IAS WITH DR RAVI

AIM. PREPARE. ACHIEVE

## APPSC GROUP 1 PRELIMS

# CONSTITUTION AND POLITY

## PRELIMS VISUAL EDGE

**Social Justice and International Relations**

**FACTS | DATA | CONCEPTS**



**Dr Ravi Kumar Reddy**

IAS with Dr Ravi

**COMPLETE REVISION EDITION**

Constitution | Government | Governance | Social Justice | International Relations

IAS WITH DR RAVI APP

1,000-TOPIC PROGRAMME

**iaswithdrravi.com**

Scan to learn and revise

**B1.001 | Regulating Act 1773**

# Regulating Act 1773

British parliamentary regulation of Company rule




Company financial crisis and misgovernment prompted intervention; Company rule continued.

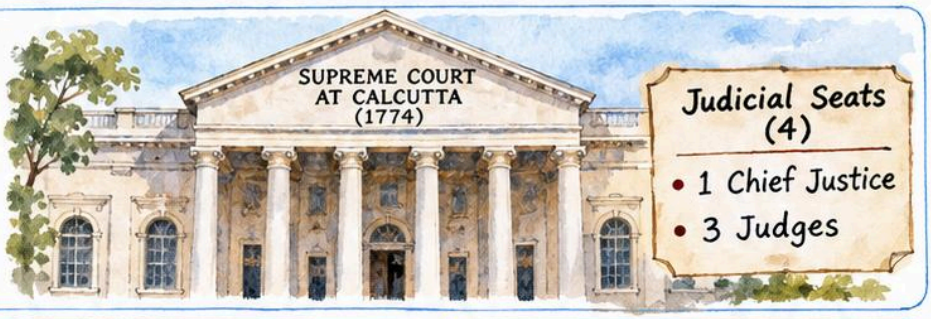
## Executive

- Governor-General of Bengal: Warren Hastings.
- Four councillors. Majority decisions; casting vote in a tie.



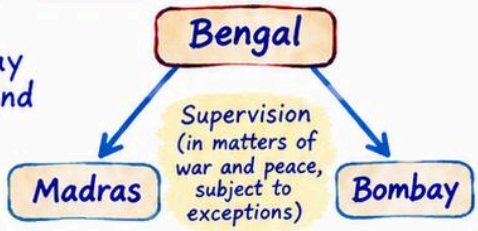

## Judiciary

- Supreme Court at Calcutta established in 1774.
- One Chief Justice + three judges.




## Presidency supervision

- Bengal supervised Madras and Bombay in matters of war and peace, subject to exceptions.




## Company administration

- Directors: four-year terms; one-quarter retired annually.
- Restrictions on gifts and private trade sought to curb misconduct.



## Timeline

1773: Act → 1774: Court established

Unclear jurisdiction and executive-council conflicts led to further reform.

**B1.024 | Federal and unitary features**

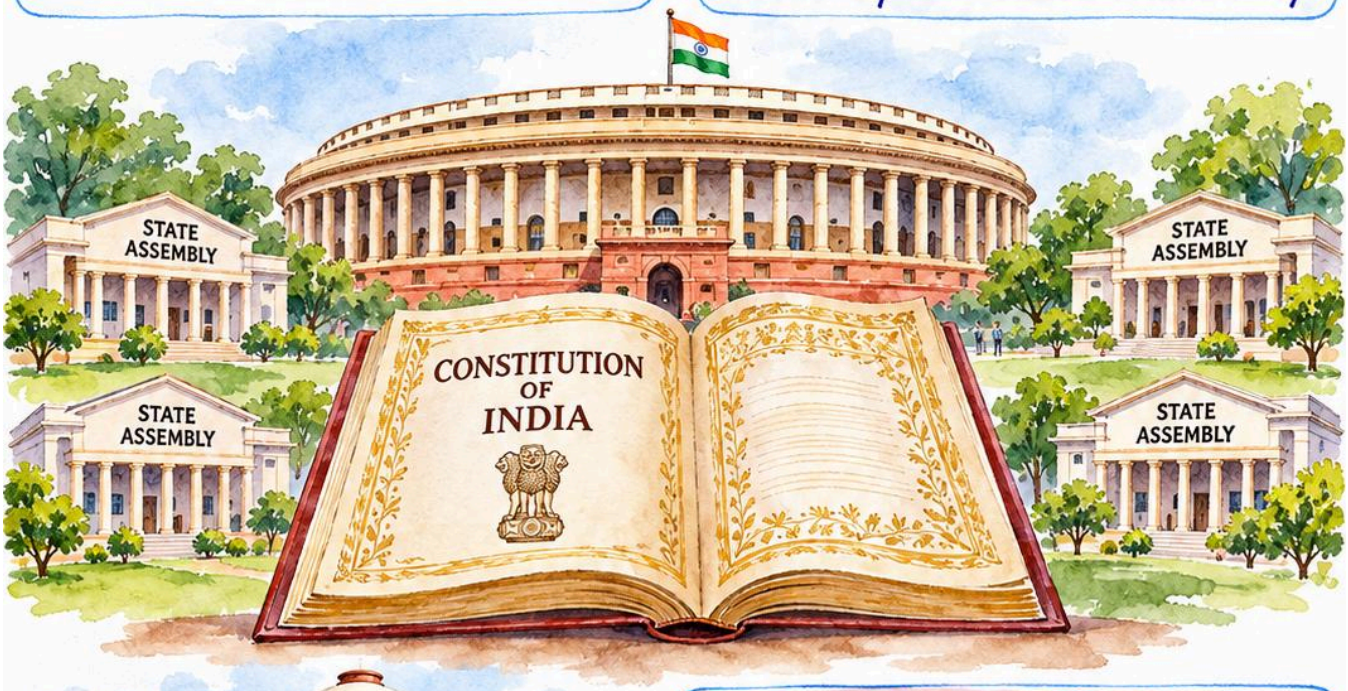
# Federal structure and a strong Union.

## Federal elements:

- Union and States derive authority from the Constitution. Written allocation of powers, constitutional supremacy and judicial adjudication govern their relationship.
- Article 246 and Seventh Schedule distribute legislative subjects. Rajya Sabha represents States; specified amendments require ratification by at least half of the State legislatures.
- Federalism is part of the basic structure: S. R. Bommai (1994).

## Union-weighted features:

- Article 248: parliamentary residuary power, subject to Article 246A.
- Article 3: Parliament may reorganise States after prescribed referral; affected State consent is unnecessary.
- Parliament may legislate on State subjects under Article 249 (national interest), 250 (Emergency), 252 (State resolutions), and 253 (treaty implementation).
- Emergency provisions can alter the ordinary distribution of authority.







## Integrating institutions:

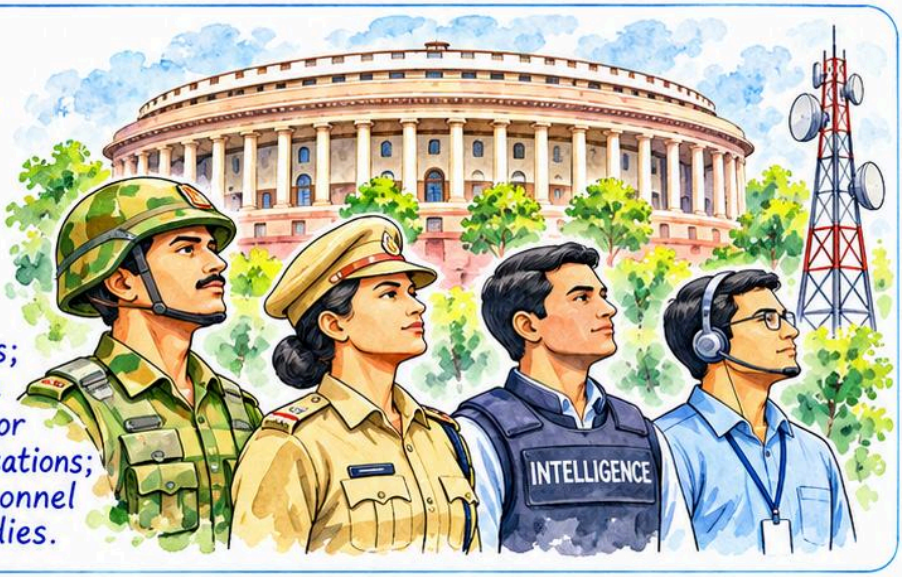
- Single citizenship, integrated judiciary and All India Services link the constitutional system.
- "Quasi-federal" and "federation with a strong Centre" are analytical descriptions; constitutional provisions determine particular powers.

**B1.062 | Articles 33-35 and emergency rights | 1/2**

# Parliament's special powers

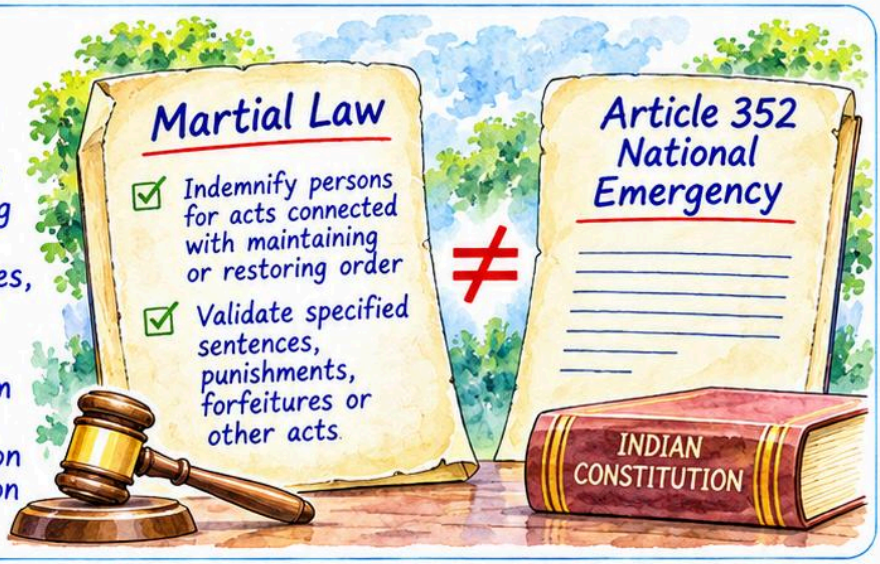
## Article 33

- Parliament may by law restrict or abrogate Part III rights for specified personnel to secure proper duty and discipline.
- Categories: armed forces; forces maintaining public order; State intelligence or counter-intelligence organisations; telecommunications personnel connected with those bodies.



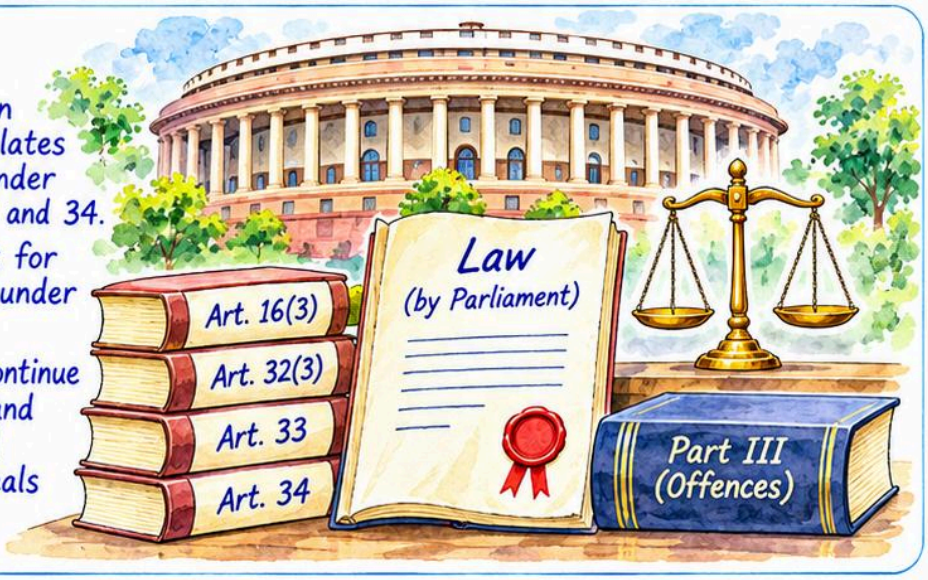

## Article 34

- Where martial law was in force, Parliament may indemnify persons for acts connected with maintaining or restoring order and validate specified sentences, punishments, forfeitures or other acts.
- Martial law is distinct from an Article 352 National Emergency; the Constitution supplies no general definition of martial law.



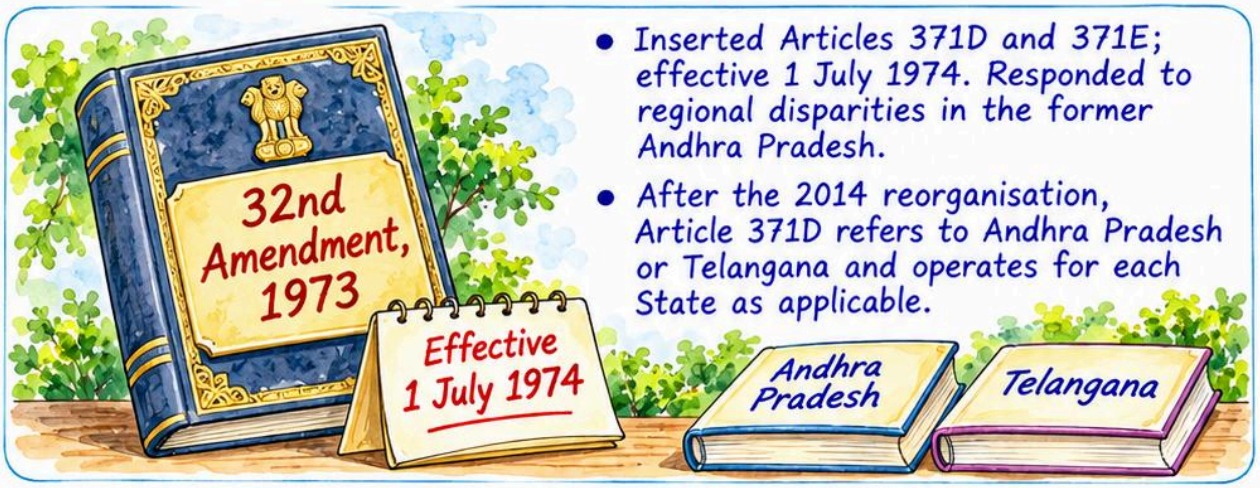

## Article 35

- Parliament, rather than State legislatures, legislates on specified matters under Articles 16(3), 32(3), 33 and 34.
- Also covers punishment for acts declared offences under Part III.
- Existing relevant laws continue subject to their terms and lawful adaptation until Parliament alters, repeals or amends them.



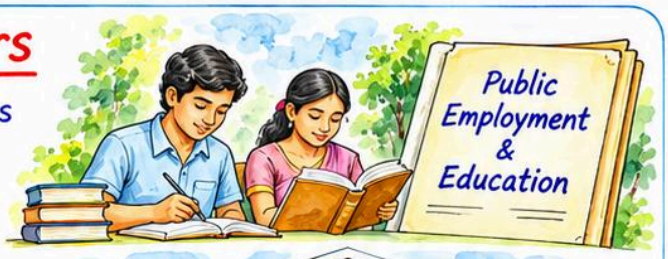
**B1.098 | Articles 371D and 371E: Andhra Pradesh and Telangana**

# Regional opportunities and the university provision



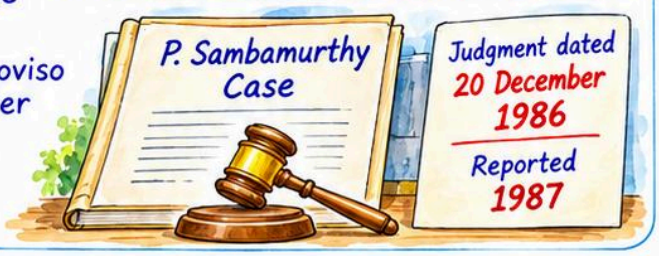

- Inserted Articles 371D and 371E; effective 1 July 1974. Responded to regional disparities in the former Andhra Pradesh.
- After the 2014 reorganisation, Article 371D refers to Andhra Pradesh or Telangana and operates for each State as applicable.

## 371D: Presidential orders



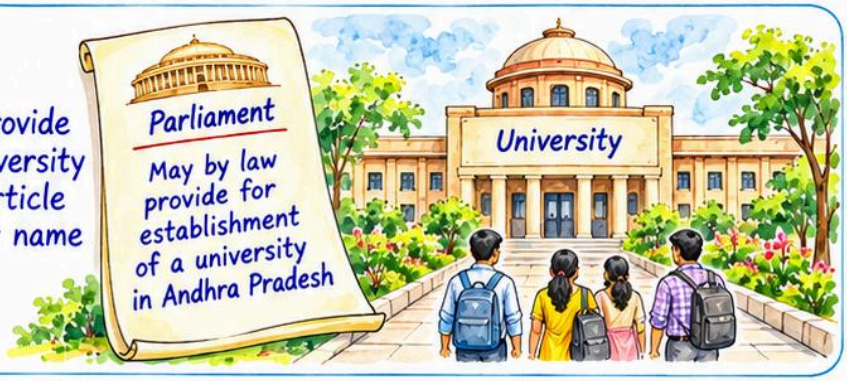

- May provide equitable opportunities and facilities in public employment and education for people of different parts of the State.
- May organise local cadres, specify local areas for recruitment/admission, and prescribe residence/study-based preferences or reservations. Detailed quotas arise from applicable orders, not one fixed percentage in Article 371D.
- Contains provision for an administrative tribunal dealing with specified service matters.
- P. Sambamurthy: clause (5) and its proviso enabling State Government control over tribunal decisions were invalidated; judgment dated 20 December 1986, reported 1987.




## 371E

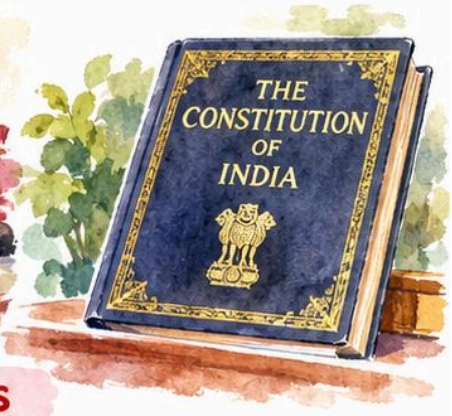
- Parliament may by law provide for establishment of a university in Andhra Pradesh. The Article itself does not establish or name a particular university.



**B2.024 | Special powers of Rajya Sabha and its federal role**

# Rajya Sabha: Special powers and federal role






## Federal representation and special powers

- Rajya Sabha represents States and specified UTs, with unequal Fourth Schedule allocations; State representatives are elected by elected MLAs through STV.
- **Article 249**: two-thirds present and voting may authorise Parliament to legislate in national interest on specified State List matters or GST under Article 246A.
- Article 249 resolution lasts at most one year and can be renewed yearly. A law dependent on it loses effect six months after expiry, saving previous acts/omissions.
- **Article 312**: same voting threshold enables Parliament to create All India Services; it has no Article 249 one-year resolution limit.
- Vice-President removal must originate in Rajya Sabha, with fourteen days' notice and majority of all then members, followed by Lok Sabha agreement.



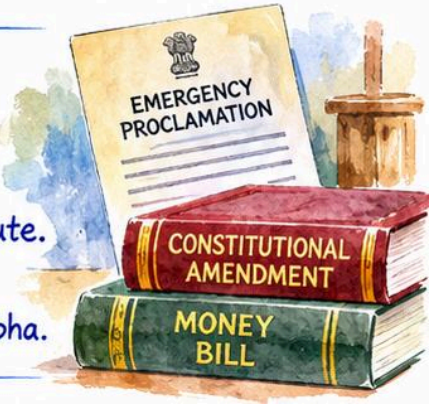

**2/3 PRESENT AND VOTING** → Threshold for Article 249 and Article 312.

**MAJORITY OF ALL THEN MEMBERS** → Threshold for removal of the Vice-President (in Rajya Sabha).




## Continuity and limits

- During Lok Sabha dissolution, Rajya Sabha temporarily sustains specified emergency proclamations subject to later Lok Sabha approval.
- It participates fully in constitutional amendments and ordinarily in legislation; amendments have no joint-sitting route.
- Money Bills allow fourteen days for recommendations. Council is collectively responsible to Lok Sabha, not Rajya Sabha.

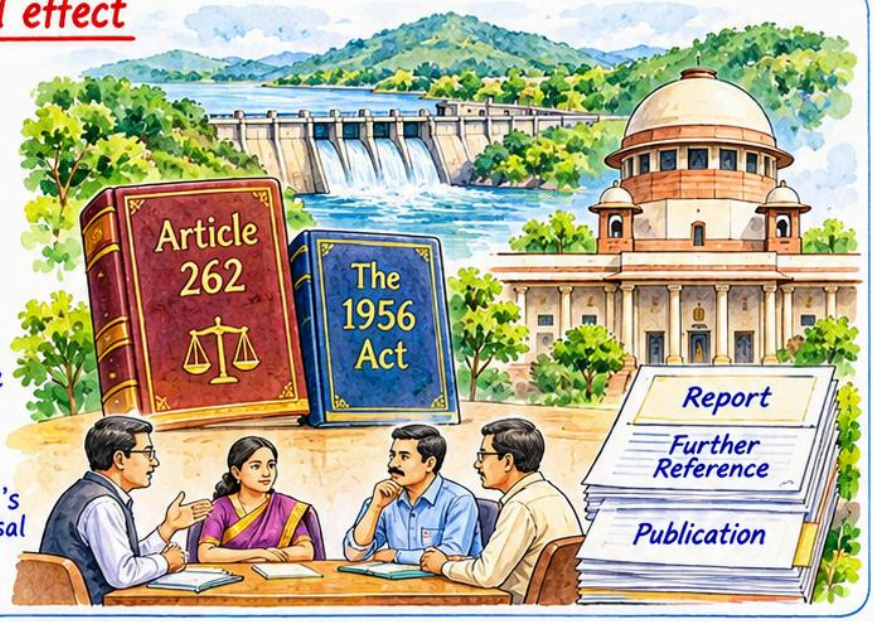


**B2.071 | Inter-state water disputes and AP river tribunals**

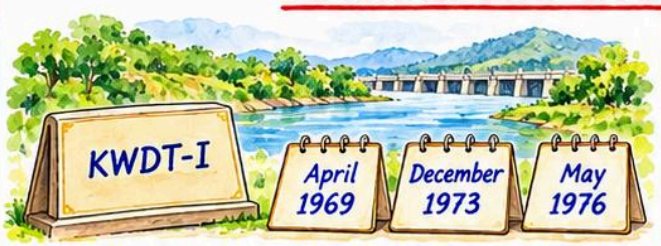
# Inter-state water disputes and AP river tribunals

## Adjudication and legal effect

- Article 262 permits parliamentary water-dispute adjudication and court-jurisdiction exclusions; State Entry 17 is subject to Union Entry 56.
- The 1956 Act provides State complaint, negotiation assessment and tribunal constitution. Report, further reference and publication are distinct stages.
- Published decisions bind parties with Supreme Court-order/decree force; section 11's water-dispute bar is not a universal exclusion of every connected constitutional issue.




## Krishna and Godavari chronology




- KWDT-I, Justice R.S. Bachawat: constituted April 1969, decision December 1973, further report May 1976, addressing undivided AP, Maharashtra and Karnataka.



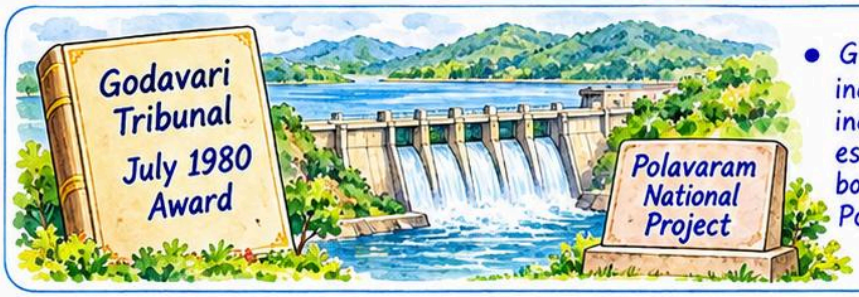

- KWDT-II, Justice Brijesh Kumar: constituted 2 April 2004; decision 30 December 2010, further report 29 November 2013.




- Reorganisation Act section 89 adds project-specific allocation and deficit-release protocol tasks; pre-appointed-day project awards remain binding on successors.



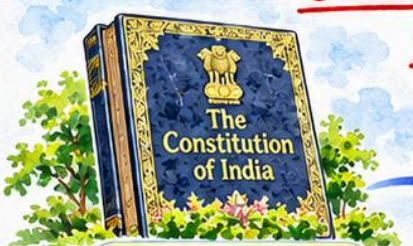

- Additional terms were approved 4 October 2023; the 1 December 2025 official answer said no final decision had then been submitted.




- Godavari Tribunal's July 1980 award incorporated interstate agreements, including Polavaram. Sections 84–85 establish Apex Council/management boards; section 90 separately designates Polavaram a national project.

**B3.001 | Constitutional, statutory and executive bodies: classification**

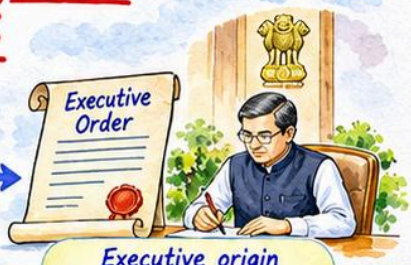
# Constitutional, statutory and executive bodies




Constitutional origin (Constitution)



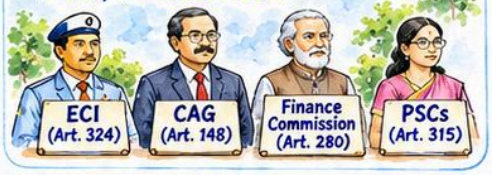
Legislative origin (Parliamentary legislation)




Executive origin (Resolutions / Orders)

## Constitutional

Constitutional bodies derive their existence or essential mandate directly from the Constitution: ECI, Article 324; CAG, Article 148; Finance Commission, Article 280; PSCs, Article 315.




## Statutory

Statutory bodies are established by or under legislation.




## Executive

Executive bodies are created by resolutions or orders; NITI Aayog was constituted on 1 January 2015.




## Constitutional safeguards

- Ordinary legislation may regulate a constitutional body without changing that status: examples include the CAG DPC Act 1971 and Finance Commission Act 1951.
- A Joint State PSC is established by parliamentary law under Article 315(2), after State legislative resolutions, within constitutional PSC safeguards.







## Functions and independence

- Regulatory, advisory, investigative and adjudicatory describe functions, not legal origin.
- Independence depends on appointment, tenure, removal, finance and post-office safeguards.




Functions (not legal origin)




Independence safeguards

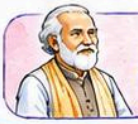
## Reporting



CAG reports → Reach legislatures through the President or Governor.



PSC reports → Explain rejected advice.



Finance Commission recommendations → Carry an action memorandum.



**B3.050 | Policy implementation, monitoring and evaluation tools**

# Policy implementation, monitoring and evaluation

## Planning and indicators

Implementation plans specify responsibilities, resources, eligibility, activities, timetable, dependencies and risks.




Inputs → Activities → Outputs → Outposts → Impact



Delivered products differ from changes experienced by users.



Users experience changes in their situation.

DMEO's Output-Outcome Monitoring Framework links scheme outlays to measurable outputs and outcomes; targets are desired values, not achievements.




- Indicators need definition, unit, baseline, target, source, frequency and owner; disaggregation identifies excluded groups.

## Monitoring, evaluation and response

**Monitoring**
- Monitoring continually tracks progress against plans through MIS, dashboards, inspections and financial reports.

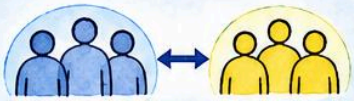


**Process evaluation**
- Process evaluation examines delivery.

**Outcome evaluation**
- Outcome evaluation examines intended changes.

**Impact evaluation**
- Impact evaluation tests attributable effects.





- Before-and-after change alone does not establish causation. Comparison groups, experimental/quasi-experimental designs and qualitative evidence can help where appropriate.




- Financial, performance and social audit examine different evidence and responsibilities.

- Feedback requires actual decisions, corrected processes and reassessment. → **Planning**



**B4.026 | National Commission for Protection of Child Rights**

# National Commission for Protection of Child Rights




NCPCR is statutory under the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005 (Act 4 of 2006). Child rights include those recognised in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC).

## Composition and appointment




| | |
|---|---|
| Composition and expertise | • Chairperson plus six members, including at leest two women. Expertise covers education, child health/development, juvenile justice, child labour, psychology/sociology and child law. |
| Appointment process | • Union appoints; Chairperson selection follows a three-member committee chaired by the minister responsible for Women and Child Development. |
| Term and age limit | • Term: three years, maximum two terms; upper age 65 for Chairperson and 60 for members. |




## Protection and remedies



| | |
|---|---|
| Functions | • Functions include safeguard review, complaints/suo motu inquiry, research, awareness, inspections and attention to vulnerable children. |
| Powers under the Act | • Section 14 provides specified civil-court inquiry powers. Section 15 permits prosecution/action recommendations, constitutional-court appraaches and interim-relief recommendations. |
| Duplication restriction | • Duplication is restricted where matters are pending before State or other duly constituted commissions. |
| Related mechanisms and status | • The Act also provides State Commissions and designated Children's Courts. Commission oversight and criminal trial are separate; additional monitoring powers arise under the relevant child-protection laws. |



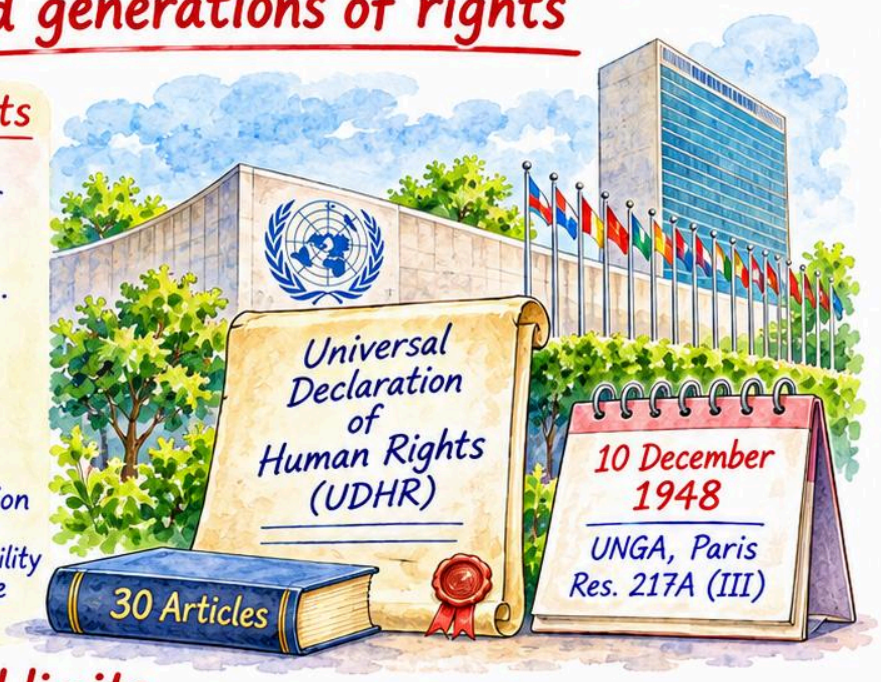



**B5.001 | Universal Declaration of Human Rights and generations of rights**

# Universal Declaration of Human Rights and generations of rights

## Declaration and rights

- UDHR: proclaimed by UNGA on 10 December 1948 in Paris through resolution 217A (III); it contains 30 articles.
- Articles 1–2 establish equal dignity and non-discrimination. Some political rights depend on citizenship.
- The UDHR is a declaration rather than a ratifiable treaty. Domestic enforceability depends on the applicable legal source.




## Generations and limits

**First generation**



Civil and political rights, including life, liberty, fair trial, expression and participation.

**Second generation**



Economic, social and cultural rights, including work, education, social security and adequate living conditions.

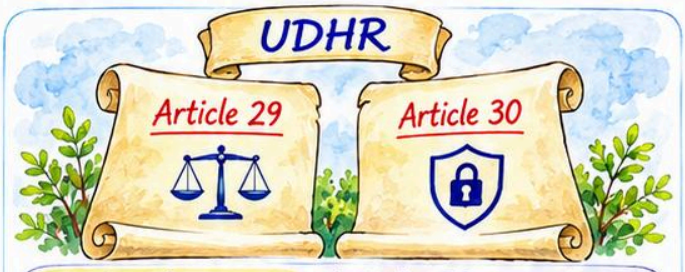
**Third generation**



Scholarly grouping: development, peace and environment; no universally fixed enforceable list.




Vienna Declaration 1993 treats rights as universal, indivisible and interdependent.




Under the UDHR, Article 29 permits defined law-based limitations; Article 30 prevents destruction of protected rights.

**B6.001 | Panchsheel and Non-Alignment: origins and principles**

# Panchsheel and Non-Alignment: origins and principles

## Origins

- Panchsheel appeared in the preamble to the India–China agreement on trade/intercourse with Tibet, signed 29 April 1954.




## The Five Principles of Panchsheel

- Mutual respect of sovereignty/ territorial integrity
- Nonaggression
- Noninterference
- Equality/ mutual benefit
- Peaceful coexistence



### Bandung, 1955

- An Afro-Asian precursor.



### Belgrade, 1961

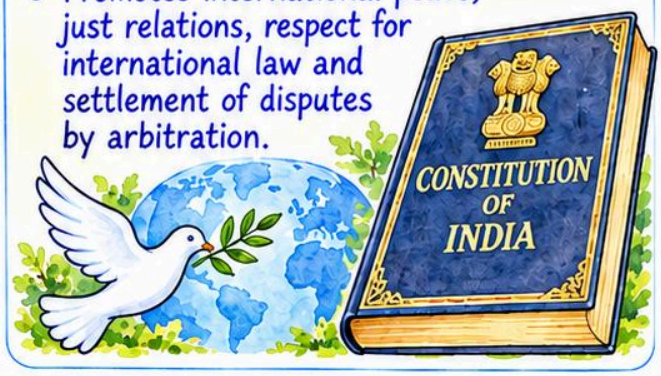
- First Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) summit.

## Policy and law

- Nonalignment: independent judgment rather than automatic Cold War bloc alignment. Neutrality is a legal position in a particular conflict.
- Strategic autonomy permits issue-specific partnerships without automatic military commitments.

## Article 51 (Directive Principle)

- Promotes international peace, just relations, respect for international law and settlement of disputes by arbitration.



# Solar & climate coalitions; Mission LiFE & Global South

## International Solar Alliance

- India and France launched ISA at COP21 in 2015 to support solar deployment through capacity-building, cooperation and finance.
- Framework Agreement provides legal basis. Amendment effective 8 January 2021 expanded eligibility beyond tropical countries.
- Signature and ratification/accession are separate membership stages.





## Other coalitions

- Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure, launched 2019: infrastructure resilience and continuity of essential services during disasters.
- Global Biofuels Alliance: cooperation, knowledge-sharing and deployment of biofuels.
- These sectoral initiatives are separate from parties' Paris Agreement obligations.

## Mission LiFE

- Lifestyle for Environment promotes sustainable individual and community consumption.
- Seven themes: energy, water, waste, e-waste, single-use plastics, healthy lifestyles and sustainable food systems.
- Policy initiative, not a newly inserted constitutional duty.






## Global South cooperation

- Political-development category, not a fixed geographical hemisphere or treaty membership.
- Voice of Global South summits convene developing-country priorities; do not create a permanent treaty organization.
- DAKSHIN: Development and Knowledge Sharing Initiative, launched November 2023 as a Global South Centre of Excellence.

IAS WITH DR RAVI

AIM. PREPARE. ACHIEVE

## APPSC GROUP 1 PRELIMS

# PRELIMS VISUAL EDGE

### Your companion for easy revision

One place for quick revision
and clearer concepts.

---

**VISUAL NOTES | SUBJECT-WISE SECTIONS**
**PAPER I + PAPER II | EASY-TO-FOLLOW INDEXES**

**Revise with focus. Prepare with confidence.**

REGULAR FEE INR 2,499

## OFFER FEE INR 1,299

### Get ready for APPSC Group 1 Prelims

Scan to enrol in Prelims Visual Edge.
Open the course in the IAS with Dr Ravi app.

**Contact: 91000 06330 | 91000 06335**

support@iaswithdrravi.com | iaswithdrravi.com