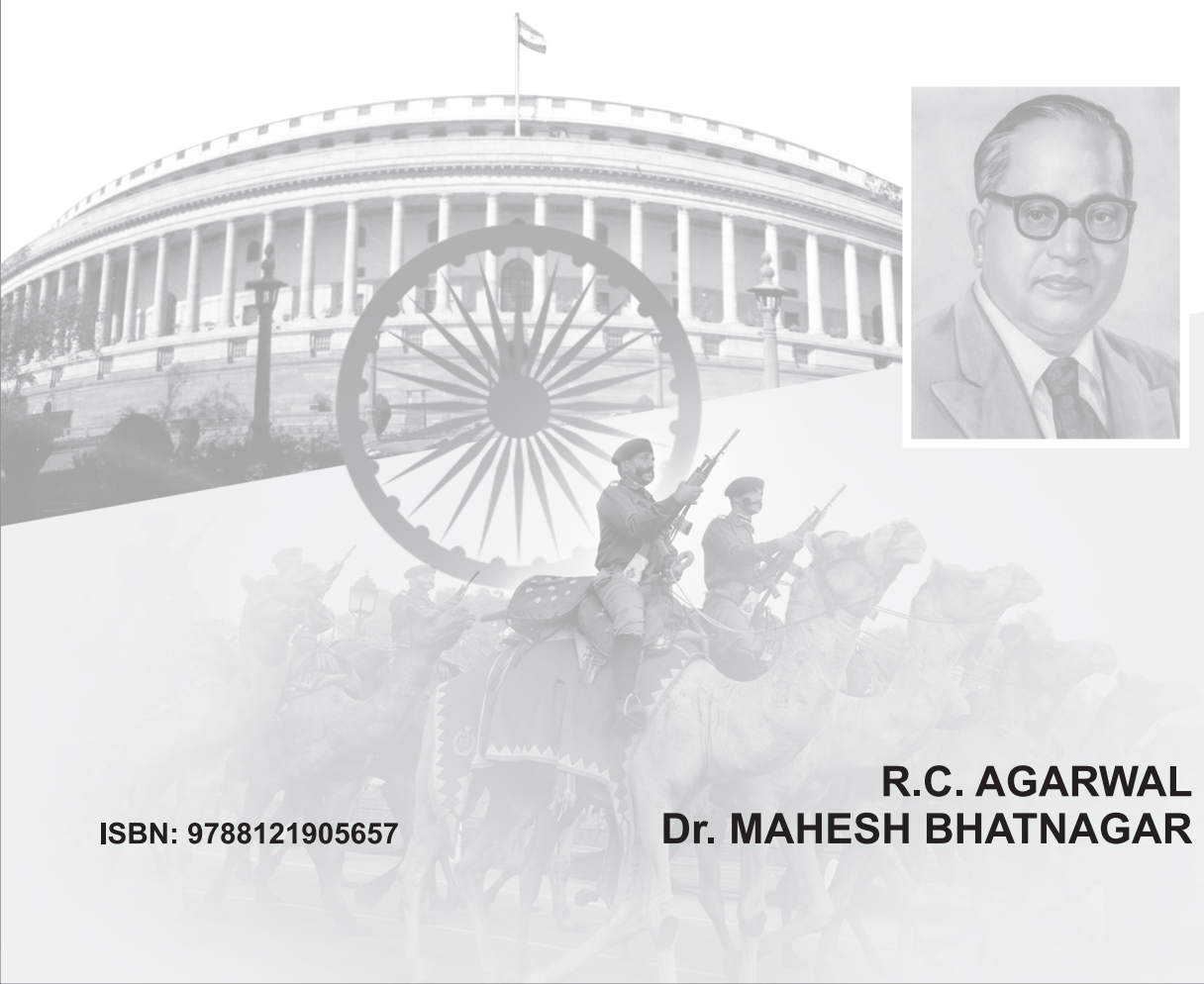


UPDATE SHEET

CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND NATIONAL MOVEMENT OF INDIA

Freedom Movement, Acts and Indian Constitution



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Update Sheet

To be referred along with the main textbook

RC Agarwal's Constitutional Development and National Movement of India

Chapter	Book Page(s)	Supplement Page(s)	Existing	Modification
7	469	469	Table 7.1: 13th Presidential Election (2007)	Replaced with updated table: <i>Table 7.1: Presidential Election, 2017</i>
	470	470	Calculation of votes for Presidential Election 2007 below Table 7.1	Replaced with calculation for Presidential Election, 2017
	470-471		Table 7.2: Presidential Elections (1952-2012)	Replaced with <i>Presidential Elections (1952-2017)</i> – Updated till 2017
		471	Table 7.3: Various Presidents of India	<i>Table 7.3: Various Presidents of India</i> – Updated till 2017
8	500	500	Under the heading <i>Our Collective Failures: "65 years have passed..."</i>	Replaced with <i>"70 years have passed..."</i>
9	503	503	Table 8.1: Elections of Vice-Presidents (1952-2007)	<i>Table 8.1: Elections of Vice-Presidents (1952-2017)</i> – Updated till 2017
10	510	510	Table: Representation of States in Rajya Sabha (Council of States) (2004)	<i>Table: Representation of States in Rajya Sabha (Council of States) (2016)</i> – Updated till 2016
11	530-533	530-533		Inclusion of a new heading on <i>Telangana as the Twenty-Ninth State</i>
13	564	564	Heading on <i>Legislative Council</i>	Heading on <i>Legislative Council</i> – Updated present strength of legislative council of Andhra and included Telangana having strength of 40 members. Also, added footnote 2.
14	577	577	Table: Finance Commissions Appointed	<i>Table: Finance Commissions Appointed</i> – Updated
		585A		A new write-up on <i>Fourteenth Finance Commission</i>
15	592	592	5 th bullet point under <i>"The five Zonal Councils are:"</i>	Updated with inclusion of the new state <i>"Telangana"</i> in the Southern Zone along with Andhra, Tamil Nadu and Kerala
17	619-620	619-620	Table depicting 24 High Courts in India along with their respective jurisdictions	Information and notes updated
20	664	664-664A		Inclusion of brief notes on the <i>Constitution Amendment Acts, 94 – 101</i>
23	696-697	696, 696A-B, 697		Inclusion of a new heading – <i>Eleventh Five-Year Plan (2007-2012)</i>
24A (New Chapter)		24A.1-12		Inclusion of a new Chapter – <i>Twelfth Five-Year Plan (2012-2017)</i>
Appendix-4 (New)		756A-G		Inclusion of a new Appendix – <i>Lok Sabha Election, 2014</i>
Appendix-5 (New)		756H-L		Inclusion of a new Appendix – <i>Assembly Elections, 2015 and 2017</i>
Appendix-6 (New)		756M-N		Inclusion of a new Appendix – <i>Presidential Election, 2017</i>
Appendix-7 (New)		756O-P		Inclusion of a new Appendix – <i>Vice-Presidential Election, 2017</i>

States do not possess voting rights in the election of the President. The method of his election is based on proportional representation by means of single transferable vote system. The system adopted for voting is secret ballot.

In order to secure uniformity in the scale of representation among the States themselves as well as parity between States as a whole and the Union, a unique method has been adopted to determine the number of votes to be cast by every member. The total population of each State is divided by the total number of elected members in the State Assembly. The quotient or the figure obtained is further divided by 1,000. The multiples of one thousand give the number of votes to be cast by each elected member of the State. If the remainder exceeds 500, then the number of votes is increased by one. For instance, the total population of the Punjab in 1971 was 13,551,060 and the number of elected members in the State Assembly was 117. The figure regarding the number of votes per member was obtained in the following manner:

$$\frac{13,551,060}{117} \times \frac{1}{1,000} = 116$$

Thus each member was allowed to cast 116 votes, worked out according to the formula given above, each elected member of the State Assemblies got 129 votes in Rajasthan, 58 in Delhi, 147 in Gujarat, 116 in Assam, 173 in Bihar, 175 in Maharashtra, 112 in Haryana, 149 in Orissa and so on. The total number of votes cast by the members of State Assemblies in 2007's Presidential election was 549,474.

The method of determining the number of votes to be cast by each elected member of Parliament is to divide the total number of State votes by the strength of the Parliament. The formula is as given below :

$$\frac{549,474 \text{ (votes cast by the members of State Legislatures)}}{776 \text{ (combined strength of elected members in both Houses of the Parliament)}}$$

The number obtained is 708.09. Each elected member of the Parliament was thus entitled to exercise 708 for the election of the President.

Note. Any candidate getting absolute majority of votes is elected.

Table 7.1: Presidential Election, 2017: Statement of Value of Votes of Elected Members of the State Legislative Assemblies and Both Houses of Parliament as Per Provisions of Article 55(2) of the Constitution of India

S. No.	Name of State	Number of Assembly Seats (Elective)	Population (1971 Census)	Value of Vote of Each MLA	Total Value of Votes for the State
1.	Andhra Pradesh	175	278800586	159	$159 \times 175 = 27825$
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	30	467511	8	$008 \times 060 = 480$
3.	Assam	126	14625152	116	$116 \times 126 = 14616$
4.	Bihar	243	42126236	173	$173 \times 243 = 42039$
5.	Chhattisgarh	90	11637494	129	$129 \times 090 = 11610$
6.	Goa	40	795120	20	$020 \times 040 = 800$
7.	Gujarat	182	26697475	147	$147 \times 182 = 26754$
8.	Haryana	90	10036808	112	$112 \times 090 = 10080$
9.	Himachal Pradesh	68	3460434	51	$051 \times 068 = 3468$
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	87	6300000	72	$072 \times 087 = 6264$
11.	Jharkhand	81	14227133	176	$176 \times 081 = 14256$
12.	Karnataka	224	29299014	131	$131 \times 224 = 29344$
13.	Kerala	140	21347375	152	$152 \times 140 = 21280$
14.	Madhya Pradesh	230	30016625	131	$131 \times 230 = 30130$

(Contd.)

15.	Maharashtra	288	50412235	175	$175 \times 288 = 50400$
16.	Manipur	60	1072753	18	$018 \times 060 = 1080$
17.	Meghalaya	60	1011699	17	$017 \times 060 = 1020$
18.	Mizoram	40	332390	8	$008 \times 040 = 320$
19.	Nagaland	60	516449	9	$009 \times 060 = 540$
20.	Odisha	147	21944615	149	$149 \times 147 = 21903$
21.	Punjab	117	13551060	116	$116 \times 117 = 13572$
22.	Rajasthan	200	25765806	129	$129 \times 200 = 25800$
23.	Sikkim	32	2009843	7	$007 \times 032 = 224$
24.	Tamil Nadu	234	41199168	176	$176 \times 234 = 41184$
25.	Telangana	119	15702122	132	$132 \times 119 = 15708$
26.	Tripura	60	1556342	26	$026 \times 060 = 1560$
27.	Uttarakhand	70	4491239	64	$064 \times 070 = 4480$
28.	Uttar Pradesh	403	83849905	208	$208 \times 403 = 83824$
29.	West Bengal	294	44312011	151	$151 \times 294 = 44394$
30.	NCT of Delhi	70	4065698	58	$058 \times 070 = 4060$
31.	Puducherry	30	471707	16	$016 \times 030 = 480$
	Total	4120	549302005		549495

* Constitution (Application to the Jammu & Kashmir) Order

Source: Election Commission of India, 2017

For 2017 Presidential Election:

- Total MPs = 776 (543 in Lok Sabha + 233 in Rajya Sabha)
- Value of each MP's Vote = $\frac{549495}{776} = 708.112$ or 708
- Total value of MPs' Votes = $776 \times 708 = 549408$
- Total members in the electoral college = 4896 (4120 MLAs + 776 MPs)
- Total votes in the electoral college = 1098903 (549495 MLAs + 549408 MPs)
- Total votes for Ram Nath Kovind = 702044
- Total votes for Meira Kumar = 367314

Table 7.2: Presidential Elections (1952-2017)

S. No.	Election	Victorious Candidate	No. of Votes Secured (%)	Main Rival Candidate	No. of Votes Secured (%)
1.	1952	Dr. Rajendra Prasad	507400 (83.81)	K.T. Shah	92827 (15.3)
2.	1957	Dr. Rajendra Prasad	459698 (99.35)	N.N. Das	2000 (0.4)
3.	1962	Dr. S. Radhakrishnan	553067 (98.24)	Ch. Hari Ram	6341 (1.1)
4.	1967	Dr. Zakir Husain	471244 (56.23)	K. Subba Rao	363971 (43.4)
5.	1969	V. V. Giri	420077 (50.22)	N. Sanjeeva Reddy	405427 (48.5)
6.	1974	Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed	756587 (80.18)	Tridev Chaudhuri	189186 (19.3)
7.	1977	N. Sanjeeva Reddy		Unopposed	
8.	1982	Giani Zail Singh	754113 (72.73)	H. R. Khanna	282685 (??.??)
9.	1987	R. Venkataraman	740148 (72.29)	V. Krishna Ayyer	281559 (27.1)
10.	1992	Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma	675564 (65.86)	George Swell	346485 (33.21)
11.	1997	K. R. Narayanan	956290 (94.97)	T. N. Sheshan	50451 (5.07)
12.	2002	Dr. A.P.J Abdul Kalam	922844 (89.58)	Laxmi Sehgal	107366 (10.42)
13.	2007	Pratibha Patil	638116 (65.82)	B.S. Shekhawat	331306 (34.17)
14.	2012	Pranab Mukherjee	713763 (69.31%)	P.A. Sangma	315987 (30.69%)
15.	2017	Ram Nath Kovind	702044 (65.65%)	Meira Kumar	367314 (over 34.35%)

Table 7.3: Various Presidents of India

S.No.	Name	Tenure
1.	Dr. Rajendra Prasad	26th January 1950 – 13 May 1962
2.	Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan	13th May 1962 – 13 May 1967
3.	Dr. Zakir Husain	13th May 1967 – 3rd May 1969 (died)
4.	Varahagiri Venkatgiri	3rd May 1969 – 20th July 1969 (Acting)
5.	Justice Mohammad Hidayatullah	20th July 1969 – 24th August 1969 (Acting)
6.	Varahagiri Venkatgiri	24th August 1969 – 24th August 1974
7.	Fakhruddin Ali Ahmad	24th August 1974 – 11th February 1977 (died)
8.	B.D. Jatti	11th February 1977 – 25th July 1977 (Acting)
9.	Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy	25th July 1977 – 25th July 1982
10.	Giani Zail Singh	25th July 1982 – 25th July 1987
11.	Mohammad Hidayatullah	6th October 1982 – 31st October 1982 (discharged the functions of the President)
12.	R. Venkatraman	25th July 1987 – 25th July 1992
13.	Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma	25th July 1992 – 25th July 1997
14.	Dr. K.R. Narayanan	25th July 1997 – 25th July 2001
15.	Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam	25th July 2001 – 25th July 2007
16.	Pratibha Devisingh Patil	25th July 2007 – 27th July 2012
17.	Pranab Mukherjee	25th July 2012 – 25 July 2017
18.	Ram Nath Kovind	25th July 2017 – till date

LEGISLATION REGARDING SUCCESSION OF THE PRESIDENT

The Lok Sabha passed on May 15, 1969, the 'President, Discharge of Functions' Bill. After its passage from Rajya Sabha and assent of the President, it became law. According to this law if any vacancy occurs in the office of the President and Vice-President simultaneously, then the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court will succeed to the office of the President. He will be followed by the next senior most judge of the Supreme Court. On May 3, 1969, Dr. Zakir Husain died. He was succeeded by the then Vice-President, Shri V.V. Giri. But on 18th July 1969, Shri V.V. Giri gave up both the offices. Under these circumstances, Justice Hidayatullah who was the Chief Justice at that time became the Acting President. When V.V. Giri was elected as the President and assumed office on 24th August, 1969, then Justice Hidayatullah again assumed his own office, that is, of the Chief Justice.

OTHER MATTERS RELATING TO THE ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT

It will not be out of place to mention that the candidate who secures equal to or more than the quota, is declared elected as the President. The quota is determined in the following way :

$$\frac{\text{Total number of votes polled} + 1}{\text{Number of candidates} + 1}$$

If at the first count, no candidate is able to secure absolute majority then the candidate securing the minimum votes is eliminated and his votes are transferred to the other candidates according to the second choice indicated on the ballot papers. This process of elimination and transfer goes on till a candidate is able to fulfil the quota. It is also possible that sometimes the third, fourth or fifth choice of the voters might be used to obtain the requisite number of votes. For the election to the Presidential Office, the names of the candidates can be proposed and seconded only by either the members of the State Legislative Assemblies or the Parliament. Nominations are then scrutinised and the valid names are published in the Gazette of India. The date of the election is fixed by the Election Commission. The election is held by secret ballot and in accordance with Proportional Representa-

Our Collective Failures

70 years have passed since Independence and we still have severe shortcomings in many fronts. We have listed some of them here. **Of course we have had some achievements but then no one considers them to be spectacular.**

1. India continues to be a developing country.
2. Indians are the most illiterate, most mal-nourished, most below poverty line and most without basic civil needs (Public health, drinking water, sanitation, better roads). All these based on the numbers rather than on the percentage of people.
3. India bleeds not being able to cope with the terrorists of all hues. (From Kashmir, North East to the petty Tamil terrorists).
4. India does not have good relations with any of its neighbours. We have not even solved boundary disputes with Bangladesh leave alone China and Pakistan.
5. India still has not developed into a mature democracy with people continuing to vote in the name of caste, religion and not to speak of the criminals in politics.

In conclusion it may be said that the position of the Indian Prime Minister does not entirely rest on the various powers bestowed by the Constitution. To a large extent it depends on his personality and prestige and the support he can muster within his party. Persons with magnetic personalities like Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and Mrs. Indira Gandhi have enjoyed greater prestige in comparison to the other occupants of this office. Similarly, if the Prime Minister's party enjoys a clear-cut majority in Parliament and he has a hold on the party, he may assume dictatorial powers. Hence we can say that the position of the Prime Minister to a large extent depends on his personality and his hold on the party.

EXERCISES

Long Answer Type Questions:

1. Discuss Salient Features of Cabinet System.
2. Discuss the position of Prime Minister in the Council of Ministers.
3. Write a brief note on powers and functions of the Council of Ministers.

Short Answer Type Questions:

1. What do you know about the procedure of appointment of Ministers ?
2. What is meant by collective responsibility ?
3. What is difference between Council of Ministers and Cabinet ?
4. Write a brief note on ministerial responsibilities.
5. Write a brief note on Salient Features of India's Cabinet System.

Objective Type Questions:

Choose the correct answer

1. In which Article of the Indian Constitution is mentioned that there shall be a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister as the head to aid and advise the President ?
 (a) Article 74 (1) (b) Article 75 (1)
 (c) Article 76 (1) (d) Article 77 (1)
2. By which Amendment the position of the Prime Minister has been made effective ?
 (a) 41st Amendment (b) 42nd Amendment
 (c) 43rd Amendment (e) 44th Amendment
3. By which Amendment a bid was made to restore some of the last prestige of the office of President ?
 (a) 42nd Amendment (b) 43rd Amendment
 (c) 44th Amendment (d) 45th Amendment

Table 8.1 Elections of Vice-Presidents (1952-2017)

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Election Year</i>	<i>Victorious Candidate</i>	<i>No. of Votes secured</i>	<i>Runner-up Candidate</i>	<i>No. of Votes secured</i>
1.	1952	Dr. S. Radhakrishnan	—	Unopposed	—
2.	1957	Dr. S. Radhakrishnan	—	Unopposed	—
3.	1962	Dr. Zakir Husain	568	N. Samant Singh	14
4.	1967	V.V. Giri	486	Prof. Habib	192
5.	1969	G.S. Pathak	400	H.V. Kamath	156
6.	1974	B.D. Jatti	521	N.E. Horo	141
7.	1979	M. Hidayatullah	—	Unopposed	—
8.	1984	R. Venkataraman	508	B.C. Kambley	207
9.	1987	Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma	—	Unopposed	—
10.	1992	K.R. Narayanan	700	Kaka Joginder Singh	01
11.	1997	Krishna Kant	441	Surjeet Singh Barnala	273
12.	2002	B.S. Shekhawat	454	Shushil Kumar Shinde	305
13.	2007	Mohd. Hamid Ansari	455	Najma Heptullah	222
14.	2012	Mohd. Hamid Ansari	490	Jaswant Singh	238
15.	2017	M. Venkaiah Naidu	516	Gopalkrishna Gandhi	244

Qualifications for the Post of Vice-President

To take part as a candidate for election as Vice-President, a person should fulfil the following qualifications:

1. He should be a citizen of India.
2. He should have completed 35 years of age.
3. He should be qualified for election as a member of the Rajya Sabha.
4. He should not hold any office of profit under the Union government or any state government or any local authority or any other public authority.

But, a sitting President or Vice-President of the Union, the Governor of any state and a minister for the Union or any state is not deemed to hold any office of profit and hence qualified for being a candidate for Vice-President.

The nomination of a candidate for election to the office of Vice-President must be supported by at least 20 electors as proposers and 20 electors as seconders. Every candidate has to make a security deposit of ₹ 15,000 in the Reserve Bank of India.

Oath

Before joining his office, the Vice-President has to make an oath. In his oath, the Vice-President swears:

1. to bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India; and
2. to faithfully discharge the duties of his office.

The oath of office to the Vice-President is administered by the President or some person appointed in that behalf by him.

CONDITIONS OF OFFICE

According to Indian Constitution there are following two conditions of the Vice-President's office:

nominated by the President to represent literature, art, science and social service. The elected members represent the constituent units of the States. States are represented not uniformly but in proportion to their respective population. A different practice is observed in America where the States, be they big or small, are given equal representation in the Senate. There are 50 States and each sends two representatives to the Senate in U.S.A. In India some Union Territories have not been given representation.

Representation of States in Rajya Sabha (Council of States) (2016)

<i>State</i>	<i>Number of members</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Number of members</i>
Andhra Pradesh	11	Uttar Pradesh	31
Assam	7	West Bengal	16
Bihar	16	Nagaland	1
Gujarat	11	Himachal Pradesh	3
Jammu & Kashmir	4	Meghalaya	1
Kerala	9	Manipur	1
Madhya Pradesh	11	Tripura	1
Tamil Nadu	18	Sikkim	1
Maharashtra	19	Mizoram	1
Karnataka	12	Arunachal Pradesh	1
Odisha	10	Goa	1
Punjab	7	Jharkhand	6
Haryana	5	Chhattisgarh	5
Rajasthan	10	Uttarakhand	3
Telangana	7	Union Territories	
		Delhi	3
		Pondicherry (Puducheri)	1
		Nominated by President	12
			245

Qualifications for Members. A candidate is eligible for election to the Rajya Sabha if he possesses the following qualifications:

- He is a citizen of India;
- He has completed 30 years of age; and
- He possesses such other qualifications as may be prescribed by Parliament. According to the Representation of the People Act, 1951, a candidate for election to the Rajya Sabha must be a parliamentary elector in the State from which he seeks election.

Rajya Sabha is a semi-permanent House. Its duration is six years. It is considered permanent because it cannot be dissolved by the President. Every member is elected for six years but one-third of its members retire after every two years.

Uttarakhand as the Twenty-seventh State

On November 9, 2000, a new state to be known as Uttarakhand comprising the following territories of the existing state of Uttar Pradesh came into existence :

Pauri Garhwal, Tehri Garhwal, Uttarkashi, Chamoli, Dehradun, Nainital, Almora, Pithoragarh, Udham Singh Nagar, Bageswar, Champawat, Rudraprayag and Hardwar districts.

The state has been assigned 3 seats in the Rajya Sabha and 5 seats in the Lok Sabha. The state shall have a 70-member Legislative Assembly.

There shall be a separate High Court for the State of Uttarakhand.

Jharkhand as the Twenty-eighth State

On November 15, 2000, a new state to be known as Jharkhand comprising the following territories of the existing state of Bihar came into existence :

Bokaro, Chatra, Dhanbad, Dumka, Garwa, Giridih, Gumla, Hazaribagh, Kodarma, Lohardagga, Pakur, Palamu, Ranchi, Sahibganj, Godda, Deoghar, Singhbhum (East), Singhbhum (West).

The newly created state is allotted 6 seats in the Rajya Sabha and 14 seats in the Lok Sabha. The number of seats in the legislative Assembly of Jharkhand shall be 81. There shall be a separate High Court for the State of Jharkhand.

The tribals in the region always had good reason to be resentful of the 'outsider' who invariably became the symbol of economic exploitation.

This failure to rectify elements of economic injustice and exploitation gave a cutting edge to the idea of a separate political entity of the tribals, who would presumably be able to run the collective affairs differently and better than the Patna-based rulers.

Telangana as the Twenty-ninth State

Telangana is one of the 29 states in India, in the south of the country. It was formed on June 2, 2014 with the city of Hyderabad as its capital.

Telangana acquired its identity as the Telugu-speaking region of the princely state of Hyderabad, ruled by the Nizam of Hyderabad, joining the Union of India in 1948. In 1956, the Hyderabad State was dissolved as part of the linguistic reorganisation of states and Telangana was merged with former Andhra State to form Andhra Pradesh. Following a movement for separation, it was awarded separate statehood on June 2, 2014. Hyderabad will continue to serve as the joint capital city for Andhra Pradesh and Telangana for a period of not more than ten years.

Telangana is bordered by the states of Maharashtra to the north and northwest, Chhattisgarh to the north, Odisha to the northeast, Karnataka to the west and Andhra Pradesh to the east and south. Telangana has an area of 114,840 square kilometres (44,340 square miles), and a population of 35,193,978 (2011 census). Making it the twelfth largest state in India, and the twelfth most populated state in India, its major cities include Hyderabad, Nizamabad, Warangal, Karimnagar and Ramagundam.

Separate Statehood Demands in other parts of India

Demands for separate statehood were made in several parts of the country. The people of Telangana raised voices throughout the 1960's that they should be separated from Andhra Pradesh and a new State of Mysore demanded separation from the Karnataka Districts. The Hilly Region of Kumaon and Tehri-Garhwal in Uttarakhand aspired for a state of their own. In West Bengal, the Gorkhaland

National Liberation Front (GNLF) has demanded, occasionally by violent means, a separate State of Gorkhaland in Darjeeling District.

The Bodo agitation is led by the Assam Bodo Students Union (ABSU), which is demanding a separate state and has resorted to widescale violence and a series of crippling bandhs to pursue their demand.

The Buddhists of Ladakh had been carrying on an agitation, which at times turned violent, in support of their demand for grant of Union Territory status since the existing set-up in the State of Jammu and Kashmir had not provided them fair and just treatment.

On the basis of the recommendations of the Committee on Reorganisation of Delhi set-up, the Constitution (Sixty-ninth) Amendment Act, 1991 and the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi Act, 1991 have been enacted for establishment of a Legislative Assembly and a Council of Ministers for the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

Although the number of states has increased from fourteen in 1956 to twenty-eight in 2000, many of them are still quite large sized—larger, indeed, than many sovereign states in the world. The formation of new states cannot be ruled out, but the argument for smaller, more administratively viable states is countered by concern that the smaller state may be more easily dominated by vested interests. The creation of more and more states meant more Governors, more Chief Ministers, more Ministers and more MLAs and these were what the politicians in India cared for. The narrow and sectarian instincts of the ignorant masses were at times stirred up by the professional politicians to serve their own narrow ends, sometimes in the name of language and very often in the name of their region or state.

As of 2011 census India has a total population of 1,210,193,422 people in 35 States and Union Territories. Among them 62,37,24,248 are men and 58,64,69,174 are women. Uttar Pradesh tops the state-wise population table with 19,95,81,477 (16.49%) people.

Next top four States with highest population according to 2011 census are:

1. Maharashtra has second highest population with 11, 23, 72, 972 (9.29%) people.
2. Bihar the third highest populated state in India with 10, 38, 04, 637 (8.58%) population.
3. West Bengal stands fourth with 9, 13, 47, 736 (7.55%) population.
4. Andhra Pradesh is at number five with 8, 46, 65, 533 (7%) population.

Five least populated states in India as of 2011 census are:

1. Sikkim the lowest populated state in India has a population of 6,07,688 (0.05%).
2. Mijoram second lowest state with a population of 10, 91, 014 (0.09%).
3. Arunachal Pradesh has a population of 13, 82, 611 people and ranks third on lowest-populated states list.
4. Goa ranks fourth with 14,5737,23 (0.12%) people.
5. Nagaland fifth lowest populated state in India with 19,80,602 (0.16%) people.

For Union Territories NCT of New Delhi, the highest populated Union Territory, has a population of 1,67,53,235 people. Lakshadweep, the lowest populated Union Territory, has a population of 64,429 people.

STATEWISE POPULATION OF INDIA AS PER 2011 CENSUS

State/ UT Code	India/State/Union Territory #	Population	Males	Females	Per cent
	India	1210193422	623724248	586469174	100.00
1.	Jammu & Kashmir	12548926	6665561	5883365	1.04
2.	Himachal Pradesh	6856509	3473892	3382617	0.57
3.	Punjab	27704236	14634819	13069417	2.29
4.	Chandigarh #	1054686	580282	474404	0.09
5.	Uttarakhand	10116752	5154178	4962574	0.84
6.	Haryana	25353081	13505130	11847951	2.09
7.	NCT of Delhi #	16753235	8976410	7776825	1.38
8.	Rajasthan	68621012	35620086	33000926	5.67
9.	Uttar Pradesh	199581477	104596415	94985062	16.49
10.	Bihar	103804637	54185347	49619290	8.58
11.	Sikkim	607688	321661	286027	0.05
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	1382611	720232	662379	0.11
13.	Nagaland	1980602	1025707	954895	0.16
14.	Manipur	2721756	1369764	1351992	0.22
15.	Mizoram	1091014	552339	538675	0.09
16.	Tripura	3671032	1871867	1799165	0.30
17.	Meghalaya	2964007	1492668	1471339	0.24
18.	Assam	31169272	15954927	15214345	2.58
19.	West Bengal	91347736	46927389	44420347	7.55
20.	Jharkhand	32966238	16931688	16034550	2.72
21.	Orissa	41947358	21201678	20745680	3.47
22.	Chhattisgarh	25540196	12827915	12712281	2.11
23.	Madhya Pradesh	72597565	37612920	34984645	6.00
24.	Gujarat	60383628	31482282	28901346	4.99
25.	Daman & Diu #	242911	150100	92811	0.02
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli #	342853	193178	149675	0.03
27.	Maharashtra	112372972	58361397	54011575	9.29
28.	Andhra Pradesh	84665533	42509881	42155652	7.00
29.	Karnataka	61130704	31057742	30072962	5.05
30.	Goa	1457723	740711	717012	0.12
31.	Lakshadweep #	64429	33106	31323	0.01
32.	Kerala	33387677	16021290	17366387	2.76
33.	Tamil Nadu	72138958	36158871	35980087	5.96
34.	Puducherry #	1244464	610485	633979	0.10
35.	Andman and Nicobar Islands #	379944	202330	177614	0.03

EXERCISES**Long Answer Type Questions**

1. Write a detailed note on Integration and Democratisation of Indian States.
2. What do you know about the reorganisation of Indian States?

Short Answer Type Questions

1. What is the importance of Integration ?
2. Write a brief note on 'Separate Statehood' demands in other parts of India.

Objective Type Questions

1. According to the census of 2011 which State is on the top of population?
(a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Maharashtra
(c) Bihar (d) West Bengal
2. Which State has second highest population according to the census of 2011?
(a) Bihar (b) Maharashtra
(c) West Bengal (d) Andhra Pradesh
3. Which State is the lowest populated State in India?
(a) Goa (b) Nagaland
(c) Sikkim (d) Mizoram
4. Telangana is situated in which State of India?
(a) Maharashtra (b) Tamil Nadu
(c) Kerala (d) Andhra Pradesh
5. The demand of Gorkhaland is related from which State?
(a) West Bengal (b) Nagaland
(c) Goa (d) Tamil Nadu

ANSWERS

1. (a)
2. (b)
3. (c)
4. (d)
5. (a)

tion holds them collectively responsible to the legislature. The term responsibility implies that the Ministry can remain in office during the pleasure of the Assembly. It can make its influence felt by accepting adjournment motions, censure motions, a cut in the Minister's salary or by rejecting a Government Bill. By expressing its lack of confidence, it can obtain the resignation of the Ministry. The Council of Ministers has only one weapon to use against the Assembly. It can recommend the dissolution of the House leading to fresh elections.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Legislative Council is the Upper House of the State Legislature. The States which had a Upper House on 1st September, 1993 are Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh. No Legislative Councils existed on 25th May, 1995 in Rajasthan, Haryana, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Orissa, Gujarat, Nagaland, Punjab, West Bengal, Manipur, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Goa.

Composition.—The Constitution says that the Legislative Council of any state shall have not less than 40 members and not more than one-third of the total membership of that state's Assembly. However, there is one exception to this clause also. The present strength of the Legislative Councils of various states is U.P.-100; Andhra-58; Bihar-75; Jammu and Kashmir-36;¹ Maharashtra-78; Karnataka-75; and Telangana-40.

Rajya Sabha passes resolution for the creation of Legislative Councils in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. The Rajya Sabha passed a resolution on 28th May, 1990 for the creation of Legislative Councils in Andhra Pradesh² and Tamil Nadu.

The composition of Legislative Councils in the states is as follows: (i) one-twelfth members to be elected by the University graduates of not less than 3 years' standing; (ii) one-twelfth members to be elected by teachers of at least three years' standing in educational institutions not lower in standard than secondary schools; (iii) one-third to be elected by local bodies like Zila Parishads and Municipalities; (iv) one-third to be elected by the members of the Legislature Assembly from amongst persons who are members of the Assembly; and (v) the remainder one-sixth to be nominated by the Governor from amongst persons who have distinguished themselves in field of literature, science, art, cooperative movement, and social services. The elections to the Council are held in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote.

Qualifications of the Members. The qualifications laid down for a person seeking election to the Legislative Council are: (i) he must be a citizen of India, (ii) he must have completed 30 years of age; (iii) he must possess such other qualifications as may be prescribed by the State Legislature.

Besides this, he should not otherwise be disqualified under the Representation of the People Act, 1961 as amended up to 1st April, 1991.

Tenure. The Legislative Council is a permanent House. It cannot be dissolved by the Governor. At first, one-third of its members are elected for two years, another one-third for four years and the remaining one-third for six years. After the first elections, one-third of its total members retire every second year. The seats thus falling vacant are filled by new elections. Every member as such remains a member of this House for a period of six years.

Quorum. The quorum for legal sitting of this House is ten members or one-tenth of the total membership of this House, whichever is more.

The members of this House can resign their seats whenever they like. Absence of a person from the sittings of the Council for a continuous period of 60 days without any notice, entitles the House

1. The Legislative Council of Jammu and Kashmir has 36 members vide Section 50 of the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir.

2. On bifurcation of the state of Andhra Pradesh on June 02, 2014, the Legislative Council of Andhra Pradesh was also bifurcated, allocating 40 seats to Telangana Legislative Council.

provisions made by the Central Government. So far, 14 Finance Commissions have submitted their recommendations. More or less, all of them have been accepted by the Union Government.

Finance Commissions appointed so far

So far 14 Finance Commissions have been appointed which are as follows:

Finance Commissions Appointed

Finance Commission	Year of Establishment	Chairman	Operational Duration
First	1951	K..C Neogy	1952-57
Second	1956	K.Santhanam	1957-62
Third	1960	A.K. Chanda	1962-66
Fourth	1964	P.V. Rajamannar	1966-69
Fifth	1968	Mahavccr Tyagi	1969-74
Sixth	1972	K. Brahmananda Reddy	1974-79
Seventh	1977	J.M. Shelat	1979-84
Eighth	1983	Y. B. Chavan	1984-89
Ninth	1987	N.K.P. Salve	1989-95
Tenth	1992	K.C. Pant	1995-2000
Eleventh	1998	A.M.Khusro	2000-2005
Twelfth	2003	C.Rangarajan	2005-2010
Thirteenth	2007	Vijay I Kelkar	2010-2015
Fourteenth	2013	Dr. Y.V. Reddy	2015–2020

Finance Commissions, their Terms of Reference and Recommendations

• First Finance Commission

The First Finance Commission was appointed by the President on November 20, 1951, which was chaired by Mr. K.C. Neogy. Other members of the commission included Mr. V.P. Menon, Mr. R. Kaushalendra Rao, Dr. B K Madan and Mr. M.U. Rangachari. After Mr. V.P. Menon's resignation on February 18, 1952, Mr. V.I., Mehta was appointed as a member. The commission was asked to make recommendations regarding:

1. Allocations of income tax and Union Excise Duties and tax sharing.
2. Amounts payable as Grants-in-Aid to the States in need of assistance under the 'substantive portion of Clause I of Article 275'.
3. Grants-in-Aid to certain States in lieu of their share of export duty on jute and jute products according to Article 273.
4. Continuation or adjustment of the terms of agreement with Part B States under Article 278 (I) or under Article 306.

Recommendations

- The share of States in the proceeds of income tax was to be 55%.
- The First Commission recommended that shares of States in the Union excise duties be 40% of the proceeds of the tax on three commodities, 25% of the proceeds of the tax on eight commodities and 20% of the proceeds of the tax on 35 commodities, respectively.

in addition to the normal expenditure of the states while the grants that is recommended to the states for maintenance of public buildings, forests, heritage conservation and specific needs of states is ₹ 500 crore, ₹ 100 crore, ₹ 625 crore and ₹ 7100 crore.

Terms of Reference

The Commission shall make recommendations on the following matters:

(1) The distribution of net proceed of taxes between Union and States which arc to be divided under Chapter 1 Part XII of the Constitution.

(2) The policies required to increase the consolidated fund of states on the basis of recommendation made by the Finance Commission of states to supplement the resources of municipalities and panchayats in the state.

In making the recommendation, the Commission shall have its regard, among other considerations, to:

(1) The resources of the Union government and State government for five years starting from 1 April 2005 on the basis of the total tax and non-tax that it will likely to receive by the end of 2003-04.

(2) The demand of the resources by the Central government, in particular the need of expenditure on civil administration, internal security, defence, debt servicing and other committed expenditure and liabilities.

Major Recommendations of 13th Finance Commission

1. The share of states in the net proceeds of the shareable Central taxes should be 32%. This is 1.5% higher than the recommendation of the 12th Finance Commission.
2. Revenue deficit to be progressively reduced and eliminated. followed by revenue surplus by 2013-14.
3. Fiscal deficit to be reduced to 3% of the GDP by 2014-15.
4. A target of 68% of GDP for the combined debt of Centre and States.
5. The Medium Term Fiscal Plan (MTFP) should be reformed and made the statement of commitment rather than a statement of intent.
6. FRBM Act needs to be amended to mention the nature of shocks which shall require targets relaxation.
7. Both Centre and States should conclude 'Grand Bargain' to implement the model Goods and Services Act (GST). To incentivise the states, the Commission recommended a sanction of the grant of ₹ 50,000 crore.
8. Initiatives to reduce the number of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) and to restore the predominance of formula-based plan grants.
9. States need to address the problem of losses in the power sector in time-bound manner.

Demand for More Financial Power by States: Before closing this Chapter, it should be pointed out that there is a growing demand from some of the States for greater financial powers, by amending the Constitution, if necessary, which was stoutly resisted by Prime Minister Desai. There are two relevant considerations on this issue:

- (i) The steps taken by Pakistan to make nuclear bombs together with the equivocal conduct of China leave no room for complacency in the matter of defence. Hence, the Union cannot yield to any weakening of its resources that would prejudice the defence potential of the country.
- (ii) On the other hand, the welfare activities of the States involving huge expenditure, natural calamities, etc., which could not be fully envisaged in 1950, call for a revision of the financial provisions of the Constitution.

Fourteenth Finance Commission

The Fourteenth Finance Commission was appointed on January 2, 2013 under the chairmanship of Dr. Y.V. Reddy. Its members were Sushma Nath, M. Govinda Rao, Abhijit Sen and Sudipto Mundle. It was constituted by the orders of the President for the period 2015–2020. In December 2014, Commission had submitted its report to the President Pranab Mukherjee.

Terms of Reference

For the commission, the terms of reference sought suggestions regarding the principles which would govern the quantum distribution of grants-in-aid (non-plan grants to states. The measures if needed to augment state government finances to supplement the resources of local government and to review the state of the finances, deficit and debt conditions at different levels of government.

Major Recommendations

1. Tax devolution should be the primary route for transfer of resources to the states.
2. It has ignored the plan and non-plan distinctions.
3. The increased devolution of the divisible pool of taxes is a “compositional shift in transfers”, from grants to tax devolution.
4. Recommended distribution of grants to states for local bodies using 2011 population data with weight of 90% and area with weight of 10%.
5. Grants to states are divided into Gram Panchayats and municipal bodies.
6. The ratio of basic to performance grant is 90 : 10 for Panchayats and 80 : 20 for municipal bodies.
7. Recommended the total grant of ₹ 287436 crore for a five-year period. Out of which, the grant to Panchayats is ₹ 200292 crore and the remaining to municipal bodies.
8. The sharing pattern in respect to various centrally sponsored schemes need to change. The states should a greater fiscal responsibility for the implementation of such schemes.

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Zonal Councils

Birth of the Zonal Councils. The publication of the Report of the States Reorganisation Commission in 1955 was followed by a wave of agitation and hooliganism in various parts of the country. The interested parties made a capital of the situation to malign the Government. They encouraged the silly demand for unilingual States. In order to pacify the regional demands, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru in a speech in Lok Sabha expressed his plan of grouping the States into four or five zones and setting up a Zonal Council in each zone to develop the habit of co-operative thinking. He said, “The more I thought of the organisation of the States, the more I have been attracted to something which I used to reject previously....that is, whatever final decision Parliament arrives at in regard to the States, we shall still have what I would call Zonal Councils, that is, a group of three, four or five States as the case may be, should have common council...Let us see how it develops. Let the Centre be associated with it for dealing with economic problems as well as the multitude of border problems and other problems that might arise.” This idea got a ready response from the Parliament which adopted a Bill in this regard in 1956. The Act sought to divide the country into five zones, each having its own Council. The five Zonal Councils are :

1. North Zone comprises the States of Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh.
2. The Eastern Zone includes Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Orissa, Assam, Manipur, Tripura, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh.
3. The Central Zone includes the States of Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh.
4. The Western Zone consists of States of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Karnataka.
5. Southern Zone consisted of Andhra, Telangana, Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

Composition of the Zonal Council. Each Zonal Council consists of (a) a Union Minister nominated by the President ; (b) the Chief Ministers of all the States grouped in that Zone ; (c) two other Ministers of each State ; (d) two representatives of the Union Territories, if any, nominated by the President. The Union Minister in each Zonal Council acts as its chairman. Each Council has a set of advisers. There are Deputy Commissioners and Chief Secretaries one from each State in the Zone. Besides the advisers from the States there is one nominee of the

The State High Courts

“The Indian Federation, though a dual polity, has no dual judiciary at all. The High Courts and Supreme Court form one single integrated judiciary having jurisdiction and providing remedies in all cases under the constitutional law, the civil or the criminal law. This is done to eliminate all diversities in a remedial procedure”. — **B.R. Ambedkar**

The High Court stands at the apex of the State’s judicial administration, even though they form a part of the single integrated judicial system headed by the Supreme Court of India. Under the Constitution every State has a High Court which operated within the territorial jurisdiction of the State. However, the Parliament can set up common High Court for two or more States.

The Central Government had constituted three new High Courts for North-Eastern State (Tripura, Manipur and Meghalaya), with these the number of High Courts in India increased from 21 to 24.

At present there are 24 High Courts in India. The names, the States and the jurisdiction of these High Courts are given in the following table:

S. No.	Name of High Court	Seat	Territorial jurisdiction
1.	Allahabad High Court ¹	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh
2.	The High Court of Judicature at Hyderabad ⁹	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh, Telangana
3.	Gauhati High Court ³	Gauhati	States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Mizoram and Nagaland
4.	Bombay High Court	Mumbai	Maharashtra, Goa, Union Territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, and Daman and Diu
5.	Calcutta High Court	Kolkata	West Bengal and Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands
6.	Delhi High Court ²	Delhi	Union Territory of Delhi
7.	Gujarat High Court	Ahmedabad	Gujarat
8.	Himachal Pradesh High Court	Simla	Himachal Pradesh

9.	Jammu and Kashmir High Court ⁴	Srinagar/ Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir
10.	Kerala High Court ⁶	Ernakulam	Kerala and Union Territory of Lakshadweep
11.	Madhya Pradesh High Court ⁷	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh
12.	Madras High Court	Chennai	Tamil Nadu and Union Territory of Pondicherry
13.	Karnataka High Court ⁵	Bangalore	Karnataka
14.	Odisha High Court	Cuttack	Odisha
15.	Patna High Court	Patna	Bihar
16.	Punjab and Haryana High Court ⁸	Chandigarh	Punjab, Haryana and Union Territory of Chandigarh
17.	Rajasthan High Court	Jodhpur	Rajasthan
18.	Sikkim High Court	Gangtok	Sikkim
19.	Jharkhand High Court	Ranchi	Jharkhand
20.	Chhattisgarh High Court	Bilaspur	Chhattisgarh
21.	Uttarakhand High Court	Nainital	Uttarakhand
22.	Manipur High Court	Imphal	Manipur
23.	Tripura High Court	Agartala	Tripura
24.	Meghalaya High Court	Shillong	Meghalaya

- Originally established at Agra. Shifted to Allahabad in 1875.
- Lahore High Court established in 1919-03 -21. Jurisdiction covered undivided Punjab and Delhi. In 1947-08-11 a separate High Court of Punjab was created with its seat at Simla under the Indian Independence Act, 1947 which had jurisdiction over Punjab, Delhi and present Himachal Pradesh and Haryana. In 1966 after the reorganisation of the State of Punjab, the High Court was designated as the High Court of Punjab and Haryana. The Delhi High Court was established on 1966-10-31 with its seat at Simla.
- Originally known as the High Court of Assam and Nagaland, renamed as Gauhati High Court in 1971 by the North East Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971. Initially it had its sittings at shillong but later was shifted to Gauhati on 14 August 1948.
- Srinagar is the summer capital, Jammu is the winter capital.
- Originally known as Mysore High Court, renamed as Karnataka High Court in 1974.
- The High Court of Travancore-Cochin was inaugurated at Ernakulam on 7 July 1949. The state of Kerala was formed by the States Reorganisation Act, 1956.
That Act abolished the Travancore-Cochin High Court and created the Kerala High Court. The Act also extended the jurisdiction of the Kerala High Court to Lakshadweep.
- Under the Government of India Act, 1935, by Letters Patent dated 2-1-1936 a High Court was established at Nagpur for the Central Provinces. After the reorganization of States, this High Court was shifted to Jabalpur in 1956.
- Originally known as Punjab High Court, renamed as Punjab & Haryana High Court in 1966.
- Originally known as Andhra Pradesh High Court, it was renamed the High Court of Judicature at Hyderabad in 2014.

Composition. The Constitution says that there shall be a High Court for each State.¹ Every High Court shall consist of one Chief Justice and such other judges as the President may from time deem

1. Article 214.

under the Constitution or any law made by the appropriate legislature on certain grounds like non-residence, unsoundness of mind, crime, illegal or corrupt practices, have the right to be registered as voters in any election to the Lok Sabha and Legislative Assemblies of the States.

The Constitution (Ninety-first Amendment) Act, 2003

In Article 75 of the Constitution, after clause (1), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely :

“(1 A) The total number of Ministers, including the Prime Minister, in the Council of Ministers shall not exceed fifteen% of the total number of members of the House of the People.

(1 B) A member of either House of Parliament belonging to any political party who is disqualified for being a member of that House under paragraph 2 of the Tenth Schedule shall also be disqualified to be appointed as a Minister under clause (1) for duration of the period commencing : from the date of his disqualification till the date on which the term of his office as such member would expire or where he contests any election to either House of Parliament before the expiry of such period, till the date on which he is declared elected, whichever is earlier”.

The Constitution (Ninety-second Amendment) Act, 2003

In the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution,—(a) existing entry 3 shall be re-numbered as entry 5, and before entry 5 as so renumbered, the following entries shall be inserted, namely:

“3. *Bodo*;

4. *Dogri*”.

(b) existing entries 4 to 7 shall respectively be re-numbered as entries 6 to 9;

(c) existing entry 8 shall be re-numbered as entry 11 and before entry 11 as so renumbered, the following entry shall be inserted, namely:

“10. *Maithili*”.

(d) existing entries 9 to 14 shall respectively be re-numbered as entries 12 to 17;

(e) existing entry 15 shall be re-numbered as entry 19 and before entry 19 as so re-numbered, the following entry shall be inserted, namely :

“18. *Santhali*”.

(f) existing entries 16 to 18 shall respectively be re-numbered as entries 20 to 22.

The Constitution (Ninety-third Amendment) Act, 2006

Greater access to higher education, including professional education, is of great importance to a large number of students belonging to the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and other socially and educationally backward classes of citizens. The reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and the Other Backward Classes of citizens in admission to educational institutions is derived from the provisions of clause (4) of Article 15 of the Constitution. At present, the number of seats available in aided or State maintained institutions, particularly in respect of professional education, is limited, in comparison to those in private unaided institutions.

Clause (i) of Article 30 of the Constitution provides the right to all minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice. It is essential that the rights available to minorities are protected in regard to institutions established and administered by them. Accordingly, institutions declared by the State to be minority institutions under clause (1) of Article 30 are excluded from the operation of this enactment.

To promote the educational advancement of the socially and educationally backward classes of citizens, i.e., the Other Backward Classes or of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in

matters of admission of students belonging to these categories in unaided educational institutions, other than the minority educational institutions referred to in clause (1) of Article 30, the provisions of Article 15 were amplified. The new clause (5) of said Article 15 shall enable the Parliament as well as the State Legislatures to make appropriate laws for the above mentioned purpose.

The Constitution (Ninety-fourth Amendment) Act, 2006

This Amendment came in existence on 12 June 2006. This Amendment aimed to amend Article 164 to provide for a Minister of Tribal Welfare in newly created Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh States including Madhya Pradesh, Orissa.

The Constitution (Ninety-fifth Amendment) Act, 2009

This Amendment came in existence on 25 January 2010. It aimed extend the reservation of seats for SCs and STs in the Lok Sabha and states assemblies from sixty years to seventy years.

The Constitution (Ninety-sixth Amendment) Act, 2011

This Amendment came in existence on 23 September 2011. By this Amendment, it substituted “Odia” for “Oriya” in the Eight Schedule to the Constitution in entry 15.

The Constitution (Ninety-seventh Amendment) Act, 2011

This Amendment came in existence on 12 January 2012.

1. The Amendment objective is to encourage economic activities of cooperative which, in turn, help progress of rural India. It is expected not only to ensure the autonomous and democratic functioning of cooperatives, but also to the accountability of the management to the members and other stakeholders.
2. Added the words “or co-operative societies” after the word “or unions” in Article 19(1)(c) and insertion of Article 43B, i.e. Promotion of Co-operative Societies and added Part-IXB, i.e. The Co-operative Societies.

The Constitution (Ninety-eighth Amendment) Act, 2012

This Amendment came in existence on 2 January 2013. This Amendment empower the Governor of Karnataka to take steps to develop the Hyderabad-Karnataka Region.

The Constitution (Ninety-ninth Amendment) Act, 2014

This Amendment came in existence on 13 April 2015. The Amendment provides for the formation of a National Judicial Appointments Commission. Sixteen state assemblies out of 29 states including Goa, Rajasthan, Tripura, Gujarat and Telangana ratified the Central Legislation, enabling the President of India to give assent to the bill [105]. The Amendment is in toto quashed by the Supreme Court on 16 October 2015.

The Constitution (One Hundredth Amendment) Act, 2015

By this Amendment, exchange of certain enclave territories with Bangladesh and conferment of citizenship rights to residents of enclaves consequent to signing of Land Boundary Agreement (LBA) Treaty between India and Bangladesh.

The Constitution (One Hundredth and First Amendment) Act, 2016

Insertion of a new article 246A which aimed to introduce the goods and services tax (GST).

EXERCISES**Long Answer Type Questions:**

1. Discuss in brief the amendments procedure of the Constitution.
2. What are the defects in the amendments procedure of the Constitution?
3. Write a brief note on various amendments to the Constitution.
4. Write a brief note on 42nd Amendment to the Constitution. What is its importance in politics of India?

Short Answer Type Questions:

1. Write a short note on 43rd Amendment Act to the Constitution.
2. Write a brief note on 44th Amendment Act to the Constitution.

Objective Type Questions:

Choose the correct answer

1. In which year 42nd Amendment Act passed ?
(a) 1976 (b) 1977
(c) 1978 (d) 1979
2. In which Article of the Constitution the Amendment Process of the Indian Constitution has been outlined ?
(a) 367 (b) 368
(c) 369 (d) 370
3. Which Amendment Act enabled the Parliament to amend the Fundamental Rights ?
(a) Amendment Act 1969 (b) Amendment Act 1970
(c) Amendment Act 1971 (d) Amendment Act 1972
4. In which year the First Amendment Act of Constitution was passed ?
(a) 1954 (b) 1953
(c) 1952 (d) 1951

ANSWERS

1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (d)

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of GSDP during the 1st four years of the 10th Plan over that of 9th Plan worked out to 6.01%. The growth recorded during the 10th Plan can be termed as significant as it is the result of revival of economic growth after the initial setback.

Tenth Plan performance year-wise is summarized as follows:

- 2002-03: Outlay for the year was ₹ 10100 crores and the actual expenditure was ₹ 8315 crores, constituting 82.33%. There is an increase of 20.55% in the outlay over that of previous year. The plan was focusing on infrastructure sectors *viz* Energy, Irrigation and Transport with an allocation of 60.62% of the budgeted outlay.
- 2003-04: Approved outlay for the year was ₹ 10970 crores, with an increase of 8.61% over the previous year and the expenditure incurred during the period was ₹ 10759 crores, which is 98% of the approved budget. Priority areas were Social Services sector with 26.45% followed by Irrigation, Energy and Transport sectors together accounting for 53.37%.
- 2004-05: An amount of ₹ 12790 crores was the plan outlay which is 16.59% more than the preceding year. Actual expenditure incurred was ₹ 11457 crores, which is 90% of the plan budget. Irrigation and Energy sectors were again given the priority, which together account for about 49% of the total plan budget. Social Services sector is provided with 27.33%.
- 2005-06: Allocation was ₹ 15651 crores, which is 22.36% more than that of 2004-05. Expenditure incurred during the plan period was ₹ 13439 crores and the percentage of expenditure is 86%. Irrigation sector consecutively got priority, accounting for 40.57% followed by Energy sector with 14.01%.
- 2006-07: The plan outlay for 2006-07 was approved for ₹ 20000 crores, with an increase of 27.79% over the budgeted outlay for 2005-06. The expenditure incurred up to December 2006 is Rs. 10026 crores. Irrigation sector with an outlay of ₹ 10041 crores got more than 50% of the total plan outlay followed by Housing, Rural Development and Transport sectors.

Overall increase in the plan outlay for Tenth Plan over that of Ninth Plan (₹ 29944 crores) is 232%.

ELEVENTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN (2007–2012)

The National Development Council (NDC) has approved the Eleventh Five-Year Plan on 19th December 2007 to raise the average economic growth rate to 9% from 7.6% recorded during the Tenth Plan.

The total outlay of the Eleventh Plan has been placed at ₹ 3644718 crore which is more than double of the total outlay of the previous Tenth Plan. In this proposed outlay, the contribution of Central Government and State Governments will be ₹ 2156571 crore and ₹ 1488147 crore respectively. In order to make growth more inclusive, the Eleventh Plan proposes to increase the agriculture sector growth rate to 4% from 2.13% in the Tenth Plan. The growth targets for industry and services sectors have been pegged at 9 to 11%. The industrial growth rate in the Tenth Plan was 8.74%, which the services sector grew by 9.28%. The basic theme of this plan period is “Inclusive Growth”.

Salient Features of Eleventh Plan:

1. The draft document has envisaged a savings rate of 34.8%, which is substantially higher than 30.8% recorded in the Tenth Plan.
2. The investment rate has been proposed to be raised to 36.7% from 30.8% in the previous Plan.
3. Important targets include reducing poverty by 10 percentage points, generating 7 crore new employment opportunities and ensuring electricity connection to all villages.

4. The major thrust of the Plan will be on social sector, including agriculture and rural development.
5. More investment on infrastructure sector including irrigation, drinking water and sewage from 5% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2005–06 to 9% by 2011–12.

Growth Target

According to the Eleventh Plan documents the task of achieving an average growth rate of around 9% in the Eleventh plan is macro-economically feasible. In fact, the scenarios show that even 10% growth rate is achievable with a strong fiscal effort that is difficult but not impossible.

However, to achieve a more inclusive growth, substantial resources would have to be directed to setting right the neglect of rural infrastructure and provide education and health services to all. While these outlays will eventually lead to faster growth.

Main Targets of the Eleventh Plan

The main targets of the Eleventh Plan are as follows:

(a) Education

- (i) Increase literacy rate for persons of age 7 years or more to 85%.
- (ii) Reduce dropout rates of children from elementary school from 52.2% in 2003–04 to 20% by 2011–12.
- (iii) Lower gender gap in literacy to 10 percentage points.

(b) Income and Poverty

- (i) Create 70 million new work opportunities.
- (i) Accelerate GDP growth from 8% to 10% and then maintain at 10% in the Twelfth Plan in order to double per capita income by 2016–17.
- (iii) Reduce poverty by 10 percentage points.
- (iv) Reduce educated unemployment to below 5%.

(c) Infrastructure

- (i) Increase forest and tree cover by 5% points.
- (ii) Ensure electricity connection to all villages by 2009 and round-the-clock power.
- (iii) A telephone in every village by November 2007.
- (iv) Attain World Health Organization standard of air quality in all major cities by 2011–12.
- (v) Broadband connectivity to all villages by 2011–12.

(d) Health

- (i) Reduce total fertility rate to 2.1.
- (ii) Reduce infant mortality rate to 28 and maternal mortality ratio to 1% 1000 live births.
- (iii) Reduce malnutrition among children of age group 0–3 to half its present level.

Review

The Eleventh Five-Year Plan provided an opportunity to restructure policies to achieve a new vision of growth that will be more broad-based and inclusive, bringing about a faster reduction in poverty and helping bridge the divides that are currently the focus of greater attention. The first steps

in this direction were in fact initiated in the middle of the Tenth Plan. The strength of the fundamentals of the state economy was evident from a noteworthy transition to a high growth path during the Tenth Five-Year Plan period.

With this backdrop of an impressive record of economic growth coupled with an assured positive upsurge in the living standards of the people, the state along with the nation is approaching culmination of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan on an optimistic note. 'Rapid and Inclusive Growth' was the core theme of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan with main emphasis on the social sector and delivery of services therein. Education, in particular, was accorded utmost priority during the Eleventh Five-Year period.

Broadly, socio-economic trends in Andhra Pradesh in the past few years have delineated a distinct dynamic and expansionist phase since 2004–05 spanning the Tenth and the Eleventh Five-Year Plan periods covering all the sectors of the state economy. In fact, a period of consolidation followed from 2008–09, spurred by the global slowdown with negligible growth in agriculture bringing down the overall growth rate for the year to 6.88% from an overwhelming 12.02% in the previous year. With Eleventh Five-Year Plan nearing completion and Twelfth Five-Year Plan on the anvil, a review of the performance of the economy for the entire 2007–08 to 2011–12 will throw light on the development that took place across sectors during the five-year period. One perceptible improvement is in the standards of living of the people in the state in the recent past, attributable to a number of strategic initiatives put in place by the government over the years.

EXERCISES

Long Answer Type Questions:

1. What are the objective of Planning in India ? Discuss the functions of Planning Commission.
2. What do you know about the organisation of the Planning Commission ?
3. Write a note on 'advisory bodies to the Planning Commission'.
4. Write a note on 'Evaluation of Planning Commission'.

Short Answer Type Questions:

1. Write a short note on performances of Tenth Five-Year Plan.
2. Write a note on Ninth Five-Year Plan.
3. Write a note on Eighth Five-Year Plan.
4. Write a note on Seventh Five-Year Plan.
5. What were the objectives of Eighth Five-Year Plan ?

Objective Type Questions:

Choose the correct answer

1. In which year Planning Commission was set up ?
(a) 1950 (b) 1951
(c) 1952 (d) 1953
2. In which year The National Development Council was created by the Government of India ?
(a) 1951 (b) 1952
(c) 1953 (d) 1954

3. In which year The Committee on Plan Projects was set up ?
(a) 1954 (b) 1955
(c) 1956 (d) 1957
4. In which year The Coordination Committee for Public Cooperation was set up ?
(a) 1955 (b) 1954
(c) 1953 (d) 1952
5. In which year Tenth Five Year Plan started?
(a) 2002-03 (b) 2003-04
(c) 2004-05 (d) 2005-06
6. How much outlay was approved for Eleventh Plan?
(a) ₹ 47614 crores (b) ₹ 46614 crores
(c) ₹ 45614 crores (d) ₹ 44614 crores
7. What was the ultimate actual plan allocation for the Tenth Plan?
(a) ₹ 67511 crores (b) ₹ 68511 crores
(c) ₹ 69,511 crores (d) ₹ 70511 crores
8. What was actual expenditure up to December 2006 of Tenth Five-Year Plan?
(a) 75% (b) 76%
(c) 77% (d) 78%
9. How much growth target was fixed by Planning Commission for Tenth Five-Year Plan?
(a) 6.8% (b) 7.8%
(c) 8.8% (d) 9.8%
10. What was the average growth up to the end of 2005-06 of Tenth Five-Year Plan?
(a) 6.71% (b) 6.72%
(c) 6.73% (d) 6.74%

ANSWERS

1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (d) 5. (a) 6. (b) 7. (c) 8. (d)
9. (a) 10. (b)

Twelfth Five-Year Plan (2012–2017)

AN OVERVIEW

On 4th October 2012, the Union Cabinet approved the Twelfth Five-Year Plan to renew the Indian economy. The Indian economy is characterized by strong macro fundamentals, though there was a slowdown in growth in the past year. The aim of the Twelfth Five-Year Plan is to achieve faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth, whereas the aim of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan was to achieve faster and inclusive growth. The initiatives taken in the Eleventh Five-Year Plan have resulted substantial progress towards these objectives.

In the Eleventh Five-Year Plan, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth was targeted at 9 per cent per annum to generate the income and employment opportunities for improving the living standards of the population and to generate the resources for financing social sector programmes aimed at reducing poverty and enabling inclusiveness. On the growth front, the economy had performed well, averaging 8.2 per cent in the first four years of the Eleventh Plan. In the final year of the Eleventh Plan, i.e. 2011–12, growth was originally projected at around 9 per cent continuing the strong rebound from the crisis, which saw an 8.5 per cent growth in 2011–12. In the Eleventh Plan period, the acceleration in growth was modest. During the Eleventh Plan, the growth rate was 8 per cent. It was lower than the Plan target of 9 per cent, which was higher than the Tenth Plan achievement of 7.6 per cent. It was the highest growth rate ever recorded by any Plan period in Indian economy. Ensuring that the growth is both substantial and inclusive, our first priority should be to bring the economy to rapid growth in the Twelfth Five-Year Plan.

INCLUSIVENESS

It is a multidimensional concept, therefore, progress towards inclusiveness is very difficult to assess. Inclusive growth should result in broad-based and substantial improvement in health outcomes, lower incidence of poverty, increased access to higher education and improved standards of education, universal access for children to school and skill development. It should also be seen in better

opportunities for wage employment and livelihood as well as in improvement of basic requirements such as roads, sanitation and housing electricity and water. Special attention should be paid to the needs of STs, SCs, OBCs, women, children, minorities and other excluded groups. For achieving inclusiveness in all these dimensions, multiple interventions are required. Its success depends on institutional and attitudinal changes and on introducing government programmes and new policies.

PLAN PROGRAMMES FOR INCLUSIVENESS

To build the rural and urban infrastructures and to provide the basic services with the objective of reducing poverty and increasing inclusiveness, the Eleventh Plan put special emphasis on several programmes. Most of the programmes were centrally sponsored schemes, which were implemented by agencies of state government, funded largely by central government with a defined state government share. On these schemes, the total expenditure of the central government in 2011–12 (budget estimate) has been ₹ 188,573 crore and, during the Eleventh Plan period, the total expenditure has been ₹ 700,000. In studies and press reports, instances of misuse of funds are frequently reported. These are a legitimate source of concern that needs attention. To help achieve the inclusive and sustainable growth, the Twelfth Plan relies on extensive government programmes, which cover a variety of sectors.

POVERTY REDUCTION

In inclusive growth strategy, reduction in poverty is a key element. In this regard, there is some progress. The target of the Twelfth Five-Year Plan is to reduce head-count poverty by 10 per cent than the rate at the end of the Eleventh Plan. According to an estimate, the percentage of the population living below the poverty line had declined by 8.5 percentage points between 1993–94 and 2004–05. According to the Tendulkar Committee, a recalibration of the rural poverty line to make it more comparable with the poverty line is recommended, which is found to be appropriate. The Committee has also recommended that the urban poverty line need to be changed but the rural poverty line should be raised to reflect the basket of commodities that can be purchased at the urban poverty line after allowing for the difference in urban and rural prices.

The target of the Eleventh Plan had to achieve a decline of two percentage points per year. Using the latest survey conducted by NSS for 2009–10, it is suggested that the percentage of the population in poverty declined at a slightly more rapid rate than before, approximately by one percentage point per annum during the five-year period from 2004–05 to 2009–10. The year 2009–10 was a drought year. Poverty in that year could have increased temporarily and the underlying rate of decline has been probably more than one percentage point per year. However, India is ready to meet the millennium development goal target of 50 per cent reduction of poverty between 1990 and 2015.

GROWTH IN POPULATION

According to the Census 2011, the total population of India is 1.21 billion, which is 17.7 per cent more than the last decade. But there has been deceleration in growth, i.e. 1.97 per cent per annum between 1991 and 2001 to 1.64 per annum between 2001 and 2011. This deceleration in growth shows a much needed decline in the TFR (Total Fertility Rate), which is estimated to have fallen to 2.6. It is expected to decline to 2.3 in the first half of the present decade. As compared to large developing countries, India has a younger population, so that labour force is expected to increase by 32 per cent over the next 20 years. In industrialized countries, it will decrease by 4 per cent and, in China, it will decrease by nearly 5 per cent. This demographic dividend can improve our growth potential.

LIVELIHOOD AND EMPLOYMENT

Adequate livelihood and employment opportunities should be created for exclusive growth. India's young age structure presents a potential demographic dividend for growth, but this potential will be raised only if the extent and quality of education and skill in new entrants to the workforce are greatly increased. According to the NSSO survey, the overall labour force expanded between 2004–05 and 2009–10 because of much larger retention of youth in education and, also, because of participation of lower labour force among working age women. However, on current daily status basis, 18 million job opportunities were created. Thus unemployment came down by 6.3 million in absolute terms. The unemployment rate came down to 6.60 per cent in 2009–10, which was increased from 6.06 per cent in 1993 to 7.31 per cent in 1999–2000 and, further, to 8.28 per cent in 2004–05. During the Twelfth Five-Year Plan, we can assume that much larger numbers of educated youth will be joining the labour force. Its clear implication is that the pace of job creation must be greatly accelerated.

FARM SECTOR/AGRICULTURE

For livelihood about half of our population is wholly or significantly dependent on various forms of farm activity—crop agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, horticulture, etc. For the majority of rural population, agriculture is the main source of livelihood, which accounts only for 14 per cent of GDP.

During the first four years of the Eleventh Plan, the farm sector has grown at an average rate of around 3.2 per cent. According to a study, one percentage point growth in agriculture is at least 2–3 times more effective in reducing poverty than the non-agriculture sector. In agriculture, overall investment which had dipped to less than 10 per cent of agricultural GDP in 2002–03 has been substantially raised and today stands at more than 21 per cent of agricultural GDP. Higher levels of investments can yield much better results in agriculture both by the private and public sectors, if the reforms are undertaken to streamline the institutional framework in which agriculture and related agencies operate and the incentive structures of the farmers.

EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT

To achieve faster and inclusive growth, the Eleventh Plan had pronounced the need for improving quality of education and expanding facilities of education. There has been a notable success in expanding capacity but the challenge of raising quality still exists. With regard to enrolment and reduction of dropout rates in the extension of primary education, there has been improvement. However, the absolute numbers of children who are not going to school remain large. This needs to be reduced. An increasing number of children finish primary school, therefore, it is to be needed to expand capacity in secondary and higher secondary schools. By the year 2017, envisaging universalization of secondary education should be a priority in the Twelfth Five-Year Plan. In higher education, the task of achieving excellence demands reforms to provide choice for the students and greater flexibility and strengthening of research activity in universities and other institutions of higher learning. The shortage of faculty needs to be tackled through innovative ways, such as collaborative information and communication technologies, and technology enabled learning. In achieving high quality, as an experiment, the government is purposing innovation universities which will have more autonomy and more freedom. In the education sector, the current “not for profit” prescription should be re-examined in a pragmatic manner so as to ensure quality, with focus on equity.

HEALTH

Health is another critical dimension of human capability, which is needed much greater attention in the Twelfth Five-Year Plan. India's health outcome indicators continue to be weaker than they should be, at our level of development. The Eleventh Plan had drawn attention to this fact. It was

noted that during the Eleventh Plan the total public expenditure on health in India was less than 1 per cent of GDP, which is needed to be increased to 2–3 per cent. To achieve an expansion in the public provision of health services, the shortage of health professionals has become a serious impediment. There are also problems of accountability of personnel even when they are recruited. There has been inadequate attention towards improving our health education and training capacities. Though these lacunae will take time to resolve, the Twelfth Five-Year Plan must pay a special emphasis to solve these problems.

ENERGY / POWER

For production and rapid growth of GDP, energy is a vital input. Energy is essential for commercial business industry, agriculture and household lighting. About 45 per cent of rural households have no electricity connection, though the percentage of households with electricity has increased from 56 in 2001 to 67 in 2011. The Twelfth Five-Year Plan aims to add another 88,000 MW of electricity, whereas the Eleventh Plan added 55,000 MW of generation capacity. It was more than twice the capacity added in the Tenth Five-Year Plan.

For the conventional fossil fuel-based electric power, renewable energy, particularly solar energy and wind energy are promising alternatives. Commercial energy supply will have to grow at a rate between 6.5 per cent and 7 per cent per year for 9 per cent GDP growth. In the case of petroleum, import dependence has always been high, which is projected to be 80 per cent in the Twelfth Plan. The challenge of aligning domestic energy prices with the global price trends must be addressed in the Twelfth Plan. In a short time span, it is not so easy to do, but it can be gradually done over a period of time. It must be paid attention that our ability to sustain high growth in the Twelfth Plan will depend critically upon our ability to make this adjustment.

DEVELOPMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE

In the Eleventh Plan, inadequate infrastructure was recognized as a major constraint on rapid growth. Therefore, the Plan had emphasized the need for a massive expansion in investment in infrastructure, based on private and public investments. In this respect, substantial progress has been made. In infrastructure which includes railways, ports, airports, roads, telecommunication, oil-gas pipelines, electricity and irrigation, the total investment is estimated to have increased from 5.7 per cent of GDP in the base year of the Eleventh Plan to around 8 per cent in the last year of the Plan. As the infrastructure is critical for sustaining and accelerating growth, the Twelfth Five-Year Plan must continue the thrust on accelerating the pace of investment in infrastructure. In the infrastructure sector, the total investment is estimated to be ₹ 55.7 lakh crore in the Twelfth Plan.

IMPLEMENTATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY

For ensuring better implementation and improved accountability, there is an overarching challenge that requires much attention in the Twelfth Five-Year Plan. For translating the large outlays of our flagship programmes into enduring outcomes on the ground, better governance is crucial. While there is general appreciation that these programmes have the right objectives, their implementation on the ground is poor. Through a multifaceted approach relying on professionalization of total quality management, public service delivery, innovative use of IT and other technologies, implementation of programmes can be improved. It can also be improved through more emphasis on capacity building and social mobilization, strengthening of local institutions and building deeper partnerships with civil society organizations.

Implementation in infrastructure development involving large projects is held up. To improve project management, a nationwide drive must be an integral part of the Twelfth Five-Year Plan. To combat corruption, it is imperative to ensure speedy prosecution and trial in corruption cases.

PROSPECTS FOR TWELFTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN

Nowadays the global economy is going through a very difficult phase. Economy of India is much more globally integrated. The growth prospects of India largely depend on an ability to tackle supply side constraints in the domestic economy, but it cannot be seen in isolation from developments in the world economy. In GDP, the share of exports of goods and services has increased from 14 per cent in 2000–01 to 22 per cent in 2010–11. Now India is viewed as an important destination for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). In the world, India has the potential to become the third largest GDP in two decades. It is estimated that the share of advanced economies in global GDP will fall from 65 per cent in 2011 to 51 per cent by 2015 and, over the same period, the share of emerging economies will increase from 35 per cent to about 49 per cent.

India has gained strength in many dimensions, therefore, it is not very difficult to achieve faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth. In the Eleventh Plan, India has achieved 8.2 per cent growth. It is a feasible target from macroeconomic perspective but it cannot be seen as an assured income. For the Twelfth Plan, the National Development Council (NDC) has set a target of 9 per cent average growth of GDP over the Plan period.

MACROECONOMIC FRAMEWORK/ FUNDAMENTALS

The aftershocks of the global crisis of 2008–09 have created conditions whereby the Twelfth Plan is to be launched in a more uncertain and in a less favourable macroeconomic environment than the Eleventh Plan. If we have to achieve our objective of faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth of the Twelfth Plan, we should address the left residual issues of the policy measures taken to meet the crisis. The high rates of private sector savings (34 per cent of GDP) and investment (over 36 per cent of GDP) are important strengths of the economy that will help ensure an early return to high growth. However, in the pace of increase in private corporate investment, there has been a slowdown. In the global markets, the uncertainties are expected to continue. As reflected in rising wages, domestic inflationary pressures add to the uncertainty in this regard. In the form of a sustained reduction in the revenue deficit, there has been a steady improvement in government savings. By the crisis of 2008–09, this process was interrupted and the revenue deficit increased sharply. The process of restoring fiscal discipline has started and is projected to be continued in the Twelfth Plan.

GROWTH TARGETS FOR TWELFTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN

For economic growth in the Twelfth Plan, the Planning Commission has explored two alternative targets. These are:

1. A restatement of the Eleventh Plan target of 9 per cent growth, which has yet to be received.
2. An even higher target of 9.5 per cent average growth for the Twelfth Plan.

To examine the feasibility of these targets in terms of internal consistencies and intersectoral balances, several macroeconomic models have been used. To achieve 9 per cent target requires a significant acceleration in growth in agriculture, manufacturing, electricity and gas and water supply. Growth in agriculture has always been an important component for inclusiveness in India. It is suggested that high GDP growth without agricultural growth is likely to lead to accelerate inflation in the country, which may damage the larger growth process. Taking the growth rate of 9.5 per cent would require much faster growth in manufacturing, gas, water supply and electricity sectors. The feasibility of achieving such large acceleration in key sectoral performance needs to be considered carefully before the growth targets for the Twelfth Plan are fixed.

The following core indicators reflect the vision of rapid, sustainable and more inclusive growth:

- Eight per cent real GDP growth rate
- Ten per cent manufacturing growth rate
- Four per cent agricultural growth rate
- Every state must attain the higher growth rate than that achieved in the Eleventh Plan
- Generating 50 million work opportunities in non-form sector and providing skill certifications
- Reducing head-count poverty by 10 per cent
- Mean years of schooling to increase to 7 years
- Two million additional seats for each age bracket in higher education
- Eliminating social and gender gaps in school enrolment, i.e. between boys and girls, STs, SCs, Muslims and the rest of the population
- Reducing IMR to 25 and MMR to 1 per 1000 live births, and increasing child sex ratio (0–6 years) to 950
- Reducing total fertility rate to 2.1
- Reducing under-nutrition among children (0–3 years) to half of the NFHS–3 levels
- Increasing investment in infrastructure at 9 per cent of GDP
- Increasing gross irrigated area from 90 million hectare to 103 million hectare
- Providing electricity to all villages and reduce AT & C losses to 20 per cent
- Connecting villages with all-weather roads
- Upgrading state and national highways to the minimum two-lane standard
- Completing western and eastern dedicated freight corridors
- Increasing rural tele-density to 70 per cent. Currently it is 40.81 per cent
- Ensuring 40 litres/capita/day drinking water supply to 50 per cent of rural population, and Normal Gram Status to 50 per cent of all Gram Panchayats
- Increasing green cover (as measured by satellite imagery) by 1 million hectare every year
- Adding 30,000 (MW) renewable energy capacity
- Reducing emission intensity of GDP to 20–25 per cent over 2005 levels by 2020
- Banking services to 90 per cent of households
- Major subsidies and welfare -related payment to be routed through Aadhar-based Direct Cash Transfer Scheme

During the Twelfth Plan period, the average investment rate needed to be 38.5 per cent of GDP for the 9.0 per cent growth scenario with 4.5–5.0 average inflation. It would have to rise as much as 41.4 per cent of GDP for the 9.5 per cent growth scenario with 5.0–5.5 rate of inflation. Recently introduced Goods and Services Tax can also make the economy more competitive. It can help accelerate growth to the levels being targeted in the Twelfth Plan.

FINANCING THE PLAN

According to an estimate, the resource availability for the Twelfth Plan of ₹ 8,050,123 crore at current prices for the centre and states is taken together. The public sector resources for the Twelfth Plan will be at 11.80 per cent of GDP as against 10.96 per cent realized in the Eleventh Plan. It is

estimated that gross budgetary support for the Plan is increasing from 4.92 per cent of GDP in 2011–12 to 5.75 per cent of GDP by the end of the Twelfth Plan period and expected to increase the net tax revenue for the centre from 7.40 per cent of GDP in 2011–12 (BE) to 8.91 per cent in 2016–17. Non-tax revenues are expected to fall from 1.40 per cent of GDP in 2011–12 to 0.88 per cent of GDP in 2016–17. The fiscal deficit is expected to fall from 4.6 per cent of GDP to 3.0 per cent of GDP in line with the government's fiscal consolidation plan. The total budget of the Twelfth Plan has been estimated at ₹ 47.7 lakh crore, which is 135 per cent more than that for the Eleventh Plan. At the current prices, the resources of the states and UTs for the Twelfth Plan are projected at ₹ 3,716,385 crore. Out of which at the current prices, the own resources of the states are ₹ 2,858,599 crore and the CA to UTs and states is ₹ 857,786 crore.

The sector-wise projections (₹ crore in current prices) for the Twelfth Plan are as follows:

• Agriculture and water resources	284,030
• Education	453,728
• Urban development	164,078
• Transport and energy	448,736
• Scientific departments	142,167
• Health and child development	408,521
• Rural development and Panchayati Raj	673,034
• Others	994,333

Centre's projections (₹ crore at current prices) for the Twelfth Plan resources are as follows:

• Borrowings with net miscellaneous capital receipts (MCR)	2,181,255
• Balance from current revenues	1,387,371
• Gross budgetary support (GBS) to Plan	3,568,626
• Central assistance (CA) to states and UTs' Plan	857,786
• Total GBS for central Plan	2,710,840
• Resources of public sector enterprises (PSEs) including borrowed resource	1,622,899
• Total resources for central Plan	4,333,739

SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Environmental concerns have received growing attention over the past few decades. The term 'sustainability' is chosen to bridge the gulf between development and environment. Natural resource management refers to the management of natural resources, such as plants, animals, soil, water, forests, land, etc. The utilization of these natural resources is important for the development of the nation. They affect the quality of life for both present and future generations. Natural resource management mainly focuses on a scientific and technical understanding of resources and ecology, and the life-supporting capacity of those resources. Traditionally, sustainability has been viewed in terms of limiting the damage that economic activity imposes on the environment and remedying this damage as much as possible. In addition to these traditional environmental concerns, we should also pay attention to manage our water resources.

To accelerate the economic growth, more attention should be paid to the management of natural resources. In most parts of the country, water resources are under severe stress leading to excessive exploitation of groundwater. The demand of water from expanding agriculture and other sectors is increasing. For increasing water availability, there is some scope. For the expansion of infrastructure development of mineral resources and urbanization and industrialization, the availability of land has become a major constraint. There is a need of modern law which can govern the acquisition of land for infrastructure development or urbanization and industrial use.

Protection and strengthening of natural forests is another critical area. It is also linked to soil conservation and treatment of watersheds. They also impact on the availability of energy for the economy. Though management of natural resources poses increasingly difficult challenges, it will require greater attention in the Twelfth Plan. So we should protect our natural resources.

CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate change is a global challenge that does not respect 'national borders'. It is now affecting every country. It is disrupting national economies and affecting lives, rising sea level and creating more extreme weather events. Climate change threatens the health of millions of people. According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), there is overwhelming evidence that humans are affecting climate and it highlighted implications for human health.

Unless the greenhouse gas (GHG) and carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions are significantly reduced, there will be an unacceptable rise in temperature, sea level rise, changes in rainfall pattern, etc., so that there will be adverse consequences on large parts of the world, in which India will also be adversely affected.

According to a report, climate change is estimated to cause some 150,000 deaths annually, a figure that could double by 2030. The Prime Minister's Advisory Council on Climate Change has outlined a National Action Plan for Climate Change (NAPCC). Good policies on climate change would reduce the ill-effects of climate change.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Science and technology has to play a critical role as the economy moves to a higher and sustainable growth path. As the society and Indian economy modernize and grow, the science and technology landscape has to change for meeting the magnitude of demands being made. Research and development cannot be left only to government efforts. In this area, much greater investment is required by the corporate sector, including public and private sector corporations. There should be a well-enunciated science, technology and innovation policy, which should be supported by an ecosystem that focuses on the national priority for accelerated and inclusive growth.

REGIONAL EQUALITY

India is known for its unity in diversity. Unity in diversity is India's speciality. It has wide diversities with regard to culture, demography, sociology, history, etc. It is characterized by regional disparities in socioeconomic development. Regional inequalities between and within states, between and within rural and urban societies present a serious development challenge to the Indian economy. In the Eleventh Five-Year Plan, an important objective was to reduce the inter-state inequalities in PCIs. Recently, the acceleration of growth has been accompanied by efforts at greater inclusiveness, which has had resonance in many of the slower growing states. There are concerns whether historically disadvantaged groups have benefited adequately and whether some regions are still neglected within the framework of acceleration, despite efforts to be inclusive. The Twelfth Five-Year Plan needs to pay more emphasis on these concerns.

CHALLENGE OF URBANIZATION

India's urban population has increased to almost 380 million in 2011, which was about 285 million in 2001. According to an estimate, out of a total population of about 1.4 billion, over 600 million people may be living in urban areas, by 2030. The process of urbanization is a natural process, which is associated with the growth of Indian economy. In rural India, the condition of the people must continue to get major attention. Also, the urban development sector should not be viewed as

negating such attention or weakening it in any way. Between the rural property and continuum of urban development from small towns through larger cities to metros, there is a synergistic relationship. If a country is to achieve more inclusive growth, a holistic approach to spatial development is required.

TRANSPORT

It has been our experience not only in India but also in other large countries that the requirements of transport services are likely to grow significantly faster than overall GDP growth. In the Eleventh Plan, civil aviation has grown by nearly 20 per cent per annum. Road traffic volumes have grown by the same rate of overall GDP. For augmentation of modernization and capacities, large investments will be required in railways, roads, ports and civil aviation sectors. The public sector should pay an important role in building transport infrastructure. Organizational and institutional changes have to accompany large scale investments. To develop a transport policy for up to 2030, a high level National Transport Development Policy Committee has been set up. The policy will facilitate the efficient expansion of the transport network that would help to minimize the energy use. For competitive pricing and coordination between alternative modes of transport, the policy would also pay special attention. In the Twelfth Plan, the resultant integrated framework is expected to provide the backdrop for the development of transportation.

RURAL TRANSFORMATION

According to an estimate of Census 2011, 833 million people live in rural India. A very large population of them are wholly or significantly dependent on farm activity—horticulture, agriculture, fisheries, animal husbandry, etc. In the farm sector, the expansion of income opportunities is the most potent weapon for reducing poverty. Rapid expansion of employment and income opportunities both on-farm and off-farm are required for the development and transformation of the rural economy. Rural transformation also requires improvements in education, skill development and health.

For the development of rural people, the following major flagships programmes are operating:

- MGNREGA (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act)
- NRDWP (National Rural Drinking Water Programme)
- NFRLM (National Rural Livelihood Mission)
- IAY (Indira Aawas Yojana)
- TSP (Total Sanitation Campaign)
- IWDP (Integrated Watershed Development Programme)
- PMGSY (Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana)
- RGGVY (Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana)

According to a report, the Indira Aawas Yojana programme has provided houses to 22.5 million BPL households. While under the Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), more than 3.5 million SHGs have been formed. About 21.6 million people those who were over 65 got the pension in the year 2009–10 under the National Social Assistance Programme. Now the age has been lowered to 60. Therefore, the number of beneficiaries will expand significantly in the Twelfth Plan.

MANUFACTURING SECTOR

In the manufacturing sector, the Eleventh Plan had targeted growth at 10–11 per cent. But actual performance has been only about 7.7 per cent. According to a report, in India, the share of the

manufacturing sector in GDP is only 15 per cent, whereas in China, it is 34 per cent and in Thailand, it is 40 per cent. Manufacturing sector must provide a large portion of the additional employment opportunities required for India's increasing number of youth. In Indian manufacturing sector, some sectors are doing internationally very well. They are pharmaceuticals, IT enabled engineering services and auto industry (particularly component producers). India must manufacture a much larger volume of products at competitive costs and quality to increase exports as well as to provide its internal market. We should compare the various approaches of other countries like Korea, China, Germany, Japan, etc. that have grown their manufacturing sectors much faster than India. It can give insights into changes we may make in our policy approach.

SERVICES: HOSPITALITY, TOURISM AND CONSTRUCTION

In India, the service sector is the principal generator of employment. The main goal of the Twelfth Plan is to increase the pace of inclusion of much larger numbers of people in the process of growth through creation of more jobs and more enterprises. GDP in IT enabled service (ITES) has grown rapidly. The growth of GDP in ITES was only 12 per cent of the total growth in the service sector. In the world, the tourism industry is one of the largest employment generating industries. According to an estimate, in India also, in comparison to 45 jobs per million rupees in the manufacturing sector, the tourism and travel sector is estimated to create 78 jobs per million rupees of investment. There are some other sectors which are potentially very important source of employment growth. These include construction, hospitality and tourism. Besides, the health sector has a large employment potential, in which human resources are much below the levels needed.

THE END OF FIVE-YEAR PLANS !

The Twelfth Five-Year Plan (2012–17), the last of the Five-Year Plans, has come to an end on March 31, though it has been given an extension of 6 months. Now the NITI Aayog, also called the National Institution for Transforming India, will unveil a fifteen-year vision document (2017–32), which will include a three-year action plan and a seven-year perspective plan. After the end of the Twelfth Plan, the 66 years old practice of planning for socioeconomic growth of the country came to an end.

The NITI Aayog, which succeeded the Planning Commission, was formed on January 1, 2015. It is the premier policy 'Think-Tank' of the Government of India, which will provide both directional and policy inputs. The Planning Commission was instituted in 1950, which formulated India's Five-Year Plans. The First Five-Year plan was launched in 1951. Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru was the first Chairman of Planning Commission.

GOVERNANCE

Good governance is necessary for the effective functioning of our economy. Both the need and demand for good governance have increased with rapid expansion of the economy—rising per capita incomes and growing awareness. For effective implementation of Plan schemes, good governance is needed. For ensuring that ordinary citizens can effectively access the public services that are their right, the good governance is also needed. Finally, for a better functioning of the private sector in the economy, the governance is needed. Poor governance brings about both large and petty corruption, which destroy the moral fabric of society. The causes of large scale corruption are discretionary decision-making in some areas for advantage of some one and mishandling of government contracts. It is the corruption which reduces the potential for achieving efficiency through competition and undermines the legitimacy of the system.

INNOVATION

For the growth of economy and dynamism of industry, innovation is playing an important role. The role of innovation is widely recognized all over the world in spurring growth, overcoming natural resource constraints and unleashing Indian synergies and energies. The President of India has recognized the importance of innovation. He has declared this decade as the 'decade of innovation' with a focus on inclusive growth.

There are three distinctions of the emerging Indian approach to innovation:

1. Without compromising quality, it focuses on finding affordable solutions for the needs of people for transport water, health, etc.
2. By innovations desired outcomes are produced in process and organizational models that provide benefits of technologies developed in scientific laboratories.
3. In the process of innovation itself, there are innovations which reduce the cost of developing the innovations.

Focussed on 'economical' cost solutions with 'economical' costs of innovations, the new form of innovation in which India may be emerging as a global leader contrasts sharply within the conventional approach. The approach of economical innovation is to focus on the efficiency of innovation and outcomes that benefit the people, especially the poor. In strengthening the innovation system, government has to play a critical role. Within government structures and processes to enable improved service delivery and create more transparency and accountability in the system, innovations should also be encouraged. The national strategies for innovation should focus on the need for different institutions in the ecosystem and for more effective collaboration amongst them. For accelerating inclusive growth through innovation, it should be the India's agenda too.

EXERCISES**Long Answer Type Questions**

1. Write an essay on Experience with Growth Regarding Twelfth Five-Year Plan.
2. Write a note on Sustainable Management of Natural Resources.
3. Write a note on Education and Skill Development in Twelfth Five-Year Plan.
4. What are the growth targets for Twelfth Five-Year Plan?
5. What are the core indicators of the Twelfth Five-Year Plan that reflect the vision of rapid, sustainable and more inclusive growth?

Short Answer Type Questions

1. Write a short note on Implementation, Accountability and Governance.
2. Write a brief note on Financing the Plan.
3. What is climate change?
4. Write a short note on Regional Equality.
5. What is the aim of Twelfth Five-Year Plan?

Objective Type Questions

Choose the correct answer

1. By the Union Cabinet, the 12th Five-Year Plan was approved on
 - (a) October 4, 2012
 - (b) October 14, 2012
 - (c) October 24, 2012
 - (d) October 28, 2012

2. "Strong case for higher priority to watershed management." This is the objective of
(a) 1st Five-Year Plan (b) 10th Five-Year Plan
(c) 11th Five-Year Plan (d) 12th Five-Year Plan
3. The 12th Five-Year Plan will be operative for the period
(a) 2010 – 2015 (b) 2011 – 2016
(c) 2012 – 2017 (d) 2015 – 2020
4. In general, Five-Year Plans aim at making our country attain the status of
(a) a rich country (b) a self-sufficient country
(c) an industrially advanced country (d) a developed country
5. The economic growth in the 12th Five-Year Plan is expected
(a) 9% GDP growth (b) 10% GDP growth
(c) 11% GDP growth (d) 12% GDP growth
6. What is the target for reducing the head-count poverty in the 12th Five-Year Plan?
(a) 5% (b) 10%
(c) 15% (d) 20%
7. What is the basic objective of 12th Five-Year Plan?
(a) Inclusive and Sustainable Growth
(b) Faster, More Inclusive and Sustainable Growth
(c) Rural Development
(d) None of these
8. What is the target for agriculture in 12th Five-Year Plan?
(a) At least 2% growth (b) At least 3% growth
(c) At least 4% growth (d) At least 8% growth
9. "Must aim at universalization of secondary education by 2017." This is the objective of
(a) 1st Five-Year Plan (b) 10th Five-Year Plan
(c) 11th Five-Year Plan (d) 12th Five-Year Plan
10. "Investment required in urban infrastructure is estimated at ₹ 60 lakh crore over the next 20 years." This is the objective of
(a) 1st Five-Year Plan (b) 10th Five-Year Plan
(c) 11th Five-Year Plan (d) 12th Five-Year Plan

ANSWERS

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (d) | 3. (c) | 4. (d) | 5. (a) |
| 6. (b) | 7. (b) | 8. (c) | 9. (d) | 10. (d) |

Appendix – 4

Lok Sabha Election, 2014

The 16th Lok Sabha election, 2014 was held in nine phases from April 7 to May 12 to elect the Members of Parliament (MPs) for all 543 parliament constituencies of India. It was the longest election in history of India as 814.5 million people were eligible to vote, with an increase of 100 million voters since the last 15th Lok Sabha election, 2009. In this election, 8251 candidates were contested. The voting was around 66.38%, which was the highest ever in the history of Lok Sabha elections.

The Lok Sabha election is held at an interval of five years or whenever the Parliament is dissolved by the President. The 15th Lok Sabha election was conducted in April-May, 2009. Its term was expired on May 13, 2014.

Voting Dates

The election was finished in nine phases. The dates were April 7 (6 constituencies), April 9 (7 constituencies), April 10 (91 constituencies), April 12 (7 constituencies), April 17 (121 constituencies), April 24 (117 constituencies), April 30 (89 constituencies), May 7 (64 constituencies) and May 12 (41 constituencies).

Issues

During the campaign, the important issues were included high inflation, lack of jobs, economic slowdown, corruption, security and terrorism, religious division and communalism, and infrastructure such as roads, electricity and water. In another survey by Zee News for about 14% of people, corruption had been the main issue in the election.

Number of Political Parties Participated

In the 16th Lok Sabha election, 464 political parties were participated—6 national parties, 39 state parties and 419 unrecognized parties.

The total number of registered parties was 1687 before 16th Lok Sabha election, 2014; this comprised 6 national parties, 47 state parties and 1634 unrecognized parties.

Number of Contestants and Winners

The 16th Lok Sabha has the highest number of women members ever at 61, compared to 59 women members in 2009. The least number of women members was in 1977 followed by 1971 and 1957. In the 2014 election, 8251 candidates contested the elections, out of which 668 were women and 7578 were men. Five transgenders also contested the polls in this election.

The Election Commission of India set up 9,19,452 polling stations. The National average of voter turnout is 66.4%, Nagaland being the leading state with 87.82%.

There has been a marked increase in the total number of candidates contesting the election. While in 1952 there were 1874 candidates for 489 seats, the number steadily increased to 2784 candidates in 1971. The 1980 elections saw an increase in the number of candidates to 4629. The 9th general Election had 6160 candidates in the fray, while in the 10th general election 8668 candidates contested for 543 seats. In the 11th general election, 13,952 candidates contested for 543 seats, which were reduced drastically to 4750 candidates in 12th Lok Sabha, because of increase of security deposit amount in August 1996.

The winning percentage of women in the 16th general election was 9.13%, while that of men was 6.36%. The average number of contestants per seat was 15.2 in 2014.

State-Wise Voter Turnout

In the 16th Lok Sabha election, the highest turnout was recorded in the State of Nagaland, that was 87.82% while the lowest turnout was recorded in the state of Jammu and Kashmir, 49.52%.

The highest male turnout was reported in Nagaland (88.15%), while the highest female turnout was reported in Lakshadweep (88.42%). Female voter turnout (in percentage) was higher than male turnout in 16 States and UTs.

Highest Ever Voter Turnout

Lok Sabha election, 2014 has seen the highest ever voter turnout in India with 66.4 % of the electorate casting vote. The previous highest was 64.01%, recorded in 1984. In the previous general election held in 2009, voter turnout was 58.21%. In absolute numbers, out of the total 834,101,479 electors, 553,801,801 people cast their vote in Lok Sabha election, 2014. Out of this, 65.3% were female voters and 67.09 % were male.

Delegates Visited

The Election Visitors Programme (EVP) conducted by the Election Commission of India simultaneously with the Lok Sabha election, 2014 came to a successful close today. The Electoral Commissioner of Mauritius and the UNDP Resident Representative visited a counting centre as part of the Election Visitors Programme (EVP). This is a part of the South-South Cooperation initiative of the Election Commission of India. The programme, run in partnership with UNDP, attracted a huge response. The countries which participated were Namibia, Nigeria, Lesotho, Malaysia, Mauritius, Myanmar, Nepal, Uganda, Kenya, Bhutan and several member-countries of the League of Arab States (Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, Somalia, Palestine, Iraq, Yemen and Oman).

The delegates were divided into groups and each group was given a briefing at ECI, followed by field visits to an election location, again followed by another interaction at the ECI. The election locations were in Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh and Delhi. In addition, ECI also facilitated field visits to election locations by 30 trainees who were undergoing training at its training institute, India International Institute of Democracy and Election Management (IIIDEM).

Diplomats posted in New Delhi and a group of Malaysian Parliamentarians have also been witness of the Lok Sabha elections in various states. In all, over 140 visitors from more than 30 countries had the occasion to get the first hand exposure to the largest electoral event in the world. All delegates, without exception, were impressed by the magnitude of the electoral exercise, and the numbers involved. All of them complimented the ECI on overseeing a mammoth event and ensuring that it was free and fair, transparent and peaceful.

Launch of Reference Handbook

The Press Information Bureau (PIB) has released *General Elections 2014: Reference Handbook*, a compendium on past elections and the latest provisions relating to the general elections. Apart from English and Hindi, the book will be made available in 11 regional languages, namely, Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Kannada, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu.

A number of fact sheets, backgrounders and features have already been issued on various aspects of the general elections. The backgrounders cover a detailed and in-depth analysis of various aspects of past elections, with special focus on the 15th Lok Sabha Election, 2009. State-wise fact-sheets impart information on various states pertaining to electorate, Parliamentary Constituencies, past elections etc.

Electoral Data

The electoral data as per the final publication of summary revision 2014 released by the Election Commission of India on 14th February, 2014 shows that there is a total of 814,591,184 registered electors in the country. Out of this, the 28 states together accounts for 98.27% of electors while the 7 Union Territories together accounts for the remaining 1.73%. Among the UTs, the National Capital Territory of Delhi accounts for 1.48%, the other six UTs constituting 0.253% of the Indian electorate. Among states, Uttar Pradesh with more than 13.43 crore electors or 16.49% of the national electorate has the largest number of electors, while Sikkim with around 3.62 lakh electors or 0.044% of the national electorate has the smallest number of electors.

As per the latest figures of electorate data available with the Election Commission of India, the largest five parliamentary constituencies of the country in terms of the number of electors together constitute 11651249 electors, while the smallest five together constitute 756820 electors. The total electorate size in the largest five constituencies is thus 15.4 times of that in the smallest five constituencies. Malkajgiri in Andhra Pradesh with 2953915 electors has the largest number of electors while Lakshadweep with 47972 electors has the smallest number of electors.

Results

The results were declared on 16 May 2014, 15 days before the 15th Lok Sabha completed its constitutional mandate on 31 May 2014. BJP-led National Democratic Alliance (NDA) won 336 Lok Sabha seats. The BJP itself won 31.0% of all votes and 282 (51.9%) of all seats, while NDA's combined vote share was 38.5% . It is the first time since the 1984 Indian general election that a party has won enough seats to govern without the support of other parties. The United Progressive Alliance (UPA), led by the Indian National Congress, won 58 seats, 44 (8.1%) of which were won by the Congress, that won 19.3% of all votes. It was the Congress party's worst defeat in a general election. BJP and its allies won the right to form the largest majority government since the 1984 general election.

Vote Share of Different Parties in the Election

S.No.	Party	Percentage of Vote Share (%)
1.	BJP	31.0
2.	INC	19.3
3.	BSP	4.1
4.	AITC	3.8
5.	SP	3.4
6.	AIADMK	3.3
7.	CPM	3.3
8.	BJD	1.7
9.	Shiv Sena	1.9
10.	TDP	2.5
11.	Others	25.7

Seat Share of Different Parties in the Election

S.No.	Party	Percentage of Seat Share (%)
1.	BJP	51.9
2.	INC	8.1
3.	BSP	0
4.	AITC	6.2
5.	SP	0.9
6.	AIADMK	6.8
7.	CPM	1.7
8.	BJD	3.6
9.	Shiv Sena	3.3
10.	TDP	2.9
11.	Others	14.6

Seats Won by Different Parties in the Election

S.No.	Party	Seats Won
1.	Bharatiya Janata Party	282
2.	Indian National Congress	44
3.	All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	37
4.	All India Trinamool Congress	34
5.	Biju Janata Dal	20
6.	Shiv Sena	18

(Contd.)

7.	Telugu Desam Party	16
8.	Telangana Rashtra Samithi	11
9.	Communist Party of India (Marxist)	9
10.	YSR Congress Party	9
11.	Nationalist Congress Party	6
12.	Lok Janshakti Party	6
13.	Samajwadi Party	5
14.	Aam Aadmi Party	4
15.	Rashtriya Janata Dal	4
16.	Shiromani Akali Dal	4
17.	All India United Democratic Front	3
18.	Rashtriya Lok Samata Party	3
19.	Others	—
	Total	543

State-wise Representation of Members

S. No.	Name of State	No. of Constituencies	Percentage (%)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25	4.74
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0.38
3.	Assam	14	2.66
4.	Bihar	40	7.59
5.	Chhattisgarh	11	2.09
6.	Goa	2	0.38
7.	Gujarat	26	4.93
8.	Haryana	10	1.90
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4	0.76
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5	0.95
11.	Jharkhand	14	2.66
12.	Karnataka	28	5.31
13.	Kerala	20	3.80
14.	Madhya Pradesh	29	5.50
15.	Maharashtra	48	9.11
16.	Manipur	2	0.38
17.	Meghalaya	2	0.38
18.	Mizoram	1	0.19

(Contd.)

19.	Nagaland	1	0.19
20.	Odisha	21	3.98
21.	Punjab	12	2.28
22.	Rajasthan	24	4.55
23.	Sikkim	1	0.19
24.	Tamil Nadu	39	7.40
25.	Telangana	17	3.23
26.	Tripura	2	0.38
27.	Uttar Pradesh	80	15.18
28.	Uttarakhand	5	0.95
29.	West Bengal	42	7.97

Union Territory-wise Representation of Members

S. No.	Union Territory	No. of Constituencies	Percentage (%)
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	7.69
2.	Chandigarh	1	7.69
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	7.69
4.	Daman and Diu	1	7.69
5.	Lakshadweep	1	7.69
6.	NCT of Delhi	7	53.85
7.	Puducherry	1	7.69

Number of Independent Candidates Elected

In the 16th Lok Sabha election, the lowest ever number of Independent candidates were elected. Out of a total of 8251 contestants, 3234 were independent candidates; out of this, 3 candidates were elected. In the previous general elections held in 2009, the total number of independent candidates was 3831; out of which 9 were elected. The highest ever number of independents elected was 42 (2nd general election, 1957); the number of independent candidates contested was highest at 10,635 in the 11th general elections, held in 1996.

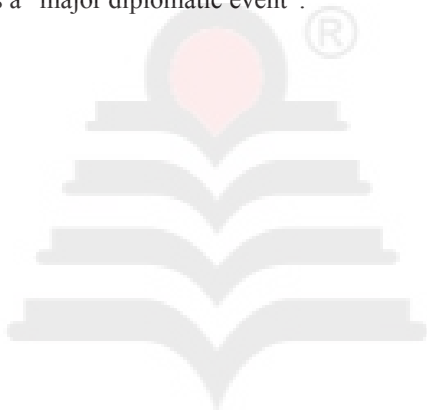
Celebrity Candidates Nominated

In the Lok Sabha election, 2014, the following celebrity candidates from non-political spheres were nominated: Biswajit Chatterjee (TMC), Smriti Irani (BJP), Raj Babbar (INC), Bhaichung Bhutia (TMC), Jaaved Jaaferi (AAP), Rakhi Sawant (RAP), Indranil Sen (TMC), Moon Moon Sen (TMC), Vijay Kumar Singh (BJP), Prakash Jha [JD(U)], Mohammad Kaif (INC), Kamaal Rashid Khan (SP), Shatrughan Sinha (BJP), Vinod Khanna (BJP), Ravi Kishan (INC), Kirron Kher (BJP), Bappi Lahiri (BJP), Hema Malini (BJP), Mahesh Manjrekar (MNS), Bhagwant Mann (AAP), Nandan Nilekani (INC), Gul Panag (AAP), Jaya Prada (RLD), Rajyavardhan Singh Rathore (BJP), Paresch Rawal (BJP), P. C. Sorcar, Jr. (BJP), Babul Supriyo (BJP), Manoj Tiwari (BJP), Innocent Vincent (LDF-IND) and Nagma (actress).

Swearing-in Ceremony of Narendra Modi

The parliamentary leader of Bharatiya Janata Party Narendra Modi and his cabinet was sworn in as the 15th Prime Minister of India on May 26, 2014. The other 45 ministers were also sworn in along with Narendra Modi. The swearing-in ceremony was held at the forecourts of the Rashtrapati Bhavan in Delhi which has been used as the venue of swearing-in by only two previous Prime Ministers, Chandra Shekhar (1990, Samajwadi Janata Party) and Atal Bihari Vajpayee (1996 and 1998, BJP). The Durbar Hall was another possible venue but was rejected for its small sitting capacity of 500. The heads of all SAARC countries.

The guests were various heads of the states, political parties and groups along with leaders of SAARC countries. The Prime Minister of Pakistan Nawaz Sharif and President of Sri Lanka Mahinda Rajapaksa faced opposition in India and their respective home countries for attending the function. The event is hence viewed as a “major diplomatic event”.



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Appendix – 5

Assembly Elections, 2015 and 2017

ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS, 2015

For two State Assemblies—Bihar and Delhi elections were held in 2015. The tenure of the Bihar Legislative Assembly was expired and the Delhi Legislative Assembly re-election held due to the inability to form the government.

DELHI

The Delhi Legislative Assembly election was held on February 7, 2015 to elect 70 members of the Sixth Legislative Assembly of Delhi. The results were announced on February 10, 2015. The Aam Aadmi Party secured an absolute majority in the assembly, winning 67 of the 70 seats. BJP could win only 3 seats.

The Election Commission announced the schedule for the election on January 12, 2015. Voter verifiable paper audit trail (VVPAT) voting machines along with EVMs were used in two assembly seats in Delhi elections—New Delhi and Delhi Cantt.

In the 2013 Delhi State elections, the Bharatiya Janata Party (along with its ally party Shiromani Akali Dal) emerged as the single-largest party, winning 32 out of the 70 seats. However, they fell short of an outright majority and, therefore, were unable to form the government. This led the then Lieutenant Governor of Delhi Najeeb Jung to invite the Aam Aadmi Party, the second largest party after the BJP, to form the government. On December 28, 2013, AAP formed the state government after taking outside support from the Indian National Congress. AAP's leader Arvind Kejriwal, who defeated the incumbent chief minister Sheila Dixit, became the 7th chief minister of Delhi. However, after 49 days of rule on February 14, 2014, Arvind Kejriwal resigned from his post.

Delhi remained thereafter under President's Rule for about a year. On 4 November 2014, the Lieutenant Governor of Delhi Najeeb Jung recommended the Union Cabinet to dissolve the Delhi Assembly and conduct the fresh election. On January 12, 2015, the Election Commission of India announced that the State Assembly election would be held on February 7, 2015 with results being announced on February 10, 2015.

Main Parties

Aam Aadmi Party (AAP), Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) and Indian National Congress (INC) were the main parties in this election. AAP convener Arvind Kejriwal was the chief ministerial candidate and contested the election from the New Delhi seat again. On January 13, 2015, Ajay Maken was announced as the party's chief minister candidate. On January 19, India's first woman IPS officer Kiran Bedi was announced by the BJP as their chief ministerial candidate.

Other parties such as Bahujan Samaj Party, Poorvanchal Rashtriya Congress and Janata Dal were also part of the campaign but none have enough candidates to get a majority vote to form the government on their own.

Issues

Safety of women, corruption, water problems and price rises were the main issues in the election.

Voting

Polling took place at 12177 polling stations. A record 67.08% turnout was registered on the election day. The voter turnout was 1.22% higher than 65.86% polling in 2013 assembly polls. The polling percentage was 65.07% in the Lok Sabha polls in April 2014.

Result

On February 10, 2015, counting was held. AAP won 67 seats and BJP just 03. Bharatiya Janata Party's chief ministerial candidate Kiran Bedi lost to Aam Aadmi Party candidate S.K. Bagga in the Krishna Nagar constituency by 2277 votes. Congress party candidates lost deposits in 63 of the 70 seats, including senior leaders Ajay Maken, Yoganand Shastri, Kiran Walia and Sharmistha Mukherjee. Arvind Kejriwal took oath as the CM of Delhi on February 14, 2015.

Seats Won by Different Parties

Party	Seats Won
Aam Aadmi Party (AAP)	67
Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)	3
Others	—
Total	70

BIHAR

The 2015 Bihar Legislative Assembly election was held over five-phases through October–November before the end of the tenure of the current Legislative Assembly on November 29, 2015.

Main Parties

In this election, the Bharatiya Janata Party-led NDA fought the election alongside the Lok Janshakti Party, the Rashtriya Lok Samata Party and Hindustani Awam Morcha. Six left parties fought jointly, independently from both of the two main blocs. *Mahagathabandhan*, a group of two main parties—Janata Dal (United) and Rashtriya Janata Dal announced their intention to fight the election, with Nitish Kumar as their chief ministerial candidate. BJP Leader Sushil Kumar Modi was announced by the BJP as their candidate for chief minister in Bihar.

On July 24, the Communist Party of India (Marxist), the Communist Party of India, the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) Liberation, the All India Forward Bloc, the Socialist Unity Centre

of India (Communist) and the Revolutionary Socialist Party decided to run in all constituencies on a joint ticket citing its call for an alternative platform.

Result

This election saw highest voter turnout in Bihar assembly polls since 2000, with a 56.8% voter turnout in this election. The RJD emerged as a single largest party with 80 seats, followed by JD (U) with 71 seats and BJP with 53 seats. In terms of vote share, BJP came first with 24.4%, followed by RJD with 18.4% and JD (U) with 16.8% and Congress got 6.7%.

Government Formation

Janata Dal (United) leader Nitish Kumar sworn in as Chief Minister for the fifth time on 20 November 2015 after the Mahagathbandhan alliance won a sweeping victory, taking 178 seats. The two sons of RJD chief Lalu Prasad—Tejaswi and Tej Pratap and 26 others were also sworn in. Tejaswi Yadav, the younger son of Lalu Prasad, became Deputy Chief Minister. Apart from Nitish Kumar, 12 members each from the Janata Dal (United) and the Rashtriya Janata Dal and four from the Congress were administered the oath of office.

Seats Won by Different Parties

Party	Seats Won
Janata Dal (United)	71
Rashtriya Janata Dal	80
Bharatiya Janata Party	53
Indian National Congress	27
CPI(ML) Liberation	3
Lok Janshakti Party	2
Rashtriya Lok Samata Party	2
Hindustani Awam Morcha	1
Independents	4
Total	243

ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS, 2017

The Assembly elections in five states—Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Goa, Manipur and Uttarakhand commenced on February 4 and March 8, 2017.

UTTAR PRADESH

The Assembly elections in Uttar Pradesh were held between February 11 and March 9, 2017 in seven phases. The result was declared on March 11, 2017.

Seats Won by Different Parties

Party	Seats Won
Bhartiya Janta Party	312
Samajwadi Party	47
Bahujan Samaj Party	19

(Contd.)

Apna Dal (Sonelal)	9
Indian National Congress	7
Suheldev Bharatiya Samaj Party	4
Rashtriya Lok Dal	1
Nishad Party	1
Independents	3
Total	403

PUNJAB

The State Assembly elections were held on February 4, 2017 with 75% voter turnout. In Punjab, all the 117 assembly constituencies have triangular contests between major parties. The result was declared on March 11, 2017.

Seats Won by Different Parties

Party	Seats Won
Indian National Congress	77
Aaam Aadmi Party	20
Shiromani Akali Dal	15
Bharatiya Janata Party	3
Lok Insaaf Party	2
Total	117

UTTARAKHAND

The State Assembly elections in Uttarakhand were held on February 15, 2017 with a 65.64% turnout. The result was declared on March 11, 2017.

Seats Won by Different Parties

Party	Seats Won
Bharatiya Janata Party	57
Indian National Congress	11
Independents	2
Total	70

GOA

The State Assembly elections were held on February 4, 2017 with 83% turnout.

Seats Won by Different Parties

Party	Seats Won
Indian National Congress	17
Bharatiya Janata Party	13
Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party	3
Goa Forward Party	3
Nationalist Congress Party	1
Independents	3
Total	40

MANIPUR

The Assembly elections in Manipur were held on March 4 and March 8, 2017 in two phases. The result was declared on March 11, 2017.

Seats Won by Different Parties

Party	Seats Won
Indian National Congress	28
Bharatiya Janata Party	21
Naga People's Front	4
National People's Party	4
Lok Janashakti Party	1
All India Trinamool Congress	1
Independents	1
Total	60

Appendix – 6

Presidential Election, 2017

The Indian Presidential Election, 2017 was held on July 17, 2017 and the result was declared on July 20, 2017. For this, the ruling National Democratic Alliance (NDA) nominated the former Governor of Bihar Ram Nath Kovind as a candidate, whereas UPA-led opposition nominated the former Lok Sabha Speaker Meira Kumar as a candidate.

After polling, counting took place on July 20, 2017. Ram Nath Kovind defeated the opposition candidate Meira Kumar by 334730 votes. Kovind secured 702044 votes, while Meira secured 367314 votes. Ram Nath Kovind secured 65.65% votes, while Meira Kumar secured over 34.35% votes. Ram Nath Kovind got 2930 votes with a value of 702044, while Meira Kumar got 1844 votes with a value of 367314. A total of 77 votes was invalid. Ram Nath Kovind took the oath as the 14th President of India on July 25, 2017. The Chief Justice of India Justice J.S. Khehar administered the oath.

Ram Nath Kovind is the first Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh-Bharatiya Janata member, first one from Uttar Pradesh and second Dalit leader to take the top post.

Ram Nath Kovind: Personal Profile

- Date of Birth : October 1, 1945
- Political Party : Bhartiya Janta Party (BJP)
- Birth Place : Paraunkh, Derapur, Uttar Pradesh
- Father's Name : Shri Maiku Lal
- Mother's Name : Smt. Kalawati
- Wife : Kavita Kovind
- Son : Prashant Kumar
- Daughter : Swati
- Education : B.Com., LL.B from D.A.V. College, Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh)

- **Political Career** : He became the BJP member in 1991. He was the President of BJP SC Morcha. He became the Member of Rajya Sabha in April 1994 from Uttar Pradesh. As the Member of Parliament, he served on the various Parliamentary Committees for the Welfare of Schedule Tribes and Schedule Castes; Home Affairs; Social Justice and Empowerment; Petroleum and Natural Gas, Law and Justice. In October 2002, he represented India in the United Nations and addressed the United Nations General Assembly. As the Member of Parliament, he has visited many countries, like United States, United Kingdom, France, Nepal, Germany, Thailand, etc. In August 2015, Kovind was appointed as the 36th Governor of Bihar. In July 2017, he became the President of India.

Presidents of India

S. No.	Name	Terms of Office
1.	Dr. Rajendra Prasad	26 January 1950 – 13 May 1962
2.	Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan	13 May 1962 – 13 May 1967
3.	Dr. Zakir Husain	13 May 1967 – 03 May 1969
4.	Varahgiri Venkata Giri	03 May 1969 – 20 July 1969 and 24 August 1969 – 24 August 1974
5.	Dr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed	24 August 1974 – 11 February 1977
6.	Neelam Sanjiva Reddy	25 July 1977 – 25 July 1982
7.	Giani Zail Singh	25 July 1982 – 25 July 1987
8.	Ramaswamy Venkataraman	25 July 1987 – 25 July 1992
9.	Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma	25 July 1992 – 25 July 1997
10.	K. R. Narayana	25 July 1997 – 25 July 2002
11.	Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam	25 July 2002 – 25 July 2007
12.	Pratibha Devi Singh Patil	25 July 2007 – 25 July 2012
13.	Pranab Mukherjee	25 July 2012 – 25 July 2017
14.	Ram Nath Kovind	25 July 2017 – Incumbent

Appendix – 7

Vice-Presidential Election, 2017

The election of Vice-President of India held on August 5 and the result was declared on the same day. To win the Vice-President election, a candidate would need a total of 393 votes. A total of 790 members, from both the Rajya Sabha (245) and the Lok Sabha (545), took part in the election. NDA has a total of 448 votes while the UPA has 238. The Vice-President is chosen by the members of both the houses of Parliament.

Before the election, the ruling National Democratic Alliance (NDA) nominated M. Venkaiah Naidu. In this Vice-Presidential Election, UPA-led opposition nominated the former West Bengal Governor and Mahatma Gandhi's grandson Gopalkrishna Gandhi as a candidate. In this election, M. Venkaiah Naidu received 516 votes defeating the opposition candidate former West Bengal Governor Gopalkrishna Gandhi who got 244 votes. M. Venkaiah Naidu was elected as the 13th Vice-President of India on August 11, 2017.

M. Venkaiah Naidu : Personal Profile

- Father's Name : Late Shri Rangaiah Naidu
- Mother's Name : Late Smt. Ramanamma
- Date of Birth : July 1, 1949
- Birth Place : Chavatapalem, Distt. Nellore (Andhra Pradesh)
- Spouse Name : M. Usha
- No. of Children : Two (one son and one daughter)
- Native State : Karnataka
- Party : Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)
- Education : B.A., LL.B.
- Political Career : He started his political career in 1971, when he was elected the President, Students's Union, V.R. College, Nellore. Naidu has

served as National President, BJP (2002–2004), Union Minister of Rural Development (2000–2002), Union Minister for Urban Development, Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation and Parliamentary Affairs (Modi Government).

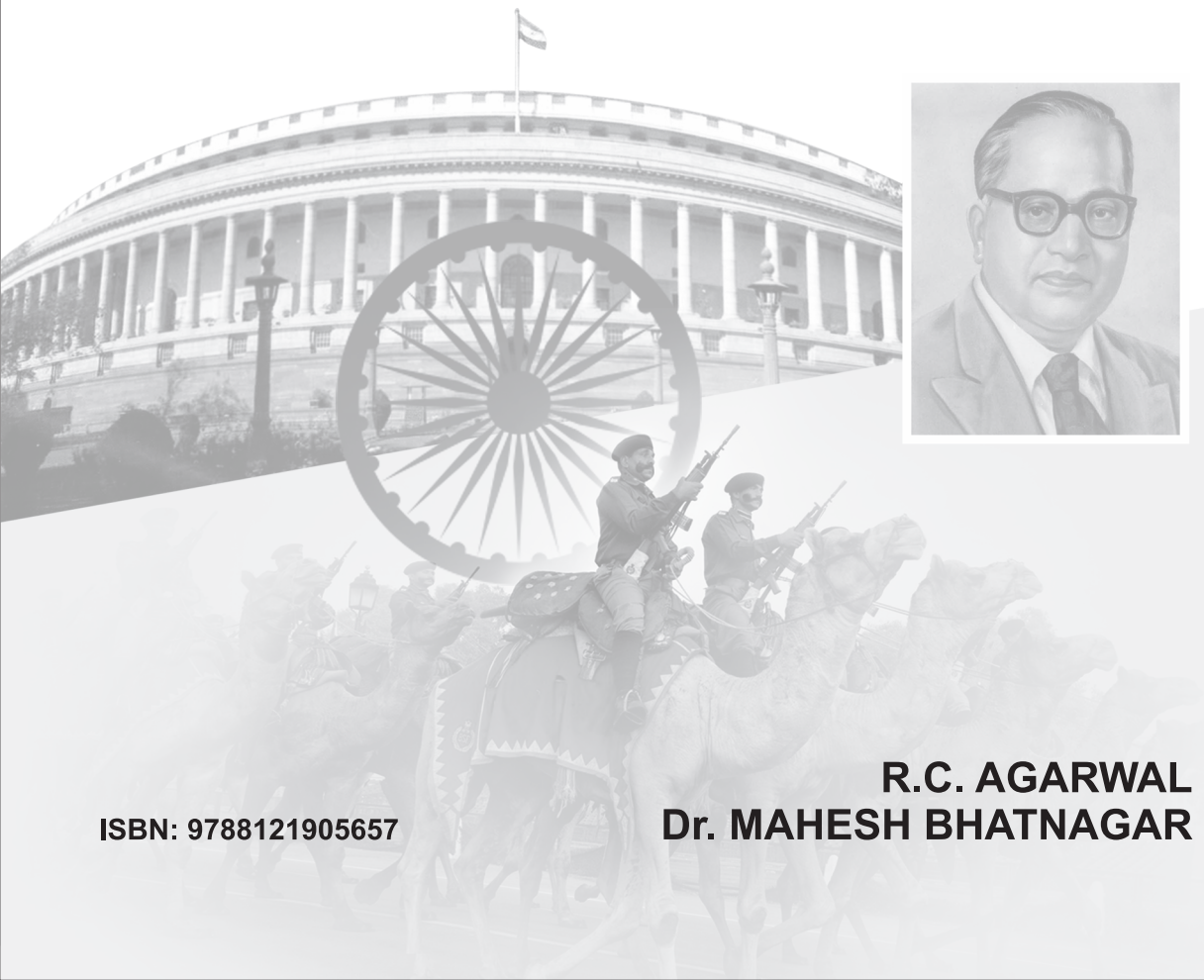
Vice-Presidents of India

S.No.	Name	Terms of Office
1.	Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan	13 May 1952 – 12 May 1962
2.	Dr. Zakir Husain	13 May 1962 – 12 May 1967
3.	Varahagiri Venkata Giri	13 May 1967 – 03 May 1969
4.	Gopal Swarup Pathak	31 August 1969 – 30 August 1974
5.	Basappa Danappa Jatti	31 August 1974 – 30 August 1979
6.	Justice M. Hidayatullah	31 August 1979 – 30 August 1984
7.	Ramaswamy Venkataraman	31 August 1984 – 24 July 1987
8.	Shankar Dayal Sharma	03 September 1987 – 24 July 1992
9.	K.R. Narayana	21 August 1992 – 24 July 1997
10.	Krishan Kant	21 August 1997 – 27 July 2002
11.	Bhairon Singh Shekhawat	19 August 2002 – 21 July 2007
12.	Mohammad Hamid Ansari	11 August 2007 – 11 August 2017
13.	M. Venkaiah Naidu	11 August 2017 – Incumbent

UPDATE SHEET

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