

Polity & Governance

UPSC 2020

1 Year Current Affairs

Analysis by Anirudh

Set-7



सत्यमेव जयते



Follow me on



Telegram: **AnirudhSir**
(For PDF)



Twitter: **@anirudh_23**

Channel Info



Anirudh Sir Official ✓

18,058 members



t.me/AnirudhSir

Link

A channel for helping to prepare for UPSC CSE.

Description



Notifications



[VIEW CHANNEL](#)

Launched



UPSC Past Prelims Discussion (2011-2019)

By Anirudh Aggarwal

Topics to discuss

Electoral Bonds

Delimitation Commission

Electronic Voting Machines

Political Parties Registration Tracking Management System

Association of World Election Bodies

Sections of Representation of the People Act

Postal Ballot

With reference to the Electoral bond scheme, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. These bonds can be bought from selected branches of **State Bank of India only**.
2. Interest will be given by the banks on the Electoral bonds.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

WHY IN NEWS

At Rs 1,450 cr, BJP got 61% funding via Electoral Bonds before LS polls

Anti-bond Congress raised 41% of its total Rs 918 cr funding through bonds, Trinamool got Rs 97 crore.

By Anubhuti Vishnoi, ET Bureau | Last Updated: Jan 10, 2020, 08:45 AM IST

Save

More in news

Electoral bonds with denomination of Rs 1 crore accounted for more than 91 per cent of the amount raised.

The four cities, i.e. Mumbai, Kolkata, New Delhi and Hyderabad, accounted for 83 per cent of all electoral bonds by value

Electoral Bonds

Electoral Bond refers to a bond that has its specified face value, mentioned on it like a currency note. These bonds can be used by individuals, institutions, and organizations to donate money to political parties without revealing the name of the donor.

These electoral bonds will be available in the denomination of Rs. 1,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 1 lac, Rs. 10 lacs and Rs. 1 crore.

Central Government announced all guidelines related to electoral bonds in the Lok Sabha in January 2018.

Facts about electoral bonds

Any citizen or institution or any company in India can purchase electoral bonds to fund registered political parties.

These electoral bonds will be available in the denomination of Rs. 1,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 1 lac, Rs. 10 lacs and Rs. 1 crore.

Every party which is **registered under section 29A of the Representation of the Peoples Act, 1951** and has secured **at least 1% votes** polled in the most recent Lok Sabha or State election will be eligible to receive funds through electoral bonds

.

Every donor has to provide his KYC detail to the banks.

The name of the electoral **bond purchaser will be kept confidential by the banks.**

Electoral bonds will be **valid for 15 days** from the date of purchase.

No interest will be given by the banks on these bonds.

These bonds can be bought from selected branches of **State Bank of India only.**

Bonds can be purchased in **January, April, July and October months of each year.**

Political parties will also have to inform election commission that how much money they got from Electoral bonds.

With reference to the ‘Delimitation Commission’, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. The Delimitation Commission is appointed by the Prime Minister of India .
2. Law Secretary is the chairman of the Delimitation commission

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2**

WHY IN NEWS

Delimitation commission for Jammu and Kashmir, Assam, Manipur, Arunachal, Nagaland formed

The Commission will delimit the constituencies of Jammu and Kashmir in accordance with the provisions of the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, and of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and Nagaland in accordance with the provisions of the Delimitation Act, 2002, the notification said.

PTI | Last Updated: Mar 06, 2020, 11.02 PM IST

Save

More in News

Commission will be headed by former Supreme Court judge, Justice (Retd.)
Ranjana Desai.

The appointed delimitation commission will do its work in the Jammu and Kashmir, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and Nagaland

Term of reference of Delimitation commission

Delimitation will be done in Jammu and Kashmir based on the Census of 2011 in accordance with the provisions of the **Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act**

In Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and Nagaland delimitation will be done in accordance with the provisions of the **Delimitation Act, 2002**.

Delimitation exercise for the purpose of elections to the Lok Sabha and to the State Legislative Assemblies on the basis of 2001 census figures was completed by November, 2008.

However, this exercise was postponed in Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur and Nagaland on apprehension of threat to the peace and public order.

Delimitation commission

Delimitation literally means **the act or process of fixing limits or boundaries of territorial constituencies in a country or a province** having a legislative body.

Under Article 82, the Parliament enacts a Delimitation Act after every Census which establishes a delimitation commission.

Under Article 170, States also get divided into territorial constituencies as per Delimitation Act after every Census

In India, such Delimitation Commissions have been constituted 4 times – in 1952, 1963, 1973 and 2002.

The Delimitation Commission is **appointed by the President of India and works in collaboration with the Election Commission of India.**

Composition of delimitation commission

The commission has three ex-officio members:

a serving or retired judge of the Supreme Court as the chairperson,

the Chief Election Commissioner or Election Commissioner nominated by the
CEC and

State Election Commissioner of the concerned state

Functions of delimitation commission

Determining the number and boundaries of constituencies to make population of all constituencies nearly equal and providing equal representation to equal segments of a population.

Identifying seats reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, wherever their population is relatively large.

Its **orders have the force of law** and cannot be called in question before any court.

There was **no delimitation after the 1981 and 1991 censuses** due to various family planning programs implemented by the central government.

In 2002, the **84th Constitutional Amendment** was used to freeze the process of delimitation for Lok Sabha and State assemblies till at least 2026.

WHY IN NEWS

EVM not "information" under RTI Act, Delhi HC

A Single Judge Bench of Justice Jayant Nath set aside an order by CIC which held that EVMs came within the ambit of the RTI Act.

Aditi Singh

Dec 27, 2019, 2:39 PM IST



EVMs

An EVM consists of a "control unit" and a "balloting unit". The control unit is with the Election Commission-appointed polling officer; the balloting unit is in the voting compartment into where voter casts her vote in secret.

It runs on a single alkaline battery fitted in the control unit, and can even be used in areas that have no electricity

History of EVMs in India

EVMs were 1st used in 1982 Kerala Assembly elections (by-election).

However, SC struck down the election since Representation of People Act, 1951, and Conduct of Elections Rules, 1961, did not allow use of EVMs.

RP Act 1951 was amended in 1988 to allow usage of EVMs.

In 1999, they were used for the 1st time in the entire state for Goa Legislative Assembly elections.

In 2004, EVMs were used for the 1st time in Lok Sabha elections

WHY IN NEWS

Election Commission

Election Commission of India to implement "Political Parties Registration Tracking Management System" (PPRTMS)

Posted On: 03 DEC 2019 11:47AM by PIB Delhi

Political parties Tracking Registration Tracking Management System(PPRTMS)

PPRTMS is an online portal to facilitate tracking of status of application

The portal is launched by Election Commission

Registration of political parties

The Election Commission registers political parties for the purpose of elections and grants them **recognition as national or state parties on the basis of their poll performance**

The other parties are simply declared as registered unrecognized parties

Registration of political parties is governed by the provisions of **section 29A of the Representation of the People Act, 1951.**

WHY IN NEWS

PwD, senior citizens can use postal ballot in Delhi polls: Election Commission

1 min read . Updated: 07 Jan 2020, 08:04 PM IST
PTI

Postal Ballot

It is a type of voting whereby Electronically Transmitted Postal Ballot Papers (ETPB) are **distributed to electors and returned by post.**

Person with disabilities (PwDs) and people over 80 years of age were allowed to cast their vote in Delhi Assembly Election through postal ballot

Service voters, have the option of either voting **through postal ballot or through a proxy voter**. It includes

members of Armed Forces of the Union

members of forces to which provisions of Army Act, 1950 applies.

members of armed police force of a State and serving outside that state

persons who are employed by GoI in a post outside India.

Under Section 62 of the **Representation of the People Act, 1951** **prisoners are not allowed to vote** but people under preventive detention can cast their votes through postal ballots.

WHY IN NEWS

ECI to host the 4th General Assembly of Association of World Election Bodies (A-WEB) at Bengaluru India to take over as A-WEB Chair for 2019-21

Association of World Election Bodies

It is the largest association of Election Management Bodies (EMBs) worldwide.

It was **established in 2013** in South Korea.

Its **Permanent secretariat** is located at **Seoul**.

It aims at **strengthening the processes of election management in member countries.**

It seeks to foster efficiency and effectiveness in conducting free, fair, transparent and participative elections worldwide and achieving sustainable democracy.

It also **undertakes Election Visitor and Observation Programs** in various countries to study various election management practices and share knowledge with other Member of EMBs.

The A-WEB Secretariat also **undertakes Election Management Capacity Building Programs** for the officials from Member EMBs.

Sections of RPA 1951 in news

Section	POINTS TO KNOW
Section 126	Prohibits election campaign activities through public meetings, processions, etc., and displaying of election matter by means of television and similar apparatus 48 hours before voting day.
Section 8 (1)	A person convicted of an offence punishable under certain provisions of Indian Penal Code, Prevention of Corruption Act 1988, etc. shall be disqualified from contesting election
Section 29A	Registration of political parties by election Commission
Section 11	Empowers the Election Commission to remove or reduce the period of disqualification

Basic Facts related to Election and Election Commission

Section	POINTS TO KNOW
Articles related to election	Article 324 to 329 of Part XV of the Constitution deals with the electoral system in our country. Constitution allows Parliament to make provisions in all matters relating to elections to the Parliament and State Legislatures.
Right to Vote	Right to vote and to be elected is a constitutional right**UPSC PYQ**
61 st CAA, 1988	The Sixty-first Amendment of the Constitution of India, officially known as <i>The Constitution (Sixty-first Amendment) Act, 1988</i> , lowered the voting age of elections to the Lok Sabha and to the Legislative Assemblies of States from 21 years to 18 years. This was done by amending Article 326 of the Constitution, which concerns elections to the Lok Sabha and the Assemblies.

STAY TUNED...

SUBSCRIBE TO STUDY IQ