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*Guardian of
the Constitution*



NISHTHA- THE CIVIL SERVICES SOCIETY HANSRAJ COLLEGE



NISHTHA

The Civil Services Society of Hansraj College



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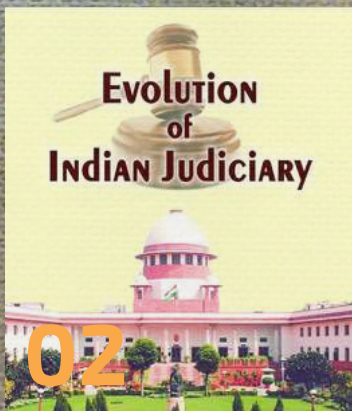
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From the Principal's Desk

प्रिय पाठकों,

निष्ठा- द सिविल सर्विसेज सोसाइटी ऑफ हंसराज कॉलेज के मासिक समाचार पत्र "निश्चय" के नवीनतम संस्करण के प्रक्षेपण पर मैं संपादक मंडल और सभी सदस्यों को हार्दिक बधाई देती हूँ। निष्ठा द्वारा नियमित रूप से आयोजित किए जाने वाले विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों और वक्ता सत्रों से मैं वास्तव में प्रसन्न हूँ। निष्ठा ने उम्मीदवारों की आकांक्षाओं और उनकी सहायता करने के लिए हर संभव प्रयास किया है। मासिक समाचार पत्र सबसे प्रतिष्ठित यूपीएससी-सीएसई के सभी महत्वपूर्ण कार्यक्षेत्रों को संरेखित करने की प्रतिबद्धता और एकमात्र उद्देश्य को दर्शाता है। सरकारी नीतियों के व्यावहारिक विश्लेषण से लेकर सिविल सेवकों के प्रेरक प्रोफाइल तक, आपके लेख उस कठोर और विचारशील विचारों को प्रदर्शित करते हैं जिसे हम हंसराज कॉलेज में बढ़ावा देने का प्रयास करते हैं और निष्ठा सोसाइटी के माध्यम से राष्ट्र निर्माण हेतु कुशल प्रशासकों की स्वर्णिम पीढ़ी के निर्माण हेतु हंसराज कॉलेज प्रतिबद्ध है।



मैं इस न्यूज़लेटर को फलीभूत करने के लिए सभी योगदानकर्ताओं की कड़ी मेहनत और समर्पण के लिए हार्दिक प्रशंसा करना चाहती हूँ। आपके अथक प्रयास हमारे कॉलेज समुदाय की ताकत और जीवंतता की गवाही देते हैं।

हंसराज के अमृत काल में सिविल सेवकों की अगली पीढ़ी को पोषित करने के लिए समर्पित सोसाइटी के रूप में, मुझे विश्वास है कि आप आने वाले वर्षों में अपनी उपलब्धियों पर हमें गौरवान्वित करना जारी रखेंगे। स्टूडेंट्स की भलाई के लिए आपकी लगन और प्रतिबद्धता वास्तव में प्रेरणादायक है। मुझे संदेह नहीं है कि आप अपने चुने हुए क्षेत्र में सार्थक प्रभाव डालेंगे।

एक बार फिर, मैं आपको इस उत्कृष्ट समाचार पत्र को लॉन्च करने के लिए बधाई देती हूँ, और मैं हमारे कॉलेज समुदाय के सभी सदस्यों को इसके द्वारा उठाए गए प्रासंगिक मुद्दों को पढ़ने और संलग्न करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करती हूँ।

प्रो.(डॉ) रमा
प्राचार्या, हंसराज कॉलेज

From the Convenor's Desk

प्रिय पाठकों,

निष्ठा सोसाइटी मासिक पत्रिका " निश्चय" के नवम संस्करण के प्रकाशन पर संपादकीय मंडल को हार्दिक बधाई। प्रति माह प्रकाशित होने वाली यह पत्रिका प्रशासनिक सेवा के परीक्षा की तैयारी कर रहे अभ्यर्थियों के लिए पूरक की भूमिका निभाती है। इस प्रतिष्ठित परीक्षा के पाठ्यक्रम के महत्वपूर्ण विषयों पर बेहद सरल भाषा और रचनात्मकतापूर्ण लेख पाठकों के समक्ष परोसा गया है। पत्रिका में सामान्य अध्ययन तथा ज्वलनशील सामयिक घटनाओं का बहुआयामी दृष्टिकोण से विश्लेषण प्रस्तुत किया गया है। इंटरनेट पर मौजूद स्रोतों के बहुमर के बीच यह पत्रिका अपने विषय सामग्री के सार्थकता और प्रामाणिकता के मापदंड पर खरा उतरती है।



इस पत्रिका के विषय वस्तु के चयन, प्रूफ और उनके संपादन के दृष्टि से संपादक मंडल, तकनीकी विभाग और सभी सदस्यों ने जो श्रमसाध्य कार्य किया है वह अभिनंदनीय है। कॉलेज की प्राचार्या प्रो. रमा ने हमेशा की तरह इस बार भी समुचित मार्गदर्शन और सानिध्य से इस अंक को अंतिम रूप देने में बड़ी भूमिका निभाई है और हंसराज के अमृत काल में अनेक ज्ञानवर्धक गतिविधियों के प्रोत्साहन के लिए प्राचार्या महोदया का विशेष धन्यवाद। प्राचार्या प्रो. रमा मैम के कुशल नेतृत्व में हंसराज कॉलेज राष्ट्र निर्माण हेतु कुशल प्रशासकों के निर्माण हेतु प्रतिबद्ध है।

आशा है कि "निश्चय" का यह अंक आपको पसंद आएगा और आपके परीक्षा-उन्मुख ज्ञान को नया आयाम प्रदान करेगा।
धन्यवाद

प्रो.(डॉ) प्रभांशु ओझा
संयोजक, निष्ठा सोसायटी

From the President's Desk

Dear readers,

I am filled with gratification and ecstasy to announce the launch of the next edition of the monthly newsletter-Nishchay. This endeavour is dedicated to nurturing and inspiring fervent individuals and proffering them valuable insights across a range of pivotal topics shaping the vibrant tapestry of the coveted Civil Services Examination.



In a world that is constantly evolving, the significance of staying informed and connected cannot be overstated; thus this novel initiative is designed to harmonize all the crucial aspects of the prestigious UPSC-CSE, emphasizing both the foundational elements of the exam syllabus & ever-changing current affairs.

We firmly believe that this newsletter will serve as a source of motivation, catalyst of collective progress, and repository of knowledge that enlightens us with the latest developments around the globe along with the static portion.

I extend my heartfelt gratitude to each one of you for your unwavering support, and we hope you enjoy this meticulously crafted newsletter.

Sincerely,
Ashwamegh Singh
President

Nishtha - The Civil Services Society of Hansraj College

There always exists a backing up support system , making sure to keep everything in place irrespective of the hurdles and bumps coming in the way. A country and its constitution too is an intricated part of the world and it's practical theories which are supported by different guardians helping it grow. A constitution plays a key role in upholding the rules and principles of a country and eventually putting them together to enact a constitutional framework. This generates an idea of how they want the country to be governed and an agreement on certain ideals and the type of government to be upheld for the enhancement of the country. The Indian Constitution which is the supreme law of the land, stands as a beacon of democracy. It safeguards the fundamental rights and liberties of its citizens. There are some key guardians abiding by the ideals of the constitution and preserving the constitutional framework of India. Each one of them is assigned a specified role and they work in respect to their predefined working guidelines. Each one of the guardians shares the same root , hence after compiling and concluding the duties and working of different guardians, it comes to the fact of preserving and upholding the constitutional framework of India.

These guardians are entrusted with the crucial task of ensuring the Constitution's integrity . They are the Judiciary and the apex judicial body of India, the Supreme Court. The name itself reflects the power and the authority it beholds. Judiciary has the power to give judicial review and to evaluate and examine the actions of the existing government. The Supreme Court ensures the constitutionality of laws and governmental actions that must align with the principles and laws enshrined in the Constitution of India. If there occurs any violation in the line of Constitutional laws, the Supreme Court has the authority to take action and voice against it. The country abides by the ideal of law being above all. Thus the unwavering commitment of the Indian Judiciary to uphold the rule of law and protecting the rights of citizens has earned it the well-deserved title of 'Guardian of the Indian Constitution'.

INTRO

EVOLUTION OF THE INDIAN JUDICIARY: FROM BRITISH LEGACY TO CONSTITUTIONAL PILLAR

The concept of a judicial system arises from the existence of anomalies in the workings and nature of any society or economy. But it poses a very different picture when the crime-bearers are themselves sitting on the judicial tables. After the decline of the Mughals and with the onset of British rule in India, a common law system based on documented court procedures was first established by the then-well-known East India Company. In Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta in the year 1726, the Mughal legal system transitioned from a commercial company to a governing force. The law system before the British wasn't well organized and was mostly run by zamindars and elders of the caste. And these so-called law courts were nowhere to be found where most needed. The judicial administration for the Muslim Qazi and office were held by religious individuals present in capitals, towns, and Kasbas.

Warren Hastings, the Governor General of India, brought reforms like District Diwani Adalat, controlled by a collector, to handle civil disputes involving both Hindus and Muslims. District Faujdari Adalat was established to handle criminal cases. The Regulating Act of 1773 established a Supreme Court in Calcutta with the power to hear cases



involving all British subjects living in Calcutta and its associated assets, including Indians and Europeans. This can be regarded as the basic settlement of the legal system in India, paving the way forward for future developments.

Similarly, various plans and reforms were introduced by several governor generals. This can be regarded as the second development phase, which took the Indian judicial system in a different direction. This includes the merging of tax and judicial systems in the 1787 judicial plan, which gave the collector control over both tax and passing judgments. Cornwallis built Maladats to deal with matters pertaining to income. Slowly and gradually, he kept advancing the legal system by introducing various reforms and policies.

Later, the Charter Act of 1833 created the Indian Law Commission, which was presided over by Macaulay. In response to this, with the Law Commission recommending the Civil Code procedure in 1859, the Indian Penal Code 1860 and the Criminal Procedure Code 1862 were all created. In August 1861, the British government passed the Indian High Court Act. This Act established three high courts, one each in the provinces of Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta.

Afterwards, the federal court was established in Delhi in 1937. This system had both positive and negative aspects. It provided a proper legal system with codified laws, but it became more intricate and expensive. Wealthy people had the power to influence the system, which they still do. From this, we can draw an image of the structure of the judicial system before independence.

Which major development is associated with the Charter Act of 1833?

- A. Formation of the Indian
- B. Establishment of the Indian High Court
- C. Introduction of the Civil Code procedure
- D. Creation of the Indian Law Commission

When did the Supreme Court start its operations in independent India?

- A. 1773
- B. 1859
- C. 1937
- D. 1950

After that, with the formation of the Constitution by Dr. BR Ambedkar, the courts in independent India were organized under a 3-tier system. With the Supreme Court at its top, which started its operations in January 1950, After that, high courts took place, with lower courts or district courts coming after them. Session courts also came into place, functioning for criminal-related matters. It is now one of the three backbones of India, working as an independent and separate body named the Judiciary System of India, accommodating all the adjustments being made to the Constitution from time to time.



Since then, this three-tiered court system has played a major role in maintaining law and order in the country effectively and efficiently. With a population of over 142 crore, it sometimes faces difficulties in dealing with the cases, which takes a very long time. Sometimes it even takes years for the final judgments to be passed. Everything is in front of us; there's nothing hidden regarding the past functioning of the courts and their present progress.

Till now, the whole structure has worked well with the system, as it is very burdensome to handle such a huge human force. It's very important for such an independent body to exist for the maintenance of law and order. There are anomalies that will always cease to exist, as in the end they are functioned by humans. We can all expect and work to make it better than before and more efficient in the years to come.

What changes were made to the judicial system after the formation of the Constitution by Dr. BR Ambedkar?

- A) Introduction of a 2-tier system
- B) Establishment of session courts
- C) Organization under a 3-tier system
- D) Abolishment of the Supreme Court



What is the role of session courts in the current judicial system?

- A. Handling tax-related matters
- B. Functioning as lower courts for criminal-related matters
- C. Presiding over high courts
- D. Overseeing the functioning of the Supreme Court

"CITIZEN JOURNALISM" - EMPOWERING THE PUBLIC OR CHALLENGING PROFESSIONALISM



The term "citizen journalism" describes the gathering, evaluating, and sharing of news and information by people who are engaged members of the public but do not work as journalists. It involves regular individuals recording and disseminating news events, frequently in real-time, using their cellphones, cameras, and social media accounts. A different viewpoint and a variety of viewpoints that traditional media might ignore are offered by this grassroots method of news reporting.

Numerous reasons have contributed to the growth of citizen journalism. First of all, people are now able to record and share events as they happen because of the widespread availability of inexpensive and accessible technology. Social networking, blogging, and smartphones with excellent cameras have made citizen journalists more equipped to cover topics that interest them. Second, citizen journalism covers the spaces left by established media. Due to resource constraints and diminishing newsrooms, professional journalists might not be able to cover every local or specialized story. Conversely, citizen journalists can draw attention to stories that would not otherwise be heard because they have a thorough awareness of their local communities.

Traditional journalism practices have been significantly impacted by citizen journalism. Traditional media channels have been compelled by it to change and accept user-generated material. In an effort to improve their reporting, a lot of news outlets now actively seek out user-generated images, videos, and eyewitness stories. A more complete and sophisticated knowledge of the events has resulted from the cooperation of professional and citizen journalists.



But there are drawbacks to citizen journalism as well:

Correctness and credibility: The correctness and credibility of content created by citizens are two of the main issues. Rumours and misleading information can spread swiftly since there are no procedures for verification or editorial oversight.

Ethical Concerns: It's possible that citizen journalists lack the professional training that professional journalists receive in ethics and appropriate reporting. Sensationalism, deception, and privacy invasion concerns may result from this.

What is citizen journalism?

- A. Exclusive reporting by professional journalists
- B. News reporting by government officials
- C. Reporting by engaged members of the public
- D. Reporting only through traditional media channels

Objectivity and bias: When reporting, citizen journalists may incorporate their own prejudices and feelings. This may have an impact on the fairness and impartiality of news reporting.

“
What is one positive aspect of citizen journalism mentioned in the text?

- A. Decreasing the influence of citizens
 - B. Maintaining high standards of journalism
 - C. Democratizing the news landscape
 - D. Limiting the potential for social change
- ”

“
How has citizen journalism influenced social change?

- A. By restricting discourse
 - B. By reducing the impact of protests
 - C. By promoting social justice and demanding accountability
 - D. By limiting the potential for nationwide discussions
- ”

- **Lack of Accountability:** Citizen journalists may not be held to the same standards of accountability for their reporting as professional journalists, who are answerable to news organizations and ethical codes.

- **Monetization and Compensation:** Concerns regarding fair use of content and compensation have been brought up by the emergence of citizen journalism. Sometimes, citizen-generated content is used by traditional media channels without receiving proper credit or acknowledgment.

- **Quality Control:** There can be big differences in the caliber of content created by citizens. Some comments may be shallow and out of context, while others may be thoroughly thought out and delivered.

- **Challenging Business Models:** Traditional media organizations may find it more challenging to maintain high standards of journalism if free citizen-generated content becomes available.

The Influence of Reporting by Citizens: The potential of citizen journalism to democratize the news is among its greatest assets. It gives voiceless people a forum on which to tell their stories, promote social justice, and demand accountability from those in positions of authority.

Reporting on underreported issues, exposing corruption, and filming protests have all been made possible by citizen journalists. In addition, citizen journalism is now a force for social change. Citizen journalists have used the power of viral material to mobilize communities and start national and worldwide discourses.

In conclusion, citizen journalism has brought both positive contributions and challenges to the field of professional journalism. While it has democratized the news landscape and empowered individuals to participate in the news process, careful consideration of accuracy, ethics, and quality remains crucial to ensure that citizen journalism complements rather than undermines the principles of responsible journalism. Thus, the discipline of professional journalism has benefited from and faced challenges from citizen journalism. Although citizen journalism has given people more power to engage in the news process and has democratized the news landscape, it is still important to carefully assess quality, ethics, and accuracy to make sure that citizen journalism upholds rather than compromises the values of responsible journalism.

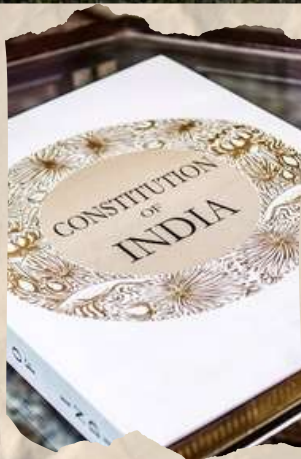
What is emphasized as crucial to ensuring that citizen journalism complements responsible journalism?

- A. Monetization and compensation
- B. Lack of accountability
- C. Careful consideration of accuracy, ethics, and quality
- D. Challenging business models

"AMENDMENTS TO THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION: A HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE"



The Indian Constitution was adopted on 26th November 1949 but enforced on 26 January, 1950, has undergone a remarkable journey of evolution through numerous amendments, reflecting the country's dynamic social, political, and economic landscape. These amendments, numbering over 100, bear witness to India's commitment to democratic ideals, social justice, and the pursuit of a harmonious and progressive society. The seeds of constitutional amendments can be traced back to the colonial era, when the British Raj, through its various acts and regulations, laid the groundwork for a centralized system of governance. However, these measures failed to address the aspirations of the Indian people for self-rule and social equality. The Indian National Congress, spearheading the freedom movement, envisioned a Constitution that would enshrine fundamental rights, establish a democratic framework, and promote unity in diversity.



The drafting of the Constitution was a complex and arduous process, involving extensive debates and deliberations among members of the Constituent Assembly. The resulting document, enforced in 1950, was a comprehensive and forward-looking framework for governance, drawing inspiration from various sources, including the British Constitution, the US Bill of Rights, and the French Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen.

Most importantly, the procedure for the Amendment of the Constitution has been taken from the Constitution of South Africa which paves a way to make adjustments as and when the need arises to make the system work perfectly.

Since its inception, the Indian Constitution has been amended a remarkable 106 times, reflecting the country's commitment to adapting to changing circumstances and addressing pressing challenges. These amendments have addressed a wide range of issues, including:

- **Enhancing Fundamental Rights and Social Justice:** Several amendments have been made to expand the scope of fundamental rights, protect the rights of marginalized groups, and promote gender equality. The Constitution Twenty-third Amendment Act, 1969 deals with the reservation of seats in Parliament and State Assemblies for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Anglo- Indians. The reservation of 33% of seats in local bodies for women was introduced after 73rd (1992) and 74th (1992, but came into effect in 1993) Amendment Act.
- **Reforming the Structure of Governance:** Amendments have been introduced to modify the powers and composition of the judiciary, the legislature, and the executive. For example, the Twenty-Sixth Amendment Act (1971) abolished the privy purses of former Indian rulers, while the Forty-Second Amendment (1976) introduced a series of changes during the Emergency, including reducing the powers of the executive and curtailing fundamental rights.



When was the Indian Constitution enforced?

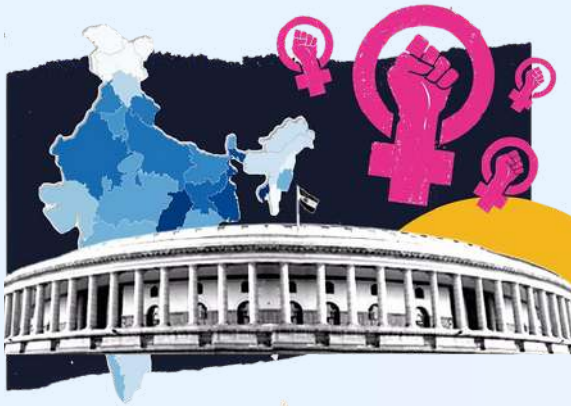
- A. 1947
- B. 1950
- C. 1962
- D. 1975



How many amendments has the Indian Constitution undergone?

- A. 50
- B. 75
- C. 100
- D. 106

- **Addressing Socio-Economic Challenges:** Amendments have been made to address issues such as land reforms, education, and environmental protection. For instance, the First Amendment (1951) introduced land reforms, while the Forty-Second Amendment emphasized the importance of environmental protection.
- **Adapting to Changing Circumstances:** Amendments have been made to accommodate new realities, such as the incorporation of new states through the formation of linguistic states. The Seventh Amendment (1956) played a crucial role in the reorganization of states based on linguistic principles.



Recently the President of India has given assent to the Constitution for 106th Amendment Act 2023, which provides 1/3rd reservation for women in Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies.

What inspired the drafting of the Indian Constitution?

- A. Only British Constitution
- B. British Constitution and US Bill of Rights
- C. French Declaration of the Rights
- D. Both B and C

While the process of constitutional amendments has been instrumental in adapting the Constitution to changing needs, it has not been without its criticisms. The process of amending the Indian Constitution has been criticized for its susceptibility to political pressures and the potential for misuse. The frequent amendments have raised concerns about the stability and sanctity of the Constitution. Moreover, the balancing act between adaptability and preservation of the Constitution's core values remains a delicate one. While amendments are necessary to address contemporary challenges, excessive tinkering with the fundamental principles of the Constitution could undermine its authority and enduring legacy.



Despite these criticisms, the Indian Constitution has demonstrated its resilience and adaptability, serving as a guiding framework for the nation's progress. The amendments, though numerous, have been carefully considered and debated, reflecting the country's commitment to democratic ideals and the pursuit of a just and equitable society. As India continues to navigate the complexities of the 21st century, the Constitution will undoubtedly undergo further amendments, ensuring its relevance and effectiveness in shaping the nation's future course.

LANDMARK JUDGEMENTS THAT SHAPED INDIA'S LEGAL LANDSCAPE

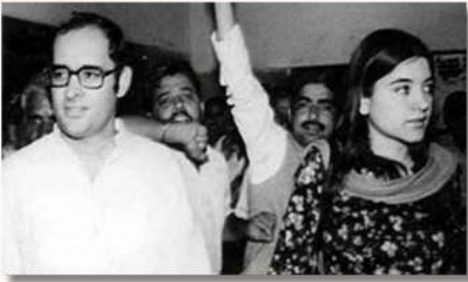
This year marks half a century of Kesavananda Bharati and Ors. Vs State of Kerala. Lately, the Supreme Court has announced the formation of a webpage dedicated to the case and rightly so to highlight the judgement. It stands as a testimony to the role of Indian Judiciary as the Guardian of our Constitution. Most of us have heard of this case as probably the most important case in shaping the structure of democracy in India. However, there are a number of cases that have acted as the soul of the legal landscape of India. Legal by definition means something that is conforming to or permitted by law. Article 13(3) of the Indian Constitution defines what a law actually means:

“law” includes any Ordinance, order, bye-law, rule, regulation, notification, custom or usage having in the territory of India the force of law. Clauses (1) and (2) of Article 13 thus declare that laws inconsistent with or in contravention of the fundamental rights, shall be void to the extent of inconsistency or contravention, as the case may be. Article 13 thus, deals with the impact of Fundamental Rights on State action. And therefore, a study of cases dealing with the nature and scope of Fundamental rights in India is essential to understand the changes that have made appearance in the legal landscape of India so far!



Chamber of Princes (The Narendra Mandal) Meeting, New Delhi





1. MANEKA GANDHI CASE, 1978

The Supreme Court, in this case, laid down some of the most important observations regarding ARTICLE 21, that is Right to Life. By taking a wider interpretation of the ARTICLE 21, it laid down the following:

a) It introduced the American concept of 'DUE PROCESS OF LAW' with Indian interpretation. This means that the procedure prescribed by law must be fair, just, and reasonable, not arbitrary, fanciful, or oppressive.

b) It firmly established the 'golden triangle', that Article 14, Article 19, and Article 21 are not mutually exclusive, and a law depriving a person of 'personal liberty' has to stand the test of all the three Articles.

c) It expanded the scope of Article 21 in the subsequent years, including the right to live with human dignity. This paved the way for declaring a number of rights as integral to Article 21 in the subsequent cases. Kashmir was a much larger and more complex issue. The ruler of Kashmir, Maharaja Hari Singh, was a Hindu, but the majority of the population was Muslim. The Maharaja wanted to remain independent, but he was

under pressure from both India and Pakistan. In October 1947, Pakistan-backed tribesmen invaded Kashmir. The Maharaja appealed to India for help, and Patel agreed to send Indian troops to Kashmir, on the condition that Maharaja Hari Singh signed the 'Instrument of Accession' to India.

2. MINERVA MILLS CASE, 1980

This case is one of those cases that strengthened the judgment of Kesavananda Bharati Case in a post facto manner. This judgment has nullified the attempt to dilute the doctrine of the basic structure by the 42nd amendment. This amendment had conferred unlimited and uncontrolled amending power on the Parliament.

The Supreme Court held that the parliament cannot, under Article 368, expand its amending power so as to acquire for itself the right to appeal or abrogate the constitution or to destroy its basic features. Further, the 42nd amendment had also given precedents to all the directive principles over the fundamental rights conferred by Article 14, 19, and 21. The Supreme Court in this regard held that anything that destroys the balance between the fundamental rights and the directive principles will destroy an essential element of the basic structure of the Constitution.

3. D.C. WADHWA CASE, 1987

Article 213 of the Indian Constitution deals with the ordinance making power of the Governor. However, this judgement clearly exposed the fact that the ordinance making power of the governor can be misused by the executive branch of the government.

It upheld that the exceptional power under ARTICLE 213 cannot be used as a substitute for the law-making power of the State Legislature, stating that such a practice would be a 'subversion of the democratic process'. The ordinance making power is meant for meeting extraordinary situations and it cannot be allowed to be perverted to serve political ends.

4. I. R. COELHO CASE, 2007

The Ninth Schedule contains a list of central and state laws which cannot be challenged in courts and was added by the Constitution (First Amendment) Act, 1951. However, this judgement held that the amendments to the constitution made on or after 24 April, 1973 (Kesavananda Bharati Judgment date) would be open to challenge on the ground that they damage or destroy the basic structure of the Constitution. In addition, it laid down certain tests which are to be applied for deciding the validity of those constitutional amendments.

5. K.S. PUTTASWAMY CASE, 2017

This case declared the right to privacy as a fundamental right. It ruled that the right to privacy was protected as an intrinsic part of right to life and personal liberty under article 21 and as a part of the freedom guaranteed by part 3 of the Constitution. It states that privacy safeguards individual autonomy and recognises this ability of the individual to control vital aspects of his life. However, it also states that the right to privacy is not an absolute right and is subject to reasonable restrictions put upon fundamental rights in the constitution. This means that a law which encroaches on privacy will have to stand the touchstone of permissible restrictions on fundamental freedoms. In the context of article 21 an invasion of privacy must be justified on the basis of a law which stipulates a procedure which is fair, just and reasonable. The law must also be valid with reference to the encroachment on life and personal liberty under article 21.

Based on this statement, the Supreme court delivered in 2018 a separate judgement on the validity of Aadhar law. This judgement is known as the Aadhar judgement or Puttaswamy - II judgement. It ruled that the requirement under the Aadhar act to give one's demographics in biometric information does not violate the fundamental right of privacy.

Apart from the above mentioned cases, the other important cases which have proved to be significantly decisive in shaping the legal structure of India include the Aruna Shanbaug Case of 2011, which legalised Passive euthanasia with certain safeguards and Procedures, Indira Sawhney Case of 1992, which upheld the reservation of OBCs (Other Backward Classes) in government jobs, S. R. Bommai Case, 1994 which puts a check on the arbitrary usage of power under ARTICLE 356 by the Centre for the purpose of imposing President's rule in the state, Shreya Singhal case of 2015 which held that the section 66a of the Information Technology Act ,2000 as violative of the freedom of speech and expression. Navtej Singh Johar Case, 2018, decriminalises homosexuality in India. However, legal importance of this case can only be ensured when a legislative order granting a legal status to same-sex union is passed by the legislature.

Recently, the CJI D.Y. Chandrachud has reiterated that the Constitution of India is far more than a borrowed document. One of the key factors supporting his statement is that the Indian Judiciary, in its role as the guardian of the constitution, ensures a balance between Constitutional morality and the broader societal currents which are always in flux.

“
In which case did the Supreme Court introduce the concept of 'Due Process of Law' in Indian interpretation?
”

- a) Kesavananda Bharati Case
- b) Minerva Mills Case
- c) Maneka Gandhi Case
- d) I. R. Coelho Case

“
Which amendment attempted to confer unlimited and uncontrolled amending power on the Parliament but was nullified by the Supreme Court in the Minerva Mills Case?
”

- a) 42nd Amendment
- b) 44th Amendment
- c) 38th Amendment
- d) 48th Amendment

“
What did the Navtej Singh Johar Case in 2018 decriminalize in India?
”

- a) Adultery
- b) Bigamy
- c) Homosexuality
- d) Sodomy

“
Which judgment is also known as the Aadhar judgment, ruling that the Aadhar Act's requirements do not violate the fundamental right of privacy?
”

- a) Kesavananda Bharati Case
- b) I. R. Coelho Case
- c) K. S. Puttaswamy Case (Puttaswamy - II)
- d) D. C. Wadhwa Case

TOP PERFORMERS

Once again, the Nishtha community has been dazzled by the exceptional contributions of our treasure and the talented individuals who are enriching our heritage with their unwavering dedication and tireless endeavours. We believe that such diligent work deserves recognition, and hence, with immense joy, we proudly announce the outstanding performers for the month of September 2023.

Creative Wing



Saurabh

Technical Wing



Sachin Chauhan

PR & Spons. Wing



Isha Sharma

Editorial Wing



Owais Mohamed

Organizing Wing



Kumar Avneesh

We extend our heartfelt congratulations to those who have harnessed their remarkable talents and skills to drive our collective mission forward. Keep aspiring, achieving, and serving as a source of inspiration for us all. As we document these remarkable efforts, our aim is to ignite the spirit of collaboration, reminding us that together, we can achieve remarkable feats. We hope that all our members will be inspired by these examples of dedication, hard work, and persistence.

We commend you for utilizing your extraordinary talents and capabilities to further our shared goals. Continue your pursuit of excellence and continue to motivate and uplift others.



1) India accounts for Highest TB cases

In 2022, India had the highest number of tuberculosis cases in the world, reported TB cases were 2.8 million, with a fatality rate of 12%. The World Health Organization's (WHO) 2023 Global TB Report revealed that India accounts for 27 percent of the global burden. The Global Report, encompassing data from 192 countries, disclosed that a total of 7.5 million individuals received a TB diagnosis in the same year.

2) Digital Advertisement Policy, 2023

On November 10, the government introduced a digital advertisement policy allowing websites with at least 2.5 lakh unique monthly users and other digital platforms like OTT and podcasts to be eligible for publicity campaigns. The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting unveiled this policy, empowering the Central Bureau of Communication (CBC) to execute campaigns within the digital media domain.



3) The Bihar Assembly passes bills to increase the quota from 50% to 65%

On November 9, the Bihar Assembly unanimously approved a bill to raise reservations for backward classes, extremely backward classes, scheduled castes, and scheduled tribes from the current 50% to 65%. Chief Minister Nitish Kumar pledged to swiftly implement the provisions outlined in the bill. With the inclusion of the 10% Economically Weaker Section (EWS) quota, this legislation will elevate the reservation in Bihar to 75%, surpassing the 50% cap established by the Supreme Court.



4) UNESCO declares Gwalior the 'city of music' and Khozikode the 'city of literature'

The city of Gwalior in Madhya Pradesh and Khozikode in Kerala were added to UNESCO's Creative Cities Network (UCCN) on Wednesday (November 1) for their role in music and literature, respectively. Gwalior is known for its rich music legacy and "strong commitment to harnessing culture and creativity". The Gwalior Gharana is the oldest musical gharana. Khozikode is famous for its annual Kerala Literature Festival and many other book festivals. It is home to many notable media firms, publishing houses and libraries.



FOCUS OF THE MONTH

5) Prime Minister Modi Launches 'Mera Yuva Bharat (MY Bharat)' Platform

On the occasion of National Unity Day (October 31st) Prime Minister Narendra Modi officially launched the 'Mera Yuva Bharat (MY Bharat)' platform, dedicated to the youth of India. Mera Yuva Bharat (MY Bharat) is an autonomous body that will help set the focus of the government on youth-led development and make the youth "active drivers" of development. Its main goal is to provide equal opportunities for youth to help realise their dreams.



6) The International Solar Alliance allots \$35 million to the Global Solar Facility

International Solar Alliances (ISA) infused a capital of \$35 million for its Global Solar Facility (GSF). The GSF is designed to catalyze solar investments in underserved segments and geographies across Africa, unlocking commercial capital in the process. This aligns with the aims of ISA, which strives to develop and deploy cost-effective and transformational energy solutions powered by the sun to help countries develop low-carbon growth trajectories.



7) India Successfully Tests Pralay Tactical Ballistic Missile

The Pralay missile is a canisterized tactical, surface-to-surface short-range ballistic missile. India achieved a significant milestone on November 7 by successfully testing the Pralay missile off the coast of Odisha. The missile, covering its full range of approximately 500 kilometers, demonstrated operational effectiveness. Defence officials confirmed the highly successful test, meeting all predetermined parameters.



8) Ecological Threat Report 2023

The Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP) has issued a warning in a recent report, indicating that the population residing in nations confronting significant ecological risks is projected to rise to 2.8 billion by 2050, an increase from the current 1.8 billion. This concerning trend is attributed to growing environmental challenges and climate-related incidents.



General Mental Ability

Coding & Decoding

Coding is a signal-processing system. This is a means of delivering information in the form of codes or signals without a third party being aware of it. The transmitter is the one who sends the code or signal, and the receiver is the person who receives it. The receiver decodes the sent codes or signals on the opposite side—this is known as decoding. In coding-decoding questions, a word (base word) is coded in a certain way, and applicants are asked to code other words in the same way. The coding and decoding are designed to assess a candidate's ability to discern the rule that was used to code a certain word/message and break the code.

Order of English Alphabet:-
Forward Order Position will be:
A=1, B=2, C=3, and so on, till Z=26.

Backward Order Position will be:
A=26, B=25, C=24, and so on, till Z=1.

Some Methods/Techniques to remember the position of the Alphabet.

EJOTY Formula where E=5, J=10, O=15, T=20, Y=25.

CFILORUX Formula where C=3, F=6, I=9, L=12, O=15, R=18, U=21, X=24

Backward order position of a letter = $27 - \text{Forward order position of letter}$

e.g., Backward order position of B = $27 - \text{Forward order position of B} = 27 - 2 = 25$

Type of Questions:-

1. Letter Coding
2. Direct Letter Coding
3. Symbol Coding
4. Numeral Coding
5. Substitution Coding



Practice Questions

- If 'MEAT' is written as 'TEAM', then 'BALE' is written as
a) ELAB b) EABL c) EBLA d) EALB
 - If 'REASON' is coded as 5 and 'BELIEVED' as 7, what is the code number for 'GOVERNMENT'?
a) 10 b) 6 c) 9 d) 8
 - If 'GLOSSORY' is coded as '97533562' and 'GEOGRAPHY' = '915968402', then 'GEOLOGY' can be coded as
a) 915692 b) 9157592 c) 9057592 d) 9157591
 - In a certain code language, 'SAFER' is written as '5@3#2' and 'RIDE' is written as '2©%#', how would 'FEDS' be written in that code?
a) 3#@5 b) 3@%5 c) 3#%5 d) 3#%2
- 5 to 7. Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions:-
- In a certain code '318' means 'run very fast', '289' means 'to run away', '97' means 'to see', and '43' means 'very good'.
- What is the code for 'see'?
a) 3 b) 7 c) 4 d) 9
 - What is the code for 'run'?
a) 3 b) 8 c) 1 d) 9
 - Which of the following represents, 'see good run away'?
a) 8472 b) 7914 c) 7319 d) 3289
 - If 'FLARE' is coded as 21, 15, 26, 9, 22, then how would 'BREIF' be coded in the same language?
a) 25, 9, 22, 21, 18 b) 5, 37, 11, 19, 13 c) 13, 19, 11, 37, 5 d) 25, 9, 22, 18, 21

Solutions

- d
- c
- b
- c
- b
- b
- a
- d





A STORY TO INSPIRE



Manipur's Miracle Man :- Armstrong Pame, IAS

Armstrong Pame, the distinguished IAS officer from Manipur, emerged as a beacon of inspiration through his remarkable journey. A graduate of St. Stephen's College, University of Delhi, Pame's desire to serve society was ingrained from a young age, fueled by his tribal background and empathy for the less privileged.

Undeterred by limited government support, Pame embarked on a transformative endeavor, showcasing his determination. In an extraordinary feat, he single-handedly constructed a 100 km road connecting the villages of Tousem and Tamenglong, bypassing traditional channels and relying solely on crowdfunding. This initiative not only bridged the gap between communities but also drastically reduced travel time from hours of laborious walking or swimming to a mere 25-30 minutes. Pame raised ₹40 lakhs through crowdfunding, supplemented by a personal contribution of ₹5 lakhs, catching the attention of the masses.

Following this success, Pame continued his philanthropic journey, initiating various projects to uplift his community. One notable effort involved inviting 10 students from fifth to tenth standard for a weekly dinner, providing them insights into the life of an IAS officer. This outreach aimed to inspire and motivate the younger generation to aspire for higher goals.

In 2012, Pame's impactful contributions earned him a nomination for the CNN-IBN Indian of the Year Award in the Public Service Category, a testament to his dedication to public welfare. His relentless commitment was further acknowledged in 2015 when he was honored with India's Most Eminent IAS Officer Award. Pame's accolades extended to receiving the prestigious Padma Shri and the Rajiv Gandhi National Sadbhavna Award, recognizing his outstanding contributions to society proving him to be the miracle man of Manipur as he is popularly known.

Beyond his official duties, Armstrong Pame exemplifies the essence of a compassionate leader, utilizing his position to bring positive change. His story resonates as a testament to the transformative power of individual initiatives and the impact one person can have on the lives of many. Pame's journey from a tribal background to becoming a catalyst for change serves as an enduring source of inspiration, reminding us that where there is a will, there is indeed a way.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENTS



An Interactive Session with Awadh Ojha Sir

During the Unity Day celebration on October 31st, the society organized an engaging session featuring Awadh Ojha Sir. He shared insights on Hansraj College's motto, delving into its origin and significance. Sir narrated his personal anecdotes and elucidated the true essence of education. He urged the students to embrace the learning journey, respect their teachers, and sharpen their focus. He underscored the significance of the constitution and fundamental rights, concluding the interactive session with an open invitation for questions. Overall, the vibrant audience had a valuable learning experience.



ANTARTIC ICE RETREAT: A CALL TO GLOBAL ACTION



In the editorial titled 'Rapid Melting of Ice Sheet in West Antarctica Now Unavoidable,' published in The Indian Express on November 11, 2023, the increasing environmental crisis takes center stage as West Antarctica's ice sheet undergoes fast melting. This revelation, highlighted via a NASA report, points to an inevitable result: a massive upward thrust in international sea tiers, at once threatening coastal towns, which include those in India. The intense nature of those consequences activates a closer examination of the complicated mechanics at the back of the ice sheet's melting, which is normally fueled by warming and has an impact on ocean waters.

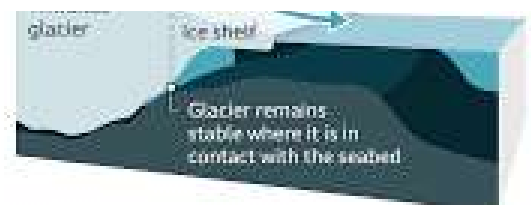
The melting of ice sheets is the transformation of great masses of ice masking land into water. This process is concerning for the global environment. In the context of West Antarctica, the escalating meltdown contributes to a great increase in worldwide sea levels. This phenomenon has long-term implications, setting coastal towns at risk and exacerbating the potential for devastating flooding activities. As those ice sheets continue to lose mass, the delicate stability of the Earth's ecosystems is disrupted, mainly due to broader environmental effects.

The gravity of the state of affairs extends past neighborhood concerns, thus emphasizing the interconnectedness of world weather-related demanding situations.



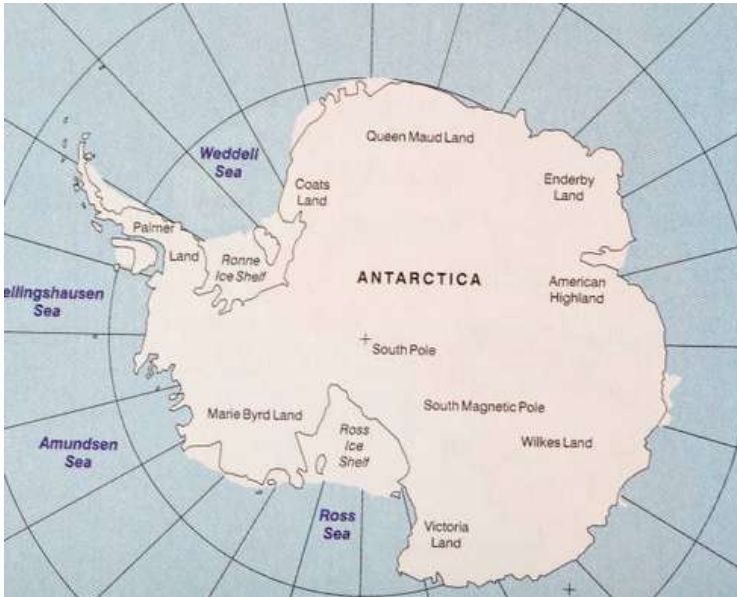
This alarming fact calls for immediate global movement, urging collaborative global efforts to address the root causes of climate change and mitigate the repercussions.

The study, titled 'Unavoidable destiny increase in West Antarctic ice shelf melting over the twenty-first century,' adds intensity to the urgency of the situation. Conducted by researchers employing a sophisticated computer model of the Amundsen Sea, the findings assign a uniformly concerning outlook.



Melting under the ice shelf by warmer water can accelerate the retreat of the glacier behind





There is a vast and great warming of the Amundsen Sea coupled with increased melting of ice cabinets, exacerbating the environmental challenges posed by the West Antarctic ice sheet. The results, not particularly for West Antarctica but globally underscore the imperative of sustained global cooperation to navigate this complicated challenge and paint a path closer to sustainable answers amid escalating climate-related threats.

In the end, the study serves as a stark caution about an imminent environmental crisis. The unavoidable melting of the West Antarctic ice sheet, as revealed within the findings, emphasizes the pressing necessity for international action. The interconnected nature of weather-demanding situations calls for collaborative efforts to tackle root causes and alleviate massive repercussions. As coastal groups brace for an inevitable sea level upward push, they take a look at the imperative of sustained international cooperation and proactive measures in navigating the complexities posed by the melting West Antarctic ice sheet.



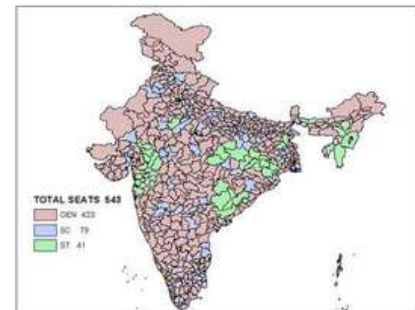
ENHANCING REPRESENTATION, FOR A JUST ELECTORAL SYSTEM



In the editorial "Enhancing Representation for a Just Electoral System," published in the newspaper 'The Hindu' on November 14, 2023, an opinion is proposed to increase the representation in the Indian Parliament. This is because an Indian MP represents roughly 2.5 million citizens, which is way more than a country like the USA, where the number is only 7,00,000. Even in countries like Pakistan and Bangladesh, which are densely populated, a member of their national assembly represents 5–6 lakh citizens. Being the representative of such a large population, an Indian MP has to face numerous issues that are related to raising citizens' issues in parliament, effective law, and policy-making, which surely makes their work more delicate.

Presently, in India, there are around 4126 members of the legislative assembly, 543 Lok Sabha MPs, and 245 Rajya Sabha MPs. Still, there are only a few members who are responsible for the citizens' welfare in India. According to the Press Information Bureau data, India has 1000+ municipal corporations and roughly 2,38,000 panchayats, which is a good number, but there's a deficiency in terms of acceptable representation in raising critical issues and enabling law-making. Another thing is that, with such a diverse population, our political system is riven with malapportionment, which means inequitable apportioning of representatives in the assembly, due to which citizens of selected states having further representatives get further benefits as compared to other states, which seems unfair for remaining citizens. Unlike India, the US political system seeks to engender malapportionment, with each state given two legislators. Disproportionate allocation of power is encouraged. This type of system is easier for a country with a bi-party political system, but for a country like India with a multi-party system, it doesn't seem to be possible.

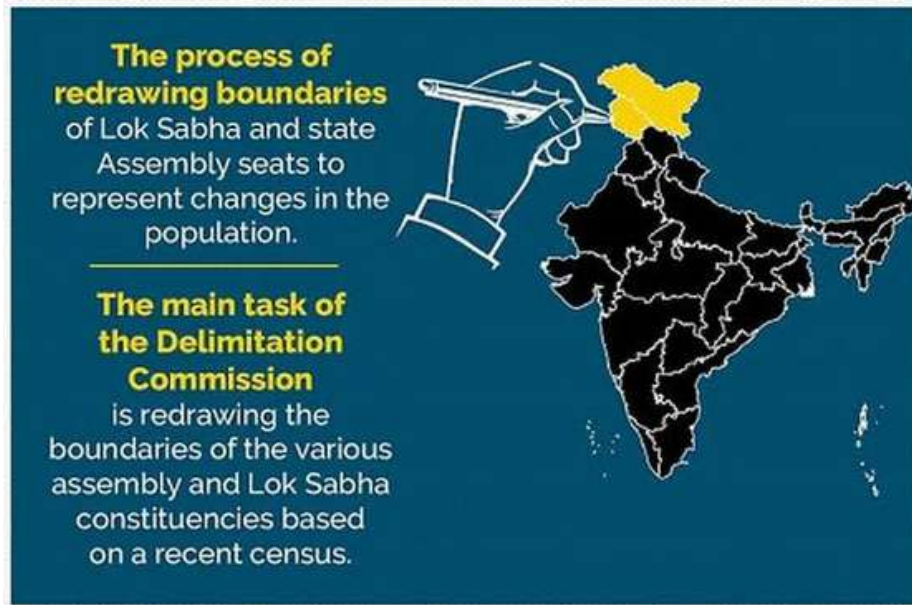
INDIA - Existing Parliament Constituencies



Delimitation could be a potential solution used for fixing proportionality, and it has been employed in history. An independent commission was set up four times in history to enable redistricting. In 1976, during the Emergency, the Lok Sabha Seats were firmed, and delimitation was pushed out to 2001, citing ongoing family planning programs. After that, in February 2002, the 84th Amendment of the Constitution was introduced, and the Lok Sabha seats have firmed again until 2031. Still, there are some consequences of unleashing delimitation.



What is delimitation



For illustration, between 1971 and 2011, Rajasthan and Kerala had a population of 25 million and 21 million, respectively, which increased to 68 million and 33 million in 2011, respectively, causing difficulty in the distribution of seats. Assuming seats are increased to 753, there will also be a disproportionate increase in the chance of seats for named states having larger populations, which will again raise bias. Delimitation is ineluctable, but its consequences could be minimised by adding the administrative seats up to 848, precluding any state from losing seats, which ensures equal rates of representation. Delimitation shouldn't be concentrated only on the factor of population. Other factors like geographical determinism, economic productivity, and linguistic history also ensure a fair and unprejudiced delimitation.

Federalism could be a better way of enhancing representation. If our electoral system promotes federalism, it'll give our states a better voice and platform for representing their interests. Having more states is another way, but it's veritably debatable content for illustration. Uttar Pradesh is too big to be governed as a single unit, so it could be divided into smaller states for better administration, but dividing a state could lead to political insecurity in the country. Today, India has 29 states and six union territories, and India has the potential to have more states. This could be done by creating a new State Reorganisation Commission that will estimate the socio-economic viability and executive viability of select to-be states, for example, Bhundelkhand, Jammu, Tulu Nadu, etc.

In conclusion, strengthening India's republic will involve perfecting local democratic representation. Similar conduct could ameliorate India's republic and relieve the worries of its people in colourful regions. Any young person in India, whether from the northeast or the south, may dream of becoming the Prime Minister. One hopes that our decision-makers will be wise enough to guarantee a fair electoral process.

ACKNOWLEDGE INDIA'S ECONOMIC SUCCESSES TOO



Initiatives like demonstration in 2016 and the Goods and Services Tax (GST) in 2017 have streamlined the markets and boosted revenues. The reduction of the corporate tax rate in 2019 and reforms like the IBC fostered a conducive environment for private corporate investment.

In FY22, the government initiated a substantial capital expenditure (Capex) programme to enhance physical infrastructure and attract private corporate investment. The Capex of the central government has risen from 1.6% of GDP in FY19 to 2.7% in FY23, with further increases budgeted to 3.3% in FY24. This strategic approach aims to leverage private corporate investment, which has seen a notable rise. Measures supporting livelihood enhancement, skill development, women's empowerment, and infrastructure development have significantly contributed to poverty reduction in India.

In the editorial titled "Acknowledge India's Economic Successes Too," published in The Hindu on November 10, 2023, a strong emphasis was placed on India's notable economic growth in the years following COVID-19. In the fiscal year 2023, India experienced significant economic growth of 7.2%, surpassing other major economies in the post-COVID-19 era. The projections for FY24 by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) anticipate a year-over-year (YoY) growth of 6.3%, once again positioning India as the fastest-growing major economy. The term "major" emphasises that India's robust economic growth is not merely due to its modest size. Currently the fifth-largest global economy in terms of U.S. dollars, India is projected to rise to the third position by 2027, according to the IMF. The sheer size of India's rapidly expanding economy dismisses any notion of weak domestic demand, particularly when external demand growth has been uncertain.

Critics questioning the "fastest" label often suggest replacing year-over-year (YoY) growth rates post-COVID-19 with compound annual growth rates based on the pre-pandemic year of 2019-20. However, it's essential to acknowledge the impact of the pandemic, and YoY growth rates offer a practical measure of progress in the face of these challenges. The 7.2% YoY growth in FY23 comprises two critical components: measuring the annualised progress over the pre-pandemic year and assessing the annual recovery of output lost to the pandemic. Both aspects significantly contribute to understanding India's economic trajectory.

The present-day economic gains can be attributed to strategic measures taken to address economic challenges predating COVID-19. Since 2014, the government has implemented various measures to elevate the economy, including economic liberalisation, attracting foreign direct investment, and implementing reforms like the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC).



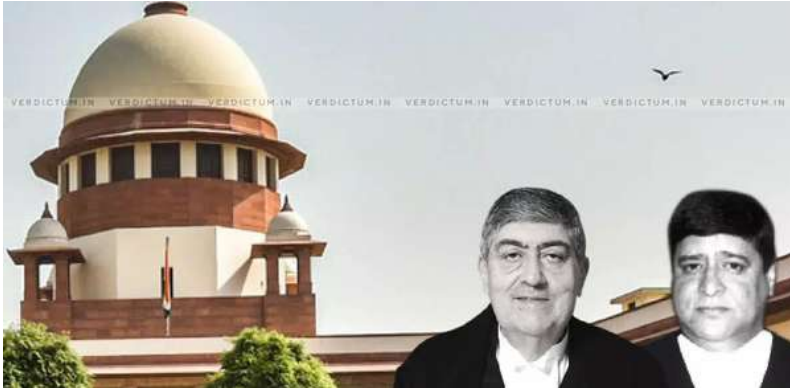


There has been notable progress in rural living standards, including improvements in access to electricity, clean drinking water, and health insurance. A recent NITI Aayog report highlights a substantial decline in multidimensional poverty in India between 2015-16 and 2019-21, particularly in rural areas. The focus on basic amenities has led to tangible progress, reflected in indicators such as institutional births, immunisations, and health insurance coverage.

The government's support for agriculture has resulted in unprecedented growth rates for fruits, vegetables, dairy, livestock products, and fisheries. The composition of the food basket has become more nutritious, reflecting positive changes in dietary habits. As India aims for high-income status and an improved quality of life for its citizens, the government's success in aligning development goals with democratic principles is evident. Acknowledging these successes, alongside addressing shortcomings, will contribute to a more balanced and constructive public discourse aligned with India's economic progress.



LIMITING SEARCH AND SEIZURE: ON DIGITAL DEVICES AND MEDIA PROFESSIONALS



It's a good start that the Supreme Court ordered the Union government to create regulations to safeguard media professionals' rights when it comes to the confiscation of their digital devices. Recent measures against journalists have sent a frightening message not only to the media community as a whole but also to whistleblowers and other people who speak with journalists under the condition that their identities remain undisclosed. The journalists' laptops and smartphones were taken and searched.

This has both ways of implication. On one hand, it snatches freedom, and on the other hand, it costs the livelihood of the journalists. This way, it threatens our fundamental right to freedom. Because digital gadgets are becoming essential tools for journalists, this affects both their freedom of the press and their ability to make a living.

Thus, a strict and relevant measure is required in this direction. Rather than allowing an unrestricted fishing expedition, the standards must guarantee that law enforcement agencies cannot confiscate or search devices without a prior judicial warrant that explicitly outlines the information the agency intends to find. Passcodes and biometric information of the journalist should not be acquired as this could lead them to implicate themselves or their sources. The policies need to include procedures for protecting the devices and the data, making sure that it isn't compromised, leaked, or given to outside parties, and making sure that information unrelated to an investigation is deleted on a regular basis. To prevent the misuse of data and power, proper laws should be implemented.

Some measures can be taken, such as:

By duplicating a gadget through technological interventions, journalists can carry on with their work without losing their own data for an indefinite amount of time.



In a similar vein, documenting the gadget at the moment of seizure is crucial to preventing the planting of evidence against it later on in the inquiry. The Court stated that a "balancing of interests" was necessary in its directive to the Additional Solicitor-General. As a result, public consultations and transparent drafting are necessary for the rules. The Court stated that "privacy itself has been held to be a fundamental right," signifying that this is a problem that affects all citizens as more and more of their personal and professional lives are lived in a hand-held gadget. In addition to these recommendations for media professionals, the laws permitting law enforcement to conduct searches and seizures must be updated to reflect these new digital realities.



Quiz

1. This is India's first privately developed rocket, its name is ?

- A) Gatiman
- B) Vikram- S
- C) Vikrant- S
- D) Vayu

2. Recently , this person is appointed as the Surveyor General of India?

- A) Girish Kumar
- B) Ajay Singh
- C) Sunil Kumar
- D) Hitesh Kumar S Makwana

3. With which country has India signed 'Mobility and Migration Agreement'?

- A) Italy
- B) Thailand
- C) USA
- D) Afghanistan

4. The British Academy Book Prize for the year 2023 has been awarded to ?

- A) Vikram Seth
- B) Dr Sheetal Nair
- C) Nandini Das
- D) Arundhati Roy

5. The name of the institution Which was tasked with the preparation of 'Vision India@2047' plan?

- A) NICSI
- B) Election commission of India
- C) Finance commission
- D) NITI Aayog

6. State of Climate Services' is an annual report released by which institution?

- A) EDF
- B) IITM
- C) WMO
- D) UNEP

7. Recently, an operation named 'Operation Sesha ' was launched , It aims to curb the illegal trade of:

- A) Tortoises
- B) Ivory
- C) Tiger skin
- D) Timber

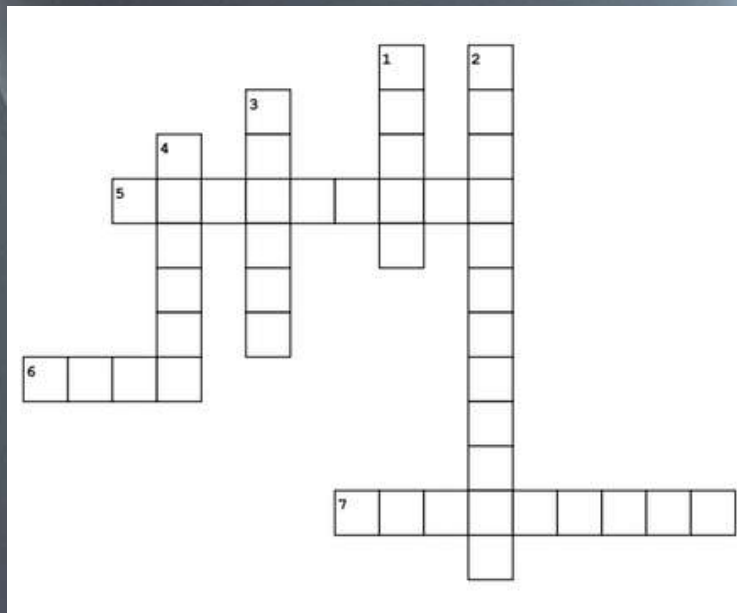
8. The theme of 'Vigilance Awareness Week' for 2023 is ?

- A) Satark bharat samridh bharat
- B) Say no to corruption, commit to the Nation
- C) Stay Vigilant; Stay Honest
- D) Corruption free India for a developed Nation

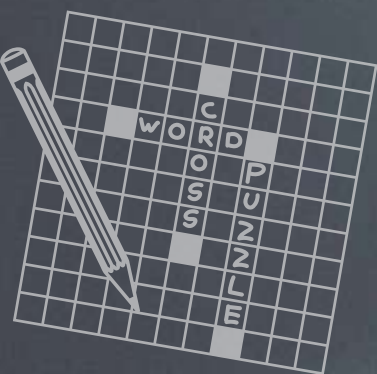
Answers 1 : B 5 : D
2 : D 6 : C
3 : A 7 : D
4 : C 8 : B

Crossword

1. The hammer used by Judges in the court is called_
2. The style of script in the Indus valley civilization was
3. Hydraulic lift is based on ___ 's Law
4. The ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity in the Preamble are borrowed from the Constitution of which country?
5. Attorney general of India is appointed by
6. Preamble of our constitution has been amended how many times
7. Kanjeevaram silk is the famous fabric of which state?



MANLJHUTFNLBTI
OSLIT TAKVWGIQI
NJEGVVLUCINEKR
VISCHIORUQUUQS
QKBABBONATALEW
KVPANET TONEIFK
VIUNASTRINNEVE
IHREGALIVEUZGJ
YANGELOJ RANTSX
STELLAYXBNASTC
ELFOFFBISCOTTI
BPIALBEROGAHIX
OKDGHIRLANDASK
AIPVQKDKFRENN A



NISHCHAY

EDITION IX



NISHTHA

THE CIVIL SERVICES SOCIETY OF HANSRAJ COLLEGE