

# **SSC CGL Tier-III**

## ***Volume 1***

*By*  
**Neetu Singh**

---

Published by:

***KD Publication***

**701, 2nd Floor, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009**

**First Edition - Feb, 2017**

Price: ₹ 50/-

***Laser Type Setting***

*Jitender Saxena*

- All right reserved, No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted, in, any form or by any means-electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without the prior permission of the publisher.
- The publisher has taken utmost precaution in publishing the book, yet if any mistake has inadvertently crept in, the publishers shall not be responsible for the same.

# PREFACE

This is the classroom material for SSC (CGL) 2016 Tier III. I hope it will prove to be a guiding light for the SSC (CGL) 2016 aspirants who have burnt their midnight oil and have reached upto this stage. I have included some important articles too in this book that have been picked up from our monthly magazine KD Current Affairs.

Our students' constructive feedback and suggestions are most welcome which have always remained and will remain our guiding light. I will be highly obliged if you message/maill me your feedback or suggestion on 8860330003/ **support@kdcampus.org**

**Neetu Singh**

Feb, 2017

## ***Contents***

1. Essay of Demonetisation	Page No- 01	–	02
2. Essay on Make In India	Page No- 03	–	04
3. Essay on Uniform Civil Code	Page No- 05	–	06
4. Essay on Digital India	Page No- 07	–	08
5. Essay on Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao	Page No- 09	–	10
6. Essay on Terrorism	Page No- 11	–	14
7. Essay on Child Labour	Page No- 15	–	16
8. Essay on Woman Empowerment	Page No- 17	–	18
9. Article on Politics of Reservation	Page No- 19	–	21
10. Article on Article-370 (J&K)	Page No- 22	–	23
11. Article on Disaster Management	Page No- 24	–	27
12. Article on Pornography	Page No- 28	–	30
13. Article on Net Neutrality	Page No- 31	–	33
14. Article on Subsidy	Page No- 34	–	36
15. Article on Freedom of Speech	Page No- 37	–	39
16. Article on Black Money	Page No- 40	–	41
17. Article on GST Bill	Page No- 42	–	44
18. Letter Writing	Page No- 45	–	55

# Essays

## SSC (Tier-III)



### DEMONETISATION

Executing ideas that haven't crossed your mind is an apt phrase for our PM Narendra Modi, whose out of the box ideas for the last two years leave people swooning and opposition fuming but his "who cares" attitude, when it comes to nation, has garnered enormous support as well as acrimonious criticism at the same time. From Swatch Bharat Abhiyan to Make in India and then to Digital India, his ideas won both laurels and criticism but suddenly like a bolt from the blue for many Demonetisation appeared out of the blue.

On 8<sup>th</sup> November 2016, Mr. Modi announced on all national television channels that ₹ 500 and ₹ 1000 currency notes would not be legal tenders from midnight. Like a thunderbolt, it struck many, from tax evading businessmen and corrupt officers stashing money in their lockers to terror funding organizations causing bloodshed and massacre with help of fake Indian currency and black money. Demonetisation jolted the nation out of its slumber after decades.

Demonetisation is the act of stripping a currency unit of its status as legal tender. The Union (Parliament) has the sole power to make laws regarding currency, coinage, legal tender and foreign exchange under entry 36 of first list of schedule 7 of the constitution. Demonetisation took place in India in 1976 as well as in 1978 when ₹ 10,000 notes were demonetised along with ₹ 1000 in 1954 and along with ₹ 1000 and ₹ 5000 by the Morarji Desai Government in 1978. This is the third time, similar decision has been taken.

The decision of Demonetisation was taken mainly because of three reasons. The first one was to tackle black money, the second was to check corruption and cash circulation and the third was to stop terror funding. If these problems are considered in as grave manner as they really are, this move had in fact been due for a long time. In India, all sections have been accustomed to using cash for all petty transactions and even high value transactions for a long time. This has resulted in a parallel economy and has caused inflation and grave problems like insurgency, black marketing, terrorism etc. Inflation has sent the price of land and building skyrocketing and owning a house has become a distant dream for a common man.

This weapon of Demonetization shall be used to fight against undisclosed income which is converted into assets like gold and real estate. Government officers have their palm greased and the money find its way to properties usually benami. Within days on his decision on Demonetisation, our PM attacked benami properties. These properties are those that are bought by people with black money on fictitious names or names of other people but enjoyed by the black money holders. Under the Benami Transaction Prohibition Act 2016, a transaction is termed benami, if a property is owned by one and paid by another. The act prohibits recovery of the property held benami from benamidaar by the real owner. Also benami properties are liable to be confiscated by the government.

Demonetisation has severely attacked terrorism too. Where earlier the anti-national elements had a free run through India's security apparatuses, now the absence of cash will hit all terror activities that thrive on black money and fake notes for their survival. Lack of hawala transaction will hit activities of Maoist and other insurgent groups too as the stocked currency has become useless and the availability of new high-value notes is not in abundance.

Demonetisation though has multifaceted positive effects on the health of our country yet it brought hardships in the life of the common man. While black money hoarders and tax evaders are finding ways to make their black money white; a common man is still standing in long queues wasting thousands of productive hours. Besides this, the black money stashed in terms of gold, properties, foreign assets, foreign currencies and in foreign banks are still out of purview. The large fishes are at large while the small fry has been trapped. Several labourers and hawkers have lost their livelihood as there is no cash to pay them. A daily wager committed suicide as he wasn't getting work and a few old and feeble died while waiting for their turn in queue.

No pain, No gain may be the right phrase to sum up this discussion on demonetisation. With a windfall of approximately ₹ 12 Lakh crore back to the banks and people's support to this move of cleaning the system, Mr. Modi is raring to go ahead. Only time will tell us how this step has been taken by the history of India. Of course the government, its spokesperson and pro-demonetisation economists constantly speak of intangible long term benefits such as a move to a cashless economy and widening the tax base while the analysts are asking, "Did the achievement of this whole process merits the pain and disruption caused by the demonetisation exercise?"

## MAKE IN INDIA

Childhood memories are engraved in our mind, heart and soul. Some lines stay there forever and one was 'Made in India'. Usually on most of our things, we had this line printed and then came a time when we grew up. We then got coloured in the culture of malls and international brands and then 'Made in UK', 'Made in USA' and certain international brands superseded 'Made in India'. The youths today are flamboyant and like to show off the tags of international brands on their shirt, jeans, and jackets and on every small thing they buy or use. Suddenly, on 25<sup>th</sup> September 2014 the manufacturing sector of India was taken by storm when our PM Narendra Modi launched the Make in India programme.

The 'Make in India' has not only its Tense changed, but also the attitude. This initiative 'Make in India' emphasizes to transform India into a global manufacturing hub. It is a powerful galvanizing call to business leader of the world to come and invest in India. This slogan is an inspiring call to all global business leaders by the government of India with a promise to facilitate the growth of the companies they bring into India.

The logo of 'Make in India' a lion made of gear wheels, reflecting the government's vision of manufacturing India. This initiative is based on 4-pillars: - New processes that would replace outdated policies, decade old long procedures and red tapism, new infrastructure that will comprise smart cities with state-of-the-art-technology, identification of new sector to attract FDI in them and a new mindset where the government won't be a regulator but rather a facilitator to woo global manufacturing giants to invest in India.

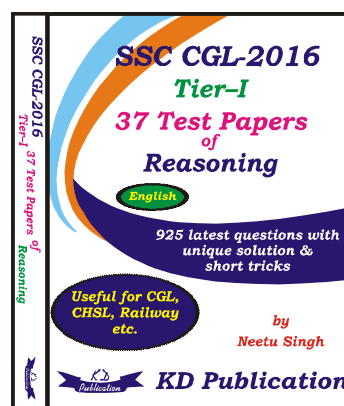
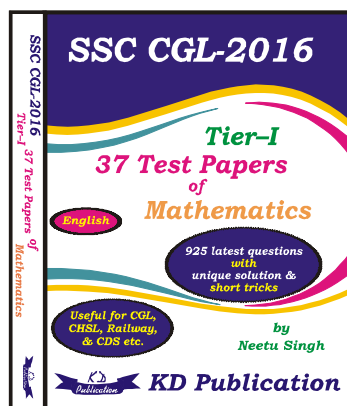
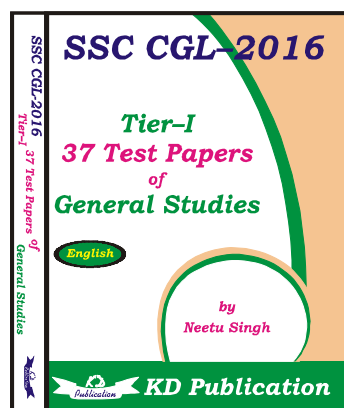
Make in India is the single largest manufacturing initiative undertaken by a nation in recent history. It has been built by collaborative effort. The department of industrial policy and promotion initiated this process by inviting participants from union ministries, secretaries and various knowledge partners. Various sectors have been opened up for investment and sectors like defence, railways and space have also been open for FDI.

Make in India has to be a movement rather than an initiative to be successful in a policy-ridden country. It has to be beyond full-page coloured advertisements. It must be informative and must inspire and infuse confidence in the business world, inspiring them to become potential partners of the Indian business communities and reforms. Make in India till now has been lauded by the manufacturing world. The government within a short span of time has replaced obsolete obstructive framework of the past and has replaced it with user-friendly system to drive investment and increase in FDI. Till March 2016, 44% (percent) increase in FDI equity inflows was seen. The rise

in FDI points towards stronger investors' interest in India on the back of robust economic growth. Higher inflows also suggest that the government's liberal policies are bearing fruits.

Today India's credibility is stronger than ever. There is a visible enthusiasm, momentum, energy and raring to go attitude in the business world. India has opened its investment doors and world's largest democracy is well on its way to become world's most powerful economy.

### For all general competitive exams



**KD Publication**  
Add: 701, 2nd Floor, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi-110009



## UNIFORM CIVIL CODE

“One country two laws”, two ways to treat the citizens of the same nation, weird, shocking but true. Welcome to India, a country ruled by the constitution of India, different Acts enacted by Parliament as well as very old Personal Laws. A need for single law for the whole of nation was felt while making the constitution itself and article 44 of the constitution itself says that the state shall endeavor to secure for the citizens a Uniform Civil Code throughout the territory of India.

Uniform Civil Code means that all citizens of India will be governed by the same set of secular civil laws in matters of marriage, divorce, maintenance, adoption, inheritance etc. It is an irony that on one hand a Hindu woman enjoys the complete right of being the single soul-mate of her husband as per Hindu Marriage Act, Muslim women on the other hand don't have this privilege. While a Hindu male is punished with an imprisonment of seven years if he errs in bringing in a second wife, a Muslim male can have 4 wives at one time. Getting divorced too is not that easy if you are a Hindu but Muslims it is as easy as uttering the word “Talaq” thrice to your wife, no matter from where. Similarly whereas Hindus have a comprehensive Act enacted on adoption this concept is not recognized by the personal laws of Christians and Parsees.

In 1985, the Supreme Court reminded the Parliament in very strong terms to frame a Uniform Civil Code in Shah Bano case. In this case a very poor Muslim woman claimed maintenance from her husband u/s 125 of CRPC, after she was divorced by her husband. The Supreme Court held that she did have such a right and observe that even the Quran imposed an obligation on a Muslim husband to make a provision for his divorced wife. The response to this judgment was strong and reactionary. Strong protests and disturbance erupted and the anger flared up. To mollify the anger of the minority, the govt. led by Prime Minister Late Rajeev Gandhi immediately sprung into the action and the Parliament passed the Muslim Women's (Protection of Rights in Divorce) Act 1986, which nullified the decision of SC passed in Shah Bano's case. The second case when the SC again strongly reminded the parliament the need of Uniform Civil code was in Sarla Mudgal vs. Union of India, when in question on the legality of the second marriage of a Hindu husband after getting converted into Islam was in question. The court decided against the legality of such marriage and strongly recommended the necessity of the Uniform Civil Code.

Uniform Civil Code is guided by the basic ideology of equality and equal protection of laws enshrined in our constitution but this issue has become controversial because of two reasons. Firstly it touches the personal laws of different religions and secondly because different political parties use it for their political mileage and make it more controversial and then an unending acrimonious debate on this issue starts.

One must understand that Uniform Civil Code is not a weapon directed against any particular community. It is simply a code that puts all the citizens of India irrespective of their caste, religion or gender under one umbrella when the constitution of the nation guarantees equality, allowing discrimination on the ground of religion and gender is totally unconstitutional, unethical, unwanted, unwarranted and unlawful.



# Rishta Milega

## मनपसंद जीवन साथी के लिए

***Best and Authentic Match Making  
Site with Verified Profiles***

***Find your Perfect Match,  
Well Settled.***

***rishtamilega.com***  
***9555418888***

## Digital India

“A country that needs to be taught where to go for toilet, wants to go Digital.” A Sarcastic remark by many and some call it Mohammad Bin Tuglak’s idea. Really it need guts to talk about digital India in a country where more than three hundred million Indians do not have electricity facility too. Mr. Narendra Modi an astute administrator and seasoned leader, on 1<sup>st</sup> July 2015, announced to go digital. A past master in statesmanship, PM Modi, didn’t even bat an eyelid before announcing this initiative to connect people of the rural and urban India. This initiative aims to make India a better governing place facilitating Indians with electronic government services, reducing paper work, improving work efficiency and saving time. This ambitious project will transform India into a complete digital country with efficient and transparent e-governance.

Digital India is India Digitally Empowered Knowledge Economy with digital infrastructure and e-government providing services and information easily available online and integrating many departments for hassle free e-governance.

Digital India programme aims at ensuring the broadband highways and universal access to mobile phones. It not only aims at e-governance but also ensures more IT jobs for the general public but this gigantic programme needs digital infrastructure first. This programme will be implemented in phases till 2019 and will be monitored by the Digital India Advisory Group chaired by the Ministry of Communication and IT. This initiative includes plans to connect rural India with high speed internet network. Under this visionary programme a two way platform will be created where the service providers and consumers shall be benefitted. It will be an inter-ministerial e-governance connecting services like public health care, education, housing, banks etc. This programme will act like an umbrella programme covering several departments.

This highly ambitious programme needs strong pillars as the plinth of such a huge programme must be strong. The first requirement is that all the people of India, even of the remotest village, must have universal access to mobiles and high speed internet. Broadband services will have to be made available to 2.5 lakh villages and 400 thousand public internet access points will have to be created. Around 2.5 lakh school, all universities and public places must have wi-fi hotspots. For this e-governance (Reforming govt. through technology) and e-Kranti (electronic delivery of services) are must for this programme to see the daylight.

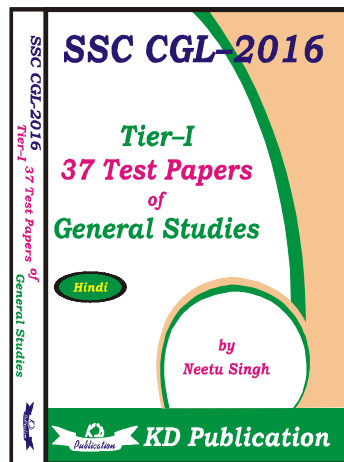
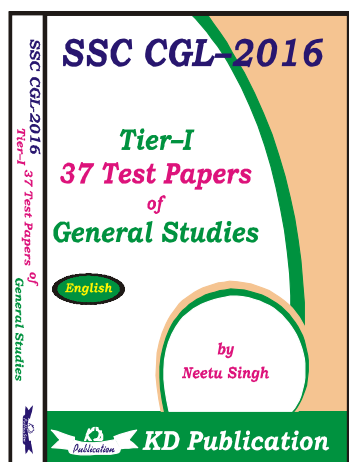
A wonderful thing about this project digital India that may bring smile on the face of unemployed youths is that it creates huge job opportunities in India. 1.7 crores direct opportunities and 8.5 crores indirect opportunities will be created in the IT

sector. Besides this every Indian citizen can avail himself of a digital locker facility which will help him to store important document like PAN card, Passport, Marksheet and degrees. The digital locker provides a dedicated personal storage space in the cloud to citizen linked to their Adhaar Number too.

Will this programme turn into reality or remain an illusion, time will tell but the government has taken a giant leap forward to transform the country into a digitally empowered economy. Hurdles have started obstructing the path of this programme. To start with not a single telecom operator or industry house has signed up to partner the NOFN programme. NOFN stands for 'National Optical Fibre Network' that is responsible to lay 7 lakh kilometres of optical fibre to connect the gram panchayats of all the villages within three years. Infact this programme must be called 'Digital Bharat' programme because we need to connect with the rural parts of India. Infact laying fibre optic cables is the least of the challenges, the gigantic ones will be ensuring functional broadband points at each panchayat, distribution of internet services and finally their usage by the rural folk.

Digital India reflects out of the box thinking of the present government. The beauty of a natural digital platform is transparency which doesn't hide anything nor has the potential to hide. This digital world is going to be a part of our life. In near future and whether we like it or not we will be forced to place ourselves in the flow of this digital river slowly arriving at the digitally empowered India, though some of us take this idea of digital India with a pinch of salt.

**For all general competitive exams**



**KD Publication**  
**Add: 701, 2nd Floor, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi-110009**

## Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao

‘God cannot be everywhere so he created Mother’. I feel this saying is very old and we all love our mothers. Let me put it differently. ‘Angels cannot be everywhere so God created daughters.’ Strange but true, we desire for a loving mother and a beloved wife but we don’t want daughters. We worship goddesses as and kill daughters. This problem of gender discrimination has been in India and almost all the developing countries for centuries. In our country this problem is aggravating day by day and this is reflecting in the Child Sex Ratio (CSR) which is defined as number of girl per thousand boys between 0 and 6 years of age. The CSR has decreased drastically from 945 in 1991 to 927 in 2001 and now to 918 in 2011. This decline in CSR is a glaring indicator of gender discrimination and social mindset of Indian masses. This grey situation drew the attention of almost all the governments of India and the present NDA government under the leadership of PM Narendra Modi launched a divine programme with great fanfare named ‘Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao’ (BBBP) to save and empower the girl child. This programme was launched on 22<sup>nd</sup> January 2015 from Panipat, Haryana. BBBP is a tri-ministerial endeavour of Ministries of Women and Child Development, Health and Family Welfare and Human Resource Development. Through various awareness programmes, the government is trying to sensitize the masses about the importance of daughters. The emphasis is to mobilise communities at ground level and bring about a change in the way the society looks at a girl child. Social media too is being utilized to its fullest to share this awareness and we know how selfie with daughters became a world-wide hit overnight.

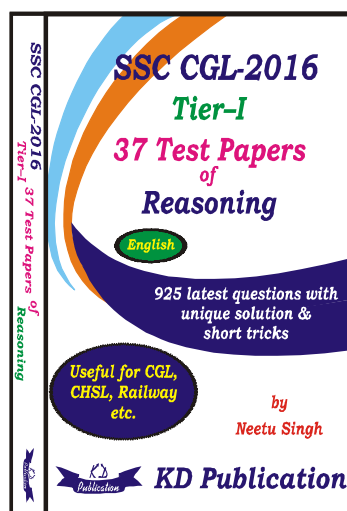
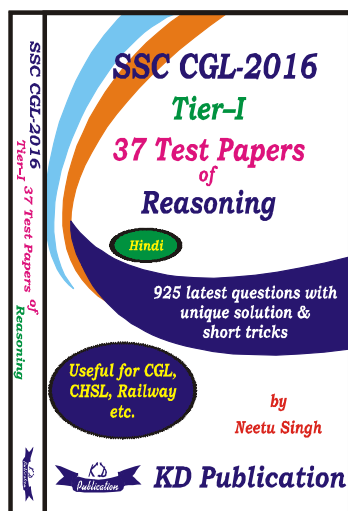
Under BBBP Scheme, the District Tasks Force and Block Task Force have been formed to reach upto each stratum of the society and disseminate the actual motive of the scheme at a wider level. Villages too are encouraged to come up with ideas and they too are participating enthusiastically. Street plays portraying the problems of sex-selective abortions and issues related to girl child are being organized in Pithoragarh. Mansa district in Punjab launched an initiative ‘Udaan-Sapney Di Duniya De Rubaru (Udaan-Live Your Dream for One Day)’ to inspire people to educate their girl child and the Sarpanch of Bibipur was the one who came up with the idea of ‘Selfie With Daughter’. People are beaming with ideas and this initiative has been received with open arms by one and all.

Under this scheme, a strong effort is being made to save and educate a girl child. A money saving scheme called ‘The Sukanya Samriddhi Account’ has been introduced, the saving amount of which will be free from tax deduction and only the girl can withdraw the amount after she reaches the age of 18. A total of 100 districts have

been identified with low CSR and ₹ 1 crore has been given to the villages for maintaining sex ratio. It is high time, we as a nation paid attention to this grave problem. The government is doing the best it can but we, the common masses, need to introspect. Are we ready to change?

No country in this world has reached the Developed Nation's Status if the women folk of that nation are not equal partners of their male counterparts in every walk of life. Educated and financially independent women add to the strength of nation but we as a nation is struggling to fix the CSR and it is a distant dream for us to bring the women folk at par to the men of the country. The initiative of Modi government at such a large scale and with so much of enthusiasm can do wonders if we go strong towards implementing this initiative at the grass root level of the country and let the girl child live and prosper and spread wisdom and knowledge for if you educate a man, you educate a man but if you educate a girl you educate generations to come. Let her live at least. Life finds its own way to flourish.

### For all general competitive exams



**KD Publication**  
**Add: 701, 2nd Floor, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi-110009**

Essay on.....

# Terrorism

Amputated<sup>1</sup> limbs<sup>2</sup>, headless<sup>3</sup> torso<sup>4</sup>, charred<sup>5</sup> body, heart rending sight<sup>6</sup>. Our present world! We surely didn't struggle to scale the ladder<sup>7</sup> of civilization<sup>8</sup> for this result. Terror had always been in this world. Organized<sup>9</sup> and disorganized<sup>10</sup> wars have always caused several human lives to perish<sup>11</sup>. But the global and extremely organized form to terrorism aided<sup>12</sup> with the lethal<sup>13</sup> and sophisticated<sup>14</sup> weapons<sup>15</sup> of mass destruction<sup>16</sup> had never been there in the past history of human civilization. From being savage<sup>17</sup> to civilized, man adopted certain new values<sup>18</sup>. These values resulted in the development of certain human tendencies<sup>19</sup> which on one hand unite the people irrespective<sup>20</sup> of their race<sup>21</sup>, culture, caste, creed<sup>22</sup> and religion, while on the other hand create danger for humanity. The former human tendency helps life blossom<sup>23</sup>, on this earth but the latter<sup>24</sup> assisted by the fanatics<sup>25</sup>, and extremists<sup>26</sup> equipped<sup>27</sup> with the latest<sup>28</sup> inventions of science and technology is posing a serious threat before the world in the form of global terrorism.

Terrorism is an act of terror which creates fear in the mind of the common people. The path resorted<sup>29</sup> by the terrorists is full of bloodshed<sup>30</sup>, massacre<sup>31</sup> and callousness<sup>32</sup>. Today terrorism has become global and its main targets are the democratic countries of the world. Since democracy is the best form of governance<sup>33</sup>, so these, attacks are surely deplorable<sup>34</sup>. The situation worsens when some countries join hands to promote terrorism in those countries with which they don't have

friendly relation. Sadly these cruel hard hearted<sup>35</sup> criminals are called freedom fighters by the terrorism promoting countries.

When we talk about terrorism, we need to understand the difference between terrorists, separatists<sup>36</sup> and the naxalites<sup>37</sup> as India is facing not only external but also internal terrorism. Although all the three mentioned above can be defined in three separate definitions yet, to keep it simple, separatists are those who wish to get separated from a particulars country, religion or race while Naxalites are those whose main problem is related to their economy especially the land.

The most serious threat is from terrorists aided by international terrorist organization who commit heinous crime in the name of holy war. Though different in their forms and origin, all the three sooner or later<sup>38</sup> resort to grotesque<sup>39</sup> murder, hijacking and serious threats<sup>40</sup> to mankind.

India has been facing the problem of terrorism since 1980s and has tried to raise the issue before all international bodies time and again but the complaints fell on deaf ears<sup>41</sup>. This gigantic<sup>42</sup> problem attracted the attention of the whole world only on 11<sup>th</sup> September 2001 when America was attacked. Today a huge amount of money is spent in fighting against terrorism and the citizens of every country are living in constant<sup>43</sup> fear of terrorists attacks.

Whether it is India or the world, there are certain reasons behind the problem of terrorism. To deal with this problem, it is extremely essential to know the reasons,

behind it. It is believed that the main reasons are poverty and backwardness. Besides these, ignorance<sup>44</sup> and illiteracy<sup>45</sup> are also the other causes but can poor people afford sophisticated weapons? Can illiterate people use biological<sup>46</sup> weapons and latest technology? Of course not. These terrorists are neither poor nor backward. Infact, the so called global terrorists are fanatics. They use the unemployed youth to spread terrorism in the world and it is a matter of sorrow that they do so in the name of religion though all of us know that no religion preaches<sup>47</sup> terrorism.

Now the question arises 'what is the solution of this problem?' Firstly the developed countries must understand that terrorism of one country is no less severe<sup>48</sup> than the terrorism of another country. So, all the terrorist organizations should be dealt with<sup>49</sup> strictly<sup>50</sup>. Anyone found guilty of terrorism should be severely punished and adequate<sup>51</sup> security should be provided to the common people. But, terrorism has another aspect also. The policies of developed countries and the inability<sup>52</sup> of the United Nations in restricting them in many matters of international importance have aggravated<sup>53</sup> the already volatile<sup>54</sup> situation and have promoted terrorism. If 'Might is Right' becomes the norm<sup>55</sup> of life, as seen in the matter of Iraq at the hands of the United States, it will surely be adopted by one and all including the terrorist organizations.

Secondly, employment opportunities should be given to the youths<sup>56</sup> of terrorism affected states and rehabilitation<sup>57</sup> opportunities should be provided to those youths who were forced to join terrorist organizations due to poverty and unemployment. Children and youths should be taught that no religion teaches terrorism and education based on modern technique should be promoted all over the world. Children should be taught the importance of tolerance<sup>58</sup>

and brotherhood<sup>59</sup>. This problem requires a permanent solution which demands an honest effort and not just lip service<sup>60</sup>.

Terrorism recently has taken more ugly turn by the advent<sup>61</sup> of extremely extremist groups such as Boko Haram and Islamic States (IS). In September 2001, al-Qaida gained prominence<sup>62</sup> for the first time. Before 2001, the developed world considered that the problem of terrorism had nothing to do with them but the attack on four important places including World Trade Centre that killed around 3000 Americans made the European countries realize that terrorism is a global problem. Al-Qaida and its leader Osama bin Laden came on the radar of Bush government and later in May 2, 2011, Laden was hunted down in Abbottabad, Pakistan. Al-Qaida is still a very much active terrorist organization. Boko Haram is a militant Islamist movement based in Northeast Nigeria. It was founded in 2002 and in its violent uprising in July 2009, its leader and founder Mohammed Yusuf was executed. Its unexpected resurgence took place in a mass prison break in September 2010. Since then it has been attacking both military and common citizens of Nigeria. The Nigerian military proved ineffective in countering the insurgency.<sup>63</sup> Shamelessly, in the garb of their propaganda 'Western education is a sin' the Boko Haram fighters have repeatedly targeted places of learning and have kidnapped school girls mostly under 12 to perform household chores<sup>64</sup> and sexual services including bearing<sup>65</sup> and rearing<sup>66</sup> their children.

In Iraq the situation had never been stable but after the catastrophe<sup>67</sup> at the hands of America, the political situation of the country has turned from bad to worse. The recent uprising of Islamic States of Iraq & Syria (ISIS) has startled everyone. The group under the leadership of Abu-Bakr al-Baghdadi gained notoriety<sup>68</sup> by the internet videos of the



beheading of Europeans and the genocide<sup>69</sup> of the Yazidis. ISIS used to be called 'al Qaida in Iraq' but in February ISIS and al-Qaida got separated. With its severe barbaric acts, ISIS gained the reputation of a more barbarous<sup>70</sup> group. It took over Mosul, Tikrit, and three other Iraqi towns by the end of June 2014. It then changed its name to Islamic State (IS). In Syria, ISIS took control of a major Syrian oil field, al-Omar by July 2014. The beheading of US journalist James Foley and Steven Sotloff and the execution of British aid worker David Haines and American hostage Peter Kassing sent shivers down the spine<sup>71</sup> of the civilized world. The massacre of the Yazidis too at the hands of IS attracted the attention of the world.

The Yazidis are inaccurately described as devil worshipper. They kept themselves segregated<sup>72</sup> and exogamy<sup>73</sup> is strictly prohibited in their sect. Today they are facing a possible genocide in Iraq and their already small population of a couple of lakhs is now at the verge of extinction.<sup>74</sup>

*The night is dark, it's of no moon,*

*But the sun will shine, hope shall bloom.*

*The world will smile, making way through gloom,*

*Humanity, love and brotherhood shall find some room.*

### Happy New Year ! REALLY ?

**Every year humanity is raped,  
And we celebrate a New Year Day.**

**Every year scoundrels prowl,  
And innocent children are mauled.**

**Everywhere molestation, riots & genocide,  
Daughters evading penetrating eyes.**

**Happy New Year, what a platitude,  
The grief and anger has made me mute.**

**Something died in me, I feel the pain,  
Is this man's world? I feel ashamed!**

**by  
Neetu Singh**

S.No.	Words in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	Amputated	कटे
2.	Limbs	हाथ-पैर
3.	Headless	बिना सिर का
4.	Torso	धड़
5.	Charred	जला हुआ
6.	Heart-rending	दिल दहला देने
	sight	वाला दृश्य
7.	Scale the ladder	सिढ़ी चढ़ना
8.	Civilization	सभ्यता
9.	Organized	संगठित
10.	Disorganized	असंगठित
11.	Perish	गायब होना
12.	Aided	सहायता प्राप्त
13.	Lethal	घातक
14.	Sophisticated	विकसित
15.	Weapons	हथियार
16.	Mass destruction	जन-संहारक
17.	Savage	निर्मम
18.	New values	नये मूल्य
19.	Tendencies	प्रवृत्ति
20.	Irrespective	की परवाह किये बिना
21.	Race	नस्ल
22.	Creed	मूल-वंश
23.	Blossom	खिलना
24.	Latter	बाद वाला
25.	Fanatic	कट्टरपंथी
26.	Extremist	चरमपंथी
27.	Equipped	सज्जित

S.No.	Words in English	Meaning in Hindi	S.No.	Words in English	Meaning in Hindi
28.	Latest	नवीनतम	53.	Aggravated	बदतर बनाना
29.	Path resorted	रास्ता अपनाना	54.	Volatile	अस्थिर
30.	Bloodshed	खूनखराबा	55.	Norm	नियम
31.	Massacre	मार-काट	56.	Youths	नौजवान
32.	Callousness	क्रूरता/संवेदनहीनता	57.	Rehabilitation	पूर्णस्थापन
33.	Governance	शासन	58.	Tolerance	सहनशीलता
34.	Deplorable	निंदनीय	59.	Brotherhood	भाईचारा
35.	Hard-hearted	पत्थर-दिल	60.	Lip Service	जुबानी जमाखर्च/ सिर्फ बातों से समर्थन कार्य से नहीं
36.	Separatists	अलगाववादी	61.	Advent	आगमन
37.	Naxalites	नक्सलवादी	62.	Prominence	प्रधानता
38.	Sooner or later	जल्दी या देर से	63.	Insurgency	विद्रोह
39.	Grotesque	विभत्स	64.	Household	घर के काम
40.	Serious threat	गंभीर खतरा		Chores	
41.	Deaf ears	बेहरे कान/अनसुना करने वाले	65.	Bear	पैदा करना
42.	Gigantic	भीमकाय	66.	Rear	पालना-पौसना
43.	Constant	लगातार बना हुआ	67.	Catastrophe	विनाश
44.	Ignorance	अनभिज्ञता	68.	Notoriety	कुख्याति
45.	Illiteracy	अज्ञानता	69.	Genocide	नस्लहत्या
46.	Biological	जैविक	70.	Barbarous	क्रूर
47.	Preach	ज्ञान देना	71.	Send shivers down the spine	शरीर में कंपन दोड़ जाना
48.	Severe	तीव्र	72.	Segregate	अलग-थलग करना
49.	Dealt with	सख्ती से निपटना	73.	Exogamy	अपने समाज या विरादरी से बाहर शादी
50.	Strictly				
51.	Adequate	पर्याप्त	74.	Verge of extinction	विलुप्त होने के कगार पर
52.	Inability	अक्षमता			

Essay on.....✍

# Child Labour

If you want to see Godliness<sup>1</sup>, watch a child smiling. The innocence<sup>2</sup> of a child reveals<sup>3</sup> the purity of his heart but sadly, this world of cruel human beings and the universal disease called poverty have not left this beautiful and innocent form of life untouched<sup>4</sup>. The existence<sup>5</sup> of child labour is a ground reality<sup>6</sup>, a social crime and a crime against humanity<sup>7</sup>, which steals<sup>8</sup> away the innocence of a child and leaves him as a machine in this cruel world of human beings, the most savage<sup>9</sup> animal of this world.


A good proportion<sup>10</sup> of children throughout the world, especially in India, form a part of the toiling<sup>11</sup> masses-destitute<sup>12</sup>, deprived<sup>13</sup> and disadvantaged<sup>14</sup>. It is a matter of shame that maximum number of child labourers is in India. As per the Government data, the number of child labourers in India is approximately two crores. They work in fields and factories, at street corners and in garbage dumps<sup>15</sup>. With low level of education and no sense of social responsibility, these children can do much harm to the society, if they are not given protection and equal opportunities to develop.

The existence of child labour in India is a complex problem. Poverty is the main and parent cause of the existence of child labour

in India. Ineffective<sup>16</sup> laws and more often, lack of political will to implement<sup>17</sup> them and social unawareness contribute to the continuation of this problem. Child labourers are preferred by many employers as they are available at cheap rates, and come without much liability<sup>18</sup>. They are easy to be moulded<sup>19</sup> to different circumstances but lack of education, games and fun make them mechanical and hamper<sup>20</sup> their all round development.

The Constitution has prohibited<sup>21</sup> the employment of children below the age of 14 in any hazardous<sup>22</sup> industry under Article 24. The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act of 1986 was also a welcome step. Their employment at homes as domestic help and at dhabas has also been banned by an amendment made effective from 10th October, 2006. The amendment included houses, hotels, Dhabas restaurants etc in Part A of the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986, by recognizing the above mentioned places as places of hazardous occupation. But the reality is far away from what was expected. In spite of various safeguards<sup>23</sup> provided in the different Acts, the existence of child labour is a shocking reality<sup>24</sup>. Hunger<sup>25</sup> and starvation<sup>26</sup> push the poor children to do odd jobs<sup>27</sup>. More often the parents in greed<sup>28</sup> of some extra income push

their children to do various odd jobs but there is also another stark<sup>29</sup> reality. Abrupt end to child labour without any solution to the, problem of hunger, starvation and poverty may lead to more grim exploitation<sup>30</sup>. The plight<sup>31</sup> of the poor children would be more severe if they are suddenly deprived<sup>32</sup> of their livelihood<sup>33</sup>. Crime, prostitution<sup>34</sup> and destitution<sup>35</sup> can hardly be a better fate<sup>36</sup> than child labour but at the same time, with this huge population of child labourers, the dream of a developed India seems distant<sup>37</sup>.



**KD Campus**

***Kaizen in our deeds and  
excellence in our goal,  
Determination is our trait and  
sincere is our role.  
Charity first is our policy  
in goodness do we trust,  
Academics is our priority  
result for us a must.  
Motivating Teachers and  
a family atmosphere,  
Passion for success shall,  
expand our sphere  
Ubiquitous this name will be  
shining like the sun,  
Sooner than one could think  
we became number one!***

**by  
Rajkumar Sir**

S.No.	Words	Meaning in Hindi
1.	Godliness	देवत्व
2.	Innocence	मासूमियत
3.	Reveals	दर्शाना
4.	Untouched	अनछुआ
5.	Existence	मौजूदगी
6.	Ground reality	जमीनी हकीकत
7.	Humanity	मानवता
8.	Steals	चुराना
9.	Savage	बर्बर
10.	Proportion	अनुपात
11.	Toiling	मेहनत करता हुआ
12.	Destitute	निस्साहय
13.	Deprived	विहीन, वंचित
14.	Disadvantaged	सुविधा से रहित
15.	Garbage dumps	कूड़े डालने का स्थान
16.	Ineffective	अक्षम
17.	Implement	लागू करना
18.	Liability	दायित्व
19.	Moulded	ढालना
20.	Hamper	रूकावट पैदा करना
21.	Prohibited	पाबंदी लगाना
22.	Hazardous	खतरनाक
23.	Sefeguards	सुरक्षा
24.	Shocking reality	दहलाने वाली हकीकत
25.	Hunger	भूख
26.	Starvation	भूखमरी
27.	Odd jobs	छोटे-मोटे काम
28.	Greed	लालच
29.	Stark	कठोर
30.	Exploitation	शोषण
31.	Plight	बुरी स्थिति
32.	Deprived	वंचित
33.	Livelihood	आजीविका
34.	Prostitution	वैश्यावृत्ति
35.	Destitution	असहाय हालत
36.	Fate	किस्मत
37.	Distant	दूर

Essay on.....✍

## Women Empowerment

A famous saying<sup>1</sup> goes 'God cannot be everywhere, so he created mother' and another reads 'God dwells<sup>2</sup> where women are worshipped'. It is quite interesting to see that we want either to worship a woman as a Goddess<sup>3</sup> or hate her as a whore<sup>4</sup>. Why doesn't the society let her live as a woman, just a simple living being made of blood and flesh? Why can't she be a normal human being and not a symbol of tolerance and sacrifice<sup>5</sup>? Our patriarchal<sup>6</sup> form of society made the woman believe that she will carve a niche<sup>7</sup> for herself in the heaven, if she remains chaste<sup>8</sup>, tolerant, sacrificial, faithful and most important of all if she worships her husband and treats him like a God. She was given a subordinate position<sup>9</sup>, in the society and was confined<sup>10</sup> within four walls, to help her remain chaste and pure, which was supposed to help her develop godly powers<sup>11</sup>. Time and again she was narrated the stories of Sati Savitri and Sita. It is rightly said "Women are not born, they are made".

In India, female exploitation is reflected in 'sati, wife beating, dowry deaths, eve teasing<sup>12</sup>, child prostitution, female foeticide<sup>13</sup> and flesh trade. Besides defective<sup>14</sup> and ineffective<sup>15</sup> legislation<sup>16</sup>, it is the traditions attitudes towards women and their role status in the family and the society, which is mainly responsible for the continual<sup>17</sup> suffering of women.

Most of the crimes against women in India are directly traceable<sup>18</sup> to their inferior subservient<sup>19</sup> position supported by religions and social norms<sup>20</sup>. For women empowerment, the first requirement is educating the women.

If we educate a man, we educate an individual, but if we educate a woman, we educate a family. Besides this only an educated mind can think and evaluate<sup>21</sup>. Just as the knowledge of English language helped some revolutionists<sup>22</sup> in gaining information about the French revolution and then raising similar demands in India, the knowledge about right to equality and equal opportunity will help the women to come out of their cocoon<sup>23</sup> and occupy equal status in the society.

Women also need to have adequate representation in the seats of power. Sadly the 50 percent population of women has only 11% percent representatives in the Parliament. The Women Reservation Bill is shamelessly<sup>24</sup> resisted<sup>25</sup> by many parliamentarians on one or other frivolous<sup>26</sup> excuse<sup>27</sup>. Adequate representation in the Parliament will be helpful for women as, then they would be able to frame and implement<sup>28</sup> laws for the welfare of the women. Some people oppose this citing<sup>29</sup> the example of Panchayats where women sarpanch are puppets<sup>30</sup> in the hands of their male counterparts<sup>31</sup>. We need to understand that, this is the transition<sup>32</sup> stage. Today they have the power, tomorrow they will understand its value and day after tomorrow they will exercise it. We cannot expect changes overnight. Secondly they need to be financially independent<sup>33</sup>. In the absence of financial independence she became a suppressed<sup>34</sup>, exploited<sup>35</sup> and impoverished<sup>36</sup> class of the society. As society progressed, division of labour took place. Women took the charge of rearing<sup>37</sup> the children which was not an easy

task at that time, but this led to their financial dependence on men. The earning members of the society became stronger, socially active and all powerful. Women lost their social status. Now the need of financially independence is felt because if the women are financially independent, the chances of tolerating domestic violence decrease. They are then more confident and are aware of their rights and know how and where to go to seek redressal<sup>38</sup> of their grievances<sup>39</sup>. Women must demand their rights and must not just wait

for any mercy<sup>40</sup> or miracle<sup>41</sup>. They must not tolerate exploitation in any form. In the name of family and honour many women have sacrificed their lives. This has done nothing but has worsened<sup>42</sup> the condition of women. They must take care of themselves. They shouldn't let others take them for granted<sup>43</sup>. Women should respect themselves. They do not need to be like men to be respected. They are the creator<sup>44</sup> of life on this earth. They command respect not as Goddesses but as women, the most beautiful creation of God.

S.No.	Words	Meaning in Hindi
1.	Saying	कहावत
2.	Dwell	निवास करना
3.	Goddess	देवी
4.	Whore	वैश्या
5.	Sacrifice	सहनशीलता एवं बलिदान
6.	Patriarchal	पितृस्तात्मक
7.	Niche	स्थान
8.	Chaste	पवित्र
9.	Subordinate position	अधिनस्थ दर्जा/दोयम स्थान
10.	Confine	कैद करना
11.	Godly powers	दैविक शक्ति
12.	Eve teasing	छेड़छाड़
13.	Foeticide	भ्रूणहत्या
14.	Defective	त्रुटिपूर्ण
15.	Ineffective	अक्षम/प्रभावहीन
16.	Legislation	विधान
17.	Continual	लगातार
18.	Traceable	पता लगाना (किसी चीज को उत्पत्ति)
19.	Subservient	दोयम
20.	Norms	नियम
21.	Evaluate	अवलोकन करना
22.	Revolutionists	क्रांतिकारी

S.No.	Words	Meaning in Hindi
23.	Cocoon	सीमित दायरा (जैसे रेशम के कीड़े का होता है)
24.	Shamelessly	बेशर्मी से
25.	Resisted	विरोध करना
26.	Frivolous	हल्का, गंभीरता से विचार न करने वाला
27.	Excuse	बहाने
28.	Implement	लागू करना
29.	Citing	उल्लेख करना
30.	Puppets	पुतला
31.	Counterparts	साथी
32.	Transition	दो अवस्थाओं के बीच
33.	Financially independent	आर्थिक रूप से स्वतंत्र
34.	Suppressed	दबे-कुचले
35.	Exploited	शोषित
36.	Impoverished	गरीब
37.	Rearing	पालना
38.	Redressal	क्षतिपूर्ति
39.	Grievances	शिकायत
40.	Mercy	दया
41.	Worsen	बदतर करना
42.	Miracle	चमत्कार
43.	Take for granted	हल्के तौर पर लेना
44.	Creator	रचनाकार

Article.....✍

## Politics on Reservation



Recently Reservation stirred the hornet's nest when the Jaat community was given reservation under OBC category by the UPA Government in nine states before the Lok Sabha election in 2014 and then the Supreme Court scrapped it citing the reason that caste though a prominent factor cannot be the sole factor for determining the backwardness of a class. Similar controversy caused 10-day stand off between the Gujjars and Rajasthan government that ended when the government bowed before the demand providing 5 percent reservation to Gujjars in the special Backward Classes category and another 14 percent reservation for the Economically Backward Classes category among the upper castes.



Do we need reservation? This is a controversial question. One section of the society says that reservation divides the society and sows the seed of enmity, conflict, friction and disharmony, while the other section says that reservation is essential to bring the suppressed and the downtrodden to the main stream of the society and for the all round progress of the society. Broadly speaking progress is of two types. The first one ensures the progress of haves only. The rich becomes richer and the poor becomes poorer. This type of progress can be seen in a Capitalist Society. India is a Socialist Country. Here the

Government has to bridge the gap between the haves and the have nots. For this some privileges are given to the weaker section of the society to ensure their progress. In our country this privilege was given in the form of reservation. Article 15 of our Constitution guarantees us Right to Equality which states that the State shall not discriminate against any person on grounds of religion, race, caste etc but Article 16(4) empowers the State to make special provision for reservation in favour of backward classes, which in the opinion of the State are not adequately represented in the services under the State. Besides this Article 15(4) empowers the State to make special provision for socially and educationally backward classes. Now since both types of contrast provisions are there in our Constitution, a need to strike balance between them arises. Recently in the matter of Jaat Reservation the Supreme Court raised a question why communities are being increasingly included in the OBC list and not being removed from the category with the passage of time.

Reservation had been such an issue on which even the Courts have given quite contradictory judgements. In Balaji versus State of Mysore the, Hon'ble Supreme Court observed that national interest would suffer if qualified and competent students were excluded from admissions while in Indra Sawhney versus Union of India popularly known as Mandal case the court by 6-3 majority upheld the decision of the Union government to reserve 27% government jobs for OBCs, provided, creamy layer among them are excluded.



### **Important Events related to Reservation**

- 1882** - Hunter Commission appointed Mahatma Jyotirao Phule who made a demand of free and compulsory education for all along with proportionate reservation/representation in government jobs.
- 1902** - In the year 1902, Chatrapati Sahuji Maharaj, Maharaja of Kolhapur in Maharashtra introduced reservation in favour of backward classes to eradicate poverty and give them chance to participate in the state administration. The notification of 1902 created 50% reservation in services for backward classes/communities in the State of Kolhapur. This notification is the first Govt. Order providing for reservation for the welfare of depressed classes in India.
- 1908** - Reservations were introduced in favour of a number of castes and communities that had little share in the administration by the British.
- 1909** - Provisions were made in the Government of India Act 1909 commonly known as the Morley-Minto Reforms.
- 1919** - Provisions were made in the Government of India Act 1919.
- 1921** - Madras Presidency introduces Communal G O in which reservation of 44 percent for non-Brahmins, 16 percent for Brahmins, 16 percent for Muslims, 16 percent for Anglo-Indians/ Christians and eight percent for Scheduled Castes.
- 1935** - Indian National Congress passes resolution called Poona Pact to allocate separate electoral constituencies for depressed classes. Provisions in Government of India Act 1935.
- 1947** - India obtained Independence. Dr. Ambedkar was appointed chairman of the drafting committee for Indian Constitution.
- 1950** - The Constitution of India came in force on 26th January.



- 1951** - In the case of State of Madras Vs. Smt. Champakam Dorairajan AIR 1951 SC 226, Court pronounced that caste based reservations as per Communal Award violates Article 15(1). 1st constitutional amendment (Art. 15 (4)) introduced to make judgment invalid.
- 1953** - Kalelkar Commission was established to assess the situation of the socially and educationally backward class.
- 1963** - Court put 50% cap on reservations in the case of Balaji vs Mysore AIR 1963 SC 649 Tamil Nadu (69%, under 9th schedule) and Rajasthan 68% exceeded this limit.
- 1979** - Mandal Commission was established to assess the situation of the socially and educationally backward classes.
- 1980** - The commission submitted a report, and recommended changes to the existing quotas, increasing them from 22% to 49.5%. As of 2006, number of castes in Backward class list went up to 2297 which is an increase of 60% from community list prepared by Mandal Commission.
- 1990** - Mandal commission recommendations were implemented in Government Jobs by Vishwanath Pratap Singh.



<b>1991</b>	- Narasimha Rao Government introduced 10% separate reservation for Poor among Forward Castes.
<b>1994</b>	- Supreme Court advised Tamil Nadu to follow 50% limit.
<b>1995</b>	- Parliament by 77th Constitutional amendment inserted Art 16(4) (A) permitting reservation to the Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes in promotions.
<b>2005</b>	- In 12th August 2005, The Supreme Court delivered a unanimous judgment by 7 judges on August 12, 2005 in the case of P.A. Inamdar & Ors. Vs. State of Maharashtra & Ors. declaring that the State can't impose its reservation policy on minority and non-minority unaided private colleges, including professional colleges.
<b>Note</b>	- In 2005, 93rd Constitutional amendment brought for ensuring reservations. To other backward classes and Scheduled castes and Tribes in Private Educational institutions. This effectively reversed the 2005 August Supreme Court judgment.
<b>2010</b>	- In 9th March 2010, Women Reservation Bill passed in the Upper house, Rajya Sabha.

Reservation had been surely a blessing for the landless, exploited and weaker sections of the society who were punished for even touching the shadow of a higher class person. They could not go to temple or draw water from the public wells. They were humiliated and

despised. They surely needed help and the provision of reservation proved to be a blessing for them. Now, they can also dream of a bright future. Their caste now is not the criterion determining their profession but only reservation cannot improve their status and their educational standard. It would be better if the Government starts a headstart programme of providing them with facilities such as education based on modern technique and demand, besides food and health care, right from childhood, and thus making them competent to compete with the other sections of the society rather than relying on the clutches of reservation. Reviewing reservation policy from time to time and adopting economic criteria for determining backwardness are also ideas worth giving a second thought.

N.R Narayanmurthy had once said "India is the only country where people fight to be backward". This was seen time and again but recently in Rajasthan and Haryana we saw the most wierd form of demand; the demand to be called backward! It is said "As you sow, so shall you reap". The weeds of division have been sown now and then for temporary political gains. We cannot expect any harmonious result out of it.

According to our Constitution, India is a Socialist Country. Reservation was a tool provided by our Constitution framers to achieve the goal of socialism enshrined in the Preamble of our Constitution. This tool must be used judiciously and not for personal or any political gain. Besides this, ignoring, the advancement of the rest of the society altogether, in zeal to promote the welfare of the state, would be suicidal for a country. Hence, there is a need to strike a balance between progress and welfare.

Article.....✍

# Article-370

## Jammu & Kashmir

The Bhartiya Janta Party's stand during the Lok Sabha election on the necessity of a debate on Article 370 has made this issue hot potato for the same at the eve of election in that state. Article 370 has always been a controversial issue. The traditional position of BJP on Article 370 was defined by Shyama Prasad Mukherjee, the founding president of Bharatiya Jana Sangh. Mukherjee termed the Article as a problematic one and a symbol of incomplete integration of the state with India. He was convinced that Article 370 was the base for advocating a spirit of separation. It was in line with this argument of Mukherjee that Jana Sangh placed the demand for abolition of Article 370. Mr. Narendra Modi however did not raise the demand of abolition of Article 370 during his Jammu Rally. He rather asked for a rational debate. Being a seasoned national leader, he first wants to take the people of the state into confidence and not to thrust something down their throat and that's what is the beauty of a democracy.

Article 370 of the Indian constitution is a temporary provision which grants special autonomous status to Jammu and Kashmir under part XXI of the constitution of India, which deal with temporary, transitional and special provisions giving special status to the state of Jammu and Kashmir under article 370. All the provisions of the state which is applicable to other states are not applicable to J&K. The article says that the provision of Article 238, which was omitted from the constitution in 1956 when Indian states were reorganized, shall not be applicable to the state



of Jammu & Kashmir. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar the principal drafter of the Indian constitution, had refused to draft Article 370.

In 1949, the then Prime Minister Nehru had directed Kashmiri leader Sheikh Abdullah to consult Ambedkar (then law minister) to prepare the draft of a suitable article to be included in the constitution. Article 370 was eventually drafted by Gopalaswami Ayyangar, who was a former diwan to Maharaja Hari Singh of Jammu and Kashmir. Sheikh Abdullah who was appointed as Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir by Maharaja Hari Singh & Jawahar Lal Nehru argued that Article 370 should not be placed under temporary provisions of the constitution.

The 1952 Delhi agreement also specified that the state should have its own flag in addition to the union flag and they should have the same status. This agreement was further ratified by the 1974 agreement between the then Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and the then J&K Prime Minister Sheikh Abdullah. It

was agreed that the head of the state called *Sadar-e-Riyasat* (or Prime Minister) was to be elected by the state legislature. The agreement opposed imposition of article 352, empowering the President to proclaim general emergency in the state. The state legislature has a six year term, unlike other elected bodies, which have a five years period including our Parliament.

**According to Article 370–**

1. Except for defence, foreign affairs, finance and communications, Parliament needs the State Government consent for applying all other laws. Thus the state residence live under separate set of laws.
2. The Indian Supreme Court has no jurisdiction in J&K.
3. Disrespecting the Tricolour and other national symbol is not a crime in the state.
4. J&K residents enjoy dual citizenship. Women lose their J&K citizenship if they marry residents of any other state. This was infact made clear by an administrative rule. People's Democratic Party Government tried to overturn the court's order by introducing a bill but for some or other reason the bill could not see the light of the day. However in a landmark judgement in October 2002, the full bench of J&K High Court, with one judge dissenting, held that the daughter of a

permanent resident status on marrying a person who is not a permanent resident, will enjoy all rights, including property rights.

5. A Pakistani residents gains J&K citizenship if they marry J&K citizen.
6. RTI, RTE, CAG and majority of Indian Laws are not applicable in J&K.
7. Because of Article 370, no outsider can purchase land in Jammu & Kashmir.
8. Under Article 370, the centre has no power to declare financial emergency under article 360 in the state. It can declare emergency only in case of war or external aggression.
9. Under Article 370 the Indian Parliament cannot increase or reduce the borders of the State.

Though a lot of hue and cry is raised on this issue, prime importance must be given to the welfare of the people of Jammu and Kashmir and their betterment. But yes, one thing for sure you utter Article 370 and eye brows are raised.

Hence most of the national parties of India keep this issue at arm's length. Not to mention, the two major parties of Jammu and Kashmir, National Conference (NC) and People's Democratic Party (PDP) as well as the separatists are in the favour of Article 370.

***All books & Magazines  
Available on  
kdppublication.com  
amazon.in, flipkart.com***

Article.....✍

# Disaster Management



'Natural Disaster' is an overwhelming ecological disruption causing loss to life, property and livelihood. Disaster involves widespread human, material economic or environmental impacts, which exceed the ability of the affected community or society to cope with the sudden changes that took place in their life. It has been experienced by human beings since time immemorial. Recently, disasters have increased in frequency and intensity due to our interference with the nature. Last month on April 25, 2015, Nepal was hit by a devastating earthquake (also known as Gorkha earthquake) of magnitude 7.8, in which 7,271 people have been confirmed dead and more than 17,000 were injured. The tremors of earthquake were also felt in India, people rushed out of their homes. Around 45 people were killed, and hundreds were injured. Numerous aftershocks were also felt by people in Nepal and India too. This earthquake, has ruptured a piece of the main Himalayan Thrust (MHT). The rupture started at the epicenter, about 80km to the North West of Kathmandu and propagated eastward for about 130km, rupturing the area directly located under the capital city of Nepal. A new earthquake of 7.3 magnitude hit devastated Nepal again on 12th May, 2015. India was the first to send aid to Nepal. PM Narendra Modi monitored the relief efforts personally. Operation "Maitri" deployed two dozen military aircraft and choppers for this purpose. During the last 15 years, the country has experienced 10 major earthquakes that have resulted in over 20,000 deaths. As per the current seismic

zone map of the country, over 59 percent of India's land area is under threat of moderate to severe seismic hazard.

Disasters are also caused by human activities carried by human beings directly. Bhopal Gas tragedy (2-3 December 1984), Chernobyl nuclear disaster, wars, release of CFC (Chlorofluoro carbons), release of greenhouse gases, environmental pollution like noise, air, water and soil are some of them. There are some other activities of human beings that accelerate or intensify disasters indirectly like landslides and flood due to deforestation, unscientific land use and construction activities in fragile areas.

## Types of Disaster

There are two types of disaster: Natural disaster that includes floods, hurricanes, earthquake, volcano eruptions, droughts, landslides, emergency diseases Tsunami, wildfire etc. Man-Made and Technical disaster include release of hazardous material in the environment, power service disruption, nuclear power plant and nuclear blast, radiological emergencies, chemical threat biological weapons, cyber attacks, explosion, civil unrest etc. There is a direct correlation. Higher human development are more vulnerable to risk of disaster and hence higher preparedness is needed. India due to its geological formations and geographical locations, is a highly disaster prone country. Its high mountain ranges, long coastline, snowclad high peaks, the perennial rivers in the north combine together to add this problem. India has only two percent total geographical area, which has to support sixteen percent of the total population of the world.

### Classification of Natural Disasters

<b>Atmosphere</b>	Blizzards, Thunderstorms, Lightening Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclone, Drought, Hailstorm, Frost, Heat Wave or Loo, Cold Waves etc.
<b>Terrestrial</b>	Earthquakes, Volcanic Eruptions, Landslides, Avalanches, Subsidence Soil Erosion.
<b>Aquatic</b>	Floods, Tidal Waves, Ocean Currents, Storm Surge, Tsunami.
<b>Biological</b>	Plants & Animals as colonisers. (Locusts etc) Insects infestation. fungal, bacterial & viral diseases such as bird flu, dengue etc.

Source-N.C.E.R.T

There is a tremendous pressure on Natural resources directly or indirectly which further leads to disaster. Along with human population, India has to support large cattle population which depends on biomass and graze in forest area. Forest cover is 23 percent of total land area and due to over grazing quality of soil is also degrading resulting in soil erosion, silting of rivers, removal of fertile soil and heavy silting of cultivable land. Also, sometimes we see heavy rainfall during the monsoon which further creates problems for people residing in those areas. Northern part of India faces problems of landslides, floods, droughts, avalanches and earthquakes because this region falls under the seismic zones III to V. The Eastern region faces problems of floods due to perennial rivers, Brahmaputra, Ganga etc., heat wave, cyclone, hailstorm, heavy wind and earthquake. The Northeastern region faces the natural disaster in the form of flood, wind outrage, landslides earthquake as this part of the country comes under seismic zone IV and V. The western region faces severe drought,

wind erosion of land and soil, flood, cyclone and earthquake. The Southern region (coastal region) faces cyclones, sea erosion, tsunami, landslides. Islands of Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep are confronted with the problems of sea erosion and Tsunami. In 2005, Volcano in the barren island of Andaman group of islands became active.

The worst affected group is the poor sections of society, who are daily wage-earner. They are the most vulnerable and suffer the loss of their livelihood. Even the psychological traumas caused by the disasters is so severe that they span whole of the life of victim. In some natural disaster like earthquake, Tsunami, cyclones, it is the building structure which becomes the cause of destruction and death. In India, disaster is a state subject. It is also the responsibility of the state to provide every kind of support and assistance to the victim. The Central Government has a facilitating role. With proper coordination with various ministries, it extends all required support and helps to the states, namely defence services, air dropping,

### NATIONAL DISASTER RESPONSE FORCE (NDRF)

**Formed** - 2006

**Headquarter** - New Delhi

**Director General** - Om Prakash Singh

**Work** - The National Disaster Response Force

(NDRF) is a disaster response agency under National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) created by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India. It was established for disaster management and specialised response to natural and man-made disasters. Under the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) it functions at state and central-level and consists of ten battalions of Central Armed Police Forces, including three each of the BSF, CRPF, and two each of the CISF and ITBP.



rescuing, searching, transport relief goods, availability of rail and ferry services, health personnel and medical support. In 1999 a high powered committee on Disaster Management system was set up by the Government of India to look into the existing disaster management system in the country and to suggest measures to improve it. Besides, a Calamity Relief Fund has been constituted with contribution in ratio 3:1 between the centre and the respective State Government. The Eleventh Finance Commission has recommended nearly Rs.11,000 crore for the period spread over five years, while the Twelfth Finance Commission has also recommended Rs. 23,000 crore assistance for the states.

National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) is an agency of the Ministry of Home Affairs, which was established through the Disaster Management Act enacted by the Government of India in 2005. Primary purpose of NDMA is to coordinate response to natural or man-made disaster and for capacity building in disaster resiliency and crisis response. The PM is the defacto Chairperson of NDMA. The agency is responsible for framing policies, laying down guidelines and best practices and coordinating with the State Disaster Management Authorities (SDMAS) to ensure a holistic and distributed approach of disaster management. NDMA also collaborates with the Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

National Police Academy to impart training to administration and police officers in planning and incident response. It monitors and develops guidelines for the local Firefighting Services across the country. It also collaborates with the Ministry of Health and Family welfare in developing emergency health and ambulance services. Specifically, it focuses on capacity building in dealing with mass casualty at local hospitals. NDMA runs various programmes for mitigation and responsiveness for specific situations like National cyclone Risk Management project, School Safety project, Decision support system etc.

The National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) is a disaster response agency under National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) created by the Ministry of Home Affairs Government of India. It was established in 2009 in Delhi, for disaster management and specialized response to natural and man-made disasters. Functioning at State and Central level under NDMA, it consists of ten battalions of Central Armed Police Forces including three each of the BSF, CRPF and two each of the CISF and ITBP. Even in response to the 2015 Nepal earthquake, NDRF teams have been rushed to affected areas in both India and Nepal. In future the key to efficient disaster response will depend primarily on effectiveness of training and re-training of specialized Disaster Response Forces.

### **Disaster Management in Developed Countries**

Like India, most of the countries are also affected by disasters. India is taking various measures for Disaster Management, but still more efforts are required to solve the problem of disaster. In United States, many local municipalities have a separate Office of Emergency Management (OEM) along with personnel and equipment. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) part of the Department of Homeland security is a federal agency for emergency management. The US and its territories are broken down to ten regions for FEMA's emergency management purposes but it does not override state authorities. The Citizen Corps is an organization of volunteer service programmes, administered locally and coordinated nationally by DHS, which seek to mitigate disasters and prepare the population for emergency response through public, education training and outreach. Red cross is also chartered by congress to coordinate disaster response services. The US congress also established the Centre for excellence in Disaster Management and Humanitarian assistance as Principal agency to promote disaster management in Asia-Pacific region. National Responsive Force (NRF) allows the integration of

federal resources with local, county or tribal entities with management of those resource to be handled at the lowest possible level, utilising the National Incident Management System (NIMS). In Australia 'Emergency Management Australia' a principal government agency is formed to tackle the problems of disaster. In Russia, Ministry of Emergency Situations (EMERCOM) is engaged in fire fighting, civil defence and search and rescue after both natural and man made disasters. In UK, Civil contingencies Act 2004 (CCA) was also passed. In Japan, every year there is great loss of life and property due to natural disaster like earthquake and tsunami. The Central Management Council has developed a policy framework for large-scale earthquake Disaster Prevention and Reduction. When tsunami is expected to cause coastal damage, the Japan Meteorological Agency issues a big tsunami warning or advisory warning within 2-3 minutes after the earthquake and this information is immediately transmitted to Disaster Management organisation and media outlets and further forwarded to residents and maritime vessels. Coastal/tide embankments and prevention gates have been also developed.

With this vision, a detailed 'Training Regime for Disaster Response' has been prepared by NDMA/NDRF identifying the specific disaster response training courses and devising a unified, structured and uniform course module as well as syllabus for these training courses. And the State Disaster Response Forces (SDRF) and other stakeholders will be trained on the same line. NDRF personnel are invariably trained in courses like flood Rescue, collapsed structure search and Rescue, Medical first Responders, Rope Rescue, Nuclear Biological and Chemical Emergencies, Dignified Disposal of Dead Bodies etc. NDRF are trained in prestigious institutes like NISA, DRDO, BARC, CME, Army, Navy and Air Force as well in foreign countries like USA, Singapore, China, Finland, Korea, Switzerland etc.

Rehabilitation is an integral part of Disaster Management. When disaster occur administrations measures are terribly inadequate and perhaps this is the most difficult period for the victim. Thus, role of administration does not end with the end of

disasters. It requires proper coordination among various agencies. As we know that disasters are non-routine events that require non routine response. It is the duty of NDMA to generate data and information about disasters, preparing vulnerability zoning maps and spreading awareness among the people about these. Apart from these disaster planning, preparedness and preventive measures are need to be taken care in vulnerable areas. In recent times Disaster Management has assumed great importance. To handle the situations efficiently, we need to be well equipped with latest technologies. Introduction of Disaster Management Bill 2005 and establishment of NDMA and NDRF are positive steps taken by the Government of India.

***“Even with all our technology and the inventions that make modern life so much easier than it once was, it takes just one big natural disaster to wipe all that away and remind us that, here on earth, we are still at the mercy of nature.”***



Article.....✍

# ***Ban on Pornography***

## **What is Pornography?**

Pornography is the depiction of erotic behaviour (as in pictures or writing) intended to cause sexual excitement and depiction of acts in a sensational manner so as to arouse a quick intense sexual reaction.

## **A debate**

In the 60s and 70s, debates over pornography mirrored the counter-culture's clash with conservative values. In this classic Liberal vs. Conservative encounter, the Liberal argues that there already exist laws to protect people from violence and children from exploitation and that the government has no business getting in the way of people's freedom of expression in democracy. Moral beliefs about sex should not be used to censor individual tastes whereas Conservative demands it should be banned.

## **Why pornography should be banned?**

There are billions of people (children, teenagers, youth, and Old) who are connected from virtual and elusive world of internet. Porn contains that contents which is more artificial than real. It gives a very false image of a very natural process. Porn has long lasting fanciful effects which directly and indirectly are responsible for instigating men to dishonour women. Also, the brutality involved in many rape cases takes its birth from these porn movies. In Indian history, there are many incidents and archaeological sites like Khajuraho temples which present these contents in a very open manner. But these archaeological sites stand testimony to the kind of culture, we propagate and perpetuate. When it comes to morality, it can be felt that Indian morality gets qualified by uncertainty. The link between pornography and crime

moves the issue from a personal concern with moral conduct to a legal concern with civil protection. Robin Morgan's (an American poet, author, political theorist and radical activist) phrase, "pornography is the theory, rape is the practice, even without practice, theory can exist." captures the explicit link between production of pornography and violence against woman. Porn-industry has most devastating impact on the women. What porn does is to present woman as commodity for consumption thus purging the humanity attached to women? Women trafficking, sex slavery, violence against women, rapes and brutal murders thus become a natural outcome. The impact is not limited to women only. Youth who are its consumer base waste their energy in unproductive work. The impact on their moral and ethical fibres is beyond reconstruction. Love gets replaced by lust, care with cruelty and humanity with bestiality. What proponent of individual right forget is the women in porn are mother, sister or daughter of somebody. If they disregard and disrespect other women, how can they demand the respect for their own women? Hence security of entire society would be in peril. Moreover, any individual right can't be above the societal rights. Even our own fundamental right are restricted by decency and morality clause. Simultaneously our fundamental duties demands from us to respect women and renounce practice derogatory to the dignity of women. Flesh trade is one of the oldest yet most disparaging businesses which are bereft of even the minutest streak of humanity. Porn industry has not only glamorised this business but also increased its reach to every nook and corner of society. Four south Indian states—Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu account for almost 60% of the



pornography cases booked in the country in 2010, 2011 and 2012. Kerala tops the table with 386 cases, while Maharashtra comes in second with 199 cases in the three-year period, according to information accessed from the ministry of home affairs. Kerala, the most literate state in the country, has a huge lead over others in the country when it comes to uploading obscene stories and photos on the internet, as per data from the police. In the year 2012, nearly 25 percent of cases registered for uploading pornographic materials were from Kerala. As many 589 cases were registered in India for uploading lewd videos and images, last year. The highest numbers of cases are registered against children are for misusing social networking sites. Several people use it for taking revenge or breaking up marriages. The much promoted computer literacy is now backfiring with a large number of people including school children getting involved in cyber crimes. If we look at the school students mainly in metropolitan areas, majority of them would be carrying most advanced mobile phones having internet facilities. The parents and teachers should take more responsibility. Parents should not buy mobile phones for minor children. Besides, teachers should take action against the school students who bring mobile phones to school. The catastrophic materials on internet distort the fragile mind brain of children and teenagers. It must be controlled. Though banning porn is an infringement of an individual's privacy, but if we look at the greater good of society, it surely is a better choice than letting porn continues. Hence, in the interest of women, society and for the evolution of a common culture for the nation, porn must be banned.

In this regarding the government of India has given the list of 857 websites it considers pornographic to internet service providers (ISPs) and has banned access to them at least. This came after the Supreme Court refused to order a ban on pornographic websites saying such an order would impinge freedom. Before this, Supreme Court has told that little had been done to prevent child pornography, which is illegal, from being accessed on the web. It is remarkable that even educated and gentle

people also see these pornographic websites and they do not become lustful or rapist generally but the effect of their cultural structures plays a pivotal role on influence of pornography. It is notable that Supreme Court has expressed a serious concern in this regarding and told that this problem is related to each class of our society while hearing a Public Interest Litigation (PIL) filed by a lawyer seeking a curb on pornographic sites on the internet, particularly those showing child pornography.

### **Why pornography should not be banned?**

Last month, while hearing a petition to ban all pornographic sites, chief justice of Supreme Court HL Dattu had said, "Such interim orders cannot be passed by this court. Somebody can come to the court and say 'Look, I am an adult and how can you stop me from watching it within the four walls of my room? It is a violation of Article 21 (right to personal liberty) of the Constitution. Yes the issue is serious and some steps need to be taken. The Centre has to take a stand, let us see what stand the Centre will take.'" However, the Centre looks determined to ban porn based on its factually wrong views. But given the information of age, can porn be banned? While whether porn can entirely be banned or not is a debate for another day, India definitely needs porn to stay.

### **Source of curiosity :-**

Discussing sex in India is taboo. Even the mere mention of the word raises many eyebrows. Parents, who ideally, should have sensitive conversations with their children over sex, hardly engage. Therefore, in such a conservative cultural scenario, porn serves as a source of information for teenagers about sex and its various intricacies. Satisfying teenagers' curiosity about sex is important and therefore providing sex education is critical. But the Indian government is opposed even to sex education, as was made clear last year by Union minister Harshvardhan.

### **Banning porn doesn't reduce crime**

In 2013, a petition was filed in the Supreme Court seeking a ban on porn, citing

it as a major cause for crimes against women, which is believed to be the reasoning behind banning porn by the government. However, there is ample evidence that banning porn doesn't lower crime rates. Arundhati Ghosh, a woman activist said, "The more repressed a society is, the more the acts of sexual violence. If you see examples of Congo, Somalia, Afghanistan, Pakistan and India- these are places (where) sexuality is not out in the open and acts of sexual violence are high". Furthermore, research studies in the Czech Republic, Denmark and Japan established that with increasing availability of pornography there was a significant decrease in the number of sex offences.

### **India lifted ban on internet pornography after criticism**

The Indian government directed internet services providers to restore access to those among 857 banned porn and humour websites that did not feature child pornographic contents.

The effort to completely ban pornography is impossible because in the world of internet everything is connected to everywhere. We can immediately reach from India to Europe as well as Europe to India within seconds. Internet has broken the myth of geographical distance. Pornography has made its special position across cosmopolitan life to remote areas of villages. In an early age where the innocence of children is missing, erotic concocted clips are taking the psychology of young people to the verge of insanity. This point is really very remarkable that our children, teenagers, youth, even uneducated peoples are also involved in the lattice of pornography. Harvard Research says that rape proneness among men is proximately caused not by genetic variation, but by developmental events involving learning. Their analyses indicate that rape-prone men come from harsh developmental backgrounds involving impersonal and short-term social relationships, and backgrounds in which manipulation, coercion, and violence are valid ways of conducting social relationships.

In Britain, where pornography is already more restricted than it is anywhere else in the English-speaking world or in Western Europe,

sexual media is easily smeared for an audience that is seldom given an opportunity to see what really is sold under the name of 'pornography'. The UK is still the only Member State of the European Union that prohibits private imports of adult pornography by consumers coming from other Member States of the European Union. Christians may find pornographic materials morally and socially offensive, but not all pornography is legally prohibited in America. Pornography in the United States of America has existed since the country's origins. Individuals, groups, and companies advocating for the public availability of pornographic materials primarily cite the First Amendment's freedom of expression clauses. However, obscene material is not protected by the First Amendment, though there has been considerable debate and evolution over what is considered obscene. Despite this debate, the legal restrictions prohibiting obscene materials have remained, because protecting society from obscenity is considered a public good. Attempts made to suppress it include: outright bans, prohibitions of its sale, censorship or rating schemes that restrict audience numbers and claims that it is prostitution and thereby subject to regulations governing prostitution.

Furthermore, in 2014 China had started a campaign 'Cleaning the Web 2014' in which 'all online texts, pictures, videos and advertisements with pornographic content had been deleted without exception,' Chinese media stated the intention was "to purify the Internet environment." In 2014, Japan's parliament passed a bill to ban the possession of child pornography. Under the new law, people found with explicit photos or video of children can be imprisoned for up to one year and fined up to 1 million yen (\$10,000). In 2008 Indonesia's parliament too passed an anti-pornography law.

Article.....✍

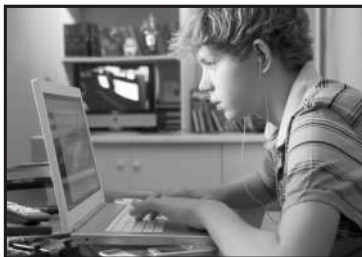
## ***Net Neutrality in India***



The debate on Net Neutrality in India started after Airtel, a mobile telephone service provider in India announced in December 2014 to charge additional rates for making voice calls from its network using apps like WhatsApp, Skype etc. In March 2015, TRAI released a formal consultation paper on Regulatory Framework for over-the-top services, seeking comments from the Public. The consultation paper was criticised for being one sided and having confusing statements. It was condemned from various politicians and Indian Internet users. By 24th April 2015, over a million e-mails had been received by TRAI demanding net neutrality.

### **What is Net Neutrality**

When the internet started in 1980s and 1990s, there were no specific rules that guided the Internet Service Providers (ISPs). All service providers were not supposed to follow the same principle (i.e. to provide unfiltered and unrestricted services). But, mostly because telecom operation were ISPs too, they stuck to the same principle. This principle is known as Net Neutrality. Hence users were able to access any legal website like YouTube videos and Facebook without any interference from an ISP.














### **Role of Net Neutrality in shaping the Internet**

Net neutrality played a great role in shaping the Internet. The web users are free to connect whatever website or service they want. ISPs do not bother with what kind of content is passing from servers. This has allowed the internet to grow into a truly global network and had allowed people to freely express themselves and to have access to almost everything they want. Net neutrality has also enabled a level playing field on the internet. A lot of money or connections are not necessary to start a website. If a service is good, it will find favour from web users. The service provider doesn't have to talk to ISPs to put his website online. This has led to creation of Google, Facebook, Twitter and other countless services. All these websites were started as basic websites but they succeeded because net neutrality allowed web users to access these websites in an easy and unhindered way.

### **Result of no Net Neutrality**

If there is no Net Neutrality, the ISPs will have the power to shape the Internet traffic and they will derive extra benefit from it. Several ISPs want a share in the money that YouTube or Netflix make. If there is no net neutrality the ISPs will start charging these companies. Without Net Neutrality, the internet will be 'Package Plans' for consumers. There may be different connection speed for different types of contents, depending on how much you pay for the service. Lack of net neutrality, will also spell ruin for innovation on the web. It is

### Famous social sites in the world

S.No.	Sites	Founded	Founder	Monthly Visitors
1.		4 February 2004	Mark Zuckerberg and others	90 crore
2.		21 March 2006	Jack Dorsey, Noah Glass and others	31 crore
3.		5 May 2003	Reid Hoffman, Allen Blue and others	25.5 crore
4.		March 2010	Paul Sciarra	25 crore
5.		22 June 2011	Google	12 crore
6.		February 2007	David Karp	11 crore
7.		6 October 2010	Facebook	10 crore
8.		10 February 2006	Pavel Durov	8 crore
9.		10 February 2004	Ludicorp (Yahoo)	6.5 crore
10.		24 January 2013	Twitter	4.2 crore
11.		2009	Jan Koum and Brian Acton	70 crore

possible that to enable faster access to their website, ISPs will charge web companies. Those who will not pay will find their websites functioning slowly. This means that big companies like Google will be able to pay more to make access to Youtube or Google+ faster for web users. But a new starter that wants to create a different and better video hosting site may not be able to do so. Without net neutrality we are likely to get a web that have silos (a collection of information not available to other programs etc.) in it and to enter each silo, we will have to pay some 'tax' to ISPs.

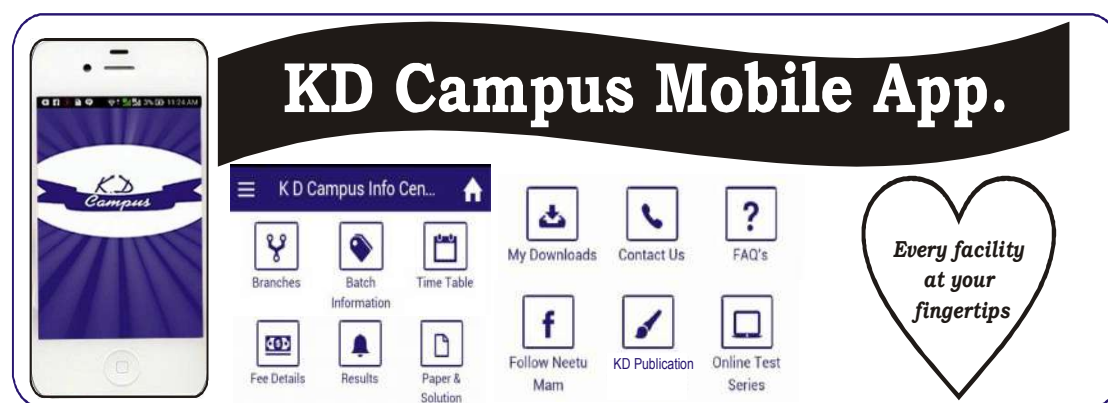
#### **View of Politician on Net Neutrality**

The parliamentarian Tathagata Satpathy and Rajeev Chandrasekhar said that any move to allow telecom operators to change subscribers separately for using some apps would restrict people's access to internet and will go against the Prime Minister's vision of Digital India. An MP of Odisha representing BJD backed Net Neutrality and said that service providers should treat all data on the internet equally and must not impose differential pricing or discretionary among users, content sites, platforms and apps also known as over- the-top (OTT) services. The

movement for net neutrality gained further strength when Congress vice-president Rahul Gandhi pitched for a debate on this issue in the Lok Sabha. Telecom minister Ravi Shankar Prasad said "Telecom Commission will look into the recommendation of TRAI and will then take final decision."

#### **Will the Concept Net Neutrality Survive**

Now when internet is an integral part of the society and incredibly important, with monstrous multinational companies playing like sharks, it is difficult that the concept of Net Neutrality will survive. Without Net Neutrality, radical ideas and start-ups will have lesser chances of unseating old boring companies. Absence of net neutrality will result in the emergence of monopolies or oligopolies which will be unfair for small and budding entrepreneurs. Internet is still a growing phenomenon in India. All steps must be taken to ensure that commercial interests of a few do not come in the way of this digital revolution. It is important that we do not let different pricing and performance creep into the internet. So Net Neutrality should be fully supported. It is a social networking site and essential part of the open internet.



Article.....✍

# Subsidy and its Relevance



Subsidy is an economic benefit or financial aid provided by a government to remove some types of burden and is often considered to be in the interest of the public. The aim behind providing subsidy is to promote economic welfare. Subsidies come in various forms including direct (Cash grants, interest free loans) and indirect (tax breaks, low interest loans etc.) The most common forms of subsidies are those to the producer or the consumer. The former ensures that the producers are better off if minimum support price is ensured to them and the latter reduces the price of goods and services thus making the price of essential commodities within the reach of common people.

Politics play an important part in subsidization. Subsidy is the subject of discussion once again nowadays as now it seems to hit the debate of it being ethical or unethical. It is been assessed with respect to its challenges in view of India's commitment to world trade body.

## Relevance and Importance

Subsidy is a tool not only for financial aid but is as important in the form of financial support to the people of a developing country like India. A country where 70% of the population is in mid income group, the importance of subsidy is further strengthened. Subsidy has many variables like fertilizers, cooking gas or Agricultural loan. There was a constant increase in the allocated funds for subsidy with every passing year of each

financial budget. In 2001 where it was 1,43,570 crore, it rose to 2,60,657 crore in 2014. It constituted 12% of the projected expenditure of the government. Generally it would be equal to 2.2% of GDP. Its relevance cannot be ignored in view of its major share being food subsidy at 41% contribution. Various countries across the world under the banner of commercial organisation/committee have been trying to advocate and convince for removal of subsidies. They see it as an opportunity to healthier competition in various sectors like insurance, banking, agro products and information technology. It has been reviewed and suggested that subsidy should be given at the final stage in form of credit to the account of the beneficiary. The same had been suggested by C. Rangarajan committee and has been a point of discussion and has been instrumental in supporting the government view to cut subsidy in a phased manner over number of years.

## Subsidy, its current state and types

There is a sense of confusion and lack of clarity with regards to the continuation of subsidy. There is a

lack of transp-arency in how centre in distributing the subsidy or whether the states are utilising it judiciously or not. Though the highest subsidy is in the food sector yet the process being followed or its actual results or



the quality of food grains being received by the ultimate beneficiary had always been under question. The public distribution system has its limitation and there is a visible financial nexus across different levels. It thus defeats the basic purpose of providing the correct supply at a correct price to the ultimate targeted population. Time and again, it has come to our notice that inefficiency in public distribution system and the callousness shown by the Food Corporation of India have caused the rotting of lakhs of tonnes of foodgrains that have been left out in the open. In the last 68 years, no government has taken the pain to improve the situation.

The second highest subsidy is the fertilizer sector. In the 2014 budget the sum allocated was 72,970 crore and a revised target has been set to reduce it to 60,000 crore by the end of next financial year. The basic thought behind the plan to cut down fertilizer subsidy is because of the major contribution and benefits going to rich farmers instead of the smaller one who were the target beneficiary. Though it is true yet we should not forget that it is because of this subsidy that the price of foodgrains and vegetable has been under control to a large extent. Its withdrawal is likely to affect 70% of the population directly or indirectly. Inflation and rise in food prices have been cutting deep into the pockets of middle income group.

The third highest subsidy is on fuel sector. In this sector, petrol was available at market price but till 2014 diesel and cooking gas, kerosene and CNG were under price control regime of the government. Slowly the government has taken the initiative to deregulate the prices of diesel and other petroleum products. The number of subsidised cylinders has been restricted to 12 for each family and beyond that the consumer shall be liable to pay the extra

### Cash Subsidy on LPG

The scheme to transfer cash subsidy directly to the bank account of the LPG user has been implemented

pan-India from 1st January, 2015. This scheme has been named 'Direct Benefit Transfer'. This scheme was



implemented in 54 districts of our country on 15th November, 2014. For the remaining 622 districts, the scheme came into effect from 1st January 2015. According to an official statement, around 15.3 crore consumers will be benefitted by this scheme in the 676 districts of our country. Around 6.5 crore i.e. 43% consumers have enrolled themselves for this scheme. They will henceforth get the subsidy amount directly transferred to their bank accounts. Any consumer who wants to get the benefit of this scheme will have to link his/her Aadhaar number to LPG consumer number and his/her bank account number. If he/she doesn't have an Aadhaar card, he/she will have to link his/her bank account with the 17 digit LPG ID number. Once the Consumer gets registered under this scheme, he/she will have to buy LPG cylinders on market price and the subsidy will be transferred to his bank account.

The Consumer will be intimated his/her status through SMS at every step. Every Consumer will have to register his mobile number with his/her respective gas agency. The consumers have also been suggested that they must accept LPG cylinders only when 'subsidy transfer' has been mentioned in the receipt. Those consumers who do not wish to avail subsidy can keep themselves out of the whole process.



cost. The next important area where subsidy has played a significant role is agriculture. In the Union budget of year 2013, the amount was 7 lakh crore whereas it was revised to 8 lakh crore in the budget plan of 2014.

#### **Current policy on subsidy**

Lot of games are being played and the role of subsidy has been under scrutiny both within the country and outside. It has been proposed that the subsidy be reduced to lower down the financial deficit of the budget. The idea is still not convincing since this very subsidy is an important tool and support in developed countries like USA too. In US, the agriculture subsidy stands at 120 billion dollar whereas in our country it is hardly 12 billion dollar. There are many countries across the world that extend subsidy support to their population and especially farmers either directly or indirectly to improve their life style. If we continue to take this idea forward, it would be hard to imagine how such large population of India would cope with sky-rocketing prices not only for daily needs but also for basic food products like vegetables or pulses. The RBI governor has assured that inflation would be under control in next two years. We have to see and feel what

exactly comes out in next two years. There is a high level of discontentment across various group of population. The government has tried to pacify the people by introducing the concept of cash subsidy to be directly transferred through bank account to the ultimate beneficiary of such schemes and projects.

Time has come to meet and face the challenges of continuing subsidy across different sectors. It needs to have a balanced approach whereas the principle objectives should not suffer. The ultimate population should not feel a high pinch being added to their daily needs. It has to be constantly reviewed and seen with the changing times. The approach has to be more dynamic and more practical so that it does not affect the larger population which is close to 60%. One should not extend unnecessary subsidy to profit making industries like airlines or bad debtors of the industry. We have to keep the flame of kitchen burning for 60% of the population who are affected and benefited by this very role of subsidy in a developing country like India. India would continue to support and extend this facility in the benefit of the nation in a balance and progressive manner.

**All books & Magazines  
Available on  
***kdppublication.com***  
***amazon.in, flipkart.com*****



Article.....✍

# Freedom of Speech

by  
Neetu Singh



## India Vis-a-Vis Freedom of Speech

India, the largest and one of the most mature nations of the world has incorporated the freedom of speech in its Constitution, soon after its independence, when our learned leaders sat down to write the rules, principles and the directives on which the country shall be served by its elected representatives. The Constitution of India provides the Right to Freedom, under Articles 19,20,21 and 22. The right to Freedom in Articles 19 guarantees the Freedom of Speech and Expression.

Articles 19 states that 'Every citizen has the right to freedom of opinion and expression. This right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media regardless of frontiers.

### Why is freedom of Speech a burning issue today ?

Today the world is a global village. The incidents of violation of human rights have their repercussions throughout the world. Recently the freedom of speech saw an unprecedented reaction in France. On 7th January 2015, two assailants stormed the office of the satirical weekly magazine Charlie Hebdo and gunned down 12 people including the Editor-in-chief Stephane Charbonnier and four Cartoonists in retaliation to the Cartoons of Prophet Mohammed published in the weekly. Charlie Hebdo known infamously in the Muslim world for its audacity to publish cartoons of the most revered Prophet of the Muslims had been the target of a terrorist attack on 2nd November 2011 too. Since 2006 this weekly magazine has published a series of Cartoons that have offended the Muslim world. Recently the movie PK was opposed by certain sections of Hindu Society



Six of the Charlie Hebdo Staff (circled) killed in the attack

that termed it anti-hindu and certain cases were filed and demonstrations were staged but the High Court of Delhi dismissed the case sending a strong message of 'nipping the growing instances of religious intolerance in the bud'. Down the line few years back, M.F. Hussain controversial paintings of Hindu Goddesses created such and unfavourable situation for him that he had to leave India. Tasleema Naseen's fate too met the same result and she had to leave Bangladesh and then buckling under the minority's pressure, the West Bengal Government and later the Indian Government asked her to leave India bag and baggage. She moved to Sweden. Her fault was that she wrote essays and novels with feminist views and criticism of her religion Islam.

### Freedom of Press

Freedom of Press is a cherished right in

most of the democratic countries of the world. The attack on Charlie Hebdo brought this issue again to the forefront. The magazine was sued in 2007 by two French Muslim associations which was rejected by the French Court. Freedom of Press has time and again caused great agitation among the masses of many countries growing into a full-blown revolution. In 2014, the countries at the top in the matter of free press were Finland, Netherlands and Norway while with the least free press were Eritrea, North Korea, Turkmenistan and Syria. This 'Press Freedom Index' is published by 'Reporters Without Borders' every year.

### Central Board of Film Certification

Central Board of film Certification- CBFC, commonly known as Censor Board, has been in news recently. On 16th January 2015, the Chairperson of the Censor Board, Leela Samson resigned from her post alleging the interference of the Government in the functioning of the Censor Board. After her resignation nine members of the board tendered their resignation jointly. After a few more resignations, only 17 members remained in the board. On 19th January 2015, the government appointed Mr. Penlaj Nihalani as the Chairperson of the board and also nine more members. Thus an almost entirely new Censor Board was put in place by the government.



### Functioning of the Censor Board

The functions of the Board are-

- To regulate the public exhibitions of films.
- To assign certifications to films, television shows, television advertisement and publications for exhibitions, sale or hire in India.

### The CBFC issues the following certificates presently:-

#### Theatrical Release Certificates

Certificate	Name	Definition / Notes
<b>U</b>	Universal	Unrestricted Public Exhibition throughout India, suitable for all age groups. Films under this category should not upset children over 4. Such films may contain educational, social comical or family-oriented themes. Films under this category may also contain fantasy violence, very mild sex scenes and/or mild bad language.
<b>UA</b>	Parental Guidance	All ages admitted but it is advised that children below 12 be accompanied by a parent as the theme or content may be considered intense or inappropriate for young children. Films under this category may contain mature themes, sexual references, mild sex scenes, violence with brief gory images and/or infrequent use of crude language.
<b>A</b>	Adults only	Only for adult audiences (18 years or over). Nobody below the

		age of 18 may buy/rent an A rated DVD, VHS, UMD or watch a film in the cinema with this rating. Films under this category may contain adult/disturbing themes, frequent crude language, brutal violence with blood and gore, strong sex scenes and/or scenes of drug abuse which is considered unsuitable for minors.
<b>S</b>	Restricted to any Special Class	This rating signifies that the film is meant for a specialised audience, person such as doctors.

### Freedom of Press in India

The freedom of Press is nowhere mentioned in the Indian Constitution. The Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression has been provided in Article 19 of the Constitution of India. It is understood that Freedom of Speech and Expression in Article 19 of the Indian Constitution includes the freedom of Press. Freedom of the Press includes Freedom of Communication and Expression through different mediums including various electronic media and published materials.

### Media Vis-a-vis Freedom of Speech and their responsibility towards the Society

Media is the fourth pillar of the constitution. Amongst the remaining three, the Legislature enacts laws and statutes, the Executive implements them and the Judiciary ensures that all enactments and implementations are done under due process of law. The fourth pillar ensures that the citizens of the country stays enlightened and they perform their social and moral duty in the larger interest of the nation staying within the limitations of Indian constitutional and legal provisions.

Recently the media's impartial deliverance of news came under scanner. They allegedly failed to remain impartial during the 2014 Lok Sabha election. One news channel was termed pro-UPA and the other Pro-BJP. Every now and then we find some ridiculing one religion while the other intruding into the private life of someone in the garb of sensational sting operation. Every day certain advertisements amid news, serial etc. cause great discomfort due to their indecent contents and certain gossips are exaggerated to garner TRP (Television Ratio Point) leaving certain very important news of national and international importance uncovered. People related to electronic and print media must understand the gravity of their responsibilities towards the society. Social Media too is now playing a very crucial role in shaping the society and it is very interesting to note that this media is run by overzealous, gung-ho and impatient youths of the country.

### Limitations on Right to Speech

Right to Freedom of Speech granted by the constitutions to we Indians is subject to certain restrictions. Under Indian Law, the freedom of speech and of the Press does not confer any absolute right upon us to express our thoughts absolutely freely. Clause (2) of Article 19 of the Indian Constitution enables the legislature to impose certain restrictions on free speech in the interest of public order, security of state, decency and morality. The following are the grounds on which this freedom is curtailed.

- (i) Security of the State.
- (ii) Friendly relations with foreign States.
- (iii) Public order
- (iv) Decency and morality
- (v) Contempt of court
- (vi) Defamations
- (vii) Incitement to an offence and
- (viii) Sovereignty and integrity of India.

It is crystal clear that the Freedom of Speech enshrined in our constitution does not grant us any absolute right. No person can exercise this right if the exercise of his right infringes the rights of any other person. The reasonableness of restrictions on freedom of speech is decided on case to case basis. Our Constitution guarantees the intervention of the state in case the right is over exercised or exercised in violation to the rights of our fellow countrymen. 'Our right end when the nose of other citizen starts'. It is said. This sentence itself explains everything.

Article.....✍

# Black Money



Black money refers to funds earned on which income and other taxes have not been paid. The total amount of black money deposited in foreign banks by Indians is unknown. Supreme Court, while hearing the petition on black money said that black money is not just simply tax evasion. Instead it is a plunder of the nation in real sense. Before independence Britishers plundered India by draining the wealth of India into their home country. Now it is the politics-business-babu nexus which is plundering the nation of its precious wealth since independence.

Black money has been a hot topic of discussion and it has led to the downfall of the UPA government up to some extent. Certain UPA government's minister and many politicians have been blamed by the opposition for stashing black money abroad and the BJP's commitment to bring it back to India within 100 days raised high hopes among the common people of our country but people with good knowledge on this subject have always been amused by such claims. According to the best of their knowledge, whatever India can do in relation to the banks of foreign countries is subject to the domestic laws of those countries and of international law. In addition, we are bound to secrecy clauses; releasing names (except for prosecution) would violate our undertakings and jeopardize future co-operation. Since 1934, breaking bank secrecy has been a criminal offence in Switzerland whereas tax evasion is not. This must be kept in mind while asking for favour from this country.

In 2010, US-based Global Financial Integrity estimated that 462 billion dollars went out of India between 1948 and 2008. This large amount of money which would have gone in eliminating poverty and strengthening Indian economy had gone out of India. According to recent data released by the Swiss Central bank in June 2014, the magnitude of black money held by Indians in Switzerland increased by 43 percent in 2013 to reach 14000 crore rupees from 9593 crore rupees in 2012.

Negotiations is going on between India and other tax haven countries to release the names of Indians having black money stashed in Switzerland and Government of India. What is worrying is the magnitude of increase when all the nations have witnessed a decline.



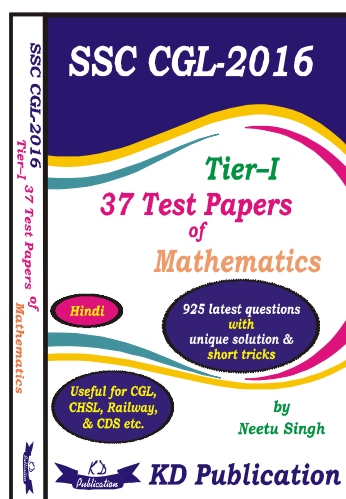
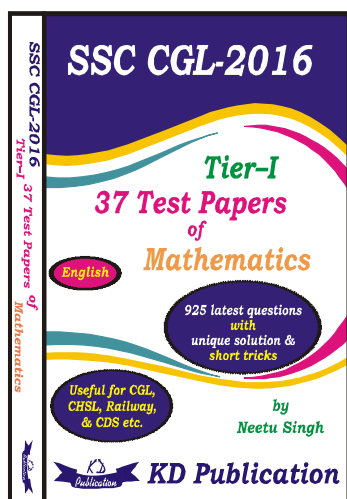
Recently, the Swiss government has shown its intention to share the names of Indians having unaccounted money with Government of India. This will go a long way in aiding the SIT on black money headed by Justice (retd.) M. B. Shah to unearth the black money.

On 27th October, 2014, the Indian Government submitted names of three people in an affidavit to the Supreme Court who have black money in foreign countries. They are Pradip Burman of the Dabur group, Rajkot based bullion trader Pankaj Chimanlal Lodhya and directors of Goa based mining company Timblo Pvt. Ltd. Radha Satish Timblo, Chetan S Timblo, Rohan S Timblo, Rohan S Timblo, Anna C Timblo and Mallika R Timblo. The very next day Supreme Court ordered to reveal all the names. Following the order the

Government of India submitted, the names of 627 people in the Supreme court of India in a sealed envelope on 29th October 2014.

However, whether the black money be brought back to India or not, will depend upon the efforts of Narendra Modi led government. In conclusion, black money stashed abroad is the wealth of India and must be brought back and the individuals responsible for this should be nabbed and brought to book. This will help in saving the wealth of the nation from getting plundered.

**For all general competitive exams**



**KD Publication**

**Add: 701, 2nd Floor, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi-110009**



# GST Bill



The greatest tax reform since independence finally got the approval of Parliament as the Lok Sabha on August 8, 2016, passed all the amendments to the landmark Goods and Services Tax (GST) Bill. Two-third majority passed the bill with all the 443 members present in the Lok Sabha voting in favour of the Constitution (122<sup>nd</sup> Amendment) (GST) Bill, 2014. Separate amendments to some of its clauses were proposed in the Upper House, which have now been ratified in the Lower House. The Constitution (122<sup>nd</sup> Amendment) Bill, 2014 was introduced in Lok Sabha on December 19, 2014. The Bill was passed by Lok Sabha on May 6, 2015, and referred to a Select Committee of Rajya Sabha which submitted its Report on the Bill on July 22, 2015. The Bill was passed with amendments in Rajya Sabha on August 3, 2016. The Bill required a special majority for its passage as it is a Constitutional Amendment Bill (that is at least 50% majority of the total membership in the House, and 2/3rds majority of all members present and voting). Thus, the Bill was approved by the Rajya Sabha with 203 votes in favour and none against. The Bill then went to States (15 out of total 29 states) for approval as per Article 368 of the Constitution as it is a Constitutional Amendment Bill dealing with changes in the features of Fiscal Federalism. The passage of the Bill will pave the way for the rollout of Goods and Services Tax (GST) i.e. uniform taxation regime across the country. The first

major milestone has successfully been crossed with the passing of a unified Goods and Services Tax Bill almost unanimously in the Upper House. **This is just the beginning of a big task that lies ahead in order to accomplish a significant goal of rolling out GST by April 1, 2017.**

## Key amendments passed by Rajya Sabha

### Additional tax up to 1% on inter-state trade

1. 2014 Bill (Clause 18): An additional tax of up to 1% on the supply of goods will be levied by the centre in the course of inter-state trade or commerce. The tax will be directly assigned to the States from where the supply originates. This will be for two years or more, as recommended by the GST Council.
2. 2016 amendments: Deletes the provision.
3. Select Committee, 2015: The Committee had noted that the provision for the 1% additional tax is likely to lead to cascading of taxes.

### Compensation to States

1. 2014 Bill (Clause 19) : Parliament may, by law, provide for compensation to states for any loss of revenues, for a period which may extend to five years. This would be based on the recommendations of the GST Council. This implies that Parliament may decide.
  - (i) whether it wants to provide compensation;
  - (ii) the time period for which it can provide such compensation, up to five years.
2. 2016 Amendments: Parliament shall, by law, provides for compensation to States for any loss of revenues, for a period of five years. This would be based on the recommendations of the GST Council. This implies that compensation must be provided for a full five-year period.
3. Select Committee, 2015: Amendments are in line with the recommendations of the Select Committee.

### Dispute resolution

1. 2014 Bill (Clause 12): The GST Council may decide upon the modalities to resolve disputes arising out of its recommendations.
2. 2016 Amendments: The GST Council shall establish a mechanism to adjudicate any

### THE GST OF IT

**Short to medium term effects**

**Costlier**  
Services like hotels, cellphone bills, air and train tickets set to cost more

**Cheaper**  
Goods like cars, two-wheelers, SUVs, fans, lighting products, water heaters, air coolers set to become cheaper

**Long term effects**

- Will eliminate multiple taxes on firms, help ease of doing business
- Will reduce logistics costs for firms due to elimination of inter-State taxes
- Capital goods prices could fall by 12-14%, boosting GDP growth by 0.5%
- Will reduce black money; need for financial documentation will increase

**18%**  
GST if set at 18% will be lower than current 24-26% tax on **goods**

**20-70 bps**  
CPI inflation will go up by 20-70 bps in the year of implementation due to costlier services

**15%**  
But it will be higher than the current 15% effective tax on **services**

**60%**  
Services make up 60% of GDP; higher taxes will hit services, which will hurt growth

GST rates must come down, we'll strive for a reasonable rate – Arun Jaitley

The heart of this Bill is the tax rate, it should be low – P Chidambaram

dispute arising out of its recommendations. Disputes can be between:

- (a) the Centre vs. one or more States;
- (b) the Centre and States vs. one or more States;
- (c) State vs. State. This implies there will be a standing mechanism to resolve disputes.

3. Select Committee, 2015: No recommendation.

#### **Other changes made by the 2016 Amendments:**

##### **Integrated GST**

1. Replacement of the term IGST (Clause 12): Under the 2014 Bill, the GST Council would make recommendations on the apportionment of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax (IGST). However, the term IGST was not defined. The 2016 amendments replace this term with 'goods and services tax levied on supplies in the course of inter-state trade or commerce'.
2. Apportionment of Integrated GST (Clause 9): This is a technical change in relation to the apportionment of the IGST. It clarifies that the state's share of the IGST shall not form a part of the Consolidated Fund of India.

##### **Inclusion of CGST and IGST in tax devolution to states**

1. 2014 Bill (Clause 10): The GST collected and levied by the centre, other than the state's share of IGST, (CGST and centre's share of IGST) shall also be distributed between the centre and the states.
2. 2016 amendments: The amendments State that the CGST and the Centre's share of IGST will be distributed between the Centre and the States. This is just a restatement of the provisions in the 2014 Bill in clearer terms.
3. Select Committee, 2015: Not discussed.

#### **The Goods and Services Tax:**

##### **Highlights of the Bill**

The GST will have two components keeping in mind the federal structure of India: the Central GST (CGST) and the State GST (SGST). Parliament and State legislatures will have concurrent powers to make laws on GST. Only the Centre may levy an integrated GST (IGST) on the interstate supply of goods and services, and imports. For goods and services that pass through several States, or imports, the Centre will levy another tax, the Integrated GST (IGST). It empowers the centre to impose an additional tax of up to 1% on the inter-state supply of goods for two years or more. This tax will accrue to states from where the supply originates. Alcohol for human consumption has been exempted from the purview of GST. Initially, GST will not apply to (a) petroleum crude, (b) high-speed diesel, (c) motor spirit (petrol), (d) natural gas and (e) aviation turbine fuel. The GST Council will decide when GST will be

levied on them. Tobacco and tobacco products will be subject to GST. The centre may also impose excise duty on tobacco. Parliament may provide for compensation to States for revenue losses arising out of the implementation of GST for up to 5 years, based on the recommendations of the GST Council. The GST Council will recommend rates of tax, period of levy of an additional tax, the principles of supply, special provisions for certain States, etc. The GST Council will consist of the Union Finance Minister, Union Minister of State for Revenue, and State Finance Ministers. Parliament may, by law, provide compensation to states for any loss of revenue from the introduction of GST, up to a five-year period.

##### **Following Central taxes are replaced by GST Bill**

(a) Central Excise Duty (b) Additional Duties of Excise and Customs (c) Special Additional Duty of Customs (SAD) (d) Service Tax (e) Cesses and Surcharges on Supply of goods and services

##### **Following State taxes are replaced by GST Bill**

(a) VAT (b) Central Sales Tax (c) Purchase Tax (d) Luxury Tax (e) Entry Tax (f) Entertainment Tax (g) Taxes on advertisements, lotteries, betting, gambling (h) State Cesses and Surcharges.

The **GST Council** will consist of (a) the Union Finance Minister (as Chairman), (b) the Union Minister of State in charge of Revenue or Finance and (c) the Minister in charge of Finance or Taxation or any other Minister nominated by each state government. All decisions of the GST Council will be made by the three-fourth majority of the votes cast; the centre shall have one-third of the votes cast, and the states together shall have two-third of the votes cast. It will make recommendations on taxes; goods and services; threshold limit of turnover for application of GST; the principles of levy; rates of GST; special provisions with respect to the eight North-eastern states, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand.

##### **What will be expensive?**

- |                         |                      |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| (1) Eating Out          | (2) Phone Bills      |
| (3) Jewellery           | (4) On-line Shopping |
| (5) Banking & Insurance |                      |
| (6) Travelling          |                      |

##### **What will be cheaper?**

- |                   |                     |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| (1) Buying a car  | (2) Televisions     |
| (3) Movie Tickets | (5) Processed Foods |
| (6) Cement        |                     |

##### **GST will curb black money and corruption:**

Although it is said to be unified tax, but still, it will be applied twice as CGST (Central) and SGST (State) & also IGST (in a case of interstate). But its on-line system will surely track each and every step of the transaction that will minimise the chance of tax evasion. GST as a stand-alone legislation might

not curb black money, but would certainly compliment other anti-black money measures like Undisclosed Income Bill and Benami Transaction Bill. There is no doubt that it will help in closing loopholes which allow the generation of black money. Example: sometimes bills are not issued and hence doesn't get accounted for and hence it becomes black money. GST would ensure that such things do not happen as any departure would mean that the traders would not get incentives and the tax credit. Though it is not foolproof but it would certainly increase compliance. Furthermore, GST might be of some help in tackling any likely future generation of black money in India, but it won't be of much help when it comes to money stacked abroad. As far as the angle of corruption is concerned, I believe GST would eliminate discretion on the part of the officials involved as the citizen would no longer have to deal with different officials from different ministries. It will ensure a single interface. To curb black money and corruption, it requires implementing the following points.

1. A strong IT infrastructure which can support this system.
2. A strong determination for its implementation.

#### **A critical review of the GST bill :**

One of the biggest concern has been about the autonomy of states which is likely to be affected by GST. Financial autonomy of states would be affected, as states would no longer have the independence to introduce/modify taxes as per their wishes. Concurrence of GST council would be required. The advantageous position enjoyed by certain producing states like Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu would be eroded and thus the elbow room enjoyed by them earlier in framing state specific policies/schemes would be compromised. The revenue loss would be compensated for 5 years only. If states fail to adapt even after 5 years, then once again it would have to depend on Centre for Financial aid/Grants/Special category status, etc. Only those states that are well prepared will be able to absorb the advantages arising out of GST. Thus, regional disparity might increase as there is no mechanism that would help in trickling down from stronger to a weaker state. It is an indirect tax reform. Hence, poor and people in the unorganised sector likely to be affected the most. States would no longer be able to keep them out of the ambit based on BPL/SECC criteria. GST council may enjoy the supreme power. Smaller states will have a lesser say. Also, no precedence available for any such platform would make things difficult. Many political parties would no longer be able to frame policies after coming to power based on their political ideology (e.g. The left has tilted towards socialism and against privatisation). Since in GST council the GoI would have a 33% weightage hence it would

ultimately enjoy a veto power. Thus, chances of Union centralisation. Thus, the need of the hour is careful consideration and progress to encourage cooperative federalism.

#### **Conclusion:**

GST is without any doubt a significant reform. It will create more jobs, create a wider choice of products, and ensure less corruption and red tape. The benefits of creating a common market are well known. This year we mark the 25 years of economic liberalisation. It is our choice, where does our future lie? There is much work that needs to be done in reforming tax administration. We stand ready to take the first step in these reforms by bringing in GST. GST will significantly bring benefits to consumers and producers. With reduced taxes and costs, there will also be a wider tax base. This will increase revenue flow to the government ensuring that more money is available for spending on social welfare. Goods will become cheaper because their current tax rate is higher than what the GST is likely to be. In the short term, there will be a blip in inflation, but this will likely stabilise after a year. It is to harmonise the tax structure at Centre and state levels. It subsumes not just goods but also services. This is an attempt to create a standard indirect tax rate, although with exemptions. The ultimate aim is to standardise and harmonise the indirect tax market. This may explain one nation, one tax. One of the ways the middle class will benefit is from the removal of the multitude of taxes they have to pay. GST will hamper the financial autonomy of states, hence federalism due to following the reasons- Nationwide uniform rate of GST will erode the state's discretion to decide their taxes. And it is also called centralisation of the tax system. Even the central law will prescribe the method of sharing revenue from IGST. The uniform taxation system will adversely affect those states which are more inclined to welfare expenditure like Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra etc., and it will also affect the revenue of prosperous states. However, GST has provision for centre and state GST. Moreover, the central law cannot override the state's law with regard to state GST as well. States would be compensated for five years for the loss of revenue and GST council will decide the matter concerning GST either rates, an exception of taxes etc. indicating toward cooperative federalism. Although GST will unify the tax structure of India to the maximum extent, the states will have sufficient financial autonomy in light of increased share for states in the central divisional pool recommended by the 14<sup>th</sup> Finance commission, and on contrary to an erosion of federalism, it may lead to cooperative federalism.





**Rules:**

1. Keep left. Now we do not write the Sender's address (the topmost part) or the signature (the last part) on the right.
2. Write the subject before starting a formal letter.
3. Do not write 'from' and 'to'. Simply write the sender's address followed by date and then the receiver's address. Leave one line in between the two.
4. After writing the sender's address, write the date.
5. The subject must be as short as possible. The outline of a formal letter is given below.

1. XYZ  
Examination Hall  
New Delhi- 110001  
1st December, 2015

} **Sender's address with date**

2. The Marketing Manager  
M/s ABC Publication  
Mukherjee Nagar  
New Delhi - 110009

} **Receiver's address**

3. Sub : Order for books } **Subject**

4. Dear Sir } **Salutation/Greeting**

This is to  
state .....

} **Body of the letter**

7. Yours Sincerely  
XYZ

} **Subscription**

6. Thanking you } **Ending**

## REMEMBER

The format fetches you solid marks if it is correct and in adherence to the modern style so always go through the latest CBSC format.

### **OPENING OF A LETTER**

#### **CASE-1**

##### **Letter to the Editor:**

- Through this esteemed column of your prestigious newspaper, I would like to draw the attention of the concerned authority towards.....
- I would like to bring to the notice of the civic authorities and public, the sorry state of .....(mention the problem that you want to state) through your prestigious newspaper.

#### **CASE-2**

##### **General Complaint:**

- I regret to bring to your notice .....
- I would like to draw your attention towards .....
- It's high time you paid attention towards .....
- I would like to lodge a complaint against .....
- It pains me greatly to write that .....

#### **CASE-3**

##### **Letter Containing General Information:**

- This is to state that .....
- It is stated that .....
- This is to bring to your notice that.....

#### **CASE 4**

##### **If the letter is a reply :**

- This is in reference to your letter no. 123/2016 dated 21/12/2016 .....
- I came across the advertisement dated 21/12/2016 published in 'The Times of India' and learnt that the post of Manager has fallen vacant in your company.

### ***Closing of A letter***

#### **CASE - 1**

**Letter to the editor of newspaper regarding a problem that has remained unresolved despite several complaints.**

I hope this letter will prove to be an eye opener for the concerned authority and staff that have been sleeping over this matter for months.

#### **CASE- 2**

**Letters to the concerned authority regarding a problem and its apathetic staff**

I hope you will take prompt steps for the redressal of my grievances and will take stern actions against the erring staff.

#### **CASE- 3**

**Letters including some kind of business proposal.**

1. Looking forward to getting a positive response from you.
2. Looking forward to meeting you soon in response to my proposal.

#### **CASE - 4**

**General complaint**

Please look into the matter and do the needful.

## LETTER- 1

**Write a letter to the manager of your locality citing him the problems that you saw the people facing in that Branch post-demonetization and also mentioned the probable solutions.**

XYZ  
ABC Colony  
New Delhi  
28<sup>th</sup> December, 2016

The Manager  
PQR Bank  
ABC Colony  
New Delhi

**Subject: Chaos mounts and serpentine queue hounds at your branch**

Sir,

This is to state that today I came for the new currency to your branch located in my colony and witnessed chaos and queues there accompanied by bitter altercation between your cashless staff and cash-starved people. People jostled to exchange and withdraw money and anger was soaring high at every nook and corner of the branch. The non-functional ATM of the branch added fuel to fire. Scuffle and heated exchanges were seen outside too as the crowd was growing impatient and there was no guard to man the crowd there. I was saddened by this mismanagement as the branches of other banks in the adjoining buildings had much better arrangements. Now as several days have passed you need to ensure smooth functioning at your branch.

Sir, I do understand how helpless the bankers are today. You have to bear the ire of your seniors, the tax departments and the infuriated public. The problem cannot be resolved overnight but can be mitigated by making some small facilities available. To start with, a cashful of functional ATM with a guard to manage the queue will solve half of the problems. People are facing psychological and physical problems due to the sudden decision on demonetization so they tend to lose their cool at the drop of a hat. Sufficient number of polite staff, a water dispenser and a couple of benches for old and feeble will surely mollify their anger. Why not be safe than sorry? It's high time you took immediate steps to control the situation.

I hope you take this letter and the suggestions positively and implement them.

Thanking you

Yours sincerely

XYZ

## LETTER- 2

***Write a letter to the speaker of the Lok Sabha citing how chaos and uproar in the functioning of the Lok Sabha are affecting the people's belief in our democratic setup.***

XYZ  
ABC Colony  
New Delhi  
1<sup>st</sup> Jan, 2017

Hon'ble Speaker  
Lok Sabha 17, Parliament House,  
New Delhi-110001

**Subject : Impact of hullabaloo and frequent disruption in the Lok Sabha proceedings**

Dear Mam,

I would like to state that being a humble citizen of India, I am extremely saddened to see how the proceedings in the Lok Sabha are disrupted everyday on one pretext or the other. Since the day demonetization took place in the country, the opposition continues raising slogans and rushing into the well demanding discussion on this as the present government too did the same with the UPA government but this tit-for-tat policy is eating into the hard-earned money of the common people.

Madam, I do understand that amidst continued din, you try to initiate the functioning but the ruckus refuse to die. Such unproductive session is sheer wastage of people's money as we know that every minute of Parliament in session costs approximately ₹ 2.5 lakhs. We, the people of India send our representatives to Parliament with high expectations but our expectations as well as our money are flushed down into drain amid the aggressive attacks and counter attacks between the Government and the opposition. The complete session of Parliament is washed out over a single controversial issue and this causes incalculable damage to the institutional pillars of democracy disabling Parliament and inflicting long-lasting wounds on the expectations of the people and the future of the nation.

Thanking you

Yours sincerely

XYZ

### LETTER- 3

XYZ  
Examination Hall  
New Delhi- 110001  
1<sup>st</sup> December, 2016

The Editor  
Times of India  
12 A, Kasturba Gandhi Marg  
New Delhi- 1

**Subject: Chaotic State of Traffic on Delhi Roads**

Sir,

Through this prestigious column of your esteemed daily, I would like to draw the kind attention of the concerned authorities towards the chaotic conditions of traffic on the city roads that has worsened in the recent past and hence it is an obvious cause of concern. This has resulted in total confusion and anarchy on roads. Massive traffic jams and incidents of road rage have become routine affairs. Commuters get hassled due to heavy traffic jams since it takes a lot of time for them to reach their respective destinations. Most of them get late for their work and others miss their trains or flights and some sick and ailing ones fail to reach hospital in time. Children going to school have their woeful tales to narrate.

Of course, these chaotic conditions are due to the increase in number of vehicles. Some stringent measures have to be adopted by the traffic police and civic authorities to improve the situation on the roads. Constructing more flyovers is only one of the possible steps that can be taken to lessen the pressure of traffic on roads. Efficient policing at the cross-road especially at peak hours has to be observed as well. More of us should use public transport than individual vehicles. Car pools should be encouraged and unnecessary travelling should be avoided during the peak hours.

Commuters as a civic community and the police need to come together to deal with this problem of traffic jams and overcrowding on the roads. Before the situation goes out of control, let's wake up to the need of minimizing jams on the roads and get down to doing something constructive to solve the problem.

Yours truly

XYZ

## LETTER- 4

Vikas Kunj  
Pragati Colony  
New Delhi-11  
25<sup>th</sup> November, 2016

The Editor  
Times of India  
Kasturba Gandhi Marg  
New Delhi- 14

**Subject : Suggestions for making school curriculum more flexible and interesting**

Sir,

It is through the medium of your newspaper that I wish to bring to your notice, the stagnation and dullness of our educative system that seems to have an adverse effect on the students.

The education system has become totally mechanical and routine based on rote-learning and it has robbed the students of the joy of learning. It has only become a memory-game and students are supposed to be just robots memorizing facts and figures to empty out during the three-hour examination. The curriculum should integrate practical learning that is understood and learnt. A flexible and activity-based curriculum is the need of the present day environment and only this will lead to homogeneous growth of body and mind. There should be equal emphasis on personality development programme and academics. Talk shows, debates, games, quiz programme etc are the need of the hour. The future citizens of our country need to be independent, confident and take the world in their stride. The school is an ideal platform for the training of faculties of mind and body and the child's formative years can be moulded ideally in school.

I am sure my views will be shared by many other students, across the globe. The Education Department should take note of the sentiments of students while framing the curriculum.

Yours faithfully

Savita

## LETTER- 5

A-8 Kalkaji Extension  
New Delhi  
5<sup>th</sup> August, 2016

The Editor,  
The Indian Express  
Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg  
New Delhi- 110002

### **Subject : Computers — Wonders and Hazards**

Sir,

Through this column of your esteemed daily, I would like to draw the attention of the concerned authorities to the role of 'Computers- wonders and hazards'. Computers are sophisticated electronic devices which can perform many of the functions of the human brain. A computer is a wonderful and unique machine that excites and fascinates children and adult alike. Undoubtedly, the use of computers covers a range of areas. Indeed, advantages of the use of computers are many. They make calculations much faster and more accurately than any human brain would do. If data is correctly fed into a computer, it can even check and evaluate many books at much faster rate. No wonder, the use of computers in the banks and offices assures efficiency, accuracy and rapidity. These awesome electronic devices can predict the weather worldwide. We can see it being used at railway stations, libraries, shops, restaurants, hotels, etc. apart from various banks and offices. Media for all types of communications are also greatly influenced by the use of computers. Even young boys and girls are found to be computer savvy and computers are a part of curriculum in many schools. There is, however, a negative side to the computers as well. Workers and their organizations feel that computerization is likely to lead to unemployment as computers, being faster, leave slower humans behind. At a functional day-to-day level, too, computers have proved to be an obsession with our youth who tend to get distracted from their more essential task and studies. What is required of us is to avail ourselves of all the benefits of computers with a sense of discrimination. The excess of it is of course hazardous and so we have to limit its use intelligently.

It is high time that the concerned authorities and the government did something to channelise the impact of computerization in the modern world. Excess of everything is not good. Availability of pornography and addictive games derail the otherwise target-oriented youths and students. Self-imposed censorship is the only solution to this necessary evil.

Thanking you

Yours truly

Amitabh



## LETTER- 6

18, Mall Road,  
Delhi- 9  
30<sup>th</sup> October, 2016

The Editor  
The Hindustan Times  
12, Kasturba Gandhi Marg  
New Delhi-1

**Subject : Protect Nature, Protect Life**

Sir,

Through this prestigious column of your esteemed daily, I would like to create awareness among the general public on the topic 'Protect nature, Protect life'. Nature and human life are connected in more than one way. 'Nature is also the most vivid expression of God.' It was in the lap of nature that life developed; so it's not wrong to address nature as 'Mother Nature.' But as soon as human beings evolved they declared their supremacy on the earth. In their urge for power, progress and materialism, they tried to exploit nature in many ways. Deforestation led to multiple problems like floods, lack of rainfall, soil erosion etc. It has resulted in overall environmental degradation. Cutting down trees – is it any less than murder? yes, it is a type of murder but which harms the killer too. Afforestation is the only solution to mend the damage already caused. We should treat plants as our children and each of us must plant more and more trees. Trees which have lessened considerably in number are the givers of oxygen and also absorb harmful gases like carbon dioxide.

The consequences are going to be drastic as usual with pollution also on the increase. With the increase in the number of vehicles, gases like Carbon Dioxide, Sulphur Dioxide and Carbon Monoxide have increased. But there are not many trees to absorb such gases. 'Chipko' movement which was started by nature lovers to protect trees should become today's trend setter. By saving our forests and planting more trees, we can solve the problem of pollution. This will also help us in finding a solution for global warming. I hope the general public will take appropriate steps to prevent further erosion of our natural wealth.

Thanking you

Yours truly

Naina

## LETTER- 7

Lodhi Road  
Delhi-3  
10<sup>th</sup> October, 2016

The Editor  
The Hindustan Times  
New Delhi

### **Subject : Tiger in Trouble**

Sir,

Through this column of your esteemed daily, I would like to highlight the plight of one of the most beautiful creations of God, the tiger. India, once upon a time, was a land of tigers. But where are they now? Today there are only about a few hundred tigers alive in our country and the number is dwindling.

'Massive poaching in the past two years has wiped out the entire tiger population at one of the tiger reserves in India,' says one of the investigation reports. Poaching has been in force inspite of laws made to protect tigers. Currently, the demand for tiger parts is centred in several parts of Asia, where there is a strong market for traditional medicines made from items like tiger bones and body parts. There has been little enforcement action against poachers and traders. Even though it is illegal to kill a tiger, wild tigers are still being poached today because their bones, whiskers and other body parts can be sold in the black market for a lot of money. Forestry and wild life departments are too under-staffed and under-budgeted to be effective against the onslaught of poachers.

To add to the tiger's troubles, deforestations has also resulted in the acute loss of habitat. Due to conversion of forests into agricultural lands, only small islands of forest are left. As forest space is reduced, the number of animals left in the forest is also reduced and tigers cannot find their space to survive. The situation seems almost helpless. A U.N. team of wildlife experts said that India is failing to protect its tigers through inefficiency and indifference, allowing well-organised poaching gangs to hunt down the majestic animals. This is definitely a matter of grave concern. If this is allowed to go on, man will have to suffer the effects of ecological imbalance born of non-stop poaching of the tigers.

Yours Sincerely

Kavi

## LETTER- 8

18A, East Patel Nagar  
New Delhi-8  
15<sup>th</sup> October, 2016

To,  
The Editor  
The Times of India  
New Delhi – I

### **Subject : Prevent Road Accidents**

Sir,

Serious accidents occurring on road is a matter of great concern for all of us. Not a day passes when we do not read reports about any serious road accidents. Almost everyone has been affected by such accidents at one time or the other, because a relative or friend is somehow connected to such accidents. The number of deaths per year per 10000 motor vehicles in India is 10 to 15 times more than that in developed countries. The number of motor vehicles is increasing day by day. Though it is a sign of improving economy of the country, it is a bitter truth that it also adds to accidents on roads. Our inability to provide enough funds to widen the roads or to construct new roads in proportion to rise in vehicle population also results in perpetuating this state of affairs. Statistics for the last few years show that there is a large increase in the number of accidents year by year. Several persons are maimed for life. The productivity of several others is reduced due to temporary incapacity. Broadly 30 percent of people dying in road accidents are below the age of 30 years. This means that the proportion of those dying in the prime of their life is quite large. It is clear that unless urgent remedial measures are taken, the occurrence of these accidents and resultant casualties will go on rising.

Yours Sincerely

Neena