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1A - It represents the press gallery of constituent assembly.

add more PB

1/2

1B - To build the Anandpur Sahib corridor

1/2



1C - Father of PIL - PN Bhagwati

1/2

↳ feature, importance, imp judgements

1D Privy Purse - specific amount given to princely states by government as pension.

relevant? when abolished?

1E. Article 43A - Participation & management of industries by workers

↳ constitutional amendment? importance?

1/2K - Foreign Exchange Regulation Act
regulated forex reserves.
write elaborate answer.

1/2 - First Chairman of national women commission

प्रश्न

उत्तर

1/2 - vote verifiable Paper Audit Trail - reform in EVM.
features, year in which it was installed

प्रश्न

उत्तर

1/2 - Thungun committee was for Panchayati Raj institution recommendation.
1986.
recommendation?

प्रश्न

उत्तर

1/2 - District Consumer forum settles consumer disputes at district level.
mention features, money ~~and~~ case limit?

1F - NSCN -

प्रश्न

उत्तर

1G - National Integration Council is a coordinating body of states headed by PM.

PM

mention year of formation? importance?

प्रश्न

उत्तर

1H - Darpan NGO promotes RTI activists, PIL & civil liberties for corrupt.

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1I - It is an innovative body under NITI ayog.

function?

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1J - First woman President of UPSC (Chauhan)

importance? tenure?

constitutional body

उत्तर

According to Article 129 of constitution,

- (i) The judgements, procedures of supreme court can be a legal precedent
- (ii) The judgements can be used as valid evidence.
- (iii) The judgements can't be questioned by lower courts.

Hence, supreme court is court of record.

power to punish for contempt

Seating of sc & sethi.

mechanism?

formation year? function?

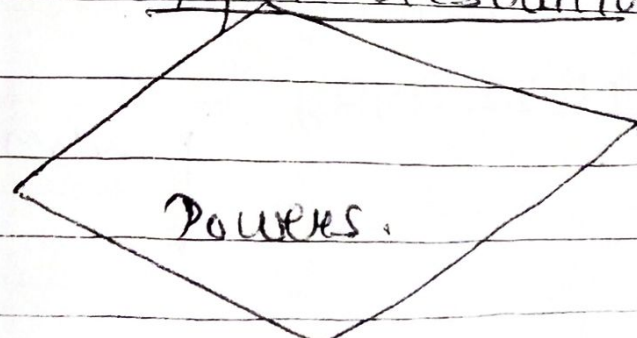
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LOK Adalat

A statutory body formed for dispute settlement for public utility services.

Dispute resolution, & civil court

decision cannot be appealed;



decide case on merit

2

settlement in Pre Litigation stage

C Objective Resolution

It was introduced by J.L. Nehru in constituent assembly on 13 Dec. 1946.

Aim - To guide the constituent assembly

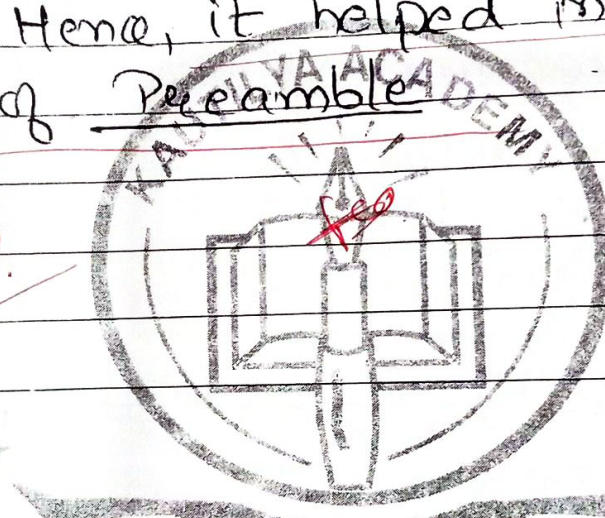
Purpose - Vision of constitution

Features - Justice, Liberty, Equality

Nature of state - Democratic, Sovereign

Hence, it helped in the formation of Preamble

Features?
Adoption date?



2 1/2

mention SC judgement

Right to property was repealed by 44th amendment, 1978.

Reasons - • Continuous dispute between courts & government

• Issue of rightful compensation

• Loss of revenue & delay in projects

Hence, Right to property was repealed.

Consequences? → added Art 300A

→ made right to property a legal right

2

में से किसी एक विषय पर लगभग 1000 शब्दों के शीर्षक के अन्तर् के पूर्व अनिवार्यतः करें। प्रश्न 50

Procedural code of conduct
It is defined by Election Commission of India.

Purpose - conduct free & fair election.
Sanction - on political parties & media

Enrichment - for campaigning, voters, candidates etc.
Decided by Election Commission

Principle - Ethical, moral & civil codes
regulating objective elections.
impartially.

Legal backing?

time of enforcement?

relevance?

2

String of Pearls

draw map & show it.

It is a region from south China sea to Saudi Arabia which is being developed by China.

Purpose - To establish direct control over these routes.

To block India's trade routes.
Technique - Funding of developmental projects & diplomatic ties.
Hence, this is an issue of security of nation.

यों में से नि
के शी

19

Inclia Sawhney case

उत्तर

It was a landmark judgement by Supreme Court & known as Mandal case.

- (i) It was decided in 1992.
- (ii) Supreme court decided that there was a need of commission for backward classes.

write under headings

Issue
→ verdict
→ consequence

Hence, the Government created a statutory National Commission for Backward classes.

write main provision → concept of creamy layer reservation < 50%.

प्रश्न

14

Women Reservation

उत्तर

Article 243D states that ^{not less than} $\frac{1}{3}$ rd seats to be reserved for women in all posts in Panchayati Raj.

causes for inadequacy

Hindrance in work.

Low awareness
Preadham-pati culture
social & gender bias.
Dominance by males.

mention facts, 1% representation of women in LS

solution - Literacy, community participation, gender sensitization etc.

2/2

Role of social media
social media can increase people participation as follows -

- Create awareness about duties
- Increase connectivity between people
- Whistleblower for corruption.
- Link & platform for raising issues.
- Political decentralisation & issue based decision making.

Hence, it can lead to democratic participation

category as political awareness social awareness
Self Help Groups

These are voluntary organisations that promote the socio-economic welfare of its members.

Features -
• Promote entrepreneurship.
• Increase awareness locally.

• Create community participation.
• Equitable profit distribution

Example - Smita Geiha Udyog (Ujjain Papp)

Benefits to SHGs?

people participate?

A

Criticism of Constitution Amendment Procedure

Article 368 of the constitution provides for the constitution amendment procedure.

↳ bound by basic structure doctrine

Criticism

① Complicated - For amending fundamental rights $\frac{2}{3}$ rd majority of both house required which is complicated

② Supreme authority to Parliament - The Parliament has complete control (without affecting basic structure)

③ No constitution amendment committee separately

- Unlike as in the USA, there

is no separate provision for a committee which first reviews the amendment before passage.

④ Time taking - Some amendments

which are inherently beneficial for people like - GST

require the approval of 50% states which leads to time delay.

(5) Reduces the opinion of minority party = since it is based on

Parliamentary approval by 2/3 or simple majority hence, the voice of

minor groups are unheard.

(6) Amendment for simplistic purposes.

Like Quorum, language of Parliament etc. require

amendment by simple majority which is unnecessary.

However, the features of

Judicial review / rigid constitution,

Division of power & basic structure

are preventive & as a safeguard

against the unlimited power of

amendment as marked by the

Minerva Mills case.

no time limit
rectification
by states
for federal
legislators.

ण से
अंक

Judicial Review.

The power of the Supreme court to (i) high court) to study & analyse any law, act, principle, provision made by the legislature & executive on the grounds of violation of rights of individual is termed as Judicial review. *(also review its own judgement)*

Provision for Judicial review.

The constitution does not specifically mention the word 'Judicial review' but Article 13 - Laws inconsistent with Fundamental Rights

Article 32 - Power of Supreme court to issue writs

Article 226 - Power of High courts to issue writs.

Article 136 - Special Leave Petition.

are some features that promote the principle of Judicial review.

Role of Caste & Religion in Voting Behaviour

The pattern of voting of individuals in a democratic election process is Voting Behaviour Study - Psychology
Role of Caste & Religion

(i) It leads to polarisation - The BSP has always targeted SC, ST & Muslim voters whereas the SP targeted Yadavs & BJP - Hindus.

(ii) Impact on manifesto - The election manifesto of parties giving free ration, cycles, laptops, cylinders to weaker sections of SC, ST's, OBC's is clearly visible

(iii) Identification with party - Due to the voting pattern, the Hindus identify them with BJP, Yadavs with SP & depressed classes with BSP for their welfare.

iv) Divergence from real issues - The issues of

unemployment, Halhwas gangrape, Akhimpur incident, sugarcane farmers, etc. become sidelined.

(v) Muscle power - The depressed classes due to this voting pattern are subjected to brutal muscle power.

(vi) Generation of Inferior complex - The SC, ST's OBC

& Muslims are made to feel inferior & insecure in states. The development of such groups are critically hampered. Hence, vote is done on this

basis. Ex - Gujar & Jat, Hindu-Muslim etc

Hence, the caste & religion are an unorganised bad influence on the voting behaviour of people of state & country.

can start the answer from historical aspect → colonial times → separate electoral.

good knowledge about topic

1/2

से किसी एक विषय पर
शीर्षक का उल्लेख

Media as 4th pillar

'Media is the 4th pillar of democracy',
this term has always been used by
various political thinkers & reformists.

However, certain issues
have always disregarded the importance
of media as 4th pillar.

— Paid media & corruption

T — Biased (political, social)

S — Crony capitalism

S — Divergence from real issues

U — Foreign funding & control

F — Anti or pro government

S — only an instrument for advertisement

Various committees have

recommended reforms in media

both in print & electronic.

Suggestions for media reforms

① Linking of ethical education with

mass media studies - The importance

of ethical competency

& values in media for a just &

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democratic society needs to be established.

(2) Curb of foreign control - Media

media needs to be made independent from foreign funding. especially electronic

(3) Reporting of real issues - Ground based reporting of public importance issues.

(4) Strong institutional framework - For

implementation of media unbiased neutrality. - policy

(5) Role of whistleblowers - To uncover the corruption in media houses.

(6) Freedom of press - It needs to be strengthened in ground based reality.

Hence via above steps media can be made as a strong, fair, neutral, impartial & just pillar of democracy.

Ways to curb corruption in NGOs
Non Governmental organisations are
voluntary, not for profit organisations
which promote the socio-economic
development at community level.

The NGOs are currently are
riddled with charges of corruption,
money laundering, Benami transactions,
etc.

The government has taken the
steps of

FERA - Foreign exchange regulation

Act to reduce foreign funding
of illegal nature

Benami transaction Act - To prevent the
Benami property
transaction.

Money laundering Act year!

executive
body?

Bond scheme for funding of NGOs.

However, following steps
can be useful for curbing corruption

(1) Strong policy framework - For reducing
illegal activities &

money flow.

(2) RTI with NGO's - To ensure
transparency &

accountability.

(3) Role of whistleblowers - To uncover
corrupt practices

of NGO's

(4) Better coordination between departments
- To ensure better

& efficient remedial mechanism.

(5) Digitisation - of records, transactions,
bank statements for

better monitoring.

Hence, via above steps,
NGO's corrupt practices could be
curbed on a large scale in an
effective & efficient manner.