

Reena Nayak

15/1/21

SECTION -A

Paper (II)

खंड-'अ'

इस प्रश्न में 15 अतिलघुतरीय उप प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 15 से 20 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 03 (तीन) अंकों का है।

This question contains 15 very short type subquestions. Answer each question in maximum 15 to 20 words. All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 03 (Three) Marks.

3x15 = 45

प्रश्न (1.1) भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 14 (J)

Article 14 of the Constitution of India.

उत्तर It provide provision of
if, public servant is not performing it's duty
of civil right and promoting untouchability
in any sence. It could be punish public official

प्र. M = 03

प्रश्न (1.2) (B)

उत्तर Body/ of elder persons, experienced member in
political organ of government. British House of senate
called Rajya Sabha in india.

प्र. M = 03

प्रश्न (1.3)

उत्तर Doctrine of lapse = It took

प्र. M = 03

प्रश्न (1.4)

उत्तर (D) "We Cammand".- judiciary has power to
take action and command lower judicial authority
to perform according to procedure.
Supremcourt can issue writ und Article 32.

प्र. M = 03

प्रश्न (1.5)

उत्तर (F) any resolution of money required by
goverment in budget have to answerd by
minister when ask about.

प्र. M = 03

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प्रश्न (16)

(G) Who party doesn't gain majority in general election Lok Sabha become ~~lead~~ opposition party & its leader is leader of opposition. If it contains at least 10% seat in Lok Sabha. Presently, No leader of opposition.

प्रश्न (17)

(H) Disputes relation to executive of administrative officials heard in this Tribunal. Before any action prior permission require to charge on public official.

प्रश्न (18)

(I) It added three new languages in 8th schedule of Indian constitution in 2002 Nepali, Manipuri and Santhali.

प्रश्न (19)

(K) It is apex body of human protection right at State level. It presents report annually to President what work is done on human protection rights. President appoints Chairman of the appointing committee.

प्रश्न (110)

(M) It is containing name of eligible candidate who has write to vote and have to be above 18 yrs age. It's mandatory to vote in election. Earlier Ag ID confirms that you're eligible to vote.

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(N) Voluntary members come together form a body works for welfare for society, who are deprived and marginalised in society. E.g- Akshaya Patra foundation (free meal), CRY (child right protect)

(C) It's its protector of government, in legal dealing he can attend any meeting in Legislative Assembly, But can't vote. He present in any court on behalf of state government.

(A) It's mechanism where various states come on a point to come together and work together for common needs. They work for society in Co-operative principle.

(E)

प्रश्न (115)

उत्तर

(B)

Controller Auditor general -

उत्तर :

- It's service condition are specified in Constitution can't be changed
- It's tenure can be change ~~or any~~
- It's removal process require special majority and resolution of removal before parliament in advances
- It has equal position of political preference ~~to~~ Supreme court
- It audit account of all public state ~~and~~ working and undertaking and government budget.
- It can't be challenged into court any recommendation ~~to~~ right to say.

प्रश्न: 2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 10 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 100 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छः) अंकों का है।
 Question 2 Write the answers of any ten of the following questions in maximum 100 words. Each question carries 6 (Six) marks

प्रश्न: (2.4)

- (C) Citizen charter is instruction provide to citizen rights to have information on every aspect of government functioning.
- It can be improve by making obliged to any state to following procedure laid down to be more accountable and transparent.
 - It become any representation to ~~be~~ not have any criminal cases or civil conviction against him.
 - they have to be responsible by making information about (public officials) property and money earned in government ~~at~~ look.

प्रश्न 2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 10 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 100 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छः) अंकों का है।
Question 2 Write the answers of any ten of the following questions in maximum 100 words. Each question carries 6 (Six) marks.

उत्तर: (2.5)

(F) Supreme court has a tool of Judicial review to make void any law who infringes right of citizen.
- parliament can't amend or make law which is infringing basic structure of constitution.
By, Keswanand 1973 Case.

(E) Government of India Act 1935 became base for Indian constitution, maximum provision took from these act 1935.

① Federalism - Centre, State list, Concurrent list, Residuary list.

② parliamentary government's supreme not president it only 'de facto' - constitution is supreme.

③ Universal Adult suffrage - Equality in woman and male to vote.

④ provincial elections. - state commission perform provinces election after independence.

(h) Integration - ① Federalism concept defined all the state are part of india. They can't secede from it but any state can be added to it. Artic-1 define "Union of India".

② Integrated Judiciary → State, district & Centre three tier judiciary are binding together when one order issued at higher level.

③ Emergency provision → Nation emergency define when centre control / power of state become 'unitary in nation'

④ Secularism → No any religion is supreme. It has national religious not concentrated in one hand.

प्रश्न: 2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 10 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 100 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छ) अंकों का है।
 Question 2 Write the answers of any ten of the following questions in maximum 100 words. Each question carries 6 (Six) marks

प्रश्न: (2.8)

- (A) उत्तर : Article 360 provide provision of financial emergency. It held by president when he think fit that country's financial situation can't meet for proper functioning of administration.
- President's interest ~~is~~ ^{not} beyond enough. Under Judicial Review after 44th Amendment 1978.
 - All central / state official salaries could be deducted
 - Approval of it - need Resolution of Parliament with simple majority and within one month approval
 - Removal - Doesnot require any Resmi Resolution from Parliament. President alone condo.
 - If Lok Sabha

सं:

(D) Self help groups are small body of low-middle class people come together for sole purpose and gain resources together for their self benefit together.

- Small scale industries could be established at village level promote working attitude.
- Promote saving money and investment.
- It could help to educate live subsistence level of livelihood and get children in school & health resource to country
- Eradicate poverty by ~~poverty~~ promoting loans by small credit to ~~can~~ start factories
- They eradicate middleman, ~~who~~ who lend loans at high rate, rely on bank.

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प्रश्न: (2.10)

उत्तर: (I) Fourth Pillar called as 'Media' It's a double edge sword of democracy. It can promote democracy by citizen participation as well can hurt it democracy by not working in democratic manner (not for purpose of welfare of society).

Challenges

- Big Business could control for economic profit
- Government can control media by restricting its right (can be seen in Arun Goswami case)
- hurt Freedom of Expression
- Sole purpose of TRP now a day, ~~the~~ Broadcast only irrelevant information.
- Being Biased at one party not put double phase & left on people's decision on any information

(K)

Keshwanand Bharti Case 1975, took forward on India's path for Basic Structure concept. It is neither written & nor understood earlier before ^{this} case. Supreme court held, ~~not~~ government can amend any law such can ~~change~~ ^{hurt} basic structure of the constitution. Any law can be amend or constitutional amendment also but kept in mind not to harm basic structure. It means our freedom struggle only won on some basic feature hence it present in preamble also. It understood as National integrity, Judicial supremacy, federalism, secularism, etc. if these feature hurt the base of our constitution worthless on which such livese country sustain together.

(L)

Speaker of Lok Sabha is discipline making executive of parliament. (Presiding officer of Lok Sabha)

→ Power of ~~make~~ decision on Money bill

→ Right to vote on deadlock situation in discussion

→ It can expel any member, who absent more than 60 days without information.

→ prorogue session or summon sessions.

It must be always from the majority ruling party could question in mind work for the ruling party. But this there is a provision for removing him/her by resolution & special majority make it position even stronger. Speaker is higher order of preference in official position make it respectable.

राज्य सूचना आयोग तथा इसकी शक्तियों व कार्यों का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Critically examine the State Information Commission and its powers and functions.

अथवा / Or

भारतीय संविधान में प्रावधित राज्य के नीति निर्देशक तत्वों की मूलभूत मान्यताओं व उपयोगिता पर एक आलोचनात्मक लेख लिखिए।

3
(F) Write a critical essay on basic assumptions and utilities of the directive principles of state policy as provided by the Constitution of India.

Citizen participation - means, any democratic government working governed by their own people welfare. It contains citizen's advices on performing political administration. Government rule on citizen for their welfare hence their participation is necessary so that government can know in what directly they have to lead for better governance. Governance becomes more accountable if citizen truly perform their duty to participate in government process by

- Electing their representative by election.
- Making their opinions to governments by debats, discussion.

Governance could be effective and efficient if citizen have full information on governments working policies and administration.

It could be seen when Right to Information 2005 Act legislated to incorporated citizen into the picture, where they have right to know how decision making is done in administration.

Right to Service Act 2010 (M.P) ACT, guarantees people to have right to get job done. If not certain law follow, citizen can complain against and participate in governance, by not satisfied result of implementation.

Governance become more efficient by :- citizen's participation

- Accountable to citizens
- Transparent government
- Election process every 5yr can change if not satisfied by government
- By creating CBO, Mho, they question government on various issues.

Media play a great role in taking Citizen into to
role in governance →

- It awares about democratic right to citizens
- It politically awares citizens
- All debates, discussion of citizen heard at Nation level by government of ~~no~~ nonacceptance of welfare policies

Conclusion - India is a democratic country

Preamble - "We the people of India governs it, hence people ~~are~~ have the power to accept or reject the government or their work culture. Hence It can called ~~as~~ citizen's participation

2(c)

Directive principle of state policy provide in Constitution in article (35-51) in part IV. It provide direction to government to work in the welfare of citizens so that the social economic well being achieved.

- It's not justiciable in nature.
- It not enforceable hence it direct according to state financial capacity
- we have inculcate these from Irish Constitution

→ Key DPSP are following characterised into 3 parts

- Socialist principles
- Gandhi principles
- Liberal Ideology.

Socialist principle describes social welfare of society is first to achieve. & legislature according to it. Eg- Preamble has Socialist Ideology Added from 42th Amendment Act 1976.

(3.2) Continued (जारी)

Welfare principle based on -

1) welfare of village by governing them at village level.

hence - 73rd & 74th Amendment Act 1992 → comes

which provide - Autonomy to lower level government at state, district & village panchayat.

& Urban cities has (Nagar panchayat, municipality & municipal corporation).

② Right to Education 2005, → It's obligatory to states provide elementary education to all children. free education 25% marginalised children.

③ Provision Social Justice to all poor people comes. (National Legal Authority) provide free justice to all marginalised people. (NALSA), Lok adalat,

④ Right to Live under Article 21(A) - health environment should be available to all people in state. It's obligatory to state provide clear environment by legislating [Environment Protection Act 1972]

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There are 03 sub-question in this question, each has to be answered in maximum 300 words. All questions are mandatory. There is also an internal option in every question. The answer to the internal option of the candidates is to be made explicitly before the answer. Each question carries 15 (fifteen) marks.

(3.2) Continued (जारी)

⑤ Right to equality (for men & women) Equal wage →
 State can create legislation to welfare of weaker
 section of society.

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प्रश्न: (3.3)

3(D)

उत्तर : Fundamental Right of freedom provided in Article (25-28)

- Right to chose any religion.
- Right to preach any religion
- Right to promote any religion by making institutions.
- Any Institution teaching provided to promote their religion.

9. M. 15

