

BASUDEV GODABARI DEGREE COLLEGE , KESAIBAHAL

Department of Political Science

"SELF STUDY MODULE"



Module Details :

- Class - 1st Semester (2020-21) Admission Batch
- Subject Name : Political Science
- Paper Name : CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT AND DEMOCRACY IN INDIA (11)

UNIT – 2 : STRUCTURE

- The Legislature and the Executive
- The Judiciary: Supreme Court and High Courts

You Can use the Following Learning Video link related to above topic :

<https://youtu.be/xETfeseo1Sw>

<https://youtu.be/2PQFsR0fggg>

<https://youtu.be/WdliYQEykk0>

<https://youtu.be/MAWQS-IX7bw>

<https://youtu.be/Y-UAGV4rHbQ>

https://youtu.be/aZmrIFXc_rA

You Can also use the following Books :

S.NO	Book Title	Author
1	"Politics and Ethics of the Indian Constitution"	R. Bhargava
2.	Introduction to the Constitution of India'	D.Basu

And also you can download any book in free by using the following website.

- <https://www.pdfdrive.com/>

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Legislatures are responsible for enacting laws and appropriating funds. But what does "appropriating funds" mean? It is the action taken by the legislature to authorize the expenditure of a designated amount of public funds for a specific purpose.

- By definition, "appropriating funds" appears to be straightforward. In reality, the appropriation process is not quite so clear cut. Both legislative and executive branches play significant roles in budgeting.
- Executive branch agencies provide budgetary information to the governor, who then develops a proposed budget and submits it to the legislature.
- The legislature reviews and adjusts the governor's proposed budget until it is in a form that is acceptable to the legislature, and the budget is passed.
- The enacted budget is returned to the governor for his or her consideration.
- Governors may veto the enacted budget in its entirety. In most states, governors also have the option to veto only portions (items) of the bill.
- If any gubernatorial vetoes occur, the budget is returned to the legislature with the governor's objections.
- The legislature can override gubernatorial vetoes, thereby enacting the vetoed bill (or portions thereof) into law over the governor's objections.

In addition, most states operate under balanced budget requirements. Questions frequently arise over who is responsible for maintaining the balanced budget and what actions can be taken to do so.

Two of the main responsibilities of the legislative branch are to enact the laws of the state and appropriate money for the administration of public policy. State constitutions balance these legislative powers by giving veto authority to the chief officer of the executive branch (i.e., the governor).

Every state constitution empowers the governor to veto an entire bill passed by the legislature. Many constitutions expand the executive's veto powers by also authorizing methods of veto that permit particular portions of a bill to be rejected or changed. Partial veto methods include item (or line item) veto, amendatory veto and reduction veto.

The veto process is very formal and time sensitive, and how time is counted is extremely important. Legislatures often face specified times within which measures must be delivered to their governors. Once a bill is delivered to the governor, the number of days for gubernatorial action on a measure also is limited. If the governor vetoes a bill (or portion thereof), it must be returned to the house of origin for reconsideration. To become law, each chamber must repass the bill (or portion thereof), usually by a supermajority vote.

Legislative	Executive
Parliament of India comes under Legislative Branch	The Prime Minister and his council of ministers come under the Executive branch
Formulation of laws and policies is done by the Legislature	Executive is responsible for Implementation of policies
Parliament of India i.e. the legislative does not have the power to sign or ratify international treaties	The Government of India, i.e. the Executive has the power to sign or ratify an international treaty

The rules and regulations framed by the Executive must be tabled in the Parliament

As per many Acts in the Constitution, the Executive can frame rules and regulations

When the leader of the Majority party loses his majority in Lok Sabha; President can dissolve Lok Sabha

The Prime Minister has the power to recommend the President to dissolve the Lok Sabha.

Ordinance has to be tabled within 6 weeks after the commencement of Parliament.

Ordinance can be promulgated by the President on the advice of Prime Minister if the Parliament is not in session

Members of Parliament (MP) can raise starred questions or unstarred questions to the Ministers in the Question Hour of Parliament.

Ministers can give oral answers to the starred questions or can give written answers to the unstarred questions.

Legislature has the power to give its approval to all the Government expenditure.

All the Government expenditure related items need to be tabled in the Parliament. It is usually done when Union Budget is tabled in the Parliament

Parliament has the power to form Standing Committees, Public Accounts Committee and Parliamentary Committee

The recommendations of the Standing Committee, Public Accounts Committee and Parliamentary Committee are not binding on the Executive. The Executive has the power to accept or reject it.

Constitution

LAW, COURTS AND THE CONSTITUTION

India has one of the oldest legal systems in the world. Its law and jurisprudence stretches back into the centuries, forming a living tradition which has grown and evolved with the lives of its diverse people. India's commitment to law is created in the Constitution which constituted India into a Sovereign Democratic Republic, containing a federal system with Parliamentary form of Government in the Union and the States, an independent judiciary, guaranteed Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy containing objectives which though not enforceable in law are fundamental to the governance of the nation.

SOURCES OF LAW

The fountain source of law in India is the Constitution which, in turn, gives due recognition to statutes, case law and customary law consistent with its dispensations. Statutes are enacted by Parliament, State Legislatures and Union Territory Legislatures. There is also a vast body of laws known as subordinate legislation in the form of rules, regulations as well as by-laws made by Central and State Governments and local authorities like Municipal Corporations, Municipalities, Gram Panchayats and other local bodies. This subordinate legislation is made under the authority conferred or delegated either by Parliament or State or Union Territory Legislature concerned. The decisions of the Supreme Court are binding on all Courts within the territory of India. As India is a land of diversities, local customs and conventions which are not against statute, morality, etc. are to a limited extent also recognised and taken into account by Courts while administering justice in certain spheres.

ENACTMENT OF LAWS

The Indian Parliament is competent to make laws on matters enumerated in the Union List. State Legislatures are competent to make laws on matters enumerated in the State List. While both the Union and the States have power to legislate on matters enumerated in the Concurrent List, only Parliament has power to make laws on matters not included in the State List or the Concurrent List. In the event of repugnancy, laws made by Parliament shall prevail over law made by State Legislatures, to the extent of the repugnancy. The State law shall be void unless it has received the assent of the President, and in such case, shall prevail in that State.

APPLICABILITY OF LAWS

Laws made by Parliament may extend throughout or in any part of the territory of India and those made by State Legislatures may generally apply only within the territory of the State concerned. Hence, variations are likely to exist from State to State in provisions of law relating to matters falling in the State and Concurrent Lists.

JUDICIARY

One of the unique features of the Indian Constitution is that, notwithstanding the adoption of a federal system and existence of Central Acts and State Acts in their respective spheres, it has generally provided for a single integrated system of Courts to administer both Union and State laws. At the apex of the entire judicial system, exists the Supreme Court of India below which are the High Courts in each State or group of States. Below the High Courts lies a hierarchy of Subordinate Courts. Panchayat Courts also function in some States under various names like Nyaya Panchayat, Panchayat Adalat, Gram Kachheri, etc. to decide civil and criminal disputes of petty and local nature. Different State laws provide for different kinds of jurisdiction of courts. Each State is divided into judicial districts presided over by a District and Sessions Judge, which is the principal civil court of original jurisdiction and can try all offences including those punishable with death. The Sessions Judge is the highest judicial authority in a district. Below him, there are Courts of civil jurisdiction, known in different States as Munsifs, Sub-Judges, Civil Judges and the like. Similarly, the criminal judiciary comprises the Chief Judicial Magistrates and Judicial Magistrates of First and Second Class.

CONSTITUTION OF SUPREME COURT

On the 28th of January, 1950, two days after India became a Sovereign Democratic Republic, the Supreme Court came into being. The inauguration took place in the Chamber of Princes in the Parliament building which also housed India's Parliament, consisting of the Council of States and the House of the People. It was here, in this Chamber of Princes, that the Federal Court of India had sat for 12 years between 1937 and 1950. This was to be the home of the Supreme Court for years that were to follow until the Supreme Court acquired its own present premises.

The inaugural proceedings were simple but impressive. They began at 9.45 a.m. when the Judges of the Federal Court - Chief Justice Harilal J. Kania and Justices Saiyid Fazl Ali, M. Patanjali Sastri, Mehr Chand Mahajan, Bijan Kumar Mukherjea and S.R. Das - took their seats. In attendance were the Chief Justices of the High Courts of Allahabad, Bombay, Madras, Orissa, Assam, Nagpur, Punjab, Saurashtra, Patiala and the East Punjab States Union, Mysore, Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat and Travancore-Cochin. Along with the Attorney General for India, M.C. Setalvad were present the Advocate Generals of Bombay, Madras, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, East Punjab, Orissa, Mysore, Hyderabad and Madhya Bharat. Present too, were Prime Minister, other Ministers, Ambassadors and diplomatic representatives of foreign States, a large number of Senior and other Advocates of the Court and other distinguished visitors.

Taking care to ensure that the Rules of the Supreme Court were published and the names of all the Advocates and agents of the Federal Court were brought on the rolls of the Supreme Court, the inaugural proceedings were over and put under part of the record of the Supreme Court.

After its inauguration on January 28, 1950, the Supreme Court commenced its sittings in a part of the Parliament House. The Court moved into the present building in 1958. The building is shaped to project the image of scales of justice. The Central Wing of the building is the Centre Beam of the Scales. In 1979, two New Wings - the East Wing and the West Wing - were added to the complex. In all there are 15 Court Rooms in the various wings of the building. The Chief Justice's Court is the largest of the Courts located in the Centre of the Central Wing. The original Constitution of 1950 envisaged a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and 7 puisne Judges - leaving to Parliament to increase this number. In the early years, all the Judges of the Supreme Court sat together to hear the cases presented before them. As the work of the Court increased and arrears of cases began to cumulate, Parliament increased the number of Judges from 8 in 1950 to 11 in 1956, 14 in 1960, 18 in 1978, 26 in 1986 and 31 in 2008 (current strength). As the number of the Judges has increased, they sit in smaller Benches of two or three - coming together in larger Benches of 5 and more only when required to do so or to settle a difference of opinion or controversy.

The Supreme Court of India comprises the Chief Justice and not more than 30 other Judges appointed by the President of India. Supreme Court Judges retire upon attaining the age of 65 years. In order to be appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court, a person must be a citizen of India and must have been, for at least five years, a Judge of a High Court or of two or more such Courts in succession, or an Advocate of a High Court or of two or more such Courts in succession for at least 10 years or he must be, in the opinion of the President, a

distinguished jurist. Provisions exist for the appointment of a Judge of a High Court as an Ad hoc Judge of the Supreme Court and for retired Judges of the Supreme Court or High Courts to sit and act as Judges of that Court

The Constitution seeks to ensure the independence of Supreme Court Judges in various ways. A Judge of the Supreme Court cannot be removed from office except by an order of the President passed after an address in each House of Parliament supported by a majority of the total membership of that House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of members present and voting, and presented to the President in the same Session for such removal on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity. A person who has been a Judge of the Supreme Court is debarred from practising in any court of law or before any other authority in India. The proceedings of the Supreme Court are conducted in English only. Supreme Court Rules, 1966 are framed under Article 145 of the Constitution to regulate the practice and procedure of the Supreme Court.

SUPREME COURT REGISTRY

The Registry of the Supreme Court is headed by the *Secretary General* who is assisted in his work by seven Registrars, and twenty one Additional Registrars etc. Article 146 of the Constitution deals with the appointments of officers and servants of the Supreme Court Registry.

ATTORNEY GENERAL

The Attorney General for India is appointed by the President of India under Article 76 of the Constitution and holds office during the pleasure of the President. He must be a person qualified to be appointed as a Judge of the Supreme Court. It is the duty of the Attorney General for India to give advice to the Government of India upon such legal matters and to perform such other duties of legal character as may be referred or assigned to him by the President. In the performance of his duties, he has the right of audience in all Courts in India as well as the right to take part in the proceedings of Parliament without the right to vote. In discharge of his functions, the Attorney General is assisted by a Solicitor General and four Additional Solicitors General.

SUPREME COURT ADVOCATES

There are three categories of Advocates who are entitled to practise law before the Supreme Court of India:-

(i) SENIOR ADVOCATES

These are Advocates who are designated as Senior Advocates by the Supreme Court of India or by any High Court. The Court can designate any Advocate, with his consent, as Senior Advocate if in its opinion by virtue of his ability, standing at the Bar or special knowledge or experience in law the said Advocate is deserving of such distinction. A Senior Advocate is not entitled to appear without an Advocate-on-Record in the Supreme Court or without a junior in any other court or tribunal in India. He is also not entitled to accept instructions to draw pleadings or affidavits, advise on evidence or do any drafting work of an analogous kind in any court or tribunal in India or undertake conveyancing work of any kind whatsoever but this prohibition shall not extend to settling any such matter as aforesaid in consultation with a junior.

(ii) ADVOCATES-ON-RECORD

Only these Advocates are entitled to file any matter or document before the Supreme Court. They can also file an appearance or act for a party in the Supreme Court.

(iii) OTHER ADVOCATES

These are Advocates whose names are entered on the roll of any State Bar Council maintained under the Advocates Act, 1961 and they can appear and argue any matter on behalf of a party in the Supreme Court but they are not entitled to file any document or matter before the Court.

Long Types

1. Discuss the composition and function Indian Parliament .
2. Discuss the composition and function of Lok Sabha.
3. Discuss the composition and function of Rajaya Sabha
4. Discuss the composition and jurisdiction of the supreme Court.
5. How do you the supreme court and High Courts protect the fundamental Rights of the Citizens.

Short Types

1. What is Unicameral and Bi-cameral .
2. How the Indian Parliament Formation.
3. What is ordinance.

- 4. What is CORMS.**
- 5. What is Finance Bill.**
- 6. What is Judicial Review.**
- 7. What is Emergency Power.**