

HOW TO WRITE A PROFICIENCY BADGE NOTEBOOK?

1. THE PB SHOULD BE COVERED(WHITE/BROWN)
 2. THE EMBLEM OF THE PB SHOULD BE DRAWN/PASTED ON THE COVER
 3. THERE SHOULD BE A BIO-DATA PAGE
 4. FIRST COH GIVING YOU THE PERMISSION TO START WORKING ON THE PB
 5. SYLLAUBS OF THE PB (AS PER APRO PART 2)
 6. FOLLOW-UP (NOTES)
 7. SECOND COH CERTIFYING THAT YOU HAVE COMPLETED THE WORK
 8. PB CERTIFICATE SIGNED BY THE INDEPENDENT EXAMINER IN THE PRESCRIBED FORMAT
- (LET THE PICTURES GET PASTED ON THE LEFT SIDE PAGES OF THE PB NOTEBOOK)

Citizen



Name of Scout/Guide:

BIODATA

Name:

Troop:

District:

Patrol:

BADGE REQUIREMENTS

Date of Commencement:

Date of Completion:

Court of Honour

Permission to Earn Badge

Date:

Scout / Guide has

been given permission to work on

completing the requirements (as per

APRO Part II) towards earning the

.....badge.

Scout Master

Syllabus

(As per APRO Part II)

1. **Must know the basic qualification of a voter and enthuse every voter in his/her family and neighbourhood to exercise the same**
2. **Know**
 - **Powers and functions of the President and Vice President of the Indian Union and Governors of the state.**
 - **Functions of the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, Vidhan Sabha and Vidhan Parishad**
 - **Functions of local bodies like Municipality, Local Board (Zilla Parishad, Cantonment Board and Panchayat)**
1. **Know functions of State, Local administration**
2. **General knowledge of judiciary**
3. **Must participate actively in a mock parliament of school Troop**

Voter Eligibility

1. **Every person of India who are 18 years old and whose nationality is India are eligible for participating in voting.**
2. **Once your age has crossed 18 your eligible to enroll your name for voting process in your local Municipal and however its not mandatory that you need to have your election id card. In recent days you can go to voting with any of your valid proof like passport, licence, college id card etc but your should be enrolled in the list.**

Powers of President

The primary duty of the President of India is to preserve, protect and defend the constitution and the laws of India. The President is the constitutional head of the nation. The President's post is ceremonial. The President doesn't take any independent decisions but can approve or ask to reconsider the decisions of the Prime minister.

Powers of Vice President

The Vice President is the second highest constitutional head of India, after the President. The Vice President acts as ex officio Chairman of Rajya Sabha.

Powers of Governors

A Governor has many different types of powers:

- **Executive powers related to administration, appointments and removals,**
- **Legislative powers related to lawmaking and the state legislature, that is Vidhan Sabha or Vidhan Parishad,**
- **Discretionary powers to be carried out according to the discretion of the governor**

Functions of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha

The main function of both the Houses is to pass laws. Every bill has to be passed by both the houses and assented to by the President before it becomes law. The decision is taken on subjects like defence, banking, coinage, transport , railways, budget, excise and custom duties etc. These are generally known as principle union subjects.

Besides passing laws, Parliament can by means of resolutions, motions for adjournment, discussions and questions addressed by members to Ministers exercise control over the administration of the country and safeguard people's liberties.

Functions of Vidhan Sabha, Vidhan Parishad

They reflect the duties of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha at a state level.

A "motion of no confidence" against the government in the state can only be introduced in the vidhan sabha. If it is passed by a majority vote, then the chief minister and his council of ministers must collectively resign. A money bill can only be introduced in vidhan sabha. In bicameral jurisdictions, after it is passed in the vidhan sabha, it is sent to the vidhan parishad (union council or the upper house) then finally to governor of the state.

Working of Judiciary

The INDIAN JUDICIARY administers a common law system of legal jurisdiction, in which customs, precedents and legislation, all codify the law of the land. It has in fact, inherited the legacy of the legal system established by the colonial powers and the princely states since the mid-19th century, and has partly retained characteristics of practices from the ancient and medieval times.

There are various levels of judiciary in India – different types of courts, each with varying powers depending on the tier and jurisdiction bestowed upon them. They form a strict hierarchy of importance, in line with the order of the courts in which they sit, with the Supreme Court of India at the top, followed by High Courts of respective states with district judges sitting in District Courts and Magistrates of Second Class and Civil Judge (Junior Division) at the bottom.

Village level Nyaya Panchayats and Lok Adalats are also the lowest level of justice provisioning courts.

Mock Parliament

We have a mock parliament at the school level. We conduct elections to elect the School Pupil Leader who is the equivalent of the President.

We also elect the Assistant School Pupil Leader (Vice President).

In addition to this we elect ministers to head various portfolios like discipline, Tidiness, Nature, Cleanliness, etc.

We have mock parliaments wherein we conduct mock debates on key societal issues.