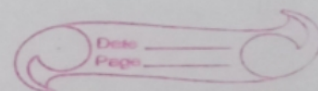


08.03.2020



Part - A

1. One liner Questions :-

- A. Regulating Act of 1773 was enacted in British Parliament to regulate the functioning of East India Company when it got bankrupt.
- B. B.N. Rau is the chief draftsman of the Constitution of India. He was the secretary of Drafting Committee.
- C. K.M. Munshi called Preamble as the Identity Card of Indian Constitution.
- D. Keshvanand Bharti case of 1973 is a land-mark in judicial history of Supreme Court, as this case propounded concept of Basic Structure of Constitution.
- E. Article - 39A is under Directive Principles of State Policy and talks about free legal aid to poor, foundation stone of NALSA - Lok Adalat.

F. Eight schedule of Constitution of India contains 22 official associate languages of India. Bodo, Dogri, Maithili, Santali were necessarily added.

G. L.M. Singhvi Committee to review Parliamentary Raj Institution advocated grant of Constitutional Status to Parliament.

H. Transparency International, Germany Based NGO, Publishes Corruption Perception Index.

I. Lok - Adalat :- Alternative Redressal Mechanism, established under Article - 39A and established by ROALSA.

J. Central Information Commission established under RTI Act - 2006 is a Central agency to regulate working of PTO in Central administration.



K. Parliamentary Forum:- Informal Parliamentary deliberation platform for the concerned Ministry and Member of Parliament.

L. Judicial Review:- The Review of Constitutionality of Legality of Legislative and Administrative Organ of Government mandated under Article - 13, 32, 131, 132, 133, 143 etc...

M. Motion of Thanks:- Moved by President in 1st session of Parliament every year, containing the programme & policies of Government.

N. Protection of Human Rights Act was passed in ~~1989~~ 1993, with formation of State Human Rights Commission.

O. Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration is the training Trust. Located in Mussoorie for

Central Administrative Services, and  
All India Services.

II → 100 words Question :-

- A. Public Bill is introduced by a minister by Parliament.
- Usually Public Bill is associate with work of administration and issue of general public importance.
  - Recommendations of President is needed for introducing the bill.
  - It has higher chances of getting enacted.
  - Private Bill is introduced by any Member of Parliament except ministers.
  - Not necessarily associate with general issue of public importance.
  - Does not require recommendation of President.
  - Private Bill thus has lower chances of enactment.



13.) Article - 33 of the Constitution restricts or abrogate the Fundamental Rights of the vested forces, Parliamentary forces and other such forces through the Parliamentary legislation.

It is generally considered as important as the public servant is expected to be discipline, objective, impartial, neutral, devoted to duty for performance of the national duty.

c. Financial emergency under Article - 360 of the constitution empowers the Central Government (President) to issue Orders of Financial Proportion which needs to be adhered to by the officials and administration of state and central government.

The distribution of financial power can also be revoked in case of financial emergency.

Financial emergency under Article 360 in the power of President.

D. Estimates Committee established in 1921 and as a standing Committee, which was later named as Estimates Committee on the advice of John Mathai.

Its composition involves 30 Lok Sabha members elected annually. Chairperson is from Lok Sabha. All parties get proportional representation.

Its functions involves analysing the economies of policies, suggesting various policies.

However the Committee is not as successful since it does post-mortem work.

E. BRICS is an Intergovernmental Organisation whose first summit held in 2008, Russia.

It composed of 5 nations Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa.



Reason for not being a successful organisation:-

(i) Political heterogeneity i.e. India, Brazil is a democratic and Russia, China are authoritarian Regime.

(ii) Internal conflicts i.e. Land Border issues between India - China, Russia - China.

(iii) Lesser financial clout:- New Development Bank and CRA - BRICS can't replace Bretton Woods Institution.

(iv) No propaganda based coordination, its agenda is largely influenced by G-20 Summit.

However, BRICS present an opportunity for "Asian - Renaissance".

F) Consumer Courts are established under Consumer Protection Act - 1986.  
These are special courts to address the grievances of consumers.

Consumer Courts are enforcement arm of Quality-control of products in the markets.

Any aggrieved person can go to the Court for grievances of redressal.

It reduces the work load on judiciary of India.

However inefficient devolution of funds, functions and functionalities affect its working.

3. Electronic Media is the News Channel, on Television or on internet, that brings information to the citizen.

Positive Impact

- Behaviour Changes are produced by it  
e.g. Sensationalisation of Nirbhaya case
- Hold the administrative accountable.  
E.g. Recent Farmer Protest.
- Give voice ~~to~~ to urgent issue of urgent public importance, e.g. issue and discussions on ARC bill



### Negative Impact

- Sensationalisation of Journalism  
eg. Subhash Singh Rajput case Sensationalisation by Republic T.V.
- Prevalence of fake news.
- No regulatory regime for the electronic media in India.  
However electronic media have bolstered democracy in India.

### H. federal features of Indian Constitution are:-

- Single Constitution, flexible Constitution.
- Single Citizenship of India
- Emergency powers under Article 352, 356 and 360.
- All India Services
- Presence of Union territories
- Rajya Sabha
- Integrated Judiciary of India

These are some of the features of Feder

## H. Federal features of Indian Constitution:-

- (i) Rigid Constitution.
- (ii) Constitution of Rajya Sabha
- (iii) Constitutional Amending provision under 368 Article.
- (iv) Supremacy of Constitution.
- (v) Division of power.
- (vi) Judicial review

These are the federal features of Indian Constitution.

- |    |                              |     |                            |
|----|------------------------------|-----|----------------------------|
| I) | American<br>Vice - President | v/s | Indian<br>Vice - President |
|----|------------------------------|-----|----------------------------|
- Directly elected
- Become president of U.S. in case of President's Resignation.
- He is the ~~Chairman of Senate~~ ~~Chairman of Rajya Sabha~~
- Term is of 4 years
- Indirectly elected
- Do not become President of India in case of President's Impeachment
- Term is of 5 years.



## J) Discretionary Powers of Governor.

Governor is a Constitutional Head of the State, the source of Executive Power of the State under Article - 153.

### Discretionary Powers of Governor

- (i) Reservation of Bill of State Legislature for President Approval.
- (ii) Suggest/Recommend for President's Pardon in case of failure of Constitutional machinery.
- (iii) Governors have special responsibility under Article 371, 371A to 371-G for special states like Nagaland, Maharashtra, Gujarat etc..
- (iv) As an administrator of the Union Territory, Governor has discretionary powers.

### 3) 300 words Questions

- Internal Security of India is a issue of Central Government. Internal security threats include national and transnational organised crimes such as drug smuggling, counterfeit currency, human trafficking, weapons smuggling etc..

### Organisations that threaten Internal Security of India

- ↓  
(i) Trans-national Organised Crime Network  
e.g. Haggarri Network  
⇒ They smuggle drugs, weapons etc... illegally into India.
- (ii) Terrorist Organisations  
e.g. Al-Qaeda  
• Jaliban  
• Islamic State  
They strike terror in the hearts of Civilians.

e.g. ~~State~~ Union Territory of Jammu-Kashmir



(iii) Insurgent groups.

(iv) Left-wing Extremist

- These groups treat by insurgency and influence political power.

- The culturally ideologically extremist group

E.g. N.S.M (K).

E.g. Bastar Distt. of Chattisgarh

Thus India has several forces to tackle all these forces against Internal security like Military forces, Paramilitary forces (C.R.F.F, Assam Rifles), National Investigation Agency, RAW etc...

B) Protection of Woman from Domestic Violence Act was enacted to protect the woman against any household violence.

Causes of Household Violence :-

- ↳ Patriarchal Society
- ↳ Women economic dependency
- ↳ Low literacy levels among women

## Types of Household violence

- Mental
  - Physical
  - Psychological
  - Emotional
- } Violences.

## Perpetrators of Violence:-

- ↳ Kith and kin of husband of the victim woman.

## Provision of Act

- Protection against all forms of Violence
- Fine and Punishment for perpetrators
- Immediate Compensation to the victims
- Legal, Health, Rehabilitative, Skilling, employment support for women empowerment
- The offence is Non-Cognizable offence
- Special Courts and Public prosecutor for legal proceedings.



Though there is the legal provision on the domestic violence, in order to protect women. However the conviction rate under the Act is low.

Beside, the under-reporting of violence and crimes against women have increased as per latest NCRB Report.

Ministry of finance is the nodal agency that prepares the 'Annual financial statement', of the Government of India under Article - 108 of the Constitution.

Role of Ministry of Finance in formation of Fiscal Policy.

(i) Ascertain the demand for grants and respective allocation to different ministries.

(ii) Preparing the estimates of the financing Bill for the current year.

(iii) Presentation of the 'Annual financial statement

of Government -

i) Regulate the Monetary Policy with RBI in accordance with Fiscal Policy

v) Ministry of Finance is the Chairman of GST Council,

Thus, the Ministry of Finance defines the tax-rate, its incidence etc...

Ministry of Finance also takes the administration of schemes like the Public Finance and Expenditure Management System, Vivad Se Vishwas Scheme etc... for the removal of disputes related to Tax and develop the Non-Human interface of IT-return for Cashless Submission of Tax.