



इन्दौर कौटिल्य एकेडमी

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प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं के लिए सर्वश्रेष्ठ संस्थान

सामान्य अध्ययन / GENERAL STUDIES

निर्धारित समय: _____
Time Allowed : _____

अधिकतम अंक _____
Maximum Marks _____

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ई-मेल पता. E-mail Address : anupriya@shrivastava46@gmail.com

रोल नं. Roll No : _____ दिनांक (Date) _____

परीक्षा का माध्यम
(Medium of Exam) English
(om)
विद्यार्थी के हस्ताक्षर
(Student's Signature) As

प्रश्न - पत्र के लिये विशिष्ट अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों का उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें :

- इसमें 3 प्रश्न हैं तथा सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
- प्रश्नों में शब्द सामा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।


Question Paper Specific Instructions

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions :

- There are 3 question and all the questions are compulsory.
- The Number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
- Answer must be written in the medium authorized in the admission certificate which must be started clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) booklet in the space provide.

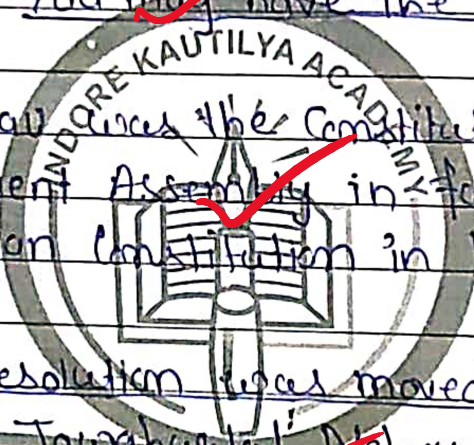
- Answer must be written in the medium authorized in the admission certificate which must be started clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) booklet in the space provide.
- No marks will be given for answer written in a medium other than the authorized one.
- Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the answer book must be clearly struck off.

कुल प्राप्तांक (Total Marks Obtained) _____ ; टिप्पणी (Remarks) _____


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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
 (Mains Answer Sheet)

प्रश्न संख्या		मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका (Mains Answer Sheet)	
1	A	A.K. Gopalan v/s State of Madras case (1950), Supreme Court interpreted the fundamental Rights Under part III of Constitution.	22
1	B	Habeas Corpus is important writ to produce a person before Court who has been detained. It means "You may have the body".	22
1	C	Sir B.N. Rau was the Constitutional Advisor to Constituent Assembly in formulating the Indian Constitution in 1946.	22
1	D	Objective Resolution was moved on 13 Dec. 1946 by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru which provided	


 INDORE KAUTILYA ACADEMY

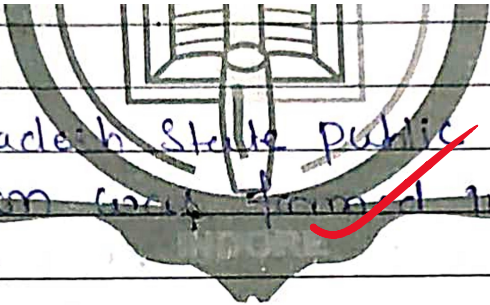
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Directive resolution was moved on 13 Dec. 1946 by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, which provides guiding for framing the Constitution. (2)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Article 351 provide spread of the Hindi Language to develop so that it may serve as a medium of expression. (2)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Suo Moto Cognizance means self decision made by court on public interest. (2)

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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Main Answer Sheet)

प्रश्न संख्या		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	West Bengal memorandum was published in 1977 regarding reform the relations between central and state. (2)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Indian Trusts Act 1882 manage private trust in India. (1)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mahila Arthikikas Mahamandal is Maharashtra based NGO. (2)

INDORE KAUTILYA ACADEMY

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1	J	Madhya Pradesh State Public Service Commission was founded on 1 November 1956
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1	K	Competition Commission of India (CCI) probe on google due to preinstallation of all google application instead of allow user to choose app according to them
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1	L	Rekha Sharma is Chairperson of National Commission for women in India.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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प्रश्न संख्या	मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका (Main Answer Sheet)	पृष्ठ संख्या 2
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1	M	The amendment de-licence power distribution and allow consumer to choose between power distribution companies.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1	N	Article 371-A prohibits anyone who is not a resident from buying land in Nagaland
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Article 311-A prohibits anyone who is a resident from buying land in Nagaland

2

First time President's Rule was imposed in Punjab from 20 June 1954 - 17 April 1952

2

By 34th Constitutional Amendment Act 1975 Article 71 of Constitution was amended

Under this amendment election of president, vice-president, Prime Minister and Speaker beyond the scope of the judiciary. They are to be decided by such authority which may be determined by the parliament. It also provided that emergency can be proclaimed only when the written advice of cabinet tendered to president.

4

प्रश्न संख्या

Under Article 19(1) Constitution of India guarantees right to freedom of speech. But this freedom is not absolute and under Article 19(2) reasonable restriction

But this freedom is not absolute and under article 19(2) reasonable restriction

can be imposed,

Significance of freedom of Speech Under article

Safeguards outlined under Article 19(2)

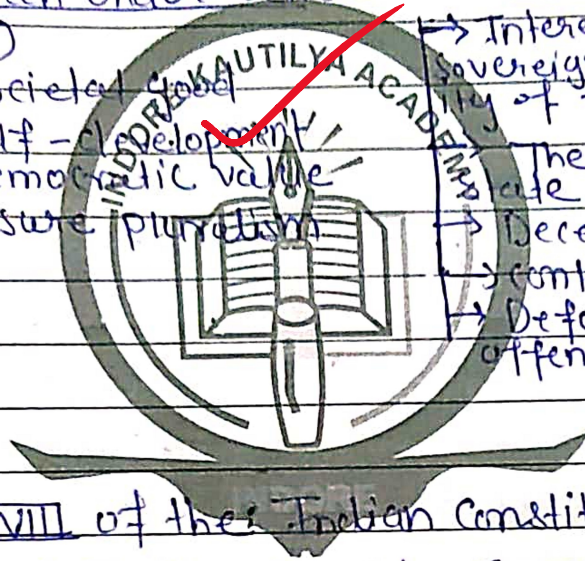
19(1)

- Societal good
- Self-development
- Democratic value
- Ensure pluralism

→ Interests of the sovereignty and integrity of India

→ The security of state

- Decency or morality
- contempt of court
- Defamation to an offence.



u2

Part XVIII of the Indian Constitution from article 352-360 provide Emergency provision

Emergency has drastic and wide-ranging effects on the political system. The normal relation between centre-state relation undergoes on basic change -

• Executive - Centre becomes entitled to give executive direction to a state on "any matter"

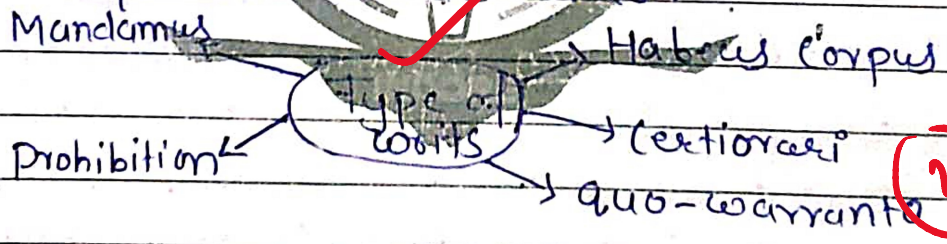
प्रश्न संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Main Answer Sheet)

- Legislative - Parliament empowered to make law on any subject which mentioned in State list.
- Financial - President can modify the Constitutional distribution of revenues between the centre and state.

45

2 D Article 32 (Right to Constitutional Remedies) - it is a fundamental right which states that individual have the right to individual approach Supreme Court. Supreme Court has power to issue writs.



11

2 E Registration of political parties is governed by Election Commission of India Under article 324 and section 29A of the Representation of the People Act 1951. To be eligible for a 'National political party of India' are -
→ Secure at least 6% of valid votes in

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- 4 or more state in state legislative assembly.
→ At least 4 seats in house of people from any state or states.
→ At least 2% seats in house of people and these member from at least from 3 states. (4)

- [F] Union Public Service Commission is an independent constitutional body. It is basically the central recruiting agency, responsible for recruitment of all India Services and central service group A - Group B. Part XIV of Indian Constitution deal with UPSC by this UPSC act as watchdog of merit. Important article -
Art. 320 - Functions of UPSC (4)
Art. 322 - Expenses of public service Commission
Art. 323 - Reports of Public Service Commission

- 2 [G] National Integration Council is an extra-constitutional body. It is chaired by prime minister of India. It was constituted in 1962 by National Integration Conference under chairmanship of Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru in 1961.

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→ Main task of the Council is to examine the problem of national integration against Communalism, ~~Casteism~~; regionalism, Linguism

NHRC is a Statutory body, established in 1993. Its function is to protect and promote human rights. NHRC is called as 'Toothless animal' by Supreme Court because NHRC is a recommendatory body and does not have power to prosecute human right violation ~~on its own~~. It only investigate case upto a year before not enforce

NGO's refers to ~~not~~ not-for-profit organization which is registered under Society registration act 1860. It is having a legal status. Problems of NGO's are-

- Difficulties to get funds
- Over-regulations

- Difficulties to get funds
 - Over-regulations
 - Cultural hurdles
 - Lack of proper networking
 - Lack of governance.
- 4
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(Mains Answer Sheet)

5] In Indian democracy "freedom of expression" is guaranteed by Article 19(1) of constitution. It include "freedom of press" means right to print and publish without any interference of government. They not only enlightening public, but also formulating well balanced public opinion. They ~~also~~ work as bridge between government and public. Newspaper is the best way to educate people socially and politically.

4

A] The fundamental duties are an important part of Indian ~~constitution~~. The ~~duties~~ prescribed embody some of the highest ideals preached by our great saints, philosophers, social reformers. This duties were inserted subsequently by

This duties were inserted subsequently by amending the Constitution in 1976 by 42nd Amendment Act. to regulate the behaviour of the citizen and to bring about excellence in all the spheres of the citizen.

List of fundamental duties are -

1. To abide by the Constitution and respect

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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

- | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | its institutions, National flag, National Anthem |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. To cherish and follow the noble ideas that inspired the national struggle for freedom |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. To uphold and protect Sovereignty; unity and integrity of India. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. To defend the country when national service called upon to do. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. To promote harmony and spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the citizens of India |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6. To value and preserve heritage culture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 7. To protect environment and wildlife |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 8. To |

7. To protect environment and wildlife
 8. To develop Scientific temper, humanism
 9. To safeguard public property ;
 10. To strive towards excellence in all sphere individual and collectively activity
 11. Right to education to children between age of 6-14 years (added by the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act 2002)
- Significance
- They served as a reminder to the citizen that while enjoying their right, they should also be conscious of duties they owe to their country, their society, fellow citizen.

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- They served as a warning against the anti-national and antisocial activities.
 → They serve as a source of inspiration for the citizen and promote a sense of discipline and commitment among them
 → They help the court to examine and determine the constitutional validity of law.
 The significance of fundamental duties is not diminished by the fact that

The significance of fundamental duties is not diminished by the fact that there is no punishment prescribed for not following them.

Fundamental Duties constitute the conscience of our Constitution. They should be regarded as constitutional values.

10

B In Indian Constitution, Martial Law is mentioned in ~~art 34~~ article 34 and Regional emergency is mentioned from article 352-360. There are 3 type of ~~national~~ emergency:

- National emergency (art. 352)
- President's rule (art. 356)
- Financial emergency (art. 360)


Difference bet national emergency and

प्रश्न संख्या

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	martial law.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Emergency	Martial Law
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• Concept borrowed from	• Concept borrowed from

National Emergency	
<input type="checkbox"/>	• Concept borrowed from German Constitution
<input type="checkbox"/>	• It affected not only fundamental rights but also Centre-State relation.
<input type="checkbox"/>	• Government and ordinary law continue.
<input type="checkbox"/>	• National emergency imposed only on - → Local, external aggression, armed rebellion.
<input type="checkbox"/>	• It imposed either in the entire country or in any part of it.
<input type="checkbox"/>	• It has specific and detailed provision in the Constitution.
<input type="checkbox"/>	It is explicit.
<input type="checkbox"/>	• Concept borrowed from English Common Law.
<input type="checkbox"/>	• It affected only fundamental rights.
<input type="checkbox"/>	• Government and ordinary law - Court Suspended.
<input type="checkbox"/>	• Martial law imposed to restore breakdown of law and order due to any reason.
<input type="checkbox"/>	• It imposed in some specific area.
<input type="checkbox"/>	• It has no specific provision in Constitution.
<input type="checkbox"/>	It is implicit.

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(Mains Answer Sheet)

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Martial law is the imposition of directly

Martial law is the imposition of directly military control of normal civilian functions of government, specially in response to a temporary emergency such as war, invasion or disaster.

The state of emergency is a constitutional laid out mechanism i.e. legally permitted. ~~Proactive~~ ^{Proactive} is present in both democracy and military regimes. Whereas martial law is not laid out in the constitution and it is imposed without a legally laid out mechanism (done only in military regimes).

10

3] C] Constitution of India Article 148 provides the independent office of CAG. CAG is the institution who audit the government accounts of the Centre and State. He also audits accounts for any institution substantially funded by public funds. Thus it includes PSUs. His job is to check if all expenditure are as per laid down by the law or not. His duty is to check for corruption in expenditure of public funds and ~~similarly~~ all taxes have been

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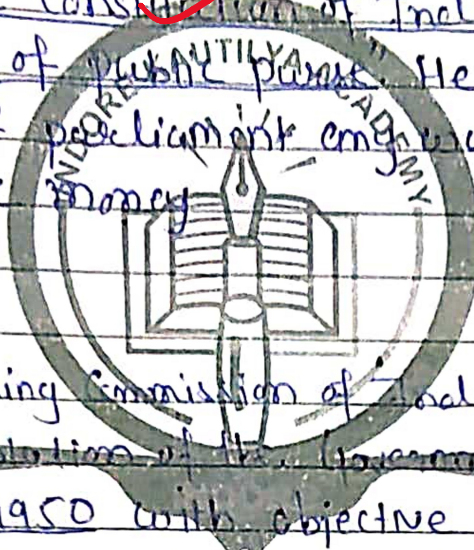
मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुरतिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

- | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | collected as per law. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | → Internationally there are <u>Auditors General</u> , <u>Comptrollers General</u> , <u>Audit Commissions</u> and other from are known as <u>Supreme Audit institution</u> (SAI's). In India CAG is SAI |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | CAG of UK and India differ in following ways- |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | • CAG of the UK is an officer of parliament but Indian CAG is not an officer of parliament but an independent constitutional functionary which means CAG is CAG for union and state both, which is unique feature of the Indian quasi federal system |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | • CAG of UK is responsible for issuing public money and its audit as well. CAG himself present audit report in the house of common |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | In India CAG is functioning only as an auditor not as Comptroller. All audit report of Indian CAG are available in parliament for discussion by the member |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | • In U.K no money can be drawn from |

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the public exchequer without the approval of the CAG. In India, CAG audits the accounts after the expenditure is committed i.e. ex post facto

According to DR. B.R Ambedkar "CAG shall be the most important officer under the Constitution of India. He is the guardian of public purse". He brings to the notice of parliament any wasteful spending of public money.



10

3 D The Planning Commission of India was setup by the resolution of the Government of India in March 1950 with objective of to promote a rapid rise in the standard of living of the people, increase production, offer opportunities to all for employment in the service of the community.

Planning Commission make remarkable concepts like Nationalisation, green revolution, new concepts like liberalisation, privatisation and inclusion.

liberalisation, privatisation and inclusion.

It transform India from a poor to emerging

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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	economic power.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	But modi government feel some drawback regarding Planning Commission—	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• No structural mechanism for regular engagement with states.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• Ineffective forum for the resolution of Centre-State and inter-ministerial issues.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• Inadequate expertise and domain knowledge seek networks with think tank and lack access to expertise.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• It was a toothless body. it was not able to make Union and state answerable for not achieving the targets.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• Designed plans with <u>one size fit for all</u> approach. It work on <u>Top to bottom</u> approach	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• Weak implementation, monitoring, evaluation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Due to this above about...		<input type="checkbox"/>

3

• Weak implementation, monitoring, evaluation
 Due to this above drawback
 on January 2015 Planning Commission was
 replaced by NITI Aayog (National ~~inst~~
 institution for Transforming India).
 It focuses on co-operative federalism
 "Yes" NITI Aayog is very
 Successful because -

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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)


→ NITI Aayog = more a "think-tank" than a
 finance distributing agency
 → It will provide Central and state with
 relevant Strategic and technical advice across
 the Spectrum of all element of policy
 → There will be multi-directional flow
 of policy (from Center to State, State to
 Center) hence work will be on bottom to top
 approached
 → Better inter-ministry coordination
 → It will create a knowledge innovation
 and entry pre-natal support system
 through collaborative community of
 various field experts.

10

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Various field experts
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3 E Self help group (SHG) is a registered or un-registered group of micro-entrepreneurs having homogeneous social and economic backgrounds voluntarily coming together to save regular small sums of money eg- Mahila Aarthik vikas Mahamandal (MAVIM) in Maharashtra was launched under Community managed resource Centre to

10

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	provide financial and livelihood services to SHGs
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Problem faces by SHGs in India are -
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ To much dependence on government and NGOs for funding and promotes.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Lack qualified facilitator - The facilitators do not have professional training with regards to organizing SHGs
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Lack upgradation of skill - SHGs are not

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Lack of appreciation of skill - SHGs are not using new technical technological innovation and skills. due to lack of awareness and high costing
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ SHGs are run by non-Professionals
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Lack security SHGs are mostly not registered. They are run based on the trust between the members. Savings made by SHG's are not safe.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Exploitation by strong members.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ No systematic arrangement to collect raw materials in bulk quantities and preserve them
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Access of market - SHGs don't have access to large market.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Politicization in SHGs

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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

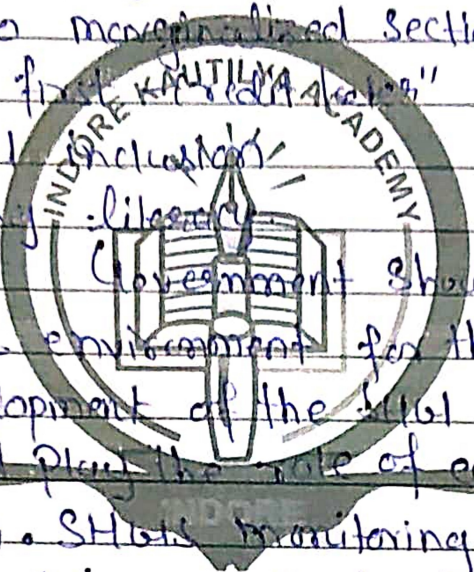
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Function of SHG</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• Freedom from exploitative debt
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• Collective guarantee system
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• Leadership development
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• Social integrity
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• Gender equity
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• Voice to marginalized section

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

periodic survey

- Voice to marginalized section
- "Saving first school" plan
- financial inclusion
- Banking - literacy

Government should create a supportive environment for the growth & and development of the SHS movement. It should play the role of a facilitator and promoter. SHS monitoring cell should be established in every State. The cell should be direct link with district and block level monitoring system. The cell should collect both quantitative and qualitative information.



10

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