



# इन्दौर कौटिल्य एकेडमी

आपकी सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार.....

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प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं के लिए सर्वश्रेष्ठ संस्थान



## सामान्य अध्ययन / GENERAL STUDIES

निर्धारित समय: \_\_\_\_\_  
Time Allowed : \_\_\_\_\_

अधिकतम अंक \_\_\_\_\_  
Maximum Marks \_\_\_\_\_

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रोल नं. Roll No : \_\_\_\_\_ दिनांक (Date) \_\_\_\_\_

परीक्षा का माध्यम  
(Medium of Exam) English  
.com  
विद्यार्थी के हस्ताक्षर  
(Student's Signature) Ash

### प्रश्न - पत्र के लिये विशिष्ट अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों का उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें :

- इसमें 3 प्रश्न हैं तथा सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
- प्रश्नों में शब्द सामा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

### Question Paper Specific Instructions

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions :

- There are 3 question and all the questions are compulsory.
- The Number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
- Answer must be written in the medium authorized in the admission certificate which must be started clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) booklet in the space provide.  
No marks will be given for answer written in a medium other than the authorized one.
- Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the answer book must be clearly struck off.

कुल प्राप्तांक (Total Marks Obtained) \_\_\_\_\_ टिप्पणी (Remarks) \_\_\_\_\_

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 A	A.K. Gopalan v/s State of Madras case (1950), Supreme Court interpreted the fundamental Rights Under part III of Constitution.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 B	Habeas Corpus is important writ to produce a person before Court who has been detained. it means "You may have the body"
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 C	Sir B.N. Rau was the Constitutional Advisor to Constituent Assembly in formulating the Indian Constitution in 1946.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 D	Objective Resolution was moved on 13 Dec. 1946 by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, which provides guiding for framing the Constitution
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 E	Article 351 provide spread of the Hindi Language to develop so that it may serve as a medium of expression.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 F	Suo Moto Cognizance means self decision made by Court on public interest.

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका  
(Mains Answer Sheet)

प्रश्न  
संख्या

- G West Bengal memorandum was published in 1977 regarding reform the relation between Central and State.
- H Indian Trusts Act 1882 manage private trust in India.
- I Mahila Arthik Vikas Mahamandal is Maharashtra based NGO.
- J Madhya Pradesh State Public Service Commission was formed on 1 November 1956.
- K Competition Commission of India (CCI) probe on google due to preinstallation of all google application instead of allow user to choose app according to them.
- L Rekha Sharma is chairperson of National Commission for women in India.

प्रश्न  
संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका  
(Main Answer Sheet)

M

The amendment de-licence power distribution and allow consumer to choose between power distribution companies.

N

Article 371-A prohibits anyone who is not a resident from buying land in Nagaland

O

First time President's Rule was imposed in Punjab from 20 June 1951 - 17 April 1952

A

By 39<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act 1975 Article 71 of Constitution was amended

Under this amendment election of president, vice-president, Prime minister and speaker beyond the scope of the judiciary. They are to be decided by such authority which may be determined by the parliament. It also provided that emergency can be proclaimed only when the written advice of cabinet tendered to president.

प्रश्न  
संख्या

2 B

Under Article 19(1) Constitution of India guarantees right to freedom of speech. But this freedom is not absolute and under Article 19(2) reasonable restriction can be imposed,

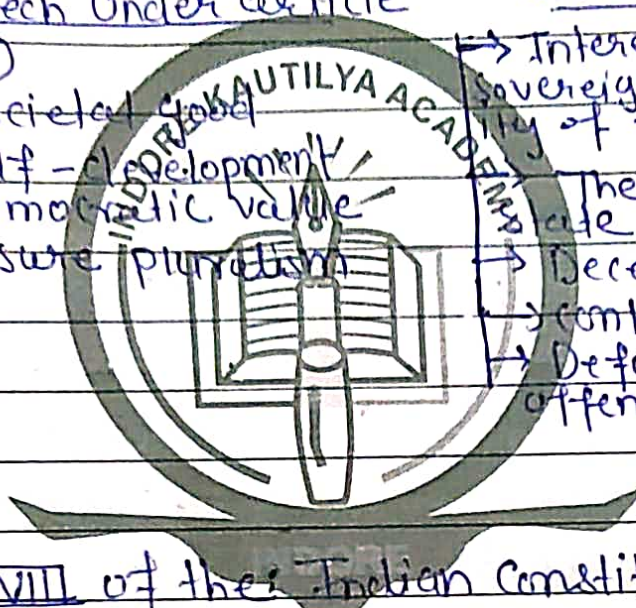
Significance of freedom of speech under article

Safeguards outlined under Article 19(2)

19(1)

- Societal good
- Self-development
- Democratic value
- Ensure pluralism

- Interests of the sovereignty and integrity of India
- The security of state
- Decency or morality
- Contempt of court
- Defamation to an offence.



2 C

Part XVIII of the Indian Constitution from Article 352-360 provide Emergency provision

Emergency has chaotic and wide-ranging effects on the political system. The normal relation between Centre-State relation undergoes on basic change -

- Executive - Centre becomes entitled to give executive direction to a state on "any matter"

प्रश्न संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका  
(Mains Answer Sheet)

• Legislative - Parliament empowered to make law on any subject which mentioned in State list.

• financial - President can modify the constitutional distribution of revenues between the centre and state.

२

२ D

Article 32 (Right to Constitutional Remedies) - it is a fundamental right which states that individual have the right to individual approach Supreme Court. Supreme Court has power to issue writs.

Mandamus

Habeas Corpus

Type of writs

Prohibition

Certiorari

quo-warranto

२

२ E

Registration of political parties is governed by Election Commission of India under article 324 and section 29A of the Representation of the people Act 1951. To be eligible for a 'National political party of India' are -  
→ Secure at least 6% of valid votes in

एन  
ख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका  
(Mains Answer Sheet)

- 4 or more State in State legislative assembly  
→ Atleast 4 seats in house of people from  
 any State or States.  
→ Atleast 2% seats in house of people and  
 these member from atleast from 3 States.
- F Union Public Service Commission is an independent  
Constitutional body. It is basically the central  
 recruiting agency, responsible for recruitment  
of all India Services and Central Service  
 Group A - Group B. Part XIV of Indian  
Constitution deal with UPSC by this UPSC act  
 as watchdog of merit. Important article -  
 Art. 320 - function of UPSC  
 Art 322 - Expenses of public Service Commission  
 Art 323 - Reports of Public Service Commission
- 2  G National Integration Council is an extra-  
Constitutional body. It is chaired by prime  
 minister of India. It was constituted in  
 1962 by National integration Conference  
 under chairmanship of Pt. Jawahar Lal  
Nehru in 1961.

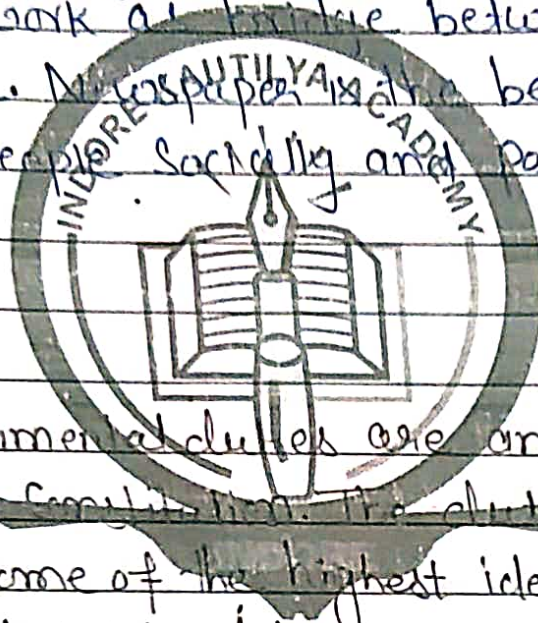
प्रश्न संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका  
(Main Answer Sheet)

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Main task of the Council is to examine the problem of national integration against communalism, casteism; regionalism, linguism
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
२	H	NHRC is a statutory body, established in 1993. Its function is to protect and promote human rights. NHRC is called as 'Toothless animal' by Supreme Court because NHRC is a recommendatory body and does not have power to prosecute human right violation on its own. It only investigate case upto a year before not earlier.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
२	I	NGO's refers to <del>not</del> not-for-profit organisation which is registered under Society registration act 1860. It is having a legal status. Problems of NGO's are -
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Difficulties to get funds
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Over-regulations
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Cultural hurdles
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Lack of proper networking
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Lack of governance.



In Indian democracy "freedom of expression" is guaranteed by Article 19(1) of Constitution. It include "freedom of press" means right to print and publish without any interference of government. They not only educating public, but also formulating well balanced public opinion. They work as bridge between government and public. Newspapers is the best way to educate people socially and politically.



A The fundamental duties are an important part of Indian Constitution. The duties prescribed embody some of the highest ideals preached by our great saints, philosophers, social reformers. This duties were inserted subsequently by amending the Constitution in 1976 by 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Act. to regulate the behaviour of the citizen and to bring about excellence in all the spheres of the citizen.

List of fundamental duties are -

1. To abide by the Constitution and respect

प्रश्न संख्या

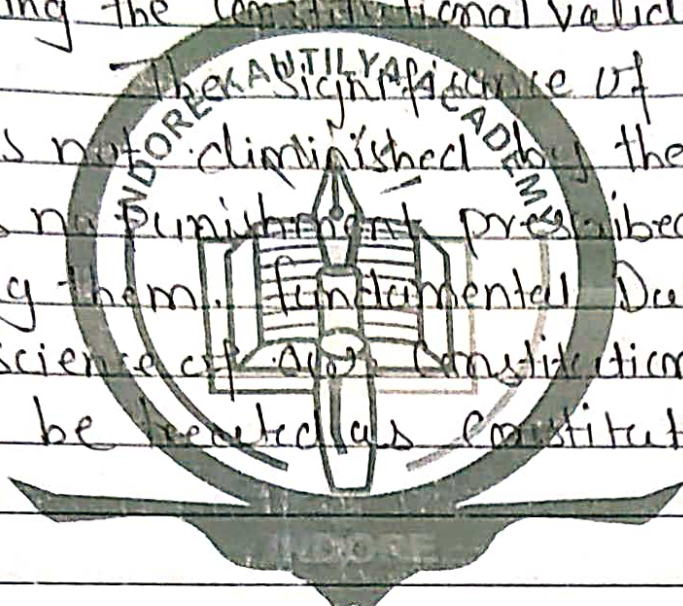
मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका  
(Mains Answer Sheet)

- |                          |                          |  |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | its Institutions, National flag, National Anthem   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. To cherish and follow the noble ideas that inspired the national struggle for freedom                           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. To uphold and protect Sovereignty; unity and integrity of India.  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. To defend the Country when national service called upon to do.  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. To promote harmony and spirit of common brotherhood among all citizens of India                                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6. To value and preserve heritage culture  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 7. To protect environment and wildlife   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 8. To develop scientific temper, humanism  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 9. To safeguard public property ;  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 10. To strive towards excellence in all sphere individual and collectively activity                                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 11. Right to education to children between age of 6-14 years (added by the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act 2002) |

### Significance

→ They served as a reminder to the citizen that while enjoying their right, they should also be conscious of duties they owe to their country, their society, fellow citizen.

- They served as a warning against the anti-national and anti-social activities.
- They serve as a source of inspiration for the citizen and promote a sense of discipline and commitment among them.
- They help the court to examine and determine the constitutional validity of law.
- The significance of fundamental duties is not diminished by the fact that there is no punishment prescribed for not following them. Fundamental duties constitute the conscience of our Constitution. They should be treated as constitutional values.



- B In Indian Constitution, Martial Law is mentioned in ~~art 34~~ article 34 and National emergency is mentioned from article 352-360. There are 3 type of ~~national~~ emergency
  - ← National emergency (art. 352)
  - ← President's rule (art. 356)
  - ← Financial emergency (art. 360)

Difference bet national emergency and

प्रश्न संख्या

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>marxial law.</p> <p><u>National Emergency</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concept borrowed from German Constitution</li> <li>• It affected not only fundamental rights but also centre-state relation.</li> <li>• Government and ordinary law continue.</li> <li>• National emergency imposed only on → war, external aggression, armed rebellion.</li> <li>• It imposed either in the entire country or in any part of it</li> <li>• It has specific and detailed provision in the Constitution</li> <li>• It is explicit</li> </ul>	<p><u>Martial Law</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concept borrowed from English common law</li> <li>• It affected only fundamental rights.</li> <li>• Government and ordinary law - Court suspended</li> <li>• Martial law imposed to restore breakdown of law and order due to any reason</li> <li>• It imposed in some specific area</li> <li>• It has no specific provision in Constitution</li> <li>• It is implicit</li> </ul>
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Martial law is the imposition of directly military control of normal civilian function of government, specially in response to a temporary emergency such as war, invasion disaster.

The state of emergency is constitutional laid out mechanism i.e. legally permitted. ~~procedure~~ <sup>procedures</sup> are present in both democracy and military regimes). whereas martial law is not laid out in the constitution and it imposed without a legally laid out mechanism (done only in military regimes)

3] C] Constitution of India Article 148 provides the 'independent office of CAG. CAG is the institution who audit the government accounts of the Centre and state. He also audits accounts for any institution substantially funded by public funds. Thus it includes PSUs. His job is to check if all expenditure are as per laid down by the law or not. His duty is to check for corruption in expenditure of public funds and similarly all taxes have been

प्रश्न  
संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका  
(Mains Answer Sheet)

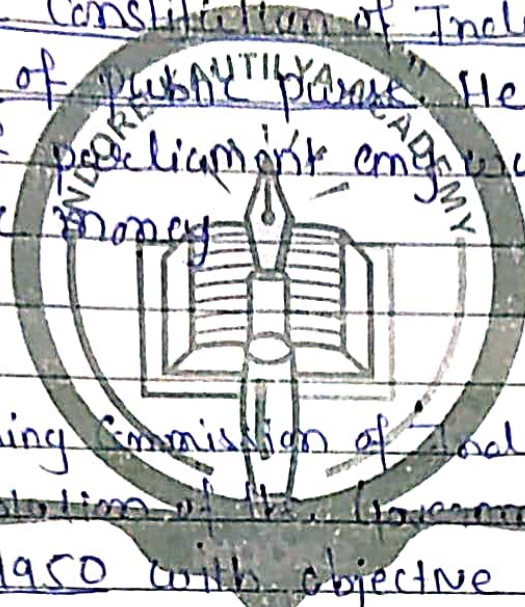
- |                          |                          |  |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Collected as per law.  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | → Internationally there are <u>Auditors General</u> , <u>Comptrollers General</u> , <u>Audit Commissions</u> and other forms are known as <u>Supreme Audit Institution</u> (SAI's). In India CAG is SAI  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | CAG of UK and India differ in following ways-  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | • CAG of the UK is an officer of parliament but Indian CAG is not an officer of parliament but an independent constitutional functionary which means CAG is CAG for union and state both, which is unique feature of the Indian quasi-federal system |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | • CAG of UK is responsible for issuing public money and its audit as well. CAG himself present audit report in the house of common   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | In India CAG is functioning only as an auditor not as Comptroller. All audit report of Indian CAG are available in parliament for discussion by the members  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | • In U.K no money can be drawn from  |

प्रश्न संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका  
(Mains Answer Sheet)

the public exchequer without the approval of the CAG. In India, CAG audits the accounts after the expenditure is committed i.e. ex post facto

According to DR. B.R Ambedkar "CAG shall be the most important officer under the Constitution of India. He is the guardian of public purse. He brings to the notice of parliament any wasteful spending of public money"



3 D

The Planning Commission of India was set up by the resolution of the Government of India in March 1950 with objective of to promote a rapid rise in the standard of living of the people, increase production, offer opportunities to all for employment in the service of the community.

Planning Commission make remarkable concepts like nationalisation, green revolution, new concepts like liberalisation, privatisation and inclusion. It transform India from a poor to emerging

economic power.

But Modi government feel some drawback regarding Planning Commission—

- No structural mechanism for regular engagement with States.

- Ineffective forum for the resolution of Centre-State and inter-ministerial issues.

- Inadequate capacity expertise and domain knowledge network with think tank and lack of access to expertise.

- It was a toothless body, it was not able to make Union and State answerable for not achieving the targets.

- Designed plans with one size fit for all approach. It work on Top to bottom approach

- Weak implementation, monitoring, evaluation

Due to this above drawback on January 2015 Planning Commission was replaced by NITI Aayog (National ~~inst~~ institution for Transforming India).

It focuses on Co-operative federalism

"Yes" NITI Aayog is very Successful because—



प्रश्न संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका  
(Mains Answer Sheet)

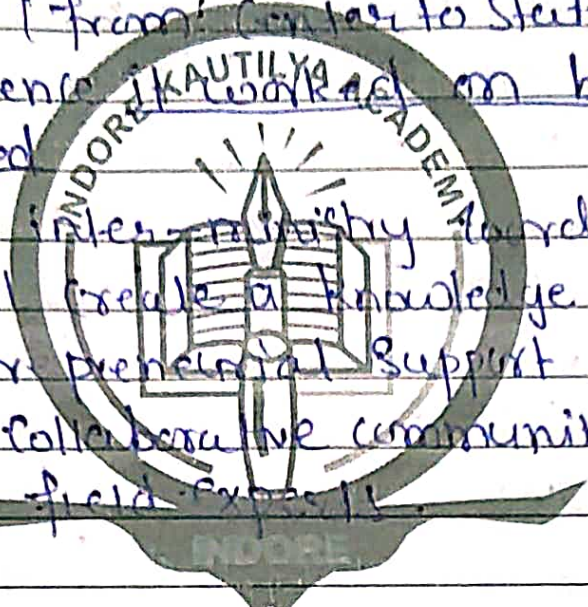
→ NITI Aayog = more a "think tank" than a finance distributing agency

→ It will provide Central and state with relevant strategic and technical advice across the spectrum of all element of policy

→ There will be multi-directional flow of policy (from Center to State, State to Center) hence work at bottom to top approached

→ Better inter-ministry coordination

→ It will create a knowledge innovation and enter-preneurial support system through collaborative community of various field experts



3 E Self help group (SHG) is a registered or un-registered group of micro-entrepreneurs having homogeneous social and economic backgrounds voluntarily coming together to save regular small sums of money

eg- Mahila Arthik vikas Mahamandal (MAVIM) In Maharashtra was launched under Community managed resource Centre to

प्रश्न संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका  
(Mains Answer Sheet)

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	provide financial and livelihood services to SHGs
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Problem faces by SHGs in India are -
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ To much dependence on government and NGOs for funding and promotes.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Lack qualified facilitator - The facilitator do not have professional training with regards to organising SHGs
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Lack upgradation of skill - SHGs are not using new technical technological innovation and skills. due to lack of awareness and high costing
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ SHGs are run by non-Professionals
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Lack security - SHGs are mostly not registered. They are run based on the trust between the members. Saving made by SHGs are not safe.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Exploitation by strong members.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ No systematic arrangement to collect raw materials in bulk quantities and preserve them
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Access of market - SHGs don't have access to large market.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Politicization in SHGs

प्रश्न संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका  
(Mains Answer Sheet)

Function of SHG

- Freedom from exploitative debt
- Collective guarantee system
- Leadership development
- Social integrity
- Gender equity
- Voice to marginalized section
- "Saving first" strategy
- Financial inclusion
- Banking literacy

Government should create a supportive environment for the growth & development of the SHG movement. It should play the role of a facilitator and promoter. SHG monitoring cell should be established in every State. The cell should be direct link with district and block level monitoring system. The cell should collect both quantitative and qualitative information.