

Article 75

Article 75 –
Other
Provisions as to
Ministers

The Prime Minister shall be appointed by the President and the other Ministers shall be appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister.

The total number of ministers, including the Prime Minister, in the Council of Ministers shall not exceed 15% of the total strength of the Lok Sabha. This provision was added by the 91st Amendment Act of 2003.

A member of either house of Parliament belonging to any political party who is disqualified on the ground of defection shall also be disqualified to be appointed as a minister. This provision was also added by the 91st Amendment Act of 2003.

The ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the President. The President shall administer the oaths of office and secrecy to a minister.

The council of ministers shall be collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha. Further, salaries and allowances of ministers shall be determined by the Parliament.

A minister who is not a member of the Parliament (either house) for any period of six consecutive months shall cease to be a minister.

Article 88 – Rights of Ministers as Respects the Houses

Every minister shall have the right to speak and take part in the proceedings of either House, any joint sitting of the Houses and any Committee of Parliament of which he may be named a member. But he shall not be entitled to vote.

Before a minister enters upon his office, the President administers to him the oaths of office and secrecy.

Oath of Office

1. to bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India,
2. to uphold the sovereignty and integrity of India,
3. to faithfully and conscientiously discharge the duties of his office, and
4. to do right to all manner of people in accordance with the Constitution and the law, without fear or favour, affection or ill will.

Oath of Secrecy

The Minister swears that he will not directly or indirectly communicate or reveal to any person(s) any matter that is brought under his consideration or becomes known to him as a Union Minister except as may be required for the due discharge of his duties as such minister.

Composition of the Council of Ministers:

The council of ministers consists of three categories of ministers:

Cabinet Ministers:

They head the important ministries of the Central government like home, defence, finance, external affairs and so forth.

They are members of the cabinet, attend its meetings and play an important role in deciding policies.

Minister of state:

They can either be given independent charge of ministries/ departments or can be attached to cabinet ministers.

They work under the supervision and under the overall charge and responsibility of the cabinet ministers. In case of independent charge, they perform the same functions and exercise the same powers in relation to their ministries/ departments as cabinet ministers.

However, they are not members of the cabinet and do not attend the cabinet meetings unless specially invited.

Deputy Minister:

They are not given independent charge of ministries/ departments. They are attached to the cabinet ministers or ministers of state and assist them in their administrative, political, and parliamentary duties.

They are not members of the cabinet and do not attend cabinet meetings.

Salaries and Allowances of Ministers' Act 1952

^{5*} 5. There shall be paid a sumptuary allowance to each Minister at the following rates, namely:-

- (a) The Prime Minister - Rupees three thousand per mensem;
- (b) every other Minister - Rupees two thousand per mensem;
who is a Member of
the Cabinet
- (c) a Minister of State - Rupees one thousand per mensem;
- (d) a Deputy Minister - Rupees six hundred per mensem.

130th constitutional amendment bill 2025

- The **Constitution (130th Amendment) Bill, 2025**, introduced in **Lok Sabha (August 2025)**, proposes **automatic removal of Ministers, including the Prime Minister and Chief Ministers**, upon prolonged arrest and detention for serious criminal offences.
- Similar Bills have also been introduced for the **Union Territories of Puducherry and Jammu & Kashmir**. The Bills are currently under examination by a **Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC)**.

130th constitutional amendment bill 2025

- The Bill seeks to insert constitutional provisions to mandate **removal from office** under specific criminal law conditions.

Conditions for Removal of a Minister

A Minister shall be removed if:

- He/She is **accused of an offence punishable with imprisonment of five years or more**, and
- He/She is **arrested and detained for 30 consecutive days**.

130th constitutional amendment bill 2025

Mode of Removal

- Removal may be done by the **President or Governor**, on the advice of the **Prime Minister or Chief Minister**, respectively, **or**
- **Automatic cessation** of office on the **31st consecutive day of detention**, even without executive advice.

Special Provision for PM and CMs

- The **Prime Minister or a Chief Minister must resign after 30 days of detention**.
- Failure to resign results in **automatic removal from office on the 31st day**.

130th constitutional amendment bill 2025

Constitutional Context

- **Existing Qualification & Disqualification Framework**
- **Articles 84 & 173:** Prescribe basic qualifications for MPs/MLAs/MLCs (citizenship, age).
- **Articles 102 & 191, and the Tenth Schedule:** Specify grounds for disqualification such as office of profit, insolvency, unsound mind, loss of citizenship, and defection.
- **Representation of the People Act, 1951:**
 - Adds grounds such as **conviction for certain offences**, corrupt practices, and failure to submit election expenses.
 - Disqualification generally hinges on **conviction**, not mere accusation.

130th constitutional amendment bill 2025

Ministers and Disqualification

- The Constitution does **not prescribe separate qualifications or disqualifications for Ministers**, except in cases of **defection** under **Articles 75(1B) and 164(1B)**.

(1B) A member of the Legislative Assembly of a State or either House of the Legislature of a State having Legislative Council 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 the Legislative Assembly of a State or either House of the Legislature of a State having Legislative Council, as the case may be, before the expiry of such period, till the date on which he is declared elected, whichever is earlier.]

Disqualifications of MP/MLA

S.no.	Section	Disqualification	Duration
1.	8	Disqualification on conviction for certain offences section 153A, section 376 or section 376A or section 376B or section 376C or section 376D (offences relating to rape) or section 498A (offence of cruelty towards a woman by husband or relative of a husband ,UAPA,NDPS Act,PCA, Sati etc.	6 years (from release)
2	8A	Corrupt Practices under Section 99	6 years
3	9	Dismissal for corruption and Disloyalty	5 years from dismissal
4	9A	Government Contracts	As long as contract runs
5	10	Office under government company	As long as office is held
6	10A	Failure to lodge election expense	Three Years

Lapsing of Bills

- When the Lok Sabha is dissolved, all business including bills, motions, resolutions, notices, petitions and so on pending before it or its committees lapse. However, some pending bills and all pending assurances that are to be examined by the Committee on Government Assurances do not lapse on the dissolution of the Lok Sabha.

Bills that lapse:

- A bill pending in the Lok Sabha lapses (whether originating in the Lok Sabha or transmitted to it by the Rajya Sabha).
- A bill passed by the Lok Sabha but pending in the Rajya Sabha lapses.

Lame Duck Session refers to the last session of the existing Lok Sabha, after a new Lok Sabha has been elected. Those members of the existing Lok Sabha who could not get re-elected to the new Lok Sabha are called lame-ducks.

Bills that don't lapse:

- A bill not passed by the two Houses due to disagreement and if the president has notified the holding of a joint sitting before the dissolution of Lok Sabha, does not lapse.
- A bill pending in the Rajya Sabha but not passed by the Lok Sabha does not lapse.
- A bill passed by both Houses but pending assent of the president does not lapse.
- A bill passed by both Houses but returned by the president for reconsideration of Houses does not lapse.

Presiding Officers of Parliament:

Speaker of Lok Sabha

Election: The Speaker is elected by the Lok Sabha from amongst its members (as soon as may be, after its first sitting). Whenever the office of the Speaker falls vacant, the Lok Sabha elects another member to fill the vacancy. The date of election of the Speaker is fixed by the President.

Tenure: Usually, the Speaker remains in office during the life of the Lok Sabha. However, he has to vacate his office earlier in any of the following three cases:

1. if he ceases to be a member of the Lok Sabha;
2. if he resigns by writing to the Deputy Speaker; and
3. if he is removed by a resolution passed by a majority of all the then members of the Lok Sabha. Such a resolution can be moved only when it has the support of at least 50 members and only after giving 14 days' advance notice.

Removal: When a resolution for the removal of the Speaker is under consideration of the House, he can't preside sitting of the House, though he may be present and can speak and take part in the proceedings of the House at such a time and vote in the first instance, though not in the case of an equality of votes. Whenever the Lok Sabha is dissolved, the Speaker does not vacate his office and continues till the newly-elected Lok Sabha meets.

CHAPTER XVIII

**RESOLUTION FOR REMOVAL OF SPEAKER
OR DEPUTY SPEAKER FROM OFFICE**

200. (1) A member wishing to give notice of a resolution, under clause (c) of article 94 of the Constitution, for the removal of the Speaker or the Deputy Speaker shall do so in writing to the Secretary-General ¹[and shall furnish the full text of such resolution.]

Notice of resolution for removal of Speaker or Deputy Speaker.

(2) On receipt of a notice under sub-rule (1) a motion for leave to move the resolution shall be entered in the list of business in the name of the member concerned, on a day fixed by the Speaker, provided that the day so fixed shall be any day after fourteen days from the date of the receipt of notice of the resolution.

200A. In order that such a resolution may be admissible, it shall satisfy the following conditions, namely:—

²[Admissibility of Resolution.]

- (i) it shall be specific with respect to charges;
- (ii) it shall be clearly and precisely expressed; and
- (iii) it shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions, imputations or defamatory statements.]

201. (1) Subject to the provisions of article 96 of the Constitution, the Speaker or the Deputy Speaker or such other person as is referred to in clause (2) of article 95 of the Constitution shall preside when a motion under sub-rule (2) of rule 200 is taken up for consideration.

Leave of House to move resolution.

(2) The member in whose name the motion stands on the list of business shall, ³[unless makes a statement conveying unwillingness to move the motion, move the motion when called upon to do so, but in either case] no speech shall be permitted at this stage.

(3) The Speaker or the Deputy Speaker or the person presiding, as the case may be, shall thereupon place the motion before the House and shall request those members who are in favour of leave being granted to rise in their places. If not less than fifty members rise accordingly, the Speaker or the Deputy Speaker or the person presiding, as the case may be, shall declare that leave has been granted and that the resolution will be taken up on such day, not being more than ten days from the date on which leave is asked for, as the Speaker or the Deputy Speaker or the person presiding, as the case may be, may appoint. If less than fifty members rise, the Speaker or the Deputy Speaker or the person presiding, as the case may be, shall inform that the member has not the leave of the House.

Role and Powers of Speaker:

- He can allow a 'secret' sitting of the House at the request of the Leader of the House. When the House sits in secret, no stranger can be present in the chamber, lobby or galleries except with the permission of the Speaker.
- He decides whether a bill is a money bill or not and his decision on this question is final. When a money bill is transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for recommendation and presented to the President for assent, the Speaker endorses on the bill his certificate that it is a money bill.
- He decides the questions of disqualification of a member of the Lok Sabha, arising on the ground of defection under the provisions of the Tenth Schedule.
- He acts as the ex-officio chairman of the Indian Parliamentary Group which acts as a link between the Parliament of India and the various parliaments of the world. He also acts as the ex-officio chairman of the conference of presiding officers of legislative bodies in the country.
- He appoints the chairman of all the parliamentary committees of the Lok Sabha and supervises their functioning. He himself is the chairman of the **Business Advisory Committee, the Rules Committee and the General Purpose Committee.**

Money Bill:

Parliament can reduce or abolish a tax but cannot increase it.

- The imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax;

- The regulation of the borrowing of money by the Union government;

- The custody of the Consolidated Fund of India or the contingency fund of India, the payment of moneys into or the withdrawal of money from any such fund;

- The appropriation of money out of the Consolidated Fund of India;

- Declaration of any expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of India or increasing the amount of any such expenditure;

- The receipt of money on account of the Consolidated Fund of India or the public account of India or the custody or issue of such money, or the audit of the accounts of the Union or of a state; or

- Any matter incidental to any of the matters specified above.

Article 110 of the Constitution deals with the definition of money bills. It states that a bill is deemed to be a money bill if it contains 'only' provisions dealing with all or any of the following matters:



UPSC

RAPID REVISION ROUND

 **Sleepy Classes IAS**
Awakening Toppers

MOST IMPORTANT TOPICS FOR PRELIMS 2026

07

HOURS DAILY

LIVE FOR 15 DAYS

- **Daily Live Classes** by Subject Matter Experts
- Value Addition Material
- **3 GS** Full Length Tests
- **1:1** Mentorship

Early Bird Offer Only at ~~₹4,000/-~~ **₹3,999/-** **ENROL NOW**

☎ 1800-890-3043 | ✉ sleepy.classes@gmail.com



Breach of Privilege

Feature	Breach of Privilege	Contempt of the House
Definition	Violation of specific privileges granted to Parliament and its members.	Any action that obstructs the House's authority, even if it does not breach a specific privilege.
Scope	Narrow – applies only to breaches of defined privileges.	Broad – includes acts that diminish the dignity or authority of the House.
Intent	Usually requires direct violation of a parliamentary privilege.	Can occur even without intent, as long as it lowers the House's dignity.
Examples	Publishing incorrect reports about Parliament proceedings, obstructing an MP from discharging duties.	Disrupting Parliament sessions, showing disrespect to parliamentary decisions.

Parliamentary Committees

S.No.	Committee	Composition	Elected/nominatees	Chairperson	Functions	Additional Info
1.	Estimates Committee	30 members from L.S	Elected	Appointed by Speaker		Minister cannot be member 1 year term
2.	Public Accounts Committee	15 +7 (L.S+R.S)	Elected	Opposition party (Convention) Only L.S		1921 Minister cannot be member 1 year term
3.	Committee on Public Undertakings	15+7 (L.S+R.S)	Elected +nominated	Appointed by Speaker		Minister cannot be member 1 year term

Parliamentary Committees

S.No.	Committee	Composition	Elected/nominatees	Chairperson	Functions	Additional Info
4.	Absence of members from House	15	Nominated by speaker	Speaker nominates		1 year term
5.	Business Advisory Committee	15	Nominated by Speaker	Speaker is Ex officio Chairperson		1952
6.	Empowerment of Women	30 (20+10)	Nominated by speaker/Chairman	Speaker Appoints		1997 1 year

Parliamentary Committees

S.No.	Committee	Composition	Elected/nominates	Chairperson	Functions	Additional Info
7.	Ethics	15 members in L.S 10 Members in R.S	Nominated	Appointed by Speaker/Chairman		1997 R.S 2000 L.S
8.	General Purpose Committee	Speaker, the Deputy Speaker, members of the Panel of Chairpersons, Chairpersons of all Standing Parliamentary Committees of Lok Sabha and Leaders of recognized Parties and Groups in the House	Nominated	Speaker		1954

Parliamentary Committees

S.No.	Committee	Composition	Elected/nominatees	Chairperson	Functions	Additional Info
9.	Government Assurances	15 members L.S 10 Members R.S	Nominated	Appointed by speaker/ chairman		1 year
10.	House Committee	12 members in L.S 10 members in R.S	Nominated	Appointed by speaker/ chairman		
11.	Joint Committee on Office of Profit	10+5		Appointed till dissolution of L.S		Based on recommendation of Bhargava Committee

Parliamentary Committees

S.No.	Committee	Composition	Elected/nominatees	Chairperson	Functions	Additional Info
12	Joint committee on salaries and allowances	10+5	Nominated	Elected by members		1 year Committee does not lay its Report on the Table of the House
13.	Library Committee	6+3	Nominated	Appointed by speaker		1921
14.	Papers laid on Table of House	15 L.S only	Nominated	Appointed by Speaker		1 year

Parliamentary Committees

S.No.	Committee	Composition	Elected/nominatees	Chairperson	Functions	Additional Info
15.	Petitions	15 members of L.S	Nominated	Appointed by Chairperson		1924 Rule 306 Minister not member
16.	Private Members Bills and Resolutions	15 members	Nominated	Deputy Speaker Ex officio		1 year
17.	Privileges	15 members L.S 10 members R.S	Nominated	Appointed by Speaker /chairman		

Parliamentary Committees

S.No.	Committee	Composition	Elected/nominates	Chairperson	Functions	Additional Info
18.	Rules	15 L.S 16 R.S	Nominates	Speaker /Chairman ex officio		1950 No fixed term
19.	Subordinate Legislation	15 in L.S 15 in R.S	Nominated	Appointed		No minister 1 year
20.	Welfare of SC/ST	30 (20+10)	Elected	Appointed by speaker		Minister not eligible 1 year

Judicial Accountability

- Impeachment Proceedings against Justice Yashwant Verma



Judicial Accountability

- The impeachment proceedings against **Justice Yashwant Varma** (Delhi High Court) are an extraordinary constitutional event: they test India's mechanisms for **judicial accountability**, probe the limits of the **in-house procedure**, and reopen debate on transparency, evidence standards, and institutional reform.

Judicial Accountability

- The matter began with an apparently routine **fire at the judge's official residence (30, Tughlak Crescent) on 14 March 2025** and escalated when **partially burnt currency** was discovered at the scene, with digital photographs and video surfacing shortly thereafter.

Judicial Accountability

- Firefighters at the March 14 incident found **several partially burnt sacks of Indian currency (predominantly Rs 500 notes)** in a store room; audio in the recorded footage allegedly includes a person saying the notes were burning.
- **Digital evidence** (photos/video) of the scene was shared by Delhi Police leadership with judicial authorities and became central to subsequent inquiries.

Restatement of Values of Judicial Life 1997

RESTATEMENT OF VALUES OF JUDICIAL LIFE

[As adopted by Full Court Meeting of the
Supreme Court of India on 7th May, 1997]

(1) Justice must not merely be done but it must also be seen to be done. The behaviour and conduct of members of the higher judiciary must reaffirm the people's faith in the impartiality of the judiciary. Accordingly, any act of a Judge of the Supreme Court or a High Court, whether in official or personal capacity, which erodes the credibility of this perception has to be avoided.

(2) A Judge should not contest the election to any office of a Club, society or other association; further he shall not hold such elective office except in a society or association connected with the law.

(3) Close association with individual members of the Bar, particularly those who practice in the same court, shall be eschewed.

Removal of Judges

3. Investigation into misbehaviour or incapacity of Judge by Committee.—(1) If notice is given of a motion for presenting an address to the President praying for the removal of a Judge signed,—

(a) in the case of a notice given in the House of the People, by not less than one hundred members of that House;

(b) in the case of a notice given in the Council of States, by not less than fifty members of that Council;

then, the Speaker or, as the case may be, the Chairman may, after consulting such persons, if any, as he thinks fit and after considering such materials, if any, as may be available to him, either admit the motion or refuse to admit the same.

(2) If the motion referred to in sub-section (1) is admitted, the Speaker or, as the case may be, the Chairman shall keep the motion pending and constitute, as soon as may be, for the purpose of making an investigation into the grounds on which the removal of a Judge is prayed for, a Committee consisting of three members of whom—

(a) one shall be chosen from among the Chief Justice and other Judges of the Supreme Court;

(b) one shall be chosen from among the Chief Justices of the High Courts, and

(c) one shall be a person who is, in the opinion of, the Speaker or, as the case may be, the Chairman, a distinguished jurist:

Provided that where notices of a motion referred to in sub-section (1) are given on the same day in both Houses of Parliament, no Committee shall be constituted unless the motion has been admitted in both Houses and where such motion has been admitted in both Houses, the Committee shall be constituted jointly by the Speaker and the Chairman:

Provided further that where notices of a motion as aforesaid are given in the Houses of Parliament on different dates, the notice which is given later shall stand rejected.

(3) The Committee shall frame definite charges against the Judge on the basis of which the investigation is proposed to be held.

(4) Such charges together with a statement of the grounds on which each such charge is based shall be communicated to the Judge and he shall be given a reasonable opportunity of presenting a written statement of defence within such time as may be specified in this behalf by the Committee.

(5) Where it is alleged that the Judge is unable to discharge the duties of his office efficiently due to any physical or mental incapacity and the allegation is denied, the Committee may arrange for the medical examination of the Judge by such Medical Board as may be appointed for the purpose by the Speaker or, as the case may be, the Chairman or, where the Committee is constituted jointly by the Speaker and the Chairman, by both of them, for the purpose and the Judge shall submit himself to such medical examination within the time specified in this behalf by the Committee.

(6) The Medical Board shall undertake such medical examination of the Judge as may be considered necessary and submit a report to the Committee stating therein whether the incapacity is such as to render the Judge unfit to continue in office.

(7) If the Judge refuses to undergo medical examination considered necessary by the Medical Board, the Board shall submit a report to the Committee stating therein the examination which the Judge has refused to undergo, and the Committee may, on receipt of such report, presume that the Judge suffers from such physical or mental incapacity as is alleged in the motion referred to in sub-section (1).

5. Powers of Committee.—For the purpose of making any investigation under this Act the Committee shall have the powers of a civil court, while trying a suit, under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (5 of 1908), in respect of the following matters, namely:—

- (a) summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person and examining him on oath;
- (b) requiring the discovery and production of documents;
- (c) receiving evidence on oath;
- (d) issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses or documents;
- (e) such other matters as may be prescribed.

In house mechanism 1999

- The need for an internal mechanism arose in 1995, after financial impropriety allegations against Bombay HC CJ A M Bhattacharjee.
- The SC, in *C. Ravichandran Iyer v. Justice A.M. Bhattacharjee* (1995), highlighted a gap between bad behaviour and impeachable misbehaviour under Article 124.
- A five-member committee was formed to create an internal process for addressing judicial misconduct.
- The committee submitted its report in October 1997, and the SC adopted it in December 1999.
- This process was revised in 2014.

In house mechanism 1999

- The need for an internal mechanism arose in 1995, after financial impropriety allegations against Bombay HC CJ A M Bhattacharjee.
- The SC, in *C. Ravichandran Iyer v. Justice A.M. Bhattacharjee* (1995), highlighted a gap between bad behaviour and impeachable misbehaviour under Article 124.
- A five-member committee was formed to create an internal process for addressing judicial misconduct.
- The committee submitted its report in October 1997, and the SC adopted it in December 1999.
- This process was revised in 2014.

In house mechanism 1999

- **In-House Procedure for Complaints Against Judges (India)**
- The **In-House Procedure** is a **judicially evolved mechanism** used to examine complaints of misconduct against judges of the **Higher Judiciary**, short of impeachment.

1. Receipt of Complaint

- Complaints may be addressed to:
 - **The Chief Justice of India (CJI)**
 - **The Chief Justice of a High Court**
 - **The President of India**
- If received by a **High Court Chief Justice** or the **President**, the complaint is **forwarded to the CJI**.
- The **CJI may dismiss the complaint at the threshold** if it lacks seriousness or substance.

In house mechanism 1999

2. Preliminary Inquiry

- The CJI may seek:
 - **A confidential report from the concerned High Court Chief Justice**
- If the HC Chief Justice recommends further action:
 - The CJI examines:
 - The report, and
 - **The written response of the judge concerned**

In house mechanism 1999

- **Constitution of Inquiry Committee**
- If a deeper probe is required, the CJI may constitute a **three-member Inquiry Committee**, generally comprising:
 - **Two Chief Justices of High Courts**
 - **One High Court Judge**
- The committee:
 - Follows **principles of natural justice**
 - Gives the judge a **reasonable opportunity to explain and defend**

In house mechanism 1999

4. Inquiry & Submission of Report

- After examination, the committee submits its report to the **CJI**, stating:
 - Whether the **allegations have merit**
 - Whether the misconduct is **grave enough to warrant removal proceedings**

In house mechanism 1999

If misconduct is not serious

- The CJI may:
 - **Advise or caution the judge**
 - **Place the report on record**
- **If misconduct is serious**
- The CJI may:
 - **Advise the judge to resign or take voluntary retirement**
- If the judge refuses:
 - The CJI may direct the **High Court Chief Justice to withdraw judicial work**
- If the judge still does not step down:
 - The CJI informs the **President and Prime Minister**, recommending **initiation of removal (impeachment) proceedings**

Transfer of Judges

- Article 222 of the Constitution makes provision for the transfer of a Judge (including Chief Justice) from one High Court to any other High Court.
- The initiation of the proposal for the transfer of a Judge should be made by the Chief Justice of India whose opinion in this regard is determinative.
- Consent of a Judge for his first or subsequent transfer would not be required.
- All transfers are to be made in public interest i.e. for promoting better administration of justice throughout the country.

Transfer of Judges

- CJI expected to take into account views of Chief Justice of sending and receiving High Court.
- Should also take into view of one or more Supreme Court judges.
- Final call is taken by Collegium of CJI +4 senior most judges of SC.
- The proposal for transfer of the Judge, including the Chief Justice should be referred to the Government of India alongwith the views of all those consulted in this regard.

Transfer of Judges

- After receiving proposal for transfer, union law minister would submit recommendation along with relevant papers to the PM who would further recommend to President.

Judicial Accountability

- **CJI Sanjiv Khanna** set up a **three-judge committee** (Justice Sheel Nagu, Justice G.S. Sandhawalia, Justice Anu Sivaraman) under the Supreme Court's **1999 in-house procedure** to examine misconduct allegations.
- The panel heard **55 witnesses**, made scene visits, video-recorded statements to ensure veracity, and produced a **64-page report** after a ten-day probe.
- Key finding: **cash was present in the store room under the effective control of Justice Varma and family members**, and witness evidence corroborated the presence of large amounts of currency.
- The committee concluded the misconduct was **serious enough to recommend initiation of removal proceedings**.

Judicial Accountability

- Key finding:
Cash was present in the store room under the effective control of Justice Varma and family members, and witness evidence corroborated the presence of large amounts of currency.
- The committee concluded the misconduct was **serious enough to recommend initiation of removal proceedings.**

Judicial Accountability

- **Recommendation and its fallout**
- On **8 May** the in-house panel's findings were forwarded, and the Chief Justice's recommendation led to **parliamentary impeachment steps**.
- A **cross-party movement** followed: on **21 July 2025**, **152 MPs** delivered a memorandum to the Lok Sabha Speaker seeking initiation of removal proceedings; over **200 MPs** across parties later supported motions in both Houses.
- Justice Varma has **denied the allegations**, called them conspiratorial, and filed a **writ petition in the Supreme Court** seeking to quash the recommendation on procedural and evidentiary grounds.

Judicial Accountability

- A **cross-party movement** followed: on **21 July 2025**, **152 MPs** delivered a memorandum to the Lok Sabha Speaker seeking initiation of removal proceedings; over **200 MPs** across parties later supported motions in both Houses.
- Justice Varma has **denied the allegations**, called them conspiratorial, and filed a **writ petition in the Supreme Court** seeking to quash the recommendation on procedural and evidentiary grounds.

Judicial Accountability

- **Constitutional and statutory framework for removal**
- Removal process draws on **Articles 124(4)-(5)** (Supreme Court) and **Article 218** (High Courts) together with the **Judges (Inquiry) Act, 1968**:
 - Stage 1: Notice by 100 Lok Sabha or 50 Rajya Sabha MPs; Speaker/Chair may admit or reject.
 - Stage 2: If admitted, a **three-member inquiry committee** (SC judge, HC chief justice, distinguished jurist) investigates.

Judicial Accountability

- **Constitutional and statutory framework for removal**
 - Stage 3: Committee frames charges, judge gets copy and chance to defend; report is laid before Parliament.
 - Stage 4: **Adoption in each House** requires a majority of total membership **and** two-thirds of members present and voting.
 - Stage 5: **President orders removal** after both Houses pass the motion.

Judicial Accountability

Lok Sabha Speaker Om Birla on Tuesday (August 12, 2025) set in motion the process of removing Justice Yashwant Varma of Allahabad High Court by admitting a motion, signed by 146 members, and constituting a three-member inquiry committee to probe the charges against Justice Varma.



Judicial Accountability

- The inquiry committee comprises Supreme Court judge Justice Aravind Kumar, Madras High Court Chief Justice Manindra Mohan Shrivastava and senior **Karnataka High Court advocate B.V. Acharya.**
- The Speaker had accepted the proposal and constituted a three-member committee for the removal of Justice Varma from his post in accordance with Section 3(2) of the Judges (Inquiry) Act 1968.

Judicial Accountability

- **Five notable attempts since Independence**

(Attempts brought; only two reached full parliamentary debate – one led to resignation.)

(i) Justice V. Ramaswami (1993) – Supreme Court judge

- Allegation: financial misconduct during tenure as Chief Justice of Punjab & Haryana HC.
- Lok Sabha debated the motion (May 10–11, 1993). Large abstentions led to the motion's failure – it did not secure the required two-thirds of votes.

Judicial Accountability

(ii) Justice Soumitra Sen (2011) – Calcutta High Court judge

- Allegations: misappropriation of funds as a court-appointed receiver.
- Rajya Sabha adopted the motion after an inquiry committee; Justice Sen subsequently **resigned**, and further Lok Sabha discussion was not pursued.

(iii) Justice S. K. Gangele (2011) – Madhya Pradesh High Court judge

- Motion signed by over 50 Rajya Sabha MPs over sexual-harassment allegations.
- The inquiry committee found **insufficient material**; the motion was dropped.

Judicial Accountability

(iv) Justice C. V. Nagarjuna Reddy (2017) – Andhra Pradesh & Telangana HC judge

- Motion signed by over 50 Rajya Sabha MPs alleging physical assault of a lower court judge.
- Several signatories withdrew; the motion fell short of the minimum 50 MPs required and lapsed.

(v) CJI Dipak Misra (2018) – Chief Justice of India

- Opposition parties submitted a motion alleging misbehaviour/incapacity.
- Rajya Sabha Chairman **M. Venkaiah Naidu** rejected the motion, holding the charges related to internal administration and not to constitutional “misbehaviour.”

LAST BATCH

संभव 4.0



UPSC PRELIMS CRASH COURSE

₹8,249/-

The Most Trusted Crash Course to Crack Prelims 2026

Live coverage of content

Comprehensive Coverage of Current Affairs

Mentorship sessions with Faculty

Comprehensive PYQ Coverage

3 Full length Tests

Special Classes on

ECO-SURVEY | BUDGET | CSAT | MAPS



AIR-06
Komal Punia



AIR-10
Animesh Pradhan



AIR-07
Aayushi Bansal



AIR-22
Riya Saini



AIR-31
Shreya Tyagi



AIR-57
Lavanya Gaur



AIR-58
Kshitij Aditya Sharma

For Discounts Call: 1800-890-3043 | sleepy.classes@gmail.com

Acting, Adhoc and Retired Judges

- **Acting CJI** - A judge of the SC can be appointed as an acting CJI by the President in case of temporary vacancy, absence or inability of CJI to perform his duties. (Article 126)
- **Ad hoc Judge** - When there is a lack of quorum of the permanent judges, the CJI can appoint a judge of a High Court as an ad hoc judge of SC for a temporary period. (Article 127)
- He can do so only after consultation with the chief justice of the High Court concerned and with the previous consent of the President.
- The judge so appointed should be qualified for appointment as a judge of the Supreme Court.

Acting, Adhoc and Retired Judges

- **Retired Judge (Article 128)** - At any time, **the CJI** can request a **retired judge of the SC or a retired judge of a HC (who is duly qualified for appointment as a judge of SC)** to act as a judge of SC for a temporary period.
- He can do so only with the **previous consent of the President and also of the person to be so appointed**. Such a judge is entitled to such allowances as the President may determine.

Similar Provisions for High Courts

Acting Judges (224)

- **President** can appoint a duly qualified person as an acting judge of HC when a judge of that high court (other than the chief justice) is:
 - unable to perform the duties of his office due to absence or any other reason; or
 - appointed to act temporarily as chief justice of that high court.
- Acting judge holds office until permanent judge resumes his office.
- However, he cannot hold office after attaining the age of 62 years.

Additional Judges (224)

- **President** can appoint duly qualified persons as additional judges of a high court **for a temporary period not exceeding two years** when:
 - there is a **temporary increase in the business of the high court**; or
 - there are **arrears of work** in the high court.
- **Cannot hold office after attaining the age of 62 years.**

Retired Judges(224A)

- At any time, **chief justice of a high court of a state** can request a retired judge of that high court or any other high court to act as a judge of the high court of that state for a temporary period.
- He can do so **only with the previous consent of the President** and also of the person to be so appointed.
- Such a judge is entitled to such allowances, powers and privileges as the **President may determine**. However, he will not otherwise be deemed to be a judge of that high court.

Ad hoc Judges

⁴[224. Appointment of additional and acting Judges.—(1) If by reason of any temporary increase in the business of a High Court or by reason

of arrears of work therein, it appears to the President that the number of the Judges of that Court should be for the time being increased, ¹[the President may, in consultation with the National Judicial Appointments Commission, appoint] duly qualified persons to be additional Judges of the Court for such period not exceeding two years as he may specify.

(2) When any Judge of a High Court other than the Chief Justice is by reason of absence or for any other reason unable to perform the duties of his office or is appointed to act temporarily as Chief Justice, ¹[the President may, in consultation with the National Judicial Appointments Commission, appoint] a duly qualified person to act as a Judge of that Court until the permanent Judge has resumed his duties.

(3) No person appointed as an additional or acting Judge of a High Court shall hold office after attaining the age of ²[sixty-two years].]

Ad hoc Judges

Court shall hold office after attaining the age of [sixty two years].]

³[224A. Appointment of retired Judges at sittings of High Courts.—

Notwithstanding anything in this Chapter, ⁴[the National Judicial Appointments Commission on a reference made to it by the Chief Justice of a High Court for any State, may with the previous consent of the President], request any person who has held the office of a Judge of that Court or of any other High Court to sit and act as a Judge of the High Court for that State, and every such person so requested shall, while so sitting and acting, be entitled to such allowances as the President may by order determine and have all the jurisdiction, powers and privileges of, but shall not otherwise be deemed to be, a Judge of that High Court:

Provided that nothing in this article shall be deemed to require any such person as aforesaid to sit and act as a Judge of that High Court unless he consents so to do.]

Ad Hoc Judges

⁴[224. Appointment of additional and acting Judges.—(1) If by reason of any temporary increase in the business of a High Court or by reason

of arrears of work therein, it appears to the President that the number of the Judges of that Court should be for the time being increased, ¹[the President may, in consultation with the National Judicial Appointments Commission, appoint] duly qualified persons to be additional Judges of the Court for such period not exceeding two years as he may specify.

(2) When any Judge of a High Court other than the Chief Justice is by reason of absence or for any other reason unable to perform the duties of his office or is appointed to act temporarily as Chief Justice, ¹[the President may, in consultation with the National Judicial Appointments Commission, appoint] a duly qualified person to act as a Judge of that Court until the permanent Judge has resumed his duties.

(3) No person appointed as an additional or acting Judge of a High Court shall hold office after attaining the age of ²[sixty-two years].]



Ad Hoc Judges

⁴[224. Appointment of additional and acting Judges.—(1) If by reason of any temporary increase in the business of a High Court or by reason

of arrears of work therein, it appears to the President that the number of the Judges of that Court should be for the time being increased, ¹[the President may, in consultation with the National Judicial Appointments Commission, appoint] duly qualified persons to be additional Judges of the Court for such period not exceeding two years as he may specify.

(2) When any Judge of a High Court other than the Chief Justice is by reason of absence or for any other reason unable to perform the duties of his office or is appointed to act temporarily as Chief Justice, ¹[the President may, in consultation with the National Judicial Appointments Commission, appoint] a duly qualified person to act as a Judge of that Court until the permanent Judge has resumed his duties.

(3) No person appointed as an additional or acting Judge of a High Court shall hold office after attaining the age of ²[sixty-two years].]



LAST BATCH

संभव 4.0



UPSC PRELIMS CRASH COURSE

₹8,249/-

The Most Trusted Crash Course to Crack Prelims 2026

Live coverage of content

Comprehensive Coverage of Current Affairs

Mentorship sessions with Faculty

Comprehensive PYQ Coverage

3 Full length Tests

Special Classes on

ECO-SURVEY | BUDGET | CSAT | MAPS



AIR-06
Komal Punia



AIR-10
Animesh Pradhan



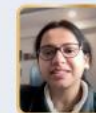
AIR-07
Aayushi Bansal



AIR-22
Riya Saini



AIR-31
Shreya Tyagi



AIR-57
Lavanya Gaur



AIR-58
Kshitij Aditya Sharma

For Discounts Call: 1800-890-3043 | sleepy.classes@gmail.com

Ad Hoc Judges

- In view of the mounting backlog of criminal cases across several High Courts, the **Supreme Court of India** has suggested the temporary appointment of retired High Court judges on an **ad hoc (as-required) basis**.
- The Court has also indicated the need to reconsider the restrictive conditions laid down in its 2021 judgment governing such appointments.

Ad Hoc Judges

- Key constitutional features:
- Appointment requires **dual consent** — of the retired judge and the President.
- The ad hoc judge enjoys **all jurisdiction, powers, and privileges** of a High Court judge.
- Such judges are **not deemed permanent judges**.
- Allowances are determined by **Presidential order**.

Ad Hoc Judges

Procedure: Memorandum of Procedure (1998)

- The detailed appointment process flows from the **1998 Memorandum of Procedure (MoP)** formulated after the evolution of the collegium system:
- Consent of the retired judge is obtained.
- The **Chief Justice of the High Court** forwards the proposal to the **State Chief Minister**.
- The proposal moves to the **Union Law Minister**, who consults the **Chief Justice of India (CJI)**.
- The recommendation, along with the CJI's advice, is sent to the **Prime Minister**, who advises the **President**.

Ad Hoc Judges

Procedure: Memorandum of Procedure (1998)

- The detailed appointment process flows from the **1998 Memorandum of Procedure (MoP)** formulated after the evolution of the collegium system:
- Consent of the retired judge is obtained.
- The **Chief Justice of the High Court** forwards the proposal to the **State Chief Minister**.
- The proposal moves to the **Union Law Minister**, who consults the **Chief Justice of India (CJI)**.
- The recommendation, along with the CJI's advice, is sent to the **Prime Minister**, who advises the **President**.

Ad Hoc Judges

However, in **Lok Prahari v. Union of India**, the Supreme Court mandated that **all such recommendations must be routed through the Supreme Court collegium** (CJI + two senior-most SC judges).

Ad Hoc Judges

Supreme Court Guidelines (2021)

- While acknowledging Article 224A as a tool to address judicial pendency, the Court cautioned against its misuse as a substitute for regular appointments.
- Key conditions laid down:
- Ad hoc judges can be appointed **only when less than 20% of sanctioned HC vacancies remain without recommendation**, after accounting for pending proposals.
- A **“trigger point”** must exist:
 - Vacancies exceed **20% of sanctioned strength**, and
 - More than **10% of pending cases are over 5 years old**.

Ad Hoc Judges

- Article 224A can be invoked **only after the process for regular appointments has been initiated.**
- Each High Court Chief Justice should maintain a **panel of retired or soon-to-retire judges.**
- Normally:
 - **2-5 ad hoc judges per High Court**
 - **Tenure of 2-3 years**
 - Appointments must be subject to **periodic review.**

Ad Hoc Judges

Past Use of Article 224A

- The Supreme Court described Article 224A as a “**dormant provision**”, noting only three instances of its use:
- **Justice Suraj Bhan** – Madhya Pradesh HC (1972), for election petitions.
- **Justice P. Venugopal** – Madras HC (1982; extended in 1983).
- **Justice O.P. Srivastava** – Allahabad HC (2007), for Ayodhya title suits.

Recent Development

- The Supreme Court has now suggested **modifying its 2021 limitations**, indicating a possible recalibration of the balance between preventing executive-judicial inaction and addressing judicial backlog effectively.

Ad Hoc Judges

Past Use of Article 224A

- The Supreme Court described Article 224A as a “**dormant provision**”, noting only three instances of its use:
- **Justice Suraj Bhan** – Madhya Pradesh HC (1972), for election petitions.
- **Justice P. Venugopal** – Madras HC (1982; extended in 1983).
- **Justice O.P. Srivastava** – Allahabad HC (2007), for Ayodhya title suits.

Recent Development

- The Supreme Court has now suggested **modifying its 2021 limitations**, indicating a possible recalibration of the balance between preventing executive-judicial inaction and addressing judicial backlog effectively.

Article 136 and 137

136. Special leave to appeal by the Supreme Court.—(1) Notwithstanding anything in this Chapter, the Supreme Court may, in its discretion, grant special leave to appeal from any judgment, decree, determination, sentence or order in any cause or matter passed or made by any court or tribunal in the territory of India.

(2) Nothing in clause (1) shall apply to any judgment, determination, sentence or order passed or made by any court or tribunal constituted by or under any law relating to the Armed Forces.

137. Review of judgments or orders by the Supreme Court.—Subject to the provisions of any law made by Parliament or any rules made under article 145, the Supreme Court shall have power to review any judgment pronounced or order made by it.

138. Enlargement of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.—(1) The Supreme Court shall have such further jurisdiction and powers with respect to any of the matters in the Union List as Parliament may by law confer.

292. Borrowing by the Government of India.—The executive power of the Union extends to borrowing upon the security of the Consolidated Fund of India within such limits, if any, as may from time to time be fixed by Parliament by law and to the giving of guarantees within such limits, if any, as may be so fixed.

293. Borrowing by States.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this article, the executive power of a State extends to borrowing within the territory of India upon the security of the Consolidated Fund of the State within such limits, if any, as may from time to time be fixed by the Legislature of such State by law and to the giving of guarantees within such limits, if any, as may be so fixed.

(2) The Government of India may, subject to such conditions as may be laid down by or under any law made by Parliament, make loans to any State or, so long as any limits fixed under article 292 are not exceeded, give guarantees in respect of loans raised by any State, and any sums required for the purpose of making such loans shall be charged on the Consolidated Fund of India.

(3) A State may not without the consent of the Government of India raise any loan if there is still outstanding any part of a loan which has been made to the State by the Government of India or by its predecessor Government, or in respect of which a guarantee has been given by the Government of India or by its predecessor Government.

(4) A consent under clause (3) may be granted subject to such conditions, if any, as the Government of India may think fit to impose.

Aspect	Scheduled Languages	Classical Languages	Official Languages
Defined Under	Eighth Schedule of the Constitution	Ministry of Culture (Govt. Notification)	Articles 343–351 of the Constitution
Number of Languages	22	11	Hindi (Union), English (Union & Judiciary), and various State languages
Criteria	Included by Constitutional Amendment	High antiquity (1500–2000 years), valuable heritage literature, original literary tradition, distinct from modern forms	Specified by Constitution or state legislations
Purpose	Promotion, preservation, and representation in official work and cultural heritage	Recognition and preservation of ancient heritage	Official communication at Union and State levels
Legal Status	Constitutional recognition and protection	Official government recognition (Cultural significance)	Legally mandated for governmental administration

Aspect	Scheduled Languages	Classical Languages	Official Languages
Languages Included	Assamese, Bengali, Bodo, Dogri, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri, Konkani, Maithili, Malayalam, Manipuri, Marathi, Nepali, Odia, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Santali, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu	Tamil, Sanskrit, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam, Odia, Marathi, Pali, Prakrit, Assamese, Bengali	Hindi (Central Govt.), English (Central Govt. & Judiciary), Regional languages as per state legislation
Benefits & Privileges	Eligible for government promotion and funding; representation in UPSC exams and parliamentary proceedings	Special government funding, establishment of research institutes, academic promotion	Used for administrative purposes, official documentation, judiciary proceedings
Governing Authority	Union Government, Ministry of Home Affairs	Ministry of Culture, Government of India	Union and State Governments
Constitutional Articles	Eighth Schedule	No explicit Constitutional article; governed by Govt. notifications	Articles 343 (Official Language of the Union), 345–347 (State languages), 348 (Judiciary and legislation)



RAPID REVISION ROUND

 **Sleepy Classes IAS**
Awakening Toppers

MOST IMPORTANT TOPICS FOR PRELIMS 2026

07

HOURS DAILY

LIVE FOR 15 DAYS

- **Daily Live Classes** by Subject Matter Experts
- Value Addition Material
- **3 GS** Full Length Tests
- **1:1** Mentorship

Early Bird Offer Only at ~~₹4,000/-~~ **₹3,999/-** **ENROL NOW**

☎ 1800-890-3043 | ✉ sleepy.classes@gmail.com



Census 2027 formally announced

1. Context of the News

- The **Ministry of Home Affairs** has notified the commencement of house-listing operations for **Census of India 2027**, formally initiating the 16th Census – the first in 16 years after the 2021 Census was deferred due to the pandemic.
- The notification was issued under Sections 3 and 17A of the **Census Act, 1948**, superseding the January 2020 notification for Census 2021.

Census 2027 formally announced

- Key highlights:
- House-listing: April 1 – September 30, 2026
- Population Enumeration: February 2027
- Reference date: March 1, 2027 (most of India)
- October 1, 2026 (snow-bound/remote regions – Ladakh, J&K, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand)

Census 2027 formally announced

- The Census assumes exceptional significance as:
- It will include the **first nationwide caste enumeration since 1931** (beyond SC/ST data).
- It will form the basis for future **delimitation of constituencies** once the constitutional freeze ends.

Census 2027 formally announced

Details

- **A. Two-Phase Structure**
- **Phase I: House-listing & Housing Census (2026)**
- Conducted over a 30-day window per State/UT between April–September 2026.
- Door-to-door enumeration of every structure.
- 34 columns in schedule.
- Data collected includes:
 - Use of building (residential/commercial)
 - Construction material
 - Number of rooms
 - Ownership status

Census 2027 formally announced

Details

- **A. Two-Phase Structure**
- Water source
- Electricity access
- Type of toilet
- Cooking fuel
- Asset ownership (TV, phone, vehicle, etc.)

Census 2027 formally announced

New additions:

- Internet availability
- Ownership of mobile phone & smartphone
- Drinking water inside dwelling
- Type of gas connection (PNG vs LPG)
- Vehicle category (2W, 4W, commercial)
- Mobile number for follow-ups
- Type of cereal consumed

Census 2027 formally announced

- **Phase II: Population Enumeration (Feb 2027)**
- 28 columns.
- Completed in 20–21 days.
- Covers even homeless population.
- Data includes:
 - Name, age, sex, DOB
 - Relationship to head of household
 - Marital status
 - Education
 - Occupation
 - Religion

Census 2027 formally announced

- **Phase II: Population Enumeration (Feb 2027)**
- Caste/tribe (all communities)
- Disability
- Migration history

Census 2027 formally announced

New additions:

- Climate displacement as migration reason
- Technology usage (internet/smartphone)
- Explicit transgender identity option
- Provisional data: within ~10 days
Final data: within 6 months

Census 2027 formally announced

- **First Digital Census**
- For the first time, India will conduct a **fully digital census**.
- The exercise will be managed by the **Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India**.
- Digital features include:
 - Mobile app-based data collection
 - GPS tagging of households
 - Geofencing to avoid coverage gaps
 - Offline data capture with later sync
 - Cloud uploads

Census 2027 formally announced

- **First Digital Census**
- Census Management and Monitoring System (CMMS)
- Real-time dashboards
- Built-in validation alerts (e.g., unrealistic age/household size)
- Paper forms will be retained only as backup.

Census 2027 formally announced

Self-Enumeration (New Feature)

- For the first time:
- Households may self-enumerate digitally.
- Available for 15 days prior to enumerator visit.
- Generates unique ID.
- Reduces time during physical verification.
- This represents a structural shift toward participatory data submission.

Census 2027 formally announced

Coding System Reform

- Unlike 2011:
- No handwritten descriptive responses.
- Enumerators will select from pre-loaded standardized code directories.
- Applies to caste, occupation, language, place of birth, etc.
- Reduces bias, spelling errors, processing delays.
- Accelerates data tabulation.

Census 2027 formally announced

Administrative Scale

- 30 lakh enumerators (mostly teachers)
- 1.2 lakh supervisory staff
- 46,000 trainers
- District boundary freezing prior to exercise

Census 2027 formally announced

Administrative Scale

- 30 lakh enumerators (mostly teachers)
- 1.2 lakh supervisory staff
- 46,000 trainers
- District boundary freezing prior to exercise

Census 2027 formally announced

Political and Constitutional Significance

A. Delimitation

- Under **Article 82**, Parliament must readjust constituencies after each Census.
- Seats reserved under **Articles 330 and 332** depend on SC/ST population proportion.
- Delimitation has been frozen until after 2026 (42nd and 84th Amendments). Census 2027 data will likely inform future seat redistribution.
- This may trigger political shifts between high-growth northern states and southern states.

Census 2027 formally announced

Caste Enumeration

- Last full caste census: 1931.
Post-Independence censuses collected only SC/ST data.
- Reintroduction may impact:
- Reservation policy debates
- OBC data demands
- Welfare targeting
- Political mobilisation

Census 2027 formally announced

Fiscal Federalism

- Census data influences:
- Central grants
- Ration allocations
- Infrastructure planning
- School and health centre location
- Judiciary workload assessment
- Urban planning



UPSC

RAPID REVISION ROUND

 **Sleepy Classes IAS**
Awakening Toppers

MOST IMPORTANT TOPICS FOR PRELIMS 2026

07

HOURS DAILY

LIVE FOR 15 DAYS

- **Daily Live Classes** by Subject Matter Experts
- Value Addition Material
- **3 GS** Full Length Tests
- **1:1** Mentorship

Early Bird Offer Only at ~~₹4,000/-~~ **₹3,999/-** **ENROL NOW**

☎ 1800-890-3043 | ✉ sleepy.classes@gmail.com



Census 2027 formally announced

Feature	2011 Census	2027 Census
Data Collection	Paper-based	Digital + Self-enumeration
GPS	Physical maps	GPS tagging + geofencing
Validation	Manual	Real-time alerts
Coding	Descriptive	Standardized drop-down codes
Caste	SC/ST only	All communities
Tech Use Data	Limited	Internet & smartphone usage
Migration Reasons	Standard	Includes climate displacement
Gender	Male/Female/Other (limited)	Explicit transgender option

Census 2027 formally announced

Concerns and Debates

1. Delimitation Anxiety

Potential redistribution of parliamentary seats may alter political balance.

2. Caste Data Sensitivity

Risk of social polarisation versus need for evidence-based policy.

3. Data Privacy

Digital census raises cybersecurity and data protection concerns.

4. Digital Divide

Self-enumeration may exclude digitally illiterate households.

5. Administrative Pressure

Massive scale may strain teachers and local officials.

Census 2027 formally announced

Concerns and Debates

1. Delimitation Anxiety

Potential redistribution of parliamentary seats may alter political balance.

2. Caste Data Sensitivity

Risk of social polarisation versus need for evidence-based policy.

3. Data Privacy

Digital census raises cybersecurity and data protection concerns.

4. Digital Divide

Self-enumeration may exclude digitally illiterate households.

5. Administrative Pressure

Massive scale may strain teachers and local officials.