

Student Name - Shashi Mishra (Mains 2021)

Date - 13/11/2022 (Paper 2, Part 1)

भारत का नं. 1 संस्थान

कौटिल्य एकेडमी

सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार...

प्रश्न
संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	102nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 2018 granted constitutional status to National Commission on Backward Classes (NCBC). Article 338 B was inserted in the Indian Constitution through this amendment.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
1.	2	Functions of National Human Rights Commission: ① To inquire into the cases related to violation of human rights either suo motu or on complaint made. ② To submit annual report to the President on its working towards protection of human rights.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
1.	3	Kautilya is known as Machiavelli of India because his approaches & theories regarding politics, economics and diplomacy were similar to that of Machiavelli.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
1.	4	Public administration can be defined as a system of public service delivery which is hierarchical & bureaucratic in nature. It aims at implementing policies & enforcing laws.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

प्रश्न
संख्या

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(Mains Answer Sheet)



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कौटिल्य एकेडमी
सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार..

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1. 5	NCOs works - ① To work for welfare of society. ② To work towards environment protection through protests & demonstrations. ③ To raise questions regarding legality & constitutionality of laws & ^{executive} orders.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1. 6	Management theory of Henry Fayal comprises of Planning, Organising, Co-ordinating co-ordinating, Controlling & directing.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1. 7	Bureaucracy can be described as system of management which is highly hierarchical & unity uniform in chain of command. Ex. Public office.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1. 8	Coercive power can be defined as use of force to get work done. Ex. Warning of pay cut if employees are not fulfilling their monthly targets.

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भारत का नं. 1 संस्थान
कौटिल्य एकेडमी
अफलाता का प्रदेश द्वारा

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	9	K. Santhanam Committee was setup in 1964 to submit its report on <u>Prevention of corruption</u> . It was headed by Mr. K. Santhanam. It recommended the formation of <u>Central Vigilance Commission</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	10	Sampoorna Kranti or Total Revolution was called by Jayprakash Narayan against the then incumbent government of PM Indira Gandhi. Large scale students participated in this revolution in 1973-74.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	12	Main feature of administration— ① Highly hierarchical. ② Unity in chain of command. ③ Delegation of authority is followed.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	13	Self Help Groups are informal groups of people who come together and joint to pursue a common economic goal. Ex. Kudumbshri SHG of Kerala.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

प्रश्न
संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)



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कौटिल्य एकेडमी
अफ़लता का प्रवेश द्वार...

2.	1.	Dr. Ambedkar was not only worked for the upliftment of Dalits but also pioneered the women empowerment in following ways: → He criticized ' <u>Manusmriti</u> ' which put women at lower footing. → He stressed upon <u>women education</u> . → He asked women to be a companion of their husbands not their slaves. → He emphasised on <u>women's legal rights</u> regarding marriage age & <u>inheritance</u> rights after becoming Law Minister in the parliament.
2.	2.	Under article <u>338</u> of Indian Constitution the functions of NCSC are - ① To <u>inquire</u> into the <u>violation</u> of <u>legal</u> or <u>constitutional</u> rights of SCs. ② To <u>inquire</u> into any <u>deprivation</u> is made towards SCs in <u>accessing</u> their rights. ③ To <u>participate</u> & review <u>review</u> the <u>laws</u> & <u>rules</u> made for legal safeguards of SCs. ④ To <u>recommend</u> such rules & policies to be made for welfare of SCs. ⑤ To <u>submit</u> <u>annual</u> report to <u>President</u> regarding the measures taken by it for safeguarding rights of SCs.



<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2. 3	Kautilya provided for 2 doctrines of foreign policy - Mandala Siddhant & Sadgunaya Siddhant.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<u>Mandala Siddhant</u> → According to this Neighbouring states are natural enemies to check them state should be divided into concentric <u>Mandals</u> (circles) for better protection.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<u>Sadgunaya Siddhant</u> → Under this six principles are followed to check the enemies. These are Sandhi (Treaty), Vigrab (War), Asan (Stationing an army), Yaan (mobilisation of army to borders), (collaboration with allies with common enemy) & Dwaitdhanu (Dual policy of treaty & war)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2. 4	Characteristics of an Organisation -
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		→ Well structured.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		→ Co-ordination between different departments.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		→ Sufficiently staffed.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		→ Hierarchical and unified control system.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		→ Unity in chain of command.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		→ Common goal & growth oriented.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		→ Downward flow of authority.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		→ Specified division of labour.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		→ Delegation of authority.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		→ Decentralization.

2.	6	Difference between power & authority - → authority is a formal right bestowed upon a person by holding an office or position. While power is the ability to influence other, it can be formal or informal.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ authority is legitimate. Ex. Constitutionally elected government. While power can be illegitimate such as Terrorists controlling an area & ruling.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ authority flows downward in an organization. Power can flow in any direction.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2.	5	System Theory to study complex public organisation involves describes an organisation as a system. A system that works on <u>inputs</u> , <u>processes</u> & <u>outputs</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

2.	7	<p>Mahatma Gandhi believed a nation becomes great when it empowers its most basic unit that is villages. Gandhiji gave the '<u>Gram Swaraj</u>' model wherein he aspired to develop the villages a unit of <u>self governance</u>. A small <u>decentralized republic</u>, where law making power lies with the community. This idea was later adopted by the constitution makers & Panchayati Raj institutions were made to give villages <u>autonomy</u> & making them <u>self reliant</u>.</p>
2.	8	<p>Delegation of authority means enabling others to perform some duties & assigning them with tasks as well as giving authority to perform those tasks.</p> <p><u>Advantages</u> - ① Brings specialization ② Ensures prompt decision making ③ Increases diversity & efficiency</p> <p><u>Disadvantages</u> - ① May overburden the subordinates. ② May result into conflict of interest. ③ May negatively impact the efficiency.</p>

प्रश्न
संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)



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

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2.	<input type="checkbox"/>	9	The concept of Integral Humanism was given by Pt. Deendayal Upadhyay.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		He gave this concept regarding <u>nation building</u> . He put <u>humanity</u> at the
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		core of economic, political & social development planning. According to
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		this social, economic & political aspects of development cannot be treated
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		separately but should be <u>integrated</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		It will bring <u>harmony</u> &
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		strengthened the <u>fraternity</u> among
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		common people in the society. And
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		hence will result in <u>holistic development</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2.	<input type="checkbox"/>	10	Types of responsibilities -
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		① <u>Political responsibility</u> - The responsibility & accountability of political leaders towards the citizen.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		② <u>Institutional responsibility</u> - The responsibility of institutions or organisations such as big companies towards its buyers & other stakeholders.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		③ <u>Professional responsibility</u> - The responsibility of professionals such as doctors, lawyers towards their patients, clients etc.

प्रश्न
संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

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

2.	1	Central Vigilance Commission or CVC was setup in 1964. Committee on Prevention of <u>corruption</u> chaired by <u>K. Santharam</u> recommended the formation of CVC.
		Later in 2003, it was given <u>statutory status</u> after passing of <u>Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2003</u> . It is an independent autonomous body which works independently.
		<u>Composition of CVC</u>
		It consists of a chairperson that is Central ^{Vigilance} Intelligence Commissioner.
		And two two other commissioners such as Village Vigilance Commissioners.
		The chairperson is appointed by the president on the recommendation of a select committee. This select committee is headed by the Prime Minister including 2 other members. These members are Union Home Minister and the leader of opposition in the Lok Sabha.



Functions of CVC-

- ① To inquire into or cause an inquiry or investigation in the matters related to violation of Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.
- ② To inquire on the recommendation of Central government against a public officer who has committed an offence under Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.
- ③ To inquire into complaints made against All India services or Group 'A' officers under offence of corruption.
- ④ To provide give direction to CBI in cases regarding corruption.
- ⑤ To assess & review the works done by CBI in such regards.
- ⑥ To intervene into any proceeding of courts regarding offences committed under Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.
- ⑦ To provide safeguards to whistleblowers under Protection of Whistleblowers Act, 2013.
- ⑧ To submit annual reports to President regarding measures taken throughout the year.

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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

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

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3. 2	Right to Information Act, 2005 or RTI Act was enacted in 2005 to make the rights available to the citizens to seek information regarding public interest. It empowers the citizens to ask the government about its functioning & matters that affect citizens rights.
<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"/>		In 2019, Right to Information (amendment) Act, 2019, was passed which brought certain changes in the existing Act. These changes were -
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		① The salary, allowances and other terms of office of Central Information Commission & Information Commissioners were changed. Earlier it was similar to the salary & allowances of Central Information Commission (CIC) were same as Chief Election Commission at Centre. And Information Commissioners salary & allowances were as same as that of Election Commission. Now it will be prescribed by Central government.
<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"/>		



3.	3	<p>Max Weber provided the theory of Bureaucracy for better and efficient management of an organization. This theory was based on <u>systematic & pragmatic</u> functioning of an organization.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>The <u>characteristics of the theory</u>—</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>① <u>Rule boundness</u> — The system of an organization should be rule bound. The employees should stick to the rules so that efficiency can be maintained.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>② <u>Task specialization</u> — It involves proper & clear <u>division of labour</u> so that each department has a clear task to be performed.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>③ <u>Hierarchy</u> — A hierarchy should be maintained so that the orders are followed and output can be maximized.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>④ <u>Impersonality</u> — There should not be any interpersonal relationship between superior & subordinates so as to</p>

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	maintain the professionalism.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	additionally, there should not be
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	any interpersonal relationship
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	among the employees as well
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	so that the wastage of time
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	can be minimised.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Criticism -</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	① This theory treated workers
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	as ' <u>cog in the wheel</u> ' with
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	no <u>emotional needs</u> , just an
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	① <u>another factor of production</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	② It stressed on avoiding inter-
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	personal relationships at work place
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	which is nearly impossible.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	③ It emphasized on strict superior-
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	-subordinate relationship to main-
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	tain professionalism which may
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	lead to <u>trade union protests</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	④ It asked to be rule bound which
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	can not be implemented practically
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	as <u>an standard operating procedure</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	can not be followed universally.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑤ It adopted a <u>rigid approach</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	whereas organisations adopt more
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>flexible approach</u> according to time & demand

प्रश्न
संख्या

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(Mains Answer Sheet)

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

3.	5	India is the largest democracy in the world. It has a diversified voting population. There are various factors that influence the voting behaviour of Indian voters. There are:
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	① <u>Regionalism or regionality</u> → India is divided into various regions on the basis of geography, culture etc. This regionality plays a vital role in deciding one's voting behaviour.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	② <u>Religion</u> — There are various religions in India. This factor is used by various political parties to garner votes in their favor in the name of <u>faith</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	③ <u>Caste</u> — In the rural areas where castes still play a dominant determinant of vote bank politics. People are influenced in the name of caste. As people derive their identity from their castes & they want their caste's <u>representation</u> in the politics.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

प्रश्न
संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)



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

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	④ <u>Charismatic leaders</u> - This factor has always been a powerful driving force in is since decades. Charismatic leaders have ability to influence people with their selection of words & speeches.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑤ <u>Political ideology</u> - Every political party has a political ideology. It could be secular, based on gender equality or otherwise. People following the same ideology often vote for such parties.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑥ <u>Media & social media</u> - In this age of technology media & social media campaigns influence the voting population significantly.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑦ <u>Previous parties' performance</u> - The previously elected governments' works are testimony that how they are going to perform in future. This plays experience also plays as a deciding factors of voting pattern.
		India being a diverse multi country people are influenced both positively & negatively for votes. The proper electoral education is need of the hour.