



POLITY  
- Part 8

## Enemy Property Bill

- Successors of those who migrated to Pakistan and China during partition will have no claim over the properties left behind in India.
- The Enemy Property Bill was passed in 1968 the amendment was passed in 2016
- The Enemy property refers to any property belonging to, held or managed on behalf of an enemy, an enemy subject or an enemy firm.
- The law of inheritance will not apply
- The government has brought the amendment in the wake of a claim laid by the heirs of Raja Mohammad Amir Mohammad Khan, known as Raja of Mahmudabad, on his properties spread across UP and Uttarakhand. The matter is before the Supreme Court

- Looking after the Weaker Sections of Society

## NCSC (National Commission for Scheduled Castes)

- NCSC is an Indian Constitutional body
- The first NCSC was constituted in 2004 with Suraj Bhan as the Chairman.
- The fifth NCSC was formed in 2017 under chairmanship of Ram Shankar Katheria.
- It was established with a view to provide safeguards against the exploitation of Scheduled Castes
- to promote and protect their social, educational, economic and cultural interests
- The Commission investigate and monitor all matters relating to the safeguards provided for SC under the Constitution

- Constitutional Pillars of Democracy

## CAG (Comptroller and Auditor General)

- The CAG audits all receipts and expenditure of Government of India.
- The CAG is appointed by Article 148 of the Constitution
- CAG also conducts supplementary audit of Government Companies
- The reports of CAG are considered by the Public Accounts Committees and Committees on Public Undertakings
- The CAG is the head of Indian Audit and Accounts Department
- The CAG is described in the Constitution of India under Article 149-151
- The status of CAG is as a judge of Supreme Court of India

## Attorney General

- The Attorney General of India is the Indian Government's chief legal advisor, and its primary lawyer in the Supreme Court of India.
- He is appointed by the President of India under Article 76(1) of the Constitution and holds office during the pleasure of the President.
- He must be a person qualified to be appointed as a judge of the Supreme Court, and also must have been a judge of some high court for 5 years or an advocate of some high court for 10 years or an eminent jurist, in the opinion of the President and must be a citizen of India.
- Attorney General of India: K K Venugopal

## Attorney General

- He has a right to participate in the proceedings of Parliament but cannot vote. He has no Executive authority.
- He also represents the Government of India in any reference made by the President to Supreme Court under Article 143 of the Constitution.
- A Solicitor General and four Additional Solicitor Generals assist the Attorney General. The Attorney General is to be consulted only in legal matters of real importance and only after Ministry of Law has been consulted.
- All references to the Attorney General are made by the Law Ministry. Attorney General can be member of Committee of Parliament.
- He can take part in Joint Sitting of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.



## Finance Commission

- The Finance Commission is formed to define the financial relations between the Central Government and individual State governments.
- It is set up under Article 280 of Constitution of India
- The Commission is appointed every five years
- It consists of a Chairman and four other members
- It is formed by the President of India
- There have been fifteen commissions to date
- The 15<sup>th</sup> was constituted in 2017 and is chaired by N K Singh, a former member of Planning Commission

## Warrant of Precedence

- Warrant of Precedence is issued by President's Secretariat with the approval of the President of India

President

Vice-President

Prime Minister

Governor of States within their respective States

Former Presidents

Deputy Prime Minister

Chief Justice of India

Speaker of the Lok Sabha

Cabinet Ministers of the Union

CM of states within their states

Deputy Chairman Planning Commission

Former Prime Ministers

Leaders of Opposition

- The order in the table of Precedence is meant for State and Ceremonial occasions

## The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2015

- The Juvenile Justice (care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 came into force from 15 January 2016. The bill allows for juveniles 16-18 years or older to be tried as adults for heinous offences like rape and murder. Heinous offences are those which are punishable with imprisonment of seven years or more.

## Official Secret Act

- The Official Secret Act 1923
- It states that actions which involve helping an enemy state against India are strongly condemned.
- It also states that one cannot approach, inspect, or even pass over a prohibited government site or area.
- Punishments under the Act range from three to fourteen years imprisonment.

## Declassification of Files

- Declassification is the process of documents that used to be classified as secret ceasing to be restricted, often under the principle of freedom of information
- Lal Bahadur Shastri was the second prime minister of India. He died in mysterious circumstances in Tashkent after signing the peace accord with Pakistan on 11 January 1966.
- Anil Shastri his son has aired the suspicion of foreign hand in his death. He is demanding to declassify the files related to death of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri

## E Governance

- E-Governance is the use of IT for delivering government services, exchange of information, communication transactions, integration of various stand-alone systems and services between government-to-citizen etc.
- Through e-governance government services are made available to citizens in a convenient, efficient and transparent manner.
- E-governance strengthens the relationship between government and citizens using technology.
- E-governance is to bring more efficiency and transparency in various aspects.

## Democracy Index

- The democracy index is an index compiled by the UK based company the Economist Intelligence Unit that intends to measure the state of democracy in 167 countries. The index is based on 60 indicators grouped in five different categories measuring pluralism, civil liberties and political culture.

## Constitution 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment

- The Constitution Amendment (73<sup>rd</sup>) Act, 1992 provides for the establishment of Village Panchayat in all States.
- They are entrusted with power and authority to formulate and implement schemes for economic development and social justice.
- The Panchayati Raj system has three-tier structure in all States of India:  
GRAM PANCHAYAT at village level  
BLOCK SAMITI at block level and  
Zila Parishad at the district level



## Gram Panchayat

- The Gram Panchayat functions at the village level. It comprises of three institutions  
GRAM SABHA  
GRAM PACHAYAT  
NYAYA PANCHAYAT

## Gram Sabha

- Gram Sabha means the general assembly of the village. It comprises of all the adult members of the village. All adult men and women above the age of 18 years are the members of the Gram Sabha. The names of the members should be on the electoral rolls.
- The Gram Sabha meets twice in a year.
- The meetings of the Gram Sabha are presided over by the Sarpanch.

## Gram Sabha

- The meetings of the Gram Sabha are presided over by the Sarpanch
- The functions of the Gram Sabha are to approve the income and the expenditure estimates for the year
- To consider new taxes to levy
- The Gram Sabha also plays an important role in electing the Gram Panchayat and after the election, keeps a tab on their work by participating in the decision- making process.

## Gram Panchayat

- A Gram Panchayat is established in each Gram Sabha area.
- Its members are directly elected by the Gram Sabha from among themselves.
- They are elected for a five year term
- Each Gram Panchayat consists of a Gram Pradhan or Sarpanch and other members of Panchayat whose numbers are fixed by the government on the basis of the population of the village.
- Generally, there are 7 to 31 members in the Gram Panchayat.
- In Punjab, it comprises of 5 to 9 members, in Delhi 7-11, in Haryana 6-20, in UP 25-30 and in Rajasthan 5-15

## Gram Panchayat

- In every Gram Panchayat, seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes, ST, OBC and women.
- The meeting of Gram Panchayat are convened and presided over by Sarpanch.
- He signs important documents and coordinates the activities of the Panchayat.
- An up-Pradhan is also elected who officiates in the absence of the Pradhan
- The government also provides a Secretary to each Gram Panchayat. He gets his salary from the government. His job is to keep an account of income and expenditure. He also keep the records of the meetings and work done by Panchayat.
- The Gram Panchayats functions for welfare of the villagers

## Gram Panchayat Compulsory Functions

- Provision of safe drinking water, sanitation and health care facilities
- Constructions and maintenance of village roads and streets
- Management of cremation and burial ground
- Registration of births and deaths and maintenance of ward service
- Construction and repair of village wells and tanks
- Supervision of the work of the government employees in the village such as patwari , police constable, chowkidar etc.

## Gram Panchayat Compulsory Functions

- Supervision of primary schools and Panchayat Ghar and provision of books, radio television etc. at the Panchayat Ghar
- Promotion of family welfare and population control
- Checking unauthorised occupation of public land
- It also finalize the list of below poverty line families so that they can benefit from the various development scheme

## Gram Panchayat. Optional Functions

To run small scale industries

- Holding fairs and cattle shows
- Providing facilities for treatment of cattle
- Maintenance of the hospitals and maternity centers
- To supply good quality of seeds and fertilizers to the farmers
- To carry out schemes for the improved methods of cultivation
- To organize village sports, maintain akharas and other social functions



## Gram Panchayat. Sources of Income

- To discharge its functions the Gram Panchayat needs funds. It get funds from two main sources:  
Grants  
Taxes
- It levies taxes on property and land such as houses and shops.
- It also levies taxes on fairs, markets, sale and purchase of property and cattle etc.
- The income from these sources is limited and cannot meet its needs. So state government provides it the grants and loans.

## Nyaya Panchayat

- It is the judicial wing of the Panchayat
- It has jurisdiction over two or three villages.
- The chief function of Nyaya Panchayat is to hear and decide petty civil cases. It also deals with minor criminal cases.
- It can impose fine, but it cannot send anybody to jail.
- The petitioners present their grievances and plead their cases personally
- The members of the Nyaya Panchayat are elected by the Gram Panchayat.
- A person cannot be the member at the same time of Village Panchayat and the Nyaya Panchayat. And the candidate for the Nyaya Panchayat should be educated

## Block Samiti

- Block Samiti is the local self-governing institution that exists over the Village Panchayat.
- It is known by different names in different states. In UP , it is called as Kshetra Samiti, in Gujarat as Taluka Panchayat, in MP as Janpada Samiti, in AP as Mandal Praja Parishad and in Haryana, Punjab, Bihar, Odisha etc Panchayat Samiti.
- It is a link between the Gram Panchayat and Zila Parishad
- Block Samiti is the local self-governing institution that exists over the Village Panchayat.

## Block Samiti

- Every Block Samiti has some seats reserved for women, SC and ST.
- In its first meeting the elected members of Block Samiti elect a Chairman and a Vice-chairman from among themselves.
- The tenure of the Block Samiti is fixed for 5 years.
- The Block Samiti functions under the supervision of a Block Pramukh (Chairman) and Up-Block Pramukh (Vice Chairman).
- If the members are not satisfied with their work, they can remove both of them by casting a vote of no-confidence.

## Functions of Block Samiti

- To help the villagers in obtaining improved seeds and fertilizers
- To arrange credit facilities for agricultural purposes
- To establish small enterprises in the rural areas
- To promote health and family welfare programmes
- To train the farmers in scientific methods of agriculture and animal husbandry
- Implementation of community development programmes sponsored by the state government
- To get money from the government for various development programmes in the block

## Functions of Block Samiti

- To make the villagers aware of the need of immunization for their children which will protect them against many diseases
- To establish and maintain institutions like schools and industrial training institutes to educate the children
- To register births and deaths and to cremate unclaimed bodies.
- The BDO works in close cooperation with Block Samiti. He is the administrative head of Block Samiti. He ensures the implementation of the plans prepared by the Block Samiti. He is the link between a block and the concerned Zilla Parishad
- The main sources of the income of a Block Samiti are the grants and financial assistance given by the state government.

- JOIN US
- WE WILL UPGRADE YOU
- WE WILL TRANSFORM YOU

Thank You