought leading to threatening crisis that results in escalation of fears and invariably violent communal riots like that of Gujarat Riots 2002 because of Babri Masjid case. The recent beef ban in order to adhere with the Jain practices have given a ^{undesirable} communal flavour to what was initially instituted as an earnest DPSP.

It is the responsibility of the State to either distance itself or give equal treatment to all religions which can create a situation for real exercise of the guaranteed FRs. Plurality is the basic nature of India state with protection of harmony as the base of function of the State.

which article
speaks about?

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Subject:

Roll No:

Exam:



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b) The NJAC was constituted through the 99th amend. Const. amendment Act to constitute a separate council comprising of 6 members, 2 SC Judges, Law Minister, 2 eminent persons to replace the collegium system of appointment of judges. It is an executive assault because it:-

(a) Compromise of Judicial Independence:

that is one of the supreme, basic lying feature of the Indian quasi federalistic structure. By executive interference, politically motivated instances are likely to interfere the sanctity of judiciary & distort

(b) Against Montesquieu's "separation of Power Theory": The Indian constitution guaranteed separation of Executive from the judiciary through Also) of the DPSP which is clearly violated.

(c) Veto power of the eminent members (2/6):

Since veto is guaranteed to 2/6, the executive members ^(3/6) have the ability to override the judiciary in its recommendations itself

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Subject:
Roll No:
Exam:



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(d) Appointment of Eminent members: The qualifications, experience & method/ of appointment have not been disclosed so far, and the expertise that is required to be held is at question. This is capable of deteriorating the process of appointment.

Not balanced view

The problems of the collegium system was that the method of appointment was discretionary & not transparent. The NJAC has failed to address that as well, as the process or criteria for appointment has not yet been disclosed.

This NJAC has compromised both Judicial independency & supremacy - which form an integral part of the Basic Structure Doctrine.

(e) "All India Judicial Service" as an inclusion in the All India service (A-24) has the as has the following pros & cons:-

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Subject:
Roll No:
Exam:



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A. PROS:-

1. Uniform, integrated judiciary with no differences in the number, method & functioning of SC, HC and subordinate court judges
2. Remove the regional variations & differences that arise due to differences in setting up of subordinate level and lower courts
3. Independent & autonomous recruitment & criteria for postings - remove local affiliations & biases. for even the HC & subordinate judges
4. Central appointment authority - resulting in coordinated transfer of cases, code of conduct monitoring, language barrier removals, etc.
5. Fast track movement of cases in the hierarchy as it does away with multiple filing & appeals.

B. CONS:-

1. Violative of federalistic nature of Indian court system.
2. The friction in Centre-State relations will

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Roll No:
Exam:



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Subject:
Roll No:
Exam:

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Increase as the Judge will most likely be seen as the centre's agent.

3. Escalation in cost of training to enhance functioning in the new arena & methods of Judiciary one might not be exposed to.
4. ~~Interfering~~ Interference or violation of the 7th schedule - that makes law & order - a state issue / subject
5. ~~coordination to~~ ~~Higher courts~~ & ~~expansion~~ ~~courts~~ will be ~~strong~~

All India Judicial Service are essentially not required, considering the smooth functioning of an integrated judicial system in India. The current system needs reforms in speedy justice and trials, which can be rather increased by judicial efficiency & expansions.

- d) ~~(*)~~ The freedom of speech guaranteed by the constitution under A(105) to the members of the Parliament is a privilege that they can rightfully use.

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Subject:
Roll No:
Exam:



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The MP is not liable for his or her words uttered on the floor of the house and such expressions cannot be enquired by the Judiciary on any grounds. The rationale behind this is to enhance the questionability power of the MPs, to enable them to play their rightful role. It is absolute and cannot be subjected to amount to contempt of court (offence). It is a permanent right & cannot be evidenced ^{in the} ~~the~~ court too.

The freedom of speech & expression ^{in the} ~~the~~ court too. guaranteed under A(19)(1) of the Indian constitution to normal citizens are qualified by restrictions like public order, morality, incitement to an offence, contempt of court, sovereignty & integrity of the nation, etc. This is to avoid public disorderliness and communal riots that can arise from hate speeches & derogatory words. It can be taken away during emergencies too.

However, the freedom of speech given to the Parliamentaries is very often misused by individual targeting & malafide languages, leading to erosion of Parliamentary debates. The viewing of porn and sleeping in the course

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Subject:
Roll No:
Exam:



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of Parliamentary functioning have escaped the law due to this loophole clause. It needs to enhance the intellectual side of the MP, rather it has been politically & personally misused. The ^{the} ~~foemce~~ ^{foemce} is essentially not liable for his previous ~~words~~ ^{the} quality of his words, where as a normal citizen is. This is a discriminatory practice, that ^{also} needs to be reformed.

b) a) The Prime Minister's Secretariat or Office was instituted at the time of Lal Bahadur Shastri's period and been in existence as the 'PMO' since then.

The PMO comprises of the PM and a few of his best worthy colleagues who are cabinet ministers, eminent bureaucrats, expert personalities & professionals. The PMO is responsible for acts essentially as a type of 'Kitchen cabinet' from whom major policy decisions & deliberations are dispersed on behalf of the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister is aided by the members of the PMO on various

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Subject:
Roll No:
Exam:



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Issues that the Prime Minister needs consultation on. During the Indira Gandhi Govt, the PM turned all powerful virtually replacing the cabinet and the Council of Ministers as such. The PMO is a non-constitutional non-legal body rendering & influencing informal advise as & when required. Any outside communication w.r.t to the PM's activities are also dispersed by the same.

The cabinet secretariat is the highest bureaucratic office in the country, ^{whose secretary is the head} ~~and represents~~ ^{of the Indian} ~~representing~~ the civil services. He is responsible for coordinating cabinet meetings, making the agenda, necessary information w.r.t to the designated meeting. The cabinet secretary coordinates with various cabinet committees and is responsible for ~~also~~ influential in the appointment of high bureaucratic posts like Ministerial secretaries, etc. The cabinet secretary essentially reports and keeps the PM informed w.r.t to activities & functions of the cabinet and ensures continuity

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Subject:
Roll No:
Exam:



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and coordinate ^{smooth} transfer of information between outgoing & incoming PMs, if situation arise.

The PMO is a more informal authority than the cabinet secretariat that is more permanent & procedural in nature acting as an essential official bureaucratic channel.

6) The Indian constitution and Nepal constitution have the following similarities:-

1. Both are republic & secular in nature
2. Bicameralistic feature of Parliament
3. Federal structure of the country
4. Constitutional head as President & Real head \rightarrow PM: Parliamentary form of govt.
5. States divided on linguistic & ethnic lines.

The difference b/w the two are:-

1. Indian constitution envisages the First Past the Post ^(FPTP) election system whereas the Nepal constitution (NC) looks for a mix:- partly first past the post system & partly mixed representation system
2. A naturalised citizen can become a

Name:
Subject:
Roll No:
Exam:

President in India whereas in Nepal, he/she cannot.

3. Nepal discriminates and denies a child born to a Nepali woman & a non-Nepali man of citizenship, whereas in India, the same child will be granted natural citizenship by birth.

4. The Nepali constitution provides for rights of LGBT explicitly whereas the Indian constitution doesn't have provisions for such.

5. The Nepal constitution has also made the amendment process relatively easy for the next few years unlike Indian constitution that has a partially rigid system.

The IC however was created on the basis of complete consensus of the members of the constituent assembly, unlike that of Nepal constitution that was created on the basis of majority with some ethnic parties like the Mahdhis & Terai opposing it.

The similar & differential nature exists because of the mutual consultations b/w GOI & Nepal which saw the Addressal of Indian PM in the

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Subject:
Roll No:
Exam:



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assembly of Nepal last year.

(c)

PAC vs JPC

Parliamentary Accounts Committee (PAC) consists of 22 members - 15 from the Lok Sabha & 7 from the Rajya Sabha (whose no. of persons is fixed). The chairman is chosen from the Opposition party and a minister cannot become a member of it. The PAC depends on the reports of the CAG for its functioning and it estimates if the funds authorised have been utilised properly. It essentially does a post mortem of accounts and does not have the power of suo moto enquiry into issues.

The Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC) is a body whose members comprise of both Lok Sabha & Raj Sabha constituted to conduct suo moto enquiry into a particular issue or bill under legislation. The JPC can thus ~~enable~~ take the help of experts, professionals for its efficient functioning & deliberation w.r.t to specific clauses.

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Subject:
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The JPC has the power to inquire into happenings of a national event without any permissions and do thus is very efficient in functioning. The membership is also flexible.

The PAC because of its rigid nature, political favouritism (Lok Sabha tilt) and post mortem ~~in~~ reporting is less preferred by the opposition when compared to that of JPC which is flexible & has suo-moto power. The JPC has also been efficient in unearthing evidence in scams such as 2G which stands as an instance for its effective functioning.

F)
a)

The upcoming ~~for~~ Bihar State elections is an explicit representation of the political vested interests in culminating Vote Bank Politics.

The main two competing parties or alliances are the BJP & the JD-U. The ~~st~~ demography of Bihar is in such a way that the other backward caste (OBCs),

- Yadav
OBC
- JDU
- BJP
alliance

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especially that groups such as the Yadavs, state a majority share of the vote bank. The polls, agendas & manifestations are thus, entirely plotted on the same basis, specifically in favour of the particular caste. There also exists a blame game between the two main poll alliances w.r.t "scrapping of reservation policies," that are politically ignited enemies to change the numbers.

The Bihar elections brings to light one issue:-

"Caste is very much alive in Politics and in fact occupies the central sphere of it." Illusional promises, volumination of vote banks and disappointments w.r.t election promises are likely to follow, as seen in previous elections. Vote banks are exploited, ~~dominance~~ dominance prevails and minorities are neglected and rendered unattended to. Caste based politics are capable of rising extremists & secessionist movements and purely vested interest based politics have led to degradation of the election system in India.

Be
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General

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b) ^(ISC)
Inter State Council constituted under A 263 of the Indian Constitution was established as a part of the Recommendation of the Sarkaria Commission.

The ISC comprises of the PM as the chairman, 6 union cabinet ministers, (incl. the Home Minister) and the CMs and governors / administrators of the States & UTs respectively.

The Inter State Council is to meet atleast twice a year and its functions include that of coordination between various states, giving recommendations on centre-State issues, promotion of community feeling among the diversity and reviews the working of certain state specific plans in the States. It is the chief most constitutional coordinating body b/w centre & State as well as Inter-State.

The potential of ISC has still not been utilised as envisioned. Since it is a recommendatory body, its views are ~~very~~ weightless and this needs to be addressed to increase its efficiency. ISC provides a vital link whose importance should not be undermined.

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8)a) The Indian Constitution does not make clear & precise separation of powers b/w the Executive and the Legislature, rather stresses on the mechanism of 'checks & balances'.

The Power Equation b/w the Executive & the Legislature can be examined through:

① Executive Responsibility:

a) The Executive, as derived from the Parliament, is responsible to the Lok Sabha, collectively & individually under Art 15(1). b) The passage of a 'no confidence motion' in the Lok Sabha leads to dismissal and dissolution of the ^{executive &} cabinet. in turn Government as such.

② Financial Accountability:-

a) The President causes for the Annual financial statement to be laid down before the Parliament for approval

b) The executive cannot appropriate funds from the Consolidated Fund of India w/o the consent of the Parliament - (Even taxes introduced need approval)

c) The CAG lays the Audited accounts of the government before the Parliament, who hold the

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executive responsible for any misappropriations.
d) The non-passage of a money bill or budget leads to failure in confidence of the Lok Sabha and results ~~in~~ ^{in to} its dissolution of the executive.

③ Administrative Accountability

a) Assurances given on the floor of the house are checked through calling attention motions, point of order, ^{zero from} and the question hour, etc. - legislature hold the executive responsible.

b) Parliamentary committees like PAC, Estimates, PSU committee, etc. hold the executive responsible for the implementation of their policies.

c) Censure motions and Motion of Thanks act as explicit checkers of the functioning of the government whose passage & failure result in lack of Lok Sabha confidence respectively.

d) Various constitutional offices like the CAG, Attorney General, Election Commission and their reports laid before the Parliament as an evaluation of its moral functioning.

e) The participation of the Parliament in the Presidential elections and Judges impeachment are also significant powers available to both.

f) Parliament may delegate legislations to executive, etc. ^{due to lack of time expertise,}

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Thus, the legislature acts as a machinery of Executive check and the power equation as envisaged in the constitution is balanced between the two.

b) The British legislations in colonial India had a great impact in the formation of the Indian constitution and governance. The adaptation of 'Westminster' model of govt. is directly attributable to the British. apart from concepts like Rule of law, Bicameralism, Parliamentary privileges, cabinet system, etc. to name a few.

(i) Regulating Act of 1773 named the 'Governor General of Bengal' and aimed to do away with corruptive practices in the functioning of the executive. It is regarded as the first centralisation act in the Indian government system.

(ii) The Pitt's India Act and ^{Charter} Regulating Act 1793, Charter Act 1813 abolished the British monopoly in India market and envisaged educational allowances for increasing literacy among Indians. a practice still followed.

(iii) The Charter Act 1833 and 1853 directly pronou-

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More clarity & points

The dominance of Crown since the company's functioning and divided the executive & legislative functions of the "Governor General of India" by establishment of two separate bodies to perform their designated roles - This separation of executive and the legislature can be seen in the Indian constitution.

(iv) The Act for Good Governance 1858 established complete crown rule by destructing the company's rule and installation of a new office of Viceroy of India who was supported by an 15 member council in England.

(v) The Indian Councils Act 1861 and 1892 are highly eminent: for it was the first step towards including Indians in the legislative council of the Governor General (with representations from Business corporations, entities, etc.) both at the Centre and Provincial levels - The concept of ~~the~~ nominations can be attributed to this.

(vi) The Moeley Minto Reforms, 1909 and Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, 1919 that:

(i) introduced separate electorates for Muslims (1909) and later Sikhs, Christians, Anglo-Indians, etc. (1919) ✓

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- (iii) The creation of lists → Central subjects, state subjects, residual powers lying with the Governor General - Influence on the schedule A 240 - Central list, State list, Concurrent list, residual powers.
- (iii) Inclusion of 1st Indian member S. Sinha to the executive council of the Viceroy.
- (vii) The Government of India Act, ~~1947~~ ¹⁹³⁵: which was the greatest influence in Judiciary, Public commissions, VAF, etc because of its provisions like:-
 - (i) Constitution of federal courts in India
 - (ii) Constitution of State Public Service Commission / Joint Public Service Commission after VPS was envisaged in 1919.
 - (iii) Grant of full provincial autonomy (as promised) that resulted in strengthening of federal structure of the actual IC.
 - (iv) Limitation of Franchise to a select few → This motivated IC to grant universal Adult Franchise (VAF) at one go.
 - (v) Introduction of Reservation system in elections of SCs/STs that was a repudiation of the 1935

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1919 and 1935 acts that created & sustained separate electorates.

(viii) The Government of India Act, 1947 that constituted the 'most noble & piece of legislation' ever passed by the British with its sovereignty clause, Commonwealth Nation membership clause, Civil Services maintenance clause and territorial & Governor extension programmes.

great & previously explained, the British had impacts in the creation of Indian constitution. In almost all spheres that makes India → a pseudo west Minister model of government like that in Britain.