

Solution

- 1.1 102<sup>nd</sup> constitutional Amendment Act 2018  
NCC (National Commission for backward classes) was accorded constitution status by amending article 338B.
- 1.2 functions  
 ① Look into violation of human rights in country.  
 ② strengthening constitutional and legal safeguards.  
 ③ Recommending govt on awards and others.  
 etc.
- 1.3. Because Kautilya also thought, human behaviour is evil.  
 we need to (bring) need to crush opponents and need not follow moral virtues.
- 1.4 Public → government  
 Administration → Management & implementation of policies.  
 So, Public Administration is implementation of govt. policies and management.
- 1.5  
 ① Educating children in rural and unprivileged area.  
 ② providing sanitary napkins to females.  
 ③ providing food & medicine in required areas.  
 These are most prevalent work taken by NDCs.
- 1.6 Henri Fayol's believed in scientific management theory. He believed there is certain way to do things that are most economical.
- 1.7 Bureaucracy is way of organisation proposed by Max Weber which believed in merit and hierarchy.
- 1.8. power → influencing others to do things in one's way.  
 So, if we try to do that by force or Blackmailing that is coercive power.  
Example → firing employee or pay cut for not doing certain things.

1.9. Santharam committee was appointed in 1963 to suggest measure to decrease corruption and mal administration.

1.10 Jayprakash narayan wanted a complete overhaul of social-eco-  
political changes not just cosmetic changes.

1.11

1.12 Administration → Majority it is implementation of policy +  
rules.  
→ It is not concerned with policy and rule  
formation.

1.13 SHUs are coming together of people with similar social-eco  
problems to overcome those. They are flexible and small  
and have limited funding.

1.14

1.15

### Solution 2.1

Dr BR Ambedkar was a 20<sup>th</sup> century philosopher, social reformer  
and politician. He was most notable for lower caste upliftment  
and women upliftment.

He observed the plight of women is much more than male  
counterparts. So he advocated series of reforms to uplift women  
especially upper caste Hindu women.

He advocated for women education, participation of women in work  
outside homes, abolition of child marriage, advocated for widow  
remarriage and providing equal rights to women in property  
as well.

2.2

Various functions of National Commission for Scheduled Caste are -

- ① Look into underinclusion, exclusion of Backward Caste for purpose of this constitution and provide recommendation to govt with same.
- ② Look into excesses and exploitation of backward caste.
- ③ Look into constitutional and legal safeguards and provide recommendation to promote welfare of backward castes.
- ④ promote steps to achieve welfare of Backward Caste like ceremonies etc.

2.3

Kautilya compared foreign policy with eaus in his arthshashtra philosophy.

He advocated

- have allies to increase one internal and external power.
- But if you are stronger than allies then a good friend is one who accepts your suzerainty.

So, we can say he was very selfish w.r.t. foreign policy and allies.

2.4

Organisation is structural framework that gets work done in expense of resources, like money, time, labour etc.

Organisation has a following features

- ① Hierarchy
- ② well defined task
- ③ Division of labour etc.

Organisation can be classified in formal & informal organisation.

2.5

## 2.6 Power

- ① It is to influence other to get one's work done.
- ② It is personal
- ③ It has no legal backing.

## Authority

- ① It is also a type of influence to get one's work done.
- ② It is positional (power in position).
- ③ It has legal backing.

## 2.7 Grass root level democracy

- ① Gandhi advocated for promotion of cottage industries.
- ② He wanted village people to participate in direct decision making.
- ③ He wanted village as a unit of democracy which is self sufficient and look after own affairs.
- ④ He wanted to promote local manufacturing, farming and vernacular languages in education.

2.8 Delegation can be defined as assigning of  
- specific task and  
- authority from one person to another.

### Advantages

- ① It decreases burden of work on higher authority.
- ② It gives experience to subordinate and prepare them for emergency situations.
- ③ promote conducive work environment.

### Disadvantages

- ① Not all works can be delegated. Ex SP cannot ask DSP to supervise another DSP.
- ② Over delegation by seniors reduces its all purpose.
- ③ It is taken as extra burden by subordinates.

2.9 Integral humanism was proposed by Deendayal Upadhyaya.

He suggested -

- Humans have different forms but we have one soul.
- we need to take care of our outer form but also soul is also needed to be taken care of.
- We can better serve ourselves ~~use~~ if we believe in one soul or Integral humanism.

2.10 Responsibility is the accountability to oneself. It is inherent value.

3.1

Human Rights Commission -

Human rights commission act 1993 provided for the composition of National human rights commission at center and state human rights commission in different states.

It is watchdog of Human Rights in country i.e. rights related to life, liberty, equality etc provided by constitution and other international covenants.

Roles

- ① It looks into human rights violation and takes action against public officials who have neglected their role in prevention of human rights violation.
- ② It recommends awards to victims of human rights violation, to government.
- ③ It looks into constitutional and legal safeguards provided by constitution and recommends to strengthen them.
- ④ It visits jails, mental hospitals to look into their condition and provides suggestion.
- ⑤ It promotes research in human rights by different institutions.
- ⑥ It works closely with different NGOs and other organisations to ensure effective observance of HR in country.
- ⑦ It calls in case of human rights violation apart from government to underline their responsibility.

Since, NHRC is a statutory body, not a constitution body,

→ Government is not binded to comply with directions and recommendation of it. But government puts reports in both houses on action taken by ~~govt~~ govt on recommendation of NHRC.

→ Govt. have to respond within a month on action taken ~~by~~, on recommendation of govt.

Although, there are no constitution provision but govt takes recommendation seriously.

3.2

3.3

Bureaucratism → It is a system of organisation put forward by Max Weber. It is a way of organising in a very structural way, where there is no place for nepotism or any favour. It sought to remove some ills like inefficiency, incompetence and corruption.

Characteristics

- ① Based on Merit on individual.
- ② Hierarchical
- ③ Power/ Authority is on position not on individual.
- ④ Effective and efficient in policy implementation and output.
- ⑤ It segregates personal life from work life.
- ⑥ Pay is the main motivating factor.

Criticism

- ① Very mechanical.
- ② It does not care for Human feelings and loyalty.
- ③ Red Tapism more prevalent
- ④ Lethargic.

Gandhi advocated for

"do before you preach"

Gandhi believed, one cannot propagate one's thought unless you propagate it yourself. One gets affected only if they imbibe it in inner self.

Few qualities of Gandhi ji

- ① He was believe in truth.
- ② He believed in beauty of humanism or inner soul.
- ③ Non-violence.

→ These are the few prominent qualities that helped him to connect to masses rich, poor, commoner, because these things are common to all.

→ He was able to propagate his ideas because he believed in universal truth. He was able to touch inner soul of his subjects.

→ He not only believed in philosophical thoughts, he at times took help of scientific and statistical measures to put his point forward.

Example

After his return from South Africa, he went to Champaran and collected statistics and data to prove that tax collected is much higher and finally government kneeled.

→ He believed in sarvodaya that is upliftment of all including poor and destitute. So, lower sections saw in him a messiah > you-ko who could solve all their problems.

Mahatma Gandhi was a spiritual person who believed in universal truth, deeds, non-violence. These all things made him apart from other leaders and was able to propagate his ideas of freedom.

Democracy → essentially participation of people in decision making process directly or indirectly.

Indirect Democracy → when large population people choose their representative through various measures, who on behalf of them will participate in decision making process.

Example - India, USA etc.

Direct democracy → when people themselves participate in decision making process through plebiscite, referendum, etc.

Example - Sweden

There are various ways in which people can ensure participation in democracy :-

- ① Election - Election is one of the prominent way to decide the government of the day and its accountability.
- ② pressure groups - pressure groups tend to pressure govt. to act in certain way i.e. welfare of people.
- ③ Marches / Bandh - This is an active showcase against policies of government and it make them rethink about policies. Ex. - Kisan andolan etc.
- ④ Lobbying - Lobbying is asking representative or government in one's favour. Ex. - Voter may ask elected person for handpumps etc.

These are the various way in which participation in a democracy can be ensured.