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| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <u>Regulating Act, 1773</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | → It was an act of the parliament of Great Britain intended to <u>overhaul the management of East India Company in India</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | → It laid the <u>foundation of Supreme Court in India</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <u>B.N. Rau</u> :- He was an Indian civil servant, jurist, diplomat and statesman known for his key role in <u>drafting Constitution of India</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | → He was also the <u>UNSC member from India 1950-52</u> . |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <u>Nanabhai Palkiwala</u> called the Preamble as the <u>identity card of the Constitution</u> . |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | He was was an <u>Indian jurist and economist</u> . |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <u>Keshava Nanda Bharti Case</u> :- |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | → <u>Keshava Nanda Bharti Vs State of Kerala</u> . |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | → <u>landmark judgement by the Supreme Court that parliament could not amend or alter any fundamental right</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | → This case is also called <u>fundamental right cases</u> |

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| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Article 39(a) :- It belongs to <u>directive principle of state</u> ^{policy} (36-51) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | → This article provide <u>free legal aid</u> to the poor and the people who are unable to <u>afford legal representation</u> . |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 8th schedule of the Constitution :- |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | → It lists the <u>official language</u> of the Republic of India. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | → It consist <u>22 official languages</u> . |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | L.M. Singhvi Committee :- |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | → It was constituted in 1986 to study the <u>problems of Panchayati Raj institution</u> in India. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | → It focus on <u>integrated vision of democracy</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Transparency International :- |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | → <u>Corruption perception Index</u> is published every year by Transparency International. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | → India got 80th rank in 2019 out of 180 countries |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | → It is the <u>global civil society organisation</u> |

| प्रश्न संख्या | 2 | 1 |
|---------------|---|--|
| | Public Bill | Private Bill. |
| | → It reflects the policies of the government (ruling party) | → It reflects the stance of opposition party specially on public matters |
| | → It has a greater chance of approval by the parliament | → It has lesser chance to be approved by the parliament |
| | → It is drafted by the concerned department in the consultation of law department | → Its drafting is the responsibility of concerned members |
| | → Its introduction in the house requires <u>seven</u> day notice. | → Its introduction in the house requires <u>one month</u> notice. |
| | → Its rejection by the house amounts to the expression of <u>want of parliamentary confidence in the government</u> and may lead to <u>its resignation.</u> | → Its rejection by the house has <u>no</u> <u>implication</u> on the <u>parliamentary confidence</u> and its <u>resignation.</u> |

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| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Article 33 - |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | It belongs to one of the Constitutional fundamental right i.e. "Constitutional Remedies" article (32-35). |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Article 33 empowers the parliament to restrict or abrogate the application of the fundamental rights in relation to the armed forces, paramilitary forces, police etc. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Now the question is that why there is limitation of fundamental rights to these people who serve the nation. (The answer itself in the question because they serve the nation. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Hence if the members of armed forces are given right to demonstration strike form association or union it would paralysed the government machinery. Also the employees of armed forces do not have all fundamental rights which are available to citizen. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Example - Police forces (Restriction of rights) Act 1966, Army act 1950, Navy Act 1950, Air forces act 1950. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |

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| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <u>Estimate Committee</u> - |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | It is a type of financial committee in Constitution of India. Its purpose is to examine budget estimates in detail, |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | scrutinising the functions of government ministries and department in the term of expenditure and utilization of funds. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | It is also known as <u>Continuous Committee</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <u>About estimate committee</u> - |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | → Year of establishment - 1950 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | → Members (numbers) - 30. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | → Election - By Lok Sabha members by means of single transferrable vote. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | → Term - 1 year. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | → Chairman - Speaker of L.S. appoints among its members. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <u>Functions</u> :- |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | → It reports if the budget estimate affect economy, improvement in organisational efficiency and administration reform |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | → <u>Examine utilization of fund and economical efficiency in government policies</u> |

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| 2 | e | BRICS - It is an acronym coined for the association of 5 major emerging national economies. Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa. Original there were only (BRIC) south Africa joined in 2010 and BRICS established |
| | | Recent BRICS summit was held in Nov-2019 in Brazil. It was 11th BRICS summit. |
| | | Features of BRICS - |
| | | → Lack of understanding of common policy and political action which was the reason of for delay in setting up of BRICS bank. |
| | | → China's domination because of its high share in BRICS economy |
| | | → Economic irregularities between members → e.g. disparity in per capita income, foreign reserve etc. |
| | | → 'BRICS' is only active on the issue of economy but lacks in voicing concern on global issues like terrorism and climate change |
| | | → The ongoing tussle between India and China on bilateral matters |
| | | → In current scenario (Corona virus) also <u>worsening the situation.</u> |

2 9

Media is the 4th pillar of democracy. and play an important role in shaping a healthy democracy. Media can be majosly divided in three types

- Print - newspapers, magazines etc
- Broadcast - TV, radio
- Internet - websites, and social media | electronic media.

Positive role of electronic media.

→ Media educates the masses and help them making informed and aware citizen

→ It helps in shaping public opinion

→ Recent government policies, awareness programmes, news channel etc all the information can be shared through social media and can reach to maximum people.

→ In current situation correct information is the key which can shared through various electronic media

Negative roles

→ Use of social media, news channels as a propaganda tool for government

→ Fake media

→ forged and wrong information shared cause of mob lynching, riots and misance among the masses

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| 2 | h | India is a federal country. But not once in the constitution the word 'federation' ever mentioned instead it is said 'Union of states'. It is also called <u>quasi-federal structure</u> . |
| | | Federal feature of India is taken from <u>Canada</u> which has <u>strong centre</u> controlling the state. |
| | | Federal features of India are as follows. |
| | | → Division of power - It is mentioned in 7th schedule which contain 3 list i.e |
| | | Union list - 97 |
| | | State list - 47 61 |
| | | Concurrent list - 47 |
| | | → Written Constitution - India has largest written constitution in the world. |
| | | → Supremacy of Constitution |
| | | → Supreme Judiciary |
| | | → Bicameral legislation - Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha |
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| 2 | i | Vice President of India - |
| | | → The vice president of India is the second highest Constitutional office in the country. |
| | | → He serves for five years term but can continue to be in office of the expiry of the term until the successor assumes office |
| | | → Articles 63-73 deals with the qualification, election and removal of V.P. of India |
| | | → V.P. of India acts as ex-officio chairman of Council of states - article 64. |
| | | → Current V.P. of India - Venkaiya Naidu. |
| | | <u>Vice President of U.S.A:</u> |
| | | → The vice president of U.S.A is the also the second highest officer in the executive branch |
| | | → Preside over U.S.A senate |
| | | → Preside over impeachment trials |
| | | → Supervise electoral vote count |
| | | → The American V.P. succeeds to the presidency when it falls vacant and remains President for the unexpired term of his predecessor. |
| | | → On the other hand Indian V.P. does not assume office of president when it falls vacant for unexpired |
| | | → Current V.P. USA - Mike Pence |

2 1

The governor's appointment, his powers and everything related to the office of governor have been discussed under Article 153 to Article 162 of the Constitution of India.

The discretionary powers of governor are as follows:-

→ The governor is the constitutional head of the state bound by the advice of council of ministers.

→ Article 163 talks about the discretionary powers of governor.

→ The governor can reserve the bill for President's consideration.

→ He can pardon, reprieve, commute, remission.

→ He can recommend President's rule in the situation of hung assembly or constitutional failure in the state.

→ He use his discretion in case of hung assembly to call the party to prove the majority.

Conclusion - In current scenario or earlier the governor is only the rubber stamp of central government. All the governors changed when government changed.