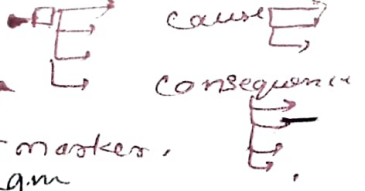


14/2

- o write crisp
- o write in point format
- o Use flowcharts & Bullets
- o Intro can be avoided in 5 markers.



- write 3 marker
in points - min 3 points

Student Name - Shashi Meshram

Date - 24/02/2022

कौटिल्य एकेडमी
सफलता का प्रथम चरण

प्रश्न संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

1.	1.	Three tier government system is 3 layered model of governance at <u>District, Block & village level local self government.</u> - cent - state - Distric
1.	2.	It is set of certain duties that every citizen has to perform. It was added through <u>42nd constitutional amendment act, 1976.</u> - <u>sub part</u>
1.	3.	<u>Proactive role</u> played by the judiciary to <u>deliver justice</u> is called <u>Judicial activism.</u>
1.	4.	Model code of conduct is the set of <u>guidelines</u> issued by <u>Election Commission</u> during elections.
1.	5.	A particular <u>region specific</u> political party is called <u>regional party.</u>
1.	6.	When <u>Narco drug dealers & traffickers</u> get involved in <u>terrorist activities</u> , it is termed as <u>Narco terrorism.</u>

amendment? local governance

14/2

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body of concept taken from?

- free & fair election
- 15 & 52 A election

2

M

- fund terrorism
- used in speech of columbian. funding from narcotics

प्रश्न संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
 (Mains Answer Sheet)

1.	7.	Consumer forum are formed at <u>State & district level</u> to deal with consumer <u>grievances</u> . <u>Purpose?</u>	1/2
1.	8.	Political participation is referred as people's participation in <u>political activities</u> using their <u>voting right & right to contest elections</u> .	2/2
1.	9.	Media trial can be defined as <u>justice given</u> <u>trial</u> by the media broadcasters of the <u>matters subjudice in court & influence the justice delivery system</u> .	2
1.	10.	JP movements were <u>large scale</u> mass mobilization by <u>Jayprakash Narayan</u> during <u>1973-74</u> against then government. <u>aim?</u>	2
1.	11.	Initial movements by Gandhi ji were - <u>Champaran Satyagrah, Ahmedabad mill strike & ...</u> <u>year?</u>	1

self
 testimony
 by media
 related to case

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
 (Mains Answer Sheet)

पृष्ठ संख्या	प्रश्न संख्या	उत्तर
1	12	Sources of power are - Reward power, legitimate power, expert power, charismatic leader power etc.
1	13	POCCC stands for Planning, Organizing, Co-ordinating, co-operating & controlling in management.
		Command, Control, Co-ordination & unity in order.
1	14	Management is managing the organization through planning, organizing, co-ordinating, co-operating & controlling. <i>for efficient utilization</i>
1	15	Informal organization is set group formed by the people with common goal, which is not registered <u>as such</u> .
		<i>under rules, any, or statute</i>

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प्रश्न
संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पत्रिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

2.	2	Article 368 of Indian constitution provides for amendment provisions. It states that any part of constitution can be amended. However, in <u>Keshavananda Bharati vs State of Kerala</u> , 1973 case supreme court upheld that 'Basic structure' of the constitution can not be altered. The process of constitutional amendment :
<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"/>	① The constitutional amendment bill can be introduced in Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha by a minister or a private member.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	② It has to be passed by both the houses by special majority. $2/3$ of T + $1/2$ of A
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	③ In cases where federal angle is involved, half of the state legislatures also have to ratify it.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	④ In the event of dead lock there is no provision of joint sitting.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑤ The bill after getting passed by both the houses is sent to President for his assent.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑥ The president has to give assent to such bills. After his assent the constitution is amended.

Don't exceed word limit

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2.	3	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Fundamental rights are the basic rights that are given to the citizens of India.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	They are guaranteed & protected by the constitution. These rights protect the people against the tyranny of the executive & arbitrariness of the legislature.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	There are 6 fundamental rights enshrined in Part III (Article 12 to 32) in the constitution. They are as follows -
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Right to equality (Article 14-19),
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Right to freedom (Article 20-22)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Right against exploitation (Article 23-24)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Right to religious freedom (Article 25-28)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Cultural & educational rights (Ar. 29-30)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Right to constitutional remedies (Article 32)
<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"/>	

Supreme Court

Explain in short

5/11

प्रश्न संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

कौटिल्य एकेडमी

do not into in 5 markers

2. 4

Federalism is defined as existence of governments at central level & at state levels. Competitive federalism is the spirit of competition between central government & various state governments. and also among different state government. It attenuate promotes the growth & development. As different states provides more & more welfare schemes & benefits to the citizens.

eg SBI.

eg SD by India's success by NITI Aayog.

2. 5

Liberal democracy is referred as that democracy where people are more liberal in their political thoughts & enjoy greater amount of liberty in expressing them. Political dissent, constructive criticism, evaluation of govt policies & schemes by the people & giving their feedback etc are characteristic feature of a liberal democracy. In a liberal democracy people enjoy more political liberty & this makes the govt more accountable.

liberal political ideologies

concept evolved in 20th century

eg?

पश्चिम
संख्या

2. 6 Functions of States Commission for Other Backward Classes :

- ① To inquire into matters related to people from other backward classes.
- ② To make necessary & recommendation for the improvement of their socio-economic conditions.
- ③ To make recommendation regarding their seats reservation in govt jobs & educational institutes.
- ④ To prepare the list of people to be added in reservation list & creamy layer list.
- ⑤ To make provision regarding their safety & security.

3

2. 7 Mahatma Gandhi focused on the humane aspect of education. He believed that education system should be such that make students more humane & empathetic. He stressed on the character building of the students rather than academic education. He also stressed that value based moral education should be part of school curriculum.

Physi
sp
Atal
at
dev

3

2. 8

Jayprakash Narayan is remembered as a revered politician & statesman. He in his initial political career had a marxist tilt but later he became an ardent follower of Gandhian philosophy. He adopted & promoted socialist politics in post Independence era. His famous JP movement against Indira gvt in early 1970s were example of his socialist tendency.

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2. 9

Public administration is referred as policy framing & implementation of those policies. To do so the policies are formed after due deliberation & diligence. Multilvel discussion & researches are made in formulating the policies. Then they are implemented by the bureaucracy. To implement the policies more effectively different schemes are made & are executed at different level of the governance. To avoid the loopholes proper checks are maintained.

- can quote of scholar of Pub ad & adm.

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प्रश्न संख्या

New

2. 10

Public management can be described as management of public organization through planning, organizing, co-ordinating, co-operation & controlling. It is done by the government at various levels ~~through~~ with the help of the bureaucracy. This apart role of civil society & community participation ~~are~~ also play a very vital role in the management. To maintain public order & public trust it is necessary to have a robust & reliable public management system.

*वैशेषिकता
के अभाव में
सामूहिक
अनुभव*



3.	1.	<p><u>Article 368</u> under part <u>XX</u> of Indian constitution provides for the amendments of the constitution & its procedure. Since the inception of the constitution several amendments have been made to it.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Some of the major amendments can be explained as follows:</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>① <u>1st Constitutional Amendment Act, 1951</u></p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>→ Through this <u>Zamindari</u> was <u>abolished</u></p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>→ Land reforms were brought</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>→ <u>Schedule IX</u> was added.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>→ <u>Article 31 B</u> was inserted.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>② <u>7th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1956</u></p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>→ <u>State Reorganization Act, 1956</u> was passed.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>→ Eastwhile Part A, B, C, D of states were done away with & <u>14 states</u> & <u>6 Union territories</u> were formed.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>③ <u>21st Constitutional Amendment Act, 1967</u></p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>→ <u>Sindhi</u> was added as <u>15th language</u> in <u>Schedule VIII</u></p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

3) 24th Amendment Act, 1971

→ State can change any part of Constitution

4) 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976

→ It is also called 'Mini Constitution'

→ Fundamental duties were added under new Part IV A, under Article 51A

→ Articles 3A, 39A, 58A were added to DPSP

→ Term of Lok Sabha & State Assembly was increased

→ Council of Ministers' advice was made binding on President (Article 74)

5) 44th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1978

→ It reversed most of the amendments made through 42nd Amendment Act.

→ Decreased the term of Lok Sabha & State Assemblies to that of earlier.

→ President can not seek the advice so tendered to Council of Ministers.

→ For the term Internal disturbance was replaced with 'armed rebellion' from emergency provisions.

Don't cross word limit

5th

प्रश्न
संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑦ <u>52nd Amendment Act, 1985</u> → Also called as <u>Anti defection law</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ <u>X schedule</u> was added - It deals with the defection by <u>mps & MLAs</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑧ <u>61st Amendment, 1989</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Voting age was decreased from <u>21 years to 18 years</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑨ <u>73rd & 74th Amendment, 1992</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Constitutional status to local self bodies eg. <u>Panchayat Raj Institutions & municipalities</u> were given.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑩ <u>88th Amendment, 2002</u> - Right to education <u>Article 21A</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑪ <u>101st Amendment, 2017</u> → <u>GST</u> was introduced
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑫ <u>102nd Amendment, 2018</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Constitutional status to <u>National commission for Backward Classes</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑬ <u>103rd Amendment, 2019</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ <u>10%</u> reservation to <u>Economically weaker section (EWS)</u> in jobs & educational Institutes.

Word limit exceeded

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	Under Article 324 of constitution of India <u>Election Commission</u> is bestowed with some powers & functions. To conduct <u>free & fair election</u> Election Commission can perform certain functions such as:
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		① To prepare electoral rolls & nomination of candidates.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		② To determine <u>essential electoral</u> <u>constituencies</u> on the basis of <u>Demographic</u> <u>Commission</u> idet.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		③ To issue Model code of conduct.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		④ To issue & allot <u>election</u> <u>symbols</u> to candidates & political parties.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		⑤ To <u>call</u> <u>cancel</u> the election in cases of <u>booth rigging</u> , <u>capturing</u> , etc.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		⑥ To monitor the <u>election</u> <u>campaign</u> & <u>pollies</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		⑦ To act as <u>vigilant</u> to avoid any illicit practices during election.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

प्रश्न संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पत्रिका
(Main Answer Sheet)

30/06/2019
वैदित्य प्रश्नोत्तरी
20/06/2019 2019

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	8 To act as a court for the candidates & political parties in matter related to election disputes.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	9 To make necessary arrangements for disabled, elderly etc on the regarding voting booth the on the poll day.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	10 To appoint such number of officers at different level to conduct & supervise the voting procedure.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	11 To maintain order & avoid tension on polling day.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	12 To direct the whole procedure in transparent manner.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Election Commission is bestowed with enormous responsibility of conducting, organising & directing election in free & fair manner. It has been done its duty very profoundly in all these years & has established its image as a bulwark of democracy.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Human Right Commission is the apex body in protecting the human rights. It is a statutory body & was formed under the National Human Rights Protection Act, 1993.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	To maintain its status as the Supreme protector of Human rights in India, it performs following functions:
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	① To inquire into the matters related to human right violation by individuals or by the state.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	② It can also initiate proceedings against civil servants who violates human rights. e.g. cases of police brutality.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	③ It can either start its proceedings on getting a complaint or suo moto.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	④ It visits the jails & rehabilitation centres for inspection.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑤ It conducts research & studies regarding the human

प्रश्न संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पत्रिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

भारत का प्रथम
कौटिल्या एकेडमी
संस्थान का प्रतिष्ठान

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	human rights violation.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑧ It becomes the <u>international standards</u> to be adopted with respect to <u>human rights protection</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑨ It submits its <u>reports to President</u> regarding <u>the status of human rights</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑩ It conducts <u>general awareness generation programmes</u> for human rights.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑪ It co-ordinates with <u>different</u> other such agencies <u>nationally & internationally</u> to make human rights protection <u>more effective</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Thus, it can be said that <u>National Commission for Human Rights</u> acts as a <u>protector & promoter</u> of human rights in the country and contributes to the nation to make a <u>more egalitarian & more inclusive society</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ <u>Conclusion</u> → In <u>collaboration</u> with <u>International Law Commission</u> .

6

