

"PART - A"

Q. 01)

- A) Regulating Act - 1773 :- It was the first Bill passed by British Government to control and regulate the affairs of East India Company in India.
- B) B.N. Rau :- He was an Indian civil servant, who prepared constitutional draft as a constitutional advisor in committee.
- C) "Preamble" which describes the source of Indian constitution, is called the Identity card of Constitution by "N.A. Palkivalla."
- D) The case of Keshvanand Bharti v State of Kerala.
About \Rightarrow The power of parliament to amend the Constitution
Result \Rightarrow 39th and 41st Amendment
- E) Article 39(A) :- This article of Indian Constitution provides equal rights to men and women (citizens) of India, who are unable to afford legal representation an assistance.

F) Eighti schedule of Constitution :-

- Contains list of official languages of India.
- No. of languages \Rightarrow Total 22 (after 92nd Am.)

G) L.M. Singhvi Committee :- This committee was
 \rightarrow constituted in 1986 for study the problems
faced by Panchayati Raj Institutions.

H) Transparency International :- It is an
International organization.

- Head Quarter - Berlin.
- Purpose - To fight against corruption.

I) Lok Adalat or People's Court :- a judicial
system which works on the concept of
compromises to settle down the pending cases.


J) Central Information Commission :-

- \Rightarrow Not a constitutional body, an independent body.
- \Rightarrow set up under "Right to Information Act-2005."

K) Parliamentary Forum :- Constituted to provide
a platform to members
for providing knowledge and information
about national issues.

L) Judicial Review :- It is the power of court, to review the legislative or executive work done by government or public sector body.

M) Motion of Thanks :- A procedure in Indian parliament in which President of India addresses the joint sitting of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha on the first session of parliament.

N) The "Protection of Human Rights ^{Act} Commission" was passed in 1993. It provides two bodies -

National Human Rights Commission State Human Rights Commission.

O) "Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration" ⇒ Research and Training Institute for the public administration located at ⇒ Mussoorie, Uttarakhand.

Q.02)

A)

Public Bill and Private Bill

To propose any policy or law in parliament, to present a bill is a first step. Bills are of two kinds - Public and Private bill. Both bills are passed by the same procedure in parliament, but have some differences -

Public Bill

- ① It is introduced by a minister of cabinet.
- ② It contains the policies of government.
- ③ It has higher chance to be passed by the parliament.
- ④ If it is rejected by lower house then whole cabinet can be withdrawn.
- ⑤ To present a public bill 7 days prior notice is necessary.

Private Bill

- ① It can be introduced by any member of parliament.
- ② It can be any public matter or concern.
- ③ It has less chances. (Based on concern).
- ④ Its rejection does not affect the cabinet.
- ⑤ It requires one month notice to present a bill.

B)

C)

Financial Emergency :-

Financial emergency is one of the three emergencies mentioned in the constitution of India, under "Article-360".

The Article 360 provides power to president of India, to declare a financial emergency on the basis of situation of country such as -

- ⇒ Any financial crisis arisen in country or in any state.
- ⇒ or any situation that can affect the financial system.

⇒ Effects of Financial Emergency -

- ① It gives centre a extended authority towards execution, which can affect state's policies.
- ② In this emergency, central govt. can access in all financial matters of state.
- ③ All the bills represented towards president can be withdrawn.
- ④ President can give direction in cut-down of salaries and allowances of any class or person.

ex:

Recently due to COVID-19 pandemic president, Governors, and all MPs decided to cut their salary 30% for next 3 years.

D)

Estimate Committee of parliament -

It is an economical committee in the constitution of India. It is a parliamentary committee, which deals with the estimates of Budget and examine it and also suggest economies in public expenditure.

It consist of 30 members with one chairman appointed by the speaker of parliament -

Functions →

- examine the budget estimate and its effects.
- Efficiency of certain policy
- To bring efficiency and economy in governmental administ
- To check the use of money under any policy.
- To prepare an estimate for any policy to present in parliament.

Estimate committee doesn't examine budget of all department, therefore every departmental budget is examined over a period of year and it is also an advisory body.

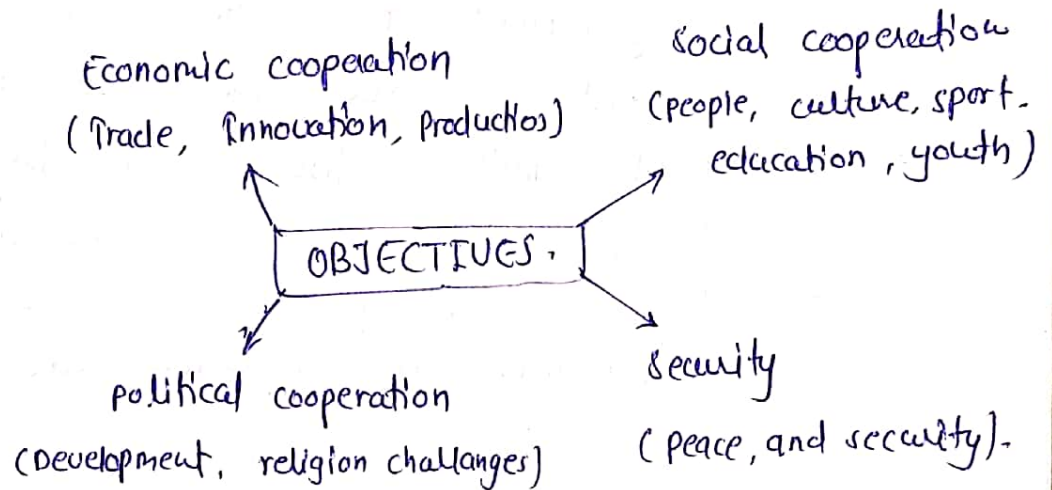
E)

BRICS :

It is a group of 5 world's leading emerging economies.

B ↓ Brazil
R ↓ Russia
I ↓ India
C ↓ China
S ↓ South Africa,

It's not an organization, but, It's an annual summit of top leaders of 05 nations. Together, BRICS accounts 40% of the world's population and 30% of GDP.



BRICS considered as a failure, because of some differences between countries and conflicts.

- ⇒ Due to dominance of Chinese economy,
- ⇒ Trade between countries declining.
- ⇒ All members are similar in foreign reserves,
- ⇒ Competition amongs each other, for bigger economy.
- ⇒ Bilateral conflicts, (Indo-China conflict on Pengong - lake is an example).
- ⇒ Diversity of culture, (includes economic development poverty, and cultural differences).

F)

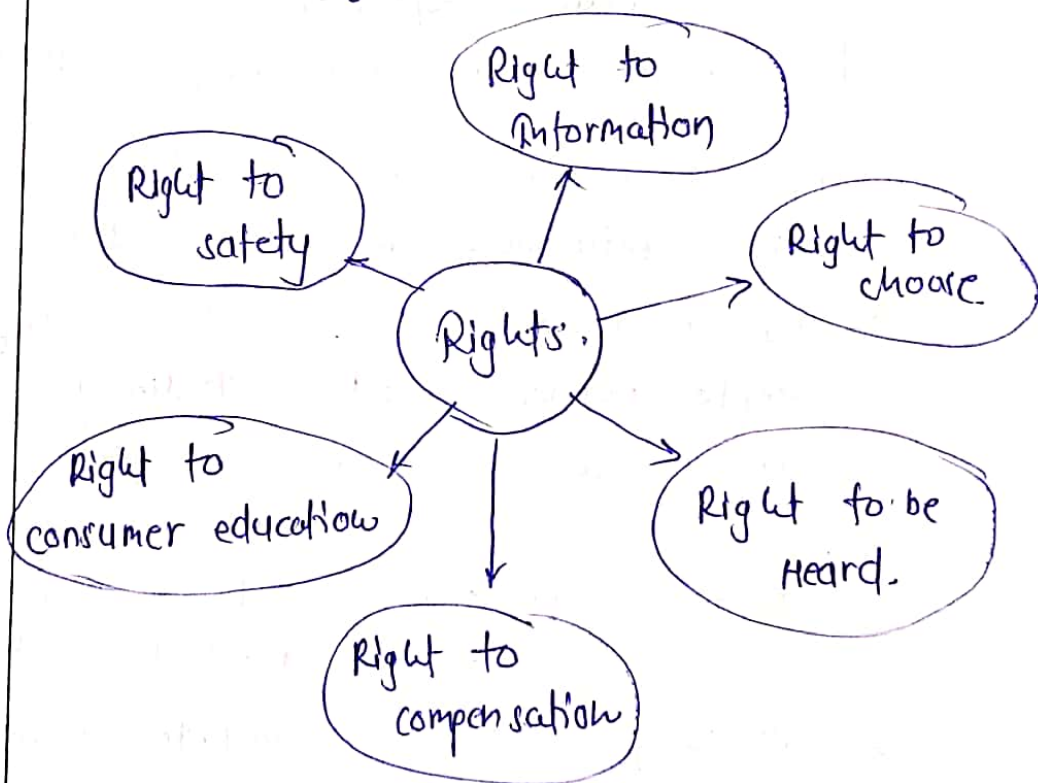
Consumer Courts :

Consumer court was established under the 'Consumer protection Act. ⇒ 1986.'

This act deals with the protection of rights and interests of consumers, and to establish consumer council or court to settle the consumers disputes.

Consumer courts are established by the government to protect the consumer's right, and to solve the cases regarding disputes of profit or loss or cheating with consumers.

Consumer can file a case against the seller or service provider if he exploits the consumers rights, which are -



G)

Role of Electronic Media in Indian Democracy :

Democracy : It is a system of government in which all people of country can vote and elect their representative.

Media plays a big role in democracy to aware people about what happening in the world or in country and social, political, economical activities that affects country.

Democracy is directly affected by electronic media in both positive and negative way.

⇒ Positive role :- media plays a crucial role in shaping a healthy democracy. Media is known as the "fourth pillar" of democracy it helps in -

- a) It shows the bare truth about life.
- b) It aware people by global and national concerns.
- c) It helps people to elect the right person to power.
- d) It reminds politicians about their promises.
- e) It exposes the weaknesses or loopholes in democratic system, to make it accountable and responsive.

⇒ Negative Role :- "Every coin comes with two sides" so do media have. -

- a) Excessive coverage of sensitive news led to communal riots (ex:- CAA, NRC riots).
- b) Exposing sensible news beneficial for country.
- c) Supporting or going against any particular party. It should be neutral and only favour the Nation.

H) Federal Features of Indian Constitution

A federal government is one in which, constitution gives power to both central and state government to work independently under their jurisdiction. India has a federal government, in which constitution provides some federal features which are

- a) **Dual Polity** - A dual polity constitution established Union at the centre and state within its jurisdiction
- b) **Written Constitution** - Indian Constitution is a written as well as longest constitution of the world, with a preamble and 448 articles in 25 parts.
- c) **Division of Power** - between union and state
- d) **Supremacy of Constitution** - Constitution is the supreme law of country.
- e) **Rigid Constitution** - Constitution is rigid to the extent about provision of federal structures can be amended.
- f) **Independent Judiciary** - An independent judiciary headed by Supreme Court.
- g) **Bicameralism** - Constitution provides for a bicameral legislature consisting
 - Upper house (Rajya Sabha)
 - Lower house (Lok Sabha)

1)

Discretionary power of the Governor's

The Governor is the chief executive (nominal) head of the state, and acts as an agent of the president in state. Governor is appointed by president, and the post of the governor at the state level is same as the post of president at nation level.

The Governor can act without the advice of the council of ministers in some matters which are called discretionary power of Governor which are-

Discretionary powers of Governor

- ⇒ Appointment of the Chief Ministers.
(In the absence of Majority)
- ⇒ Dismissal of the Ministry
(When the ministry loses support of the house)
- ⇒ Advising the president for proclamation of emergency.
(art. - 356)
- ⇒ Reservation of a bill for the consideration of president.
- ⇒ Dissolution of legislative assembly. (article-174)

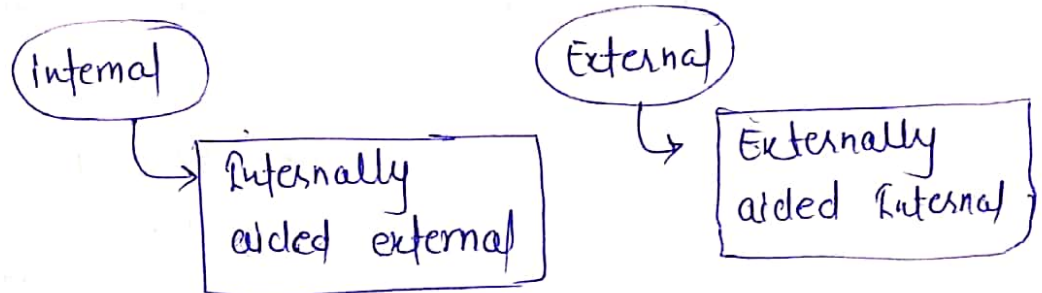
Q. 03)

A)

Internal security :-

Internal security of a country implies that, maintenance of peace and law and order within its territory. Internal security comes with the challenges which are internally originated and disturbing the flow of maintenance. It differ from the external security. External security deals with the external factors like border security, trade security, and world relations, In India, Ministry of Home Affairs deals with the Internal security matters,

Threats :- Threats to internal security can be of four types -



India's internal security threats are a mix of all four, because the external events like in neighbouring countries also affects our internal matters,

→ Major Challenges :-

- ① Territorial disputes :- After Independence when the states were reorganised, the biggest concern was awoken that was territorial dispute between states and also within country. some examples are -
- ⇒ Accession of Jammu Kashmir.
 - ⇒ Language based state demand.
 - ⇒ Maharashtra - Karnataka boundary dispute etc.

and also India share boundary with 07 land countries most of them having boundary dispute which also affect internally.

- ② Naxalites :- The biggest threat that India currently facing is Revolutionary, naxalites, started from, "Naxalbari" (west bengal) people moves towards Maoist movement because of the injustice to the rural people and against government. This Maoist group expanded in the eastern region in states of - West Bengal, Jharkhand, Odisha, Chattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka etc.

- ③ Religious Fundamentalism :-

India has witnessed many communal riots but eventually emerged as one nation

④ Corruption :- It affects India in terms of -

- ⇒ weakening of democratic & political institutions.
- ⇒ Increase in criminal activities.
- ⇒ outgoing flow of black money.
- ⇒ Democratic and political security degrades which can cost a lot.

⑤ Terrorism :-

- ⇒ Beginning of militancy in Kashmir.
- ⇒ Rise of Indian Mujahideen is a big threat for India.
- ⇒ Many terrorist organisations are being supported by neighbours

ex: Terror attack of 26/11 on Mumbai.

⑥ Cyber-Crime :- Cyber crime is a new and most dangerous threat to internal security. Any failure in cyber system can affect India's economical and security.

⇒ Hence, India is fighting against internal as well as external threats which can cause a big damage to its sovereignty.

c)

Fiscal Policy of India :-

Fiscal policy means the use of taxation and public expenditure by the government to stabilize or maintain the growth of economy.

Some major instruments of fiscal policy :-

- ⇒ Budget
- ⇒ Taxation
- ⇒ Public Expenditure
- ⇒ Public Revenue
- ⇒ Public Debt
- ⇒ Fiscal deficit in Economy.

Fiscal policy of India always has two broad objectives. First the growth performance of Economy and to ensure social justice to people.

- General objectives.
- Maintain and achieve full employment.
 - To stabilize the price level.
 - To stabilize the growth rate of economy.
 - To promote the economic development of underdeveloped countries (ex: Afghanistan)

Role of Finance Ministry

The Ministry of Finance plays a very crucial role in economic as well as fiscal development of India. It deals with all economic conditions and manages the economical stability of country.

The Finance Ministry deals with the fiscal administration of country, by preparing budget for different sectors to manage income and expenditure as well. Ministry of Finance has three major departments, with allotted distinct works such as -

① Department of Economic Affairs :-

The Department of Economic Affairs is responsible for Budget. It prepares the budget of the government.

② Department of Expenditure -

Under this department, MoF. deals with the financial control.

It has three parts -

- ⇒ Control exercise during the preparation of the budget.
- ⇒ Control exercise during the execution of the budget.
- ⇒ Control on Miscellaneous matters.

③ Department of Revenue:

The Department of Revenue levy and collects the Direct as well as Indirect taxes. It also works and Regulating body of economic laws.

The main concern of ministry is to obtain proper balance of expenditure between services. The Ministry of Finance, plays an important role in development planning in India. It monitors the financial institutions, which is responsible for the entire fiscal administration of the country.