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Polity Test
Mains 2019
प्रश्न संख्या

Polity Test



निर्माण IAS
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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका (Main Answer Sheet)

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	In modern democratic setup of governance,	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	we can divided most of ^{democratic} countries under	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	presidential & parliamentary form of	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Govt on basis of relation between	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	executive & legislature. let us see the	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	look at the differences: /	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Basis	Presidential Govt
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1) <u>Meaning</u>	In parliamentary
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		system we has
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Executive & de-
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		facto rules &
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		de jure rules i.e
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Head of State.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		as President &
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Head of Govt is'
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		PM.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2) Relation	Legislature &
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	between	Executive are
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Legislature &	interdependent
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Executive	on each other.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Council of ministers is responsible to Lok Sabha.	President has no relation with functioning of Senate.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lok Sabha can be dissolved by Parliament.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Governance Merit.	1) Harmony between different organs 2) Responsible govt.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		2) Stable govt. 2) Coherence in policies, better utilization of resources.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Demerit.	1) Focus on retain their position 2) Govt by Amateurs 3) Lapse in policies. 4) Under or mis utilization of resources.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		1) Fear of concentration of power 2) Conflict 3) Irresponsible govt.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Polity.	Multi party Rule in most of countries.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Example	Major 2 parties. United State of America.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	India, Britain	



मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
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India adopted parliamentary system after independence. Because of

following reason :-

1) Preference to harmony between different organs of states. Only coordinated could satisfy the need of heterogeneous setup of India.

2) Similarity with system of Britisher who has been ruling over India from 300 years had same democratic setup.

3) India's parliament is not sovereign & head of state is elected. Sovereignty is restricted by written constitution, Independent or Integrated judiciary, Federal setup etc.

(Main Answer Sheet)

3 IB

Election commission is most important & independent organization which supervise, control & regulate the election process in parliament & state legislature.

functions :-

1) It deals with elections of Parliamentary members & their disputes if any arises.

2) Election of President, Vice president, Speaker of Lok Sabha, deputy speaker etc is sole responsibility of Election Commission.

3) To conduct timely election, decide schedule & candidates.

4) Decides term & conditions for being political parties at National or at State level.

5) Resolve dispute regarding disqualification of members of parliament & state legislature on basis of anti-defecation law.

6) Give party symbol, allotment time for broadcasting their manifesto at media.

7)

Supervise & whether election are being conducting peacefully & cancellation of result or re-election in case of rigging, booth capturing, violence or polling state on polling day.

8) Prepare & Revise electoral roll & provide voter cards etc.

In this way we can

see that election commission is most crucial commission to maintain democracy.

So it must be independent, impartial, free from fear & favour.

1) Security of tenure :-

Chief Election Commissioner &

other election commissioners has fixed tenure is 5 years or until 65 years of age

2) Term of conditions :-

Could not vary to their

disadvantage position after appointment. Salary, allowance can't be decreased.

3) Regional commissioners can not be removed from office except on recommendation

of Election Commission,

Election commission is successful in ~~act~~ delivering free, fair, election to country. It give integrity, impartiality, ~~indep~~ transparency, accountability to all stakeholders. But we can improve its functioning further by,

1) Deciding qualification for election commissioners.

2) By ~~putting~~ ~~a~~ ban on further employment ^{Exemption for} under state & central govt. ~~which~~ a

better job

may distort the independent discharge of duties by officials.



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(Main Answer Sheet)

प्रश्न संख्या

(c)

Directive Principle of State Policy are mentioned in Part IV under Art 35 to Art. 51 in the Constitution. They are borrowed from Irish Constitution & aimed at economic & social democracy in the country. They act as an instrument of instruction to Govt while forming policies. & as a check light to court while deciding any case. People can check efficiency, effectiveness, relevance of policies on the basis of DPSP.

These DPSP are divided into.

Different group on basis of principle or philosophy they followed.

- 1) Gandhian → aimed at Democratic Decentralisation
- 2) Socialist → focus on democratic socialism, welfare of working class etc.
- 3) Liberal Intellectual :- based on rational & scientific ideas.

प्रश्न संख्या

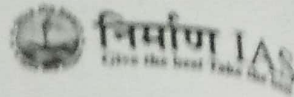
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प्रश्न संख्या

1) Gandhian principles :-

 i) Ar 40 → Strengthen Panchayati Raj
by greater power i.e. 3F - Function,
functionaries, fund devolution. ii) Ar 47 → Better nutrition to people
for their wellbeings. iii) Ar 43 B → Autonomous, democratic
control, supervision of cooperative
societies. (iv) Ar 48 → Ban on slaughter of cow &
other milch animals. (v) Ar 43 A → focus on cottage & village
industries. So focus should be on making village
self reliant, self sufficient, healthy village.
Prohibition on consumption of intoxicant. 2) Socialist :- Ar 51 Free & compulsory education to
pre primary child. 3) Better work conditions & adequate
livelihood to workers & Maternity

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(Main Answer Sheet)



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- Relief.
- 3) Engagement of workers in management of Industries.
- 4) Control on concentration of power & reduce income inequalities.
- 5) Provide social support to disadvantaged group in case of loss of their livelihood of - Handicapped person, women, aged people, unemployed etc.
- 3) Liberal Intellectual :-
Ar 44 → Uniform Civil code
- 2) To promote international peace & harmonious relation - Ar. 51.
- 3) To promote & preserve environment & wildlife.
- 4) To protect the DPSP are most important in providing better enabling environment for full enjoyment of our fundamental duties.

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2 (A)

mental health including midwifery
training, immunization

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2 (A).

Financial emergency mentioned under

Ar 360. President proclaims & two
houses of parliament must ratify
within two months by special majority.

→ State legislature & executive do not
suspect but financially autonomy lost.

President can give direction,

1) To observe financial canon on
propriety.

2) To reduce salaries & allowances of
public official including judges.

Rationale :-

To maintain financial stability
& credibility of country.

Revoke :-

By President without any
parliamentary approval.

Duration :-

Indefinite time period, no
need for parliamentary approval for
continuity.

Financial Emergency is never imposed on India
till the time.



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9 2

Speaker of Lok Sabha is chief spokesman representative, presiding officer of lower house. He has many duties & powers as.

1) Maintain discipline & decorum, order in the house.

2) Preside over joint meeting.

3) Decide whether the bill is money bill or not, with his certificate bill is sent to Rajya Sabha.

4) Does not cast vote at first instance but cast deciding vote.

5) Chairperson of parliamentary group is link parliament go with other countries.

6) Chairperson of Business Advisory Committee, General purpose Committee appoint chairperson of other parliamentary committee.

7) Allow secret sitting of house.



2 (k)

Basic structure concept was given in

6 Keshwanandan Bhatti case 1973 & Supreme court ruled that parliament can amend constitution till it does not violate

basic structure. Following are elements of basic structure.

1) Federal polity.

2) Democratic, republic, socialist, sovereign secular country.

3) Division of power according to. Supremacy of constitution.

4) ~~Freedom of speech,~~

4) Right to life, liberty, privacy is dignified livelihood - Maneka Gandhi case.

5) ~~Became~~ 5) Fundamental Right - which enhance principle mentioned in Preamble

RTI Bill (2013) - Amended.
Act → 1) Definition.

x main defⁿ.

written

bas



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प्रश्न संख्या

- (1) Domestic violence Act, 2005 was passed on 17 October 2005. It contains 27 sections, 5 chapters.
- Aimed at (a) To empower women to curb violence against them in household & Dowry-related instances.
- Provisions:-
- 1) It primarily focus on wife, female live-in-partner but extend to sister, mother, shared household other female.
- 2) Cover Physical, mental, economic, sexual, violence.
- 3) Respondent are mainly adult male in the household.
- 4) Provision of monetary relief, legal aid, medical counselling, custody of children, & house re shelter.
- 5) Offence are cognizable & non-bailable.
- 6) Protection officer & other service providers are not under legal liabilities.
- 7) Informer of Domestic violence is not under any liabilities.

प्रश्न संख्या

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25

Media is ~~not~~ considered as fourth pillar of democracy because it create aware-ness among public about their rights, policies, & politicize them. But in recent time, we see that media is not doing job free, fairly, independent, Issues :- 1) Fake news, focus on creating sensation among views.
2) Paid news → manipulate public perception create hatred, violence, disharmony.
3) Right to privacy → is not maintained by reporter.
4) Politicization of media :- As we see during 'Kisan Andolan', people were not ready to talk & called media as 'Godi Media'.
5) ~~The~~ lack of relevant news & related issues to challenges, policies which are current country facing. Divert people toward



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Supreme court has control over
right of Parliament to amend the
constitution is true & bound by
principle of Basic structure⁶⁶
through judicial review, s.c check
the constitutionality of any law &
declare null & void if constitutional
principle or basic structure is violated
Before Keshvanandan Bharti case
Parliament had no boundation on its
amending power & put many matters
in 9th schedule, which was beyond
judicial review. But after 1973,
open to judicial review. So we
can say that unlike British parliament,
Indian parliament is not sovereign &
does not have unlimited power.
* Written constitution, Judicial review,
courts, basic structure concept,
fundamental right are boundation

14) Cooperative Federalism :->

-> Based on horizontal relation i.e.

cooperation between states & Centres.

-> After 1990 economic reforms, India's cooperative federalism is tilting toward competitive federalism.

-> Centre devolute enough power, functions, resources to states for proper discharging its duties.

15) Senate is U.S.A legislative body.

-> President is not part of Senate.

16) Article 275 :->

Deals with centre-state.

relation.

(Main Answer Sheet)

(E)

Writ → writ issued under Ar 32 by supreme court & under Ar 226 by High Court.

→ Meaning → we command

Issued against :- Any public body, corporation, inferior court.

Not issued against :-

- 1) Contractual Duties
- 2) For discretionary powers of any official
- 3) Against President, Governor, CJI.

Doctrine of eclipse :-

Parliament issue fund

to executive on annual basis.

If fund is not utilised till

end of financial year, it lapsed

& returned to consolidated fund

of India.



प्रश्न संख्या

(A) Note of Credit :-

To meet unforeseen expenditure eg:- Due to economic crisis in world, natural disaster etc.
B Executive can use fund from ~~Public account~~ Contingency fund.

(I) 97th Constitution Amendment :-

→ Give constitutional status to cooperative societies.
→ Under Ar. 43 B, autonomous control & democratic setup & regulation on cooperation basis of cooperative societies should be promoted by State

(K) State Human Right Commission :-

→ Established Under Protection of Human Right Act.

→ 3 member → 1) Chairperson + 2
→ Rationale → To supervise, protect &

preserve the rights related to life, liberty, dignity, freedom of human being

(16)
 Article 335 :-

Reservation of seat for SC & ST's in State legislature etc.

(17)
 Voter ID :-

1) To each adult member/citizen of India who is eligible to vote.

2) Issued by election commission.

3) Can be used as proof of identity to receive benefits & services of govt.

4) Every citizen can use their voting right through Id to participate in democracy & to choose their representatives.