



मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
 (Mains Answer Sheet)

प्रश्न संख्या

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>A non-profit, non governmental organisation, publishes Corruption perception Index, situated at London, Britain, established in 1964. ^{adopting}</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • recommends for countries (member) for non-corrupt practices.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>It is quasi judicial body empowers with civil court rights by code of civil procedure, 1908.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It resolves matter pending with other courts at preliminary stage. First Lok Adalat in Karnataka. • cases solve by negotiation or mutual consensus
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>CIC formed in 1964, statutory status by Right to Information Act, 2005. consist of Head-Central Information Commissioner, State Information Commissioner at state level.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Currently 8 parliamentary ^{forum} running.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • formed by speaker of Lok Sabha and headed by him accept two forum (headed by Raj Sabha Chairman). • First formed by on water conservation by Morarji Desai Government • Consist of 31 member (21 Lok Sabha, 10 Raj Sabha)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>It is tool of Supreme Court to control over legislature of India. It review constitutional validity of an act of parliament.</p>



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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>• matters comes under 10th schedule of Constitution is out of Judicial Review of Judiciary.</p>	
1	M	<p>• It is motion issued by member of ruling party after speech of president of India at starting of each session ^{in each house} and first session of newly elected Lok Sabha.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>• It must be passed by house, in case fails considered fall of Government. Passed by simple majority.</p>	
1	N	<p>1993</p>	
1	O	<p>situated in Mussorie, Uttarakhand, training centre for newly elected civil servants, established in 1950.</p>	
2	A	Public Bill	Private Bill
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	① presented by minister.	① Present by any member other than minister
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	② Generally subject of Government policy.	② Few subject is of urgent public importance.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	③ if not passed, fall of ruling party Government.	③ if not passed, bill is declared non and void
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	④ Passed by simple majority or special majority	④ only simple majority
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑤ can be presented without speaker's permission,	⑤ prior permission of speaker required.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	on same day.	
		⑥ only in Lok Sabha.	⑥ in both houses - Presented

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कौटिल्य एकेडमी
सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>Article 360 deals with financial emergency, comes under Part 20 of Constitution.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Proclaimed by President of India. never declared in India since Independence.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>condition for proclamation - President sees that financial stability of country, state or any other part is under threat.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Effect - (1) President can reduce wages, salary, allowance of any Government employee (Central or state) and even Judges of Supreme Court and High Courts</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>(2) can cut down administrative, ^{expenses} budget provision.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>(3) can make law on state subjects by Parliament.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>(4) ^{All} Fundamental Rights are non-effective except Article Financial Emergency can be extended for indefinite time by parliament (six months at each time by president).</p>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>Estimate Committee consist of 30 member, all from Lok Sabha, headed by Speaker of Lok Sabha.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>It is a financial committee. Functions - (1) Review, audits account of and reports of Comptroller General and Auditor (CAG) of Central and state departments.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	



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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	② It is established for a year
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	③ It recommends parliament the format, tools, procedures to laid down related to reports, accounts of Government ministries.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	④ It is binding on committee to audit all reports of CAG.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑤ Its recommendations are taken seriously by Parliament
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑥ It checks and balance and control over finances of Government of India.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑦ It checks whether Grand in Aid, and Appropriation amount spent as per sanctioned heads or not?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	In this way, it is supervisory body on Public exchequer's money.
2	E	• BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa) • It is Regional ^{formal} organisation of 5 countries (Initially four member, South Africa added in 2009).
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• established in 2007
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• It is strategically most important organisation of developing countries.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Reason of failure - ① Regional disparity - creates conflict of Interest
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	② Geographical Barriers - hampers its goal of financial trade and commerce, technology transfers.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	③ Reluctant behaviour on matter of free trade agreements.



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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	④ Conflict between India and China - over border, Pakistan biasness of China, veto power
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	use of China on Kashmir issue and India's permanent membership claim in Security Council of UNO
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑤ Conflict between Russia and China on various issues
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hence, BRICS, despite of many achievements fails to prove its commitments.
2	F	Consumer Courts are Civil Courts.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• It is three tier system - at Centre, State, districts
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• District Consumer Courts - deals matter upto 20,0000
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	State level courts - upto 2 crore
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Central level courts - up above 2 crore.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• Primary objective - is to preserve and provide justice to consumer (Individual or organisation).
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• It is established as per Consumer protection act, 1986.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• Judges are appointed as per provision of Act
2	G	Electronic media consist of Radio, Television, digital media (social websites), internet etc.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Positive role - ① Fourth pillar of democracy - safeguarded interest of people.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	② Create Public opinion on any per matter -
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	③ can shake Government and favours policies, decision in interest of large section of societies.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>(4) unfolds corruption, scams, stings</p> <p>(5) fair and transparent elections in countries.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Negative Role - (1) Biasness of media towards Government or opposition party creates instability</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>of Country</p> <p>(2) can cause of communal riots, and other</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>internal disturbance in country.</p> <p>(3) can its biasness causes adverse effect on</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>result of elections</p> <p>(4) As most of media houses owned by elite</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>rich business man, favours their interest and</p> <p>avoids interests of large (poor) section of society.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>For effective functioning of democracy,</p> <p>fair and transparent media is need of hour.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Federal feature of Indian Constitution -</p> <p>federal means separation of power between</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>state and Centre.</p> <p>Indian federalism advocates strong centre.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Main features - (1) separate Judiciary - Independent</p> <p>(2) written Constitution</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>(3) Separation of legislative, executive power between</p> <p>centre and states - Centre, state, Concurrent List.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>(4) 73th and 74th Amendment - further devolution</p> <p>of power at grassroot level.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>(5) Discretionary power of Governor.</p> <p>(6) General election and Legislative Assembly elections</p> <p>of state.</p>

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑥ Supremacy of constitution. Indian federalism is quasi-federal structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	inclined towards strong centre.
2	J	• Governor is Head of state Government. • Governor appointed by President of India.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Discretionary powers of Governor are -
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	① Legislative: (A) In matter of Bills
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Public ordinary Bill Money Bill
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↓ Reject, Assent, Assent +
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	+ holds for president approval
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	② Pardoning power - respite, commute; except death sentence of convict person
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	③ financial emergency recommendation in state to president
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	④
3	A	Internal security means safeguards against internal disturbance + armed rebellion inside territory of India.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Internal threats to India are mainly categorised as -
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	① poverty, unemployment among adults, leads to unrest in country
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	② left wing extremism, nationalism, communal riots, demand for separate state etc.

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Important organisations are - ① Naxals in Jharkhand, Bihar, Chhatisgarh, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	② North-east states - Naga leaders, Mizo rebellions
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Gorkha warriors.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	③ LTTE in Tamilnadu, Kerala
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	④ Kashmir organisations
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑤ SIMI Student Group
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Their violent activities burden with 6% of GDP of India annually.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Remedy</u> - ① Peaceful negotiation, accord and agreements
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	② Providing safeguards to their issues, problems
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	③ Balanced growth in Backward states
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	④ Proper and effective implementation of Government social welfare schemes like midday meal, MGNREGS in India
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑤ Inclusion in Decision making
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑥ fair and transparent elections
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑦ Provide employment in organised sector
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑧ counselling by local influential celebrities, leaders.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

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3	C	Fiscal Policy related to effective public expenditure and receipt management at Centre and State level by respective finance ministries. It prepare Budget each year
		- It follows FRBM Act, 2006 provisions.
		- It focuses to control Inflation, minimises fiscal deficit (expenditure - receipt), reduces CAD (current account deficit)
		• <u>Tools</u> are imposition or removal or reduce or increase direct tax (Income tax, corporate tax) and indirect tax (GST - Goods and service Tax)
		• Imposes cess, surcharges ^{to meet} social sector welfare schemes or environmental conservation expenditure etc. It present Economic survey.
		• Deficit financing in case of recession or stagflation in Indian economy.
		<u>Effect</u> - ① Provide Investment from International Investors (FDI, FPI)
		② Ease of doing business ranking improves due to financial stability of India - attracts Investment, technology upgradation etc.
		③ ease of getting loans from International organisation (IMF, world Bank group etc)
		• other roles are surveying through NSSO, CSO,
		• 10