

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका  
 (Mains Answer Sheet)

प्रश्न  
 संख्या

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	A	Regulating act 1773 was passed by britishers and supreme court of india established. and first time central administration and political established of east india company.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	B	B.N. Ray prepared the draft of indian constitution.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	C	N.M. Pankiwala called the preamble as identity card of the constitution.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	D	Keshav Nanda Bharti case in 1973 supreme court defined the basic structure of constitution and accepted the preamble is a integral part of constitution.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	E	article 39 A deals with equal justice with free legal aid.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	G	L.M. singhvi committee in 1987 made for panchayati Raj and it recommended was constitutional status and more resources to local govt and local panchayat.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	I	Lok adalat made for special court to resolve the cases which are not heard in any legal before reach to court cases. case resolve in local level.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका  
 (Mains Answer Sheet)

प्रश्न संख्या	उत्तर
J J	central information commission constitute by RTE act 2005 and there is one commissioner and ten other members in this commission.
L K	parliamentary forum and committee to made by speaker of parliament to discuss with minister to related social and global issue. example. parliamentary for for global climate change (2008)
L L	Judicial review of power of supreme court & High court of lawmaking of parliament or state legislator
L M	motion of thanks are the president speech of 1st joint sitting of general election or 1st fiscal year. and if motion of thanks is not passed in parliament govt will fall.
L N	20 september 1993 HRA passed
L O	LBSNAA located in masoni in uttarakhand which is apex training institute for civil servants like IAS, IFS etc.
	current director of LBSNAA is Dr. Sanjeev Chandra.
L F	eighth schedule of constitution deals with languages and in this schedule 22 language.
L H	

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका  
(Mains Answer Sheet)

प्रश्न संख्या

2 A

Difference between public and private bill are following.

public bill

private bill

① public reflects govt policy and work.

private bill reflects the opposition stands.

public bill introduced by a minister of govt.

private bill introduced by individual member.

public bill passed with a majority of members and if bill does not pass

public bill passed with the majority of member but does not relate to

then govt will lose the confidence in parliament.

the govt majority.

In public bill certifies by speaker when passed by member.

public bill also certified by speaker but before it have introduced first table in the speaker.

public bill introduced any time any discussion over it

private bill introduced by member in Friday

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका  
(Mains Answer Sheet)

प्रश्न संख्या

2	B	article 33 deals with certain power of parliament related to impose fundamental right FR. are restricted into the armed forces, paramilitary forces, Border security forces and so on.
		parliament made a law that passed by in it not by state legislature that fundamental rights are not applicable to these forces. example indian army act (1950) India navy act (1966) indian police force act 1966.
		this law are also applicable to other employees in the forces like barbers, cooks, tailors, carpenter etc.
		This law can not be challenged by any court which is passed by parliament. and all the forces <del>are</del> have not have not right to attend any press or any public gathering etc. which violates this acts.

प्रश्न संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका  
(Mains Answer Sheet)

2	C	Financial emergency provision are in Indian constitution part 18 and article 360. which is imposed by president
		Effect of financial emergency.
		① president control over the consolidated fund of india (article 266) and contingency funds of india.
		② in this emergency president cut some allowances salary and all financial services to govt or any servant.
		③ central govt cuts funds of state govt and all other expenditures.
		④ in financial emergency, parliament could cut the salaries and allowances of judge of supreme court or high court.
		⑤ president have power to cut all expenditure to financial which was used for policy and programme.

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका  
(Mains Answer Sheet)

प्रश्न  
संख्या

2	D	Estimate committee was established by John Mathai finance minister in 1950 it have 30 member of the Lok Sabha and this committee is the largest committee of parliament and it was changes every year its member. currently chairperson of this committee girish bapat.
		power and functions of this committee
		① To advise govt to related issue and use of money in annual financial budget
		② help to finance ministry to made a economic survey and its budget.
		③ To advise the govt to use of money in the policy of govt and other welfare programme.
		④ committee have examine the expenditure of the govt in the various policy and suggestion of use of it.

प्रश्न संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका  
(Mains Answer Sheet)

2 F

Consumer court is established by for redressal of grievances of consumer. It has deals with cases where any cheater or exploitation of customer through seller. It established by consumer protection act 1986. It constituted 3 levels national, state and district level.

- ① National consumer redressal court commission
- ② State consumer redressal court commission
- ③ District consumer redressal court forum.

In today consumer court have important role to protect right of customer and customer have right to verify certain thing which are very important to check them before buy any product examples → Right to information of product, Right to quality, Right to check, Right to verify these rights are protect by consumer court.

If consumer feels they are cheated then consumer court gave platform to take justice as a customer.



मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका  
(Mains Answer Sheet)

प्रश्न  
संख्या

2 5

media is fourth pillar of democracy apart from executive legislative and judiciary. media is a watchdog of govt work and policy.

positive role of media

① media has the power to give information about national and international importance of all over the world related issue and made a perspective or opinion about it.

② media objective to rise public issues and society welfare programme.

③ media has play role of developing country like india to get away from backward and poverty and all social evils.

④ media have positive impact of society if there journalism ethics are their objective.

negative role

① In today media's paid news & fake news are

problem for journalism which has negative impact of society like US president election.

② Biased news of media and politically motivated news are disharmony the society.

③ TRP ~~news~~ and all unelight media reporting create hatred in the society and false and not verified news create the disturbance in the society.





प्रश्न संख्या

## मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका (Mains Answer Sheet)

2	4	India have both federal and parliamentary system mixed in the constitution.
		Federal features of indian constitution are following
		(1) Dual polity ⇒ India has a dual polity system like central govt and state govt which has power to make law their respective subject.
		(2) written constitution ⇒ India has the largest written constitution in India.
		(3) Rigidity of constitution ⇒ Indian constitution have rigid nature in nature compare to flexible.
		(4) Longest constitution ⇒ Indian constitution has 395 article 12 schedule and 24 parts.
		(5) Independent judiciary ⇒ Indian has a independent judiciary which is work for strengthen the democracy.
		(6) power of governor ⇒ governor has power to sent a bill to president to assent.
		(7) Supremacy of constitution ⇒ Indian constitution is a supreme document which is followed by all the govt & citizens.
		(8) Division of power ⇒ there are division of power between central & state govt.
		(9) Bicameralism ⇒ Dual parliament & legislative assembly system. Lok Sabha & Rajasabha.

प्रश्न संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका  
(Mains Answer Sheet)

2	I	Difference between india and america vice president are following.	
		india vice president	America vice president
		① india vice president elected by member of parliament.	America vice president elected by people of U.S.
		india vice president <i>ex officio</i>	America vc has advised to president in the govt.
		② chairmen of council of states.	
		③ india vc tenure 5 year	④ America vc tenure 4 year
		④ india vc is the acting president when president of india post vacat.	⑤ America vc is a hold a office of president when president of america post vacat.
		⑤ India vc chaired the Rajya Sabha and his post is not get salary of vice president salary gets the chairmen of Rajyasabha.	America vice president head of congress and chaired the joint session of congress.
		⑥ India vc is not take any part of govt policy or advises.	America vc gets salary of vice president post not any other post.

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका  
(Mains Answer Sheet)

प्रश्न  
संख्या

2 3

governor is the executive head of state and called agent of central govt.

Discretionary power of governor are following

① If any political party not gets majority governor appoint a chief minister of any party.

② governor reserved a bill or sent to president for assent which is passed by state legislature.

③ Dissolve the legislature if he wants and recommendation of chief minister but not bound accept recommendation.

④ To take report to chief minister of Developing and other govt policy and works.

⑤ Appoint some specific board or council for Developing for any specific region of state.

⑥ To take advise to council of minister and referred to CM to take action on it.

⑦ governor can called a session of legislative if he wants.

⑧ appointment of vice chancellor of university and other constitution post like state PSC and state election commissioners.

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका  
(Mains Answer Sheet)

प्रश्न संख्या

3

A

In today scenario security issue is a big challenge to india's external and internal security. However technology developed day by day and challenges from safe from technology are ~~fast~~ govt issue. internal security are major concern for govt to protect people and their privacy and fundamental right.

There are various challenges in the field of internal security:

- ① terrorism ⇒ Terrorism is not a problem of india but big problem of all over the world. in india various groups of terrorism wants to expand their group like ISIS, Lashkar etc but govt intelligence failed their aim and protective majors and other safety law made like UAPA act 2019, NIA amendment act 2019, for give more power to police and intelligences to secure the people from the this type of activity. in india terrorism are come from Pak where pakistan has made a camp of terrorist group and enforces them to spread the violence in india, but now govt steps search the explosion of terrorist and armed forces and intelligence work together to prevent them.



मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका  
(Mains Answer Sheet)

प्रश्न संख्या

marxism (naxalism) ⇒ naxalism is a major problem in 13 states of india. Like chhattisgarh, maharashtra, Bengal, odisha, Jharkhand etc. they live in forest area and run their camp and weapons. in 1970 naxalism is started from west bengal where naxalwadi area and people of their shoot by police because there is movement run by some people against govt because they are not accept govt and constitution. naxalit thinks they are force people to join their movement and fight against govt. some example of naxal attack Jheram ghati attack (2015) in C.G. train track destroyed in Jharkhand. but in govt talk to them and reduces the activity of them and naxalism barrier for the govt to developed the remote area of state because of marxism.

cyber security ⇒ cyber security has a major problem for indian govt. it threat for cyber crime and other related thing from cyber security. cyber crime is really big threat to our society because hackers are hacked people personal data and clone atm, and fraud made various problem to the society.

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका  
(Mains Answer Sheet)

प्रश्न संख्या

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	cyber fraud calling people get cheated and their money are looted. govt made IT act 2008 to deals with such crime but after 2010
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	cyber crime increased and in 2019 isareal company pegasus have hacked india people
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	facebook and personal data. although social networking site hacking was a vary much in india. also there is lack of awareness in
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	people and police have not sufficient force or trained people to stop these crime because
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	cyber crime is increasing gradually and police cyber cell have not enough employees and technology to stop this.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>conclusion</u> → internal security now a vary much sense because govt is take few steps to stop them. in technology artificial intelligence, cyber laws and other law to prevent these crime. also digital india programme to educate and aware people about these thing. internet knowledge & computer knowledge spread widely city to village in india.

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका  
(Mains Answer Sheet)

प्रश्न  
संख्या

3 B

protection of woman from domestic violence  
act 2005 are various: ~~are~~

① woman has victim of domestic violence give  
the right to report and legal help provided by  
this act.

② Rehabilitation and other reliefs are provide  
by govt.

③ Education and lack of awareness of this law

④ woman has power to lift the society and  
if their voice to be heard by authority.

⑤ many type of violence in the domestic do  
different kind of relief and compensation  
provided by govt.

⑥ who should be provided other facility  
which is quickly reach to woman.

⑦ woman education very important because  
mostly violence happend in the rural and economical  
weaker section of society.

⑧ training and skills from the physically  
to self defence and other thing teaches.

⑨ some community programme to awareness by  
the woman health other issue of woman.

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका  
(Mains Answer Sheet)

प्रश्न  
संख्या

 

→ informing woman about law and other provision of domestic violence act.

 

→ social help programs must be run for victim of domestic violence

 

→ one main reason of domestic violence of alcoholism of male member in weaker

 

section to ban alcohol prevent the domestic violence

 

→ economically empower the woman may lead to prevent domestic woman violence

 

→ illustrate and identified and educate woman their rights which laws and constitution give them,

 

→ Man perspective should be change

 

towards women because mostly men think they have right to violence to their spouse.

 

→ Dowry system and other things increase the violence but woman awareness of

 

Dowry act 1961 much needed.