

H/W  
15/12/20  
Isolated copy

(Indian Polity)

Dr. Pooja Sharma

Remove hesitation

(1) Newspaper - The tribune ✓  
प्रतिनिधिता खेत ✓

(2) Planning Commission (नीती आयोग) ✓

(3) Who is head of the state?

↳ President of India ✓

(4) 15 August - D.M  
(देश आजादी के स्वप्न प्रकटीकरण का दिन)

26 Jan → President of India  
प्रजा  
संघ

(5) We the People ✓

(6) Sovereign - स्वतंत्रता

↳ we can take any  
decision with our  
mind ✓

see  
D  
R

Socialist - समाजवादी

↳ कार्ल मार्क्स का  
(German socialist)

secularism - State has no its own  
religion.

(all religion are equal)

Democracy - we elect with

↳ [निर्वाचीय लोकतंत्र]

3) → Libe

(direct) → लोकसभा elect - 25  
(indirect) राज - 30

Governor - 35

(indirect) State Legistal Council - 30

↓  
State  
Legistal  
(संघ)

Republic -

4) Equ

⇒ Justice: - we all are equal in the law.

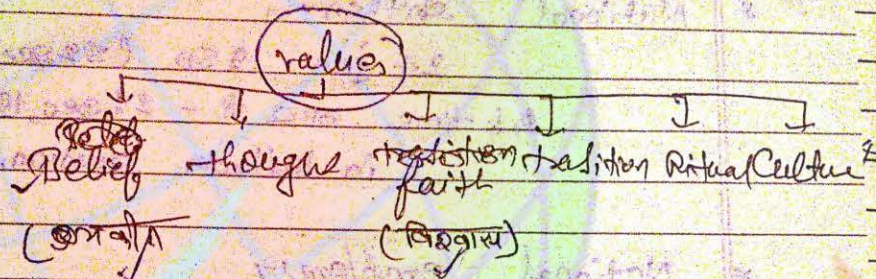
5) Fr  
↓

↳ Social Justice: - समाजीक  
न्याय  
समानता

⇒ Economic Justice - काम करी कष्ट करि  
- अर्थशास्त्र का अधिकार  
- equity for equal work

⇒ Political Justice - वही तो रोल  
- कानून से जुड़ा association  
- समानता

③ Liberty of thought ✓  
words ✓  
belief ✓  
faith ✓



④ Equality of status and opportunity ✓

⑤ Fraternity - ensuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the nation

• In our constitution assembly the 26 day of Nov. 1949, Do here by adopt, ~~act~~ <sup>enact</sup>, and give to ourselves the constitution.

Tribune // The hindu

[Lunch - 1:00-1:15]

22-10-2015

② 1947 में 1.2 की जमीन

\* Adoption of national flag :-  
24 July 1947

Confusion check

\* National Anthem :-  
24 Jan 1950 (52 sec)  
1st time गाई थी - 27 Dec, 1911  
in Kolkata session.

\* National emblem :-  
(अशोक चक्र)  
L अशोक के स्तंभ पर भारत का  
लिखा

L Adopt > 26 Jan, 1950  
L सुंदर का उपनिषद्

\* National Song :-  
वन्दे मातरम्, आनंद मठ  
Lb it was sung - 1896, अस्तिक वीर  
शास्त्र  
L वंदीत चंद्र चक्री

\* National Calendar  
22 March 1957

CS Ed with  
same channel

4

22-Feb-2015

Lunch -  
11:00 to 11:15

Constitution

Date  
Page

(1) Provision of Preamble:-

(2) Comp. and longest Constitution of the world.

Original Articles - 395

27  
27 Dec, 1971  
Amendment

Note:-

New no. of articles in Indian Const = 444

⇒ 395 - original Article  
444 - new art.

नाम से

22 - Chapter

12 - Preamble

1 - State and union territories

(ii) Salaries and emoluments of President

(iii) Governor of state, speaker

of Lok Sabha, Charma, depth chairmen

of Rajya Sabha, state rajastha

Suprem and high court judge

(iii) Youth and age table of court any judge

(iv) allocation of seats in council of states, for states and union

मठ श्री विद्या  
श्रीमती  
श्रीमती  
श्रीमती

CS

- (v) Administrative control of schedule areas
- (vi) Administrative control of schedule areas of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram
- (vii) Division of Power  
 Central - 94  
 State - 66  
 Concurrent 47
- (viii) Language  
 L 22 languages
- (ix) Jurisdiction of Law and Court
- (x) Anti-defection Law
- (xi) Panchayat Raj system
- (xii) Municipal Co-operation

→ Provision of fundamental rights

- (i) 14-15 - Right to equality
- (ii) 19-22 - Right to freedom
- (iii) 23-24 - " against exploitation
- (iv) 25-28 - " freedom of religion
- (v) 29-30 - " education and culture
- (vi) 30-32 - " constant, remedies directly to the Supreme Court
- (vii) 32-35 - " can't reach directly to High Court

Module

Unit

(viii) 21(a) → functional right  
↳ G से 14-15 से का की ही वला  
भा प्रान्त की 11

(ix) DPSP - Directive Principle of state  
policy  
(36-51)  
(राजनीति, के निर्देशक, सिद्धांत)

(x) 11(k) -

★ (i) Directive Principle of state policy

↳ Article (36-51)

(ii) fundamental duties - 31(a)

(iii) single judiciary - (11 to 4)

(iv) single citizenship -

Note → 11(a) - United state -

diff. 50 states (प्रत्येक राज्य  
को अपनी है)

Union - Union of state -

↳ state प्रत्येक नहीं है  
(एक ही है)

Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Page \_\_\_\_\_

(ii) Adult franchise -

↳ जिसके बिना कोई भी व्यक्ति मत दे सकता है

91- 18- 19- 20- 21- 22- 23- 24- 25- 26- 27- 28- 29- 30- 31- 32- 33- 34- 35- 36- 37- 38- 39- 40- 41- 42- 43- 44- 45- 46- 47- 48- 49- 50- 51- 52- 53- 54- 55- 56- 57- 58- 59- 60- 61- 62- 63- 64- 65- 66- 67- 68- 69- 70- 71- 72- 73- 74- 75- 76- 77- 78- 79- 80- 81- 82- 83- 84- 85- 86- 87- 88- 89- 90- 91- 92- 93- 94- 95- 96- 97- 98- 99- 100

(iii) Emergency Power -

↳ President - nominal & head of state

352 - National emergency → war or external aggression

356 - failure of constitution → machinery in state (2a) or President rule

360 - Financial emergency

107/12 - ...  
PMF - International money

52 - President of India is nominal head of the state

60 - Presidential oath

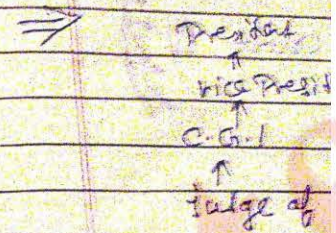
66 - impeachment

1/3 - Council of States

1/3 - Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha

1/3 (Council of States)

President



Notes -

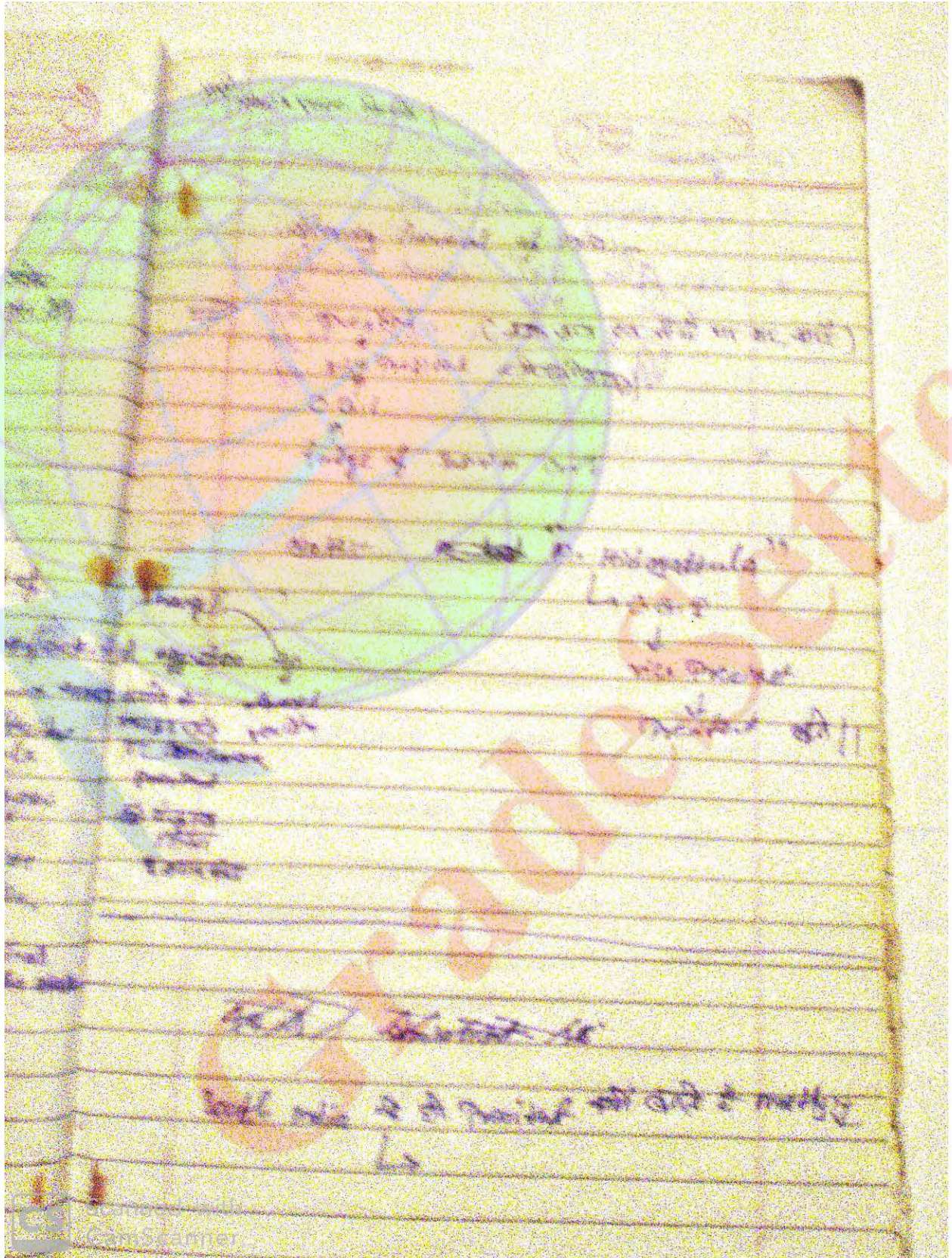
Charges

Articles 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

Article 52

Article 60





www.grade setter.com

(\*)

① Judiciary - Article 124

High Court

Supreme Court

Date + Page

# Indian Politics

## Democracy at grass roots -

1952 - start Community development  
Program

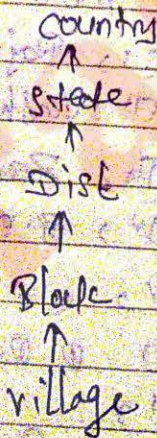
1953 - start National extension  
Program

1953 - अवतार राज मीठा का संयोजक बना

1954 में 3 Part system बना -  
Panchayat } पंचायती राज समिति  
Block }  
District } 2 Oct 1959  
Raj Naga  
village

1978 - 79 - अशोक मीठा Committee

1989 - 1993 -



Article no. 1: - India that is Bharat shall be Union of states.  
vice President of india - Dr. Radhakrishnan

Zakir Hussain

4 - Gopal Swami Prasad

5 - V.D. Jadhav

6 - M. Sri Prakasa

7 - R. Venkatesh Rao

8 - S. Dasgupta

9 - K.R. Narayana Murthy

10 - Krishna Rao

11 - B.D. Jatti

12 - Hamid Durrani

Note:

President of india -

(I) Rajendra Prasad

(II) Dr. Radhakrishnan

(III) Zakir Hussain

(IV) B.P. Giri

(V) V.V. Giri

(VI) D.D. Joshi

(VII) Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed

(VIII) V.V. Giri

(IX) B.D. Jatti

(X) Zail Singh

(2)

(3)



- (7) इंदिरा प्रसाद
- (8) र. सफरतग
- (9) स. ड. शर्मा
- (10) करि. नारायण
- (11) डॉ. आ. पी. अब्दुल कलाम
- (12) प्रतिभा पटिल
- (13) प्रणव मुखर्जी

Note -

Prasat (भारत)	Hindustan (हिन्दुस्तान)
↓	↓
after independence	before independence

(2) Article 2 :- Parliament किसी भी state का नाम, उसकी राजधानी change कर सकती है,

Part 3rd  
(3) Article 5 - 11 → "Citizenship"  
↳ by birth  
↳ registration (birth certificate / Record India की है)

[Race-caste] [Sex, caste, cast, religion]

Part of Hindu  
Part 1  
Part 2  
Part 3

Termination of citizenship -

- 10 years के अंतर में भारत में absent हो।
- marriage करके भारत छोड़ दी है।
- through expatriation के द्वारा
- [देश निष्कासन] Adoption करके
- By the order of the court

Part 3

Article 12-35 → Fundamental rights

12-17 - Judicial rights

14-18 - Equality

- 14 - right to equality
- 15 - Equality before law.
- 16 - Equality of opportunity.
- 17 - Untouchability (अस्पृश्यता)
- 18 - Abolition of titles.

19-22 - Right to freedom

- 19 - 1st type - right to speech and expression
- 2nd type - "assemble peacefully without arms"

18 - Right to form association  
 19 - Right to move freely in  
 any part of the territory  
 20 - Right to work, and settle  
 throughout the territory  
 21 - Right to carry on business  
 22 - Protection in respect of  
 ownership of property  
 23 - Protection of life and  
 personal liberty  
 24 - Right to education  
 (All in right to every  
 child of 6-14 years  
 age - compulsory education)  
 25 - Right against arrest or  
 detention  
 (under certain conditions)  
 26 - Right against exploitation  
 27 - Freedom of thought and  
 expression  
 28 - Right to privacy  
 29 - Right to life and personal liberty

religion]

term of hindu  
 प्रमाण - 472  
 प्रमाण - 473  
 प्रमाण - 474  
 प्रमाण - 475

की जाया ind  
 करी जाय जा  
 एप्लीकेशन  
 निष्कर्ष  
 no. of the

- right to form association
- right to move freely in any part of Indian territory
- right to reside and settle through the Indian territory
- right to any profess trade and

- 20 - Protection in respect of conviction of offences.
- 21 - Protection of life and personal liberty
  - ↳ 21a - right to education (It is right to every child of 6-14 years age has primary education)
- 22 - Right against arrest in certain cases (Habeas Corpus)

- 23 - 24 - Right against exploitation
  - ↳ 23 - Prohibition of human exploitation (बहुमूल्य श्रम शक्ति)
  - ↳ 24 - Prohibition of child labour and forced labour (श्रम शक्ति)



25-28 - Right to freedom of Religion.

25 - Right to Profess and Practice of any religion  
(किसी एक धर्म का स्विकार)

26 - Freedom to manage religious affairs.

27 - Freedom to Regulate  
— lanes for Promotion of any Particular religion.

28 - Freedom to attend or at religious instruction or religion worship in certain educational institution.

~~30-31~~

29 - Cultural and education right

(who protect the minority)

~~30~~ (Protection of interest of minority)



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30 - Right to Education Constitution.

~~31~~

32 - Constitutional remedies.

(~~of~~ go directly to supreme court)

Note 226 - high court jurisdiction

MANDAMUS  $\Rightarrow$  we command

PROHIBITION  $\Rightarrow$  To stop.

CERTIORARI  $\Rightarrow$  To transfer any case

QUA - WARRANTO  $\Rightarrow$  What is your authority.

Note:

कारण  $\rightarrow$  राष्ट्रपति

~~उप~~ उपाय -

~~Topic: /~~

Q. National emergency - से दो article  
का नाम बताओ (20 ans 2).

↳ Article 312 - exclusive power of  
Parliament



International

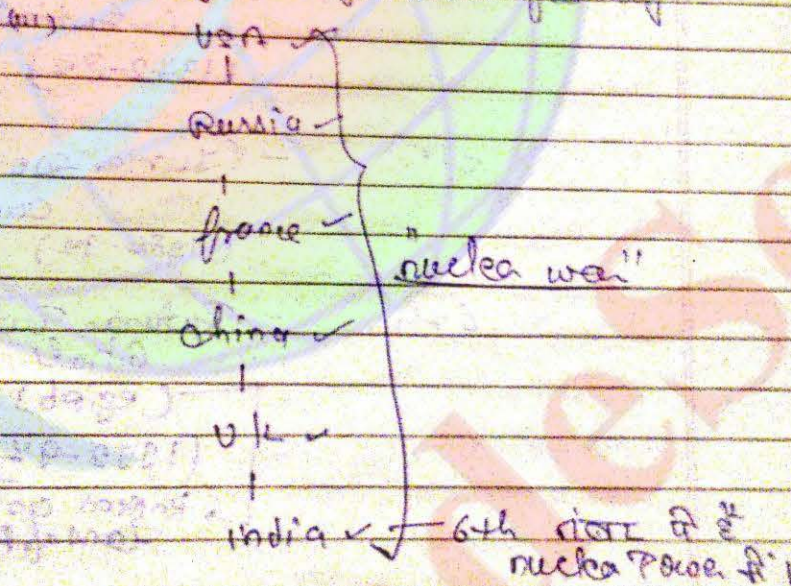
UNO -

(i) 24 Oct 1945 - UNO

(United Nations Organisation)

(failure of League of Nations gave the birth of UNO)

- (ii) 8 Aug - Hiroshima - little man bomb attack
- 9 Aug - Nagasaki - fat boy



(iv) Security Council

Permanent - P5

non-Permanent - 10 (By rotating)

6th gen. sect. of Security Council - Treaty

(1946-53)

Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Page \_\_\_\_\_

International

Indo-chinese

2nd was - Dag Hammarskjöld  
(Sweden)  
(1953-1961)

3rd was - U. Thad  
(~~1961-71~~)  
(1961-71)

4th was - Kurt Waldheim  
(Austria)  
(1972-82)

5th - Javier De-Perez  
(Cuba)  
(1982-92)

6th - Boutros Boutros  
Ghali  
(Egypt)  
(1992-94)  
→ known as  
"Lassab Pyramids"

7th - Kofi Annan  
(Ghana)  
(1997-2006)

8th - Ban Ki-mun  
(South Korea)  
(2007 - til)

MIA 2nd II

(Lee dog o head killer)

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International organisations		Date	Page	Headquater Agency
(i)	FAO - food and			Rome (Italy)
(ii)	international atomic energy agency			Viena (Austria)
(iii)	International civil aviation organisation			Montreal (Canada)
(iv)	" fund for agricultural development			Rome (Italy)
(v)	" Labour organisation			Geneva (Switzerland)
(vi)	" maritime organisation (Britain, London, UK)			London, UK
(vii)	" monetary fund			Washington
(viii)	" telecomm. union			Geneva (Switzerland)
(ix)	UNESCO - United nation scientific and cultural org.			Paris (France)
(x)	UNIDO - industrial			Viena (Austria)
(xi)	UN AND WTO - United nation world tourism organisation			Madrid (Spain)
(xii)	Universal Postal Union			Bern (Switzerland)
(xiii)	World bank Group			Washington (USA)



	Head quarters	Head quarters	Date founded
	Rome (Italy)	Yokohama Japan	1945
agency	Viana (Australia)	Yukiya Amano	1954 [devaluation of initial currency]
organization	Montreal (Canada)	Ramadan Ben Zaman	1947
real development	Rome (Italy)	Kanayo F. Nwanze	1947
	Geneva (Switzerland) (natural land lock country)	Guy Ryder	1946
	(Britain, London, UK)	Koji Sekimizu	1948
	Washington DC	Kristina Leganda	1945
	Geneva (Switzerland)	Hamaduan Toure	1947
event	Paris (France)	Anima Bakabo	1946
	Viana Austria	Li Young	1967
1st session	Madrid (Spain)	Talab - <del>rafia</del>	1947
	<del>Bern</del> Bern (Switzerland)	Iskender Sayan	1947
	Washington DC (USA)	Zim Young Kim	1945

Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Page \_\_\_\_\_

(xiii) World food Program

(xiv) World health Organisation

(xv) World intellectual Property

(xvi) World meteorological Organisation





Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Page \_\_\_\_\_

(xiii) world food program

(xiv) world health organisation

(xv) world intellectual property

(xvi) world meteorological organisation

Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Page \_\_\_\_\_

Ronlitaly)	erthain Cusion	1963
Janeva (Switzerland)	margaret chang	1948
Janeva (Switzerland)	frensie Gurney	1944 → tigger Project (Indira Gandhi)
Janeva (Switzerland)	Alexander belinteky	1950

Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Page \_\_\_\_\_

Rom (Italy)	erthain Cusion	1963
Janeua (Switzerland)	margret chang	1948
Janeua (Switzer)	frensie Gurnes	1944 → tiger project (mdra Gandhi)
Janeua (Switzerland)	Alexander bel ritcky	1950

★ Source of Indian Constitution

(1) Gov of India act 1935

federal structure  
Administrative set up  
centre state relation.

(2) Constitution of USA

- fundamental right.
- Supreme courts
- Presidential Power
- Judicial

(3) Judicial of India

- election of President

(4) Constitution of USSR :-

- ~~100~~ fundamental duties
- 

(5) Const of Britain

- Amnment
- Rule of law

Mother of Parliamentary form of gov - Britain

Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Page \_\_\_\_\_

- Cabinet system
- strict judicial review.

(6) Constitution of Canada :-

- ~~regulatory~~ regulatory power
- Privilege of M.P. and M.L.A

(7) Const. of Australia :-

- Concurrent list
- Joint sitting of the Parliament

(8) Const. of Germany :-

- Suspension of fundamental right/ emergency power of President

(9) Const. of South Africa :-

- ~~to~~ Const. Amendment Procedure.

(10)

(1) Dr. Rajendra Prasad :-

He was the 1st President of India and longest no. of the year from 26 Jan 1950 to 13 Jan 1962.

He was Bihari, though earlier he

Q. Who is the President of Indian National Congress -

Date \_\_\_\_\_  
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Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was a teacher in his chamberlain Satyagrah in Bihar.

(2.) Dr. B. R.

He was a philosopher.

He was a gold medalist in law and he became Indian National Congress President 3-times.

He wrote

And when Subhash Chandra Bose's reign in Tripura session in 1939 Dr. Prasad was made the President of INC (Indi).

He said

When intercaste govt was formed in Sep. 1946 Dr. Prasad was made the President of food and agricultural ministry and also the President of Constituent Assembly.

He wrote two books -  
1. Satyagrah at Chamberlain  
(2) India divide.

on 5th day of and

He got Bharat Ratna in 1962.

Do



Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Page \_\_\_\_\_

Impersonation

(2) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan

He was a philosopher and known as the philosopher president of India.

Law

Ref

He wrote 2 famous books -

(i) Hindu view of life

(ii) Idealistic view of life.

h

39

He said - (famous quotes)

"When we think, we know, we stop learning"

mes

as

and

o

"A genius resembles an, But no one resembles him"

on

2

an

On 5th Sep is celebrated as teachers day and on that day there is birthday of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan and he said that

"If you want to reform a nation and develop a nation, that you teacher should be the best brain in the country"

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He himself dedicated a big part of his life to education and for his service. He was given "right hand" by Jang Bahadur Rana.

He represented India at UNESCO and was ambassador to Soviet Union and vice-president twice and then became President of Indian Cultural Association.

He was given Bharat Ratna in the very 1st year of the beginning 1954.

[3.] Dr. Zakir Husain:-

He was the great educationist and co-founder of "Jamia Millia Islamia" and "Democracy University" which was a nationalist university creates parallel to Aligarh University.

Zakir was also under the influences



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of Mahatma Gandhi and he was the person who became vice-chancellor at the age of 29.

He focused on "work centered education" not "book centered education" therefore he was made chairman of "Vardha Committee" which was prepared Vardha system of education.

He ~~was~~ remained governor general of Bihar and then became vice president of India and also awarded Bharat Ratna and first President of Muslim Committee.

and last person to die in his office in 1969, when bank nationalisation bill was sent for its approval.

when he died then B.D. Ghose was the vice president of India.

(4) B. B. Gomi -

He was known as correct trade Unionist

He was vice President of India then acting President then become the President of India.

He was madsarhi (मद्रासी) and closely associates with the trade Union movement and also the President of "All India Trade Union Congress".

He was elected as the independent candidate

(5) Farukh de- Ali Ahmad -

Popularly known as the doctor da fukka hunda

He was so fukka that Indira Gandhi asked him to impose emergency and he imposed it.



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He was 2nd muslim President of India and 2nd who die in his office after him B. D. Jatti was vice president and made the acting President of India.

He was very close to Gopi Nath Baroli who is known as maker of modern Assam.

[6] Nilam Sanjiv Reddy -

He was the C.M of Andhra Pradesh for two time and also speake of Lok Sabha for two time.

In 1969, He was official Candidate of Congress. however when indra Gandhi vote according to conscience than he was defeted.

He become very close to J. P. Narayan. and joined his total revolution called in 1944. Janta Party was founded by J. P. narayana and some other member like

जीरा रजी देखरि चौधरी चरता  
खिष्ट, जडाजी वग राम along with  
श्यामाजी श्रीपत्तानी.

After the emergency Janta  
Party came into power and  
Nehru was elected as speaker  
of Lok Sabha in 1977.

However he resigned after 15 months  
and wanted to go for the  
election of President.

He merged with family  
because he was given support  
by Congress and become the  
President with contest just  
at the age of 65.

He wrote very famous book  
(i) without fear or favour.

News:

Date \_\_\_\_\_  
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Bilateral Project  
 → Street, Building, Post office, VANDS  
 → development

[+] Giani Jain Singh -

↳ he use "Pocket veto"

(not and last use)

Lt Sikh President from faridkot  
 and Congress C.M of Punjab, he was  
 home affairs minister of India and  
 became President in 1982 to 1987 and  
 Presided over 1984, operation "Blue Star"  
 execution of Indira Gandhi and anti  
 Sikh riots. He was great follower  
 of Indira Gandhi and used to say  
 if my leader said to pick the  
 broom then I am happy to be a  
 sweeper. However after the death of  
 Indira Gandhi his relation become strained  
 with Rajiv Gandhi and he use  
 article 78 to aggr. his authority  
 and govt. refuses to address India  
 Post office bill 1986.



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Note: money bill (i) ~~is~~ financial bill

President L.S. R.S. L.S. President  
Date Page

He died in a car accident near  
Kishore

[8] R. Venkat Ramani -

He was marathi (मराठी) who  
early participated in "Quit  
india movement"

अकाला आसीक शही, शान  
Asma Asif Ali Khan

And india vice-president also,

He has unique distinguish of  
working with 4 prime ministers  
and appointing 1 of them and  
President on the beginning a  
era of the election politics  
in india at central level.

The Prime minister was Rajiv  
Gandhi, B.P. Singh (was associated with  
mandal Commission for mandalisation of  
indian politics as he implement the  
recommendation of 2nd backward class



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① (P.C) that is Mandal Commission,  
Charan Singh and P.P. Narshima Rao  
↳ (both male)

Out of these 4, he appointed  
last 3 prime minist.

He wrote very famous book "My  
Presidential year".

[9] S.D. Sharma:-

While he was vice-president of  
India and worked at a.m. of Madhya  
Pradesh. He became President and worked  
with

नरसींह राव, जल्लु बिहारी वाजपेयी (became  
P.M. of India 3 times)

1956 - 15 day  
20-1998-99 (17 month)

↳ S.D. → last full term  
(1999 - 2004)

So, After वाजपेयी they  
merged United Front with  
H.D. Dergava.

Use of mergers

As he entered 7th of india  
and he got collapsed with Dr

Sharma

Dr. K. R. Narayanan -

↳ Active role of President

He was 1st soft President of  
india and he made point  
that india has freedom and he  
was the 1st President to use  
his discretion more in various  
Contexts and some time he is  
associated with the rise of  
Bharatist activities.

He was from Kerala was known  
a generalist of "The hindu"  
and "times of india".

He in Kerala, managed last of  
man which is used in roster.



[11] Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam

his full name is Dr. Abbal  
Pakir ~~to~~ Jaiou - all - abdin Abdul  
Kalam.

He was from Tamil Nadu and worked  
closely with ISRO and DRDO and  
played very imp. role in  
Pokhran - 2 experiment in 1998 with  
code word ~~operation~~ operation "Sakti",

[code word Pokhran - 1 in 1974 by  
Indira Gandhi with code word "Buddha smile"]

He became President in 2002, and  
defeat Lakshmi Sehgal.

His famous books are -

(i) my journey - transforming dreams  
into action

(ii) ~~columns~~

(iii) target 3-billion

(iv) Turning points

(v) Indomitable Skills

(vi) Ignited missile

(vii) Wings of fire.

(viii) India 2020 - A vision  
for new millennium.

[Kalam  
4.2 Rajcom]

(ix) ~~fore you~~  
feature.

He gave "Pura" model in 2005.  
↳ People migrating urban  
facilities in rural areas  
(electric, transport, water,  
sanitation, education).

[12] Srimati Pratiba Patil was the  
first woman from Maharashtra and former  
for its female governor of Rajasthan  
and

1st woman president of India

She was Personification of "Real Devi"  
and

spent most of her time in  
foreign state and commutes death  
sentence of IS spokesperson.

Ev of india region

Date  
1905 to 1955

1905 - Partition of Bengal [Lord Kerton]

1906 - Swarnaj (who coined the word Swarnaj - स्वर्णज) का प्रस्ताव

1907 - INC meeting (Surat)

extremist and moderate

Lal, Bal, Prasad

सुभाषचंद्र बोस (1907-1950)

1908

British

1909 - Morley Minto reforms

7 Provincial Legislatures

1910 -

1911 - Delhi national capital



Era of india region

Date  
Page 1905 to 1955

1905 - Partition of Bengal [Lord Kerton]

1906 - Swaraj (who coined the word Swaraj - स्वराज स्वराज्यी वाच साधारणीक)

1907 - INC meeting (Surat)

extremist and moderate

Lal, Bal, Pral

सर्वोच्च एकलिंग (ए)

1908

1909 - more liberal minto reform

+ muslim representation

1910

1911 - Delhi national capital

1915 - Gandhi era

1916 - रबीयत खानसाह - indigo plantation

1921

1914 - रवीयत, milks strike

1922

1918 -

1919 Montagu chames fert act

1928

मुसलिमों के साथ  
विकास को नए  
representation  
दिना

His diarchy (दोहरा शासन)

provinces → centre

↓  
"Governor general" India  
British government

13 April 1919 - Rylet act

असहयोग आंदोलन  
General daye - जेली चलाई  
General - daye → जेली  
चलाई के अद्वितीय  
दिना प्रा.

193

1937

193

शुक्र  
Conference  
दी

1920 - Non-operation movement of Gandhi  
(असहयोग आंदोलन की शुरुआत)  
(असहयोग आंदोलन की शुरुआत)

British

1921 -

1922 -  
[ महात्मा गांधी तथा Congress शक्तिशाली  
बने। ]

✓ 1928 - Simon कमीशन act (all white)  
(Go back to mobilisation)

1930 - 31 ⇒ 1st Conference  
1931 ~~1930~~ ⇒ गांधी - इरवीन का एक्ट  
(2nd-Confrence)

1931 - 1932  
शुद्ध भारतीय जो तीनों  
Conference attend करते  
वही हैं -

British ✓ 1935 - Gov. of India act  
[ Diarchy  
- federation (but not improvement) ]

Article 52:-

Consist with the, There shall be a president of India, and

Article 53:- There shall be the President who is the nominal head of the executive. (नाममात्र)

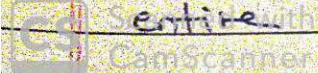
Article 54 - describes the election of the President

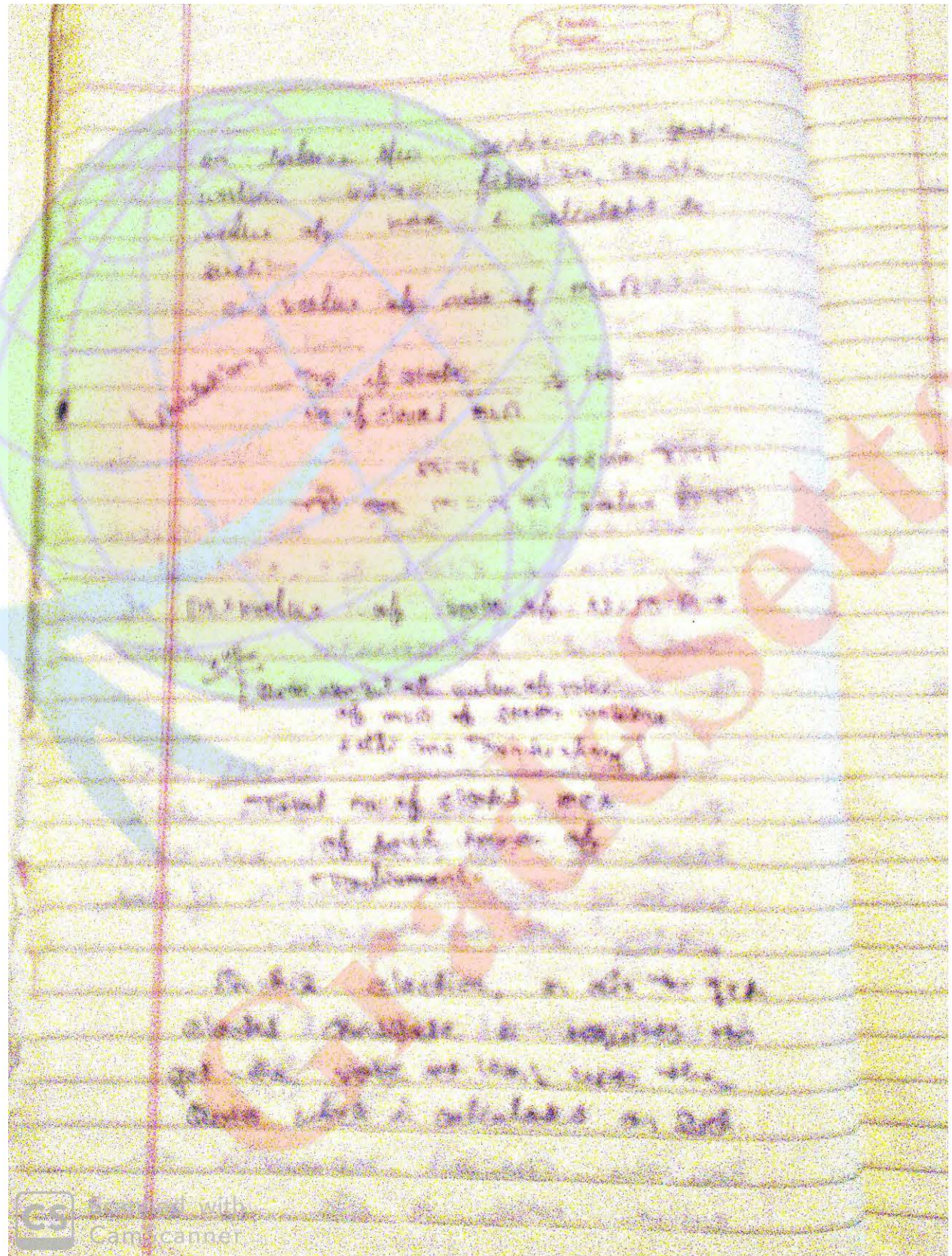
Acc. to the Const. the President of India is elected by a electoral college through the method of proportional representation by means of single transferable votes.

The electoral college consist with the elected members of the both houses of Parliament, and elected members of legislative assemblies of state, including Delhi and Pondicherry.

Note: Parliament = L.R. + R.R.  
Lok Sabha, Raj Sabha.

Since the President represents the entire nation, in order to maintain







an balance b/w centre and state within indian federalism, so the value of vote is calculated as such:-

(i) value of vote of MLA

$$\text{Value of vote of MLA} = \frac{\text{Pop. of state}}{\text{No. of elected MLA}} \times 100$$

संघीयता का अर्थ है केंद्र और राज्य के बीच शक्ति का बँटव।  
इसके अलावा, भारतीय संघीयता में एक विशेषता है कि राज्य के निर्वाचकों का मत का मूल्य निर्धारित किया जाता है।

(ii) value of vote of N.M.P. →

$$\text{Value of vote of N.M.P.} = \frac{\text{Total no. of elected M.P.s of both houses of Parliament}}{\text{Total pop. of India}} \times 100$$

Total no. of elected M.P.s of both houses of Parliament.

In this election, in order to get elected candidate requires to get the vote at least upto the value which is calculated as such.

$$\frac{\text{Total value of valid votes} + 1}{\text{No of votes} + 1}$$

Article 61 -

According to Article 61  
President of India can be impeached  
on the ground of violation of Constitution

The impeachment can be  
initiated in either house of the  
Parliament.

only if a resolution is given to the  
President officer of the house  
supported by in writing not less  
than  $\frac{1}{3}$ th of the total members  
of that house.

After giving 14 days prior  
notice to the President.

If the house passes the resolution  
by  $\frac{2}{3}$ rd majority of the total members  
of the house, then it is transmitted to  
another house, which acts as an  
investigating house.

If this house, the charge preferred against President will be investigated by the select committee of that house.

during investigation, President may defend himself or may be defended by any person or attorney general or legal representative.

After investigation if the house also passes the resolution by 2/3rd majority of total members of that house, then the President stands for impeachment from that day.

Note: President or impeachment  
President or impeachment  
President or impeachment

Power and function of President  
Administrative Power :-

- (i) He makes following appointments
  - (i) P.M and his council of ministers
  - (ii) attorney general of India (AGI)
  - (iii) C.A.B (control and audit general)
  - (iv) Judges of Supreme court and High Court.

(v) Governors of State and Lieutenant Governor of State (i.e. L.G.)

(vi) The chief election commission and other election Comm.

(vii) The chairmen and members of U.P.S.C and Joint State Public Service Commission.

(viii) Some of the officials are also removed by president also such as attorney general

Governor and attorney general  
Chairman

★ Military Power

The president is Supreme  
commander of armed force.

He appoints the chief of armed  
force.

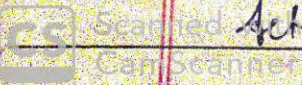
Note: "Armed" means शस्त्रा  
(not an army)  
Chairmen

He declares war and peace

★ Diplomatic Power

The president is empowered to  
conclude treaties or negotiate  
element with foreign countries  
subject to ratification by the  
Parliament.

Note:  
Act of Parliament -



He sends and receive diplomatic representatives including ambassadors

★ Legislative powers -

President

↓  
4 (stable houses)

↓  
1/3 of members

President of India is an integral part of the Parliament and perform duties -

(i) He call, postpone, send to message to both houses of Parliament and can dissolve the Lok Sabha.

(ii) certain bills require his prior recommendation for its introduction in the Parliament -

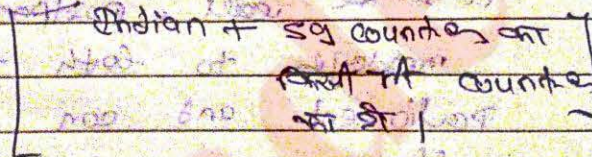
- money bill
- financial bill

(iii) President causes the budget to lay before the Parliament

(iv) No bill can become law unless, it is signed by the President of India.

(v) President nominate the 12 members to Rajya Sabha, and 2 members of Anglo-Indian community to Lok Sabha.

संसद



non-resident Indian

[ 111 1111 / 1111 111 ]

★ Ordinance  
of  
and  
to  
Subject  
the  
Union  
The  
month  
re-  
about  
const  
ref  
all  
★



★ Ordinance making Power

If Parliament is not in session and there is an emergency, to make the law on any specific subject,

then President on the advice of Union Council of Ministers, issues ordinance.

The max. time is 6 months, within this period, when Parliament re-assembles, it must be passed by both the houses, in order to continue,

otherwise after the set of 6 months expires the ordinance ceases to exist.

★ Judicial Power:-

The President has the power to grant pardon and to relieve the punishment of a convicted person, but in such cases, exceptions are there.

(c) If punishment is given by military court by court marshal.



If punishment is given for the crime, relates to those subjects on which Union-Parliament is competent to make laws.

If there is a death sentence, President can also change the form of punishment from heavier to lighter. This is known as commutation (नारी को कम करना)

Remission - Reduction in punishment without changing its character.

Respite - Avoiding or lessening punishment in special grounds  
↳ pregnancy,

~~Respite~~

suspension

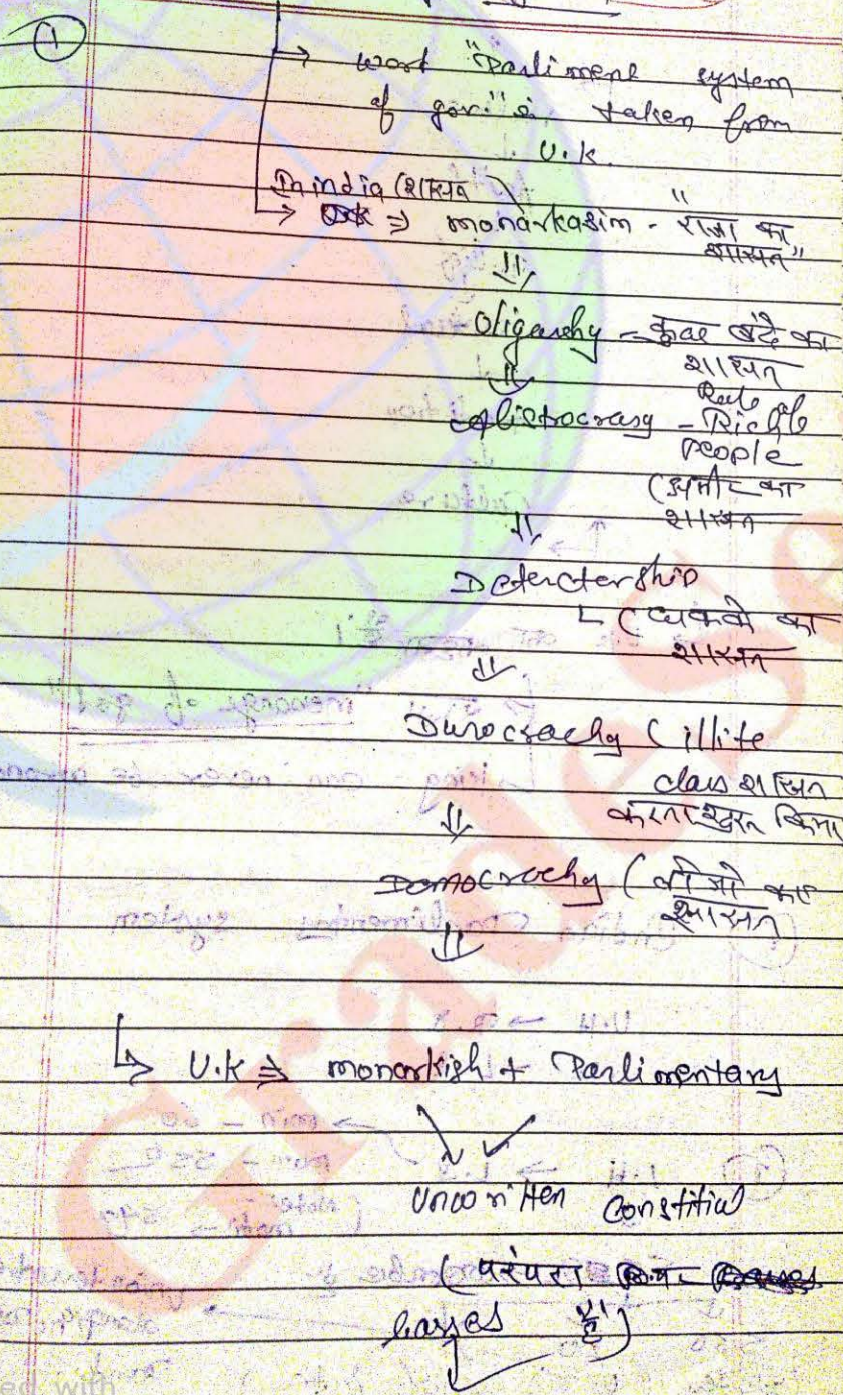
Respite temporary of death

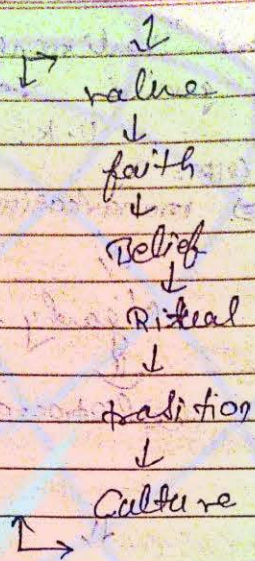
of sentence



8/100  
11-4-15

# Parliamentary System



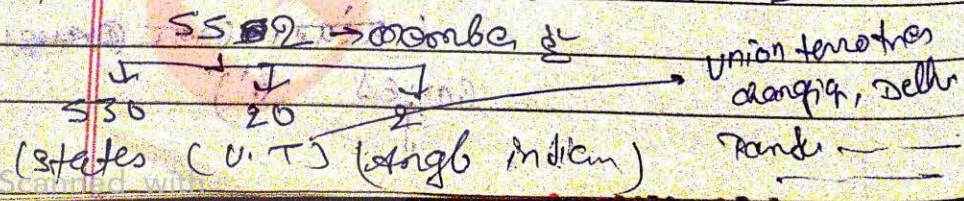
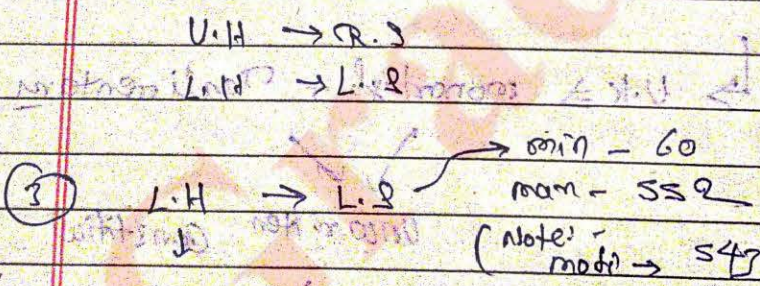


↳ U.K का कथना है।

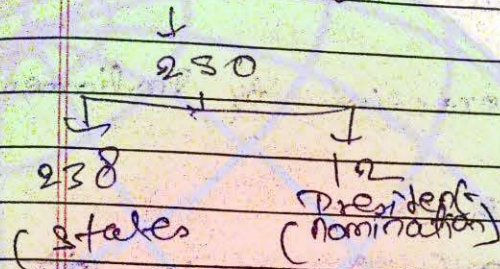
↳ शब्द "messenger of god"

↳ king can never be wrong.

② Indian Parliamentary system (6)



(4) R.S - U.S



(5) Parliament

↳ means

There is a close relation b/w legislative & executive branches. In a parliamentary system, the executive is drawn from the legislature.

Legislative - who make the law  
 Ex - who imp the law  
 Judi - judge the law

(6) Simple majority  
special majority  
 54%

↓  
 मजदूर से मजदूर फाई अर

7

<8.> article 312 - all india civil service

(9) Control of executive by Parliament:-

(i) Question hours:-

- ↳ 10 दिन पहले question करने के लिए बताना पड़ता है।
- ↳ सारे question बताना पड़ता है।

(ii) Debate:-

(बहस)

- ↳ बहस करना
- ↳ बहस कराना

10

(iii) Adjournment motions:-

(iv) call attention motion:-

- ↳ जबतै session में किसी पर attention दिखाना।

(v) motion of no confidence and vote of confidence:-

(vi) vote of confidence

<8.> article 312 - all india civil service

(9) Control of executive by Parliament:-

(i) Question hours -

↳ 10 दिन पहले question hour के लिए बताता है  
↳ सारे question बताता है

(ii) Debate:-

(कारण)

↳ प्रश्न, उत्तर  
↳ सारे सवाल

(iii) Adjournment motion:-

(iv) call attention motion:-

↳ सारे session में किसी पर attention दिखाना

(v) motion of no confidence and vote of confidence:-

(vi) vote of confidence

(vi) Censure motion  
↳ (विरोध)

vii) Rejection of Government bills -

↳ (वोट)

↳ Related Rej. of bills.

(viii)

(10) Types of Questions :-

(i) Star ~~and~~ Local Questions

(ii) Un-star Local Questions

(iii) Supplementary Questions

(iv) Short notice Questions

(v) Half an hour discussions

(vi) Parliament Questions

(vii) Zero hour

↳ विशेष सत्र के अन्तर्गत

(vi)

(ii) Cut motion

Type

→ a) Policy cut:-

C Policy, सामंजस्य से

b) Economy cut:-

(iii) Tobacco cut:-

→ (सूखे से बचाव Cut करना)

(12) 43. Parliamentary Committee

→ a) Estimate Committee:-

30 members of लोक सभा

→ राज. सभा का कोई

सं. मंत्री नहीं होता

The member of opposite  
is chairman of estimate  
committee

No minister is the member  
of the committee.

→ speaks elect the  
member

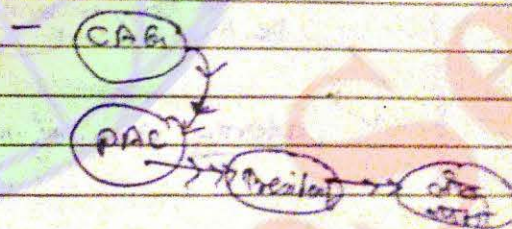


(11) Public account committee

122 members



- Speaks 2 elect seats
- Controller and auditor general (CAG) is member of PAC



(12) Committee on public undertakings

122 members



(13) Joint sessions

- 1st Reading: - Document of bill
- 2nd Reading: -
- 3rd Reading: - Standing Committee
- ↳ exp/profit

start

(14) Art. 76

Attorney gen. of india

Gov. of india vs Punjab gov (29 stacks)

- He is a part of executive.
- He is appointed by President of india.
- He is judge of high court for 3 years or
- He is advocate of high court for 10 years

or  
He is prominent jurist

Attorney Gen. of india - ~~सर्वोच्च न्यायाधीश~~  
सर्वोच्च न्यायाधीश

→ ~~सर्वोच्च न्यायाधीश~~



Joint

# "Bill"

Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Page \_\_\_\_\_

(1) Questions:-

(1) Def. of Bill.

(2) In which house it can be introduced.

(3) Recommendation of President.

(4) Type of majority.

(5) Relative powers of the both houses.

(6) Is there any possibility to deadlock.

(7) Can deadlock be resolved through joint sitting.

(8) Will it go for state to state modification or not.

(9) Option for the President.

(1) Types of Bill

(1) ordinary bill (नियम बिल)

↳ not relates to money, financial

(2) army bill which is not money bill, financial bill or constitution bill

(2) It can be introduced either house of the Parliament.

(3) It does not need the President-rec. for bill

Note:-

But there is one exception- if

(4) simple majority

(5) Both have same power.

(6) ~~Deadlock~~

Deadlock - एक house पास करे दूसरा house reject करे

- L.S में पास, R.S पास नहीं होता  
तो R.S पास नहीं होता  
है तो R.S पास ही अवस्था

(7) Joint sitting

(8)

Not

but in some case

(i) Emergency Prohibition bill

1961.

(ii) Banking Service bill 1978

(iii) Prevention of derogatory activities, 2002

(1)

in  
the course  
packed with

## ② Money Bill

Article 110

Article 110 relates with the money bill.

Money bill is the bill that deal exclusively with one or more money matters in article 110, these matters are

- (i) imposition
- (ii) evolution
- (iii) Remission
- (iv) alteration or
- (v) Regulation of any tax
- (vi) Regulation of the borrowing of money or giving of any guarantee by the Govt of India.

(ii) The Consolidation of Consolidated fund of India. (11)

(iii) And Payment of money into the fund or withdrawal of money from such fund. (7)

(iii) Appropriation of money out of Consolidated fund of India. (4) 51

(iv) Declaring any expenditure to be the charge of the Consolidated fund of India or increasing the amount of any such expenditure. (5) 5 (6) N (7) 5

(v) The receipt of money on account of Consolidated fund of India or Public account of India or credit of account of Union or State. (9)

(vi) Any matters incidentally to above matters.

resolutive  
no/active

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(1) A bill shall not be considered to be a money bill by reason that it provides imposition of fine or other pecuniary penalties.

(2) ~~It~~ It needs the recommendation of President.

(3) Simple majority

(4) Same

(5) NO, possibility of deadlock.

(6) Not joint session

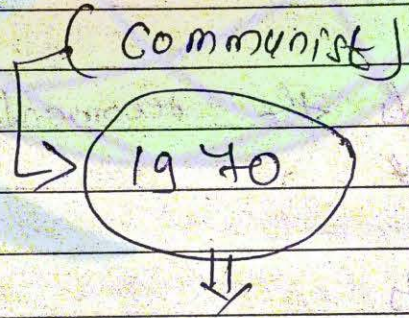
(7) Not state concern

(8)

Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Page \_\_\_\_\_

Note

↳ Mao - DZa - Tung



↳



~~Q1)~~ Financial bill

Q) Financial bill and difference  
from money bill :-

(i) Financial bill deals with not  
only money matter but also non-money  
matters :-

where as money bill deals exclusively  
with one or more money matters  
mention in article 110 ,

(ii) It can be introduced only ~~to~~ lock  
shabha.

(iii) It can be need for the recommendation  
of President so it introduced like  
money bill but passes like  
ordinary bill .

No joint sitting

No dead lock

No pocket veto will be



(I) Constitution amendment bill.

It is the bill that aims to amend one or more provisions of the const. art 368 Part 2 deals with the power of parliament to amend the const. and its procedure

(ii) it can be introduced either by the house

(iii) No recommendation of President is required

(iv) Not introduced by State

(v) Simple majority

(vi) Both the house

(vii) evolver or creator of State

Note:

Type of majority

(i) simple majority - [ordinary bill]

S4

+ Present Voting

abolition, or creation or changing the name of state [110]

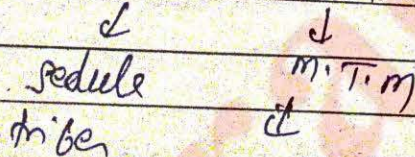
(ii) special majority  $\rightarrow$  2/3 majority

" and " the state legislature council, S4 + (

(iii) special majority + consent of more than half state.



⇒ Schedule 5th and 6th -



(a) citizenship :

(i) election :

(ii) De-limitation :



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1001

Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Page \_\_\_\_\_

## Special majority

L  $\frac{2}{3}$  majority

- L the amendment of fundamental rights
- L Directly principle of state policy
- L with the consent of more than half state.

L Federal character of the constitution.

L ~~the~~

L

20

Schedule:-

Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Page \_\_\_\_\_

- 1 - Union and state
- 2 -
- 3 -
- 4 - }
- 5 -
- 6 - }
- 7 -
- 8 - language (22)
- 9 - Jurisdiction of law
- 10 -
- 11 -
- 12 -

⇒ Disqualification of MP's and MLA's:-

MP's and MLA's can be disqualified under the provisions mention the article 102 and 191

↓                      ↓

MP's                      MLA's

So, these articles providing the following procedure

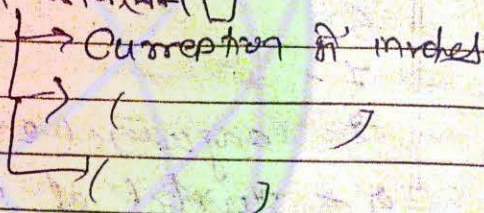
(1) office of Profit:-

It is mention article 102(a)  
But it has never be defined.

(ii) He's not unsound mind

Note:

[रिवाज विकसन]



(iii) If he is not a citizen of India or has voluntarily acquire the citizenship of foreign state.

(iv) If he so disqualifies under any law made by the parliament and performed he made job very some laws like representation of people act 1951 or anti defection act 1968.

## Representation of people act 1947

(i) correct practice and election or electoral practice

(ii) He must file an account for election expenses

(iii) He must not have been convicted for any offence resulting in imprisonment for two or more years.

(iv) He must not be a director or managing agent of a corporation in which gov. has at least 95% share.

(v) He must not be convicted for preaching and practices many social issues like,

(untouchability,  
Dang,

Sati Pratha and  
controversy etc

criminal groups.

Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Page \_\_\_\_\_

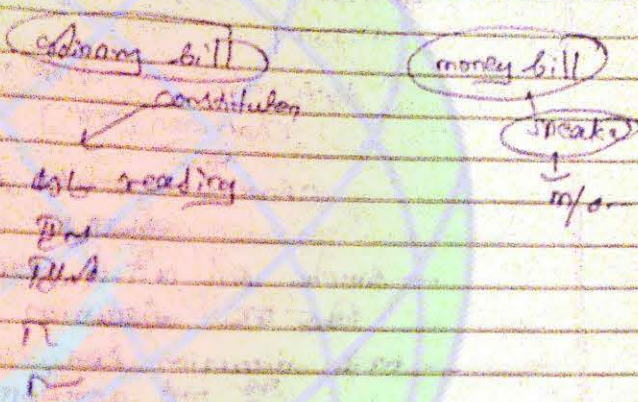
(vi) Recently Supreme court has given the ~~judgment~~ <sup>judgment</sup> that ~~that~~ the given to ~~gross~~ <sup>gross</sup> do convicted law make ~~RP~~ RP act (814) would not be available and they would be disqualified ~~in~~ <sup>as</sup> an attorney general has also occ. this fact and it would be record immediately



class  
95 marks

Bill - (बिल) (Date: 15/11/21)  
Page: 21

Ordinary Bill :-



② Bill "Legislative Proposal" का निम्नलिखित प्रक्रिया है।

↓  
proposal को पढ़ें

↓  
Committee को भेजें

↓  
Adv/General Law Officer  
[no debate]

↓  
उपर उक्त legislative प्रस्ताव को जहाँ  
simple voting के through

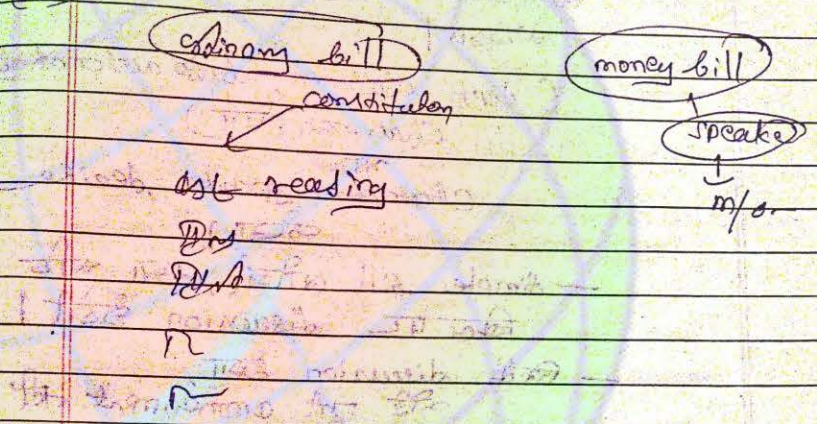
↓  
1st reading :- Secretary of the house  
or associate

Chairman or vice  
Chairman (उपस्थित)

start  
25.4.15

Bill: - (बिल किस <sup>Date</sup> पार हो पाता होता है।)

1) Ordinary bill: -



2) Legislative Proposal से निकलता है।

Proposal को लेने पर

Committee बनाने जाती है

Abt / finance / law office

[no debate]

जब ~~उसे~~ legislative पास हो जाए  
simple voting के through

1st reading: - Secretary of the house  
or  
senior

(बिल का एक chairman या vice  
chairman होता है)

the member voting के through, चुने  
करता है।

(deputy chairman, ~~also~~ automatically  
chairman होता है।)

या  
Chairman speaks, decide  
करता है।

- simple bill होती है, तथा आदि  
बिल पर discussion होता है।

- सिर्फ discussion होता है,  
कोई amendment नहीं  
होता है।

अथ ~~यदि~~ बिल में कोई ~~constitute~~  
का सम्बन्ध करती हो तो amendment  
हो सकती है।

- वही discussion का clauses को  
speaker "Gagat of India" के  
बिल Publish करवा सकता है।

Gov का  
book है, जो  
Publish होती है।

(Discussion)

वही वही India का gagat  
होता है।

ally

✓ 2nd reading:

- 1st reading के दो दिन बाद, 2nd reading होती जाती है,

- debate होता, amendment होता

- 3- stages हैं

(i) Bill Consider ✓

(ii) Bill 2nd reading के लिए पेश की

(iii) Public opinion,

29 states legislative assembly

local gov

जेकरा विधे होती

like पंचायती राज system

⇓

जो discussion खत्म - होती पर

"Report committee को भेजा जाता है"

⇓

1/10 members की सहमती होती जरूरी है

⇓

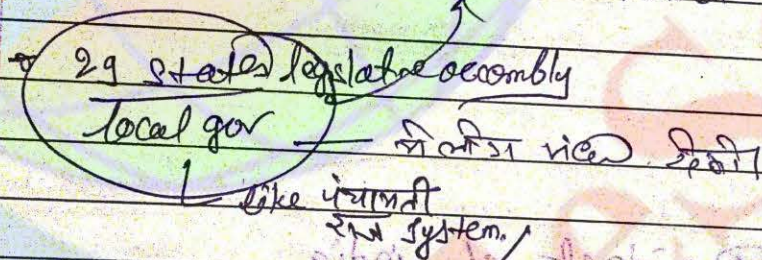
~~2nd reading~~ "Report stage" ✓ time

- times time में lock खोल ही पका  
करी होता

✓ 2nd reading:

- 1st reading के दो दिन बाद, 2nd reading होती जरूरी है,
- debate होता, ammendment होता होता
- 3- stages है

- (i) Bill Consider ✓
- (ii) Bill 2nd reading के लिए मंजूर है
- (iii) Public opinion,



↓  
 और discussion खत्म - होने पर

"Report committee को भेजा जाता है"

↓  
 1/10 member की सहमती होने जरूरी है

↓  
 "Report Stage" ✓ समाप्त

- final time में lock खोलने की जरूरी होती है

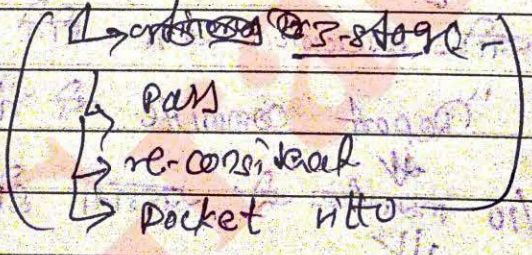
✓ 3rd reading:-

- check बिना वाक्य, verb of
- ~~किस~~ No di

✓ Lock shabha / Rajya Sabha:-

- ~~मिशन~~ ~~किस~~ ~~वाक्य~~

✓ President of india



Procedure of passing budget or money bill :-

① Article 286 :- Consolidated Consolidative fund of India which is also known as "Public account of India", and this is also known as "disposal of reallocated"

② article 267 :- Contingency fund of India or state, it is  
(President of India Fund)

① Consolidative fund of India :-

largest fund of India, there is no upper limit  
All the revenues received

- Disposal of -

- All the loans raised by the govt  
all the taxes would be deposited in the consolidated fund of India

- No money out of the consolidated

funds of India, appropriated without the authority of law.

② Contingency funds of India -

This is the emergency fund for the purpose of meeting unforeseen expenditure

↳ only must

It lies ~~at~~ disposal of

It is created by the Parliament

There is an upper limit decided by the Parliament

★ Charge or non-charge expenditure

↓  
विन पत्र वॉरिंग  
नय ईनी

↓  
Grants - certain matters ✓  
- Policy act ✓

↓  
Salaries and allowances of President of India,

↓  
and expenditure

↓  
and of high courts,

↓  
and grant

↓  
rebutted in Policy act etc



without

The amendments and allowances of the President and other expenditure related to the office

Policy cut  
- cut to non-cut  
- economic cut

for  
forseen

Some salary and allowances of

Note:-

- Vice-President is the X-chairman of
- Deputy chairmen
- Speaks of lock
- Deputy speaker
- CAG
- Judge of Supreme Court
- Provisions of judge of high court.

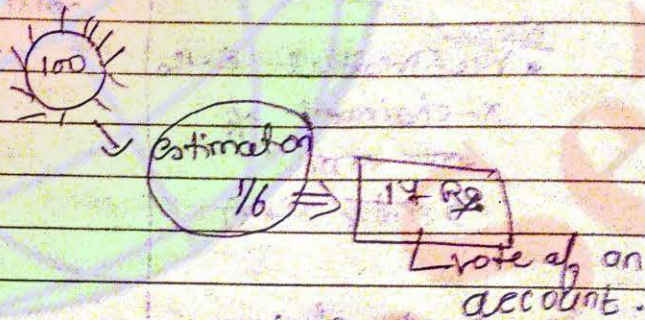
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Q3) Appropriation bill:-

Money bill or it appropriation bill

charges - non charges } voting  
votes

- vote of an account



- According to Indian Constitution no money can be withdrawn from the Consolidated fund of India except under the appropriation made by law

- Appropriation bill becomes appropriation act after it is given assent by the President

and then it authorizes payment from

## Consolidation Bill

Consolidative fund of India,

- Because the space from bill to get value some time and gov't needs money to carry out the business after 1st March

to overcome the difficulties Constitution has provided another mechanism this is called rate on account

so rate on acc. is a grant approved by the Parliament in advance just after the general discussion on Budget (B.A.)

is generally from 2 months and amount portion is  $\frac{1}{6}$ th of the total estimation

(4) Vote of Credit:-

(6)

↳ means "Unexpected demand"

↳ Constitution also provides the provision of vote of credit for meeting unexpected demand as it is the blank cheque, given to the executive by the Lok Sabha

(5) Finance bill:-

↳ अजत के अच मेरा होता है /  
↳ tax related activities

↳ पालिका बढ़ावना वही  
व्ययवधि

(note) - सबसे money bill को ही वजन को दिया जा सकता है

Note - money bill called अजत



# (6) CAG:-

Legis and ear of the Public

and??

for

- 141-151 (articles)
- Chapter 5th of the constitution
- Appoint "President of India"
- Removal of "Judge of Supreme Court" by reason misbehavior or incapability.
- 6 year or 3 year - जब पूरा होजाये
- Audit करता है
- Consolidate fund of India का बिलाना आरखे से खका है, उसका audit करता है
- then it is represent to "PAC" "Public account of Committee"

II  
FMA

Advocate general of Punjab

Hw

Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Page \_\_\_\_\_

(7) Finance Commission

13th ~~14th~~ 2010 - 15 → बिजय केशव  
14th - 16 - 20 → श्रीगणेश वैद्य जीपाल  
केसव रेड्डी

• Art. 280 is related with the  
finance comm. of india.

• It's not a permanent body

• and after every 5 years  
President of india constitutes  
it.

The first finance comm. was  
K.C. Neelam

Hw ⇒ 11th finance comm -

L. A. M. Khusro

12th fin. comm -

L. M. G. Ranganathan

13th fin comm -

L. बिजय केशव

14th fin comm -

L. Y. B. Reddy

15th fin comm -

⇒ Recommendation of the 13th Finance Commission - 2010 upto - 15, Finance Commission

It recommended that 32% of the divisible pool should be share with the state gov.

- It has recommended a grant warning for implementing good sense service tax.

which the gov. is thinking about - G.S.T.

G.S.T would be the most reform tax in the field of indirect taxes.

- It can help to create a Common market, and do away with the problem of multiple taxation.

- It will reduce the tax burden,

- It will increase the revenue of the gov. and - 13th Finance Comm. recommended ~~1000~~ 5000

package to implement the grant warning to good

Service Service Janr

In recent year 3rd year of the democracy उत्तम system municipalities, हार्थ the emerging role in the democracy,

So in the local democracy a new fin. was added to the financ comm.

The fin. was, it will suggest measure to the argument the consolidates funds of state to supplement the resource of उत्तम municipalities in the state on the base of state financ comm. recom.

So, 13th financ comm. recommends the package of ~~84519~~ 84519 crore for the dev of local butia.

It has recognizes the strength of the federalism.

It also recommended the elementary Education in which Prepared Package



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- is 24,000 crore,
- for the Protection of environment
- for the package of 12,000 crore,
- and also introduce the reform
- of infant morality rate,
- improvement in supplies of justice,
- district innovation funds,
- improvement of statistical system,
- employes and pension system and
- maintenance of roads and bridge
- it gives the package of 20,000
- crore rupees.

### Q8) Composition and function of finance commission: —

- One chairman who is experienced in public affairs.

+ Other members, one is from legal field or qualified the judge of high court.

and - Expert in economic matters

3rd - " " finance and accounts

4th - Experiences in financial matter in administration.

Note:-

finance ministry - भारत की सी 1

Functions:-

- (i) Distribution of taxes b/w centre and state
- (ii) " " " " grants
- (iii) भारत - finance के सारे क्षेत्र |

# ★ Local Democracy

↳ गाँवों का विकास  
↓  
India का developer  
ग्रामसूचना योजना  
देशी

## ग्राम सभा :-

↳ member: - Adult more than  
of 18 year.  
वर्ष का है

In the area covered under  
of the extension to schedule  
area act 1996, in which -

(i) ग्राम सभा has the power  
to prevent the alienation  
of land in schedule area.

(ii) ग्राम सभा gives the owner  
of forest area

(iii) Recomes of it.

~~...~~  
~~...~~  
~~...~~  
En Act  
1882

In India, he passes a resolution  
in 1882, which is called the  
Municipalities Act of local self gov.  
When the ...

There was a ...  
who was the ...

H.W  
H.W  
 ↳ Power and fun: ab  
 President.

Chairman

~~Chair~~

But ultimately the Parrot

Wade says that

The

The state shall take steps to organize village ~~district~~ and give them such power and ~~and~~ authority as may be necessary and enable them to function as units of self gov.

In 1952 Community Development program start, and in 1952 national extension services was started.

These are the very ambitious program of gov. and to study the working of these program "बलवंत राव मेहता समिती"

was appointed, who suggested three tier system.

- (1) ग्राम पंचायत at village level
- (2) पंचायत समिती " block level
- (3) जिला समिती " district

The पंचायत समिति, should be the executive body

and

ग्रामीण परिषद adivisory  
co-ordinae and supervisory body  
in which D.C should be the  
chairman of ग्रामीण परिषद,

These recommendation was  
accepted by N.D.C (National Dev  
Council)

and

Rajasthan was the 1st state  
to start पंचायती राज in India,

जेडन himself visited the  
राजस्थान and started in जयपुर  
village on the birthday of  
सहायता जयपुर, 2nd Oct 1959,

and

followed by राज्य प्रदेश, तमिलनाडु  
and many more states including  
पंजाब

These are called the  
1st generation of पंचायती राज  
system

2nd -  
The next dev. took place  
in 1974, with the coming  
of श्रीशरणी देसाई gov, who is  
the 1st non-Congress p.m of  
India,

He appointed a new committee  
and the chairman of committee  
was श्रीशरणी देसाई  
and he recommended two tier  
system,

It recommends official participation  
of political parties at level  
of level of पंचायती राज election

3rd -  
जिला परिषद should be a  
executive body, regular social  
audit, and reservation of S.C and  
S.T. with increasing the role of  
voluntary agencies.

So, these dev. known as the  
2nd gen. of पंचायती राज system



Next ~~and~~ dev. made by state govt. when two comm. was appointed

1st -> G.V.K. Sta Committee

2nd -> L.M. Sta Committee

G.V.K. Sta Committee was on the dev. of administration in rural level and

Introduce the program of elimination of poverty.

L.M. Sta Committee introduce the revitalization of rural system for democracy and development.

only the effect of these govt. state govt. introduced 64th amendment bill passed by union govt. but not approved by state govt. only

that,  
that the bill strength the  
federalisation system.

So  
last it was P. B. Shastri  
who passed the  
73rd amendment act  
1992, and approved by the  
17th state assembly and  
receives the signature of  
President in 1993. in which  
it was implemented.

The act was added Part 9,  
and 11th schedule, as article  
242 to 243. So the  
main provision of 73 amendment  
as follows:

## Compulsory Provisions:

(1) Organisation of gram sabha -

It has been mentioned under article 243a,

ग्राम सभा may exercise such powers and perform such function at the village level and the state law made by the state legislature.

So,

The development of gram सभा and local self gov. there are establishment of पंचायत at three level -

(i) village level

(ii) intermediate level

(iii) district level

There is one exception, that

पंचायत at block level can be done if population of state is less than 20 lakh.

like बिहार.

— There would be direct election to all seats of Panchayat at all the three levels, and the chairment of the village Panchayat has to be decided by State govt.

Howevr the chairman of block Panchayat and village Panchayat are conserved the election is indirect,

There is compulsory provision that the reservation of 3 type of people

- ✓ (i) schedule cast
- ✓ (ii) schedule tribe
- ✓ (iii) women

schedule cast are given reservation acc. to their population and also implement in schedule tribes but

पञ्जाब, हरियाणा, बिहार, असम, पंजाबी, they are not schedule tribe.

Constitution provide reservation for women, and it should not be less than one third recently gov. is thinking about the extending it to 50%.

After Compulsion, provision, there is one more thing, the fixed duration of पंचायत, i.e. 5 years and in the event of the solution of पंचायत, election has to be conducted, within the period of 6 months and State Election Commission, conduct the election of P.R (पंचायती राज) which is the constitutional body provided under both 73rd & 74th amendment.

So, the State Election Comm. can be removed from his office like a judge of high court.

The condition of service and tenure of office of State

election commission is determined by the governor.

The another provision is that the gov. of a state appoints finance commission, for the tenure of 5 years to review the financial position of states and the C.F.R. announced as function, which lists in 11th schedule

function

(I) Agriculture including agriculture extension

(II) Land improvement, ~~the~~ implement of land reform, land consolidation, soil conservation, minor irrigation

(III) minor irrigation

(IV) water supply

(V) water supply

Animal husbandry,  
dams, fishing, soil fertility  
farms, forest, minor forest  
products, rural housing  
(इसका अर्थ है)

Small scale industries

Handicraft village and cottage  
industries, fuel and food

road bridge, water base, rural  
electrification, poverty elimination  
program, terminal energy,  
non-convention energy prog.

Education - Primary and secondary

Technical training and vocational  
education

Adult and non-formal education,  
library, cultural activities,  
family welfare, health and  
sanitation,

hospital, primary health center



ed with  
canical ner

and dependence, women  
social welfare and welfare of  
handicapped and mental retard  
system,  
welfare of weaker section  
includes SC and ST

Public distribution system  
maintains of communities  
assets -

The act provide three type  
of



★ 74th amendment

The act provide three type of  
under article 243(a)

(i) municipal corporation for  
a large urban area

eg. Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai

(ii) municipal corporation of  
small urban area

(iii) not existing for a  
transitional area, i.e. today  
an area in transition from rural  
area for urban area

It provide that the all the  
member of municipalitie shall  
be elected directly by the  
people of municipal area  
which can be divided  
into ~~ward~~ wards (वार्ड)

Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Page \_\_\_\_\_

There shall be a committee consisting of one or more wards within the territorial area of municipality, having the population of 3000 and more,

The duration of municipality is 5 year

Reserve of seats S.C. and S.T. and women not than 1/3rd



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$\Rightarrow$  District Planning Committee (DPC)  
 and  
 Metro Politation (M.P.C.)

Both are provided under  
 article 243 (2, d) and  
 $\uparrow$   
 DPC

$\uparrow$   
 243 (2, e)  
 $\uparrow$   
 M.P.C.

However the legislature of  
 state can make provisions  
 for composition of D.P.C. that  
 $\frac{1}{3}$ th members of the D.P.C.  
 $\leq$  (80%)

shall be elected by the  
 elected members of assembly  
 at district level. and

M.P.C. shall be  $\frac{2}{3}$  of male  
 shall be elected in the  
 lower level.

M.P.C. in an area having  
 population of  $\geq 10$  lakhs

The 12th schedule contains  
of Indian Const. provide the  
18 function of municipalities

- (1) Urban planning,  
regulation of land use and  
construction of buildings,  
planning for economic  
and social development.  
Roads and bridges, water  
supply for domestic, commercial  
and industrial, public health,  
sanitation, sewerage and solid  
waste management, fire service,  
urban forests, safe guard the  
interest of the weaker sections  
including handicapped and mental  
retard, slum improvement and  
upgradation, urban rivers, climate,  
provision of urban amenities  
and facilities like paths, gardens,  
play grounds,  
Promotion of cultural education,  
state definite crematorium  
grounds, cattle ponds, prevention  
of animals to animals,

Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Page \_\_\_\_\_

vital statist. including register  
of birth and death,  
public amnities like street light,  
parking, busstop, public lavinae and  
regulation of gutter house

start

# "Judiciary"

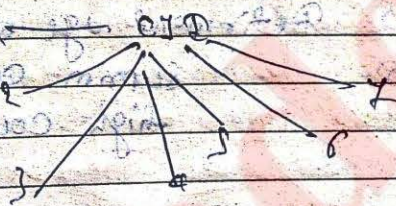
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(समिति)

Part 4 of the Constitution

(1) Article 124(1). There shall be a Supreme Court of India consisting of CJI and not more than 7 other judges.

But it gives power to the Parliament to increase the no. of judges.



(4) President appoint the CJI

(5) President is not free to appoint any one as CJI, as rather the present situation is that the senior most judge of supreme court is appointed as CJI.

(4) Qualification of judge of supreme court:

- (i) citizen of India
- (ii) Advocate of high courts or high courts for 10 years
- (iii) A judge of high court or high courts for 5 years
- (iv) A prominent jurist  
(उच्चतम न्यायाधीश)
- (v) Retirement age - 65  
suprem court - 65  
high court - 62

(5)

\* High court

Art. 217 - The judge of high court are appointed by the President of India with the consultation of CJD and governor of state



Qual  
(i)  
(ii)  
(iii)  
(6) Appo  
judge  
down  
are  
preide  
CJD  
binding  
(ii) In  
suprim  
consult  
lower  
senior  
So

Qualification

(i) Indian

(ii) advocate of high court for <sup>10 years</sup> the 10 year

(iii) judicial officer for 10 years (time)

(b) Appointment System

(i) In 1982, in 1st judge case, the supreme court laid down that judges of supreme court are to be appointed by the president after the consultation of C.J.D, but this consultation is not binding.

(ii) In 1993, in 2nd judge case, the supreme court laid down that the consultation of C.J.D is binding, however C.J.D will consult the two senior most judges of supreme court so that it does not create a collision system.



and the tradition of appoint of judge by senior judge

(11) in 1998, the 3rd judge case

It was held that CJD is consist of 4 senior most judge if out of this 2 judge give contrary opinion, the person should not be recommended.

(7) Recently government of India, ~~is to introduce~~ 120 Constitution amend bill and judicial appointment bill which is going to be amended articles 124, 217, 222 (transfer of judge) and 231 and

the new collison system which is known as the national judicial appointment Commission, in which (1) CJI is the X-officer chairman,

(ii) Two senior most judge of the Supreme court as X-officer member

(iii) Union law minister



(1) To nominate person to be nominated by a collison of three members i.e. tataram

- (i) Prime ministe
- (ii) Leader of opposition in lok sabha

(2) Removal of judge: -

[Article - 124(A)]

- Age gru
- mis behavie and incapabilia

Article 124(A), deals the removal of judge in two ~~two~~ grounds

- (i) Proved mis-behavior
- (ii) Incapacity

A judge can be removed by the order of president.

President can pass an order only when an address has been passed in both the houses of parliament supported by  $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of present and voting, that

shall be more than 50% of the total of membership of that house.

and then in the same session, after this it would be presented to the President.

So, for the investigation and removal of misbehaviour and incapacity, parliament can make a law which is known as judge inquiry act 1968,

this act provides that -

(i) Removal motion has been signed by 100 MP in Lok Sabha and 50 MP in Rajya Sabha.

(ii) Speaker or chairman as the case may be admit or refuse to admit the motion.

If it is admitted then, a committee is appointed to

investigate charges

CID or judge of Suprim Court

CID of high Court

A prominent Journalist

(9) Power and jurisdiction of Suprim Court

Right jurisdiction of Suprim Court

Under article 32, given the power to issue writs, orders and direction for the enforcement of fundamental rights.

Be Suprim Court. is the director of our fundamental rights.

High Court enjoy the power of writs Under article 226, which is known as Public interest litigation.

• Suprim court jurisdiction is extend all over india.

• whereas high Court can issue

the Rits within its territorial jurisdiction.

• Supreme court is under obligation to issue the Rits. It is because the supreme, under article 32, itself has the fundamental rights

whereas remedial of article 226, is discretionary power of high court.

high court provide other legal remedies.

➤➤➤➤➤ There are 5-type of Rits.

(i) Habeas Corpus.   
↳ which means two have a body.

(ii) Mandamus   
↳ we command.

(iii) Quo warranto:

↳ what is your authority

(iv) Prohibition:-

↳ To forbid (शुभ्र)

(v) Certiorari:-

↳ To be certified.

### (vi) Original Jurisdiction:-

Article 131 :- deals with the

1. → Government of India and one or more states

or Gov of

Gov of - India and one or more states

Between the states



• Article 136: -  
"Appellate Jurisdiction"

(Suprem Court is the highest appeal of Court)

• Article 129: -  
"Court of record"

(The Court has the decision on record)

- Supreme Court shall be a Court of record and it shall have the power to punish for contempt of itself

• Article 137: -

It provides that Supreme Court has the power to review any judgement or order passed by it, it means that there is no binding on anyone and not upon itself.

• Article

It  
Jur

the

opinio

between app

of

has

import

the fact

of it

So

• Article

• Suba

Disti

• Article 143:-  
"Advisory Jurisdiction"

It is known as the advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. The President of India can obtain the opinion of the Supreme Court, if it appears to him that a question of law or question of fact has arisen, which is of public importance.

(as it is also same as Supreme Court)

Salaries

• Article 222:-

Relates with the transfer of high court judge, one high court to other high courts.

• Subordinate courts:-

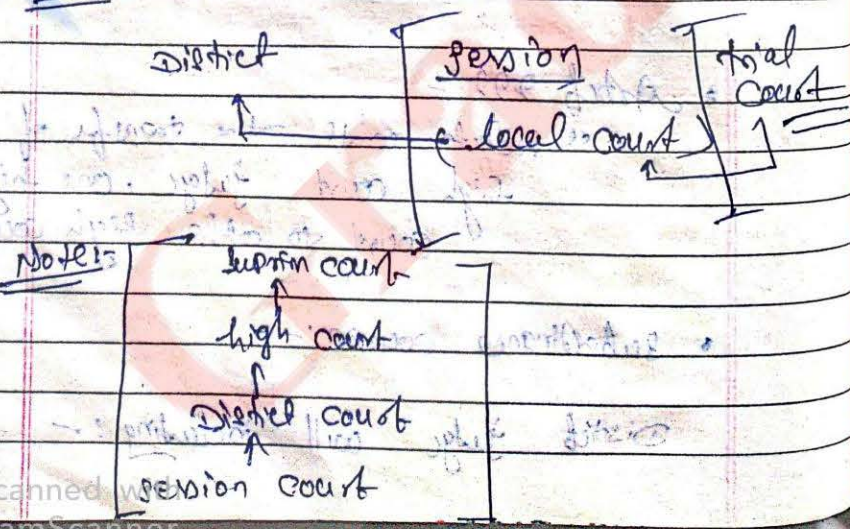
District Judge will including :-



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- (i) Judge of civil court
- (ii) Additional district judge
- (iii) Joint district judge
- (iv) Assistant district judge
- (v) Chief judge of small court
- (vi) Chief Presidency magistrate
- (vii) Additional chief Presidency magistrate
- (viii) Session judge
- (ix) Additional session judge
- (x) Additional assistant session judge

Notes -



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(11) App  
Cost

eligib

(12)

(13)

(14)

(15)

(ii) Appointment of district judge  
~~is~~ ~~Controlled~~

with  
"Governor"

eligibility: -

→ To become a district judge

(i) ~~a~~ a person should not be  
in the service of Union or  
State gov.

(ii) ~~at least~~ 7-years of an advocate  
or  
cable

(iii) Through the exam of APSC  
(Prelim ~~and~~ civil service)  
conducted by PCS.

(iv)



SARCO

It was formally established Dec 1985,  
 In order to strengthen and  
 accelerate regional co-operation  
 particularly in economic development  
 In 1980, President of बिहार  
Zia-ul-rehman Proposed the  
 co-operation b/w asian country in  
 Nov 1980, Bangladesh introduced a  
 working paper. This paper describes the  
 importance of South Asian regional  
 Co-operation - the paper also discussed  
 the some imp. matters like:-

- (i) telecommunication
- (ii) metrology
- (iii) transport
- (iv) shipping
- (v) tourism
- (vi) agriculture
- (vii) joint venture
- (viii) scientific and technology co-op
- (ix) education and culture co-op
- (x) marketing

In Aug 1983 member meeting  
 held in Delhi, in which India,  
 Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan,



● In 1985, India and Pakistan joined it and discuss the joint problem of SAARC countries to it and 8 days 1985, gave the birth of SAARC in Dhaka the capital of Bangladesh.

SAARC has 8 members and संघसहित is joined with in 2007.

### Objectives:-

- The aim of SAARC is to promote the welfare of the people of South Asia, to accelerate the economic growth, social progress and cultural development, to promote and strengthen collective self reliance among member nations, to promote closer collaboration and mutual assistance in the economic, cultural, technical and scientific fields, and to strengthen co-operation with other developing countries and among themselves through international forums on matters of common interest.

Note:-

South Asia,  $\frac{1}{8}$ th of the world population, it also the home of  $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the global poor.

\* Factor responsible for failure of SAARC

CIIDE has been realized that the SAARC has not achieved the desired success in its 29 years of existence. Some of reasons are:

(i) Sensitivity and fear about India's big size.

(ii) Conflict among member nations particularly Indo-Pak

(iii) Interference by external factor like US and China,

(iv) Lack of infrastructure and connectivity

(v) Lack of financial resources,

(vi) Lack of common perspective of peace and stability in the region.

(vii) Political stability and ethnic conflicts and historical factors.

These factors undermine the process

of co-operation and integration in South Asia, the trade and other links among countries among of the region are very low.

Political issues and differences dominates the proceeding of SAARC

The conflict b/w India and Pakistan hamper the process of co-operation instead of mutual trust and forming of mutual benefit.

The relation among member of SAARC free trade separate of SAARC member.

(2) SAFTA - South Asian Free Trade Area

The agreement of SAFTA reached at 12 SAARC Summit at Islamabad on 6th Jan 2004.

It provides a framework for the creation of free trade and covering 1.6 billion people of SAARC

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The 7 foreign ministers of the region signed the agreement with zero custom duty on the trade of particularly all products in the region, by the end of 2016.

(3) NAM - Non align movement :-

NAM coined by R.K. Kriehnaman in 1953 and it was established in sep 1961 in Bandung conference in Indonesia became the forum for the birth of NAM.

Further credit of involving the concept goes to Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, an

atheist was named as the President of NAM. He was the first Indian Prime Minister to visit the USSR.

The conference was held in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, in which the nation discussed the matter of peace of nuclear power and

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nuclear weapons.  
The country seeks to ~~avoid~~ avoid  
blocks, collision, and alliance  
especially with super powers. Due  
to long efforts the 1st conference  
of NAM, heads of states of  
25 country was held in belgrade  
in 1961. in which the leaders  
discussed the bad harmful effect  
of increasing arm races.

Objectives -

To Pursue Peace, achievement of  
disarmament and settlement of  
disputes by peaceful means and  
sustainable and environmental  
sound development and to  
sustain fundamental rights and  
freedom and to bring transition  
from the old world order on  
domination to a new world  
order based on freedom, equality,  
social justice and well being to  
all.



Principle:-

- (i) Independent foreign policy, based upon peace and peacefully co-existence
- (ii) opposition to colonism and support the liberation movements.
- (iii) non-membership of any military alliances or blocks like east and NPT
- (iv) Absence of bilateral military alliances with any big power (eg USA and USSR)
- (v) Absence of foreign military base on the territory of the state.

(4) ASEAN -

Headquarter - Jakarta

Secretary General - Lee Luong mingh

Motto:-

- (i) one vision, one identity and one community.
- (ii) ASEAN has 10 members - that is Brunei, Cambodia,

Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Papua, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam.

(iii) It was first found in Aug 8, 1964 in Bangkok, Thailand with the signature of Bangkok declaration by 5 original member nations like Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand.

- (iv) Brunei joined this in 1984
- Vietnam " " 1995
- Myanmar " " 1997
- Cambodia " " 1999

(v) The Summit of Asian was held in Bali, Indonesia, in 1976 and to develop the economic and cultural development of South East Asian countries and new Asian known as a Asian+3. (China, Japan and South Korea)

After the ASEAN declaration, it  
could be set as 3-pillars i.e.  
(i) political and security co-operation  
(ii) economic co-operation  
(iii) cultural and social development.

For the purpose of ensuring  
peace, stability and social prospects  
in the region, and also establish  
the free trade area in these  
regions by 20-20.

(iii) The main motive of ASEAN  
is to economic co-operation trade  
and to develop their region.

(iii) The challenges of ASEAN  
was reducing development gap  
in the region, implement the  
master plan on Asian community  
on co-operation in other sectors

They also small and medium  
enterprise, trade, investment,  
infrastructure and connectivity, and  
food and energy security, continue  
global nuclear non-proliferation



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and the agreement affects by maintaining south east asia as a nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction and free zone.

(10) PM modi attended 24th meeting in Naypyitaw, in myanmar and will discuss aid for better connectivity

more trade and increases co-operation with in the ASEAN and ASEAN countries as well also seen the black money issue in news with modi committing that he will bring back even penning state abroad, against backdrop that not the gov has taken it.

(11) So ~~ASEAN~~ ASEAN is known for its economic stability and GDP growth and it is the 6th largest economy in the world, it will be the goal of the regional economic interge by 2015, and accordingly the key features of the same will be

single way, economic interge economy

It with of

(5) G 8

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Single market and economic way, regions of equitable economic development, region fully integrates into the global economy

It term it it will transfer APEAC with respect to free movement of goods, services, investment, ~~free~~ skilled labor

(5) G8 :- Group of eight countries

Group of eight leading industrialised countries, which was originally formed by 6th leading, industrialised countries -

(1) Russia - which was invited to join as the last member was excluded from the forum of other member since 24, 2014 as a result of its involvement in 2014, Crimea crisis in ~~the~~ Ukraine.

The forum originated with 1975 summit, hosted by France, that

Brought together representatives  
of G-7, i.e. France, Germany,  
Italy, Japan, UK and USA  
and gave it the name G-6  
it  
became G-7 when Canada  
joined it

Russia joined it 1998 and  
became G-8,  
The period of Russia was  
1998-2014,

(ii) The members of G-8 are:  
Canada - Stephen Harper  
France - Nicolas Sarkozy  
Germany - Angela Merkel  
etc.

Italy - Matteo Renzi

Japan - Shinzo Abe

Russia - Dmitry Medvedev

UK - David Cameron

USA - Barack Obama

(iii) European Union play the role as a chair or observe in 2014, and its president is "Hermon van Rompuy"

(iv) G8 comprised the 30% of the Global G.D.P. in the Organisation, the participation of G8+5, this is called the there are Brazil, China, India, Mexico and South Africa.

(v) G8 meeting are held with the purpose of discussing global issue. such as economic growth, crises management, global security, energy, terrorism, health, labour, economic and social development, justice, energy and trade.

(vi)

189A - India Brazil South Africa

On June 8, 2003, the Brazil declaration was adopted. On this day, the Assistant Secretary, External Affairs, Minister of India, also announced for the Minister of Brazil and the Minister of South Africa, made in Brazil where the BRSA dialog forum was formalized through the adoption of the Brazil declaration. They agreed on the urgent need for reforms in the UN Security Council. It also tests upon the subject of International Terrorism, transnational crime, illegal arms dealing, who are stating that, such threat international peace, the declaration also highlights the need for promoting family run farms, food security, health, education, human rights and environmental protection. So above this BRSA, Organization of 3. democratic nations of Asia, Latin America and Africa center objective:-

To promote trade and investment





app. b/w 3 reasons of which they are part.

(i) To promote international poverty eradication and social dev.

(ii) To promote bilateral exchange of information and tech.

(iii) To promote co-operation in a broad range area like agriculture, climate change, culture, education, energy, health, science and tech, social dev., trade and investment, tourism and transport.

Main Summit: -

1st Summit - Sep. 2006 (Brazilia)

2nd Summit - Oct 2007 (Doritona, South Africa)

3rd Summit - Oct 2008 (New Delhi)

4th Summit - April 2010 (Brazilia)

5th Summit - April 2011 (Doritona)

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7th summit = 2015 (Proposed, in July, in India)

★ BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa)

It covers the 25% of the geographical population and 20% of global GDP.

BRICS is the platform for dialogue and cooperation amongst countries that represent the majority of world population for the promotion of world peace, security and development in a multipolar, interdependent and intricately complex and globalizing world. The members of BRICS come from (Asia, Africa, Europe and Latin America). The term BRICS was coined by Jim O'Neil in his publication "Building better global economic bricks in 2001".

BRICS is a unique grouping

with shared opportunities and common challenges, BRICS-MINT (Mexico, Indonesia, Nigeria, Turkey)

1st meeting of foreign ministers of Brazil, Russia, India, and China in New York in 2006, and South Africa joined it its third summit in Sanya, China in April 2011.

The agenda of BRICS meeting has considerably topical global challenges such as international terrorism, world economic and financial crisis, etc.

And to develop international peace and security, terrorism, sustainable development, poverty, and hunger, and malnutrition problems in many developing countries, climate change and energy security etc.

Theme

Theme of BRICS is BRICS Outreach

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for global stability, security and prosperity,

On its 7th submit -

submit of BRICS -

1st submit - June 16, 2009 (Yekaterinburg, Russia)

2nd - April 13, 2010 (Brazilia)

3rd submit - April 14, 2011 (Beijing, China)

4th - March 29, 2012 (New Delhi, India)

5th - 26-27 March 2013 (Soyth Africa)

6th - 14-16 July, 2014 (Fortaleza, Brazil)

7th - 9-10 July, 2015 (Cuba in Ashgabat, Turkmenistan)  
in New York