

नमूनार्थ प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका

Sample Question

Answer Booklet

English
Medium

PAPER
CODE GS



PAPER
CODE GS

रोल नं. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय अंकों में

(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 0)

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रोल नं शब्दों में लिखे Ranjana Chauhan

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[Positive]

→ good handwriting
→ attempted all questions

→ focus on 3 markers
write within word limit

अभ्यर्थी द्वारा सावधानी पूर्वक भरा जावे

अभ्यर्थी के अनुक्रमांक एवं पहचान पत्र को प्रवेशपत्र से मिलान

पश्चात् ही वीक्षक बॉक्स में हस्ताक्षर करें

वीक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे

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नमूनार्थ प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका
Sample Question
Answer Booklet

IMPORTANT NOTES महत्वपूर्ण निर्देश

- (A) प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका में प्रश्न हल करने से पूर्व उसके संलग्न ओ.एम.आर. पत्रक को भली प्रकार से भर लें।
Please fill up the OMR Sheet of this Question- Answer Booklet properly before answering.
- (B) हिन्दी व्याकरण/हिन्दू निबंध के प्रश्नपत्र को छोड़कर अन्य सभी प्रश्नों का हिन्दी अथवा अंग्रेजी में उत्तर लिखा जा सकता है। Except Hindi Grammar/Hindi Essay question paper, all other question papers can be written either in Hindi or English language.
- (C) अभ्यर्थियों को अपने उत्तर निर्धारित शब्दों की सीमा से अधिक नहीं लिखना चाहिए। इसका उल्लंघन करने पर अंक काटे जाएंगे। The candidates should not write then answer beyond the prescribed limit of word; failing which marks will be deducted.
- (D) प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका में निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका (रफ कार्य के पृष्ठ सहित) के अंदर किसी भाग पर अनुक्रमांक अपना नाम नाम अन्य कोई नाम, पता या अन्य कोई पहचान चिह्न अंकित न करें। उत्तर पुस्तिका के साथ अन्य कोई सामग्री संलग्न करना भी वर्जित है। इन निर्देशों का उल्लंघन करने पर आवेदक को कोई नोटिस दिये बिना उसकी उम्मीदवारी निरस्त की जा सकेगी।
Please write answer only in the prescribed space of booklet. Do not make any mark of identity inside the booklet (including rough paper page) like roll number, name, any other name, address or such other mark. Do not enclose anything with the answer booklet. The candidature of candidates violating these instructions would be cancelled without even giving them any other notices.
- (E) अभ्यर्थियों को निर्देशित किया जाता है कि प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका में प्रत्येक पृष्ठ में बनाई गई बार्डर लाइन से बाहर प्रत्युत्तर नहीं लिखें। बार्डर लाइन के बाहर लिखे गये उत्तर को परीक्षक द्वारा जाँचा नहीं जाएगा।
Candidates are directed that they should not write (answer) outside the border line in every page. Answer written outside the border line will not be checked by the Examiner.
- (F) यदि किसी प्रश्न में किसी प्रकार की कोई मुद्रण या तथ्यात्मक प्रकार की त्रुटि हो प्रश्न के हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरों में से हिन्दी रूपान्तरों में से हिन्दी रूपान्तर मान्य होगा। If there is any sort of ambiguity/mistake either of printing or of factual nature then out of Hindi and English version of the question, the Hindi version will be treated as standard.
- (G) अभ्यर्थी को प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका सीलबंद लिफाफे में प्रदान की गई है। अभ्यर्थी लिफाफे पर अंकित निर्देशों को पढ़कर घोषणा पर हस्ताक्षर कर लें और उसे वीक्षक को वापस कर दें।
The Question-Answer Booklet is provided in a sealed envelope to the candidate. Candidate must sign the declaration as per direction printed on the envelope and return it to the invigilator.
- (H) अभ्यर्थी प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका के ऊपर संलग्न इस ओ.एम.आर. पत्रक पर सभी वांछित विवरण नीले/कालेबाल पेन से सावधानी पूर्वक भरें। ध्यान रखें कि यह ओ.एम.आर.पत्रक कहीं से कटे-फटे नहीं अथवा किसी भी प्रकार से क्षतिग्रस्त नहीं हों।
Candidate should fill up all desired details on this attached OMR sheet of Question-Answer Booklet with blue/black ball point pen. Please ensure that this OMR Sheet is not turn or Damaged.
- (I) यह ओ.एम.आर. पत्रक दो भागों में बंटा है, जिसमें कतिपय सूचनाएँ पूर्व मुद्रित हैं। शेष की पूर्ति अभ्यर्थी को करनी है। This OMR Sheet consists of two parts in which some information is pre-printed: remaining details have to be filled by the candidates.

नमूनार्थ प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका
Sample Question
Answer Booklet

प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका बारकोड /QR CODE/ Page No. 2

- (J) यदि प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका कहीं से कटी फटी या अमुद्रित है तो तत्काल वीक्षक के ध्यान में ला दें। उसे बदलवा दें, अन्यथा उसका दायित्व अभ्यर्थी का होगा। If the Question-Answer Booklet is turn or not printed properly, immediately bring it to notice of invigilator and get changed the Question-Answer Booklet otherwise the candidate will be liable for that.

विशेष नोट: अभ्यर्थी द्वारा यदि ओ.एम.आर. पत्रक पर गलत सूचना भरी जाती है या उसे किसी प्रकार की अति पहुँचाई जाती है तो आयोग द्वारा संपूर्ण परीक्षा हेतु अभ्यर्थिता निरस्त की जा सकेगी और उसके लिए अभ्यर्थी स्वयं उत्तरदायी होगा।

Special Note: If there is any wrong information filled by the candidate then his candidature of the entire examination shall be rejected by the commission for which he himself will be liable.

नमूनार्थ प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका
Sample Question
Answer Booklet

प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका बारकोड /QR CODE/ Page No. 3

खण्ड - अ

प्रश्न.1 इस प्रश्न में 15 अति लघु उत्तरीय उप प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 10 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 03 (तीन) अंक का है।

Que.1 This question contains 15 very short answer type sub questions. Answer each question in maximum 10 words. All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 03 (Three) Marks.

प्रश्न. 1.1

उत्तर

1 1/2
Constitutional government is a limited government where checks on powers are applied, and held accountable as per provisions of constitution.

प्रश्न. 1.2

उत्तर

2
Constitutional morality is the adherence to the core values of constitution like rule of law, secularism, social justice, independence of judiciary, etc.

प्रश्न. 1.3

उत्तर

1 1/2
Federalism is a system where the distribution of powers take place between atleast two entities, eg. India.

प्रश्न 1 इस प्रश्न में 15 अति लघु उत्तरीय उप प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 10 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 03 अंकों का है।

Que.1 This question contains 15 very short answer type sub questions. Answer each question in maximum 10 words. All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 03 (Three) Marks.

प्रश्न 1.4

उत्तर Constitution having the values of democracy like limited government, rule of law, separation of powers, independent judiciary, etc.

प्रश्न 1.5

उत्तर People of India are the source of authority of constitution of India, it is also called People's sovereignty.

प्रश्न 1.6

उत्तर National income is the value of goods and services produced by the ~~normal residents~~ citizens of a country in a particular time.

नमूना प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका
Sample Question
Answer Booklet

प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका कोड / QR CODE Page No. 5

प्रश्न. 1 इस प्रश्न में 15 अति लघु उत्तरों का प्रश्न है, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 10 शब्दों में देना है और प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न 03 अंकों अंक का है।

Que.1 This question contains 15 very short answer type sub questions. Answer each question in maximum 10 words. All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 03 (Three) Marks.

प्रश्न. 1.7

उत्तर Income earned by the factors of production (Land, labour, capital, entrepreneurship) is called factor income.

प्रश्न. 1.8

उत्तर GDP (Gross domestic Product) is the value of goods and services produced in the domestic boundary of a country in a year.

प्रश्न. 1.9

उत्तर GNP (Gross National Income) is the value of goods and services produced by the citizens of a country, inside and outside geographical boundaries of a country.

प्रश्न.1 इस प्रश्न में 15 अति लघु उत्तरीय उप प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 10 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 03 (तीन) अंकों का है।

Que.1 This question contains 15 very short answer type sub questions. Answer each question in maximum 10 words. All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 03 (Three) Marks.

प्रश्न.1. 10

(1)

उत्तर

$$\text{GNP at factor cost} = \text{GNP}_{\text{MP}} - \text{NIDT}$$

↓
It is GNP at Market Price minus net of indirect indirect taxes (indirect tax and subsidies)

प्रश्न.1.11

(2)

उत्तर

Democratic socialism is fusion of marxism and democracy in which socialistic goals are achieved through the means of democratic values.

प्रश्न.1.12

1 1/2

उत्तर

'state' according to Art. 12 comprises of Central authority, state authorities, local authorities and other authorities.

प्रश्न.1 इस प्रश्न में 15 अति लघु उत्तरीय उप प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 10 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 03 (तीन) अंक का है।

Que.1 This question contains 15 very short answer type sub questions. Answer each question in maximum 10 words. All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 03 (Three) Marks.

प्रश्न.1.13

उत्तर

Drafting Committee was constituted on 29th Aug 1947,
was 7 member committee headed by B. R. Ambedkar
and entrusted with drafting of Constitution.

प्रश्न.1.14

उत्तर

Republic system is one where the constitutional
head of a country is elected by people and
not a hereditary one.

प्रश्न.1.15

उत्तर

Division of power is the distribution of administra-
tion power between different tiers of govern-
ment, namely central and state govt.

प्रश्न.2 इस प्रश्न में 10 लघुउत्तरीय उपप्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 50 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 05 (पाँच) अंक का है।

Que.2 This question contains 10 short answer type sub questions. Answer the question in maximum 50 words. All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 05 (Five) Marks.

प्रश्न. 2.1

उत्तर

Basic Structure doctrine is judicial innovation in
Keshwanand Bharti Case.

- 1) It undermines the Supremacy of Constitution
- 2) It limits the power of Parliament to amend the constitution
- 3) It has not been explicitly mentioned in Constitution
But, it protects the most important provisions
of constitution, maintaining its sanctity, it
has limited the government from becoming totali-
tarian and destroying the essence of Democracy.

नमूनार्थ प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका
Sample Question
Answer Booklet

प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका बारकोड / QR CODE/ Page No. 9

प्रश्न.2 इस प्रश्न में 10 लघुउत्तरीय उपप्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 50 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 05 (पाँच) अंक का है।

Que.2 This question contains 5 short answer type sub questions. Answer the question in maximum 50 words. All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 05 (Five) Marks.

प्रश्न.2.2

उत्तर

Objectives of Indian constitution are mentioned under the Preamble.

- ① Make India Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic
- ② ensuring political, social, economic justice
- ③ providing liberty of thoughts, expression, belief, faith and worship
- ④ providing equality of status and opportunities
- ⑤ maintaining the unity and integrity of nation through fraternity.

प्रश्न. 2 इस प्रश्न में 10 लघुउत्तरीय उपप्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 50 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 05 (पाँच) अंक का है।

Que.2 This question contains 10 short answer type sub questions. Answer the question in maximum 50 words. All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 05 (Five) Marks.

प्रश्न. 2.3

उत्तर

Indian brand of Socialism is a unique type of socialism:-

- ① It is a blend of Marxist and Gandhian socialism, heavily tilted towards Gandhian principles.
- ② It allows the public and private sectors to participate in production and development.
- ③ It aims at removing poverty, inequalities amongst people.
- ④ It promotes the welfare nature of state.
- It can be seen in Articles of DPSPs.

नमूनार्थ प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका

प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका बारकोड / QR CODE / Page No. 11

Sample Question

Answer Booklet

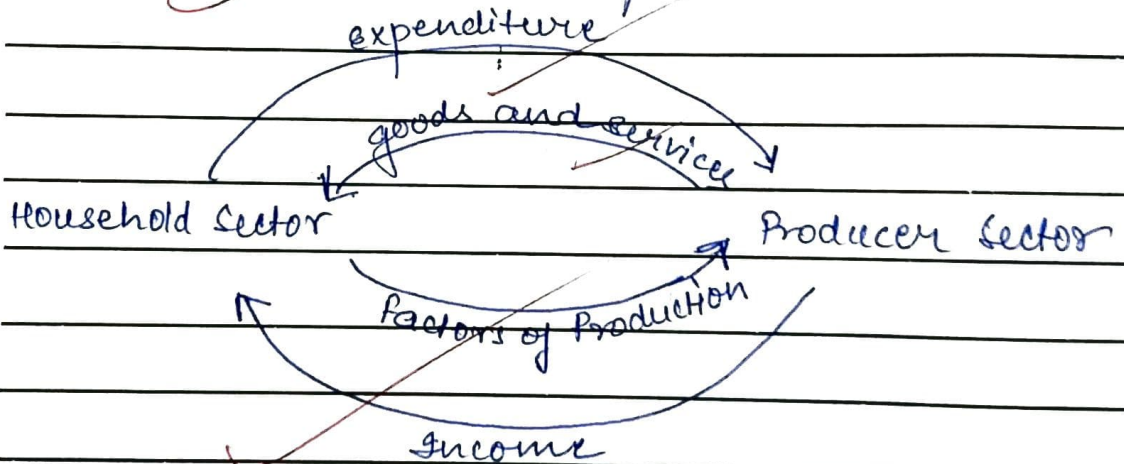
प्रश्न.2 इस प्रश्न में 10 लघुउत्तरीय उपप्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 50 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 05 (पाँच) अंक का है।

Que.2 This question contains 10 short answer type sub questions. Answer the question in maximum 50 words. All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 05 (Five) Marks.

प्रश्न.2.4

उत्तर

Circular flow of income is a concept in which the flow of income takes place between the household sector and producer sector.



नमूनार्थ प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका
Sample Question
Answer Booklet

प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका बारकोड / QR CODE/ Page No. 12

प्रश्न.2 इस प्रश्न में 10 लघुउत्तरीय उपप्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 50 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 10 (पाँच) अंक का है।

Que.2 This question contains 5 short answer type sub questions. Answer the question in maximum 50 words. All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 05 (Five) Marks.

प्रश्न. 2.5

उत्तर

Factor income is the income earned through the means of factors of production like ~~to~~

- Rent from the land
- wages from the labour
- Interest from Capital
- Profit from entrepreneurship.

Rent, wages, interest and profit constitutes the factor income

प्रश्न 2 इस प्रश्न में 10 लघुउत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 50 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 05 (पाँच) अंक का है।

Que.2 This question contains 10 short answer type sub questions. Answer the question in maximum 50 words. All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 05 (Five) Marks.

प्रश्न 26

उत्तर

3
5th and 91st amendment act deals with Anti-defec-
tion laws.

5th Amendment Act 1985 - added 10th Schedule
for anti defection laws regarding Parliament and
state legislature. Under it $\frac{1}{3}$ rd members of a
party could resign and form / merge / or ^{in a} party
or remain separate entity.

91st CAA 2003, allowed $\frac{2}{3}$ rd members of party
to resign and merge into other party.

प्रश्न 2 इस प्रश्न में 10 लघुउत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 50 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 05 (पाँच) अंकों का है।

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प्रश्न 27

- Ques. 4th constitutional Amendment 1976 is also called 'mini-constitution' as it brought many changes like-
- ① Added 'Secular', 'socialist' and 'integrity' words into Preamble.
 - ② Added Fundamental Duties in Part IV A
 - ③ Added 3 Directive Principles
 - ④ Made the advice of Cabinet binding on President
 - ⑤ Provided for establishment of Administrative tribunals and tribunals for other matters.
 - ⑥ extended term of Parliament, etc

नमूनार्थ प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका

Sample Question

Answer Booklet

प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका बारकोड / QR CODE/ Page No. 15

प्रश्न.2 इस प्रश्न में 10 लघुउत्तरीय उपप्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 50 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 05 (पाँच) अंक का है।

Que.2 This question contains 10 short answer type sub questions. Answer the question in maximum 50 words. All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 05 (Five) Marks.

प्रश्न. 2.8

उत्तर Democratic Rights under Part III are :-

- ① Right to freedom (a) of speech and expression
- ② assemble without arms (b) form associations
- ③ move freely throughout country (c) reside and settle in any part of country
- ④ practice occupation of one's own choice (d)
- ⑤ Right to Equality under art 14-18
- ⑥ Right against exploitation under art 23-24
- ⑦ Right to Life (e) Protection in respect to conviction for offences, Art 22 etc.

प्रश्न.2 इस प्रश्न में 10 लघुउत्तरीय उपप्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 50 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 05 (पाँच) अंकों का है।

Que.2 This question contains 10 short answer type sub questions. Answer the question in maximum 50 words. All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 05 (Five) Marks.

प्रश्न. 2.9

उत्तर

Fundamental Rights, mentioned in Part 3 of
Constitution are justiciable in court of
law whereas DPSP, mentioned in Part 4 are
non-justiciable in nature.

- FRs ensure political democracy whereas
DPSP helps in ensuring socio-economic democracy.
- FRs protect interest of individuals whereas
DPSP protect interest of whole society.
- FRs are negative obligation on state where
as DPSP are positive obligation on state.

नमूनार्थ प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका

प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका बारकोड / QR CODE / Page No. 17

Sample Question

Answer Booklet

प्रश्न.2 इस प्रश्न में 10 लघुउत्तरीय उपप्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 50 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 05 (पाँच) अंकों का है।

Que.2 This question contains 10 short answer type sub questions. Answer the question in maximum 50 words. All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 05 (Five) Marks.

प्रश्न. 2.10

उत्तर

(2)

Right to Equality before law is mentioned under article 14 ~~is~~ is a negative concept taken from ~~the~~ Britain which means that all people are equal in the eyes of law, no one is superior and the law applies uniformly to all citizens irrespective of status, race, gender, etc. It ensures the juridic equality in a country.

प्रश्न 3 इस प्रश्न में 5 दीर्घउत्तरीय या निवृत्तात्मक उपप्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 200 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 11 (ग्यारह) अंक का है।

Que. 3 This question contains 5 long answer or essay type sub questions. Answer each question in maximum 200 words. All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 11 (Eleven) Marks.

प्रश्न 3.1

उत्तर

7 1/2

Doctrine of Basic Structure was given for the first time by Supreme Court in Keshavnand Bharti Vs State of Kerala Case 1973. It is a judicial innovation which has not been explicitly mentioned in the constitution and contains the ~~core values~~ provisions having core values and philosophy of Indian Constitution like Rule of law, secularism, ~~soe~~ federalism, balance between Part 3 and 4, etc. It is criticised on following grounds :-

① It is criticized that it undermines the supremacy of constitution by making some provisions more important and some less important.

But, it is not true, infact it maintains supremacy of constitution by protecting the core -

values of constitution.

② It is said that it limits the power of Parliament to amend the constitution.

But, we can say that it does not limit the Parliament, it only prevents Parliament from destroying the constitution and prevents it from becoming totalitarian.

③ It is criticised that it undermines people's sovereignty but on the contrary it secures people's sovereignty by putting check on arbitrariness of Parliament.

④ It is said that due to unamendability, Constitution will become dead and not remain dynamic but this is not true as it contains only those provisions which are essential for maintaining democracy in a country.

Hence, we can say the Basic Structure is essential for functioning of democracy as it contains the core elements and philosophy of constitution.

प्रश्न 3 इस प्रश्न में 5 दीर्घउत्तरीय या विचारधायक उपप्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 200 शब्दों में होना चाहिए। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 11 (ग्यारह) अंकों का है।

Que. 3 This question contains 5 long answer or essay type sub questions. Answer each question in maximum 200 words. All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 11 (Eleven) Marks.

प्रश्न 3.2

उत्तर

7 1/2

The Preamble of Indian Constitution talks about 3 broad objectives of Indian Constitution.

① Source of Power → It aims to protect and maintain the People's Sovereignty.

② Ideals of Constitution like Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic nature of India → Sovereignty is independence in decision making and free from any external or internal influence.

Socialist in ensuring the welfare of people through different policies.

Secular in administration and governance and respecting all religions.

Democratic through free, fair elections, accountable government.

Republic with elected head of the state.

- (3) Aspirations → Achievement of aspirations like equality, liberty, justice, unity, integrity of nation.
- (a) Justice in forms of social, economic and political through provisions of Part 3 and Part 4.
- (b) Equality in matters of status and opportunity^{for} which ~~are~~ article 14-18 and DPSP³ are there.
- (c) Liberty ~~intend~~ speech and expression, belief faith and worship which can be ensured through article 19 and 25-28.
- (d) protecting and maintaining unity and integrity of nation through Fraternity and dignity of individuals.

These all are objectives of Indian Constitution which can be fulfilled through various provisions of Constitution like of by these given in Part 3, Part 4, etc.

प्रश्न 3 इस प्रश्न में 5 दीर्घउत्तरीय या निबन्धात्मक उपप्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 200 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 11 (ग्यारह) अंक का है।

Que. 3 This question contains 5 long answer or essay type sub questions. Answer each question in maximum 200 words. All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 11 (Eleven) Marks.

प्रश्न 3.3

उत्तर

Fundamental Rights (FRs) and the DPSPs are complimentary and supplementary to each other. This status has been achieved through various decisions of SC and amendments.

- In Champakam Dorairajan Case, 1950, Supreme Court held that FRs are superior to DPSPs.
- In Kerala Education Bill Case 1957, SC gave the principle of harmonious construction between Part 3 and Part 4. It is said that FRs and DPSPs both are important for ensuring politico-socio-economic democracy in the country. But if there is conflict b/w the two, the FRs would be given priority as they are justiciable.

introduced art 31C and

- In 25th amendment, ~~the~~ Parliament[^] formulated that for implementation of DPSP in 39(b) and (c), if a law is made and it violates art 14, 19, 31, then also law will not be invalid and these laws cannot be reviewed by court.
- In Keshwanand Case, 1973, Court held the 1st part of 25th amendment correct but struck down second part as it was against basic structure.
- Through 42nd amendment, Parliament said that to implement any DPSP, if ^{law} ~~art~~ is made and if it violate art 14, 19, 31, then let it violate ~~it~~.
- SC in Minerva Mills, case 1980, struck down this provision as it was going against the balance between Part 3 and Part 4.
- Present Situation is that there is a harmonious relationship between FRs and DPSPs. FRs are the means and DPSPs are the ~~good~~ goals to be achieved. Hence both are supplementary to each other and art 39(b) and (c) have precedence over art 14 and 19.

प्रश्न 3 इन प्रश्न में 5 दीर्घउत्तरीय या निबंधात्मक उपप्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 200 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 11 (ग्यारह) अंक का है।

Que. 3 This question contains 5 long answer or essay type sub questions. Answer each question in maximum 200 words. All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 11 (Eleven) Marks.

प्रश्न 3.4

उत्तर

Fundamental rights are not absolute in nature and can be suspended through the provisions mentioned in Constitution under art 352 and 359, in case of National Emergency.

National emergency in India can be imposed on 3 grounds.

If it is imposed on grounds of war and external aggression then it is called external national emergency and if it is imposed on ground of armed rebellion, then it is called internal national emergency.

Article 352 talks only about external National emergency under which the democratic rights given under art 19 are automatically suspended.

Here, the president does not enjoy any discretionary power in suspension of other fundamental rights.

Under art 359, national emergency could be imposed on both internal as well as external grounds.

- Here the President enjoys the discretionary power under which by passing a regulation, he can suspend the operations of all the fundamental rights ~~except~~ except those given in art 20 and 21.
- Here art 19 is not automatically suspended.
- Here FR can be enjoyed by people but they cannot go to court for ~~the~~ violation or implementation of their rights during the course of national emergency.

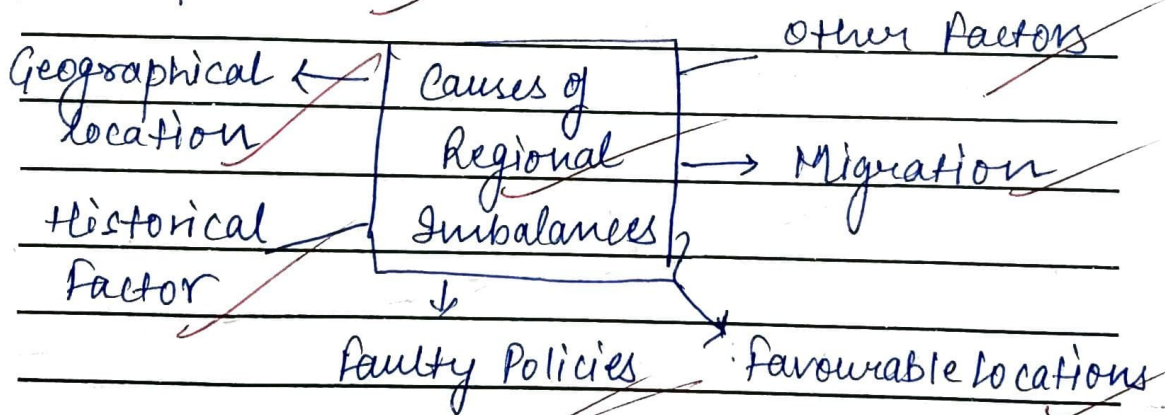
प्रश्न.3 इस प्रश्न में 5 दीर्घउत्तरीय या निबंधात्मक उपप्रश्न है, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 200 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य है। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 11 (ग्यारह) अंक का है।

Que. 3 This question contains 5 long answer or essay type sub questions. Answer each question in maximum 200 words. All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 11 (Eleven) Marks.

प्रश्न. 3.5

उत्तर

Regional imbalance is the uneven economic development and difference in economic achievements of different geographical areas.



① Natural Factors

Under it, we can see that there are certain geographical locations like hilly terrain, desert, etc where development activities have not taken place due to extra expenditure in these areas. Due to which

their development has not taken place and they have remained backward.

① Favorable location → some locations which are already developed attract more investment and leaves out other areas.

② Colonial legacy → British were responsible for exploitation, deindustrialisation, deurbanisation. They only developed those places which were beneficial for them like Bombay, Chennai, Kolkata etc.

④ Faulty Policies → Ineffective policies of government are also responsible for regional imbalances. Concentration of industries only in particular states, and not giving attention to other states.

⑤ Other factors like migration, ~~dis~~ acquisition of land and ~~ineffective~~ inadequate compensation, lack of political will are some of factors for regional imbalances.

ROUGH WORK

Rough work area with horizontal lines for writing.

समस्य ४

प्रश्न १ इस प्रश्न में १५ अति संक्षेप उत्तरों का प्रश्न है प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम १० शब्दों में हो

१ शब्दों प्रश्न अनिवार्य है प्रत्येक प्रश्न ०३ अंक का है।

Que.1 This question contains 15 very short answer type sub questions. Answer each question in maximum 10 words. All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 03 (Three) Marks.

प्रश्न 11

उत्तर Article 20 of Indian Constitution deals with
Protection in respect of conviction for offences.
It includes provisions regarding ex post facto legislation etc.

प्रश्न 12

उत्तर Rule of law connotes the supremacy of law.
which means law is the main authority. It
is taken from Britain, propounded by A.V Dicey.

प्रश्न 13

उत्तर Article 37 states that Directive Principles of State
Policy are non-enforceable in a court of law but are
instrumental in governance of a country.

प्रश्न.1 इस प्रश्न में 15 अति लघु उत्तरीय उप प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 10 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 03 (तीन) अंकों का है।

Que.1 This question contains 15 very short answer type sub questions. Answer each question in maximum 10 words. All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 03 (Three) Marks.

प्रश्न. 1.4

उत्तर

Judicial Remedy is mentioned under Art 32, in which an individual in case of violation of fundamental rights can approach Supreme Court for remedy.

प्रश्न. 1.5

उत्तर

Post constitution laws are all those laws which are implemented after making of constitution. Eg. RTI, Right to Education etc.

प्रश्न. 1.6

उत्तर

Dec. 2000
Antyodaya Anna Yojana is a centrally sponsored scheme which came in 2007 to provide subsidised food to poorest sections of society.

प्रश्न 1 इस प्रश्न में 15 अति लघु उत्तर प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 10 शब्दों में देना है।
है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रश्न 03 (तीस) अंक का है।

Que.1 This question contains 15 very short answer type sub questions. Answer each question in maximum 10 words. All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 03 (Three) Marks.

प्रश्न 17

Date: 2007

Ans

उत्तर

NFSM (National Food Security Mission) came in 2013

for increasing production of foodgrains and providing these to people at subsidized rate.

1.9

FCI

प्रश्न. 18

उत्तर

FCI (Food Corporation of India) is a statutory body formed in 1965, which procures foodgrains from farmers and distributes it to poor people at subsidized rates through PDS.

प्रश्न. 19

PDS

उत्तर

Public Distribution System is a food security system which ensures the availability, accessibility and affordability of food and non-food items at subsidized rates.

Note → Write answer in specific question.

प्रश्न.1 इस प्रश्न में 15 अति लघु उत्तरीय उप प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 10 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 03 (तीन) अंकों का है।

Que.1 This question contains 15 very short answer type sub questions. Answer each question in maximum 10 words. All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 03 (Three) Marks.

प्रश्न.1. 10

1 1/2

उत्तर

Regional imbalances are the ~~the~~ difference in economic development and economic achievements in different geographical areas.

प्रश्न.1.11

1 1/2

उत्तर

Separation of power is the clear cut demarcation of powers between the legislature, executive and judiciary. for efficient functioning of country.

प्रश्न.1.12

उत्तर

Division of power is distribution of administrative powers between atleast 2+ tiers of government namely central and state govt. eg. India.

1 1/2

नमूनार्थ प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका
Sample Question
Answer Booklet

प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका बारकोड / QR CODE/ Page No. 34 नमू
S
A

प्रश्न 1 इस प्रश्न में 15 अति लघु उत्तरीय उप प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 10 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 03 (तीन) अंकों का है।

Que.1 This question contains 15 very short answer type sub questions. Answer each question in maximum 10 words. All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 03 (Three) Marks.

प्रश्न.1.13

उत्तर Basic feature of republic government is that the constitutional head of state is an elected one and not a hereditary one. Eg. India.

प्रश्न.1.14

उत्तर Union of states (Art-1) means that India has federal structure of government where union has more powers as compared to states.

प्रश्न.1.15

उत्तर Article 21 - Right to life and Personal liberty is soul of Fundamental Rights and ensures the existence of individual in a dignified manner.

प्रश्न.2 इस प्रश्न में 10 लघुउत्तरीय उपप्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 50 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 05 (पाँच) अंकों का है।

Que.2 This question contains 10 short answer type sub questions. Answer the question in maximum 50 words. All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 05 (Five) Marks.

प्रश्न. 2.1

उत्तर

- Public Distribution System is food security system of India having following objectives:-
- Availability, accessibility, affordability of foodgrains is ensured by it to all people.
 - It fulfills nutritional requirements.
 - Keeping a check on the prices of foodgrains in market.
 - equitable distribution of food and non food items.
 - aims at reducing hunger, malnutrition, poverty.

3

प्रश्न.2 इस प्रश्न में 10 लघुउत्तरीय उपप्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 50 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 05 (पाँच) अंक का है।

Que.2 This question contains 5 short answer type sub questions. Answer the question in maximum 50 words. All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 05 (Five) Marks.

प्रश्न.2.2

उत्तर

Food Corporation of India has the following objective.

- Providing remunerative prices to farmers
- Maintaining buffer stock for food security
- Keeping a check on the market prices of foodgrains
- Distribution through PDS at subsidized rates.
- Help in removing malnutrition.

3 1/2

प्रश्न. 2 इस प्रश्न में 10 लघुउत्तरीय उपप्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 50 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 05 (पाँच) अंक का है।

Que.2 This question contains 10 short answer type sub questions. Answer the question in maximum 50 words. All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 05 (Five) Marks.

प्रश्न. 2.3

उत्तर

Cash transaction is a transaction involving immediate payment in cash for buying and selling of goods and services

Cash is preferred as it is easy to use, has widespread acceptability and availability, there is no transaction cost.

But cash has increased issues of Black money, paper wastage, price hike and there is need to shift to digital mode of transaction.

2 1/2

Give example

नमूनार्थ प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका
Sample Question
Answer Booklet

प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका बारकोड / QR CODE/ Page No.

प्रश्न.2 इस प्रश्न में 10 लघुउत्तरीय उपप्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 50 शब्दों में देना है। प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 05 (पाँच) अंक का है।

Que.2 This question contains 10 short answer type sub questions. Answer the question in maximum 50 words. All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 05 (Five) Marks.

प्रश्न.2.4

उत्तर

Public Interest Litigation is third party litigation for the benefit of greater public masses and especially poor and deprived section (Objectives)

- cheap form of grievance addressal
- allows third party litigation
- Ensuring justice accessibility to all sections of society, protecting their rights.

3

प्रश्न 2 इस प्रश्न में 10 स्वतंत्र प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 50 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 10 (एन) अंक में है।

Que.2 This question contains 5 short answer type sub questions. Answer the question in maximum 50 words. All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 05 (Five) Marks.

प्रश्न 25

उत्तर

Lok Adalat and Permanent Lok Adalat, both are the institutions of Alternate Dispute Resolutions.

- Lok Adalat ~~too~~ settles matters of family, land, labour law etc. where PLA is concerned with matters like Health, Education, Telegraph etc.
- An appeal cannot be raised against judgement of ~~any~~ Lok Adalat, whereas appeal can be raised against verdict of PLA where parties did not come on agreement and PLA gave its decisions.

$3\frac{1}{2}$

नमूनार्थ प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका
Sample Question
Answer Booklet

प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका बारकोड /QR CODE/ Page No. 40

प्रश्न.2 इस प्रश्न में 10 लघुउत्तरीय उपप्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 50 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 05 (पाँच) अंक का है।

Que.2 This question contains 10 short answer type sub questions. Answer the question in maximum 50 words. All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 05 (Five) Marks.

प्रश्न. 2.6

उत्तर Basic Features of Indian Federalism are :-

- ① Division of Power between centre and state, and also local authorities.
- ② Independence of Judiciary
- ③ Written Constitution
- ④ Supremacy of Constitution
- ⑤ Rigidity of Constitution
- ⑥ Seventh Schedule
- ⑦ 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment

4

Good attempt

प्रश्न. 2 इस प्रश्न में 10 लघुउत्तरीय उपप्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 50 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 05 (पाँच) अंक का है।

Que.2 This question contains 10 short answer type sub questions. Answer the question in maximum 50 words. All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 05 (Five) Marks.

प्रश्न. 2.7

उत्तर

Parliamentary and Presidential forms are both types of Classical Democracy.

- Under Parliamentary govt, executive is derived from the legislative which is not the case in Presidential govt.
- Under Parliamentary govt, executive is responsible to legislature which is not the case in Presidential where both have independent existence.
- Under Parliamentary govt, provision of two heads nominal and real and both are different people whereas in Presidential, there is only one head.

3 1/2

नमूनार्थ प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका
Sample Question
Answer Booklet

प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका बारकोड / QR CODE/ Page No. 42

प्रश्न.2 इस प्रश्न में 10 लघुउत्तरीय उपप्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 50 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 05 (पाँच) अंक का है।

Que.2 This question contains 10 short answer type sub questions. Answer the question in maximum 50 words. All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 05 (Five) Marks.

प्रश्न. 2.8

उत्तर Article 14 states that state should ensure to all citizens equality before law and equal protection of law.

→ Equality before law is negative concept derived from UK which establish juridic equality.

→ Equal Protection of law is a positive concept derived from USA, under which it is said that equals should be treated alike and unequals should be treated unlike. It establishes social and economic 'j' equality.

3

नमूनार्थ प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका

Sample Question

Answer Booklet

प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका बारकोड /QR CODE/ Page No. 43

प्रश्न.2 इस प्रश्न में 10 लघुउत्तरीय उपप्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 50 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 05 (पाँच) अंकों का है।

Que.2 This question contains 10 short answer type sub questions. Answer the question in maximum 50 words. All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 05 (Five) Marks.

प्रश्न. 2.9

उत्तर

Schedule 7 of Indian Constitution contains 3 lists :- Union list, State list, Concurrent list

① Union list contains exclusive matters on which only centre can make legislation like Defence, communication etc.

② State list contains matters on which ordinarily state makes legislation like Panchayat,

(32)

Add one more point

नमूना प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका

प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका बारकोड / QR CODE / Page No. 44

Sample Question

Answer Booklet

प्रश्न.2 इस प्रश्न में 10 लघुउत्तरीय सप्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 50 शब्दों में देना है। प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 05 (पाँच) अंक का है।

Que.2 This question contains 10 short answer type sub questions. Answer the question in maximum 50 words. All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 05 (Five) Marks.

प्रश्न. 2.10

उत्तर

Formation of constituent assembly took place
~~in~~ ^{Now} in 1946 under Cabinet Plan.

- It consisted of 389 members who were indirectly elected and some were nominated.
- 296 members were divided into Muslim, Sikhs and General.
- elections held on proportional system, one seat for approx 1 million population.
- 1st meeting of constituent assembly took place of 9th Sept 1946.

(3)

D.A.C.

नमूना प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका
Sample Question
Answer Booklet

प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका बारकोड / QR CODE / Page No. 45

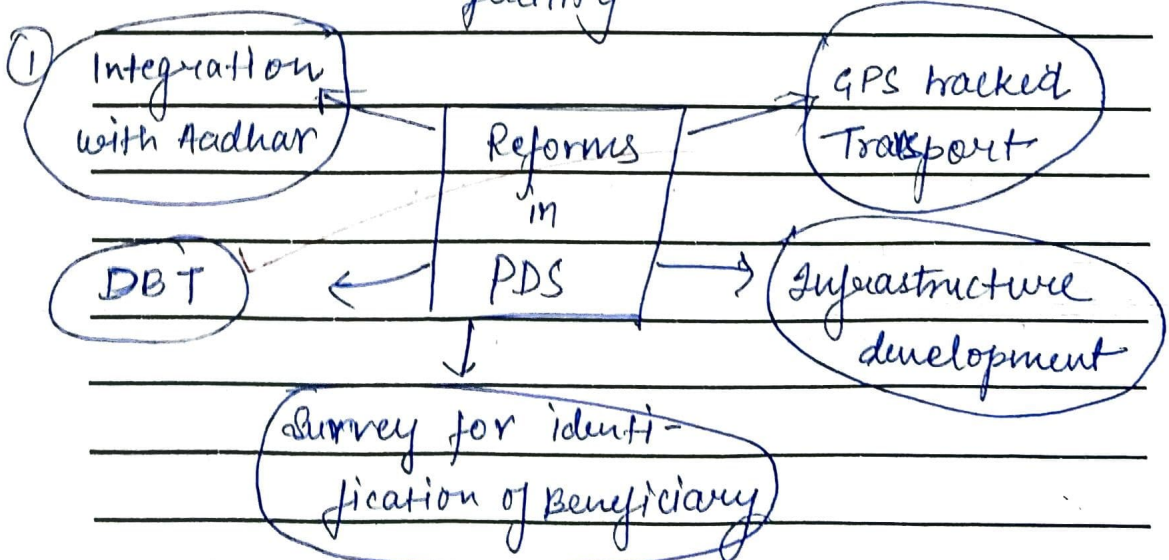
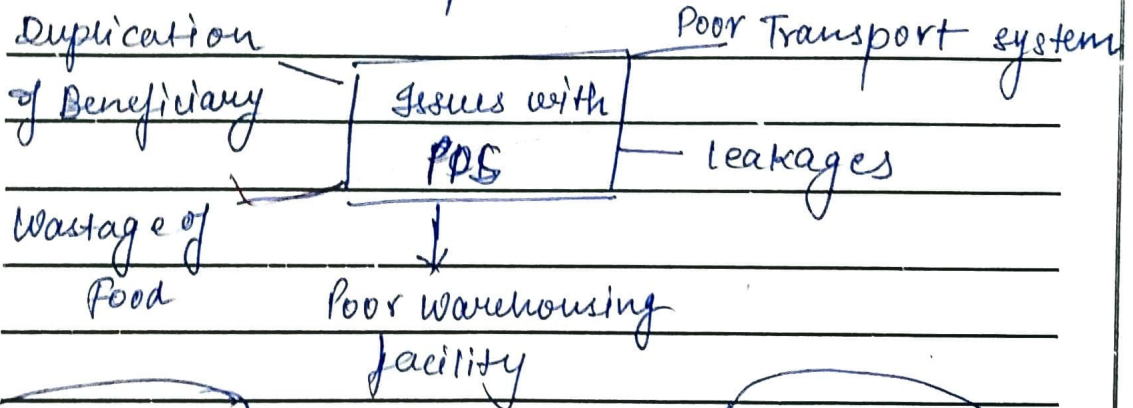
प्रश्न 3 इस प्रश्न में 5 दीर्घ उत्तरीय या विवक्षात्मक उपप्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 200 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 11 (ग्यारह) अंकों का है।

Que. 3 This question contains 5 long answer or essay type sub questions. Answer each question in maximum 200 words. All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 11 (Eleven) Marks.

प्रश्न 3।

उत्तर

Public Distribution System is a food security system of India which is responsible for providing foodgrains at affordable and subsidized price to the consumers.



- ① Integration with Aadhar of all beneficiaries which will minimise inclusion and exclusion errors.
- ② Leakages can be reduced through digitalisation, coupons system.
It can be reduced by Direct Benefit transfer of money, by which consumers can address their demand on their own.
- ③ Infrastructure development to ensure proper storage of foodgrains.
- ④ Survey with help of local bodies to identify real and genuine beneficiaries. Social audits can also be used.
- ⑤ GPS ~~take~~ backed transport facility can be used.
- ⑥ Decentralisation of distribution should be done.
- ⑦ Bio-fortified foods be provided to eliminate malnutrition.

प्रश्न 1. इस प्रश्न में 5 दीर्घ उत्तर या निबंधात्मक प्रश्नों के प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 200 शब्दों में देना है। प्रत्येक प्रश्न अधिकतम 11 अंकों का है।

Que. 1 This question contains 5 long answer or essay type sub questions. Answer each question in maximum 200 words. All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 11 (Eleven) Marks.

प्रश्न 1.2

उत्तर

Public Interest Litigation is a third party litigation where the interest of greater masses are protected.

It is a judicial innovation of Supreme Court through which justice can be delivered to deprived and poor section of society.

PIL — is a type of epistolary jurisdiction
 third party litigation
 it calls for united efforts of all organs of government to come together to protect and provide the basic human rights to people.
 cheap method of grievance addressal.

प्रश्न.3 इस प्रश्न में 5 दीर्घउत्तरीय या निबन्धात्मक उपप्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 200 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 11 (ग्यारह) अंक का है।

Que. 3 This question contains 5 long answer or essay type sub questions. Answer each question in maximum 200 words. All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 11 (Eleven) Marks.

प्रश्न. 3.3

उत्तर

Judicial activism is the proactive role played by the judiciary in protecting the fundamental rights of people and checking the arbitrariness of government.

- Judicial activism has provided public to get their grievance addressed at cheap cost.
- It has played outstanding role is protection of environment through principles like polluter pays, precautionary legislation, adequate compensation for eg. Union Carbide case, Mathura Refinery case.

② Judicial activism has played important role in securing rights to life and speedy trial of political prisoners.

Ensuring humane conditions in Jails.

③ It has also made given orders where there was absence of legislation like Vishakha guidelines, etc.

6 1/2

→ Give some more points ~~and~~
~~and~~

प्रश्न.3 इस प्रश्न में 5 दीर्घउत्तरीय या निबन्धात्मक उपप्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 200 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 11 (ग्यारह) अंकों का है।

Que. 3 This question contains 5 long answer or essay type sub questions. Answer each question in maximum 200 words. All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 11 (Eleven) Marks.

प्रश्न. 3.4

उत्तर

LOK Adalats are regarded as Alternate dispute redressal mechanism institutions as they provide a platform where people can settle their disputes pending before courts in through mediation, conciliation, amicably.

They are popular means of redressal as

① ~~Cheap and~~ Fast delivery of Judgment - No fee is charged ~~for~~ in LOK adalats and the matter is solved in fast manner due to absence of legalities

② It decreases the burden on Courts by providing an alternate option.

③ The parties can discuss the case with judge one-on-one, and judgements are given only when parties agree for settlement.

④ The Code of Criminal Procedure and civil codes are not followed very strictly which leads to speedy justice.

⑤ Here, satisfaction of both the parties is given importance through mediation.

In recent past, lok adalat has become a very popular means to get the cases solved in fast, cheap manner.

7 1/2

प्रश्न 3 इस प्रश्न में 5 दीर्घावली या निबन्धात्मक उपप्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 200 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 11 (एग्वन) अंक का है।

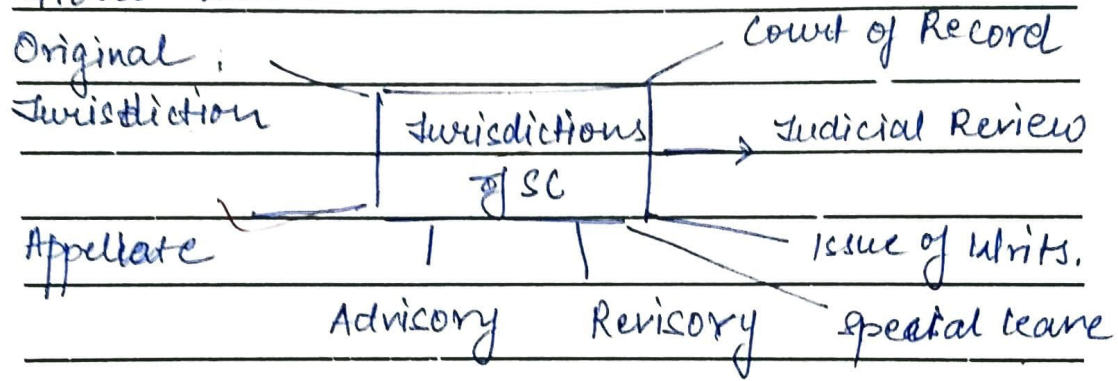
Que. 3 This question contains 5 long answer or essay type sub questions. Answer each question in maximum 200 words. All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 11 (Eleven) Marks.

प्रश्न 3.5

Good attempt (3)

उत्तर

Supreme Court is the apex judicial body in the country having different jurisdictions like :-



① Original Jurisdiction of SC (Art 131) deals with matters of dispute between centre and state, between two or more states. Here SC have exclusive jurisdiction, means only SC can hear such disputes.

134

② Appellate Jurisdiction (Art 133-135) - Here, appeals can be raised against the judgement of high

Courts. in Constitution, Criminal and Civil matters. It is highest court of Appeal.

③ Advisory Jurisdiction (Art 143) - Under this, it advises President on matters of public importance and on clarifying pre constitutional Treaties, sanad, agreements

④ Court of Record (Art 121) → Here the judgments of SC are recorded for perpetual memory and testimony and are applied on all lower Courts.

⑤ Revisionary Jurisdiction (Art 137) → SC is entitled to revise its own decisions.

⑥ Special leave (Art 136) → It is discretionary power of SC to provide leave where the interpretation

⑦ Under Art 32 → SC is the guardian of fundamental rights of citizens.

⑧ Judicial Review under art 13.