

Student Name - Shaishi Meshram

Date - 14/02/2022

भारत का ज. 1 संसदीय

कौटिल्य एकेडमी

सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार..

प्रश्न संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका (Mains Answer Sheet)

1/2

A

Press Gallery Committee of the constituent assembly was related to press & media. → President?

1

B

Anandpur Sahib resolution was introduced by Shahidul. It put forward the demands of autonomy of Punjab state. → residuary powers with states

1 1/2

C

Justice PN Bhagwati is known as the father of PIL in India. → elaborate PIL

2 1/2

D

Privy purse was an annual payment which was made to the erstwhile rulers of princely states by the govt of India after they integrated their territory into Indian Union. It was abolished in 1971 by PM Indira Gandhi.

2 1/2

E

Article 43A of the constitution of India was introduced by 42nd constitutional amendment Act, 1976. It provides for participation of workers in industries management.

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

प्रश्न संख्या

1	F	NSCN stands for <u>National Socialist Council of Nagaland</u> . It is an <u>insurgent group</u> with the demand of separate country called as <u>Greater Nagalim</u> .
1	G	National Integration Council was formed in 1961 1961. It deals with the matters of <u>regionalism</u> , <u>casticism</u> , <u>linguism</u> etc.
1	H	NCO Darpan is under <u>NITI Aayog</u> . It <u>co-ordinates</u> between different <u>NCOs</u> , <u>voluntary organisations</u> & <u>Government</u> .
1	I	<u>Atal Tinkering Labs</u> are part of <u>Atal Innovation Mission</u> by <u>NITI Aayog</u> . It's objective to <u>promote innovation</u> among <u>students</u> at <u>school level</u> .
1	K	FERA stands for <u>Foreign Exchange Management Act</u> . It <u>regulates</u> the activities which have a bearing on <u>foreign exchange</u> & <u>security transactions</u> .

year?
founder?

(2)

under?
year?

(2)

Ministry?
year?

(14/2)

launch year?
year?

(2)

year?

(2)

प्रश्न
संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

भारत का नं. 1 संराज
कौटिल्य एकेडमी
सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार...

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1	L	Joyanti Patnaik was the first chairperson of National Commission for Women.			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
1	M	VVPAT is abbreviation of Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail. It works with Electronic voting machines to show the slip of <u>casted votes</u> during elections.			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
1	N	It was constituted in 1988 under the chairmanship of <u>Dr P.R. Thangaraj</u> with respect to <u>local self government</u> . It recommended for <u>constitutional recognition of Panchayati Raj institutions</u> .			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
1	O	District consumer forum are constituted at district level to deal with the grievances related to consumer protection under <u>Consumer Protection Act, 1986</u> .			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				

14/2

estd year?

importance?
↓
audit
votes

2

2

estd by
state
govt

2

प्रश्न संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

2 A The Supreme Court is called a court of record because under Article 129 of the Constitution of India it has following powers:

① The proceedings of the Supreme Court are kept in perpetual memory & testimony. These can be used as evidence and can not be questioned when produced before any court. They are considered as legal precedents.

② Supreme Court can punish for its contempt as well as other lower courts' contempts, with simple imprisonment or with fine or with both.

for 6 months

3

2 B Powers of Lok Adalats:
① To try the matters which are pending in courts or in pre-litigation stage in amicable manner.

② It can take those matters which are compoundable in nature, such as matrimonial cases, tax related cases etc.

enforce attendance of witness

③ It acts as civil court while delivering justice, which means it can summon the people, ask for evidence & take statements.

प्रश्न संख्या

2 D

abolished by which CAP?

why abolished?

3

~~Earlier original constitution~~
 Earlier, Right to property was listed as fundamental right under Article 19(1)(f) of part III of Indian Constitution and also under Article 31C. But, it had been very controversial because of the turf between Parliament & Supreme Court. Several amendments were made such as ^{1st} Constitutional Amendment Act, 4th, 7th, 29th, 44th etc. Later it was removed from the fundamental rights & Article 19(1)(f) was repeated & it was placed under Article 300A as legal or constitutional right which states that "No person shall be deprived of his property ~~the~~ except the authority of law."

2	E	<p><u>Indira Sawhney case of 1992</u>, also known as <u>Mandal Commission case</u>. It challenged the provisions of <u>Article 16(4)</u> which provides for the reservation in <u>jobs & promotion</u>. In this case, <u>supreme court</u> introduced the concept of <u>creamy layer</u> within the <u>OBC quota</u>. And also held the judgment of <u>Nagraj case of 50% cap on reservation</u>. Recently, <u>Tamil Nadu govt & several other state govt</u> breached the limit of <u>50% cap</u> which again surfaced the <u>Indira Sawhney judgment</u>.</p>
2	E	<p>Under <u>Article 324</u> of <u>Indian constitution</u> the power is vested to <u>Election Commission of India</u> to <u>conduct</u>, <u>supervise</u> & <u>control</u> of the election in <u>free & fair manner</u>. To achieve this <u>mandate</u>, <u>Election Commission</u> issues <u>Model code of conduct</u> on the <u>announcement</u> of the election date. These are set of <u>guidelines</u> to be followed by the <u>candidates & political parties</u> during this <u>election campaign & rallies</u>.</p>

Explain with respect to MP
 ↓
 increment of OBC quota to 27% + 10% HWS
 ↓
 33% reservation
 ↓
 reach Indira case judgment

operational when?
 important?

2

2

wrote in pink

2

'String of Pearls' theory is a geopolitical theory developed by China. China's expansion in Indian Ocean Region (IOR) through building its commercial ports at the major chokepoints of IOR is called as 'String of Pearls' theory. China has built ~~has~~ its ports ~~are~~ such as Gwadar (Pakistan), Hambantota (Sri Lanka), Sittoung (Myanmar) & in Maldives also. It also has its presence over Strait of Hormuz & Strait of Malacca which are major chokepoints. China's this move is a threat to India's strategic, economic & maritime security.

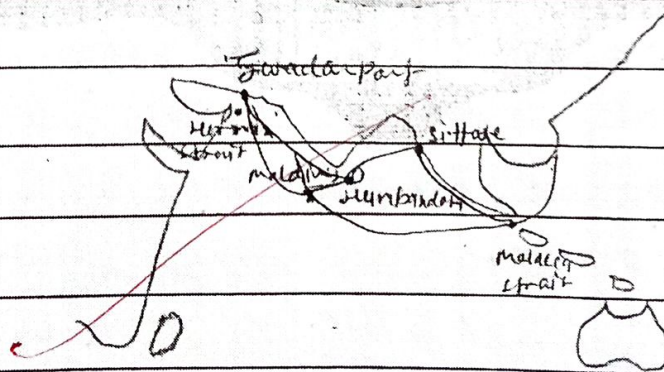


Fig:- String of Pearls in IOR

3/2

प्रश्न संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

भारत का नं. 1 संरक्षण
कौटिल्य एकेडमी
सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार...

2 H

Article 243 D of Indian Constitution provides for the reservation of seats to women in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI), to bring more gender equality & women into leadership. However, ~~by reason of~~ ~~some~~ reasons this has not been achieved because:

- ① Women get elected as sarpanch but due to prevalent patriarchy their husbands deal with all the executive & administrative matter. This concept of ~~Pat~~ 'sarpanch pati' or 'Pati Pradhan' has emerged.
- ② Illiteracy among rural women is another major reason.
- ③ Women themselves are dependent & not confident to lead due to ill-socialization.
- ④ Lack of awareness among women that this provision is made for their betterment & empowerment only.
- ⑤ Lack of early exposure to political participation is also a major reason.

Substantiate with facts

1% of women participation

compare with global scenario

include measures to solve the problem

~~write~~
~~under~~
~~write~~

3

2	I	<p>Social media has been proven of great tool to increase the participation of citizens in decision making process in following ways:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ① Draft bills are put forward online on govt's website for public opinion. ② People express their views & opinions regarding various policies on social media. ③ Govt takes feedback of different schemes through social media. ④ Different survey are being conducted by the govt through social media. ⑤ People exercise their power of track-2 diplomacy through social media platforms.
2	J	<p>Self-help groups (SHGs) are informal groups formed by people at grass-root level to attain their common social and economic goals. These are generally group of 10-25 people especially women in rural area who come forward to start their livelihood.</p>

Hashtag trends
- twitter handles used for grievance redressal

2 1/2

avoid repetition
Give examples



3

'Kudumbashree' of Kerala state is a prominent example of SHGs, working in poverty eradication. It is the largest such SHG in the country. Other being 'Bank Sakhi' which focuses on making banking & financial services available at door steps. Both are primarily women SHGs.

3 A

Article 368 of the Indian constitution provides for the "power of the parliament to amend the constitution". It provides the parliament the power to amend, alter, repeal or introduce any part of constitution except altering the 'Basic Structure' or 'Basic features' of the constitution. It was introduced by Supreme court in Keshwananda Bharati case of 1973.

good introduction

Parliament is empowered by the constitution itself, however, there are certain criticisms regarding the procedure it adopts for the amendments. These can be described as follows:

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	① Unlike other countries, there is <u>no specialised body</u> for this purpose in India. such as <u>'Constitutional convention'</u> in USA.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	② The power to initiate the constitution amendment bill lies with the <u>Parliament only</u> , unlike USA. states can only initiate the bill, in certain cases such as <u>abolition or creation of state legislature council</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	③ The power to <u>pass the bill</u> also lies only with the <u>Parliament</u> . states are considered only in few cases, that too not all the states, but only <u>50%</u> of them.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	④ The <u>pass bills</u> also in which states' consent is required, it is not provided that <u>within what time</u> they would reply. <u>No proper timeframe</u> is given.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑤ The <u>procedure of amendment</u> is same as <u>passing of any ordinary bill</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑥ There is <u>no provision of joint sitting</u> in matters of <u>constitutional amendment bill</u> while some is provided in <u>passing of ordinary bills</u> .

Good knowledge about topic

mention some recent judgement or case regarding this matter

प्रश्न
संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

भारत का नं. 1 अर्थवाज
कौटिल्य एकेडमी
सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार

It can be seen that the procedure of amendment ~~it~~ has its own drawbacks but it has changed, and modified, with the changing needs of the time. The procedure is not so flexible so that political parties can modify it according to their whims & fancies. It is not so rigid so that it can mould itself with changing times. As K.C. Wheare said, "the procedure of amendment of Indian constitution is a perfect blend of both rigidity & flexibility."

Basic Structure
↓
Limitation on parliament powers

propose ways to make the procedure more effective



P.T.O

3	B	<p>Judicial review as a concept was developed in USA. In Indian constitution it is not mentioned every anywhere explicitly. However, through different provisions such as article 13, article 32, 226 etc it can be implied.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Judicial review can be described as the power of judiciary to examine the validity and constitutionality of any law.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Article 13 of the Indian constitution provides that any law which is in contravention of any fundamental right is not a law. & thus can be judicially reviewed.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>By law here means, any law enacted by the parliament or the state legislatures, any executive order, ordinances & customary laws having the</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>force of laws after <u>Keshwananda Bharati</u> case, supreme court also</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>adds that constitutional amendment will be considered laws & can be judicially reviewed.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>There are multiple instances when</p>

Procedure established by law

Judiciary used its power of judicial review.

The very famous case of IR Coelho vs State of Tamil Nadu, 2007 is an

example of Judicial review. In this case Supreme Court held that laws put under the 9th schedule can

also be challenged. Any law which has been put under 9th schedule was earlier couldn't be

challenged. But after IR Coelho judgment Supreme Court held

that laws put under 9th schedule after 24th April, 1973 are open

to be challenged. 24th April, 1973 was the date on which the infamous

'Kesavananda Bharati' judgement was given by the Supreme Court,

& the 'Basic structure doctrine' was introduced by the Supreme Court. In

IR Coelho case Supreme Court held that Judicial Review also forms

part of Basic structure, hence it can not be removed.

mention more cases
↳ Golaknath case
↳ IT Act sect 6A

64/2

प्रश्न
संख्यामुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

3 C

Caste & religion play a vital role in the Indian politics. India being a diverse country, there are various religions & within that various castes & sub-castes.

In India due to various factors it is easy to mobilize people on the communal line. And it significantly influences their voting behaviour during elections.

The major reason why people are moved during elections on communal line can be understood in following points:

① Ideological compatibility - People following the same religious ideology as the election candidate.

② Charismatic personalities - The credibility of charismatic personalities are is very high & people follow such people very easily.

③ Relative deprivation - People from different religion & caste groups generally feel relative deprivation.

Existence of political parties on religious lines eg- Muslim League, Akali Dal etc

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(4) <u>Emotional appeal</u> — <u>Emotional appeal</u> made by <u>election candidate</u> influence the people very <u>deeply</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	In the context of UP above parameters are <u>fulfilled</u> . <u>Completely</u> UP being one of <u>most populous states</u> has a <u>huge</u> <u>caste & religious diversity</u> . Making <u>caste & religion</u> the <u>centre</u> <u>appeal of election campaign</u> is <u>the</u> <u>quite handy & most effective tool</u> <u>there</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	However, these <u>illicit practices</u> to <u>sway</u> the voters are <u>making</u> the <u>communal gap</u> <u>wider & wider</u> . Which also results in <u>communal clashes</u> such as <u>riots</u> , <u>vandalization of property</u> & <u>incidents</u> such as <u>mob lynching</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	This poses a <u>great danger</u> to the <u>internal security</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Political parties</u> should <u>avoid</u> such <u>tools</u> based on <u>caste & religion</u> to <u>maintain</u> <u>peace & harmony</u> in the <u>society</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	And <u>Election Commission</u> should <u>also</u> <u>keep</u> <u>close monitoring</u> of <u>such issues</u> <u>during</u> <u>elections</u> .

BJP's poll
narrative
around
Hindutva

6/10

3	D	Media as the name suggests is a medium of sharing the information to public at large.
		Abraham Lincoln defined democracy as 'rule of people, for the people & by the people.'
		There are 3 basic pillars of a democracy namely <u>Legislature</u> , <u>Executive</u> & <u>Judiciary</u> .
		Media is considered to be the 4th pillar of democracy.
		However, in today's technological world when the internet has become the major source of information & with this there is prevalence of online media which has its own drawbacks.
		Due to faster dissemination of information & real time forecasting the competition among the media houses has risen up. In digital media of print media. To survive this they sometimes resort to evil & illicit practices such as <u>fake news</u> , <u>altered news</u> , <u>propaganda news</u> etc.
		This has <u>diminished</u> the <u>trustworthiness</u> of the media.

1901

give recent examples
↓
mob lynching
fake news
etc
TRP-rac
etc

प्रश्न संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

भारत का नं. 1 संस्थान
कौटिल्य एकेडमी
सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार

However, as every coin has 2 sides. There have been instances when media acted very responsibly. During Kargil War, media helped secure India's global image through its responsible behavior. It also played a crucial role to bring justice in Nirbhaya case, & finally the culprits were punished. It also highlighted the wrongdoings of govt men such as Ashwaram Bapu & Gurneet Ram Rahim. And now these people are behind the bars.

Media, over the years has played key role in maintaining the bridge between government & people. There are certain loop holes which can be filled with conscious efforts. And when it is achieved media can surely be called the 4th pillar of the democracy. More transparency, more accountability & responsible journalism is the need of the hour.

write in points under headings of +ves & -ves of media with recent examples



3	E	<p>According to Transparency International, <u>Corruption</u> can be defined as, 'abuse of <u>power or position for private gain.</u>' It can be at <u>individual level or collective.</u></p>
		<p>Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are have different modes to raise their funding. It increases their chances to indulge into <u>corruption activities.</u></p>
		<p>According to CBI's report submitted to Supreme Court only 10% of the NGOs in India submit their <u>annual audit report.</u> This shows the <u>discrepancies in their functioning.</u></p>
		<p>Govt has taken major steps to regulate the functioning & funding of the NGOs through Acts such as:</p>
		<p>(1) <u>Foreign Contribution Regulation Act, 1976</u> → It keeps a check on institutions ^{that} receive foreign funding. NGOs are included in it.</p>
		<p>(2) <u>Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999</u> → This Act regulates the activities that have any bearing on the <u>foreign exchange of India.</u></p>

→ also write its impact

Steps needed to be taken :-

- ① The existing laws regarding the fundings of NGOs needs to be strengthened.
- ② General financial rules, 2005 needs to be implemented effectively.
- ③ Separate body to be appointed for exclusive monitoring of the functioning of the NGOs.
- ④ Ministry of Home Affairs & Ministry of Finance which are responsible for NGOs' regulation should bring more co-ordination.
- ⑤ Mandatory Audit should be introduced irrespective of their corpus size.

RBI's
PRE list

Social
audit of
NGO

7

NGOs play an important role in sectors such as girls education, sanitation, tribal welfare, environmental protection etc. They are very important for bringing awareness & development. By taking the above steps the funding & therefore the corruption can be tackled in the NGOs & they can contribute in the growth & development of the nation more efficiently.