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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"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	1	ASEAN stands for <u>Association of South-East Asian Nations</u> . It is <u>regional group of 10 countries for regional economical & political co-operation in south-east asia</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"/>	1.	2.	SARIC or <u>South Asian Regional Co-operation</u> is a regional group of <u>South Asian countries</u> . It comprises of <u>Maldives, Pakistan, India, Bhutan, Nepal, Bangladesh & Sri Lanka</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"/>	1.	3.	Main functions of RBI are <u>regulation of money supply & financial stability in the country through its monetary policy, currency management, credit facility to banks</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"/>	1.	4.	Financial inclusion can is referred as <u>access to financial services & different financial products</u> such as <u>insurance, pension etc</u> by <u>general people</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"/>			



1.	5.	SLR or <u>Statutory Liquidity Ratio</u> is the <u>minimum percentage of deposit</u> that a <u>bank needs to be kept with it</u> to operate its credit functions. It is prescribed by <u>RBI</u> under <u>Banking Regulation Act, 1949</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
1.	6.	<u>Direct taxes</u> are those taxes which are <u>paid by the assessee</u> directly to the <u>government or the authority</u> who is <u>imposing it</u> such as <u>Income Tax, Corporation Tax</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
1.	7.	<u>Cyclic policy</u> is to a type of <u>fiscal policy</u> when government takes <u>financial decision</u> based on <u>given economic situation</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
1.	8.	<u>Principle of trusteeship</u> is given by <u>Gandhiji</u> according to this <u>wealthy section of the society</u> should work as <u>trustee</u> & do <u>welfare activities</u> for the <u>poor people</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
1.	9.	The author of ' <u>The Problem of Indian People</u> ' is <u>Dr. B.R. Ambedkar</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Nehru believed in <u>Humanism</u> more than god or any supernatural power. He believed that when people believe in any supernatural power they lose their faith in their own efforts & <u>hardwork</u>. Nehru believed in the <u>power of people</u>, <u>their will</u> to do & achieve what they want & to do <u>hardwork</u> & <u>continuous effort</u>. This is what he called <u>scientific temper</u> or <u>scientific humanism</u>. According to him it was an <u>essential</u> & <u>element</u> in <u>nations building</u>.</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"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Gandhiji was a <u>steadfast</u> & <u>follower</u> & <u>preacher</u> of <u>non-violence</u>. He adopted & reflected it to through his various movements. He preached that <u>non-violence</u> should be adopted in <u>all sphere</u> of life be it <u>social</u>, <u>political</u> or <u>economical</u> sphere.</p> <p>He talked about <u>commercial non-violence</u> in economic activities. By which he meant that there shouldn't be <u>cut-throat competition</u> among the different businesses that it results into <u>enmity</u> & <u>disharmony</u> among people. He stressed on <u>peace-full co-existence</u> of all business enterprises & works as <u>trusts</u> for the poor people.</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"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	



2.	3.	The ' <u>seven revolutions</u> ' or ' <u>Sapta Kranti</u> ' is related to ' <u>Ram Manohar Lohia</u> '. He
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	was a prominent socialist leader in post independence period. He talked about ^{conducted}
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	various 7 movements which are called as 7 Revolutions, namely which were based on:
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(1) Equality between men & women
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(2) Abolition of discrimination based on caste
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(3) Discrimination based on colour of skin
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(4) Illegitimacy of colonial rule in any country
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(5) Economic equality
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(6) Civil liberties
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(7) Non-violence
2.	4.	Ambedkar's work for Dalit upliftment :
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	① Ambedkar started publishing ' <u>Mooknayak</u> ' to bring <u>caste discrimination</u> matter in light & to generate awareness.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	② He believed that <u>religious text</u> provide legitimacy to caste system so he tried urged people to <u>not to follow</u> such <u>scriptures</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	③ He also authored ' <u>Annihilation of Caste</u> ' & other books to bring awareness among people.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	④ He advocated <u>communal electorates</u> for Dalits in 1930s.

⑤ ~~After~~ He took several social reform steps such as Mahad satyagrah to break the shackles of untouchability.



2.	8	<p>International Monetary Fund was founded in 1945 after the World War 2 in the <u>Brettonwoods Conference</u>. It is headquartered in <u>Washington D.C. (USA)</u>. It was founded with the objective of international monetary co-operation & maintenance of international financial stability. It also monitors & supervises the international trade. It makes necessary advancements & credit facility for developing countries & provides financial assistance during natural calamities.</p>
2.	9	<p>Features of Modern Public Administration:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ① It is based on scientific methods. ② It involve digital usage & technology. ③ It is based on networking & people participation. ④ It is more democratic & inclusive. ⑤ Promotes innovation & creative thinking. ⑥ Focused on more efficient governance. ⑦ Better service delivery. ⑧ Better implementation of policies & schemes.

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>There are mainly three theories of organisation namely <u>structural</u>, <u>cultural</u> & <u>mythical</u>. <u>Structural</u> theory focuses on <u>formal structures & actions</u> in public governance. While <u>cultural</u> is more focused towards <u>informal values & norms</u> in public organisation & how they impact the administration. <u>Mythical</u> theory is based on <u>social constructs</u> of <u>reality</u> & importance of <u>symbols</u> in public administration.</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"/>	
<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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भारत का जं. । संस्वाज
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3.	1	Gandhiji stressed upon the education as basic & most important tool for nation building. Gandhian philosophy of education was focused of 'character building' or what he called 'man making'. It was primarily based on two things: (i) A well informed mind, and (ii) a well formed mind.
		Gandhiji believed in a such education system should be there that modernizes the thought process of the students and improves his critical thinking on modern line but at the same time does doesn't corrupt his value system.
		A system which is not based on degree but based on capabilities and capacity of different students.
		A system which builds character of an student. A system which can prepare a student to address all the problems of life & face adversity. A system which makes one self-dependent & which improves one's self-efficacy.

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Such education will be promote welfare of humanity as whole. And it will ultimately help in:
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(i) Solving unemployment problems
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(ii) Non-violence, self service, equality will be achieved.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(iii) Peace & harmony in the society
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(iv) Social capital will increase
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(v) Egalitarianism can be achieved.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Childhood is the most crucial part of a student's life. A right kind of education system can help help in character building of students.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Gandhi ji. through his 'Wardha education' policy also stressed upon use of <u>mother tongue</u> in early education, <u>experimental learning</u> , <u>creative learning</u> , <u>arts & sports</u> as part of education etc. All of these also has been made part of <u>New Education Policy, 2020</u> . The implementation of this policy in letter & spirit can turn the Gandhian philosophy of education into reality.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	



3.	2	Jawahar Lal Nehru was is remembered as an active freedom fighter, socialist leader & revered statesman. He visioned India as a <u>nation</u> of <u>prosperity</u> , <u>peace</u> <u>promotes</u> & <u>conscience</u> <u>keeper</u> of the world.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	His ideas shaped the destiny of the nation in the early years of newly independent India. His ideas & refer
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	His ideas & views on nation & nation building can be better understood by his following policies :
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	① <u>Secular</u> take during Indian National freedom
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	② Focused all the section of society <u>equality</u> . And to bring more equality he took steps such as <u>Land Reforms</u> after independence, <u>abolition</u> of zamindari through first constitution amendment
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	③ <u>Unification</u> of nation after independence. He with the assistance of <u>Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel</u> re-organized the whole Indian territory into one.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

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शारदा का नं. | संस्कृतान
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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Such education will be promote welfare of humanity as whole. And it will
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ultimately help in :
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(i) Solving unemployment problems
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(ii) Non-violence, self service, equality will be achieved.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(iii) Peace & harmony in the society
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(iv) Social capital will increase
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(v) Egalitarianism can be achieved.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Childhood is the most crucial part of a student's life. A right kind of
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	education system can help help in character building of students.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Gandhi ji, through his ' <u>Wardha education</u> '
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	policy also stressed upon use of <u>mother</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>language</u> in early education, <u>experiential</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>learning</u> , <u>creative learning</u> , <u>arts & sports</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	as part of education etc. All of these
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	also has been made part of <u>New</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Education Policy, 2020</u> . The implementation
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	of this policy in letter & spirit
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	can turn the Gandhian philosophy of education into reality.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	



3.	2	Jawahar Lal Nehru was is remembered as an active freedom fighter, socialist leader & revered statesman. He visioned India as a <u>nation</u> of <u>prosperity</u> , <u>peace</u> promoter & <u>conscience</u> keeper of the world.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	His ideas shaped the destiny of the nation in the early years of newly independent India. His ideas & vision
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	His ideas & vision on nation & nation building can be better understood by his following policies :
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	① <u>Secular</u> state during Indian National Freedom.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	② Focused all the section of society <u>equally</u> . And to bring more <u>equality</u> he took steps such as <u>Land Reforms</u> after independence, <u>abolition</u> of zamindari through first constitution amendment.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	③ <u>Unification</u> of nation after independence. He with the assistance of <u>Sardar</u> Vallabhbhai Patel re-organized the whole Indian territory into one.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(4) <u>Farmers' welfare</u> was on his priority. He Through <u>land reforms</u> he ensured
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	equal distribution of <u>agricultural land</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>First five year plan</u> was also based on
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	increasing <u>agricultural productivity & output</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(5) <u>Scientific temper</u> was something he
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	stressed upon a lot. Through 2nd
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Five year plan he shifted the focus on
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	development of <u>industries</u> on scientific
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	lines.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(6) <u>Space development</u> ^{technology} was one of major
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	step taken by Nehru under the leadership
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	of <u>Dr. Homi Jhabangra Bhabha</u> & <u>Vikram</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Sarabhai</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(7) He opted <u>Non-alignment movement</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	than, Nehru's ideas of nation during
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	the <u>cold war era</u> & condemned any
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	kind of hegemony.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nehru's best idea of nation was based
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	on <u>equality</u> , <u>secularism</u> , <u>socialism</u> &
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>egalitarianism</u> . As first prime minister
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	of the country he gave a <u>new hope</u> ,
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>new direction</u> & <u>new energy</u> to the
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>young India</u> .



3.	4	India is the <u>6th largest economy</u> of the world. It plays a major role in world trade & major constituent of world GDP.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	However, India has its own economic challenges, such as:
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	① <u>Exponentially growing population</u> - India's high rate of population growth is one of the major challenges in its economic growth. More population means stress on more per capita resources, which slows down the economic growth rate.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	② <u>sky high unemployment rate</u> - According to IMF India has the worst unemployment rate in the world, which cripples its economic growth.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	③ <u>Unskilled Labour Force</u> - The people who are employed are not enough skilled to perform the given tasks, which slow down the industrial output & productivity, & ultimately
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	



<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	the economy suffers.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(4) <u>Not an export led country</u> - India is primarily a import led country which means we ex import more than we export. This is how the GDP numbers are not increasing .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(5) <u>Current account deficit</u> - Persistent current account deficit also a major bottleneck to be tackled to increase the GDP growth.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(6) <u>Covid-19 issue</u> - The <u>Covid Pandemic</u> crippled the Indian economic graph so badly that GDP numbers reduced significantly.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Despite all the above challenges India maintains to be a significant global economic player. <u>IMF</u> projected India's GDP growth rate for the year <u>2022-23</u> , <u>9.5%</u> . With proper government intervention & policy planning that can surely be achieved.



7.	5	Development administration is referred as the to <u>bring a change</u> in the conventional system of administration. It is done by using <u>integrated approach</u> , <u>organized</u> & <u>properly directed government action</u> .
		The features of administration development can be described as follows
		① Objective oriented
		② Focused on bringing changes
		③ Innovation
		④ People's participation centric
		⑤ Democratic.
		⑥ Effective & efficient co-ordination
		⑦ More inclusive
		⑧ Environmentally concerned
		⑨ Based on objectivity & more scientific.
		Development administration is based on some approaches. It is a modern day administration focused on <u>bringing development</u> increase & making it <u>more sustainable & reliable</u> .