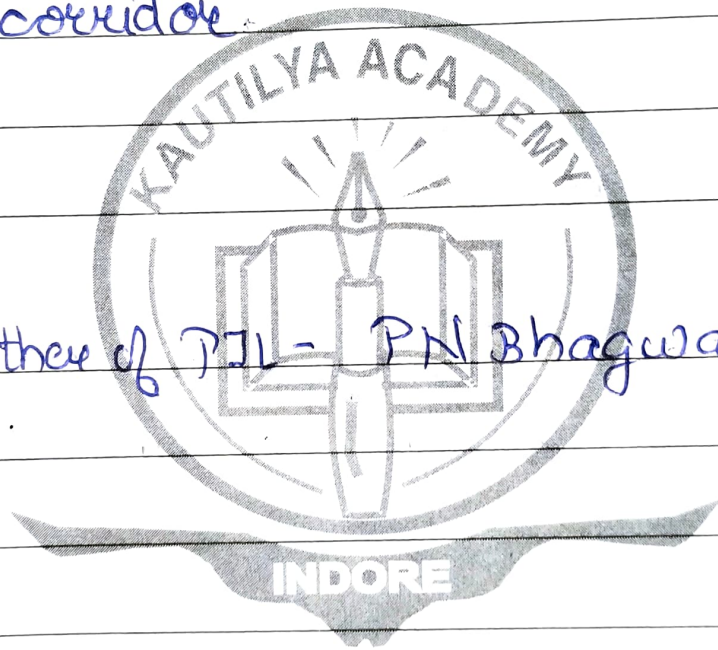


1A - It represents the press gallery of constituent assembly.

1B - To build the Amrapur Sahib corridor.

1C - Father of PIL - PN Bhagwati



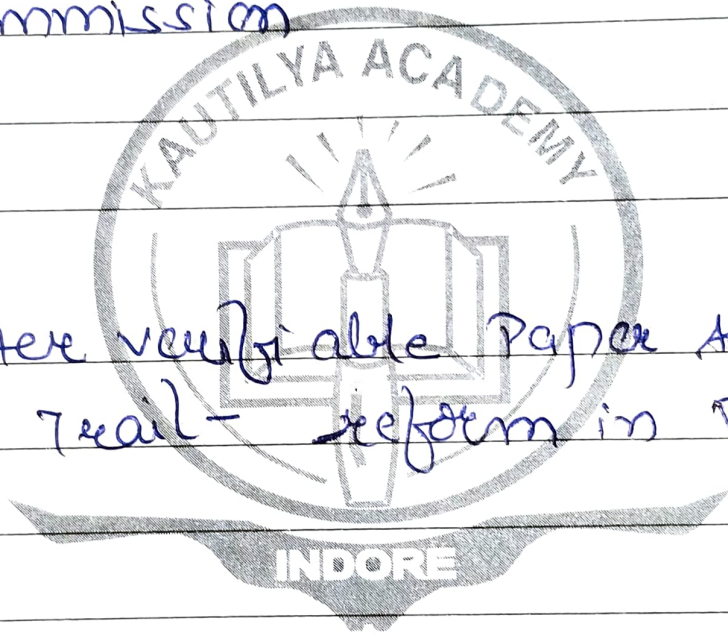
1D Purvey Purse - specific amount given to princely states by government as pension.

1E Article 43A - Participation & management of industries by workers.

तर
1K - Foreign Exchange Regulation Act
regulated forex reserves.

शन
उत्तर
1L - First Chairman of national women
commission

प्रश्न
उत्तर
1M - voter verifiable Paper Audit
Trail - reform in EVM.



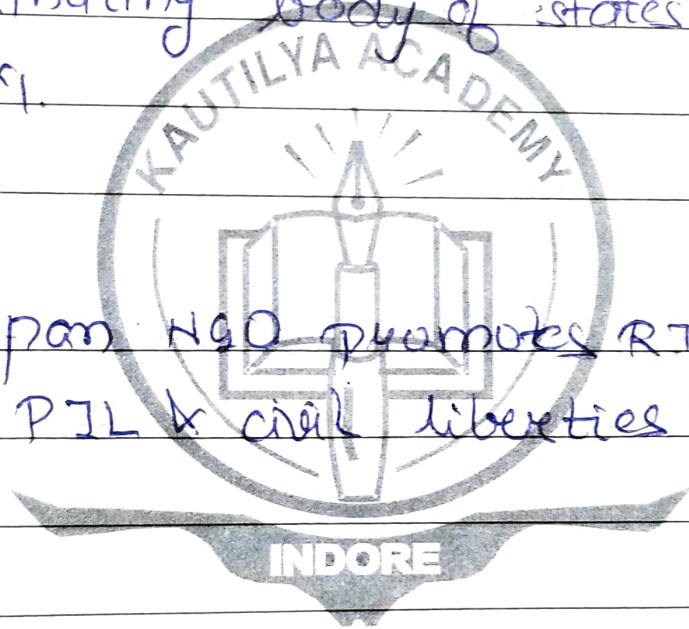
प्रश्न
उत्तर
1N - Thurgan committee was for Panchayati
Raj institution recommendation.
1986.

प्रश्न
उत्तर
10 - District Consumer forum settles
consumer disputes at district level.

प्रश्न
उत्तर 1F- NSCN -

प्रश्न
उत्तर 1G- National Integration Council is a coordinating body of states headed by P.M.

प्रश्न
उत्तर 1H- Daurpan NGO promotes RTI activists, PIL & civil liberties for corruption



प्रश्न
उत्तर 1I- It is an innovative body under NITI ayog

प्रश्न
उत्तर 1J- First woman President of UPSC (Chairman)

उत्तर

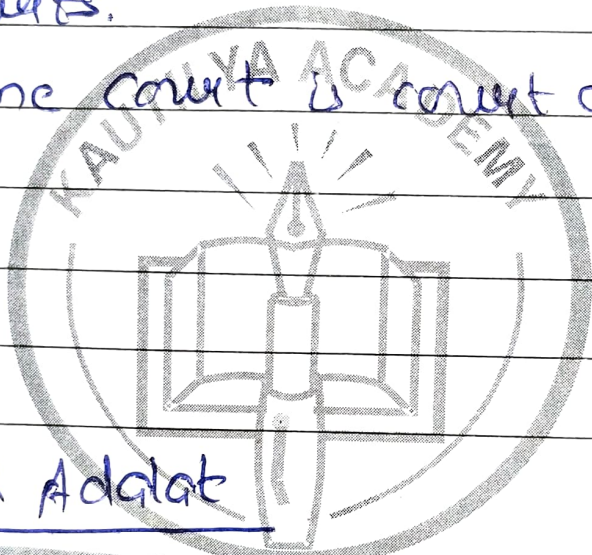
According to Article 129 of constitution,

(i.) The judgements, procedures of Supreme court can be a legal precedent.

(ii.) The judgements can be used as valid evidence.

(iii.) The judgements cant be questioned by lower courts.

Hence, supreme court is court of record.



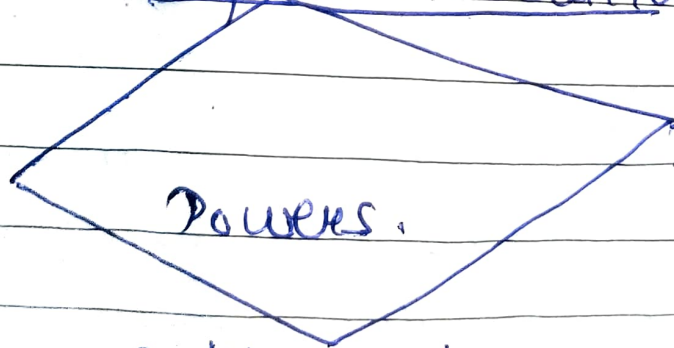
23.

LOK Adalat

A statutory body formed for dispute settlement for public utility services.

Dispute resolution, & civil court

Decision cannot be appealed.



Decide case on merit

Settlement in the Litigation stage

C Objective Resolution

It was introduced by J.L. Nehru in constituent assembly on 13 Dec. 1946.

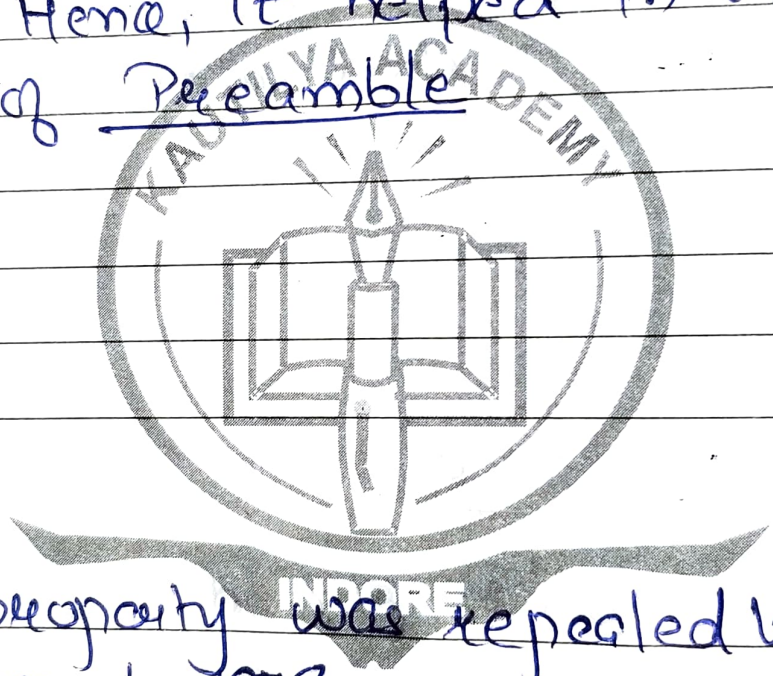
Aim - To guide the constituent assembly

Purpose - vision of constitution

Features - Justice, Liberty, Equality

Nature of state - Democratic, Sovereign

Hence, it helped in the formation of Preamble



प्रश्न

Right to property was repealed by 44th amendment, 1978.

Reasons - • Continuous dispute between courts & government

• Issue of rightful compensation

• Loss of revenue & delay in projects

Hence Right to property was repealed.

उत्तर

Model code of conduct

It is defined by Election Commission of India.

Purpose - conduct free & fair election.

Sanction - on political parties & media for campaigning.

Enrichment - Decided by Election Commission

Principle - Ethical, moral & civil codes regulating objective elections impartially.

String of Pearls

It is a region from South China Sea to Saudi Arabia which is being developed by China.

Purpose - To establish direct control over these routes.

• To block India's trade routes.
Technique - Funding of developmental projects & diplomatic ties.
Hence, this is an issue of security of nation.

Indira Sawhney Case

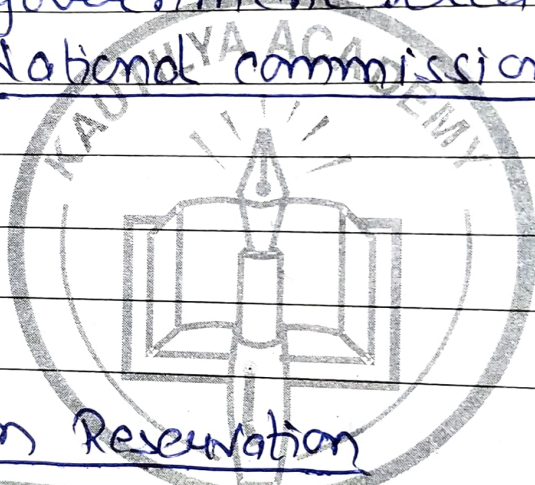
प्रश्न 19

उत्तर

It was a landmark judgement by Supreme Court known as Mandal case.

- (i) It was decided in 1992.
- (ii) Supreme court decided that there was a need of commission for backward classes.

Hence, the Government created a statutory National Commission for Backward classes.



प्रश्न

18 Women Reservation

उत्तर

Article 243D states that $\frac{1}{3}$ seats to be reserved for women in all panchayati Raj.

causes for inadequacy

Hindrance in work.

Low awareness
Preadham-pati culture
social & gender bias.

Dominance by males.

solution - Literacy, community participation, gender sensitization etc.

Role of social media

Social media can increase people participation as follows -

- Create awareness about duties
- Increase connectivity between people
- Whistleblower for corruption.
- Link & platform for raising issues.
- Political decentralisation & issue based decision making.

Hence, it can lead to democratic participation.

Self Help Groups

These are voluntary organisations that promote the socio-economic welfare of its members.

Features -

- Promote entrepreneurship.
- Increase awareness, locally.

- Create community participation.

- Equitable profit distribution

Example - Smita Geiha Udyog (Ujjain Papp)

Criticism of Constitution Amendment

Procedure

Article 368 of the constitution provides for the constitution amendment procedure.

Criticism

- ① Complicated - For amending fundamental rights $\frac{2}{3}$ rd majority of both house required which is complicated
- ② Supreme authority to Parliament - The Parliament has complete control (without affecting basic structure)
- ③ No constitution amendment committee separately - Unlike as in the USA, there is no separate provision for a committee which first reviews the amendment before passage.
- ④ Time taking - Some amendments which are inherently beneficial for people like - GST

require the approval of 50% states which leads to time delay.

(5) Reduces the opinion of minority party = since it is based on

Parliamentary approval by $\frac{2}{3}$ rd or simple majority, hence, the voice of minor groups are unheard.

(6) Amendment for simplistic purposes.

Like Museum,

Language of Parliament etc require amendment by simple majority which is unnecessary.

However, the features of Judicial review, rigid constitution, Division of power & basic structure are preventive & as a safeguard against the unlimited power of amendment as marked by the Mineva Mills case.

Judicial Review:

The power of the Supreme court to (the high court) to study & analyse any law, act, principle, provision made by the legislature & executive on the grounds of violation of rights of individual is termed as Judicial review.

Provision for Judicial review:

The constitution does not specifically mention the word 'Judicial review' but

Article 13 - Laws inconsistent with Fundamental Rights

Article 32 - Power of Supreme court to issue writs

Article 226 - Power of High courts to issue writs.

Article 136 - Special Leave Petition.

are some features that promote the principle of Judicial review.

Prevent arbitrary laws

Responsible
executive

Need of
Judicial Review.

Checks &
balances

Protect Rights of
people &

grant remedies

Leading Case :-

In Mineerva Mills v/s Union of India

The Supreme court stated that the amendment power of Parliament is not unlimited. The power of Judicial review is a part of Basic structure & hence cannot be amended. It restricts the arbitrary power of Parliament.

Hence, the importance of Judicial review was reinstated.

3 c

Role of Caste & Religion in Voting Behaviour

The pattern of voting of individuals in a democratic election process

is Voting Behaviour Study - Psychology
Role of Caste & Religion

(i) It leads to polarisation - The

BSP has always targeted SC, ST & Muslim voters whereas the SP targeted Yadavs & BJP - Hindus.

(ii) Impact on manifesto - The election manifesto of

parties giving free ration, cycles, laptops, cylinders to weaker sections or

SC, ST's, OBC's is clearly visible

(iii) Identification with party - Due to the voting pattern, the Hindus identify them with

BJP, Yadavs with SP & depressed

classes with BSP for their welfare.

(iv) Divergence from real issues - The

issues of

unemployment, Hathras Gangrape, Lakhimpur incident, sugarcane farmers, etc. become sidelined.

(v) Muscle power - The depressed classes

due to this voting pattern

are subjected to brutal muscle power.

(vi) Generation of Inferior complex - The

SC, ST's OBC

& Muslims are made to feel inferior & insecure in states. The development

of such groups are critically

hindered. Hence, vote is done on this

basis. Ex- Gujjar & Jat, Hindu-Muslim etc

Hence, the caste & religion

are an unorganised bad influence

on the voting behaviour of people

of state & country.

Media as 4th pillar

'Media is the 4th pillar of democracy', this term has always been used by various political thinkers & reformists.

However, certain issues have always disregarded the importance of media as 4th pillar.

- Paid media & corruption
- T — Biased (political, social)
- s — Economy capitalism
- S — Divergence from real issues
- U — Foreign funding & control
- F — Anti de pro government
- S — only an instrument for advertisement

Various committees have recommended reforms in media both in print & electronic.

Suggestions for media reforms

- ① Linking of ethical education with mass media studies - The importance of ethical competency & values in media for a just &

democratic society needs to be established.

(2) Awel of foreign control - Media

specially electronic

media needs to be made independent from foreign funding.

(3) Reporting of real issues - Ground based reporting of public

importance issues.

(4) Strong institutional framework - For

policy

implementation of media unbiased neutrality.

(5) Role of whistleblowers - To uncover the corruption in

media houses.

(6) Freedom of press - It needs to be

strengthened in ground

based reality.

Hence via above steps media can be made as a strong, fair, neutral, impartial & just pillar of democracy.

Ways to curb corruption in NGO's

Non Governmental organisations are voluntary, not for profit organisations which promote the socio-economic development at community level.

The NGO's currently are riddled with charges of corruption, money laundering, Benami transactions, etc.

The Government has taken the steps of

FERA - Foreign exchange regulation Act to reduce foreign funding of illegal nature

Benami transaction Act - To prevent the benami property transaction.

Money laundering Act

Bond scheme for funding of NGO's.

However, following steps can be useful for curbing corruption

① Strong policy framework - For reducing illegal activities & money flow.

② RTI with NGO's - To ensure transparency & accountability.

③ Role of whistleblowers - To uncover corrupt practices of NGO's.

④ Better coordination between departments - To ensure better & efficient remedial mechanism.

⑤ Digitisation - of records, transactions, bank statements for better monitoring.

Hence, via above steps, NGO's corrupt practices could be curbed on a large scale in an effective & efficient manner.