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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका  
(Mains Answer Sheet)

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

प्रश्न  
संख्या

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	A	Press Gallery Committee of the constituent assembly was related to press & media.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	B	Anandpur Sahib resolution was introduced by <u>Shalidai</u> . It put forward the demands of <u>autonomy of Punjab state</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	C	Justice <u>PN Bhagwati</u> is known as the father of <u>PIL</u> in India.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	D	<u>Privy purse</u> was an <u>annual payment</u> which was made to the <u>erstwhile rulers</u> of <u>princely states</u> by the govt of India after they integrated their territory into Indian Union. It was <u>abolished</u> in <u>1971</u> by <u>PM Indira Gandhi</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	E	<u>Article 43A</u> of the constitution of India was introduced by <u>42nd constitutional amendment act, 1976</u> . It provides for <u>participation of workers</u> in <u>industries management</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				

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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 <del>1961</del> 1961. It deals with the matters of <u>regionalism</u> , <u>casticism</u> , <u>linguism</u> etc.
1	H	NGO Darpan is under <u>NITI Aayog</u> . It co-ordinates between different NGOs, voluntary organisations & Government.
1	I	<u>Atal Tinkering Labs</u> are part of <u>Atal Innovation Mission</u> by <u>NITI Aayog</u> . It's objective to promote <u>innovation</u> among students at <u>school level</u> .
1	K	FERA stands for <u>Foreign Exchange Management Act</u> . It regulates the activities which have a bearing on <u>foreign exchange</u> & <u>security transactions</u> .

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	L	T Jayanti Patnaik was the first chairperson of <u>National Commission for Women.</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	L	M
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		VVPAT is abbreviation of <u>voter verifiable Paper Audit Trail.</u> It works with <u>Electronic voting machines</u> to <u>show the slip of casted votes</u> , during elections.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	L	N
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		It was constituted in <u>1988</u> under the chairmanship of <u>Dr. P. R. Thurgan</u> <del>to</del> 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"/>	L	O
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		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"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

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2	A	The Supreme Court is called a court of record because under <u>Article 129</u> of the Constitution of India it has following powers:
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(1) The proceedings of the supreme court are kept in <u>perpetual memory &amp; testimony</u> . These can be used as <u>evidence</u> and can not be questioned when produced before any court. They are considered as <u>legal precedents</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(2) Supreme court can <u>punish</u> for its <u>contempt</u> as well as <u>other lower courts contempt</u> , with <u>simple imprisonment</u> or with <u>fine</u> or with <u>both</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2	B	Powers of Lok Adalats:
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(1) To try the matters which are <u>pending</u> in <u>courts</u> or in <u>pre-litigation stage</u> in <u>arbitrable manner</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(2) It can take those matter which are <u>compoundable</u> in nature, such as <u>matrimonial cases</u> , <u>tax related cases</u> etc.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(3) It acts as <u>civil court</u> while delivering justice, which means it can <u>summon</u> the people, <u>ask</u> for <u>evidences</u> & <u>take statements</u> .

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>④ It's <u>reward</u> is <u>binding</u> on the parties and can not be <u>appealed</u> further in any court.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>⑤ It works on the Gandhian principles &amp; acts as an <u>alternate</u> dispute redressal system.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2	c	<p>The <u>constituent assembly</u> held its first meeting on 9th December, 1946. On 13th December, 1946 <u>Jawahar Lal Nehru</u> moved the historic <u>Objectives Resolution</u> document. It mentioned the <u>outlines</u> of the <u>constitution</u>. The <u>basic</u> <del>features</del> <u>principles &amp; fundamental values</u> on which the constitution was to be <del>to</del> laid down were outlined in it. It was kind of a blue print of <del>con</del> the values to be <u>enshrined</u> in the constitution. On <u>22 January, 1947</u>, it was <u>unanimously</u> <u>adopted</u> by the constituent assembly. Later the <u>modified form</u> of it was added as <u>Preamble</u> of the constitution.</p>
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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	





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



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), Numbantota (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.

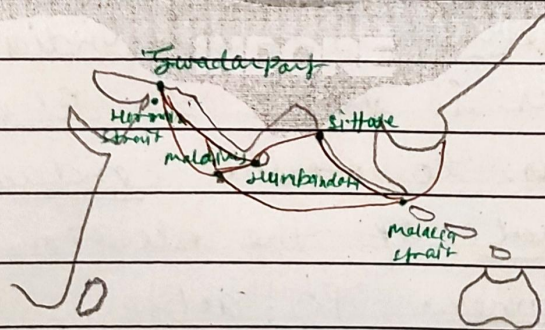


Fig:- string of Pearls in IOR





2	4	<p><u>Article 243 D</u> of Indian Constitution provides for the <u>reservation of seats</u> to women in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI), to bring more gender equality &amp; women into leadership. However, <del>by reason of</del> <del>some</del> reasons this has not been achieved because :</p> <p>① Women get elected as sarpanch but due to prevalent <u>patriarchy</u> their husbands deals with all the executive &amp; administrative matter. Thus concept of <u>Pat Sarpanch pati</u> or <u>'Pati Pradhan'</u> has emerged.</p> <p>② <u>Illitrary</u> among rural women is another major reason.</p> <p>③ <u>Women themselves</u> are <u>dependent</u> are not confident to lead due to ill-socialization.</p> <p>④ <u>Lack of awareness</u> among women that this provision is made for their betterment &amp; empowerment only.</p> <p>⑤ <u>Lack of early exposure</u> to <u>political participation</u> is also a major reason.</p>
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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	



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>
		<p>① <u>Draft bills</u> are put forward online on govt's website for <u>public opinion</u>.</p>
		<p>② People express their <u>views &amp; opinions</u> # regarding various <u>policies</u> on social media.</p>
		<p>③ Govt takes <u>feedback</u> of different schemes through social media.</p>
		<p>④ Different <u>survey</u> are being conducted by the govt through social media.</p>
		<p>⑤ People exercise their power of <u>track-2 diplomacy</u> through social media platforms.</p>
2	J	<p>Self-help groups (SHGs) are <u>informal</u> groups formed by people at <u>grass-root</u> level to attain their common <u>social and economic goals</u>. These are generally group of 10-25 people especially women in rural area who come forward to start their <u>livelihood</u>.</p>



<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>'Kudumbshree'</u> of Kerala state is a prominent example of SHGs, working in poverty eradication. It is the largest such SHGs in the country. Other being <u>'BANK Sahi'</u> which focuses on making banking & pension services available at <u>door steps</u> . Both are primarily women SHGs.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3	A	<u>Article 368</u> 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 <u>except</u> altering the <u>'Basic Structure'</u> or <u>'Basic features'</u> of the constitution. It was introduced by supreme court in <u>Keshwananda Bharati case</u> of <u>1973</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Parliament is empowered by the constitution itself, however, there are certain <u>critteriums</u> regarding the procedure it adopts for the amendments. These can be described as follows:
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

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① Unlike other countries, there is no specialized body for this purpose in India. such as 'Constitutional convention' in USA.

② The power to initiate the constitution amendment bill lies with the Parliament only, unlike USA. states can only initiate the bill in certain cases such as abolition or creation of state legislature council.

③ The power to pass the bill also lies only with the Parliament. states are considered only in few cases, that too not all the states, but only 50% of them.

④ The pass bills ~~also~~ in which states' consent is required, it is not provided that within what time they would reply. No proper timeframe is given.

⑤ The procedure of amendment is same as passing of any ordinary bill.

⑥ There is no provision of joint sitting in matters of constitutional amendment bill while some is provided in passing of ordinary bills.





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

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Judiciary used its power of judicial review.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The very famous case of <u>IR Coelho vs State of Tamil Nadu, 2007</u> is an example of judicial review. In this case Supreme Court held that laws put under the <u>9th schedule</u> can also be challenged. Any law which
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	as been put under 9th schedule was earlier couldn't be challenged. But after <u>IR Coelho</u> judgement Supreme Court held that laws put under <u>9th schedule</u> after <u>24th April, 1973</u> are open to be challenged. <u>24th April, 1973</u> was the date on which the infamous <u>Keshwananda Bhatti</u> judgement was given by the Supreme Court, & the ' <u>Basic structure doctrine</u> ' was introduced by the Supreme Court. In <u>IR Coelho</u> case Supreme Court held that <u>Judicial Review</u> also forms
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	of part of <u>Basic structure</u> , hence it can not be removed.



3	C	<p>Caste &amp; religion play a vital role in the Indian politics. India being a diverse country there are various religions &amp; within that various castes &amp; subcastes.</p>
		<p>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.</p>
		<p>The major reason why people are moved during elections on communal line can be understood in following points:</p>
		<p>① <u>Ideological compatibility</u> — People following the same religious ideology as the election candidate.</p>
		<p>② <u>Charismatic Personalities</u> — The credibility of charismatic personalities are is very high &amp; people follow such people very easily.</p>
		<p>③ <u>Relative deprivation</u> — People from different religion &amp; caste groups generally feel relative deprivation.</p> <p>अनुभव से</p>



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



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 Legislature, Executive & Judiciary.

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. be it digital media or print media. To survive this they sometimes resort to evil & illicit practices such as fake news, altered news, propaganda news etc. This has diminished the trustworthiness of the media.

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	However, as every coin has 2 sides.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	There have been instances when media
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	acted very responsibly.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	During <u>Kargil War</u> media helped
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	secure India's global image through
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	its responsible behavior. It also
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	played a crucial role to bring
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	justice in <u>Nirbhaya case</u> , & finally
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	the culprits were punished. It also
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	highlighted the wrongdoings of
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>godmen</u> such as <u>Asharam Bapu</u> &
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Gurmeet Ram Rahim</u> . And now these
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	people are behind the Bars.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Media, over the years has played key
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	role in maintaining the bridge between
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	government & people. There are certain
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	loop holes which can be filled with
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	conscious efforts - And when it is
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	achieved media can surely be
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	called the 4th pillar of the
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	democracy. More transparency,
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	more accountability & responsible
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	journalism is the need of the hour.



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

Steps needed to be taken :-

- ① The existing laws regarding the funding 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' fee regulation should bring more co-ordination.
- ⑤ Mandatory Audit should be introduced irrespective of their corpus size.

NGOs play an important role in sectors such as girl 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.