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Paper- II

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I A

Public Interest Litigations Purposes.

① Proactive role in judijustice system for socially vulnerable people.

② Check & balances to government.

③ To serve common interest.

I B

Enviornment: According to Enviornment Protection

Act, 1986. Enviornment include

our surrounding, animals, natural resources, wildlife etc.

• Protection of Enviornment protection act consist major rules & regulations which are protect Enviornment.

• Enacted in 1986.

1 C.

Article 323-A.

- Part XIV of Indian constitution
- Article-308-323 related to All-India services.

1 D.

Estimate Committee established in 1951

Aim: To select and give suggestion for public expenditure

- To estimate the expenditure in given year.

1 E

Decentralisation: It is the process of shifting governing power from centre to lower level of the territory like state, district, village.

- 73rd & 74th Amendment provide Panchayati Raj Institutions & Municipalities respectively.

• Article 40 also deals with decentralisation.

Original Jurisdiction

• Article : 131

• Meaning: The jurisdiction that can be entertain by Supreme court but no other court.

Example: Dispute between 2 states & centre & state etc.

• SC original jurisdiction is exclusive

1. 6

BHORE committee's recommendation of
3 tier system of Healthcare provided
sub centre & primary Health centre
for SC&ST areas.

① Sub centres : in ST areas where population
is > 3000 people.

② Para medical staff: local people, therefore
reach at remote areas
as well.

③ ASHA workers: Accredited social Health activist
to ensure health awareness
in distance places.

I H.

Canada :- Strong Centre

- Distribution of power.
- Appointment of Governor.

Ireland :- Directive principles.

- Election of Vice president.
- Nomination of member in Rajya Sabha.

I. I

Adult Franchise :- It deals with a mechanism in which people of a particular above a prespecific age are allow to give vote in election.

- In India : Age is 18. for adult franchises.

- Lok Sabha, State legislative Election etc. are done through Adult Franchise.

1. J.

Draft committee headed by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar prepared the Draft.

- 8 membered committee.

1. K.

① Appointed by President directly.

② Can not be remove from his office except by the same manner of removal of a judge of supre court.

1. L.

① Political parties can't promote & campaigns on that very day.

② Appoint volunteers that election poll booth

Total 3 All India Services Cadres

① Indian Administrative Services (IAS)

② Indian Police Services (IPS)

③ Indian Forest Services (IFS)

Policy Cut motion: During ^{Budget} discussion if a motion proposed which reject the policy & reduce the by to 1 Rs. called. policy cut motion.

• If adopted: Regi Resign government.

In Masoori

Name: Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, (LBSNAA)

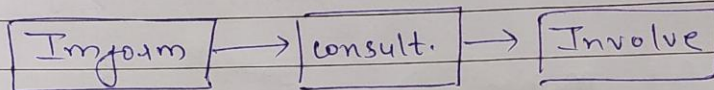
2. B

Citizen participation in Decision making is a step towards good governance.

□ □

Process of Participation.

□ □



□ □

• About rights.

• consult above

• Involve

□ □

• About policies.

feedback.

citizens in

□ □

decision making.

□ □

• Ask opinion.

□ □

Empower

Collaborate

□ □

• Ask citizen to form policy.

• work with people

□ □

• take decisions.

in policy making.

□ □

People's participation is vital for good democracy.

Community Based Organisation (CBO)

Community or group of people where they come together to work for social welfare.

Example: HOPE, M Women's Organisation etc.

Importance of CBOs

- ① To provide basic social help to people.
- ② Work with government to enforce welfare policies.
- ③ To raise fund & credit to local people.
- ④ To check & balance over government.
- ⑤ For raising the interest & demand of a particular group, so help in policy making.

CBOs are essential for rural credit, public health and society upliftment.

1. D. India is a 'federal state', and we adopted federalism as basic structure of the constitution so can not be alter by amendments.

Federal elements of governance.

→ Separation power.
 → Judiciary,
 → legislative
 → Executive

→ Federal list (Schedule 7)

→ Supremacy of Constitution

→ Dual polity, etc.

But Indian governance system consider as blend of unitary & federalism. Because our system has many element which makes it unitary as well, like single citizenship, single constitution etc.

E Transparency means a holistic process which is transparent and known to citizens.

~~RTI act 2005~~

Transparency in Administration, ensure.

- Accountability.
- Answerability.
- Responsibility.
- Citizen satisfaction.

Importance of Transparency in Administration.

- To built people's trust in system.
- Strengthen democracy.
- Ensure fair practices.
- Reduce corruption.
- Improve work culture.

Transparency is necessary but sometimes like information which can rise a chaos or affect national integration shouldn't be transmit. RTI act 2005 ensure transparency in governance.

Q. f.

Functions of political parties in democracy are.

① Aware People about their political agenda.

② Participate in election.

③ To prepare and distribute party ticket to the candidate for election.

④ To provide & rise fund for the election campaign.

⑤ Decide the star campaigners of party

⑥ Critically analyse the policies of government

Political parties give option & alternative to the voters and ensure a healthy political competition, but political parties should not marginalise the voters.

"Judiciary is a watchdog to protect the fundamental right" (FR).

Article 12-35 provided basis fundamental right to the citizen of p. India. To ensure their implementation constitution itself provide safeguards.

Provision for enforcement of F.R.

① Article 32: One can move to the ^{Supreme} court. if his or her F.R. are breached.

② Article 226: High court also issue writs if fundamental rights are breached.

③ Judicial Activism: To check & balance on government.

④ PIL: Litigation can be filed in court in public interest.

All the above provision indicate Judiciary is a watchdog to protect FR.

2 H.

Gram Nyayalaya.

local courts which are formed to ensure fast justice delivery, in 2006.

OBJECTIVES → To ensure quick justice

→ To minimize burden of process.

→ local resolution of conflict.

→ To develop an understanding among people about just system.

Provisions → Only those matter can be entertain which are cause less than 1 year punishment.

→ Sarpanch & eminent person hear the case.

Gram Nyayalayas are not very effective due to lack of awareness & lack of authorities.

Subordinate courts

I

2. 3.

Circumstances, in which office of the President falls vacant.

① Completion of tenure.

i.e. complete 5 year tenure.

② Impeachment.

removal of President by process of impeachment.

③ In case of his Death.

④ Resignation

President can resign from his office.

⑤ During visits, illness etc.

In such circumstances Vice president act as president.

PART II

Part B.

<input type="checkbox"/> 1. <input type="checkbox"/> A.	<u>Mobile Clinics</u> :- Healthcare clinics that can move one place to another.
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	- To ensure healthcare in remote places.
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	- Deen Dayal mobile clinics is health scheme of <u>MP</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1. <input type="checkbox"/> B.	Rehabilitation & De Rehabilitation Policy 2007.
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	→ To ensure rehabilitation of vulnerable & affected people from government project.
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	- Example: Dams, Forest reserve etc.
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	- It can done by fund, by providing lands etc.
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	

1. c.

M.H.L. Dattu

1. d.

Vaccinations → Polio
→ Hepatitis.
→ BCG.

1. e.

Skill development programme

↳ launched in 2014 as skill India programme or Kaushal Vikas Yojna.

↳ To develop skills among work force

↳ To increase employability.

1. f.

Biotechnology : Using bio cell to develop technological project projects.

Sample: Cured formation (By using yeast).

Cloning, etc.

1. G.

CHILD ABUSE : Social misconduct with children.

Example; Rape, Inappropriate touching, Beating etc.

- Severe punishable offence.

1. H.

Corruption : Misusing the authority by breaching discretion of power.

Type : Bribe, embezzlement, nepotism, favouritism etc.

Anti corruption Agencies: CVC, ~~CC~~, Lokpal etc.

1. I.

Welfare schemes for aged people.

① IPOP: Integrated programme for old person.

② RNY: Rashtriya Vayoshree Yojana.

③ VPBY: Vaisikha pension Bima Yojna.

1. J.

Preventive

1. K.

Differently able emphasise the fact that a person with spectacular ability to do a work in different manner.

1. L

Nisbhaya fund: - Fund raised for rape victims

• In 2009, after Delhi rape case.

• Provision under Nisbhaya Act.

1. M

→ By creating legal safeguard

→ By messaging that such practices are illegal.

→ By creating fear of punishment.

Eg. Banning cracker brushing to reduce population. people are getting aware.

1. N

Reasons of Malnutrition → Poverty,
 → lax policies.
 → Poor implementation of policies.
 → less protein diet.

01. 0.

Domestic Violence: can be define as
the evil act done by
an individual over
other family member.
mainly on women.

⇒ Domestic Violence act 2005.

2. 1.

Maternal Health Service Programmes in MP.

Ⓚ The Maternal mortality Rate of MP is very high even it is among highest in India. 212/1000.

Health Service Programmes in MP.

→ Deen Dayal Matritva Vandana Yojna.

→ Deen Dayal mobile clinic.

→ POSHAN Abhiyan.

→ ASHA worker for Institutional delivery.

→ Kilkari: Weekly message, to aware about Diet, feeding etc.

2. B.

Accountant General of state is the office which is created to take an account over expenses of state bodies.

→ Audit expenses of state government.

function → Submit a annual report to Governor.

→ Make an account of government bodies

→ If requested, audit other institution also like PSU, private corporation.

→ Expenditure report of panchayati raj.

The basic function is auditing but no power of accountant or pre expenditure check.

2. C.	Human development De Index, <u>Indicators.</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	① Health
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	② Standard of living.
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	③ Education
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	UNDP publishes annual index which indicate the human development of a country.
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	India's rank is very poor in it i.e. 140 th .
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	India is behind even neighbouring countries.
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2. D.

Right to Information (RTI) 2005, Act provide right to information for citizen of India.

i.e. anybody can seek for the information of any government office & process.

But recently we have seen many misuse of that right like

→ Unnecessary adventurism.

→ Leading that information to Judicial activism. & PPL.

→ Time consuming.

→ Use of Information for tender & other marketing strategy.

But at the same time these are the drawbacks in RTI Act act well. ~~many~~ many information even not provided by the office.

2. E

Socially deprived class: are the social class those are vulnerable economically, socially, physically etc.

Example: Oldely people, women, child, Diggently abloperson, ST&SC etc.

Originate due to.

① Historical negligence over such class.

Ex. ST&SC. superiority of other class.

② Economical hold: if a class have less economic hold their voice not be heard by other.

Ex. women, oldely people.

③ Health: Due to poor health also such classes originate.

<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> E. F.	Provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986.
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	① Right to know about product & manufacturing.
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	② Right to purchase. person can purchase a desirable product.
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	③ <u>Quality</u> . A good quality or optimum quality should be maintain.
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	④ Consumer protection Court. 3 tier system at National, state & district level.
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	⑤ <u>Punishment</u> . If there is breach of laws in terms of quality, false fraud etc. there are provision of punishment.
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	⑥ Compensation: Consumer can claim for compensation.

2. Q.

Reasons for

Gross enrollment ratio of girls in India is very poor around 21%.

- Reasons for drop out
- Early marriage.
 - Social mentality that girls will not going to contribute economically
 - lack of Infrastructure.
separate school, common room, toilets etc.
 - lack of accessibility.
Colleges & higher schools are at distance from resident.

As Mahatma Gandhi said if you educate a man, a man will educate but if we educate a woman, she will educate many.

2 H

Sanjha Chulha Yojna.

Gas connection y scheme for rural women.

Impact → Gas connection to rural women

→ less of environment pollution.

→ help women, as no smoke.

→ Enhance health status of women.

Limitation

Limitation → No refilling.

→ sell gas to others.

→ Still not cover whole region.

→ Double connection, etc.

2. 1.

Vital Statistics is the data record to help the policy maker.

It is the data which provide information about total Birth & Death of citizens.

Utility

- Give a proper record.
- Help to make policies.
- Give a healthy care service status.
- To maintain citizen register.
- To help to find targeted area & people to work upon.
- To provide the causes of low MMR, IMR, etc.

2. 5.

Health Programmes for women

→ PM Matritya Vandana Yojna.

→ Sabla.

→ Adolescent programme.

→ Janani suraksha Yojna.

→ POSHAN ABHIYAN.

→ Ladli lakshmi Yojna.

→ AYUSHMAN Bharat.

Maternity mortality rate of India is 122/1000. Women are also suffering from many diseases like Pneumonia, malnutrition etc.

Programmes need more implementation.

3. A.

Education is a tool of human resource.

→ To built ~~test~~ leadership.

→ Communication skills

→ working skills

→ Problem solving.

→ Increase employability.

→ Awareness.

Education provide technical, political.
and social skills which helps in
work place.

3. c.

Open universities contribution

→ ~~has~~ vast scope learning.

→ learning at any age.

→ Increase education

→ Distance learning.

→ Variety of courses.

→ low fees.

Open universities are vital for increasing education in country but they need to walk on quality check also.

And they are not effective in technical education.

