

97-1/150

Good
Keep it
Up.

भारत का नं. 1 संस्करण
कौटिल्य एकेडमी
सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार.

प्रश्न
संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

2
Wrong
fact

1	A	Cabinet Mission
		↳ Arrived in March 1946
		Aim: To hand over power to India as soon as possible
		Members: Sir Pethick Lawrence
		Stafford Cripps
		A.V. Alexander.
		It rejected the demand of Pakistan.
1	B	Zero hour → The time immediately following question hour.
		↳ The days business generally begins with zero hour generally starts at noon. Indian innovation
		↳ Members raise the subject of importance in zero hour.
1	C	Estimate Committee
		↳ Parliamentary Committee.
		Work: Scrutinize budget, suggests alternative policies & programmes, the way budget should be laid in the house.
		Note: Report of Estimate Committee is not

Number of members?
Which house?

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1	H	<u>Right to Property</u>
		↳ earlier a Fundamental Right under article 19
		↳ later abolished after 44th Amendment Act, 1978.
2		↳ Added article 300-A in part XII
		Reasons → To minimize inequality
		↳ To promote welfare of people.
1	(I)	<u>Uniform Civil Code</u>
		↳ UCC is a part of DSP under article 44.
		↳ It provides secular fabric to our constitution
2		↳ It aims to eliminate personal religion laws & provide equal common laws for everyone.
		<u>Govt</u>
1	(J)	<u>Special officer</u>
		↳ Directly reports to President
		↳ Looks after welfare & development

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	of linguistic minorities.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ New National Commission for Minorities established which reports president annually or asked otherwise.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>ARTICLE</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
1	6	CAG → Comptroller & Auditor General ↳ Article - 148 & Art. 149 (his functions)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Functions</u> - Looks after the finances of Union as well as state. ↳ Reports to president, whether every penny is spent rightly or not.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
1	(L)	<u>All India Services</u> ↳ Consists of IAS, IRS, IPS & others.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ Deployed in State (immediate control) & trained by Centre (ultimate control) <u>ARTICLE</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
1	m	<u>Financial Emergency</u> ↳ Mentioned in Article 360 of Constitution.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

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भारत का नं. 1 संस्थान
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सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार...

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Used when country is suffering from financial constraints.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Neues imposed
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Democratic Decentralisation
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> mean distributing powers
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 73rd & 74th amendment act are part of democratic decentralisation.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> mentioned in article 40. of Gandhian DPSP.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> K.M. Panikar
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Member of Fazal Ali Commission, set up in 1953 & submitted report in sept. 1955.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> He was an Indian statesman & diplomat.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> write 3 points
<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"/>	

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2	A	Electronic Voting Machine was introduced in 1989 in the election of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan etc. in some constituencies.
		↳ 1 st fully used in Goa in 1999
		↳ Since 2003, it has been part of our all general election.
		<u>Impact</u>
		↳ There has been positive impact of EVM in our country.
		1) <u>Paper Saving</u> - Lots of paper is saved.
		2) It has The whole process became easy, as there is party symbol printed on it.
		3) Faster process than earlier paper ballot system.
		4) Can <u>Easy to Count</u> - now results are announced earlier due to use of EVM.
		<u>Criticism</u> → Opposition has often criticised that EVMs can be hacked but it's never been proved till now.

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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका (Mains Answer Sheet)

2	B	National Green Tribunal established
		in 2010 under Nation Green Tribunal
		Act, 2010.
		It It draws inspiration & power from
		Article 22 to provide healthy
		environment to its citizens.
		<u>Objectives</u>
		→ Provide clean air to breathe
		→ Save environment from being
		encroached by companies, industries
		construction etc.
		→ Save water bodies
		→ Legally enforce environmental
		rights (ex. EPA, 1986)
		→ Provide compensation to people
		who are exploited/affected
		→ Speedy & effective disposal
		of all cases.

Good

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भारत का नं. 1 संस्थान
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सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार...

2	C	Integration initially explicit in Indian Constitution, but it was made explicit after the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1978 in Preamble.
		↳ When Indian was born on 15 Aug. 1947, there were several issues along with integration.
		↳ So our forefathers adopted some of federal unitary features to maintain integrity of India. For ex -
		<pre>graph TD; A[Art. 1 Union of India] --> B[Integrated Judiciary]; A --> C[Single written Constitution]; C --> D[Single Citizenship]; C --> E[No National Language]</pre>
3		↳ Later fundamental duties were added in which citizens tasked to uphold unity & integrity of nation.

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भारत का नं. 1 संस्थान
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सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार..

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Preventive Detention → is
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	As per article 20, there are two types of detention provided: → Preventive
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Punitive
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Preventive detention → To stop someone from committing
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	any crime.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ The person can be arrested for 3 months (Later Tanaka Government after Emergency reduced the period for 2 months)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ But the person has right to fully represented & hear by a lawyer.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ He should be presented before magistrate within 48 hrs of arrest. (excluded travelling hours)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Why it is included in India Constitution</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ Part of British Era, continued since ^(continued even now)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ To handle criminals during such situations in country or emergency (382, 360)

4

Should to be removed

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भारत का नं. 1 संस्करण
कौटिल्य एकेडमी
सफलता का पथदर्शक द्वारा

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Judicial review is part of Indian
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Constitution provided under article 32 &
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	136 to Supreme Court & Art 226
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	& 227 to High court.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Judicial review has often been in
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	conflict with Parliament's power of amend
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	-ing under article 368. The conflict is
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	basic of supremacy.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ According to Kesavananda Bharati Case (
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1973).
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ In Minerva cases Kesavananda Bharati
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	case, S.C provided the concept of
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	'Basic Structure' of Constitution which
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Parliament can not take away &
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Judicial Review is one such part.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Judicial review upholds democracy &
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	maintain supremacy of the Constitution.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ It has been taken from American
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Constitution.

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(Mains Answer Sheet)

भारत का ज. संरक्षण
कौटिल्य एकेडमी
सफलता का पथ है द्वारा-

2	40	Silent features of French Constitution are - !
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1. <u>Liberty</u> → of thought, expression, belief. ↳ It is absolute but qualified.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2. Just <u>Equality</u> → Equality of opportunities & status. ↳ Equality in maintaining dignity of individual.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>French Revolution</u> ↳ Equality under law, rights etc.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3. <u>Fraternity</u> → means maintaining unity & integrity of nation through brotherhood & mutual respect.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4) <u>Justice</u> - i.e. social, economic & political ↳ State to be just with everyone. (means fairness, rightfulness) ↳ Doing just conduct.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	We copied it in our constitution with some modifications as per our needs.

3

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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

2	(1)	Media has often been regarded as fourth pillar of democracy.
		Reason
		↳ Plays the role of opposition
		↳ Shows news which is important for nation
		↳ It has wide coverage, where true facts & figures could be presented for any policy, programme.
		↳ Provides constructive criticism
		↳ Shows the real picture of nation.
		⊙ But recently in India, media has often been criticised for various reasons:-
		↳ Paid news
		↳ Twisting facts for creating sensation
		↳ Real news vs unnecessary news (recently, real issue is unemployment, economic growth, but media is busy with Sushant Singh Rajput case)
		↳ If media performs its duties well, then it leads to strengthening of democracy.

5

Good

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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका (Mains Answer Sheet)

भारत का नं. 1 संस्थान
कौटिल्य एकेडमी
सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार

2	k	Provision of protection received by India women in Constitution are: —
		<p>Articles</p> <p>Art. 14, Art. 15, Art. 16, Art. 24, Art. 23, Art. 39(a), Art. 39(d) — equal pay for equal work, Art. 42 (maternity benefit)</p> <p>(Art. 30-A), (Art. 51-B)</p> <p>do maintain dignity & respect women</p>
		(CRPC)
		Art. 164 → Privacy while recording state - records
	4	Art. 51(a) → Search by another women only
		Art. 53(a) →
		Art. 146 → No arrest after sunset.
		→ Domestic Violence Act, 2005 provides
		safeguard against violence. etc.
		Elaborate
		each point

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भारत का नं. 1 संस्करण
कौटिल्य एकेडमी
सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार

2	k	Provisions of protection received by India women in Constitution are.
		Articles
		Art. 14
		Art. 15
		Art. 16
		Art. 24
		Art. 23
		Art. 39 (a)
		Art. 39 (d) - equal pay for equal work.
		Art. 42 (maternity benefit)
		do maintain dignity & respect women
		(CRPC)
		Art. 164 - Privacy while recording statements
		Art. 51(a) - Search by another women only
		Art. 53(a) -
		Art 146 - No arrest after sunset.
		-> Domestic Violence Act, 2005 provides
		safe guard against violence. etc.

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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
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भारत का नं. 1 संस्थान
कौटिल्य एकेडमी
सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Madhya Pradesh Public Service the Provision
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Guarantee Act, 2010 was 1st such law
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	provided any any Indian state.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ It was 1st recommended by
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	under 12th report of 2nd ARC.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ from It provides hassle-free delivery
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	of services.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ Around 52 services of 16 departments
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	covered under it for ex. pension certifica
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	-te, birth certificate etc.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Procedure</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	↳ Apply for any service from officer incharge.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ if fails → complain to 1st appellate
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	officer after 30 days. if
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ If not given, again you can complain
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	to 2nd appellate officer (DM or SDM)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ Punishment → 250 to 500, if found
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	guilty.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Criticisms</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ Shortcomings

Shortcomings

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भारत का नं. 1 संस्थान
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सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार...

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ He can send message to the parliament.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ For bill → he can give assent
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ Reserve it (Pocket Veto)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ Return it with some remarks (if not money bill)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Prinicipal Administrative Powers</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ Money bill introduced in parliament by his prior recommendation.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ He comes to lay down the budget in parliament.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ He can withdraw money from contingency contingency fund of India for meeting unforeseen expenditure.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ No money can be withdrawn ^{from Consolidated F. Fund} except his prior recommendation.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ Set up of Finance Commission for every 5 years (Art. 280).
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

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भारत का नं. 1 संस्थान
कौटिल्य एकेडमी
अकलता का प्रवेश द्वार

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Military Powers</u>
		↳ All military exercises are done in the name of president.
		↳ He is supreme of all military wings.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Judicial Powers</u>
		↳ He can discuss any judicial matter with Supreme Court under article 143.
		Though the S.C. recommendation is not binding on him.
		↳ He can grant pardon or remit, respite or commute sentences (Art 72)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Criticism</u>
		↳ President has to follow or work on the advice of Council of Ministers (Art. 74 & Art. 75).
		↳ He can not act in an independent manner.
		Still he is an important pillar of democracy. He stops rash or politically motivated decisions of

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भारत का नं. 1 संरक्षण
कौटिल्य एकेडमी
सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	government through his powers. Ex. PERSU (case 1954), Indian Post Office (Amendment) Bill (1986).
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Good 3 / I hope you are giving honestly
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3 D India's & China share the common history of colonization & independence in 1947 & 1949 respectively.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ India's relations with China began with 1954 Panchsheel agreement (respect for each others territorial integrity & sovereignty)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ But it has never been the case. China has often bullied India & its other neighbour's in South-Asia & near South-China Sea.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ India has often followed the policy of appeasement * until now. for ex-:
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1) It India never raised voice for hongkong issue
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2) Tibet Issue
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3) Its capturing of Hekhai Chin in 1962.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4) Its claim of Arunachal Pradesh, docklam,

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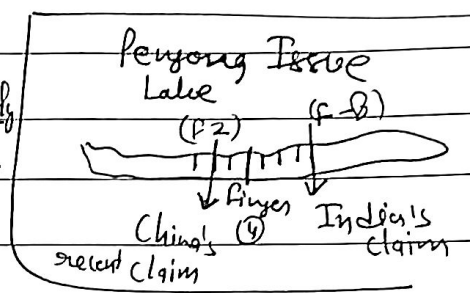
मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
 (Mains Answer Sheet)

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	5) And recently Pengoung lake (finger issue)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(China bully India due to -:
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1) Bigger economic power (\$13.5 trillion economy)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2) Bigger military power (spends \$650 billion annually)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3) Huge navy & airforce (circling India in ring of pearls)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4) Big India dependent on China for mobile phones, toys & other electronics.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	It want India to remain subjugate & under fear on border by creating tension on border ex. Dodekam issue (2017) & now Pengoung lake (2020).
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Response from India</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ India is giving befitting reply on border-standoffs.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ Recently it has been seen that India has come out of appeasement policy & now working on stand

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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका (Mains Answer Sheet)

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Atmanirbhar Bharat, to contain China.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Why China won't fight ^{directly} ?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ Election in USA
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ China's own people against government for ill handling of Covid-19
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ India - China, both being nuclear power.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ India is huge market for China.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Road Ahead</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ China has lots lots of money & it uses it it to give loan to Indian neighbour's ex. Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	India can counter it by creating <u>econ - omic - cultural - social</u> relations with them & leaving behind big brother attitude.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ India should work to re-institutionalise <u>SHARC</u> to create create good relations with neighbour (Neighbourhood first policy).
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Good points</u>



18

U should try UPSC exam also

Write in sequence

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कौटिल्य एकेडमी
सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार...

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Local Self Government is part of Directive Principle of State Policy mentioned under Gandhian principle (Art. 40).
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ It was 1st introduced in 1959 in Nagaur district in Rajasthan, later also adopted by Andhra Pradesh.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ Initially adopted it accordingly for, ex. in West Bengal (4 tier system), Rajasthan (2 tier) & Andhra Pradesh (3 tier).
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ Various committees formed for ex. Ashok Mehta Committee, G.V. Rao Committee, Gadgil Committee etc. in the process of Constitutionalisation.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ Finally it was constitutionalized in under 73rd constitution amendment act 1992 & came became law on 24th April, 1993.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ Under it 3 tier system formed ↳ kept in part-IX & Schedule XI.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

प्रश्न संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
 (Mains Answer Sheet)

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Features of Panchayati Raj Institution</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ Three tier system → Gram Sabha (village level)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ District level (319 panchayat)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ Intermediate (Tampad panchayat) level
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ It has 29 subjects to deal with.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ State Funds → could levy taxes, tolls etc.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ Reciever from centre through scheme programmes
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ State Finance Commission ask state to provide funds.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ Chairperson at intermediate & District level are elected indirectly.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Importance</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ Political decentralisation in the country mean distribution of power.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ Provides empowerment to women
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ reservation of $\frac{1}{3}$ seats (in MP. 50% seats)

प्रश्न संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पत्रिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

भारत का नं. 1 संस्थान
कौटिल्य एकेडमी
सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ political learning in rural areas to understand how parliament or state politics functions.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ Empowering marginalised section (SC&ST, OBC) through reservation of seats.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Problems
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ Unable to utilize ^{fundis power} or levy funds as said by chairpersons, lives in same community.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ Not given proper attention & funds in many states
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ Hindrance Too much bureaucratisation
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ Sarpanch Pati concept (no real women empowerment)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ Both capturing is common in village panchayats.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	you have potential