

Student Name - Shashi Meenam

Date - 24/02/2022

प्रश्न
संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)



भारत का ज. 1 संस्वान
कौटिल्य एकेडमी
सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार

| | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. | <input type="checkbox"/> 1. | Three tier government system is 3 layered model of governance at <u>District, Block & village level local self government.</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. | <input type="checkbox"/> 2. | It is set of certain duties that every citizens has to perform. It was added through <u>42nd constitutional amendment Act, 1976.</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. | <input type="checkbox"/> 3. | <u>Proactive role</u> played by the judiciary to <u>delivery justice</u> is called <u>Judicial activism.</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. | <input type="checkbox"/> 4. | Model code of conduct is the <u>set of guidelines</u> issued by <u>Election Commission</u> during elections. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. | <input type="checkbox"/> 5. | A particular <u>region specific</u> political party is called <u>regional party.</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. | When <u>Narco drug dealers & traffickers</u> get involved in <u>terrorist activities</u> , it is termed as <u>Narco terrorism.</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| | | |

प्रश्न
संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)



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

| | | |
|----|----|---|
| 10 | 7 | Consumer forum are formed at <u>State & District level</u> to deal with <u>consumer grievances</u> . |
| | | |
| 1 | 8 | Political participation is referred as people's participation in <u>political activities</u> using their <u>voting right & right to contest elections</u> . |
| | | |
| | | |
| 1 | 9 | Media trial can be defined as <u>justice given</u> trial by the media broadcasters of the <u>matters subjudice in court & influence the justice delivery system</u> . |
| | | |
| | | |
| 1 | 10 | JP movements were large large scale mass mobilization by <u>Jayprakash Narayan</u> during <u>1973-74</u> against then government. |
| | | |
| | | |
| 1 | 11 | Initial movements by Gandhi ji were - <u>Champaran Satyagrah, Ahmedabad mill strike &</u> |

| | | |
|----|---|---|
| 2. | 2 | <p><u>Article 368</u> of Indian constitution provides for amendment provisions. It states that any part of constitution can be amended. However, In <u>Keshavanandg Bharati vs State of Kerala, 1973</u> case supreme court upheld that '<u>Basic structure</u>' of the constitution can not be altered. The process of constitutional amendment :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ① The constitutional amendment bill can be introduced in <u>Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha</u> by a <u>minister</u> or a <u>private member</u>. ② It has to be passed by both the houses by <u>special majority</u>. ③ In cases where <u>federal angle</u> is involved, <u>half of the state legislatures</u> also have to <u>ratify</u> it. ④ In the event of dead lock there is <u>no provision of Joint sitting</u>. ⑤ The bill is after getting passed by both the houses is sent <u>President</u> for his assent. ⑥ The president has to give assent to such bills. After his assent the constitution is amended. |
|----|---|---|

| | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| 2. | 6 | <p>Functions of States Commission for Other Backward Classes:</p> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <p>① To <u>inquire</u> into <u>matters</u> related to people from other backward classes.</p> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <p>② To make necessary <u>recommendation</u> for the improvement of their <u>socio-economic conditions</u>.</p> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <p>③ To make <u>recommendation</u> regarding this <u>state reservation</u> in <u>govt jobs</u> & <u>educational institutes</u>.</p> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <p>④ To prepare the list of people to be added in <u>reservation list</u> & <u>creamy layer list</u>.</p> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <p>⑤ To make <u>provision</u> regarding their <u>safety</u> & <u>security</u>.</p> |
| 2. | 7. | <p>Mahatma Gandhi focused on the <u>humane aspect</u> of <u>education</u>. He believed that education system should be such that make students more <u>humane</u> & <u>empathetic</u>. He stressed on the <u>character building</u> of the students rather than academic education. He also stressed that <u>value based moral education</u> should be part of school curriculum.</p> |

| | | |
|----|---|---|
| 2. | 8 | <p>Jayprakash Narayan is remembered as a revered politician & statesman. He in his initial political career had a <u>marxist</u> tilt but later he became an adherent follower of <u>Ghandhian philosophy</u>. He adopted & promoted <u>socialist politics</u> in post <u>Independence</u> era. His famous <u>JP movement</u> against <u>Indira govt</u> in early 1970s were example of his <u>socialist tendency</u>.</p> |
| 2. | 9 | <p>Public administration is referred as <u>policy framing & implementation of those policies</u>. To do so the policies are formed after due deliberation & diligence. Multilevel discussion & researches are made in formulating the policies. Then they are implemented by the bureaucracy. To implement the policies more effectively different schemes are made & are executed at different level of the governance. To avoid the loopholes proper checks are maintained.</p> |

| | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | ④ <u>24th Amendment Act, 1971</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | → State can change any part of constitutional |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | ⑤ <u>42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | → It is also called ' <u>mini constitution</u> ' |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | → Fundamental duties were added under new Part <u>IV A</u> , under <u>Article 51A</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | → <u>Article 3A, 39A, 58A</u> were added to DPSP |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | → <u>Tenure of Lok Sabha & State Assembly</u> was increased. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | → <u>Council of ministers' advice</u> was made binding on <u>President (Article 74)</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | ⑥ <u>44th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1978</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | → It reversed most of the amendments made through <u>42nd Amendment Act</u> . |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | → Decreased the <u>tenure of Lok Sabha & State Assemblies</u> to that of earlier. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | → <u>President can send back</u> the advice so tendered to <u>Council of Ministers</u> . |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | → For the term ' armed ' ' <u>internal disturbance</u> ' was replaced with ' <u>armed rebellion</u> ' from <u>emergency provision</u> . |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |

प्रश्न
संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)



भारत का ज.। संस्थान
कौटिल्य एकेडमी
सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार...

| | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | (7) <u>52nd Amendment Act, 1985</u> |
| | | → Also called as <u>Anti defection law</u> . |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | → <u>X schedule</u> was added - It deals with the defection by mps & MLAs. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | (8) <u>61st Amendment, 1989</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | → Voting age was decreased from <u>21 years</u> to <u>18 years</u> . |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | (9) <u>73rd & 74th Amendment, 1992</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | → Constitutional status to local self bodies eg- Panchayat Raj Institutions & Municipalities were given. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | (10) <u>86th Amendment, 2002</u> - Right to education <u>Article 21A</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | (11) <u>101st Amendment, 2017</u> |
| | | → GST was introduced. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | (12) <u>102nd Amendment, 2018</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | → Constitutional status to National Commission for Backward Classes. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | (13) <u>103rd Amendment, 2019</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | → 10% reservation to E Economically weaker section (EWS) in jobs & educational Institutes. |



| | | |
|----|---|--|
| 3. | 2 | <p>Under <u>article 324</u> of constitution of India <u>Election Commission</u> is bestowed with some powers & functions. To conduct free & fair elections Election Commission can perform certain <u>functions</u> such as:</p> |
| | | <p>① To prepare <u>electoral rolls</u> & nomination of <u>candidates</u>.</p> |
| | | <p>② To determine <u>territorial electoral constituencies</u> on the basis of <u>Delimitation Commission Act</u>.</p> |
| | | <p>③ To issue <u>Model code of conduct</u>.</p> |
| | | <p>④ To issue & allot <u>election symbols</u> to candidates & political parties.</p> |
| | | <p>⑤ To call <u>cancel</u> the elections in cases of <u>booth rigging</u>, capturing, etc.</p> |
| | | <p>⑥ To monitor the <u>election campaign</u> & <u>rallies</u>.</p> |
| | | <p>⑦ To act as <u>wigilant</u> to avoid any <u>illicit practices</u> during election.</p> |
| | | |

प्रश्न
संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)



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

| | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | ⑧ To act as a court for the candidates & political parties in matter related to election disputes. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | ⑨ To make necessary arrangements for disabled, elderly etc. regarding voting booth the on the poll day. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | ⑩ To appoint such number of officers at different level to conduct & supervise the voting procedure. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | ⑪ To maintain order & avoid tension on polling day. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | ⑫ To direct the whole procedure in transparent manner. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | - Election Commission is bestowed with enormous responsibility of <u>conduction</u> , <u>organising</u> & <u>directing</u> election in free & fair manner. It has been done its duty very profoundly in all these years & has established its image as a <u>bulwark</u> of <u>democracy</u> . |



| | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| 3. | 3 | National Human Rights Commission is the <u>apex body</u> in protecting the human rights. It is a <u>statutory body</u> & was formed under the <u>National Human Rights Protection Act, 1993</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"/> | To maintain its status as the <u>Supreme protector</u> of human rights in India, it performs following <u>functions</u> : |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | ① To <u>inquire</u> into the matters related to human right <u>violation</u> by individuals or by the state. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | ② It can also initiate proceedings against <u>civil servants</u> who violates human rights. e.g. cases of <u>police brutality</u> . |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | ③ It can either start its proceeding on getting a <u>complaint</u> or <u>suo motu</u> . |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | ④ It <u>visits</u> the <u>jails</u> & <u>rehabilitation centres</u> for inspection. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | ⑤ It <u>conducts</u> <u>researches</u> & <u>studies</u> regarding the human |



| | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| 3. | 5 | To make a social change through social influence different types of powers are used in public management & public administration. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | These powers can be described as follows: |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | ① <u>Reward Power</u> → This power is used to provide reward after showing desired action & behaviour. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | e.g. Direct benefit transfers under Janani Suraksha Yojna for choosing institutional delivery. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | ② <u>Expert Power</u> — When experts are <u>ask</u> to perform certain actions |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | e.g. When <u>doctors</u> suggest you something you believe it & follow it |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | ③ <u>Charismatic leader power</u> — When a charismatic leader appeals to do something people tend to do it due to his high credibility. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | e.g. <u>SalBahadur Shastri</u> asked to nation to keep 1 day fast during food crisis. |