

Paper - II Part - A

1. (A) Regulating Act of 1773: - It provided for the establishment of a Supreme Court at Calcutta. This Supreme Court was ~~next~~ just below the Privy Council at London.

1 (B) B. N. Rau: - He was appointed as the legal advisor to the Constituent Assembly of India.

1 (C) N. A. Palkhivala called it as 'identity card of the Constitution'.

1 (D) Keshavananda Bharati Case of 1973 was a landmark case in the history of judiciary in India. It played an important role in the evolution of doctrine of 'basic structure of the Constitution'. According to it, the Constitution is unamendable (including preamble) provided the basic structure of the Constitution remains intact.

1 (E) Art. 39 A: - It is an important article in the list of Directive Principles of State Policy. It deals with 'equal justice and free legal aid'.

~~1 (F)~~
1 (F) Eighth Schedule: - It contains the list of 22 scheduled languages in the Constitution of India.

1 (G) : - L.M. Singhvi committee was formed in 1986.

- It recommended the ~~com~~ providing of the 'constitutional status' to the Panchayats.

1 (H) Transparency International : -

- It is an organisation headquartered in London.
- It brings every year the 'Global Corruption Perception Index' Report.

1 (I) Lok Adalats : - They are alternative redressal mechanism in the judiciary of India.

- They strive to provide free and speedy justice to the poor people of rural areas.

1 (J) Central Information Commission : -

- It was established as per the provisions of the Right to Information Act, 2005.
- It consists of Chief Information Commissioner and not more than 10 Information Commissioners.

- RTI act has been amended recently in 2019.

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2(K) Parliamentary Forum: - It provides a platform to the MPs to put forward their views on policies and interact with the ministers of government.

2(L) Judicial Review: - The concept of Judicial Review originated in USA.

• In India, it has been introduced mainly by justice P.N. Bhagwati.

2(M) Motion of Thanks: - In each first session of Lok Sabha and the first session of each year, the President of India give a speech based on the policies of the incumbent government.

After this speech, Motion of Thanks is moved which must be passed in Lok Sabha, otherwise it results in the defeat of government.

2(N) 1993 [The Protection of Human Rights Act]

2(O) LBNSAA → It is situated in Mussoorie. Here the training of officers of IAS is being carried out.

• Also, foundation courses for other services of central govt, like IAS government are also carried out here.

2 (A)

Public Bill

a) Moved by a minister of government only.

b) As it is moved by a minister of govt., hence the chances of getting it passed are more.

Private Bill

a) Can be moved by a minister or any other member of Parliament.

b) As it is moved generally by member of Parliament, mainly from the opposition, chances of getting it passed are very less.

2 (B)

Article 33

• It is covered under Part III of the Constitution of India, which deals with the Fundamental rights.

• It deals with the restrictions that can be imposed on the personnel of armed forces, so that they can do their task dutifully.

• The power to put restrictions on the fundamental rights of the armed forces personnel has been given to Parliament only.

2(c)

Effects of financial emergency

- a) It is being imposed as per the provisions of Art. 360 of the Constitution of India.
- b) When the financial emergency is imposed, then the money and financial bills of the state legislatures may be withheld by the governor of the state, till their ratification by the President of India.
- c) Also, the salaries of the central government as well as the state govt. employees can be reduced to a substantial amount.
- d) All the money bills of the govt. of India may also be withheld for their further approval by the President of India.
- e) Till now, no financial emergency has been imposed.

Estimates Committee of Parliament

2(d)

- It is one of the permanent (standing) committees of the Parliament.
- It consists of 30 members, all of which are elected from Lok Sabha only.

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• It is peculiar in nature, because it is the only ~~Departmental~~ standing committee, in which the members of Rajya Sabha are not given representation.

2(E) BRICS is not a successful organisation due to the following reasons:-

- a) Firstly, BRICS is a grouping of five developing economies viz. Russia, Brazil, China, India and South Africa. Due to this, the member states are not able to put forward their views on a global platform.
- b) Mutual discord is present between the member states of BRICS. India and China are its examples. Due to this, the policies ~~formed~~ framed by one ~~was~~ member are often opposed by another.
- c) Thirdly, ~~in~~ in BRICS, the two countries i. e. Russia and China are mainly Communist states while the rest three members ~~is~~ (India, Brazil and South Africa) are democracies. This often results in the conflict of the ideas between the member states.
- d) Fourthly, three nations of BRICS are in Asia

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~~one~~ ³ ones in South America and fifth in Africa. This distance between them, sometimes, creates barriers in the effective working of BRICS.

2(G) Positive role:-

- a) Broadcast any news of national and international importance within a very short time i.e. in minutes.
- b) Through electronic media, we can see the 'LIVE' telecast of any incident as going at that point of time.
- c) It put forward the schemes of the government before the people in a vivid manner. Hence, the people are easily able to understand the pros and cons of such schemes.
- d) It becomes the 'voice of people' and through electronic media, the common people can register their convey their grievances to the government.

Negative Role:-

- a) Sometimes, biased role is evident in the broadcasting of some news.

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b) Often, they try to depict any matter in a very exaggerated manner.

c) Incidents of fake news are also increasing especially in democratic countries.

2 (H) Federal features of the Constitution of India :-

a) Division of powers :- ~~It~~ Like any other federal country, in India also ~~there~~ there are three organs of the government which have their respective jurisdictions e.g.
→ Legislature, Executive and Judiciary.

b) Listing of subjects in Seventh schedule :-
Like other federations, various subjects matters have been kept in three kinds of lists viz. Union, Concurrent and State list.

The state governments have been given the power to legislate on the subjects matters of state list and concurrent list. However, in case of national emergency, national interest etc., the Parliament ~~is~~ has been empowered to legislate on the subjects of state ~~is~~ list also.

c) Powers of taxation; - The states like the Centre, has been given the power to collect and levy taxes within their territory.

2 (I) American Vice-President | Indian Vice-President
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a) His position is stronger.

a) His position is somewhat weaker, when compared to the Vice-President of America.

b) When the president of America dies, removed or resigns from his post, then the Vice-President of America serves for the remainder term.

b) This is not true in case of an Indian Vice-President. In the absence of the President of India, he only acts as an acting president till the new president comes to his office or the incumbent President resumes his office, if he is unwell or out of station.

2(5)

Discretionary powers of the Governor; -

a) If none of the parties are able to secure majority in the elections to the state assembly, then, he can invite the leader of the largest party (having largest MLAs) to

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from the government and prove his majority within six months,

- b) He can grant reprieve, respite, commutation of the ~~sentence~~ punishment, like the President of India. But, this can be done by him in all those matters which fall under the territories of the state.
- c) He can reserve any bill for the reconsideration of the President, if he thinks that such bill endangers the position of high courts of the state.

Ex 2 (F)

Consumer Courts

- 1) The Consumer Courts were established at each district of the country as per the provisions of the Consumer Protection Act of 1986.
- 2) These courts were established to provide speedy ~~and the~~ trial to the aggrieved consumers at very cheap rates.
- 3) In these courts, the consumer has been provided with the facility that he can carry on the trial by himself, thus eliminating the need of a lawyer.

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- 4) These courts also provides for giving compensation by ~~the~~ the organisation (~~or~~ ~~to~~ (against which the complaint has been ~~filed~~ filed) to the aggrieved customer,
- 5) Hence, these ^{courts} ~~customers~~ prevent the customers from the exploitation by the private companies, which sell their goods and services in the market.

3(A) Internal Security of India

The Internal security of India is being endangered by the following organisations: -

- a) Left Wing Extremism (L.W.E.): - The Naxalites and the Maoists have created an atmosphere of insurgency in the states of West Bengal, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Maharashtra, Odisha. They ~~are being~~ can have been carrying out their armed movement against the govt. of India ~~for~~ from a very long time. They have consolidated their positions in the above mentioned regions with the support of leftist political parties.

- b) Communal organisations: - A number of communal organisations are operating in our country

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presently. Some of them, who work in the
Carroulage of the religious welfare organisati-
- ons are often found indulged in the
terror funding, communal riots and
creating secessionist tendencies. The examples
of such organisations are S.I.M.I., Indian
Mujahiddin (I.M.). Recently, the Popular
Front of India i.e. P.F.I. has been ~~from~~
suspected of ~~these~~ inciting the people for
anti-national activities.

c) Detective Agencies :- The detective agencies of
the enemy countries like I.S.I. of Pakistan
are always seeking for an opportunity, where
- by they are able to create political instabilit-
- y in our country and create conditions of
civil war, armed rebellion etc.

Conclusions :- Hence, those internal organisations
which are operating inside the country or
outside the country must be kept under a
vigilant check by the Government of India
so that they are not able to disturb
the internal peace and stability of our
country.

3(B) Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act :-

Objective :- This act of 2005 seeks to protect those women who are living with their husband or with their male partner in live-in relationship, from the domestic violence committed by their male partners or relatives.

Provisions :- a) It seeks to provide compensation to the female and his child(s), if any, from her husband. The aggrieved female can demand through the court, the custody of her children from her husband, monthly maintenance charges etc.

b) Also, the aggrieved female can move to the court for demanding ~~the~~ ownership rights on the property of her husband.

c) The aggrieved female can also file a suit against the relatives of husband's family, if they are also involved in the domestic violence.

Conclusion :- The Prevention of Women from the Domestic Violence Act, 2005 is a very

effective enactment which safeguards the rights of women (especially married) and protect her from the evil of domestic violence.

3(c) Role of finance ministry in the formation of fiscal policy :-

a) Presentation of budget before the Parliament :-

On the request of the President of India, the Finance Minister of India lays down the budget before the Parliament. The budget is the 'Annual Financial Statement' of the receipts and the expenditures of the government of India during the financial year.

b) Regulation of the rates of taxes :- The finance ministry is mainly responsible for the varying the rates of Corporation Tax, Personal Income Tax, Goods and Service Tax etc. In this way, it controls the ~~the~~ tax-revenue of the govt. of India.

c) Preparation of the Annual Economic Survey :-
Each year, before the presentation of the budget, the Economic Survey is being prepared and tabled by the Finance Ministry. This

Economic Survey presents the complete financial picture of the country. It contains the complete picture of the financial condition of India during the ~~last~~ financial year and also the future projections of the trends of Indian Economy.

d) In addition to this, it also plays an ~~essential~~ important role in maintaining the supply and demand of all the tradeable commodities, in and out of the country.