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CURRENT AFFAIRS

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CORONATION OF KING CHARLES

This article covers "Daily Current Affairs" and the topic details "Coronation of King Charles". The topic "Coronation of King Charles" has relevance in the Polity and Governance section for the UPSC CSE exam.

Relevance of the topic "Coronation of King Charles"

For Prelims:

What is the background of the Coronation of King Charles?

For Mains:

GS 2 : Polity and Governance

What are the similarities between the Indian and UK parliamentary systems?

What are the differences between the Indian and UK parliamentary systems?

Way Forward

Why in the news?

The Prime Minister congratulated King Charles III and Queen Camilla on their coronation.

What are the similarities between the Indian and UK parliamentary systems?

There are several similarities between the Indian and UK parliamentary systems, some of which include:

- **Bicameral Legislature:** Both India and the UK have a bicameral legislature, which consists of two houses – the upper house (Rajya Sabha in India and the House of Lords in the UK) and the lower house (Lok Sabha in India and House of Commons in the UK).
- **Cabinet System:** Both India and the UK have a cabinet system of government, where the executive power is de facto vested in a council of ministers headed by a Prime Minister.
- **Head of the State:** In both India and UK the head of the state is the President and Monarch plays a ceremonial role with no real powers.
- **Independent Judiciary:** Both countries have an independent judiciary responsible for interpreting the laws and ensuring that they are applied fairly and justly.
- **Parliamentary Committees:** Both India and the UK have parliamentary committees, which are responsible for scrutinising government policies and holding the government accountable.
- **Parliamentary Procedure:** Both countries follow similar parliamentary procedures, such as the use of parliamentary debates, motions, and voting to pass legislation.

What are the differences between the Indian and UK parliamentary systems?

There are several differences between the parliamentary systems of India and the UK, some of which include:

- **Federal vs Unitary:** India is a federal country, with a division of powers between the central and state governments, whereas the UK is a unitary country, with power concentrated in the central government.
- **Head of the State:** India is a republic where the head of the state or the president is indirectly elected whereas in the UK the head of the state is the monarch which is a hereditary position.
- **Electoral System:** India uses a first-past-the-post electoral system, whereas the UK uses a mixed system of first-past-the-post and proportional representation.
- **Composition of Upper House:** In India, the Rajya Sabha is partly elected and partly nominated, whereas in the UK, the House of Lords is mainly appointed or hereditary.
- **Role of Judiciary:** In India, the judiciary has the power of judicial review and can strike down laws that are unconstitutional, whereas, in the UK, parliamentary sovereignty means that the judiciary cannot strike down laws passed by parliament.

Source:

<https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseDetail.aspx?PRID=1922343>

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