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कौटिल्य एकेडमी
अध्ययन का प्रवेश द्वार

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

प्रश्न संख्या

1 1

Integral humanism was propounded by Pt. Jeeb Dayal Upadhyay. It is a theory of nation building. In this humans & people are put at the centre of social, economic & political planning of a country.

1 2

Central vigilance commission is the apex vigilance authority in India. It is a statutory body. It was set up in 1964 on the recommendation of Santharam Committee. It is governed by Central Vigilance Act, 2003.

1 2

1 3

108th constitutional amendment is related to 10% reservation on the basis of economic backwardness. The reservation is provided to Economically Weaker Section (EWS) of the society. It can be availed in employment & educational institution.

1 4

Judicial review is judicial scrutiny done by the courts to examine the validity and constitutionality of a law, or order or amendment.
executive

accepted from?

प्रश्न
संख्या

1	5	<p>PIL stands for public interest litigation. It can be filed in the court of law</p>
	2	<p>regarding the matters related to larger public interest such as environment degradation, poverty etc.</p>
1	6	<p>National Commission for Women was established in 1990. It is a statutory body. It was formed under the National Commission for Women Act, 1989. Jayanti Ghosh ^{Patraik} was its first chairperson.</p>
1	7	<p>NGO or Non governmental organisations are those organisation which works for the social welfare. eg. NGO Pratham works towards the education of</p>
1	8	<p>Article 313-A is related to All India services.</p>
1	9	<p>Sardar Sawarn Singh Committee was formed by Indira Gandhi. It suggested fundamental duties to be included in the Indian Constitution. It was included through 42nd Constitution Amendment Act, 1976.</p>

Public Participation

प्रश्न
संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

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

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	10	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<p>'Arthashastra' was written by <u>Kautilya</u>. It throws light on the socio-economic scenario of <u>Mauaryan dynasty</u> in 3rd-4th Century B.C. → elaborate</p>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	11	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<p><u>Praja Socialist Party</u> was formed by <u>Ram Prasad</u> <u>Jayprakash Narayan</u>.</p>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	12	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
<p><u>Tarkunde Committee</u> is related to election reforms. It suggested the age of voting should be reduced to 18 years from 21 years. It was later done by the 61st Constitutional Amendment Act, 1989.</p>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	13	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
<p>It is called quasi-federal because the separation of power between centre & states is not equal. In some cases centre enjoys more power than the states. Example?</p>			

2	1	<p>Basic structure doctrine was brought by Supreme court in Kesavananda Bharati case in 1973. According to which Supreme court declared that any part of constitution including preamble and fundamental rights can be amended; however, the amendment should not affect the basic structure of the constitution. The basic structure includes features such as federalism, bicameralism, rule of law etc.</p>
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2	2	<p>Madhya Pradesh Public Service Commission is entrusted with the functions & responsibility of recruiting & training of administrative officers in the state. It conducts the examination for the recruitment of the various posts in public service. It allocates the different services to the selected candidates. It also provide the training to these selected officers. It has been seen that Madhya Pradesh Public Service Commission has been doing its job successfully & remarkably over the years.</p>
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formation of
year
present
union
tenure?
marks in
points

2

प्रश्न संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पत्रिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2	3	The basic elements of a real union are: → Presence of Lok Sabha → Union list has more items than state list & concurrent list → Power to impose National emergency & President's rule lies with centre → The constitutional amendment power lies with the union government. → Law the office of governor in the states. formation of states, UTs, Integrated judiciary
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2	4	Ram Manohar Lohia believed in the concept of decentralization & devolution of power. The 'Chakrabarty plan' was an example of this. Under this plan there should be 4 pillars of administration. These are represented by the 4 layers or tiers of the governance that is the village, blocks, District & the State government. This model was based on good governance to bring more efficiency in the administration.
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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			

Suggested
elts of
word of
govt

village
district
provid
central govt

<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>2 5</p> <p>Major issues before the Constituent Assembly were :</p>
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>→ Large population</p>
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>→ Unequal representation</p>
<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>→ Low level of literacy</p>
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>→ Socio-economic inequalities</p>
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>→ Linguistic issues</p>
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>→ SC-ST issue</p>
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>→ Partition of India-Pakistan etc.</p>
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Substantiated with examples

problems of minorities, ideological differences

problem of states

wrote in points

2 1/2

2 7

The principle of trusteeship was propounded by Gandhiji. According to this principle the economically advanced section of society or the big business houses should act as trustee for the people who are poor. The business houses should involve themselves in the welfare activities to bring the other people out of poverty such as the present day CSR activity. Gandhiji proposed this principle should be used to fill the gap of social & economic divide.

प्रश्न संख्या

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The parliament keeps a control on the executive by following means:
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Executive is collectively responsible to the parliament for its actions.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ The various motions such as adjournment motion etc.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Through question hour by asking questions.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Through various committees such as public accounts committee etc.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ By the process of debate, discuss & vote during the passing of any bill.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Lokpal is appointed at the national level to look out as the ombudsman.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The office of Lokpal is a statutory office. It is formed under the Lokpal & Lokayukta Act, 2013.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The jurisdiction of Lokpal includes the Prime Minister, Office, the Union Secretariat, the Group A, B, C, D officers etc. The Lokpal looks into the allegation of corruption against any of the above mentioned.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Controlled by C.M. & Ministers
power of cabinet

2	10	Media is called the fourth pillar of constitution democracy because it serves the following purposes:
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	① It keeps a check on parliament & guards that is legislative, executive & judiciary.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	② It provide the information regarding their wants.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	③ It keeps people aware & awakened.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	④ It helps boosting the image of India on international forums.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑤ It acts as a watchdog over society as well.
<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"/>	

→ give recent example

प्रश्न
संख्या

3	1	The office of governor is a constitutional office. The governor of any state is appointed by the president. <u>Article 153 of Constitution of India provides for the office of governor.</u>
		It is said that the governor acts as an agent of the centre rather than constitutional head of the state. The following reasons can be cited for this :
		(1) The power of president rule lies with the centre. And when president rule is invoked, governor enjoys huge powers & virtually becomes the executive head of the state.
		(2) During president rule, centre gets the power to make ^{law} in the legislative state when it is invoked.
		(3) Governor has the power to refer such bills for the president's assent as where matter of constitutionality is involved.
		(4) Governor is responsible for making day to day information available to

mention
article

article?

to centre regarding the state's functioning.

However, the statement that Governor merely acts as the agent of centre is not completely true, as Governor has several other functions & duties to perform such as:

- He acts as the bridge between Centre & state.
- He is major part of law making in the state.
- He dictates the oath taking ceremony of ministers, MHA & CM in the state.
- He has discretionary powers such as pardoning of sentences etc.
- He acts as Chancellor of various universities in the state.

It can be said that even though Governor is appointed by the centre in the states but he is not merely an agent of the centre. He has much more critical role to play in the state administrative machinery.

mention
federalism
features

5

3 2

The Election Commission of India is a constitutional body. Art 324 of the constitution provides for the establishment of 'Election Commission'.

The election commission of India was formed in 1951-52. It was just before the first election of independent India.

Election Commission of India is entrusted with some constitutional obligations to perform its duty in more sophisticated manner. These constitutional obligations are:

(1) To control, direct & superintend the elections in India.

(2) To conduct a free & fair elections.

(3) To conduct the elections in timely fashion.

(4) To maintain the transparency in the election procedure.

(5) To issue model code of

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	conduct during election.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(6) To qualify & disqualify the election candidates.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(7) To make permanent & ad-hoc arrangements regarding election.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(8) To ensure peaceful elections.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The election commission of India is responsible for conducting elections for parliaments, states that is Lok Sabha & Rajyasabhai the state legislature etc. The election commission of India is bestowed with huge powers to conduct free & fair elections in India. It has proven to be very successful in meeting its constitutional obligation & plays a key role in Indian democracy. Hence, also called as one of the bulwarks of Indian democracy.
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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

relating with other symbols
Recognize national & state parties
Pr 2 on election matters

category into -
↳ adm for
↳ advisory for
↳ political for
↳ judicial for

51

3	3	73rd Constitutional Amendment Act was enacted in 1992. It was related to providing constitutional status to Panchayati Raj Institutions or PRTI. It was came into force from the date 24th April 1992.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Balwant Rai Mehta Committee was appointed to make recommendations regarding Panchayat reforms. Later other committees such as L.M. Singhvi, Committee, Thiranga Committee, etc were also formed to discuss about the constitutional status of the Panchayati Raj Institutions.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	In 1992, finally with the passing of 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act PRTI were given constitutional status. The main provision of the Act were:
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	① It bestowed the constitutional status to the PRTI.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	② It added IX schedule in the Constitution.

③ It also added part ~~XII~~^{IX} A in the constitution.

④ It provided for the reservation of seats for SCs, STs & women in all the 3 tier of the system of PRTs. (under Article 243 D)

⑤ It provided for a state finance commission to look after the financial devolution made to PRTs.

⑥ It strengthened the PRTs as units of local self government.

The 73rd amendment Act was a leap in the local self governance. It goes with the article 40 of DPSP, where it provides for the organisation of gram panchayats as a units of local self government & decentralized units. It gave more powers to the PRTs so that they can work with more efficiency & implement things effectively at ground level.

3	5	<p>Jayprakash Narayan is remembered as a revered freedom fighter, socialist leader & an orator during post independence era. He was influenced by the Marxist ideology during college days. He believed in bringing revolution like Karl Marx.</p>
		<p>However, later when he came into the arena of Indian national movement, he became a follower of Gandhiji. His value system underwent a change after getting influenced by Gandhi. He chose the path of non-violence & satyagrah. He participated in the Indian national movement actively.</p>
		<p>Later, after the independence he was involved in various rallies & youth interaction. He emerged as a leader during Indira Gandhi's rule. He was the prominent opposer of Indira Gandhi's politics.</p>

He addressed several
halls of youth to ~~the~~ come
together & raise their voice against
the then govt. he was arrested
on the night the national
emergency was evoked.

Later, he fought formed
socialist party & fought election
against Indira Gandhi.

He believed in the
liberty of population. He opposed
any kind of arbitrariness in
politics. He has contributed as
a socialist leader in the ^{modern} Indian
history & is remembered as
Loknayak JP.

Restoration as
↳ political life
↳ ideology
↳ imp works done by him

formed
congress
socialist
party