



Mains Q& A Test(6)- (18/09/2022)

Approach for the Mains Answer Writing

- **Start Your answer briefly introducing the Topic**
- **Discuss the Key points about the Topic with the Context in the Question**
- **Discuss Pro and Cons of the Topic (if applicable)**
- **Quote the Statistics (if there are any)**
- **Draw the Conclusion (Make Sure your answer doesn't support any particular view and make it look balanced)**

Explain the federal features and quasi federal structure of Indian Constitution (250 words)

Federal features of Indian Constitution

Dual Polity

The Constitution establishes a dual polity consisting of the union at the Centre and the States at the periphery.

Each is endowed with sovereign powers to be exercised in the field assigned to them respectively by the constitution.

Division of Powers

- The Constitution divided the powers between the Centre and the states in terms of the Union List, State List and Concurrent List in the Seventh Schedule.
- The Union List consists of 98 subjects (originally 97), the State List 59 subjects (originally 66) and the Concurrent List 52 subjects (originally 47).

Rigidity of the constitution



- The division of powers established by the Constitution as well as the supremacy of the Constitution can be maintained only if the method of its amendment is rigid.
- Hence, the Constitution is rigid to the extent that those provisions which are concerned with the federal structure (i.e., Centre-state relations and judicial organisation) can be amended only by the joint action of the Central and state governments.

Independent and integrated judiciary

The Constitution establishes an independent judiciary headed by the Supreme Court for two purposes:

1. To protect the supremacy of the Constitution by exercising the power of judicial review; and
2. To settle the disputes between the Centre and the states or between the states.

Bicameralism

- The Constitution provides for a bicameral legislature consisting of an Upper House (Rajya Sabha) and a Lower House (Lok Sabha).
- The Rajya Sabha represents the states of the Indian Federation, while the Lok Sabha represents the people of India as a whole.
- The Rajya Sabha (even though a less powerful chamber) is required to maintain the federal equilibrium by protecting the interests of the states against the undue interference of the Centre.

Quasi Federal structure of the Indian Constitution

Strong Centre

- The division of powers is in favour of the Centre and highly inequitable from the federal angle.
 1. The Union List contains more subjects than the State List.
 2. The more important subjects have been included in the Union List.
 3. The Centre has overriding authority over the Concurrent List.
 4. The residuary powers have also been left with the Centre, while in the US; they are vested in the states.
- Thus, the Constitution has made the Centre very strong



States are destructible

- Unlike in other federations, the states in India have no right to territorial integrity.
- The Parliament can by unilateral action change the area, boundaries or name of any state. Moreover, it requires only a simple majority and not a special majority. Hence, the Indian Federation is “an indestructible Union of destructible states”.

Single Constitution

- Usually, in a federation, the states have the right to frame their own Constitution separate from that of the Centre.
- In India, on the contrary, no such power is given to the states.
- The Constitution of India embodies not only the Constitution of the Centre but also those of the states.
- Both the Centre and the states must operate within this single frame.

Flexibility of the Constitution

- The process of constitutional amendment is less rigid than what is found in other federations. The bulk of the Constitution can be amended by the unilateral action of the Parliament, either by a simple majority or by a special majority.

Single Citizenship

- In spite of a dual polity, the Constitution of India, like that of Canada, adopted the system of single citizenship.

All India Services

- In the US, the Federal government and the state governments have their separate public services. In India also, the Centre and the states have their separate public services.
- But, in addition, there are all-India services (IAS, IPS, and IFS) which are common to both the Centre and the states.



Critically analyze the Contribution of the famous personalities to First War of Independence? (250 words)

Introduction

The year 1857 witnessed the first war of independence, which is perhaps one of the defining moments of the Indian freedom struggle.

Scholars and historians ascribe many causes and among these causes, one that triggered the chain of incidents was the reaction of the Indian soldiers of the East India Company's army, to the grease of the new kind of cartridge they were compelled to use.

Prominent leaders and their contribution to the 1857 WAR

NANA SAHEB

- Nana Sahib, the adopted son of Baji Rao II, the last Peshwa, was refused a pension by the British.
- This created indignation in the Maratha community.
- During the earlier phases of the First War of Independence in 1857, Nana Sahib pronounced his devotion to the British.
- In June 1857, Nana Saheb attacked the British entrenchment at Kanpur and captured it.
- In July 1857, the British successfully recaptured Kanpur by defeating Nana Saheb's forces.
- It is said that Nana Saheb escaped to Nepal after this.

RANI LAXMIBAI

Rani Laxmibai also became the fierce enemy of the British after her kingdom of Jhansi was annexed by the British on the principle of the Doctrine of Lapse.

KUNWAR SINGH

- Kunwar Singh was a leader during the Indian Rebellion of 1857.
- He belonged to a family of the Ujjainiya clan of the Parmar Rajputs of Jagdispur, currently a part of Bhojpur district, Bihar, India.
- At the age of 80, he led a selected band of armed soldiers against the troops under the command of the British East India Company.
- He was the chief organiser of the fight against the British in Bihar.



- Singh led the Indian Rebellion of 1857 in Bihar. He was nearly eighty and in failing health when he was called upon to take up arms.

BAKHT KHAN

- Bakht Khan, (born c. 1797—died 1859), commander in chief of rebel forces in the early stages of the anti-British Indian Mutiny (1857–58).
- When the rebellion broke out in May 1857, he led his troops to Delhi, where he emerged as the dominant figure in the independent Indian government proclaimed by the rebels.

TANTIA TOPE

- Tantia Tope, also spelt Tatyā Tope or Tantiā Topi, original name Ramchandra Panduranga, (born 1813–19, Pune, India—died April 18, 1859, Shivpuri), a leader of the Indian Mutiny of 1857–58.
- He was present at Nana Sahib's massacre of the British colony in Kanpur; in early November 1857, he had taken command of the rebel forces of the state of Gwalior and driven Gen.

Conclusion

The allegiance to the emperor was accepted by almost every leader in the rebellion and thus it can be said that this loyalty brought about a measure of political unity among those who were in the struggle against foreign rule.

Discuss the RBI's instruments used to regulate monetary policy (250 words)

Introduction

Monetary policy refers to the use of monetary instruments under the control of the central bank to regulate magnitudes such as interest rates, money supply and availability of credit with a view to achieving the ultimate objective of economic policy.



Instruments used to regulate monetary policy

Repo Rate: The (fixed) interest rate at which the Reserve Bank provides overnight liquidity to banks against the collateral of government and other approved securities under the liquidity adjustment facility (LAF).

Reverse Repo Rate: The (fixed) interest rate at which the Reserve Bank absorbs liquidity, on an overnight basis, from banks against the collateral of eligible government securities under the LAF.

Liquidity Adjustment Facility (LAF): The LAF consists of overnight as well as term repo auctions. Progressively, the Reserve Bank has increased the proportion of liquidity injected under fine-tuning variable rate repo auctions of a range of tenors. **The aim of the term repo is to help develop the interbank term money market, which in turn can set market-based benchmarks** for the pricing of loans and deposits, and hence improve the transmission of monetary policy. **The Reserve Bank also conducts variable interest rate reverse repo auctions, as necessitated under the market conditions.**

Marginal Standing Facility (MSF): A facility under which scheduled commercial banks can borrow an additional amount of overnight money from the Reserve Bank by dipping into their **Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) portfolio** up to a limit at a penal rate of interest. This provides a safety valve against unanticipated liquidity shocks to the banking system.

Corridor: The MSF rate and reverse repo rate determine the corridor for the daily movement in the weighted average call money rate.

Bank Rate: It is the rate at which the **Reserve Bank** is ready to buy or rediscount bills of exchange or other commercial papers. The Bank Rate is published under Section 49 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. This rate has been aligned to the MSF rate and, therefore, changes automatically as and when the MSF rate changes alongside policy repo rate changes.

Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR): The average daily balance that a bank is required to maintain with the Reserve Bank as a share of such percentage of its **Net demand and time liabilities (NDTL)** that the Reserve Bank may notify from time to time in the Gazette of India.

Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR): The share of NDTL that a bank is required to maintain in safe and liquid assets, such as unencumbered government securities, cash and gold. Changes in SLR often influence the availability of resources in the banking system for lending to the private sector.



Open Market Operations (OMOs): These include both, outright purchase and sale of government securities, for injection and absorption of durable liquidity, respectively.

Market Stabilization Scheme (MSS): This instrument for monetary management was introduced in 2004. Surplus liquidity of a more enduring nature arising from large capital inflows is absorbed through the sale of short-dated government securities and treasury bills.

Explain the Soft Power Diplomacy and its challenges? (250 words)

Introduction

India is an enlightened nation with a vibrant soft power inheritance. The country is vividly conscious of the weight of its cultural engagement and requires putting in little **more effort to present its culture fascinating to the corners of the world.**

Hard power is deployed in the form of coercion: using force, the threat of force, economic sanctions etc.

Soft Power Diplomacy

Power in international relations has traditionally been understood in the context of military and economic might. **It is known as hard power**

Soft power is the ability to shape the preferences of others through appeal and attraction.

The three pillars of soft power are **political values, culture, and foreign policy.**

India's Dimensions of Soft Power- **Ayurveda, Yoga, Buddhism, Cricket, Culture, Democracy, Diaspora, Entertainment: Bollywood, Food etc.**

Challenges

- However, India being a country rich in soft power resources lacks an institutional ecosystem to harness soft power and further its national interests in the international sphere.
- There have been blemishes due to major quandaries such as corruption, poverty, and violence against women, hostility to business, pollution in urban areas, caste-



discrimination and gender-inequality that has made India fare poorly in the elements of national attraction.

- Also, there are numerous factors at play forcing what feels like an underperformance in the **Soft Power 30 index for India such as the western bias that places India at a relative disadvantage as advanced economy nations holds a lead.**
- The index is a composite pattern aggregating data across a different range of soft power metrics to create a separate score for every nation.

Conclusion

The nation's potential of soft power if implemented certainly would enhance India's more exalted position, in making it well-disposed and flourishing in the world.

In the mounting multipolar global order, India definitely has the potential and holds immense opportunities to elevate its position further as the 'rising global soft power' that can further pave the way for the country to become a '**soft power-superpower**' of the 21st century.

Define unemployment and discuss various types, effects and causes of unemployment. (250 words)

Unemployment:

Individuals who are employable and actively seeking a job but unable to find a job

The unemployment rate is measured by **the total number of unemployed people by the total number of people in the workforce.**

It serves as one of the indicators of a country's economic status.

Types of Unemployment

Demand Deficient Unemployment

Frictional Unemployment

Structural Unemployment

Voluntary unemployment

Causes of Unemployment



- There are various reasons from both the demand side (employer) and the supply side (worker).
- **Demand-side** reductions may be caused by **high-interest rates, global recession and financial crisis**.
- **Supply-side frictional unemployment and structural employment** play a great role.

Effects

- The impact of unemployment can be felt by both the workers and the national economy causing a ripple effect.
- Unemployment causes workers to suffer financial hardship that impacts families, relationships and communities.
- It happens when consumer spending, which is one of an economy's key drivers of growth goes down, leading to a recession or even a depression when left unaddressed.
- It results in reduced demand, consumption and buying power, which causes low profits for businesses and leads to budget cuts and workforce reductions.
- It creates a cycle that goes on and it is difficult to reverse without some type of intervention.

What is Gaganyaan mission? And explain its advantages (250 words)

Gaganyaan Mission

The Gaganyaan Programme envisages undertaking the demonstration of human spaceflight to Low Earth Orbit (LEO) in the short term and will lay the foundation for a sustained Indian human space exploration programme in the long run.

India will become the fourth nation after USA, Russia and China.

Four Indian astronauts have already undergone training in Russia as part of the Gaganyaan Programme.

The HS 200 is the human-rated version of the S200 rocket booster of satellite launch vehicle GSLV Mk III (LVM3).



Advantages of Gagnayan's Mission

- Progress towards a sustained and affordable human and robotic programme to explore the solar system and beyond.
- Advanced technology capability for undertaking human space exploration, sample return missions and scientific exploration.
- Future capability to actively collaborate in global space station development and to carry out scientific experiments of interest to the nation.
- Unique opportunity to inspire and excite Indian youth and steer many students toward careers in science and technology towards challenging jobs that encourage knowledge, innovation and creativity.
- Create a broad framework for wider Academia-industry partnership in taking up development activities for national development.
- Ample scope for employment generation and human resource development in advanced science and R and D activities.
- The programme will strengthen international partnerships and global security through the sharing of challenging and peaceful goals.
- Having a vibrant human spaceflight programme can be leveraged as a potent foreign policy tool.

Critically analyze the doctrine of Coverture and mentioned the laws associated with it? (250 words)

Introduction:

NFHS-5 (2019-21) data show that over 95 per cent of the married women in India who are endured sexual violence identified their husbands or former husbands are preparators.

Doctrine of Coverture

- A woman has no individual legal identity after marriage.
- Section 497 of IPC Classified adultery as a crime based on the Doctrine of Coverture.
- Women lose their identity and legal rights with marriage.

Section 375 of the IPC

Section 375 of the Indian Penal Code defines the acts that constitute rape

Exceptions



- i. If a woman does not physically resist penetration, for this reason, it shall not be regarded as Sexual activity.
- ii. A medical procedure or intervention shall not shape an offence of rape.
- iii. Sexual intercourse or sexual act by a man with his wife, the wife not being under 15 years of age is not rape.

POSCO ACT

People from tribal districts of Kerala and Tamil Nadu have been arrested once they admit pregnant girls into hospitals for the delivery Under **POSCO Act**

Protection of children from sexual offences is landmark legislation which was enacted in 2012, it is to protect children from sexual offences

One provision in this law mandates hospitals to report jurisdictional police stations when girls below 18 admitted for delivery

History of the Marital Rape Law in India

- **Domestic Violence Act 2005** marital rape by any form of sexual abuse in a live-in or marriage it provides for civil remedies.
- **Law Commission of India rejected** the removal of the marital rape exception in 2000.
- **Justice JS Verma's committee** proposed amendments to India's rape laws.
- Some recommendations helped shape the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act passed in 2013. But marital rape was not acted.
- **2015 Parliament session**, the idea of criminalising marital rape was dismissed with the view that marital rape cannot be applied in the country since marriage was treated as a sacrament or sacred in the Indian society.

- **Basics rights against the women**
- This exception clause violates the women's fundamental right to equality, freedom of speech and expression and most of all the right to life and personal liberty. It also denies the agency over their bodies to women.



Article 142 of the constitution says “Supreme Court jurisdiction overrides the Executive and legislature’. Comment (250 words).

Introduction

Article 142:

It provides a unique power to the Supreme Court, to do "complete justice" between the parties.

Whereat times law or statute may not provide a remedy.

In those situations, the Court can extend itself to put a quietus to a dispute in a manner that would fit the facts of the case.

Provisions under Article 142

- Article 142 (1) states that The Supreme Court in the exercise of its jurisdiction may pass such decree or make such order as is necessary for doing complete justice in any cause or matter pending before it.
- Any decree so passed or order so made shall be enforceable throughout the territory of India.
- In such manner, as may be prescribed by or under any law made by parliament and until provision in that behalf is so made.
- In such a manner as the President may by order prescribe.

The idea behind Article 142

- Article 142 of the Constitution provides a special and extraordinary power to the Supreme Court to do complete justice to the litigants who have suffered traversed illegality or injustice in the proceedings.
- The framers of the Constitution felt that this provision is of utmost significance to those people who have suffered due to the delay in getting their necessary reliefs due to the disadvantaged position of the judicial system.
- Shri Thakur Das Bhargava states that natural justice is above the law and the Supreme Court will also be above law.
- Supreme Court has full right to pass any order that it considers just.
- This gives almost unlimited powers to the Supreme Court.
- It will not be deterred from doing Justice by the provision of any rule or law, executive practice or executive circular or regulation etc.

Important instances:



Manohar Lal Sharma V/s Principal Secretary

The Supreme Court can deal with exceptional circumstances interfering with the larger interest of the public to fabricate trust in the rule of law.

A.R. Antulay V/s R.S. Nayak

Any discretion which is given by the court should not be arbitrary or in any way be inconsistent with provisions of any statute laid down.

Laxmi Devi V/s Satya Narayan

Supreme Court had ordered the accused, under Article 142, to award compensation to the victim with whom he had sexual intercourse with a promise to marry and had later retracted his promise.

Also, the order made clear that the accused should not be convicted of rape.

Union Carbide Corporation V/s Union of India

In Bhopal Gas Tragedy Case, the court ordered to award compensation to the victims and placed itself in a position above the parliamentary laws.

Siddiq V/s Mahant Suresh Das (Ayodhya Dispute)

- The Supreme Court first refused to make two divisions of the land and entire land of 2.77 Acre of land to Hindus.
- It directed the Central Government to grant a five-acre land in an alternative site within the purview of the area for the illegal demolition of their mosque in the year 1992.
- By the virtue of Article 142, It again directed the Central Government to include the Nirmohi Akhanda in a body that would further be responsible for managing the land.

Conclusion

There are enough incidents where we can say Supreme Court Jurisdiction overrides Executive and Legislature

At the same time, Article 142 of the constitution gives power to Supreme court to maintain that balance in the interest of Public by questioning governments and executives



Hindi as national language what are the challenges associated with it. Comment (250 words)

Introduction

Hindi debate about making Hindi a national language grows multifold.

There are various problems with one nation and one language because India has various languages and each state has a different type of culture. Thinking back, whether it is right to make Hindi a national language or not.

Important points

- The imposition of the Hindi language will not unite the people but separate them. By doing this not a single person will suffer but all will suffer. It is important you must consult the people before making a new law or new scheme. No one will accept such laws which create divisions among the people. And forcing language is also not acceptable, especially in a southern state that will not accept the Hindi imposition. The Hindi language is not the mother tongue of a majority of Indians.
- Therefore, every state has its own language and why would anyone leave their language, when everyone has the right to freedom of free speech under the Indian Constitution. The idea of one language is still being questioned. There are many people who know Hindi and understand Hindi but at the time of giving a presentation, his opinion, and his views are not comfortable with it.
- Recently a draft has been prepared in which it is said that the state where the Hindi language is spoken and the state where the Hindi language is not spoken will be compulsory to teach the Hindi language like Tamil Nadu completely oppose and said that we can't study the Hindi language as a compulsory language. There is flexibility in the draft students have the option to choose the language.

Conclusion

- India is a country of different languages which are spoken by the people and every language has its own importance and this is the identity of our country.
- Article 29 of the Constitution of India states that any class of citizens who have their own specific language, script and culture will have the right to protect it.
- And it is absolutely not possible that we force a language on people, because everyone has a right which is given by the Constitution.
- Yet if something like happens, then the right of the individual will be violated.