



MAINS Q&A FOR TEST-18

(04/12/2022)

Approach for the mains answer writing

- Start your answer briefly with a proper introduction
- Discuss the key points about the topic while addressing the context in the question
- Discuss the pros and cons (if applicable)
- Furnish the statistics (if there are any)
- Conclude (Make sure your doesn't support any particular view and make it look balanced)

1. What is International North-South Transport Corridor (INSTC)? Discuss its significance for India and also explain the stand of Russia and Iran on INSTC? (150 Words)

Introduction

The International North-South Transport Corridor (INSTC) is a 7,200-km-long multi-mode transport project for moving freight among India, Iran, Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Russia, Central Asia and Europe.

The project, which has the backing of India and Russia, connects the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf to the Caspian Sea via Iran, Islamic Rep., and is then connected to Saint Petersburg and North European via Russia.

Body

Significance of INSTC for India

- The shipment of the cargo using the INSTC comes amid the conflict in Ukraine. India's founding role in both the INSTC and the Quad exemplifies its departure from non-alignment to multi-alignment.
- The trial of transporting Russian goods from Astrakhan to a southern Iranian port to its destination at Mumbai's Jawaharlal Nehru Port Authority (JNPA) under the International North-South Transport (INSTC) Corridor marks the baby steps toward India joining an emerging Russia-Iran-India axis.
- INSTC is considered a viable option for Indo-Russian trade amid current geo-political challenges and in the long run, could be an alternative to the Suez Canal.
- INSTC may help India meet its energy requirements.
- The improved connectivity along with RBI's latest rupee settlement announcement may help the country import oil from Iran.
- Once a leading importer of Iranian oil, India stopped buying the commodity after the USA imposed sanctions on Iran in 2018.
- **India may also provide humanitarian aid to crisis-stricken Afghanistan through INSTC.**

- India is also promoting INSTC as a viable and fairer alternative to China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI).
- India can now bypass Pakistan to access Afghanistan, Central Asia and beyond.
- New Delhi's grand geopolitical strategy is motivated in part by the dual goals of challenging and delegitimizing China's BRI in resource-rich regions of the world, including Central Asia and Africa.
- India says the Chinese project violates sovereignty as it passes through Pakistan-occupied Kashmir and that the project has been pushing countries **toward mega debt which showcases its debt-trap diplomacy.**
- "China is unlikely to be able to prevent India from executing its INSTC and expanding its presence in the countries that lie alongside the corridor but it could control the extent of New Delhi's influence and regional reach,"
- The INSTC offers a platform for India to closely collaborate with Russia, Iran and Central Asian republics.

Stand of Russia and Iran on INSTC

- Iran and Russia are also looking at using the Caspian Sea to cut the transit route from Russia to India.
- Putin pushed INSTC as the key connectivity link between Russia and India via Iran, described it as a truly ambitious project and called it a **"transport artery from St Petersburg to ports in Iran and India."**
- The Russian deputy industry and trade minister called the INSTC a "very important corridor for the development of freight traffic in the region", and suggested that member countries could also work on the joint design and construction of container ships and railway lines together.
- Iran requires more strategic planning and a strategy for turning trade routes into economic corridors that can benefit its citizens.

Conclusion

- The INSTC has received far less media attention than initiatives such as the Quad, the BRI and the New Development Bank.
- However, as a transcontinental multi-modal corridor that aims to bring Eurasia closer together, the INSTC is a laudable initiative in its own right.
- That it helps India consolidate its multi-alignment strategy sweetens the deal.

2. Discuss the unemployment scenario of India and what are the steps taken by the Government to tackle unemployment in India? (150 Words)

Introduction

Unemployment is a situation in which the person is capable of working both physically and mentally at the existing wage rate, but does not get a job to work. In other words unemployment is a situation in which a person who is willing to work at the existing wage rate does not get a job. Unemployment is a reason for alarming concern in India today. The root of the problem can be traced to a host of reasons that contributes collectively towards this problem.

Causes of Unemployment in India

Jobless Economic Growth: India's GDP grown at about 7-8% in last decade, but growth does not translated into creating more employment opportunities for the labour force of the country.

Decline of Small Scale and Cottage Industries: Industrial policy of British government curtailed the growth of small scale and cottage industries. Independent India's preference to large scale industry and new industrial policy of 1990's resulted in decline of small scale industries.

Joint Family System: It encourages disguised unemployment. In big families having large business establishments, many such persons are found who do not do any work and depend on the joint income of the family. Joint family system is more prevalent in rural areas; hence a high degree of disguised unemployment there.



Mobility of Labour: Labour mobility is very low in India. Because of their family loyalty, people generally avoid migrating to far-off areas of work. Factors like diversity of language, religion and customs also contribute to low mobility. Lower mobility causes greater unemployment.

Education: Although literacy rates have risen in the last few decades, there still remains a fundamental flaw in the education system in India. The curriculum is mostly theory-oriented and fails to provide vocational training required to match up with current economic environment. The degree-oriented systems fail when it comes to produce human resources skilled enough to specific job profiles in the economy.

Steps taken by the Government to tackle unemployment in India

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY)

It was undertaken by the government to encourage self-employment. Under this scheme collateral-free loans up to Rs. 10 lakh, are provided to small/micro business enterprises and to individuals to enable them to set up or expand their business activities.

Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana

It was initiated in 2016-17 by the Ministry of Labour and Employment. Here government pays the entire employer's contribution (12% or as admissible) towards the EPS and EPF for all sectors to all eligible new employees for the next 3 years from the date of registration of the new employee.

Skill India Mission

It is implemented by the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship with a focus to provide skilling to one crore people under Short Term Training (STT), Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL), and Special Project (SP) across the country for four years with an outlay of Rs. 12,000 crore.

Under the scheme, a short-duration skill development training program is being imparted to all prospective candidates including candidates belonging to BPL in the country.



Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)

It was initiated in the 10th five-year plan in 2005 and works under the Ministry of Rural Development.

It is a centrally sponsored scheme with the pattern 90:10.

It provides a legal guarantee of at least 100 days of unskilled manual work in rural areas.

Any member greater than 18 years of age of a rural household, willing to do unskilled manual work can apply to the local Gram Panchayat (which will issue a Job Card).

3. Blasphemy laws which prohibit religious criticism, in general, are incompatible with the principles of a democratic society.

Comment (150 Words)

Introduction

The punishment under section 295(A) deals with an aggravated form of blasphemy which is committed with the malicious aim of offending any religious sensibilities.

Blasphemy laws which prohibit religious criticism, in general, are incompatible with the principles of a democratic society.

Body

WHAT IS THE HISTORY OF SECTION 295 (A)?

- As far as laws in India go, there isn't formal legislation against blasphemy. The closest equivalent to a blasphemy law is section 295(A) of the Indian Penal code, which punishes any speech, writings, or signs that "with premeditated and malicious intent" insult citizens' religion or religious beliefs with a fine and imprisonment for up to three years.
- The history of section 295(A) of the IPC can be traced back 95 years. In 1927, a satire was published which had obscene parallels to the

Prophet's personal life. Erstwhile High court of Lahore observed that the author of this cannot be prosecuted as the writing did not cause animosity or hostility between any communities. Thus the offence did not fall under section 153 (A), which dealt with maintaining public tranquillity/order.

- However, this incident gave rise to a demand that there be a law to protect the sanctity of religions, and thus, section 295(A) was introduced.
- The legality of section 295 (A), which had been challenged in the Ramji Lal Modi Case (1957), was affirmed by a five-judge bench of the Supreme Court.
- The apex court reasoned that while Article 19(2) allows reasonable limits on freedom of speech and expression for the sake of public order, the punishment under section 295(A) deals with the aggravated form of blasphemy which is committed with the malicious aim of offending the religious sensibilities of any class.

LEGISLATION INTERPRETATION

- CASE-SUPERINTENDENT, CENTRAL PRISON, FATEHGARH VS RAM MANOHAR LOHIA-supreme court stated that the link between the speech spoken and any public order caused as a result of it should have a close relationship for retrieving section 295 (A) of IPC.
- By 2011, it concluded that only speech that amounts to "incitement to impending unlawful action can be punished.

BLASPHEMY LAWS VS HATE SPEECH LAWS

- Hate speech-criticizing or ridiculing religion and encouraging prejudice or aggression towards individuals or a community because of their faith.
- It cannot be stated that deliberate disrespect to religion or religious sensibilities is necessarily tantamount to incitement.
- The Supreme Court has said on several occasions that perhaps the goal of hate speech statutes in section 295(A) is to prevent prejudice and ensure equality

Conclusion

Blasphemy laws which prohibit religious criticism, in general, are incompatible with the principles of a democratic society.



The only feasible solutions that stand on the thin line of protection of faith and questioning hate speech should be keeping blasphemy in the statutes but de-criminalizing it.

4. What is Space debris? How NETRA Project is helpful for India as an early warning system in Space to detect debris and other hazards to Indian Satellites (150 Words)

Introduction

Space junk also known as space debris .which is divided into 2 types

- 1) **Natural space debris:** which is nothing but small pieces of commentary and asteroidal material called meteoroids
- 2) **Artificial space debris:** It is any piece of machinery or debris left by humans in space which includes dead rockets, spent rocket stages, anti-satellite systems (asat) etc.

This free-floating space debris is a potential hazard for operational satellites and colliding with them can leave the satellites dysfunctional. This is called Kessler syndrome.

Body

Project NETRA (network for space objects tracking and analysis):

- ISRO's early warning system in space to detect debris and other hazards to Indian satellites.
- It will give India its own capability in Space Situational Awareness (SSA) like the other space powers.
- With countries launching more and more satellites, each one of them being a strategic or commercial asset, avoiding collisions could become a challenge in the future.
- For protecting its space assets, the ISRO was forced to perform 19 Collision Avoidance Manoeuvres (CAM) in 2021.
- ISRO plans to put up many observational facilities: Connected radars, telescopes, data processing units and a control centre.

Benefits

- It can spot, track and catalogue objects as small as 10 cm, up to a range of 3, 400 km and equal to a space orbit of around 2, 000 km.
- The NETRA effort would make India a part of international efforts towards tracking, warning about and mitigating space debris.
- More importantly, the SSA also has a military quotient to it and adds a new ring to the country's overall security, against attacks from air, space or sea.
- This is a vital requirement for protecting our space assets and a force multiplier.

Conclusion

The moving an object out of the way by altering its orbit is one of the methods of diverting potential crashes. But it needs constant observation of debris.

5. Write a short note on Uniform Civil Code and discuss its relevance for secular India and explain the challenges in its implementation (150 Words)

Uniform Civil Code

UCC is envisaged to provide for one law for the entire country, applicable to all religious communities in their personal matters such as marriage, divorce, inheritance, adoption etc.

Article 44 of the Constitution lays down that the state shall endeavour to secure a UCC for the citizens throughout the territory of India.

Article 44 is one of the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP).

The purpose behind Article 44 is to strengthen the object of "**secular** democratic republic" as enshrined in the Preamble of the Constitution.



Relevance of Uniform Civil code in India

Indian laws do follow a uniform code in most civil matters such as Indian Contract Act, 1872, Civil Procedure Code, Transfer of Property Act 1882, Partnership Act 1932, Evidence Act, 1872 etc.

States, however, have made hundreds of amendments and, therefore, in certain matters, there is diversity even under these secular civil laws.

Recently, several states refused to be governed by the Uniform Motor Vehicles Act, 2019.

As of now, Goa is the only state in India with a UCC.

Challenges in its Implementation

1. Constitutional Hurdle:

Article 25 of Indian constitution that seeks to preserve the freedom to practise and propagate any religion gets into conflict with the concepts of equality enshrined under Article 14 of Indian Constitution.

2. Communal Politics:

The demand for a uniform civil code has been framed in the context of communal politics.

A large section of society sees it as majoritarianism under the garb of social reform.

3. Diverse Personal Laws:

The customary practices among various communities vary a lot.

It is also a myth that Hindus are governed by one uniform law. Marriage among close relatives is prohibited in the north but considered auspicious in the south.

Lack of uniformity in personal laws is also true of Muslims and Christians.

The Constitution itself protects local customs of Nagaland, Meghalaya and Mizoram.

The vast diversity of the personal laws, along with the devotion to which they are adhered to, makes uniformity of any sort very difficult to achieve. It is very tough to find a common ground between different communities.

6. Explain the constitutional and legal provisions to be recognized as a scheduled tribes in India and what are the institutions created to safeguard the rights of Scheduled Tribes (150 Words)

Introduction

The framers of the Constitution took note of the fact that certain communities in the country were suffering from extreme social, educational and economic backwardness on account of the primitive agricultural practices, lack of infrastructure facilities and geographical isolation.

- In order to uplift such communities, a provision was made in the Constitution of India, in the form of reservation for them in education, employment and in the governing bodies, as Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs).

Body

Constitutional & Legal Provisions

- The Constitution of India in Article 366 (25) prescribes that the Scheduled Tribes mean such tribes or tribal communities as are deemed under Article 342 of the Constitution to be Scheduled Tribes. o STs are notified in 30 States/UTs and the number of individual ethnic groups, etc., notified as STs is 705.
- Article 46 provides that the State shall promote with special care, the educational and economic interest of the weaker section of the people, and, in particular, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation.
- Similarly, Articles 15 and 16 empowered the Government for making special provisions for the Scheduled Tribes.
- Parliament has passed the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 to prevent the commission of offenses or atrocities against the members of SCs & STs.

- The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 recognises and vests forest rights and occupation on forest land to Scheduled Tribes.

Institutions Created To Safeguard Rights Of STs

- For the purpose of protecting these rights, the makers of the Constitution created the National Commission for Schedule Tribes (NCST).
- NCST is duty-bound to act as a watchdog and think tank for the STs. NCST as a constitutional body has been established under Article 338A of the Constitution.
- Its organisational structure comprises a Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson, and three Members, appointed by the President of India.
- The Commission has a permanent Secretariat in New Delhi, six regional offices across the country, and has the powers of a Civil Court.
- In accordance with Clause 9 of Article 338A of the Constitution, the Union and every State shall consult the Commission on all major policy matters affecting the Scheduled Tribes.

7. Who are Indigenous people and Explain the challenges and drawbacks in providing health care by the government to the Indigenous people in India (150 Words)

It is estimated that there are more than 370 million indigenous people spread across 70 countries worldwide. Practicing unique traditions, they retain social, cultural, economic and political characteristics that are distinct from those of the dominant societies in which they live. Spread across the world from the Arctic to the South Pacific, they are the descendants - according to a common definition - of those who inhabited a country or a geographical region at the time when people of different cultures or ethnic origins arrived. The new

arrivals later became dominant through conquest, occupation, settlement or other means.

Among the indigenous peoples are those of the Americas (for example, the Lakota in the USA, the Mayas in Guatemala or the Aymaras in Bolivia), the Inuit and Aleutians of the circumpolar region, the Saami of northern Europe, the Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders of Australia and the Maori of New Zealand. These and most other indigenous peoples have retained distinct characteristics which are clearly different from those of other segments of the national populations.

Challenges and drawbacks in providing health care by the government to the Indigenous people in India

In India, region to region, one tribal community to another, we recognise challenges both in terms of reaching care, and in moving beyond disease-centred healthcare to integrated approaches to health and development of the tribal people.

Unavailability of Disaggregated Data

- While the distinct socio-cultural-political context of each tribe dictates a focused understanding on their health status and planning for appropriate health services, in India, little data is available to allow such reflection.
- The main sources for health data for tribal people in India are the demographic health surveys. The routine health information systems of the government also do not capture the tribal identity.
- So, while much detailed data on services utilisation and programme implementation are available, they do not allow for disaggregation of data based on tribal status.
- As a result, various health problems and health system deficiencies in reaching tribal people remains hidden for many years till the census or national survey reveals the significant gaps.

Lack of Proper Research among Tribal Populations

- Researches among tribal populations in India are often limited to cross-sectional surveys focusing on specific diseases like malaria, pregnancy and related outcomes.
- It seldom focuses on the larger socio-political issues that underlie the poor reach and access to health services for many tribal people.

Inadequate Govt Survey

- Currently, the efforts of gathering and visualising information on tribal health is undertaken by government taskforces like the Tribal Health Report published by the expert committee in 2018, or through local civil society.
- These surveys generally do not attempt to answer the 'why' or 'how' questions related to the health of tribal people in a particular region or landscape.
- The impacts of various critical social determinants of health are often ignored.
- E.g., a tribal family that does not yet have legitimate ownership over ancestrally cultivated and owned lands, lives in a state of perpetual food and livelihood insecurity.
- These stark living conditions and chronic lifelong stress hardly reflect in conventional measures of morbidity and mortality

8. Tribal communities of the northeast have their own cultural, tradition and social system. It reflects through their festivals. Comment (150 Words)

Introduction

Around 12 per cent of the total tribal population in India lives in the North Eastern States.

But unlike central Indian States, where the tribal population is a minority, tribal communities constitute more than eighty per cent of the State population in Mizoram, Meghalaya and Nagaland.

Body

Culture and Tradition

- North East can be regarded as repository of traditional knowledge systems.

- On the basis of one or the other factor like socio-cultural similarity, linguistic affinity, ethnic affiliation and common territory, these tribal communities may conveniently be put under certain groups like the Boro, the Khasi, the Naga, the Lushei Kuki, the Arunachali and others.
- The tribal communities of the North East have their own traditional system of governance. Among these, chieftainship is prevalent, while others prefer to be ruled by the village council.
- Each society has its own cultural tradition, social system, set of values, custom and different colourful mode of festivities which are mostly related to agriculture.

Few of them may be mentioned as

1. In Arunachal Pradesh: Moh-Mol (Tangsa), Mopin & Solung (Adi), Oriah (Wancho), Nyokum (Nyishi), Reh (Mishmi), Lossar (Monpa), Boori-Boot (Hill Miris);
 2. In Assam - Magh Bihu, Bohag Bihu, Ali-Ai-Ligang (Mishing), Baikho (Rabha) and Baishagu (Dimasa);
 3. In Nagaland: Moatsu (Ao), Ngada (Rengma), Monyu (Phom), Naknyulum (Chang), Sekrenyi (Angami) and Suhkruhnye (Chakhensang);
 4. In Manipur: Lai Haraoba dance, Thabal Chongba dance and Raslila and others;
 5. In Mizoram - Chapchar Kut, Mim Kut and Cheraw (the Bamboo Dance);
 6. In Tripura - Kharchi Puja, Garia Puja, Ker Puja and others
 7. In Meghalaya - Wangala Festival (Garo), Shad Suk Mynsicum (Khasi) and Behdienkhlam (Jaintia).
- In socio-political life of tribal communities, monarchy and democracy co-exist in principle. The members of the tribes are united by the kinship and marriage, thus it becomes difficult to differentiate between the political and domestic matters.

9. Explain the significance of the parliamentary committees for the effective functioning of the legislature. (150 Words)

Introduction

The Parliamentary committees are established to study and deal with various matters that cannot be directly handled by the legislature due to their volume. They monitor the functioning of the executive branch and provide legislature with various policies input, playing an important role in Indian democracy.

Significance of parliamentary committee for effective functional of legislature:

Ensures all parties voice their opinion: All committees have MPs representing different parties, in roughly the same proportion as their strength in Parliament.

Feedback from multiple stakeholders: When bills are referred to these committees, they are examined closely and inputs are sought from various external stakeholders, including the public. They help in reshaping institutions which may not be functioning as required. For example Parliamentary committee on Medical Commission of India.

Less burden of populist posture: By virtue of being closed-door and away from the public eye, discussions in committee meetings are also more collaborative, with MPs feeling less pressured to posture for media galleries. For example, the Consumer Protection Act, 2019, was overhauling the 1986 law. An earlier version of the Bill had been examined by the Committee on Food and Consumer Affairs.

Put pressure on government: Although committee recommendations are not binding on the government, their reports create a public record of the consultations that took place and put pressure on the government to reconsider its stand on debatable provisions.

Scrutiny of public funds: The Public Accounts Committee scrutinize the government accounts and the report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India. Thus reduce chance of misspending and also validate government's spending statistics. For example JPC formed on the 2G scam, Coal scam have helped assess violations made by the executive.



Ensure answerability: The Committee on Government Assurances committee scrutinize the various assurances, promises, undertakings, etc., given by ministers, from time to time report on the extent to which such assurances have been implemented. They verify the promises made in parliament by the executive to their actual course of action eg. Committee on Government Assurances.

Expertise: Committees allow use of input and suggestions of various expertises on subject matter of law thereby helping to formulate better policies and laws. For example, the Committee on Health and Family Welfare studied the Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill, 2016.

Conclusion

Committees have substantially impacted Parliament's efficacy in discharging its roles, their performance affects the Parliament as an institution that makes laws, holds the Government accountable, and gives sanction for public spending, still there is scope for strengthening the Committee system for overall effectiveness of Indian parliamentary system.

10. Discuss the special provisions for the states other than Article 370 in Indian Constitution. (150 Words)

Introduction

While the special provisions laid down in Article 371, 371A-H and 371J are not as far-reaching as Article 370, the existence of these provisions shows that other princely states, too, negotiated the terms and conditions of their entry into the Union or sought special constitutional protections given their unique needs and conditions. Each of these constitutional provisions is rooted in historical reasons.

Body

Maharashtra & Gujarat (Article 371)

1. **"Special responsibility"** to the Governor to establish **"separate development boards"** for **"Vidarbha, Marathwada and the rest of Maharashtra"** and Saurashtra and Kutch in Gujarat;
2. **"equitable allocation of funds for developmental expenditure over the said areas"**, and
3. **"equitable arrangement providing adequate facilities for technical education and vocational training and adequate employment opportunities"** under the state government.

Nagaland (Article 371A, 13th Amendment Act, 1962)

- Parliament can't legislate in matters of Naga religion or social practices, the Naga customary law and procedure, administration of civil and criminal justice involving decisions according to Naga customary law and ownership and transfer of land and its resources, without the concurrence of the Legislative Assembly.
- This provision was inserted in the Constitution after a 16-point agreement between the Centre and the Naga People's Convention in 1960, which led to the creation of Nagaland in 1963.
- Also, there is a provision for a 35-member regional council for the Tuensang district, which elects the Tuensang members in the Assembly.
- A member from the Tuensang district is Minister for Tuensang Affairs: Governor has the final say on Tuensang-related matters.

Assam (Article 371B, 22nd Amendment Act, 1969)

President may provide for the constitution and functions of a committee of the Assembly consisting of members elected from the tribal areas of the state.

Manipur (Article 371C, 27th Amendment Act, 1971)

- President may provide for the constitution and functions of a committee of elected members from the Hill areas in the Assembly; entrust "special responsibility" to the Governor to ensure its proper functioning.
- The Governor has to file a report every year on this to the President.

Andhra Pradesh & Telangana

(Article 371D, 32nd Amendment Act, 1973; substituted by the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014)

- President must ensure "equitable opportunities and facilities" in "**Public employment and education to people from different parts of the state**";
- Article 371E allows for the establishment of a university in Andhra Pradesh by a law of Parliament. But this is not a "special provision".

Sikkim (Article 371F, 36th Amendment Act, 1975)

- The members of the Legislative Assembly of Sikkim shall elect the representative of Sikkim in the House of the People.
- To protect the rights and interests of various sections of the population of Sikkim, Parliament may provide for the number of seats in the Assembly, which may be filled only by candidates from those sections.
- All earlier laws in territories that formed Sikkim shall continue and any adaptation or modification shall not be questioned in any court.

Mizoram (Article 371G, 53rd Amendment Act, 1986)

Parliament cannot make laws on "religious or social practices of the Mizos, Mizo customary law and procedure, administration of civil and criminal justice involving decisions according to Mizo customary law, ownership and transfer of land unless the Legislative Assembly by a resolution so decides".

Arunachal Pradesh (Article 371H, 55th Amendment Act, 1986)

- The Governor has a special responsibility for law and order and "he shall, after consulting the Council of Ministers, exercise his judgment as to the action to be taken".
- Should a question arise over whether a particular matter is one in which the Governor is "required to act in the exercise of his judgment, the decision of the Governor in his discretion shall be final" and "shall not be called in question"?

Karnataka (Article 371J, 98th Amendment Act, 2012)



- There is a provision for the establishment of a separate development board for the Hyderabad-Karnataka region, the working of which will be reported annually to the Assembly; There shall be
 1. "equitable allocation of funds for developmental expenditure over the said region"
 2. "equitable allocation of funds for developmental expenditure over the said region"; and
 3. "equitable opportunities and facilities" for people of this region in government jobs and education.