

24-02-2023

Article 356

Why in Newspapers?

Recently, the Prime Minister said in the Parliament that former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi had misused Article 356, 50 times and the Congress government a total of 90 times.

Quick Issue?

- "Power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely" This statement of John Acton may have become the basis of the decision of the Supreme Court of India when it was said in the SR Bommai case that the proclamation of President's rule under There is no absolute power but conditional power. Due to which the misuse of Article 356, which became a weapon of central politics, could be stopped.

Historical Background?

- A kind of controlled democracy was arranged in section 93 of the Government of India Act, 1935. Due to which the British Government could run the rule in its own way by abolishing the autonomy of the provinces whenever it wanted.
- At that time there was only one exception to this power - the High Court. Whose powers could not be taken away by the Governor, irrespective of the circumstances.
- Since even at the time of independence, the fight for provincial autonomy was at its peak. In order to maintain the integrity of India due to princely states and Pakistani issue, in Article 355, the center was given the responsibility to protect all the states from external aggression and to

सबसे ज्यादा राष्ट्रपति शासन इंदिरा गांधी के समय लगा, दूसरे नंबर पर मोरारजी देसाई

प्रधानमंत्री	कार्यकाल	राज्यों में कितनी बार राष्ट्रपति शासन लगा?
जवाहरलाल नेहरू	15 अगस्त 1947 से 27 मई 1964	7
लालबहादुर शास्त्री	9 जून 1964 से 11 जनवरी 1966	1
इंदिरा गांधी	24 जनवरी 1966 से 24 मार्च 1977 14 जनवरी 1980 से 31 अक्टूबर 1984	51
मोरारजी देसाई	24 मार्च 1977 से 28 जुलाई 1979	17
चरण सिंह	28 जुलाई 1979 से 14 जनवरी 1980	4
राजीव गांधी	31 अक्टूबर 1984 से 2 दिसंबर 1989	6
वीपी सिंह	2 दिसंबर 1989 से 10 नवंबर 1990	2
चंद्रशेखर	10 नवंबर 1990 से 21 जून 1991	5
पीवी नरसिम्हा राव	21 जून 1991 से 16 मई 1996	11
अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी	16 मई 1996 से 1 जून 1996 19 मार्च 1998 से 22 मई 2004	5
एचडी देवेगौड़ा	1 जून 1996 से 21 अप्रैल 1997	1
इंद्र कुमार गुजराल	21 अप्रैल 1997 से 19 मार्च 1998	0
मनमोहन सिंह	22 मई 2004 से 26 मई 2014	12
नरेंद्र मोदी	26 मई 2014 से	10

मोदी के प्रधानमंत्री रहते कब-कब लगा राष्ट्रपति शासन?

राज्य	कब से कब तक?
महाराष्ट्र	28 सितंबर 2014 से 31 अक्टूबर 2014
जम्मू-कश्मीर	9 जनवरी 2015 से 1 मार्च 2015
जम्मू-कश्मीर	8 जनवरी 2016 से 4 अप्रैल 2016
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	25 जनवरी 2016 से 19 फरवरी 2016
उत्तराखंड	27 मार्च 2016 से 21 अप्रैल 2016
उत्तराखंड	22 अप्रैल 2016 से 11 मई 2016
जम्मू-कश्मीर	19 जून 2018 से 30 अक्टूबर 2019
जम्मू-कश्मीर	31 अक्टूबर 2019 से
महाराष्ट्र	12 नवंबर 2019 से 23 नवंबर 2019
पुडुचेरी	25 फरवरी 2021 से



**ensure that the state runs its rule according to the constitution.**

- This power was also given to the Center in Article 356, if the state is not governed according to the constitution, or if there is a situation of constitutional failure, President's rule can be imposed.
- At that time it was also accused of being an anti-federal provision. After which Dr. Ambedkar called it the "**dead letter of the constitution**" i.e. the framers of the constitution expected that there would be no occasion in which it would have to be implemented.
- By the way, it can be called only the **illusion of good people**, that means here again the same thing will come that the greed of power corrupts the people.
- When the Congress was in power at the Centre, **Article 356** was used extensively against the governments of the **Left and regional parties in the States**.
- By the year 1959, **Jawaharlal Nehru's government had used this article six times**. At the same time, in 1959, the **world's first elected communist government in Kerala** was also removed. In the 1960s, it was used **11 times**. After Indira Gandhi came to power in 1966, this article was used **seven times between 1967 and 1969**.
- The **most turbulent political decade was the 1970s**, which saw **President's rule 19 times between 1970 and 1974**. He used it to dismiss the Congress government in nine states in 1977 when the Janata Party came to power after the Emergency. After this it was the turn of the Congress.
- **When Indira Gandhi returned to power in 1980**, her government also imposed President's rule in nine states. In 1992-93 **Prime Minister Narasimha Rao** dismissed three BJP governments in the wake of the **Babri Masjid demolition, apart from Kalyan Singh's government in UP**.
- In 1994, this dictatorial behaviour continued continuously. In fact in 1989, the Center dismissed the SR Bommai government in Karnataka. The matter reached the Supreme Court. In which the **bench of nine judges set the standard as to when President's rule can be imposed and when not**.
- The court said that under **Article 356, if the central government dismisses the elected government in the state, the Supreme Court can review the reasons for dismissing**

### Other Key Facts?

#### Supreme Court's decision

- However, after this decision of the Supreme Court, the misuse of Article 356 was banned to a great extent, but still sometimes its cases are seen directly or indirectly. In such a situation, experts say that the responsibility of the judiciary and the role of the Governor to be just, fair and efficient are very important. Apart from this, the recommendations of Sarkaria Commission and Punchhi Commission can also be taken into consideration in this context. It is true that under the Indian Constitution, the President is bound to obey the Union Cabinet, but in case of malicious use of Article 356, the President can use the suspensive veto.

the government and the court can also ask the center to submit the material that The state government has been dismissed on the ground.

- Along with this, instructions were also given to the governors that ' whether any state government has majority or not, it should not be decided in the Raj Bhavan but in the Legislative Assembly.

## Sangam Age Keeladi Urban Civilization

### Why in Newspapers?

Recently, the **Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)** has presented a report on the discoveries and their significance at the **Sangam-era site of Keeladi**.

### Quick Issue?

- In eight rounds of excavation, **more than 18,000 artifacts have been unearthed from the site**. More than 120 tablets with **Tamil Brahmi inscriptions** have been found.



### Historical Background?

- Keeladi is a **record of the Sangam period**, which is being excavated by the **Archaeological Survey of India** and the **Tamil Nadu Archaeological Department**.
- Keeladi is a small village in the **Sivagangai district of South Tamil Nadu**.
- This temple town is about 12 km south-east of Madurai and is situated on the banks of the **Vaigai River**.
- Excavations here since 2015 prove that an **urban civilization existed on the banks of the Vaigai River in the Sangam age**.
- This civilization is described by the Tamil poets of the Sangam period, it had commercial relations with other regions of the country and abroad.
- Artefacts have been found from the **Keeladi site** which are believed to date back to the period between **6th century BCE and 1st century BCE**.
- Thus these excavations and strata of Keeladi have set the time frame of the Marble period about 300 years earlier (580 BC) than the 1st 3rd century BC.

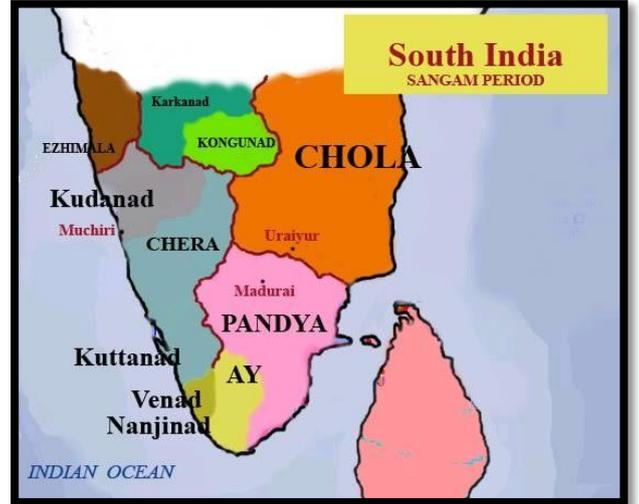
### Other Key Facts?

#### Organization Of Three Confluences

- Under the patronage of the Pandya kings, three Sangams (meetings of Tamil poets) were organized in total -
- **First Sangam** - was organized in Madurai, no scripture is available for it.
- **Second Sangam** - was held at Kapatapuram, the only available text in this Sangam is **Tolkappiyam**.
- **Third Sangam** - was held at Madurai, most of the scriptures of this Sangam have been destroyed.



- Similarity has also been found in the craftsmen found in Keeladi and Indus Valley inscriptions.
- Pottery hoards from **Keeladi**, **gold ornaments**, **articles of branja**, **semi-precious stones**, **shell bangles**, **ivory bangles** and **ivory tooth chains**, **spindle whorls**, **branja needles**, **terracotta seals**, **yarn Hanging stones** etc. have been found.
- **Sangam Age**: - The literature from which we know the **obscure history of South India** in the beginning of the historical era is called **Sangam literature**.
- The word Sangam means council or assembly in which Tamil poets and scholars used to assemble.
- Every poet or writer used to present his promise in the form of a message and only after its acceptance was the publication of a composition possible.
- **Time period** - The period between about **300 BC to 300 AD** in South India (the area **south of the Krishna and Tungabhadra rivers**) is known as the **Sangam period**.
- During the Sangam Age, **South India was ruled by three dynasties - the Cheras, the Cholas and the Pandyas**.
- Sangam literature is mainly written in Tamil language, the major cycles of the Sangam era include Tolkappiyam, Etuttouke, Pathantuppattu, Padinekillakanakku etc. texts and Silappadikaram, Manimekhalai and Jivaka Chintamanmani.
- Available Sangam literature is divided into three parts -
  - Paththuppattu
  - Ithuthokai
  - Padinen Keelkankku



## News – Fataft (Popular Destinations)

### Argentina (Capital: Buenos Aires)

- The Government of Argentina wants to take help from India in using technologies to facilitate its entrepreneurs.
- **Political Location and Boundaries:**
  - It is **located in the southern part of South America**.
  - It is **surrounded by Chile in the south and west**, Bolivia and Paraguay in the north and Brazil, Uruguay and the Atlantic Ocean in the east.
  - It shares its maritime boundary with the Falkland Islands.
- **Geographical Features:**
  - It is **mainly divided into four regions** (Andes, North, Pampas and Patagonia).



- **Highest point:** Mount Aconcagua.
- **Paraná River:** is the longest river in Argentina.

### **Fiji (Capital: Suva)**

- Fiji's Deputy Prime Minister looks forward to partnering with India in meeting climate action goals.
- Fiji is an **island nation in Melanesia**. It is an archipelago of about 330 islands in the **South Pacific Ocean**.
- It is located in Oceania between **Hawaii and New Zealand**.
- The two major islands of Viti Levu and Vanua Levu make up **87% of Fiji's total land area**.
- **Geographical Features:**
  - **Highest point:** Mount Tomanivi. It is a dead volcano.

### **Ghrishneshwar Temple**

- This temple is located near **Devagiri Fort** and **Ellora caves** in Aurangabad district of Maharashtra.
- It is one of the **12 Jyotirlinga temples** and also the **smallest Jyotirlinga**. It is dedicated to Lord Shiva. It is mentioned in **Shiva Purana and Padma Purana**. This temple is constructed using red stones in an interlocking pattern. There is a five-tiered shikhara at the top of the temple.
- The present structure of the temple was built by **Queen Ahilyabai Holkar of Indore** in the 18th century AD.

### **Ellora Caves**

- Ellora caves were built between **6th to 10th century AD**. It is situated in the **Charandri hills in Aurangabad district of Maharashtra**.
- UNESCO listed it as a **World Heritage Site in 1983**. The site is known for **Hindu, Buddhist and Jain temples and other monuments**
- It is a **group of 34 caves**. Of these, 17 caves are related to Hinduism, 12 caves to Buddhism and 5 caves to Jainism.
- These caves are **one of the largest monolithic rock-cut monastic cave complexes in the world**.

### **New Zealand (Capital: Wellington)**

- New Zealand declares state of emergency due to widespread flooding and landslides caused by Cyclone Gabrielle
- **Political Location and Boundaries:**
  - It is an **island country located in the South Pacific Ocean**. This is the southwestern part of Polynesia.
  - It is a **remote land, 1,600 km from its nearest neighbor Australia**. It is situated in the South-East.



- Cook Strait divides its two main islands (North and South Islands).

▪ **Geographical Features:**

- It is part of the '**Ring of Fire**' (**Agni Mekhla**). The Ring of Fire is the Pacific seismic belt.
- Known for **active earthquake and volcanic activities**.
- **Longest river:** Waikato.
- **Highest mountain peak:** Mount Cook.

**Finland (Capital: Helsinki)**

- India and Finland have expressed their intention to **expand mutual relations in several cutting edge technologies** including quantum computing and nuclear technology.

▪ **Political Boundaries:**

- It is a **Nordic country located in Northern Europe**.
- It is bordered by Norway in the north, Russia in the east, Gulf of Finland in the south,
- It is bordered by the **Gulf of Bothnia** in the south-west and Sweden in the north-west.
- The part of Finland that lies **north of the Arctic Circle** is known as Upland Finland.

▪ **Geographical Features:**

- **Largest lake:** Finland is also known as the land of a thousand lakes.
- **Largest river:** Kemijoki River.
- **Highest peak:** Mount Halti.

**Cyprus (Capital: Nicosia)**

- **Nikos Christodoulides** has been elected as the President of Cyprus.

▪ **Political boundaries and location:**

- It is the **third largest island in the Mediterranean** after Sicily and Sardinia.
- It is **located in the north-eastern part of the Mediterranean Sea**, 300 km from Egypt.
- It is located to the **south of Turkey, west of Syria and southeast of mainland Greece**.

▪ **Geographical Features:**

- Its **coastline is indented and rocky with long sandy beaches**.
- **Highest peak:** Mount Olympus.
- **Longest river:** Pedieos river.

**Portugal (Capital Lisbon)**

- An independent committee was set up by the Portuguese bishops to study child abuse in the Catholic Church. The committee reported that **more than 4,800 children** had been abused in the church since the 1950s.

- Portugal is a South Western European country. Most of it is located on the **Iberian Peninsula**.



- It also includes the **small islands of Madeira and Azores** located in the **Atlantic Ocean**.
- **Political Boundaries:** It shares its land border only with Spain and its maritime border only with Morocco.
- **Geographical Features:**
  - **Highest points:** Pico volcano (on the island of Pico in the Azores) and Serra da Estrela (on the mainland). **Largest river:** Tagus (Tejo) river.

### **Mongolia (Capital: Ulaanbaatar)**

- The 11th meeting of the **India-Mongolia Joint Working Group** has been held.
- Mongolia is also known as "**Land of the Eternal Blue Sky**" and "**Land of Horses**".
- **Political Boundaries:**
  - It is a **landlocked country** located in East Asia. It is **surrounded by Russia to the north and China to the south**.
- **Geographical Features:**
  - **Terrain:** There are **vast semi-desert and desert plains and grasslands**. There are mountains in its west and south-west and the **Gobi desert** in the **south-central part**.
  - **Longest river:** Orkhon River.
  - **Lowest point:** Hoh Noor.

