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Date - 31/03/2022



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

प्रश्न
संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

1	1	Integral humanism was propounded by Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyay. It is a theory of nation building. In this humans or people are put at the centre of social, economical & political planning of a country.
1	2	Central vigilance commission is the apex vigilance authority in India. It is a statutory body. It was set up in 1964 on the recommendation of Santhanam Committee. It is governed by central vigilance Act, 2003.
1	2	
1	3	108th constitutional amendment is related to 10% reservation on the basis of economic backwardness. The reservation is provided to Economically weaker section (EWS) of the society. It can be availed in employment & educational institutions.
1	4	Judicial review is judicial scrutiny done by the courts to examine the validity and constitutionality of a law, or order or amendment.
		executive



<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>1 5</p> <p>PTL stands for public interest litigation. It can be filed in the court of law regarding the matters related to larger public interest such as environment degradation, poverty etc.</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"/>	<p>1 6</p> <p>National Commission for women was established in 1990. It is a statutory body. It was formed under the National Commission for women act, 1989. Jayanti Sharma ^{Pattnaik} was its first chairperson.</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>1 7</p> <p>NGO or non governmental organisations are those organisation which works for the social welfare. eg. NGO Pratham works towards the education. f</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>1 8</p> <p>Article 313-A is related to All India services.</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>1 9</p> <p>Sardar Sawarn Singh Committee was formed by Indira Gandhi. It suggested <u>fundamental duties</u> to be included in the Indian constitution. It was included through 42nd constitution amendment Act, 1976.</p>

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	10	'Arthashastra' was written by <u>Kautilya</u> . It throw <u>throws</u> light on the socio- economic scenario of Mauryan dynasty in 3rd-4th Century BCE.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	11	Praja Socialist Party was formed by Ram Prasad Joshi & Jay Prakash Narayan.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	12	Tarkunde Committee is related to election reforms. It suggested the age of voting should be reduced to 18 years from 21 years. It was later done by the 61st Constitutional Amendment Act, 1989.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	13	It is called quasi- ^{federal} judicial because the separation of power between Centre & states is not equal. In some cases Centre enjoys more power than the states.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>All India services are those services in which the officers are recruited & trained by the centre & they work with the state governments. There are 3 All India services in India namely Indian Administrative services (IAS), Indian Police services (IPS), and Indian Forest services (IFS)</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"/>	<p>'Adjournment motion' is moved in the parliament when an urgent or important or emergent matter needs immediate attention of the house. It can only be moved in Lok Sabha. It is moved by the opposition.</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"/>	

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<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	Major issues before the Constituent Assembly were :
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Large population
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Unequal representation
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Low level of literacy
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Socio-economic inequalities
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Linguistic issues
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ SC-ST issue
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Partition of India-Pakistan etc
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	The principle of trusteeship was propounded by Gandhiji. According to this principle the economically advanced section of society or the big business houses should act as trustee for the people who are poor. The business houses should involve themselves in the welfare activities to bring the other people out of poverty such as the present day CSR activity. Gandhiji proposed this principle should be used to fill the gap of social & economic divide.
<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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2	8	The parliament keeps a control on the executive by following means:
		→ Executive is collectively responsible to the parliament for its actions.
		→ The various motions such as adjournment motion etc.
		→ Through question hour by asking questions.
		→ Through various committees such as public accounts committee etc.
		→ By the process of debate, discuss & vote during the passing of any bill.
2	9	Lokpal is appointed at the national level to look out as the ombudsman.
		↳ The office of Lokpal is a statutory office. It is formed under the Lokpal & Lokayukta Act, 2013.
		The jurisdiction of Lokpal includes the Prime Minister Office, the Union Secretariat, the Group A, B, C, D officers etc. The Lokpal looks into the allegation of corruption against any of the above mentioned.

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3	1	The office of governor is a constitutional office. The governor of any state is appointed by the president. Article 153 of constitution of India provides for the office of governor.
		It is said that the governor acts as an agent of the centre rather than constitutional head of the state. The following reasons can be cited for this :
		① The power of president rule lies with the centre. And when president rule is invoked, governor enjoys huge powers & virtually becomes the executive head of the state.
		② During president rule centre gets the power to make ^{law} in the legislative state where it is invoked.
		③ Governor has the power to refer & such bills for the president's assent as where matter of constitutionality is involved.
		④ Governor is responsible for making day to day information available to

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	to centre regarding the state's functioning.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	However, the statement
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	that Governor merely acts as the
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	agent of centre is not completely
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	true, as Governor has several
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⊕ Governor other functions & duties
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	to perform such as:
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ He acts as the bridge between
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Centre & state.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ He is major part of law making
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	in the state.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ He dictates the oath taking ceremony
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	of ministers, MHA & CM in the
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	state.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ He has discretionary powers such
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	as pardoning of sentences etc.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ He acts as Chancellor of various
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	universities in the state.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	It can be said that
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	even though Governor is appointed
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	by the centre in the states but
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	he is not merely an agent of
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	the centre. He has much more
		critical role to play in the state administrative
		machinery.



3	2	<p>The Election Commission of India is a constitutional body. Art 324 of the constitution provides for the establishment of 'Election Commission'.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>The election commission of India was formed in 1951-52. It was just before the first election of independent India.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Election Commission of India is entrusted with some constitutional obligations to perform its duty in more sophisticated manner. These constitutional obligations are:</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>① To control, direct & superintend the elections in India.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>② To conduct a free & fair elections.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>③ To conduct the elections in timely fashion.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>④ To maintain the transparency in the election procedure.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>⑤ To issue model code of</p>

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	conduct during election,
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑥ To qualify & disqualify the election candidates.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑦ To make permanent & ad-hoc arrangements regarding election,
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑧ To ensure peaceful elections.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The election commission
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	of India is responsible for conducting
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	elections for parliaments, state that
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	is Lok Sabha & Rajyasabhai the
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	state legislature etc. The election
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	commission of India is bestowed
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	with huge powers to conduct
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	free & fair elections in India.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	It has proven to be very successful
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	in meeting its constitutional
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	obligation & plays a key role
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	in Indian democracy. Hence, also
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	called as one of the bulwarks
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	of Indian democracy.
<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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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	73rd Constitutional Amendment Act
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	was enacted in 1992. It was
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	related to providing <u>constitutional</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>status</u> to Panchayat Raj Institutions
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	or PRTs. It was came into
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	force from the date 24th April
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1993.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Balwant Rai Mehta</u> committee
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	was appointed to make recommendations
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	regarding Panchayat reforms. Later
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	other committees such as L.M. Singhvi,
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	committee, Thurgan committee, etc
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	were also formed to discuss &
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	about the constitutional status
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	of the panchayat Raj institutions.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	In 1992, finally with
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	the passing of 73rd constitutional
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	amendment Act PRTs were
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	given constitutional status. The
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	main provision of the Act were:
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	① It bestowed the constitutional
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	status to the PRTs.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	② It added <u>XI</u> schedule in the
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Constitution.

