

Topics that must not be missed

Apart from the usual topics, these topics were there in the news and is important for PRELIMS. This is in addition to your preparation. It does not replace your preparation. The idea is to give a list of topic and cross check with your preparation in case if you have missed it. This does not mean only these topics you will read and other will be ignored-It is not that kind of list at all.

Polity-Important Chapters	Provision to remember
President's election Draupadi Murmu-15 th President and First Tribal President – She belongs to Santhali tribe and hails from Odisha.	Each and every part of this chapter
Vice President Election Jagdish Dhankar – 14 th VP of India	Electoral College, removal, power, limitations etc.
Power of President VS Governor	Check the Comparison table in Laxmikant
NRC and Citizenship	Basic overview is required.
Kesavanand Bharti Death	Read Basic Structure and remember the ones that are part of basic structure.
Recent Constitutional Amendments *Apart from this, also do a look over the major amendments/schedules/articles of the constitution from Laxmikant book.	Recent CAA: - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 105th CAA / 127th bill - To restore the power of the state governments to identify Other Backward Classes (OBCs) that are socially and economically backward. This amendment annulled the Supreme Court judgement of 11 May 2021, which had empowered only the Central government for such identification. • 104th CAA / 126th bill - Removed the nomination/reserved seats for the Anglo-Indian community in the Lok Sabha and state assemblies. Extended reservation for SC/ST for 10 more years till 2030 • 103rd CAA / 124th bill- 10% Reservation for Economically Weaker Sections • 102nd CAA / 123rd bill - Constitutional status to National Commission for Backward Classes • 101st CAA / 122nd bill - Introduced the Goods and Services Tax

	125th bill – Seeks to provides the appointment of a Finance Commission for Sixth Schedule states i.e. Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram.
Read Article-21 with emphasis	Read and remember all the cases related to it and the expansion of article 21. (For e.g.- Puttuswamy case- Right to Privacy). Also do the MCQs given in tests.
Anti-defection	Read the respective chapter from the book. Do the MCQs in test to obtain clarity.
Election Commission	Read the full chapter. Election Commission does not have financial autonomy i.e. their salaries and expense is not charged upon CFI.
NHRC and State HRC	Read NHRC, Eligibility of Chairman, terms of service, limitations etc. Also read about State HRC. First NHRC Chairperson - Justice Ranganath Misra OHRC – First Chairperson - Justice D. P. Mohapatra – established in 2000.
Supreme Court and High Court powers	Must not be missed.
Budget related things in the book	No mention of budget in constitution. Article 112 deal with AFS (Annual Financial Statement). Also read about Consolidated Fund of India and other funds.
Difference between Money bill and Constitutional amendment bill	Money bill (Prior recommendation of president, only by minister, joint sitting, power of speak to announce a bill as moneybill, President may either give or withhold assent to a Money Bill but cannot return it) Constitutional Amendment bill (No prior recommendation of president, any member can initiate the bill, no joint sitting, president must give assent). Read the types of majorities as well to pass Constitutional Amendment bill. Bill that seeks to alter the boundaries of the states and names of the states. Money Bill & Finance Bill require prior

	recommendation of president.
Uniform Civil Code – DPSP – Article 44	Shahabano case, Daniel Latifi case are associated with it. Only Goa has UCC. Read the list of DPSP
Sedition - Section 124A of Indian Penal Code (IPC)	Romesh Thappar case(1950), Kedar Nath Singh case(1962), Kanahiya Kumar case(2017) re-defined a seditious act only if it had essential ingredients as <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Disruption of public order 2. Attempt to violently overthrow a lawful government 3. Threatening the security of State or of public
Defamation	Section 499 and 500 of IPC (Civil and Criminal Defamation). Check the related test and MCQ on this.
Committee on Hate Speech	Viswanathan Committee 2019:- Proposed inserting Sections 153 C (b) and Section 505 A in the IPC for incitement to commit an offence on grounds of religion, race, caste or community, sex, gender identity, sexual orientation, place of birth, residence, language, disability or tribe Bezbaruah Committee 2014: Proposed amendment to Section 153 C of IPC (promoting or attempting to promote acts prejudicial to human dignity), punishable by five years and fine or both and Section 509A IPC (word, gesture or act intended to insult member of a particular race), punishable by three years or fine or both
Preventive Detention provision in Constitution	Read this part from the book. Preventive detention can be for 3 months at max. Can be extended by Advisory Board (consisting of high court judges). The detainee may or may not be informed the reason (if reason is national interest sensitive in nature, there is no need to inform the grounds of detention). Detainee can make representation.
Right to Protest and Right to Strike	Right to Protest and picketing is a fundamental right but Right to strike is not a fundamental right.
CAG and Public Accounts Committee	Read CAG chapter.
Legislative Council	Under Article 169 of the Constitution, Parliament may by law

	<p>create or abolish the legislative council in a state if the Legislative Assembly of that state passes a resolution to that effect by a special majority (two-thirds of the Assembly members).</p> <p>Under Article 171, LC cannot have more than one-third of the number of MLAs in the state, and not less than 40 members.</p> <p>Read from the book as well.</p>
Office of Profit	<p>Constitution does not define an office of Profit.</p> <p>Pradyut Bordoloi vs Swapan Roy (2001): SC outlined the four broad principles for determining whether an office attracts the constitutional disqualification</p> <p>Jaya Bachchan vs Union of India (2006): SC said that for deciding the question as to whether one is holding an office of profit or not, what is relevant is whether the office is capable of yielding a profit or pecuniary gain and not whether the person actually obtained a monetary gain.</p>
Suspension of MLA	<p>The Supreme Court has observed that the suspension of 12 BJP MLAs from the Maharashtra Assembly for a full year is prima facie unconstitutional, and “worse than expulsion”.</p> <p>Although, Constitution bars courts to interfere in the proceeding of the house, yet SC in this instance have interfered and declared the yearlong suspension as unconstitutional.</p>
Collegium System has been in the news. (Three Judges case)	<p>Read that chapter too along with appointment of CJI and judges of SC and HC etc. Three Judges Case</p>
Electoral Bonds	<p>What is it. Who can issue it, Validity etc.</p>
Delimitation commission-Provisions	<p>Ranjana Desai heading the commission for J&K. The order of the commission is final and cannot be challenged in any court or legislature.</p>
CBI	<p>Power of CBI, recent amendment (5yr term) etc,</p> <p>CBI is not a statutory body.</p> <p>The Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946, gives the CBI its authority.</p>

	<p>Santhanam Committee on Prevention of Corruption recommended creation of CBI.</p> <p>Under Ministry of Personnel, Pension & Public Grievances</p>
ED	<p>Power of ED, recent amendment (5yr term), Not a statutory body.</p> <p>Under Ministry of Finance. Implements FEMA and PMLA act.</p>
NIA	<p>Statutory body (National Investigation Agency Act 2008)</p> <p>Primary counter-terrorist task force of India.</p> <p>The agency is empowered to deal with the investigation of terror related crimes across states without special permission from the states and under written proclamation from the Ministry of Home Affairs.</p> <p>Human trafficking; circulation of fake currency; manufacture and sale of prohibited arms; and cyber-terrorism etc can be persecuted by this agency.</p>
NCBC	Constitutional Body. Read the related chapter.
NCW	Statutory body, the first head of the commission was Jayanti Patnaik
Lokpal and Lokayukta	<p>First Lokpal of India - Pinaki Chandra Ghose</p> <p>Lokayukta of a state:- A Lokayukta of the state is appointed to office by the state Governor after consulting the committee consisting of State Chief Minister, Speaker of Legislative Assembly, Leader of Opposition, Chairman of Legislative Council and Leader of Opposition of Legislative Council and cannot be removed from office except for reasons specified in the Act and will serve the period of five years</p> <p>First Lokayukta of Odisha is Justice Ajit Singh, a former Chief Justice of Gauhati High Court</p> <p>Maharashtra was the first state to introduce the institution of Lokayukta through The Lokayukta and Upa-Lokayuktas Act in 1971</p> <p>The term "Lokpal" was coined by Dr. L.M.Singhvi in 1963. The</p>
	<p>Lokpal will consist of a chairperson and a maximum of eight members, of which 50% will be judicial members 50% members of Lokpal shall be from SC/ST/OBCs, minorities and women.</p> <p>Selection of chairperson and members of Lokpal through a selection committee consisting of PM, Speaker of Lok Sabha, leader of opposition in Lok Sabha, Chief Justice of India or a sitting Supreme Court judge nominated by CJI.</p>

	<p>concept of a constitutional ombudsman was first proposed in parliament by Law Minister Ashoke Kumar Sen.</p>
<p>Judicial review</p>	<p>The phrase 'Judicial Review' has nowhere been used in the Constitution, the provisions of several Articles explicitly confer the power of judicial review on the Supreme Court and the High Courts.</p> <p>Article 13 is the source of judicial review. Also article 32 and various other articles form the basis of authority of judicial review.</p> <p>However, in a significant judgement delivered in I.R. Coelho case (2007), the Supreme Court ruled that there could not be any blanket immunity from judicial review of laws included in the Ninth Schedule.</p> <p>The court held that judicial review is a 'basic feature' of the constitution and it could not be taken away by putting a law under the Ninth Schedule.</p> <p>It said that the laws placed under the Ninth Schedule after April 24, 1973, are open to challenge in court.</p> <p>It was on April 24, 1973, that the Supreme Court first propounded the doctrine of 'basic structure' or 'basic features' of the constitution in its landmark verdict in the Kesavananda Bharati case</p>
<p>Judicial Activism</p>	<p>The concept of judicial activism originated and developed in the USA.</p> <p>This term was first coined in 1947 by Arthur Schlesinger Jr., an American historian and educator.</p> <p>In India, the doctrine of judicial activism was introduced in mid-1970s. Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer, Justice P.N. Bhagwati, Justice O. Chinnappa Reddy and Justice D.A. Desai laid the foundations of judicial activism in the country.</p> <p>PIL is an outcome of judicial activism. In fact, PIL is the most popular form (or manifestation) of judicial activism.</p>

PIL	<p>Concept of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) originated and developed in the USA in the 1960s.</p> <p>Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer and Justice P.N. Bhagwati were the pioneers of the concept of PIL in India.</p> <p>PIL is also known variously as Social Action Litigation (SAL), Social Interest Litigation (SIL) and Class Action Litigation (CAL).</p>
PM CARES Fund	<p>PM-CARES Fund, is not a government fund as the amount collected by it does not go to the Consolidated Fund of India.</p> <p>Prime Minister is the ex-officio Chairman and Minister of Defence, Minister of Home Affairs and Minister of Finance are ex-officio Trustees of the Fund.</p> <p>Any contribution made to the PM CARES Fund by any Company or a PSU shall qualify as Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) expenditure</p> <p>PM CARES Fund is audited by an independent auditor</p> <p>PM CARES Fund has received exemption from operation of all provisions of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010</p>
SPSC	<p>The Constitution does not specify the strength of the State public Service Commission but has left the matter to the discretion of the Governor.</p> <p>No qualifications are prescribed for the commission's membership except that one-half of the members of the commission should be such persons who have held office for at least ten years either under the government of India or under the Government of a state</p> <p>Constitution also authorises the governor to determine the conditions of service of the chairman and members of the Commission</p> <p>The chairman and members of the Commission hold office for a term of six years or until they attain the age of 62 years , whichever is earlier (in the case of UPSC, the age limit is 65 years)</p>

	<p>Although the chairman and members of a SPSC are appointed by the governor, they can be removed only by the president (and not by the governor). The president can remove them on the same grounds and in the same manner as he can remove a chairman or a member of the UPSC.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If he is adjudged an insolvent/bankrupt 2. paid employment outside the duties of his office 3. unfit to continue in office by reason of infirmity of mind or body <p>In addition to these, the president can also remove the chairman or any other member of SPSC for misbehaviour. However, in this case, the president has to refer the matter to the Supreme Court for an enquiry.</p> <p>If the Supreme Court, after the enquiry, upholds the cause of removal and advises so, the president can remove the chairman or a member.</p> <p>Misbehaviour is defined by constitution.</p>
Finance Commission and 15th FC	<p>Article 280 of the Constitution of India provides for a Finance Commission as a quasi judicial body.</p> <p>It is constituted by the president of India every fifth year or at such earlier time as he considers necessary.</p> <p>The Finance Commission consists of a chairman and four other members to be appointed by the president. They hold office for such period as specified by the president in his order. They are eligible for reappointment.</p> <p>It must be clarified here that the recommendations made by the Finance Commission are only of advisory nature and hence, not binding on the government.</p> <p>1st FC chairman – K.C. Neogy 15th FC Chairman – N.K. Singh</p>
AG of India	Read the chapter
RTI	Central Information Commission is statutory and not

RTI Act, 2005	constitutional body. RTI 2019 amendment - Chief Information Commissioner and an Information Commissioner shall hold office for such term as prescribed by the Central Government. Before this amendment, their term was fixed for 5 years
NDMA	The NDMA consists of a chairperson and other members, not exceeding nine. The Prime Minister is the ex-officio chairperson of the NDMA.
Bilkis Bano case and remission policy	The convicts were released under the remission policy of the Gujarat government made in 1992.
Other imp chapters	Exclusive powers of Rajya Sabha, Amendment of constitution, Emergency and ordinance provision and others such as FRs, DPSP, FDs etc.
Second Administrative Reforms Commission	It was headed by Veerappa Moily