

Name → KRITI Date → 15/1/2021

Course → Kautilya Academy Mains Test Series 2021

Paper → II (PART A)

प्रश्न  
संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका  
(Mains Answer Sheet)

भारत का नं. 1 संस्थान  
कौटिल्य एकेडमी  
सफलता का पथ है।

1	A	<u>Cooperative Federalism</u> : • deals with Centre-state relations
		• Effective utilization of legislative, Executive, Financial decision making powers provided to both Centre and states
		• Niti Aayog promotes Cooperative Federalism
2	B	<u>Senate</u> : The upper house of USA's parliament
		• Its similar to Rajya Sabha in India.
		• It comprises of parliamentarians representing territories in USA.
		• Its a continuing chamber like India.
1	C	<u>Article 275</u> : It deals with the division of powers between Central and State polity

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Mandamus</u> : is one of the writs
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	mentioned in Art 32 of
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Indian Constitution.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ It is issued by Higher Judiciary
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	eg SC to either lower judiciary
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	for initiation of any case be refer-
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	red to it or to public service
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	officials, government etc.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Doctrine of Eclipse</u> → It is similar
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	to the doctrine of separation of
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Powers mentioned in Indian
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Constitution.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Vote of Credit</u> → stands for the
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	voting for the allocation of
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	resources during Annual
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Budget Session.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ It is used by MP's while
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	discussing several motions on
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	the budgetary provisions.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	4	<u>Leader of Opposition of Lok Sabha</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			→ conventionally, its not mentioned in the constitution.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			→ generally from the largest opposition party in Lok Sabha.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			→ usually, the opposition party must have atleast $\frac{1}{10}$ th of the total membership <sup>10</sup> of house.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	4	Central Administrative Tribunal
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			→ mentioned in AR 323A of Indian Constitution.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			→ deals with the cases specific to issues and problems related to employees and officials of central government.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			→ Example: all cases related to service allocation, transfer and postings of All India Service officials are dealt in CAT.
<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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(Mains Answer Sheet)

प्रश्न सं. 1 संख्या  
कौटिल्य एकेडमी  
इन्स्टीट्यूट ऑफ स्टडीज एंड रिसर्च

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
1	I	<u>97<sup>th</sup> CAA</u> : was related with the <u>land boundary agreement</u> between <u>India and Bangladesh</u> that happened in <u>2013</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
1	J	<u>Section 14A of Protection of Civil Rights Act</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ covered under Protection of Civil Right Act, 1955,
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ It was added later.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
1	K	<u>State Human Rights Commission</u> : → comprises of <u>State Chief Information Commissioner</u> and upto <u>10 Information Commissioners</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ a <u>statutory body</u> formed under <u>RTI Act</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ They hold office <u>till age of 65</u> or <u>5 years</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

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(Mains Answer Sheet)

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

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>AR 335</b> : is related to claims of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes to service and posts.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Factors like efficiency in administration etc will be counted.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ allows for reservation in matters of promotion in U or S services or posts.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>VOTER ID</b> → issued by Election Commission of India comprised under <b>ARTICLE 324</b> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ a proof of identity to exercise Right to vote → A constitutional <u>Right</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ only available to citizens of India
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>NGO</b> → Organisations independent of government involvement.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ usually non profit organizations. → based in local, national, international level.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	



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भारत का नं. 1 संस्थान  
कौटिल्य एकेडमी  
सफलता का पवेश द्वारा

2	4	Financial Emergency is mentioned in <u>ART 360</u> of Indian Constitution in <u>PART XVIII</u> .
		→ At the time of Financial Emergency, the Union Executive can reduce the salaries and emoluments of the judges of High Court, Judiciary and other public offices.
		→ The bills related to financial matters in State Legislature, may be asked to be reserved by the Governor for President's nod by Union Executive.
		→ Salaries, pensions, emoluments of MLAs, MP i.e. Parliament and State Legislature would also be reduced without concurrence of Parliament.
		→ India has not witnessed













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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका  
 (Mains Answer Sheet)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Self Help groups comprise of local men or women usually between the age group of 18-40 years.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ It is a <u>financial inter mediant committee.</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 group of daily wage earners help in handling dist-ress situations ← <b>DEVELOPEMENT</b>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	like health emergencies and contribute in <u>SOCIAL development</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2 Helpful in economic development. eg money to buy HYV seeds and tractors (community)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3 Help in avoiding money lenders and high interest rates.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	



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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका  
(Mains Answer Sheet)

भारत का नं. 1 संस्वान  
कौटिल्य एकेडमी  
सफलता का पथेश्वर द्वारा

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Government of India Act 1935 was
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	the culmination of 3 Round
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Table Conferences and Lyallchi
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Irwin part in the back drop
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	of demand of Poorna Swaraj.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Some of the major provisions
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	were :-
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 Constitution of All India
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	federation comprising of Centre,
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Provinces</u> and <u>princely states</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2 Bicomeralism at Provinces
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3 Dyarchy at the Centre with
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	the overriding power with
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	the Viceroy.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4 Provincial Autonomy
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	5 Seperate electorates continued
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	for Sikhs, Muslims, Anglo
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Indians, Dalits.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	6 Establishment of Federal Public
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Service Commission.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	





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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका  
(Mains Answer Sheet)

भारत का नं. 1 संस्थान  
कौटिल्य एकेडमी  
सफलता का पथ है द्वारा

2	F	Supreme Court of India is the guardian of Indian Constitution
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Parliament and Judiciary have
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>separation of powers</u> but it is not watertight.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Parliament in the past under the purview of its legislative powers has amended the constitution and also kept the <u>Fundamental Rights</u> provision outside Judiciary's purview.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Judiciary on the other hand in <u>Keshavnand Bharti Case (1973)</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	held that Parliament has supreme authority over legislation but it can't amend the 'Basic Structure of Indian Constitution'
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ As per Supreme Court features like <u>Federalism</u> , <u>Preamble</u> , <u>Value</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	



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2	9	As per Article I of Indian Constitution, India i.e. Bharat shall be the 'Union of States', this is the first and foremost element of integration.
		→ Unlike
		USA, where the federation is a group of states coming together to join, India had been integrated by carving out states and uniting princely states.
		→ Part II of Indian Constitution provides for citizenship (AR 5-AR 11) which again unite the citizens together.
		→ Part III (AR 12-AR 35) of Indian constitution confer the citizens of our country the basic value of Equality, Liberty with even state restricted to infringe upon them.



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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Internal Security issues are related to local and regional issues within the territory of India
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Paramilitary forces play an important role in maintaining peace and order in the society.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	eg: CRPF personnel under Home Ministry establish peace engaging with Naxalites in Chhatisgarh, Bihar etc.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ CISF plays key role in protection of monuments, buildings, services, PSU's etc
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	eg: Delhi Metro's safety is under CISF
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ BSF provides for the front end combat in International borders dealing with cross border drugs trade (illegal) etc.



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भारत का नं. 1 संस्थान  
कौटिल्य एकेडमी  
सफलता का पथ है।

2	K	'Basic Structure of Constitution' was
		given by Supreme Court of
		India in Keshevanand Bharti
		Case of 1973.
		→ As per Supreme Court of India,
		the legislative, judicial, executive
		functions of the organs of state
		are though separated but there
		is a <u>system of checks and</u>
		<u>balances</u> to keep a watch on
		<u>arbitrariness</u> .
		→ Though the Parliament of India
		has the <u>power to legislate</u>
		<u>on all matters</u> and also to
		<u>amend the Constitution</u>
		<u>under AR 368</u> but it does
		<u>not have the extraordinary</u>
		<u>power to legislate increasing</u>
		<u>its powers to such an extent</u>
		<u>that it destroys the basic</u>
		<u>idea of our Constitution as</u>
		<u>envisaged by our Constitution</u>
		<u>makers</u>











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भारत का वं. 1 संस्थागत  
कौटिल्य एकेडमी  
सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Parliamentary system of government
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	is <u>unstable</u> due to party based
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	politics and coalition partners
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	and having to balance the
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	interests of many sub groups
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	eg In 1996 → NDA government
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	under Atal Bihari Vajpayee
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	lost majority due to coalition
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	politics.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	In <u>Presidential</u> system of government,
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	there is no problem of stability
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	as the executive completes
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	the term irrespective of legis-
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	lature.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	In <u>Parliamentary</u> form, doctrine
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	of <u>separation of powers</u> take
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	a back seat
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	While in <u>Presidential</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	form it <u>strictly</u> maintained.

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

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Representation is wide in
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	case of parliamentary system
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	of government while representa-
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	tion is narrow in case of
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	presidential system.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	In parliamentary system,
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	government is run by those
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	who could be amateurs in
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	respective fields due to non
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	technical qualifications.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	While
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	in presidential system, government
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	is usually run by experts
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	There is no certainty of policies
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	in case of <u>Parliamentary</u> system
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	while there is <u>definiteness</u> in
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>policies</u> in <u>presidential</u> system
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	due to strict separation between
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	legislature and Executive.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Thus, both have their own merits and
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	demerits.

**3B** Election Commission is established under **AR 324** of Indian Constitution, which is one of the four pillars of Indian Constitution.

It is an independent body entrusted with the responsibility of upholding the democratic virtues of our constitution.

The structure of ECI comprises of Chief Election Commissioner and two other election commissioners.

Functions are:-

→ To ensure free and fair conduct of elections to the office of President, Vice President, Parliament and State Legislatures.

eg: Several initiatives like SVEEP programme to ensure voters participation.

→ Preparation of an electoral roll and its timely updation before the elections is also one of the important functions of ECI.

eg: DM's of district in collaboration with ECI prepare the updated voters list.

→ To disseminate information and increase outreach among the low voter turnout areas to increase voter literacy.

eg: ELECTORAL LITERACY CLUB PROGRAMME

→ Strict and Effective implementation of Moral Code of Conduct before elections to ensure level playing field for all political parties.

eg ECI monitors the violation of MCC strictly to avoid any discrepancies.

- To supervise and adjudicate matters related to the setting up of Electoral Booths, preventing booth capturing, identification of voters through valid ID's etc.
- ECI also has the power of registering political parties and allocating party symbols based on National or State level status.

Henceforth, ECI is a significant institution for the maintenance of representative democracy however it lacks powers in some instances to make the process more smooth and efficient. eg: ECI cant deregister any political party on the accusations of fraud, Such extraordinary powers with some constraints can help our country in making more progress as a democracy.



**3D** Right to Freedom of Religion is mentioned in PART III of Indian Constitution under Fundamental Rights.

They are categorised under (AR 25-28) and also under Cultural and Educational Rights under (AR 29-30) to some extent.

Under AR 25

Of Indian Constitution, State provides to all <sup>persons</sup> ~~citizens~~ of India to have 'Right to freedom of practice, belief, propagation, conscience' ~~of~~ 'Religion'.

State will not levy any kind of restrictions or taxes eg Jizya on any certain religious section, However for regulation of any economic, financial, secular activity state is free to make laws or for providing social welfare and reform.

→ These rights are subject to restrictions on cases of morality, law and order or public order issues.

AR 26 deals with the management of Religious affairs.

It provides every denomination → Rt. to establish and maintain institutions for religious and charitable purpose, to manage its own affairs in matters of religion, to own and acquire movable and immovable property and to administer such property. However these rights are subject to public order, morality and health.

AR 27 deals with Freedom from ~~the~~ payment of Taxes for promotion of any particular religion.

It prohibits the levy of 'Tax' and not imposition of fee.

AR 28 deals with Prohibition of Religious Instructions in Educational Institutions.

→ Its confined to educational institutions, maintained, aided or recognized by the state.

AR 28(1) provides for no religious instruction in institute maintained by state.

AR 28(2) is an exception to AR 28(1) as it says the prohibition contained in AR 28(1) will not apply to an educational institution maintained by govt. but established under endowment.

AR 28(3) <sup>with AR 30</sup> enables religious communities to establish educational institutions of their own choice with partial financial assistance from state.

Overall Fundamental Rts of Religious Freedom are crucial for harmonious existence of different religious subgroups in our country and contributing to the principle of 'Unity in Diversity'.