

Kautilya

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प्रश्न संख्या		
1	A	Regulating Act, 1773 → 1 st attempt by East India Co. to regulate governance and administration in India. Affairs of India was regulated by Court of Directors. It established a <u>Supreme Court</u> at Calcutta.
1	B	B. N. Rau → <u>Advisor</u> of Constituent Assembly of India → Was a <u>Barrister</u> and a <u>Constitutional Law expert</u>
1	C	B. R. Ambedkar
1	D	Keshavananda Bharti Case (1973) → gave the doctrine of <u>Basic Structure</u> → Basic structure was intended to be part or values of <u>Constitution</u> which were foreseen by <u>Constitution maker</u>

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Art. 39A → constitute part of Part IV
i.e. directive principles of
state policy
→ deals with equal justice
and free legal aid.

8th Schedule → Deals with languages
of India
→ Total 22 languages in
enlisted
→ Intend to give cultural
protection to these
languages

LM Singhvi Comm. → Constituted to suggest
strengthening of Panchayati
Raj system in India
→ Recommended Constitutional status
to Panchayati Raj in India.

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1	H	Transparency International → An international NGO.
		→ Publish Corruption Perception Index
		→ Study, research and advice on ways to curb corruption.
2	I	Lok Adalat → It is a part of ADR i.e. alternate dispute redressal mechanism
		→ Constituted under Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987
		→ Organised at National, State and district level.
3	J	CIC → Constituted under RTI Act, 2005
		→ Constitution = 1 Chief Information Commissioner + 10 other IC
		→ Jurisdiction to hear appeals from State Commission

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1 K

Parliamentary Forum → A platform available to MPs to discuss and deliberate on issues in detail in addition to those done at floor of the house.

1 L

Judicial Review → Available to Supreme Courts and High Courts
→ Art. 13(4) is the enabling provision
→ It is the power of the Court to review and adjudicate acts of executive and legislature.

1 M

Motion of Thanks → Motion adopted by the Houses to thank the President/Governor in response to inductory speech given by him at the commencement of session of the Parliament / Assembly.

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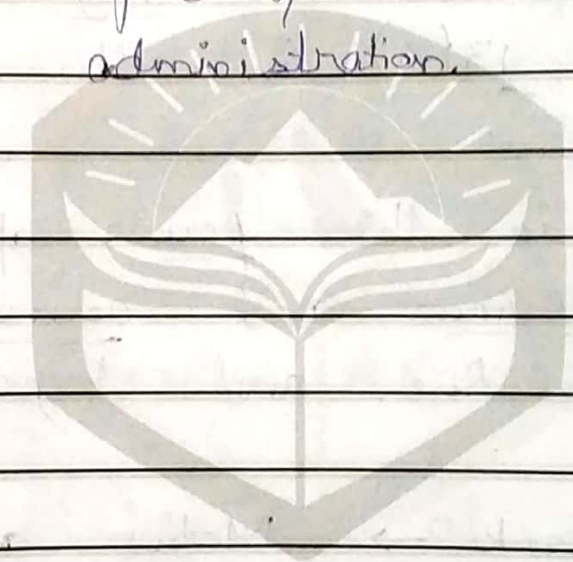
1 N

1993

1 0

LBSNAA

→ at Mussoorie
→ for training of administrators
the officers, police, etc.
→ also an institute of
excellence in the field
of research in
administration.



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2 A

A "Bill" is a draft stage of legislation which is under some or the other stage of law making procedure in Parliament or State Assembly.

Pub. Bill ← Kind → Public Bill

A Public Bill, as per the rules of Parliament, is a bill introduced in either house of the Parliament or the State Assembly by a minister. It is also called a Government Bill.

A Private Bill is the bill introduced by any member of the Parliament or assembly, who is not a part of government.

A Public bill has greater probability of getting passed and become a law than private bill, as it is

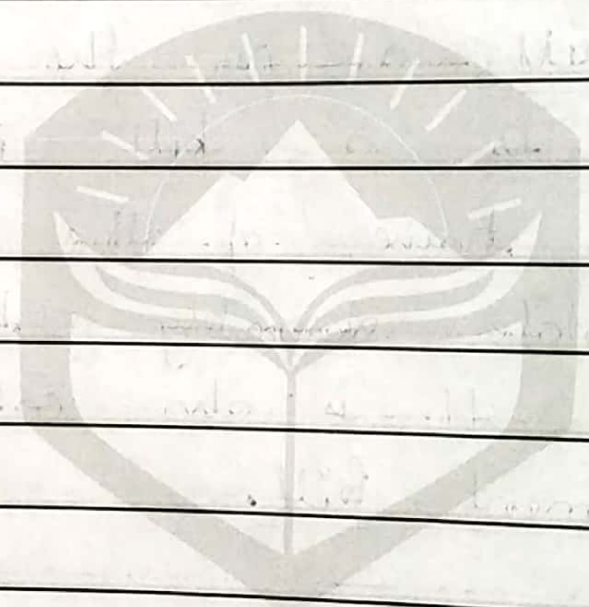
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backed by the government.

A private bill is increasingly used by MP/MIA as tool to attract the attention of govt, over the issues of public importance.



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Art. 33 forms part of Fundamental Rights of the Constitution under Part III. It deals with the procedure to be adopted in ~~case~~ context of armed forces vis-à-vis fundamental rights.

Provision → Intend to give privileges to armed forces, so as to ascertain that their duties are performed unhindered with protection of fundamental rights of people.

→ It provide that, actions undertaken by armed forces in their official capacity does not amount to violation of a fundamental rights

→ Any legal proceeding against any member of the armed

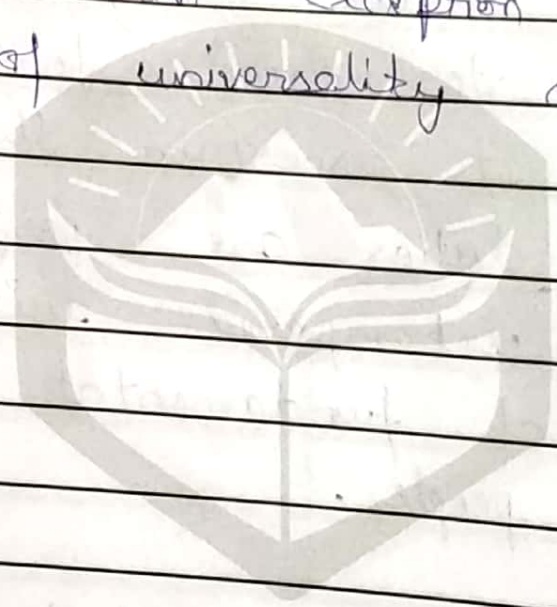
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force can be instituted only
prior permission is obtained
from concerned government.

Conclusion → Art. 33 is to ensure
smooth functioning of armed forces
and is an exception to the
principle of universality of ~~the~~ fundamental
rights.



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2 c

Art. 360 of the Constitution deals with Financial Emergency in case of ~~union~~ India. It has never imposed in India.

Provision → Imposed by President, when the financial credit or public finance of India is at stake

→ Can be imposed at whole or part of India

→ Under such a circumstance, the Union is empowered to override the financial powers of the state, reserve money kills for the of state for presidential assent, cut salaries of employees including judges, etc.

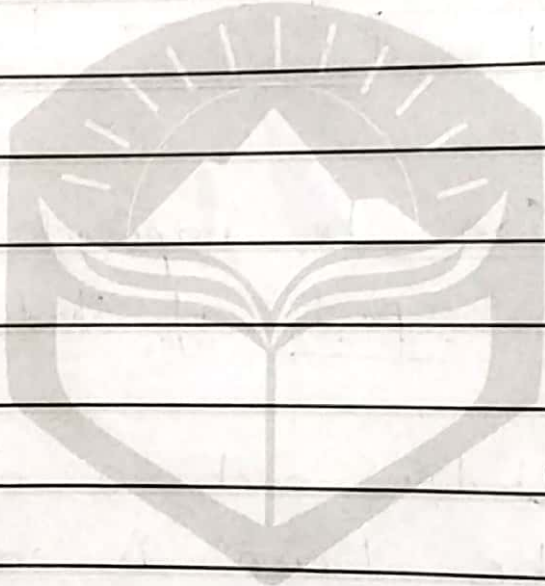
→ It continues in operation

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unless it is revoked at the instance of Parliament or by the President himself



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2 D

Estimate Committee is a parliamentary committee established under the norms of Lok Sabha. It is one of the prominent committee of Parliament apart from Public Account Comm & Comm. on Public Undertaking.

Salient Points → Constituted by Speaker of Lok Sabha

→ Has 22 members

→ All members are from Lok Sabha

→ Main task it is to scrutinize CAG report on various financial aspects of the govern government and put forth its opinion to the house.

→ Importance of Committee

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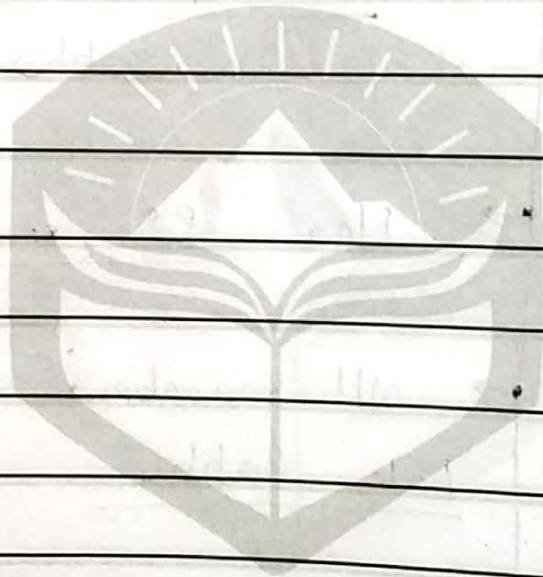
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lies in ascertaining the financial
liability of the govt. towards

the House of People and
ensuring accountability and

transparency in financial
decision making.



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2 E BRICS is an international multilateral organisation formed at Russia in 2009. Its members constitute India, Russia, Brazil, South Africa & China.

Importance → It constitute world's leading economies and ~~constit~~ which constitute of approx 60% of World GDP.

→ Glaring example of multilateral ~~ex~~ socio-cultural and economic co-operation ~~and~~ globally.

→ signifies both South-South and South-North Co-operation

→ Also a forum to dissolve and mediate bilateral issues, particularly trade issues.

Success or failure → It has brought diff. civilizations on same table

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for negotiations
→ However, failed to deliberate on various trade issues and ensure open trade among themselves
→ Has made technology transfer easier and increased technological proximity through efforts like telemedicine, etc.
→ BRICS Bank and BRICS credit rating agency is a leap forward for infrastructural development

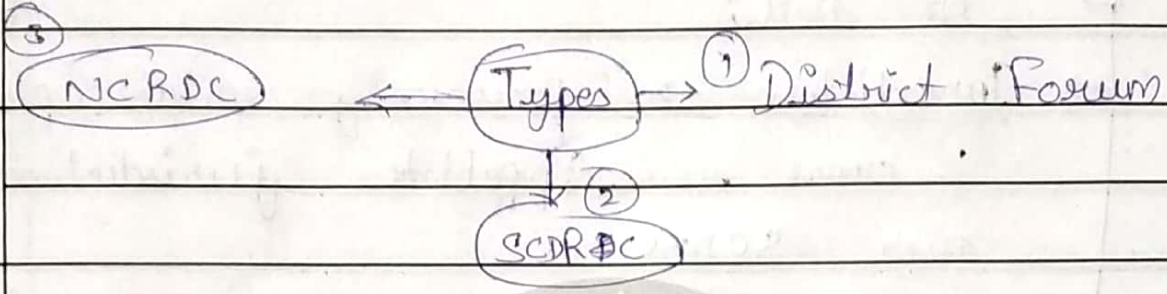
Conclusion → BRICS is a young organisation and work in progress.

→ It has not failed yet, as it focus on apolitical aspects of geo-politics.

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Consumer Courts are dedicated or special courts to adjudicate consumer litigation under CPA, 1986.



① District Consumer Dispute Redressal Forum.

- ↳ established at district level
- ↳ Jurisdiction → for which pecuniary value extends upto 2 lakhs

② State Consumer Dispute Redressal Commission

- ↳ established at state level for each state
- ↳ Jurisdiction → pecuniary value upto 20 lakhs. Also hear appeals from district forum

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③ NCDRC

→ National Consumer Dispute Redressal Commission

→ At Delhi

→ Jurisdiction → pecuniary value upto 2 crore. Appellate jurisdiction over SCDRC

→ Appeal from NCDRC lies to Supreme Court.

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2 G Electronic media is a kind of media which predominantly rely on information and communication technology for its outreach.

Positive role → Instant coverage and report of news
→ Ensure wider coverage as compared to print media.
→ Cheap and economic for both audience and news broadcaster
→ Help in awareness creation.

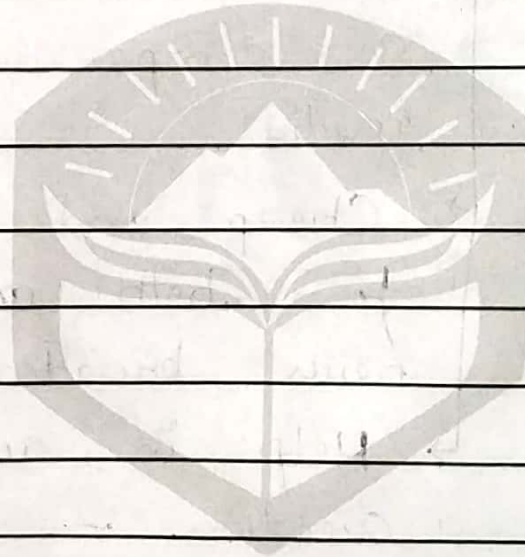
Negative → Overdose of information has caused psychological issues to people
→ Misused by anti-social elements.
→ Failure to keep check on good bad quality content.

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→ No self regulation
→ Lack of accountability specially
social media.



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2 H

Federal feature of Constitution are as follows:

- ① Separate list for state and Union, → State, Union and Concurrent list under Sch. 7
- ② State heads are democratically elected.
- ③ Constitutional division of power viz. legislative, executive.
- ④ Mechanism to resolve dispute between federal units is predecided.
- ⑤ Existence of Rajya Sabha, as House of Council of States

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2 I

The Office of Indian Vice President is taken ~~to~~ from its counterpart in USA. However, due to different structure of polity, their roles differ.

Difference → VP of India is ex-officio chairman of Rajya Sabha, whereas VP of USA is not such distinction

→ VP of USA has no role in legislative process or voting while VP of India is presiding officer without veto power.

→ VP acts as President in case of death or resignation of President, while VP of USA assumes all roles of President.

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2 J Discretionary Power of Governor.

As different from President, the Governor enjoys discretion in certain context:-

a) Whom to call to form government after election.

b) Reservation of certain bills for assent of President.

c) Submit report / recommend the president on imposition of state emergency u/a 356.

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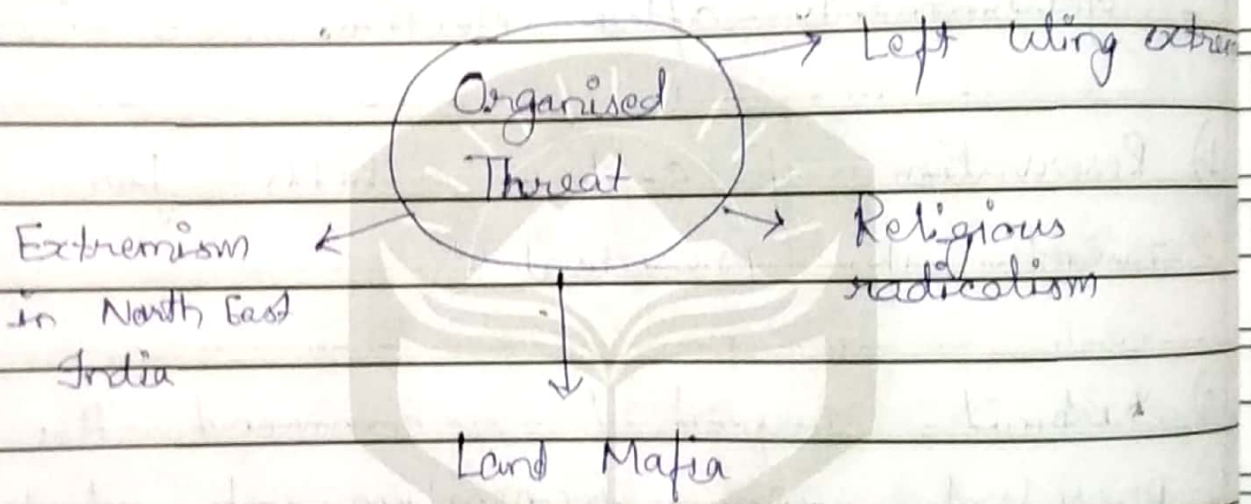
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5 A

Internal security of India is phenomenally associated with disturbances caused by non-state actors in different pockets of the country. These could be organised or unorganised.



① Left Wing Extremism

→ Affected areas → MP, Chattisgarh, Jharkhand, Orissa, W.B.

→ Also called Naxal movement and originated in 1960s.

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→ Led by armed groups supported by CPI (ML) who obey dictats from communist-leninist ideology

→ Mainly attack govt. infrastructure

② Religious radicalism → It is a direct result of communal hatred spread by domestically active terrorist organisations like SIM and other similarly active sleeper cells

- Not associated with any particular religion and mainly operate through riots, etc.

③ Mafia → They are mainly associated with land grabbing, smuggling and resource appropriation. They are backed by political classes.

④ North-East extremism → Typically associated by secessionist tendencies

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□ □
Tendencies of organisations like SCNG,
Assam Liberation Front, Bom, etc.

□ □
Conclusion → Organisations active in different
parts of country are responsible
□ □
for internal security challenges.
Forces like state police, CRPF, etc.
□ □
are linked to containing them.

□ □
There has been significant success
in containing activities of Naxals,
□ □
North → East extremists through
surrender, and signing of peace
□ □
agreements, & recent being with
Mizo Front and Miz Bru Tribe
□ □
and ALF.

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3 B

Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, was enacted to address the issue of domestic & violence cruelty in 1981.

Salient Features

a) Defines "Domestic Violence" as cruelty done to women by husband or her in-laws such that it cause physical, psychological or other injuries to women, her property or otherwise

b) Presumes that, if cruelty is done within 7 years of marriage, it is for demand of dowry

c) Obliges police to register complaint and provide all possible legal aid.

d) Complaint can be filed by victim herself or through her

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parents - guardians.

e) It classifies and criminalizes act committed against women and prescribe them as cognizable and non-bailable offences.

f) It intends to aid the victims and protect the witness through the stage of prosecution.

Significance → Progressive piece of legislation to curb incidents of domestic violence

→ Has strengthened the position of women

→ Is in consonance with idea of distributive justice

→ Focus on quick and economical administration of

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justice
→ Has had a spillover effect on improving the overall position of women in society and ensure their dignity.

Conclusion

Apart from certain sporadic incidents of misuse, the Act has been able to achieve its objectives. There has been a drastic decrease in incidents of domestic violence.

It has been able to uplift women, to exercise their rights and has furthered the idea of social justice enshrined in the Constitution.

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3 C

Fiscal Policy is the economic and public finance policies adopted by the government. It is mainly presented through Budget and highlights the revenue and expenditure of govt. police for administration them, etc.

Role of Finance Ministry.

The finance ministry, through its various departments, are the central points for formulation of fiscal policies.

The work is distributed, inter alia among Dept Department of Finance, Disinvestment and Revenue into consolidate various aspects of public finance and formulate a policy to govern them.

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□ □ Making of Budget is a complicated process and involves various stages:-

□ □ a) Pre budget consultation with various stakeholders eg. corporates, economists, etc. states, etc.

□ □ b) Consolidation of revised estimates of previous fiscal years.

□ □ c) Consolidating demands from various ministries

□ □ d) Consolidation of revenue receipts from fiscal year.

□ □ e) Apportioning funds to various accounts of budget

□ □ f) Finally printing it.

□ □ The entire exercise is kept confidential is under the entire

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responsibility of Finance Ministry.

Conclusion

Hence, the finance ministry is sole responsible for the prudence

of formulation of fiscal policy of India. Their prudence determines

the functioning of govt. on the financial front and the

deficits and borrowings of the country.

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