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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1812)

Name of Candidate	Amriteshu Nayak		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	1062113
Center	Online	Date	21/8/22

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	
1	12.5		1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code). उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)। 2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं। 3. All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। 4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं। 5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one. प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे। 6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए। 7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off. उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।
2	12.5		
3	12.5		
4	12.5		
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17	12.5		
18	12.5		
19	12.5		
20	12.5		
Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			

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Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks. 12.5X20=250

1. What are the basic functions of a constitution? Illustrate in the context of the Indian Constitution.
संविधान के मूल कार्य क्या हैं? भारतीय संविधान के संदर्भ में उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए समझाइए।

A constitution is a document which describes the fundamental law of the land.

Basic Functions

① Provides basic rules

- └ For functioning of society
- └ For functioning of government

② Provides the basic values which led to its formation

Ex: Equality, Liberty, justice etc.

③ Delineates power with various organs → separation of Power

- ④ and prevent monopoly on power
- ④ Create a Just society
 - ↳ By upholding people's welfare
- ⑤ State the rights upheld by the state

With respect to India, Constitution has following provisions:

① Preamble → Gives the various values that will be upheld by the Indian state.

② Fundamental Rights

↳ Limitation on state
↳ Statutory of basic rights

③ Directive Principles of State Policy → To establish,

a welfare state & strive for
people's socio-economic rights

④ Fundamental Duties

↳ Balance rights with
duties → Create Justice

⑤ Constitutional bodies

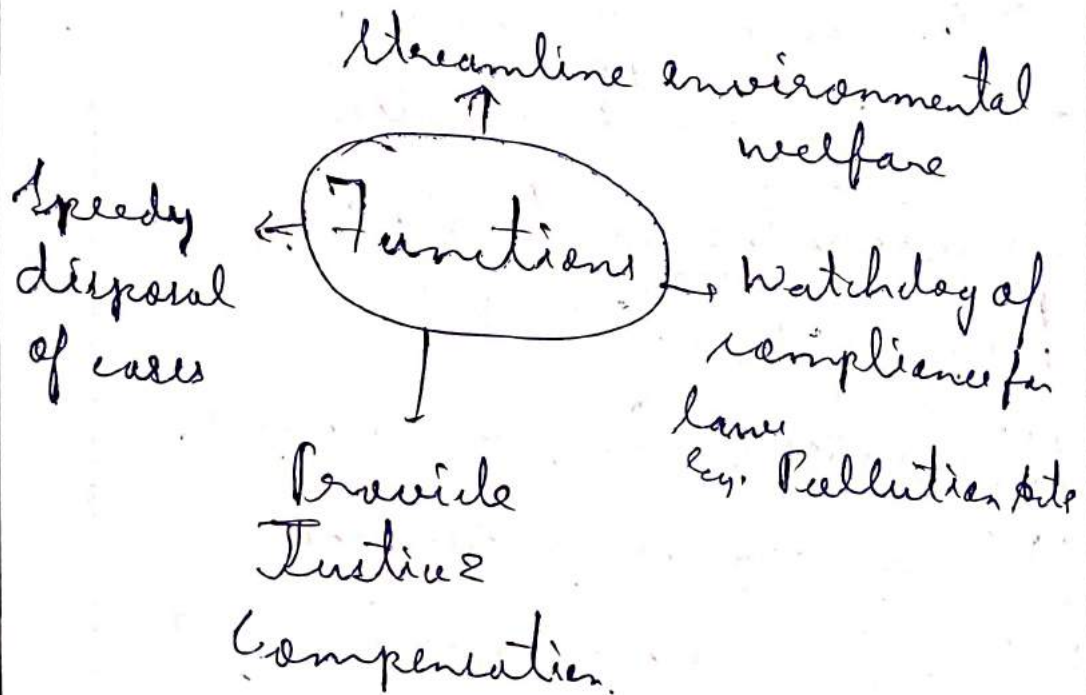
- ↳ Legislature → Make laws
- ↳ Executive → Implement laws
- ↳ Judiciary → Adjudication
- ↳ Independent bodies → Prevent
wrong doing in governance.

Thus, Constitution is the most
important document, instrumental
for governance of a country

2. Highlighting the functions of National Green Tribunal, discuss its importance and limitations.

राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण के कार्यों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इसके महत्व और सीमाओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(NGT)
National Green Tribunal is a
quasi-judicial body formed
under NGT Act, 2010.



Importance

① Important Alternative dispute
Resolution mechanism

- ② Deals with a wide range of environmental subjects
Eg. Deforestation, Pollution etc.
- ③ Reduce burden on courts
- ④ Provides faster resolution of cases
- ⑤ Brings expertise into jurisprudence
- ⑥ Independent decision making

Limitations

- ① Lesser number of Judges & technical experts → affects efficiency
- ② Neutrality under question
Especially with ~~Cases~~ Government cases.

- ③ Cannot ~~for~~ hand punishment
- ④ Challenged by High Courts & Supreme Courts → Under writs.
- ⑤ Huge pendency of cases
- ⑥ Cannot deal with cases of ~~Wildlife~~ Wildlife Protection Act, Forest Act and other

Thus, in order to fulfill India's commitment to environment, there is an urgent need to ^{have} give teeth to the NAT

3. Bring out the difference between the First Past the Post (FPTP) and Proportional Representation (PR) systems. Also, explain the merits and demerits of each for a country like India.

पहले खंभा छूने वाली पद्धति (फर्स्ट पास्ट द पोस्ट सिस्टम: FPTP) और आनुपातिक प्रतिनिधित्व (PR) पद्धति के मध्य अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत जैसे देश के लिए प्रत्येक के गुणों और दोषों की भी व्याख्या कीजिए।

(FPTP)
First Past the post system and Proportional Representation (PR) system are methods to conduct elections and determine the winners.

FPTP	PR
① Winner is the person with <u>maxim</u> more <u>water</u>	① No absolute winner <u>vote share</u> deter- mines seat
② Easier to imple- ment & understand	② <u>Time-taking</u> & <u>complex</u> task
③ Primary to <u>candidate</u>	③ Primary to <u>party</u>

(4) Favour more
on winning
Eg. India

(5) Favour more on
representation
Eg. Germany

F P T P

Merits : ① Easier to understand.

② Easier & cheaper to conduct

③ Greater Participation.

④ Formation of Stable government

Demerits : ① Not an actual representation → As lots of voters are wasted.

② Majoritarian government is formed

③ Can be manipulated by use
of corruption, money & muscle
power

PR

Merits : ① Representative government
② Inclusive of all sections.

Demerits : ① Complex Procedure
② Instable Government
③ Lack of choice
④ Fragmentation of population

Keeping in mind the merits & demerits, the Constitutional framers opted for a FPTP system due to its simplicity & previous know-how.

4. The Indian Constitution strikes a balance between flexibility and rigidity.
Comment.

भारतीय संविधान लचीलेपन और कठोरता के बीच एक संतुलन स्थापित करता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The Constitution is a document which describes the fundamental law of the land.

Rigidity refers to the ability of not changing the Constitution easily. Eg. Special Amendment procedure

Flexibility → Absence of complex procedure for amendment.

The Indian Constitution strikes ~~a balance~~ a balance between rigidity & flexibility in following ways:

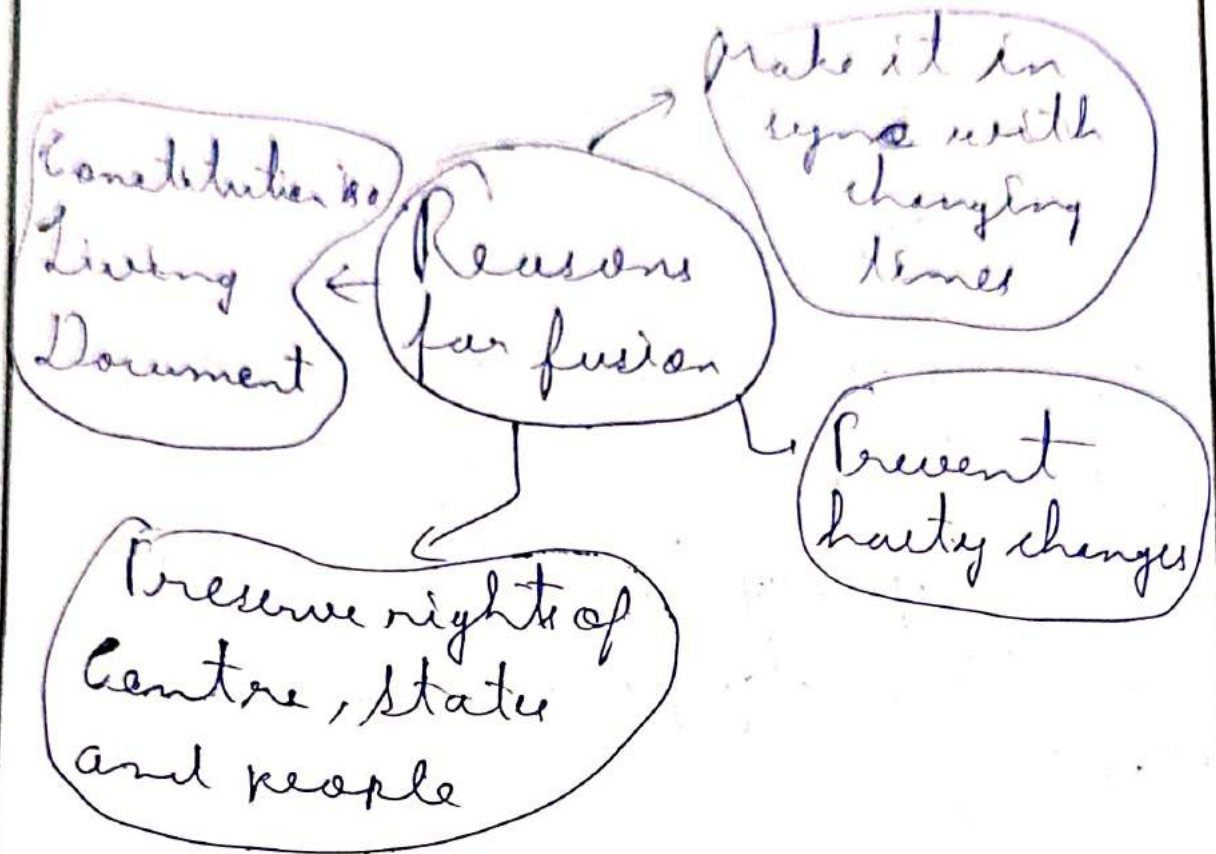
① Rigidity

→ Special Amendment Procedure
in Article 368 → Need of a
special majority (Absolute majority
and, $2/3^{\text{rd}}$ majority of members present
& voting)

→ Need of Ratification of half
of States → In case Constitutional
Amendment affects ~~and~~ federal
structure, Supreme Court/High
Court etc.

→ Provision of Judicial Review
(Article 13)

② Flexibility → Simple majority
in case of majority of changes
eg. Formation of States etc.



With time, the Supreme Court has developed Doctrine of Basic Structure to preserve the basic spirit irrespective of changes

5. What is a pressure group? Describing the functions that it performs, explain how it is different from a political party.

दबाव समूह क्या है? इसके द्वारा किए जाने वाले कार्यों का वर्णन करते हुए, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि दबाव समूह किस प्रकार राजनीतिक दल से भिन्न होते हैं।

A Pressure Group is an informal organization which seeks to influence government policy from outside. Eg. FICCI, AITUC, Samyukta Kisan Morcha (SKM) etc.

Functions

① Interest Articulation - Of a specific group, category of citizens

② Raising Awareness

↳ About specific issues

↳ Important political education

③ Political Participation

- ↳ To Influence political parties about their issues
- ↳ Mobilising popular support

④ Policy Formation

- ↳ For interest of their groups
- ↳ ~~some~~ sometimes, they are involved in implementation.

Pressure Groups v/s Political Parties

Pressure Groups	Political Parties
① Represent <u>specific groups</u>	① Represent a <u>whole section of citizens</u>

② Do not
contest elections

③ Rarely have
an ideology

④ Use of non-
constitutional
means

Eg. Lobbying,
Protest etc

⑤ Have group
specific policies

Eg. FICCI,
AITUC

① Contest elections
for taking power

⑤ Most times,
they have an
ideology

④ Use of consti-
tutional ~~means~~

Eg. Parliament

⑤ Have broad
based policies.

Eg. INC, BJP etc.

Political Parties & Pressure
groups form the backbone of
electoral system of India

6. Mentioning the functions that are performed by the UPSC, discuss its working as the 'watchdog of the merit system' in India.
UPSC द्वारा किए जाने वाले कार्यों का उल्लेख करते हुए, भारत में 'योग्यता प्रणाली के प्रहरी' के रूप में इसकी कार्य-प्रणाली पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Article 315-323 of Constitution
deals with UPSC. It is the
primary body which recruits
civil servants.

Function

- ① Conduct direct examination
for recruitment
- ② Guidelines for promotion/
deputation
- ③ Specifying disciplinary
procedures
- ④ Sending a report of work done

To the President,

The most important work of
UPSC is its role as the 'gatekeeper
of merit system' in following
ways:

① Open advertisement before
conduct of examinations

② Transparent competitive
recruitment

↳ Impartial, Unbiased,
independent recruitment process

③ No favoritism or patronage

For selection → Only Merit is
paramount

However, there are some drawbacks

① Purely advisory role
↳ Government not bound
by advice

② No role in recommending for
highest post

Appointments Committee of
Cabinet comes into play

③ Disciplinary function is taken
over by Central Vigilance
Commission (CVC)

~~Thus~~ However, in spite of its limita-
tions, it is one of the most
respected & efficient bodies of
Union

7. What are the various instruments available to the legislature to uphold the accountability of the executive in India?
भारत में कार्यपालिका की जवाबदेही बनाए रखने के लिए विधायिका के पास उपलब्ध विभिन्न साधन क्या हैं?

In India, a model of Parliamentary Democracy is followed.

Thus, the executive is dependent on the legislature for its legitimacy.

Tools Used

① Question Hour

Held on everyday to raise important questions

② Zero Hour - Tar raising most important questions.

③ Approval of laws
Need the assent of Parliament

④ Committee system

To check efficiency of government
Eg. Public Accounts Committee
checks for financial mis-
appropriation.

⑤ No - Confidence Motion

↳ can lead to resignation
of entire government

⑥ Motion of Thanks

↳ If not passed, government
is morally bound to resign.

However, this accountability
is decreasing because!

- ① Strong executive → Dominance
of government & ruling party
- ② Ordinance system → Bypass
legislature
- ③ Partisanship of speaker → Fav
ruling party
- ④ Decrease in quality of debates
- ⑤ Reduction in role of committees

Parliament is the temple of
democracy in modern India.

Thus, urgent steps are needed
to improve its position.

8. Discuss the federal and unitary features of the Indian Constitution.
भारतीय संविधान की संघीय और एकात्मक विशेषताओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian Constitution is one of the last major documents of laws written by countries.

Thus, the founding fathers tried to add the best features of every style of governance.

Unitary Government → All powers wielded by centre

Federal Government → Division of powers between centre & state

Federal features

- ① Written Constitution → Demarcation of power
- ② Schedule 7 → Division of subjects
- ③ Independent Judiciary → For adjudication.
- ④ Provision of Rajya Sabha → To represent states at center

Unitary Features

- ① Territorial integrity of states is not fined
↳ Use of simple majority to destroy/create states

② Emergency Powers

↳ Can be used to establish control of Union over State. Eg. Article 352, 356, 360

③ Powers of Union are greater

Both Politically & Economically

④ Union can take over State Subjects → Special Resolution in Rajya Sabha

Thus, Indian Constitution was described as 'Federal but with a Unitary Bias'

9. Compare and contrast the Indian Judicial system with the American Judicial system.

अमेरिकी न्यायिक प्रणाली और भारतीय न्यायिक प्रणाली के मध्य समानताओं एवं विषमताओं का उल्लेख कीजिए।

The Judiciary is one of the organs of the government which is ~~responsible~~ responsible for independent, impartial & honest adjudication.

Similarities in Indian & American System:

- ① Availability of Supreme Court → Most powerful Judicial body
- ② Final interpreter of Constitution is Supreme Court
- ③ Judicial Review Provision is both

④ Judges appointed by
Executive

Differences

① System of Judiciary

India: Single integrated
Judiciary

USA: Judiciary at 2 levels
i.e. Federal level & State
level

② Jurisdiction of Supreme Court

India: Over territory of India

USA: Only over the state,
each state has its own
courts

③ Powers of Judicial Review

- ↳ India: Narrower
- ↳ USA: Judicial Supremacy

④ Other powers

- ↳ India: Special leave petition, can dismiss civil & criminal cases
- ↳ USA: No power of special leave petition, only dismiss constitutional cases

⑤ Advisory Function

- ↳ India: Can advise to President
- ↳ USA: Cannot advise

⑥ Appointment → India: Collegium

- ↳ USA: President

However, both the systems are powerful in their own right.

10. Give an account of the functions performed by the National Commission for Backward Classes.

राष्ट्रीय पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग द्वारा किए जाने वाले कार्यों का विवरण दीजिए।

National Commission for backward classes (NCBC) was formed by 102nd Amendment Act (2018)

Functions.

① Monitor all schemes and provision for upliftment of Social & Economic Backward Class (SEBC)

② Investigation

↳ Power of civil court
↳ can look into violation of rights of Backward classes

③ Advisory Role

↳ Advice regarding any scheme & programmes for SEBC

④ Reporting role

↳ Annual report of work done to the President

⑤ Recommendations

↳ For adequate safeguard of rights & implementation of schemes for SEBCs

Limitations

① Irregular reporting

Has not provided report to President for a long time

② Under government influence

↳ Questions on impartiality & neutrality.

③ Lack of funds → For functioning

④ Cannot pronounce punishment

↳ Only recommends

However, NCRC is the ~~primary~~ primary body which deals with all issues facing backward classes.

11. Explain the significance of local bodies in strengthening the democratic spirit in India.
भारत में लोकतांत्रिक भावना को मजबूत बनाने में स्थानीय निकायों का महत्व स्पष्ट कीजिए।

The local bodies were formally introduced in India with the 73rd & 74th Amendment Act.

It provided for a 3 tier body on local levels in rural & urban areas

Significance

It has strengthened democracy in following ways:

① Grassroot Participation

Involvement of local people

② Decentralization → Of powers & finances

② Provision of democratic representation → Use reservation for SCs/STs/Women.

④ Imbibes democratic culture → Use of Gram Sabha & Panchayat as deliberation & debate platforms

③ Accountability

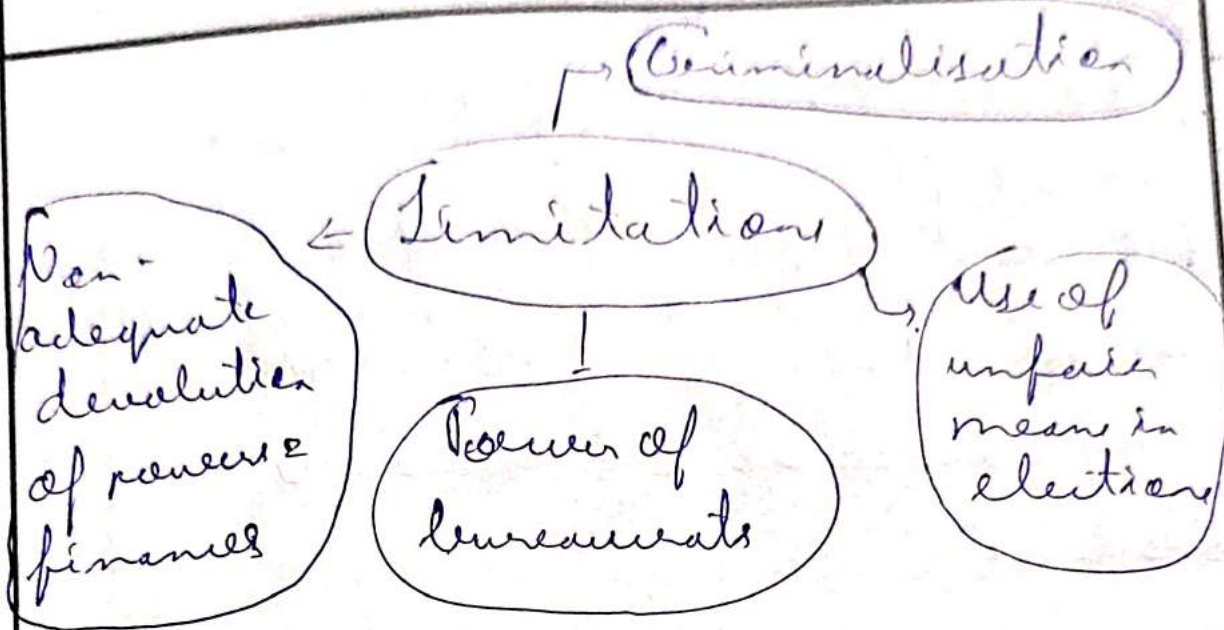
↳ Local people leaders are responsible to their constituents

⑥ Transparency

↳ Reduces opaque decision making

⑦ Free & fair elections

Involves people in political process



Thus, in order to strengthen democracy, such grassroots intervention can create meaningful change

12. Highlighting the reasons behind judicial pendency in India, mention the steps, which can be taken to address this problem.

भारत में न्यायिक कार्यवाही में विलंब हेतु उत्तरदायी कारणों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उन कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए, जिनसे इस समस्या का समाधान किया जा सकता है।

Judiciary is one of the most important organs of Indian state

However, it is at crossroads today because of various problems

Most prominent problem is of increasing pendency of cases.

More than 3.5 crore cases are pending across courts

Reasons

① Less number of judges

↳ Less number of appointments
↳ Vacancy of Judges

- ② Lack of accountability
↳ To give quick judgements
- ③ Poor investigative procedure
↳ Leads to a huge number of appeals
- ④ Use of PILs → Increases
case burden.
- ⑤ Lack of infrastructure → Reduces
efficiency
- ⑥ Technical Activism → Reduces
time for original functions.

Steps to be taken

- ① Increase appointments → Fill
up vacancies in a timely manner

② Streamlining appeal process

↳ To reduce the misuse

③ Use of technology

Eg. Hybrid hearing, e-filing etc.
to cut red-tape, increase efficiency.

④ Modernize infrastructure

For increasing efficiency.

⑤ Use of ad-hoc judges, additional judges etc

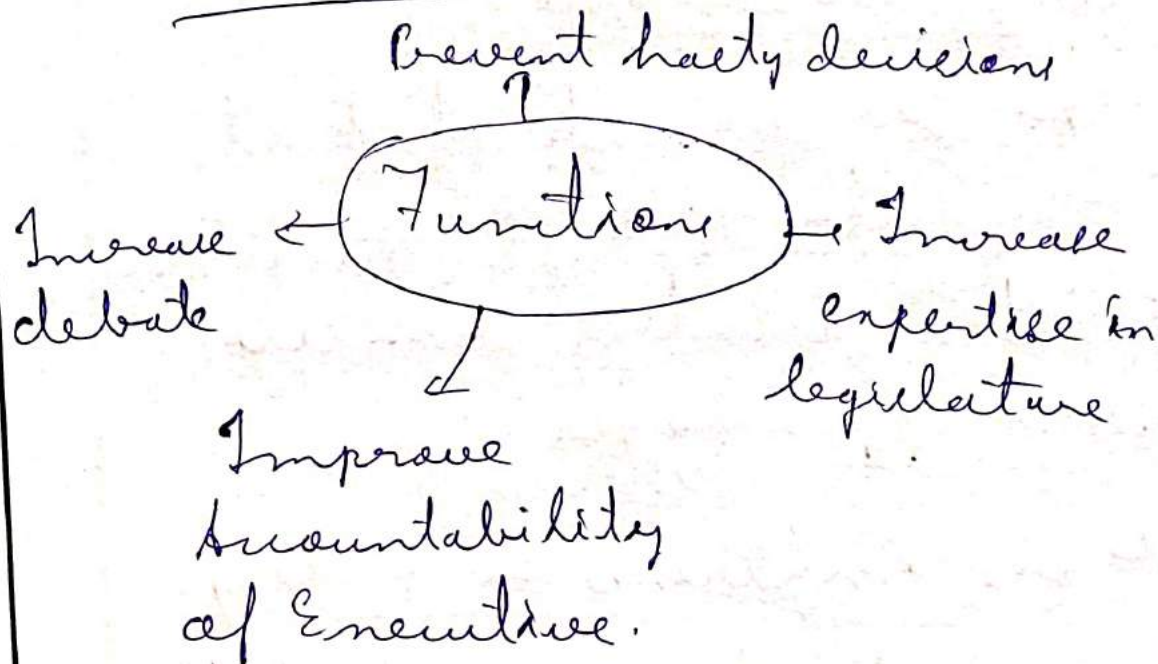
⑥ All India Judicial Service

To improve the lower judiciary.

Judicial reforms are urgent & necessary to preserve the trust of common man on Judiciary.

13. The position of Legislative Councils in State Legislatures is much weaker than the Rajya Sabha in Parliament. Analyse.
राज्य विधान-मंडलों में विधान परिषदों की स्थिति संसद में राज्य सभा की तुलना में अत्यधिक कमजोर है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The Rajya Sabha & Legislative Councils are the second houses in Parliamentary democracy.



However, the Rajya Sabha is much more powerful and important than Legislative Council.

① Permanence : Rajya Sabha (RS)

is a permanent body

↳ Legislative Council can be dissolved at any time

② RS is a benchmark of Federal structure

↳ It represents state at centre → Has more powers like advisory, revisionary powers
↳ Legislative Councils are mere appendages

③ More influence on policy

↳ Joint sittings with Lok Sabha
↳ Special powers like Article 312
Legislative Council does not

have any independent powers.

(h) Election & Constitution

Only 12 reserved seats in
K S, rest are elected by
State Assemblies

↳ $\frac{1}{6}$ th seats are ~~reserved~~ ^{nominated} &
rest are indirectly elected.

Thus, Legislative Councils have
lesser utility than Rajya Sabha.

However, its purpose will
determine its usefulness.

14. Explaining the meaning of Contempt of Court, discuss the arguments that are advanced in its favour as well as against it.

न्यायालय की अवमानना का अर्थ स्पष्ट करते हुए, इसके पक्ष और माय ही विपक्ष में प्रस्तुत किए जाने वाले तर्कों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Article 129 & Article 215 enable
the Supreme Court & High
Courts respectively to punish for
contempt

Contempt of Court refers to
anything that scandalizes the
court or prevents it to perform
its function effectively

It is of 2 types as per Contempt
of Courts Act:

① Civil Contempt → Lower
punishment

② Criminal Contempt → Higher.
punishment

Pros of Contempt of Court

- ① Preserves the dignity & respect of court.
- ② Reduces any kind of pressure on Judge → For decision making
- ③ Increases Court's image in eyes of public
- ④ Protection against motivated attacks

Cons

- ① Against Freedom of speech & expression → As per critics, it is not a reasonable restriction
- ② Misuse by courts → Eg. Prachant Khushan Case

- ③ Vague provisions → Increased
Arbitrary Power
- ④ Against best international
practices → Eg: UK, USA & others
don't have contempt laws

Thus, keeping in mind the
situation, contempt of court
should only be used in extra-
ordinary situations.

15. What are the grounds of disqualification of membership of the Parliament and state legislatures, as mentioned in The Representation of People Act 1951?

संसद और राज्य विधान-मंडलों की सदस्यता से निरह घोषित किए जाने के आधार क्या हैं, जैसा कि लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 में उल्लेख किया गया है?

The Representation of People Act (RPA), 1951 was passed by Parliament to enable Article 327 of Constitution

Provisions of Disqualifications

① For committing criminal offence

Eg. Practising untouchability,
Increase enmity between
groups. TADA Act, NDPS Act,
etc

② In case, he/she has been dismissed from government service in case of corruption

③ Under Office of Profit
If he/she holds any such office providing remuneration.

④ If he/she fails to show election expenses

Thus, KORA Act is one of the most fundamental acts of Indian democracy to conduct free & fair elections.

16. Explain the procedure through which the Constitution of India can be amended. Also, discuss its limitations.

उप प्रक्रिया का वर्णन कीजिए जिसके माध्यम से भारत के संविधान में संशोधन किया जा सकता है। साथ ही, इसकी सीमाओं पर भी चर्चा कीजिए।

The Constitution of India is
a blend of flexibility &
rigidity

Various Types of Amendments

① Simple Majority

↳ Not considered as Amendment
as per Article 368

↳ Requires simple majority
(50% present and voting)

↳ Eg. Formation of new states,
official language

② Special Majority

↳ Dealt with in Article 368

↳ It is required to be passed
by a majority of total member-
ship $2\frac{2}{3}$ rd majority of members of
House present & voting

↳ Eg. National Emergency

③ Special Majority with ratification of States

↳ As per Article 368

↳ Special Majority + ratification
by half of State Legislative
Assemblies

↳ Eg. GST Act

Last, the passage of bills, the President needs to give assent to make the bill into an act

Limitation

- ① No provision of joint sitting
In case of dispute
- ② Very less power of states →
To suggest amendments
- ③ No power to Private Members
- ④ Lack of any body to suggest
Amendments
- ⑤ Judicial Interference

However, despite the limitations, the procedure is simple & logical to follow.

17. The Union list prevails over the other lists in terms of distribution of legislative powers in the Indian Constitution. Discuss.
भारतीय संविधान में विधायी शक्तियों के वितरण के संदर्भ में, संघ सूची को अन्य सूचियों पर वरीयता प्राप्त है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The division of subjects is dealt in 7th Schedule. It ~~is~~ contains 3 lists - Union, State & Concurrent lists.

However, the Union prevails over state in following ways:

① Union list is the largest list → contains over a 100 subjects.

② Supremacy in Concurrent subjects → Union laws prevail over state laws.

③ Residuary Subjects Present
with the Union.
State cannot legislate

④ Union Interference in State
list (In special circumstances)

→ Article 249 → If Rajya
Sabha passes resolution
with special majority, Union
can make laws over state
subject

→ Article 253 → Power to implement
international treaties and
agreements.

⑤ Emergency Powers

↳ Article 352 → Union can
legislate over state list

↳ Article 356 → During President's
rule, Union can pass laws over
state subject

↳ Article 360 → Union has supre-
macy in financial matters

Thus, the Union can overpower
the state politically in many
ways. Hence, Indian Constitution
is called as Federal with Unitary
bias.

18. The doctrine of Separation of Powers is the bedrock of Indian parliamentary democracy. Discuss.

'शक्ति के पृथक्करण का सिद्धांत' भारतीय संसदीय लोकतंत्र का आधार है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The Doctrine of Separation of Power was given by Montesquieu.

It advocated that the 3 organs of State should function without encroaching on each other rights.

Constitutional Provisions

① Article 50 → Separation of powers in Directive Principles of State Policy.

② Articles 122 & 212 → Conduct of representatives can't be questioned ~~or~~ (for Parliamentary & State Legislatures)

③ Articles 121 & 221 → Judicial
conduct can't be dismissed by
Parliament unless it is for impeach-
ment

④ Article 361 → President & Governors
can't be tried in court for
official duty.

Significance

① Enables each organ to
perform its task efficiently

② Creation of checks & balances
↳ To prevent one organ from
becoming too powerful

③ Power separation is not
strict → Due to functional

[overlap.

↳ Increase cooperation between
various organs. Ex. Passing of
reservation, land reforms etc.

Seeing the importance of Separation
of Power, Supreme Court has
made it a part of basic structure.

19. Explaining the power of the President to promulgate ordinances, mention the various limitations that exist in this context.

अध्यादेश प्रख्यापित करने की राष्ट्रपति की शक्ति को स्पष्ट करते हुए, इस संदर्भ में विद्यमान विभिन्न सीमाओं का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Article 123 deals with the
promulgation of Ordinances by
the President.

Features

- ① Power of an Act passed by
the Parliament
- ② Temporary law.
- ③ Can be passed only when one or
~~more~~ both houses of Parliament are
not in session
- ④ Helps to increase ease of
governance → Usage of quick
laws

Limitations

- ① Against Doctrine of Separation of Powers.
- ② Subject to Judicial Review
↳ Ground of Malafide
Eg. DC Wadhwa Case, Cooper Case
- ③ Ordinances can be made only on Union list
- ④ Ordinance cannot take away or abridge fundamental rights
- ⑤ It needs to be passed by both the Houses within 6 weeks of reassembly.

⑥ Statement of circumstances which
necessitated Ordinance needs to
be provided to Parliament

Thus, Article 123 is an extra-
ordinary power which should
be used judiciously.

20. Despite often being described as "first among equals", the position of the Prime Minister vis-a-vis other ministers in the Council of Ministers is one of pre-eminence. Discuss.

प्रायः "समकक्षों में प्रथम" के रूप में वर्णित होने के बावजूद, प्रधान मंत्री की स्थिति मंत्री-परिषद् की तुलना में सर्वप्रधान है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The Prime Minister is the leader of Council of Ministers appointed by the Nominal head in Parliamentary system.

In theory, he is 'primus inter pares' (first among equals) but in practice he is the 'moon among the stars'.

① Leader of the Council of Ministers & the Cabinet

② Leader of the dominant party in lower house & Face of the

winning party in public

(3) Distribution of Portfolios

He advises the President to
distribute various ministries

(4) Can remove other Ministers
from their positions

(5) Head of many important
departments like N.T.I. Ayog,
Appointments Committee etc

(6) Primary representative of
State within and outside of
India

(7) His death leads to dissolving
of Council of Ministers

Thus, Prime Minister is the most powerful political position. As a result, Parliamentary Government is also called as Prime Ministerial form of government.