

कौटिल्य एकेडमी

MAIN TEST PAPER - 2 / PAGE - 3

भाग - 2 (Part - A)

Time: 1 hour
This question contains 15 marks. Answer each question in maximum 15 to 20 words.
All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 04 (Four) Marks.

प्रश्न (1.1) Pocket Veto (1947-52)

Presidential power under article III

Does nothing with bill sent for assent neither give his assent nor rejects.

(3)

प्रश्न (1.2) Policy continuation (कौटिल्य प्रश्न)

Rejection of demand for grants underlying a policy amount reduced to surplus.

(2)

purpose P2

प्रश्न (1.3) Article- III (अनुच्छेद 111)

Presidential power - assent to the bill (veto power)

- Absolute
- Suspensive
- Pocket

(3)

प्रश्न (1.4) Parts of parliament (संसद के अंग)

Three parts - President of India

House of the people (Lok Sabha)

Rajya Sabha

Article

(3)

प्रश्न (1.5) Doctrine of eclips. (आच्छादन का सिद्धांत)

Applies to pre-constitutional laws.

Laws against fundamental rights are not null or void their enforcement is overshadowed by fundamental rights.

Article

(12)

कौटिल्य एकेडमी

भाग - अ (Part - A)

अनुच्छेद 107 के अन्तर्गत संसद द्वारा पारित किये गए अधिनियमों में संसदीय प्रक्रिया का वर्णन है।

10

Introduction of bill in any house → passed successfully by special majority

Constitutional amendment Act. → send to President for his consent, cannot withhold

→ send to other house, passed by special majority

Discard Majority by Article

प्रश्न (1.7) Judicial review (न्यायिक पुनर्विचार)

7

Judiciary tool of reviewing any law executive orders, legislative and executive procedures to check their validity inconsistent with constitution.

प्रश्न (1.8) Public fund (लोक निधि)

उत्तर: Any fund that comprises money of public government as custodian not ensure protect it.

प्रश्न (1.9) Right to equality before law (विधि के समक्ष समता का अधिकार)

उत्तर: Article 14, Fundamental right

Equal subjection of all in front of law without discrimination

प्रश्न (1.10) Village court (ग्राम न्यायालय)

उत्तर

lowest judicial tool, grassroots level mechanism of dispute resolution.

formed on lines of Panchayats M.P. states

विद्यार्थी

भाग - अ (Part - A)

प्रश्न (11) के उत्तर में 200 शब्दों का उपयोग करें।
प्रश्न (12) के उत्तर में 200 शब्दों का उपयोग करें।
प्रश्न (13) के उत्तर में 200 शब्दों का उपयोग करें।
प्रश्न (14) के उत्तर में 200 शब्दों का उपयोग करें।

प्रश्न (11) के अक्षरों में उत्तर दें।

उत्तर: Article 361
express recommendations when state government
do not work in accordance to constitutional
provision in machinery disrupts

3/0

उत्तर: When judiciary (SC/HC) actively participates
in legislative/executive procedure in matter of
large public interests
eg. K. S. Puttaswamy Case.

P. N. Bhargava

उत्तर: 9

उत्तर: state of being a citizen of a country
India - Indian citizens.
Article - 5 - 11 has citizenship clause.

Recent Development

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उत्तर: Defines state - Parliament, Houses, legislatures
of states, officers - government / private, institutions
of government etc.
also includes private agencies.

2/2

कौटिल्य एकेडमी

Part - 2 (Part - 2)

Council of Ministers to aid and advise minister,
Article 77 They are the core of parliamentary system
Structure -

1) Cabinet Ministers - Ministers having participation
major ministries as Home, Defence, Foreign etc.

2) State Minister - attached to ministers as
may have independent charge of state minister
incharge of tourism etc.

3) Cabinet Secretaries - All other ministers also
assist other ministers.

They are vital, formulate policies and to advise PM.

कौटिल्य एकेडमी

MAINS TEST PAPER - 2 / PAGE - 7

भाग - अ (Part - A)

Write the answers of any ten of the following questions in maximum 100 words. Each question carries 6 (Six) marks.

(27) Explain the procedure for passing budget in Parliament.
सरकार के बजट पारित करने की प्रक्रिया समझाइए?

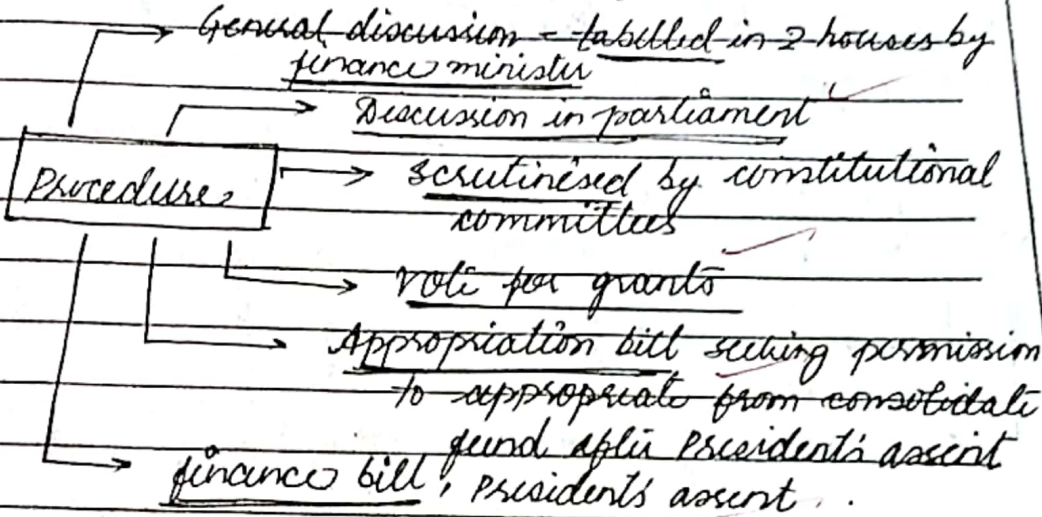
6x10 = 60

7/11/06

समय

2/2

Budget is financial statement, money bill (Art. 110) prepares plan of expenditure & savings.

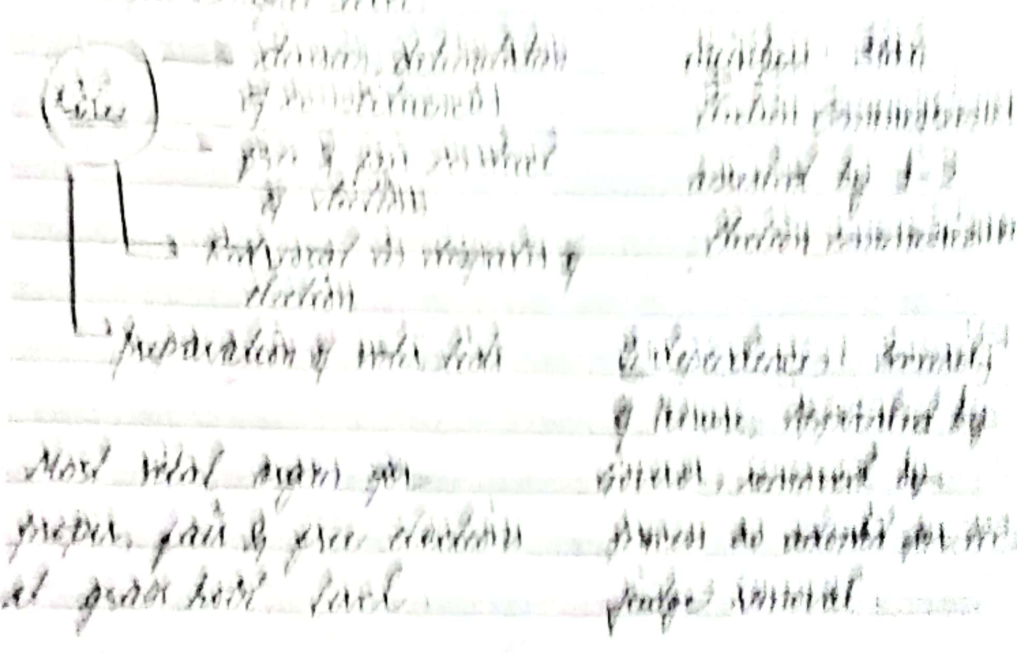


Budget passes through this 6 stages to become an act, after approval of President.

Discusses Parliamentary Committee

Handwritten text at the top of the page, possibly a title or header, which is mostly illegible due to blurring.

Handwritten text describing a process or concept, possibly related to the 'view' mentioned in the diagram below.



(11)

कौटिल्य एकेडमी

MAINS TEST PAPER - 2 / PAGE - 9

भाग - अ (Part - A)

6x10=60

पृ./म-06

प्रश्न

Write the answer of any four of the following questions in maximum 100 words. Each question carries 6(Six) marks.

Q. (2) Explain the independence of Madhya Pradesh State Public Service Commission?

Madhya Pradesh state Public Service Commission, established on 1st November 1951 after reorganisation of state.

Independence:

- ↳ Security of tenure
- ↳ Appointed by Governor but can only be removed in accordance to HC judge removal
- ↳ Salaries, pension, allowance from consolidated fund of state.
- ↳ Cannot be removed by Governor to his disadvantages

Independence of MPPSC is vital for discharge of duties properly & timely

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Financial Decentralization
 (Part - 2)

Financial decentralization is the process of transferring financial powers and responsibilities from the central government to the state and local government.



Financial decentralization provides a bridge of financial decentralization between center & state. It connects the relations between two major organs of democracy.

(11)

कौटिल्य एकेडमी

MAINS TEST PAPER II / PAPER II

भाग - अ (Part - A)

Question 2 Write the answers of any ten of the following questions, in maximum 100 words. (40 marks)

प्रश्न (2 B) Explain the jurisdiction of Supreme Court Judge?

सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के न्यायकीय शक्तों के वर्गीकरण की समझाइए?

उत्तर: Jurisdiction of Supreme Court - Article

Original powers - Centre-state, state-state disputes
disputes of election of President, Vice President.
self-correcting agency.
other Powers

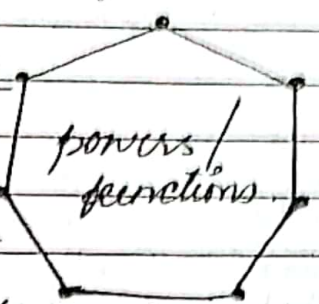
Judicial review
can review any legis. order, act etc

Appellate powers - through appeal from lower courts, civil, criminal matters

Advisory powers - to President on question of law or pre constitutional validity

Writ powers - 5 writs in safeguard of fundamental rights
Habeas corpus, Certiorari, Prohibition, mandamus & Quo warrantu

Court of Records - All judgments are recorded for future reference



All these powers makes Supreme court a strong guardian of constitution & ensures its independence.

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कौटिल्य एकेडमी

भाग - अ (Part - A)

कॉलेज

Ques 2. Explain the Indian parliamentary system.
भारत में लोकसभा की संरचना का वर्णन करें।

- Ans 1 - System adopted from British Parliamentary system.
- features: → Real & Nominal executives - President
Nominal (de-jure) head & Prime Minister (de-facto) head.
→ Majority Party Rule - Party that has majority in
Parliament forms government
→ Collective responsibility & headed by Prime Minister
→ Secrecy - Ministers in parliamentary system maintain
confidentiality & secrecy
→ Political Homogeneity - Winning party of same ideology
forms government, hence homogenous rule.

Parliamentary system against presidential system
is the fabric of Indian system.

(2)

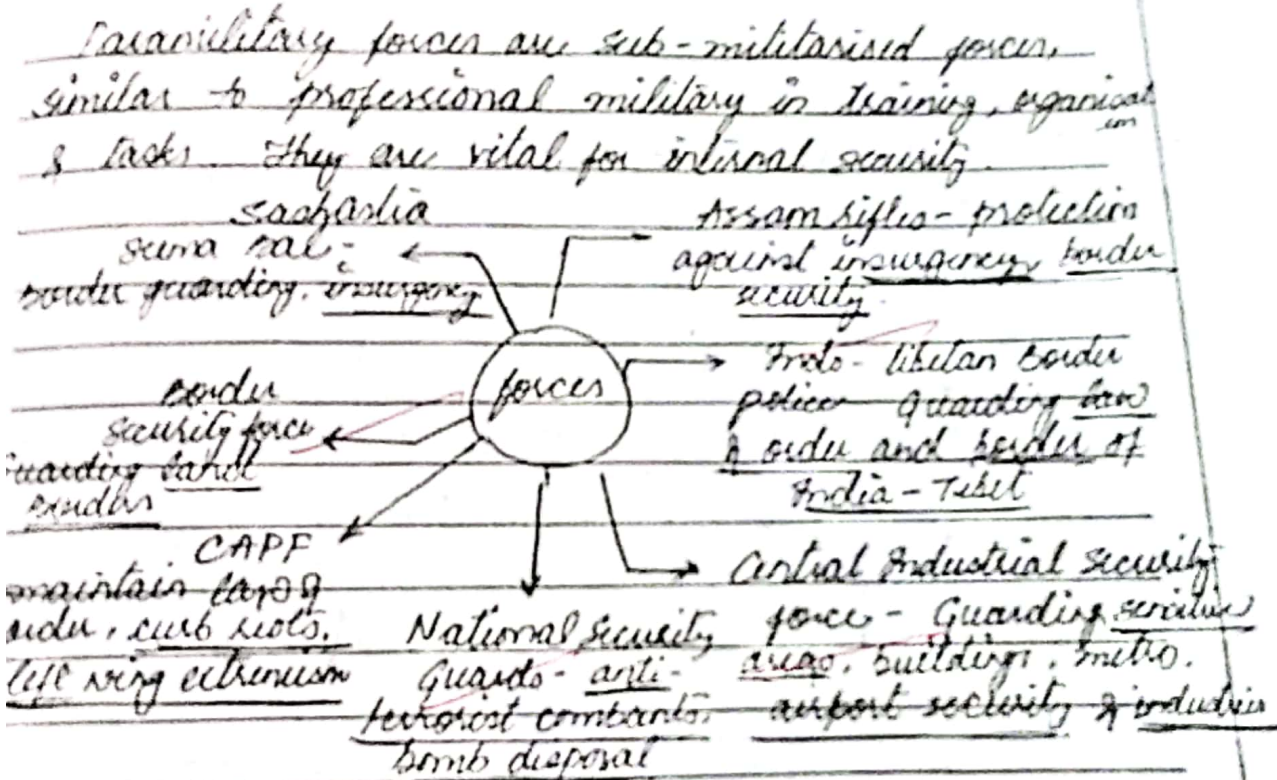
कौटिल्य एकेडमी

MAINS TEST PAPER - 2 / PAGE - 13

भाग - अ (Part - A)

Answer the following questions in maximum 100 words. Each question carries 6 (Six) marks.

1. Explain the role of paramilitary forces in internal security?
कौटिल्य एकेडमी के द्वारा तैयार किया गया है।



Paramilitary protects internal law & order, riots, insurgency, & war.

(45)

कोटिहर एकेडमी

MAINS 1191 PAPER 2/1991

भाग - अ (Part - A)

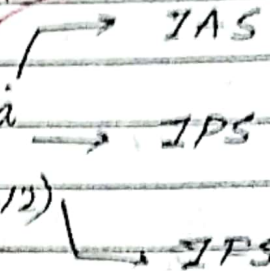
विषय - भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा (Public Administration)

प्रश्न - 7. भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा (All India Services) के अंतर्गत में कौन-कौन से सेवाएं शामिल हैं? इन सेवाओं के विकास और प्रवर्धन का संक्षेप में विवरण दीजिए।

Formed in British India for ease of administration as Indian Civil services & Indian Police.
 Renamed as Indian Administrative services & Indian Police services in 1947.
 Formation of Indian forest services in 1966.
 These services are governed by All India services Act, 1951.

Imp. Article

They are made independent, All India appointed by centre & works service for state & centre (on deputation).
 (Article 312)



7

Major bridges of administration between centre & state.

Constitutional Provision

कौटिल्य एकेडमी

उत्तर प्रदेश पाठ्यक्रम - 2014

भाग - अ (Part - A)

Write the answers of any four of the following questions in not more than 100 words each. (4 x 10 = 40)

Q. 10] Write a comment on the Public Accounts Committee.
जिसे लेखा समिति के नाम से जाना जाता है।

One of the major departmental standing committees.

Membership - 22 members (15 Lok Sabha + 7 Rajya Sabha)
Head - Leader of opposition
heads the committee.

No minister is its member.

Works - Audit & scrutinise CAG reports.
Though it is an auditors tool but it has limited power & is advisory only. It is a post-mortem committee and cannot cancel extra expenses by government. It cannot persist as the final say is with government of the day.
Though it keeps an eye on expenditure & check & balance.

Limitation of P.A.C.

कौटिल्य एकेडमी

भाग - अ (Part - A)

प्रश्न (3-1) इस प्रश्न में 03 अंक प्रदान हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न को उत्तर अधिकांश 500 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न में आंतरिक प्रश्न (अ) का उत्तर देना आवश्यक है। प्रश्न (3-1) के अंतर्गत प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर देकर ही अंकों का हिसाब रखा जाएगा।

Question 3) There are 03 sub-questions in this question, each has to be answered in maximum 500 words. All questions are mandatory. There is also an internal option in every question. The answer to the internal option of the candidate, is to be made explicitly before the answer to a question carries 15 (fifteen) marks.

प्रश्न (3-1) Explain the features of Indian Constitution?

भारतीय संविधान की विशेषताएँ समझाइए?

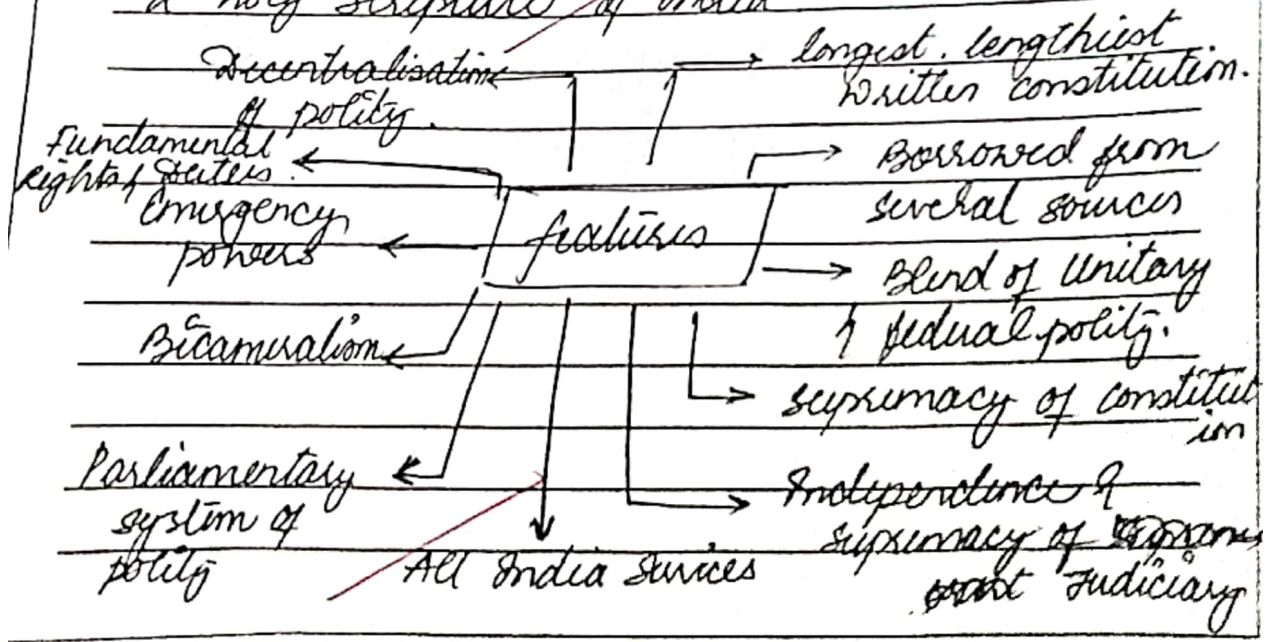
अथवा / Or

प्रश्न (3-1) Describe the powers of Governor

राज्यपाल की शक्तियाँ का वर्णन कीजिए?

उत्तर: Indian Constitution is the law book of the country, governing its citizens, guarding their rights, declaring their duties etc.

Constituent ~~assembly~~ Assembly - draft committee under B.R. Ambedkar drafted constitution in 2 years, 11 months, 18 days. Adopted on 26th November, 1950, it is a holy scripture of India.



भाग - अ (Part - A)

The answer to all questions in this question is to be answered in maximum 100 words. All questions are mandatory. There is no negative marking in this question. The answer to the internal question of the candidate is to be marked explicitly before the answer to the question comes. It is not to be marked.

Q.1. (1) (20 marks) (2020)

① British Imperialist written constitution -
comprises 388 articles, 22 articles part, 12 schedules.
Every thing is written nothing is left
on conscience or convention as in British
constitution.

② Borrowed from several sources -
Fundamental rights - America, France -
Russia, Directive Principles of state policy -
Germany, Parliamentary system - Britain
Other sources - Russian Republic, Japan,
Canada, etc.

③ Quasi-Federal - comprises unitary
& federal features. Centre is strong
but states have immediate powers.

④ Dual polity & decentralism -
↓ ↓ ↓
Centre state Municipal
Panchayats

कौटिल्य एकेडमी

भाग - अ (Part - A)

15/03/20

Handwritten instructions in Hindi and English regarding the exam format, including a note that all questions are mandatory and answers should be written in the answer sheet.

Q. 1 (33) continued (शीरी)

↓ ↓
Lok Sabha Rajya Sabha
or
Legislative Council Legislative Assembly

⑤ Emergency power - National Emergency (352)
President's Rule (358)
Financial Emergency (360)

⑥ Supremacy of Judiciary - Supreme court as guardian of constitution
↑
Supreme courts
High courts
Lower level courts

⑦ Parliamentary system - Real Head
Nominal Head

Because Constitution assists growth & development of its people through provision of Fundamental rights, duties, & DPSP, etc.

प्रश्नों में प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 100 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न में अवैकल्पिक विकल्पों के अतिरिक्त विकल्पों का चयन करने का प्रावधान नहीं है। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 15 (पंद्रह) अंकों का है।
 There are 03 compulsory questions in this question, each has to be answered in maximum 100 words. All questions are mandatory. There is also an internal option in every question. The answer to the internal option of the candidate is to be made explicitly before the answer. Each question carries 15 (fifteen) marks.

प्रश्न (3.1) What is the media, describe in detail.

माध्यम क्या है, संक्षिप्त रूप में वर्णन कीजिए।

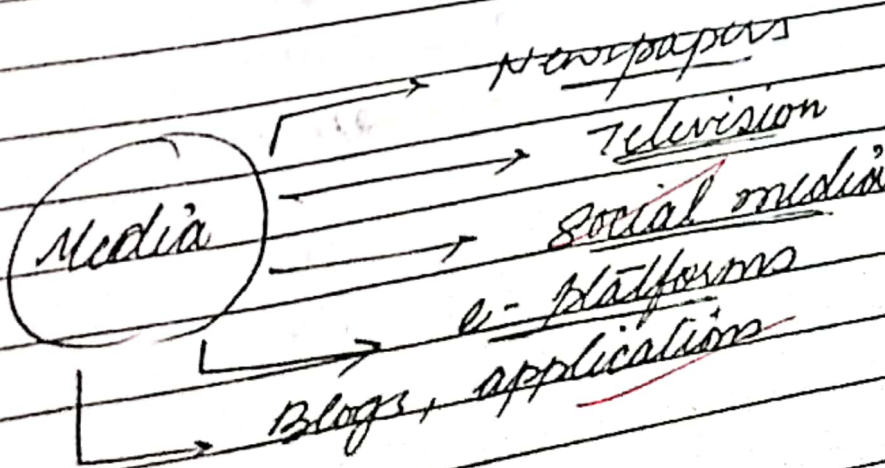
अथवा / Or

प्रश्न (3.2) Explain the financial sources of Panchayati Raj.

पंचायती राज के वित्तीय स्रोतों को समझाइए।

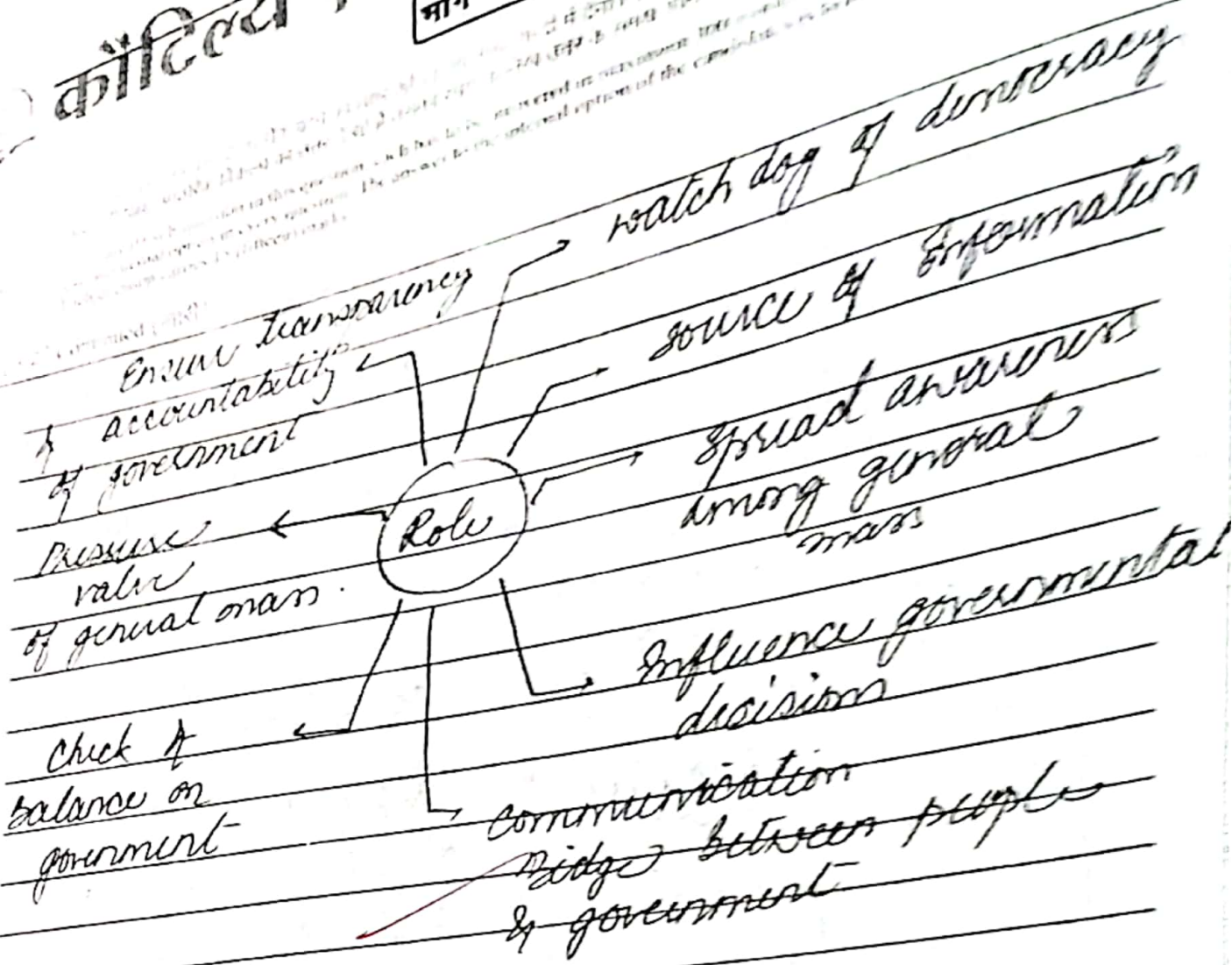
उत्तर: Media, means medium, a medium of communication, disbursement of information, knowledge.

Legislative Executive
pillars of democracy.
 Judiciary media
 Media is the most vital organ of democracy. It not only assist proper functioning but removes error, gray areas from polity.



काठिया एकेडमी

भाग - अ (Part - A)

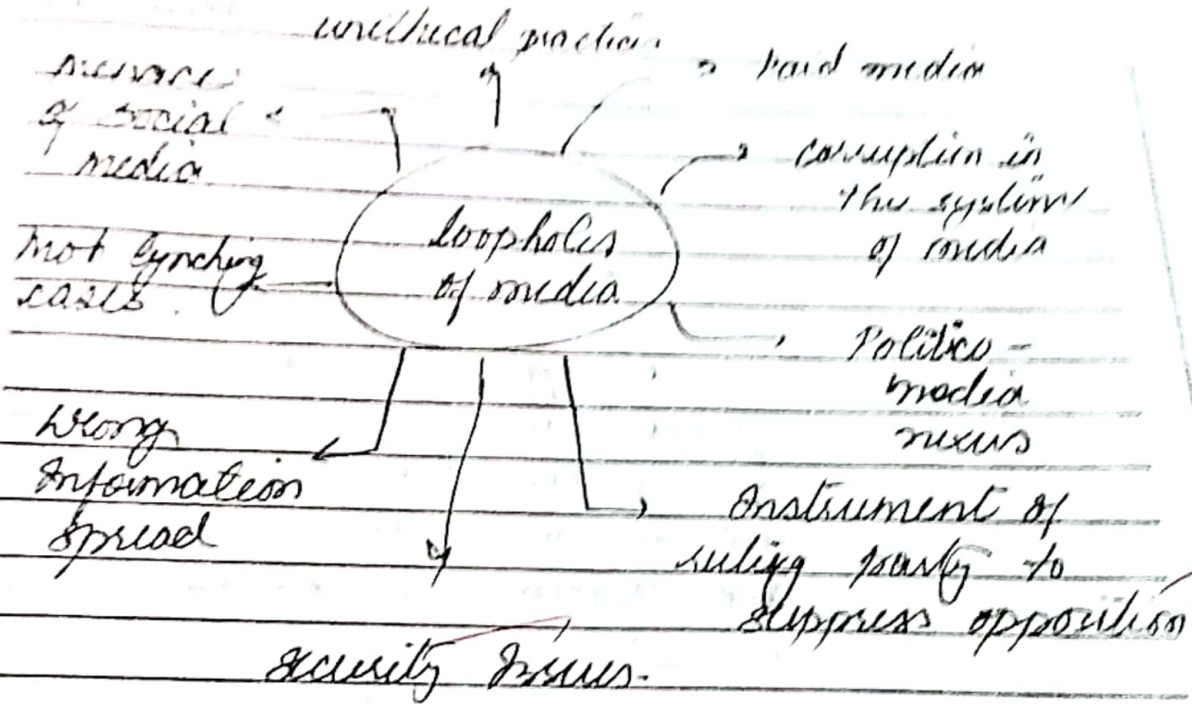


Media, any kind or type, assists government in information & spread of awareness. Policies, programs, projects are made successful by media.

ex. Swachh Bharat Abhiyan made grand with the help of media only.

कौटिल्य एकेडमी

भाग - अ (Part - A)



Media is an important player in strengthening democracy. It must work ethically to strengthen people.

कौटिल्य एकेडमी

MAIN TEST PAPER 2/PAGE

भाग - अ (Part - A)

Write the functions of the Women Describe their work

2014 / Or

2) Explain the functions of Madhya Pradesh Public Service Commission

To cater the needs of half of the country's population i.e. women, their needs, their development, issues related to them a committee or commission for women was formed at national level.

In 1992, National commission for women was formed. It caters women interests & their issues.

Every issue related to women & their surrounding are taken care of by the commission.

members — • Chairman (women of vast knowledge of related issues)

कौटिल्य एकेडमी

भाग - अ (Part - A)

members (knowledge of women related & legal issues)

Power & functions

Form 2

- Suo moto powers
- Investigate women related issues
- Scrutinise reports of women matters
- Suggests policy formulation affecting women
- Advisory function
- Grievance redressal of women aggrieved
- Nodal body / agency having umbrella responsibility over subordinate bodies.
- Power of seeking / advising punishments.

Drawbacks

- Only advisory
- cannot punish anyone
- toothless
- still lacking to curb menace against women
- statutory status

the substitute of PDF. Use long

MAINS TEST PAPER

विश्वविद्यालय

Part - A

... the answer to the external option of the candidate is to be made explicitly to take the answer

to make robust mechanism for women
empowered & National Commission
for women should be given teeth.
making it constitutional can help also.
All bills related issues to open platforms.

(10)

कौटिल्य एकेडमी

भाग - १ (Part - II)

GENERAL PAPER - I (PART - II)

Started in 1970-80s, Vaccination program
Universal Immunisation against measles (2)
of Polio, Rubella, Pneumococcal

2017, MOTHRD

fitness awareness & fitness profiles of students
of Kendriya Vidyalaya (2)
60 min. compulsory physical activities

प्रश्न (1.3) Domestic Violence Act 2005 (सर्वोच्च न्यायालय अधिनियम 2005)

उत्तर: Protection of women against domestic violence
by husband, partner or any family member (1)
Provision of fine & jail. *Paradical?*

प्रश्न (1.4) Mission Indradhanush (मिशन इन्द्रधनुष)

उत्तर: 2014, Immunisation program for child under
age of 2 & pregnant women (2)
Earlier covered 7 diseases now covers 12
under Mission Indradhanush 3.0

प्रश्न (1.5) What is census? (जनगणना क्या है?)

उत्तर: Systematic & schematic enumeration, recording
of demography of country; every 10 years. (1)
India - 1st 1882
1st after Independence 1951
latest 2021

कॉलेज एडवॉकेट

(भाग 2 - 4 part - 11)

प्रश्न (1.6) Commercial insurance scheme (व्यापारिक बीमा योजना)

also known as Janashree
₹ 200 insurance premium (₹ 100 per day, 100 days)
for landless labourers registered under
M.S. Shramik Yojna

State
Loggia

प्रश्न (1.7) Free Mother Drinking Water Scheme (मुफ्त माता पीने का पानी)

Piped drinking water to all households
by 2023.
Ensures right to safe drinking water.
(14)

प्रश्न (1.8) International Monetary Fund (अंतरराष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष)

1948. International agency overseeing
finance & trade & commerce, export-
import among member nations

प्रश्न (1.9) Tribal development block (जनजातीय विकास ब्लॉक)

(1) Smallest unit of development in tribal areas.
cases administration with public participation
M.P. Shiksha

प्रश्न (1.10) UDAN YOJNA (उड़ान योजना)

Ministry of women & child development
To encourage girl enrolment in engineering
institutes
Awareness & interest development in science & tech

कौटिल्य एकेडमी

MAINS TEST PAPER - 2 / PAGE - 29

भाग - B (Part - B)

प्रश्न (1.11) कौटिल्य एकेडमी द्वारा आयोजित 'स्वच्छ भारत मिशन' पर एक प्रश्न का उत्तर दीजिए।
उत्तर : This question carries 15 very short type sub-questions. Answer each question in not more than 15 to 20 words.
All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 01 (Three) Mark.

प्रश्न (1.11) Karm Yojna Mission (स्वच्छ भारत मिशन)

उत्तर : 2nd October 2014, Swachh Bharat Mission - Urban
Rural
Phases : 2014-19 - I
2020-24 - II

प्रश्न (1.12) Kishori Shakti Yojana (किशोरी शक्ति योजना)

उत्तर : 2007, MANDAL, Odisha.
empower girls (juveniles 11-18 age) for being self-reliant, information about primary health services & education.

प्रश्न (1.13) Swine flu (स्वाइन फ्लू)

उत्तर : Respiratory diseases caused by H1N1 virus. Spread through swine/pigs. Curable by vaccines.

प्रश्न (1.14) Section 4 of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Act (अनुसूचित जाति एवं अनुसूचित जनजाति अधिनियम की धारा 4)

उत्तर : SC/ST act, 1959.
Section 4 - Punishment for neglect of duties by officers of authority.
punishment of min 6 months to 1 year.

प्रश्न (1.15) Civil Rights Act 1955 (सिविल अधिकार अधिनियम 1955)

उत्तर : Protection & Prevention of people from discrimination on the basis of untouchability.
Provision of Punishment.

your name successfully

Question: Write the answers of any ten of the following questions in maximum 100 words. Each question carries 10 marks.

Q.1 (1) Maternity support scheme
मातृत्व सहायता योजना

Q.2: Scheme of MP - Government for providing maternity benefits.

Beneficiary - Pregnant women working as laborer or wives of laborers, falling under BPL category.

Benefit - ₹ 16,000/- for safe & healthy delivery, 2 installments on institutional delivery.

12) only for first 2 odd pregnancy. Additional benefit for wage loss due to pregnancy.

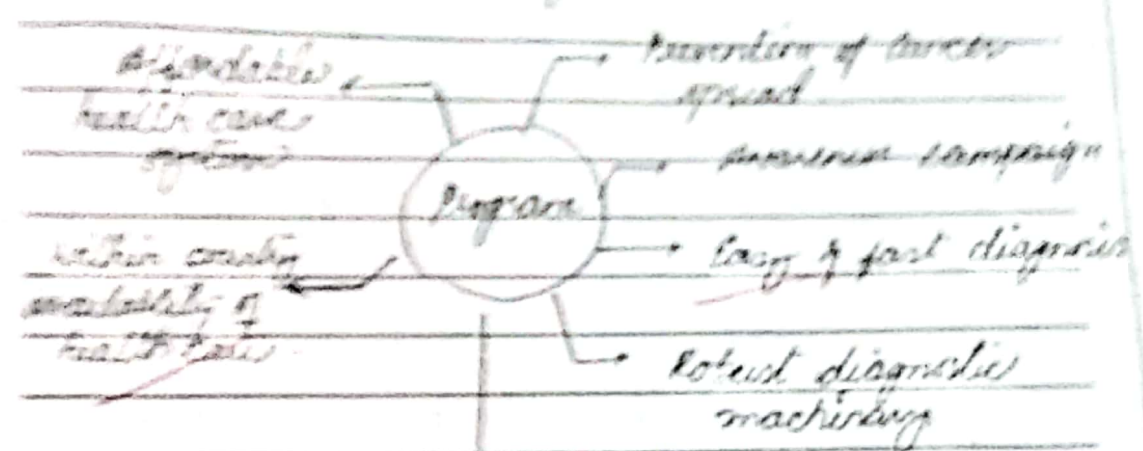
The scheme helps & promote institutional & safe delivery of poor women.

Discuss Various Maternity support schemes

कॉटिल्य एकेडमी

Page No. 1/1

Started in 1975 by MAMW



palliative care to be strong & robust. (4)

Program lacks affordability & doctors though it brings grave issues of cancer to limelight.

Recent Changes

Q.1. What is meant by first aid and in the event of an accident?
 (10 marks)

First aid is the immediate medical aid given to a person who has been injured or is suffering from some illness. It is the first medical attention given to a person in the event of an accident. It is the first aid given to a person in the event of an accident. It is the first aid given to a person in the event of an accident.

First aid is given in the event of an accident. It is the first medical attention given to a person in the event of an accident. It is the first aid given to a person in the event of an accident. It is the first aid given to a person in the event of an accident.

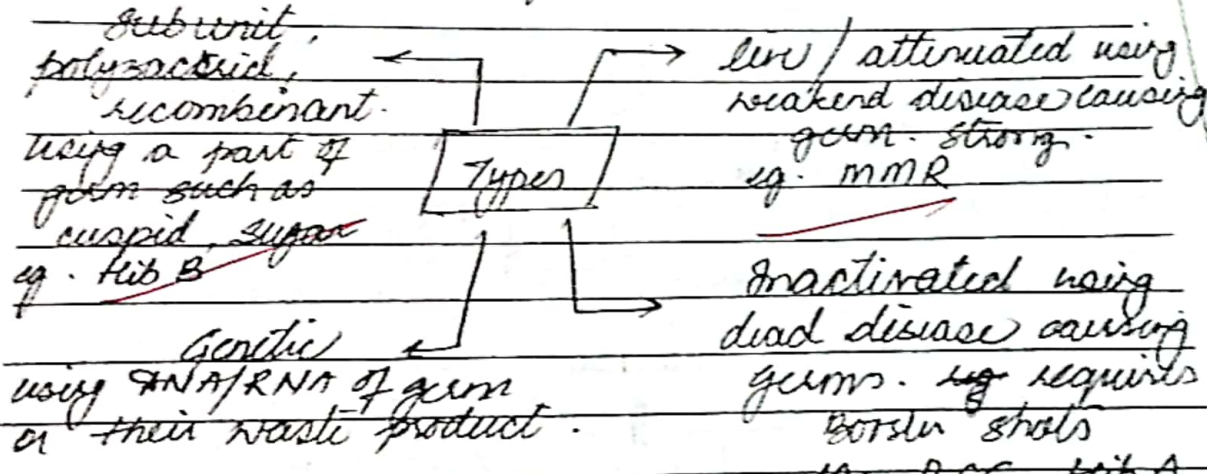
(a) First aid is given in the event of an accident. It is the first medical attention given to a person in the event of an accident. It is the first aid given to a person in the event of an accident. It is the first aid given to a person in the event of an accident.

Golden hour aid is important to the survival of a person.

Write the answers of any ten of the following questions in not more than 100 words. 4 x 10 = 40

Q.1) What is vaccination? describe the various types.

Process of immunisation or prevention of diseases & developing immune system of patient against disease through vaccines is vaccination. eg. Covaxin for COVID 19.



Vaccines are important for disease prevention.

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Education

[Date - / / Page -]

Policy adopted with right to education
 → Under this policy no student, even class
 will be held back or detained or
 expelled out of school in examination
 → They will be provided to meet standard

(+)ve → curb dropouts
 esp among marginalised
 communities
 → Increases enrollment

(-)ve → Compromise
quality
lax standards
behaviour of
teachers & stud

→ Increases literacy
 Abolition of No detention
 policy 2019 is under
 consideration

Acc. to ASER 2016
 only 40% students of
 class VII could read text
 of class II

Rural
development
 why in Ang
renewal

कौटिल्य एकेडमी

भाग - B (Part - II)

Write the answer in brief of the following questions in maximum 100 words. Each question carries 20 marks.

To shed the tag of Ethiopia of India, MP governments are planning seriously to eliminate malnutrition -

52.5% anaemic women
32% underweight, 34% wasting

- * Dactak Abhyasan - Ensure nutrition among children & prevention against diseases.
 - * Kalma Yojna - Ensuring availability of proper nutrition among women & girls.
 - * Mid day meal - curb hidden hunger & dropouts.
 - * Margal diwas - Every Tuesday, nutrition drive for women, curbing anaemia.
 - * Ladli Lakshmi - Incentivising women - pregnant & lactating.
- Malnutrition prevents development must be curbed properly

कौटिल्य एकेडमी |

RESIN TEST PAPER - 2/PA

भाग - ५ (Part - II)

Answer the following questions in maximum 100 words. Each question carries 6 marks.

Q. 2. Discuss the concept of Sarva Shiksha Gram Yojana.

Q. 2. Discuss the concept of Sarva Shiksha Gram Yojana.
 i.e. grassroot economy, culture, policy & social parameters.

Scheme - October 2014.

- Members of parliament were to adopt a village of their constituency & assist its development.
- Adarsh gram / model villages were developed.
- funds were allocated from various other village development scheme.
- Home villages or villages of in-laws cannot be undertaken for development.

Such schemes ensure accountability of MP towards roots of democratic system.

Review development phase - 1 phase 2

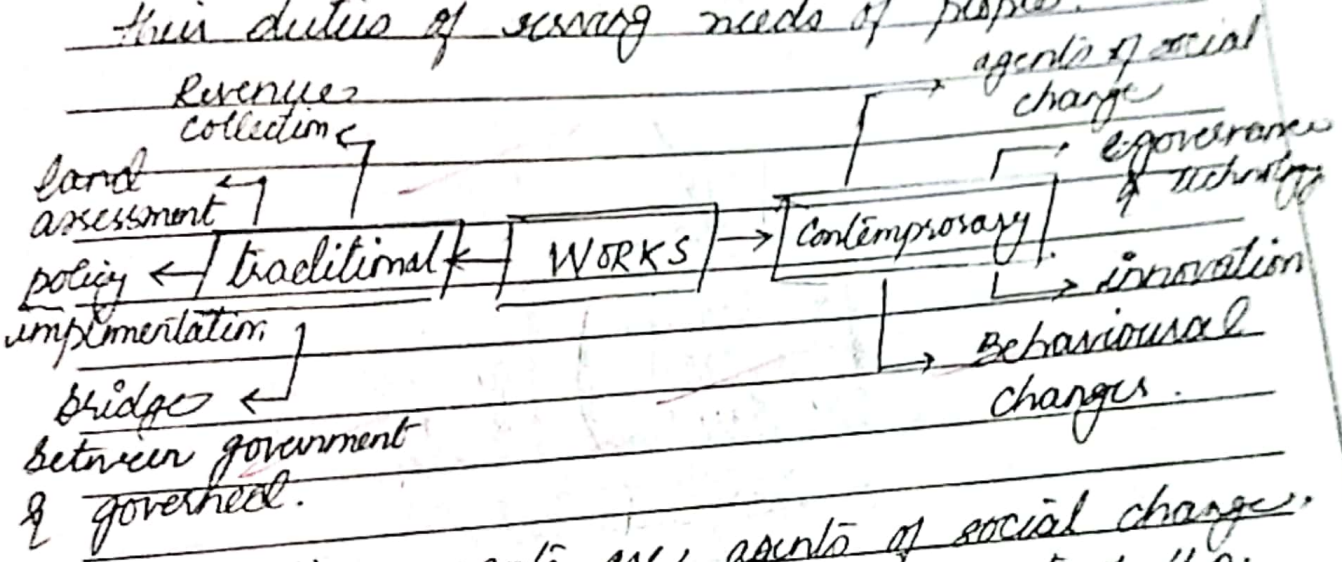
कौटिल्य एकेडमी

भाग - B (Part - B)

Write the answers of any two of the following questions in maximum 100 words. Each question carries 10 marks.

Give the information about works of public servants in MP.
मध्य प्रदेश में सार्वजनिक कार्य की जानकारी प्रदान कीजिए।

Public servants (All India services / central services) are administrative officer discharging their duties of serving needs of people.

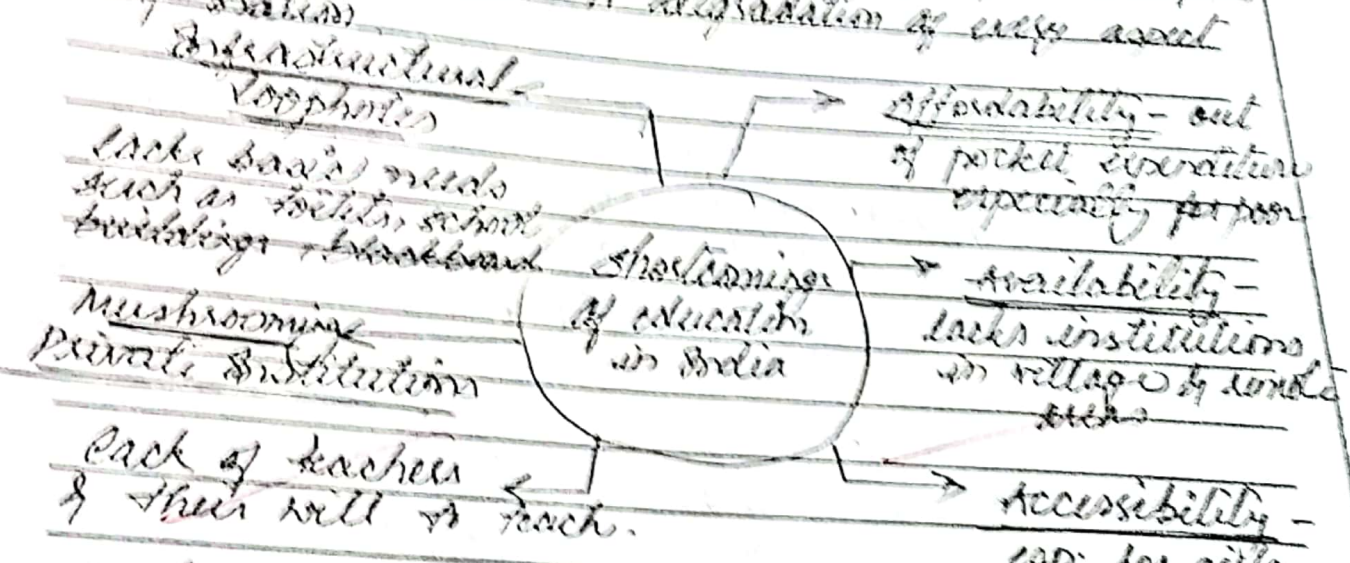


Public servants are agents of social change. they ease the business of government of the hour & provides services to people.

(W)

What are the major shortcomings in the education system of the country?

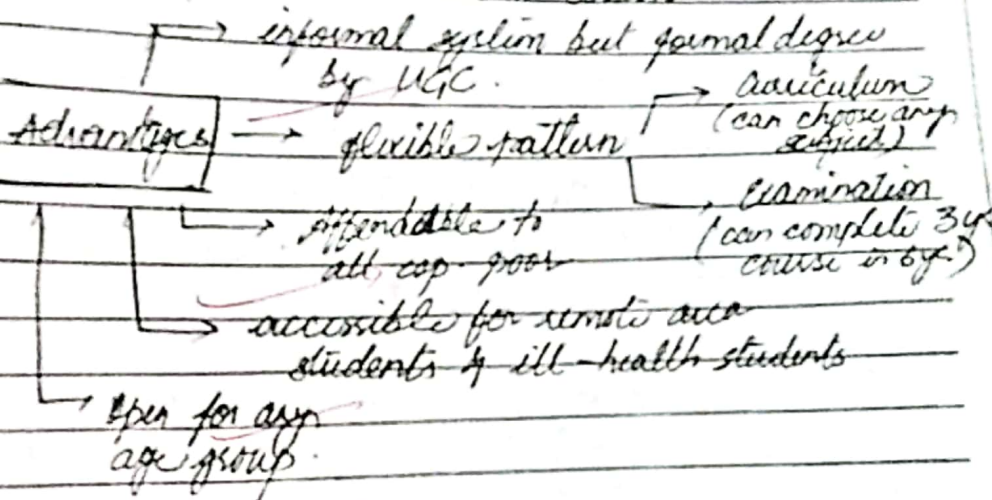
Education system is the foundational stone of any civilisation. To flourish & prosper, downfall of system leads to degradation of every aspect of nation.



Such issues must be solved immediately.

102

Non-formal system of education helping the education of people/student who are unable to join formal education system.



Such institutes as IGNOU, Bhoj Univ. helps increasing literacy.

(W)

विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन

भाग - ४ (Part - II)

विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन (WHO) एक अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य संगठन है जो 1948 में स्थापित किया गया था। इसका उद्देश्य है कि विश्व में स्वास्थ्य को बढ़ावा देना और रोगों को नियंत्रित करना।

Q.1) Make a detailed comment on the World Health Organization.
[10 marks]

Q.2) Explaining the meaning of disability. Mention in detail the problem and solution of people.
[10 marks]

The increasing importance of global health pushed the formation of an umbrella health organisation under guidance of United Nations.

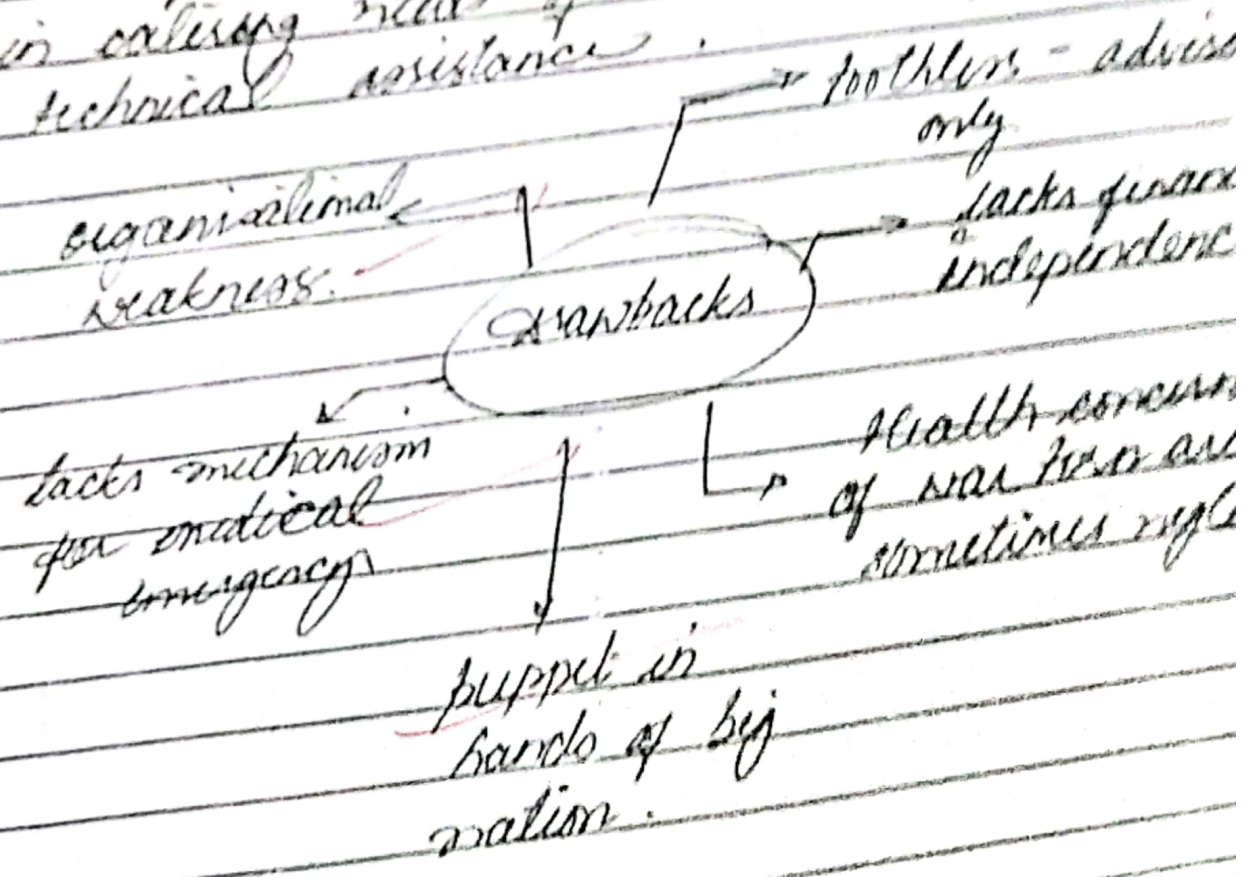
Global players and members of UN decided to formulate world health organisation on 7th April 1948.

WHO is an international agency valuing the health situation, needs of medical assistance of member nations, developing model health systems, providing technical assistance etc.

Recently, mushroom of pandemic - COVID-19 increased the importance of WHO who directed the emergency programmes in countries.

- provide technical assistance of medical issues.
- Role → policy formulation
- Aid & Advice government.
- Research & Development
- setting model framework.
- Assistance during medical emergency.

Role of WHO is very vital & as they help in catering needs of nations through technical assistance.



कौटिल्य एकेडमी

MAIN EXAM PAPER 2/PAGE

भाग - ब (Part - B)

[Faint, illegible text, likely instructions for the exam]

Despite drawbacks WHO is very important global agency. It should not be puppet in hands of few.

6

Such agencies give direction to unidirectional approach to single cause by multidimensional ways.

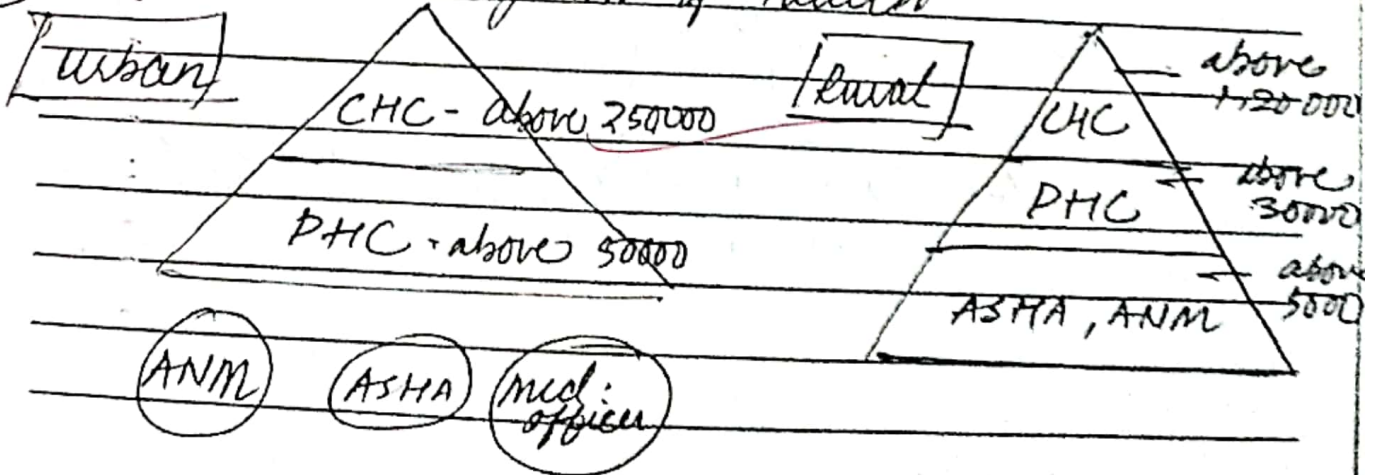
Criticism
Importance

Health services are a vital parameter of development of any country.

WHO - "Health is not just a disease free state but complete physical, mental & social fitness".

Accordingly health services not only cater diseases - Communicable or non-communicable but overall parameters.

a) Indian system of health





काँटिल्य एकेडमी |

MASS HEALTH PAPER - PART I

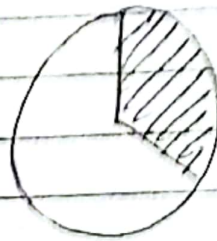
भाग - ब (PART - B)

(b) Doctors in India - 1 : 1995
acc. to NHO - 1 : 1000

(c) Budget



1.6% of
GDP
India



7.6% on
average
in OECD
nations.

(d) Expenditure on health.

out of pocket expenditure on health
acc. to a survey 62% is out of pocket



(e) Lack of doctors, paramedics, nurses,
beds, hospitals.

(f) Lack of institutional delivery, availability
in rural & remote areas.

कौटिल्य एकेडमी

भाग -- B (Part - B)

Directions: This section contains 10 questions. You are to answer any 5 of them. The questions are to be answered in not more than 100 words. All questions are compulsory. There is a choice of the order of the questions. The order in the question paper of the candidates should be maintained. Each question carries 15 different marks.

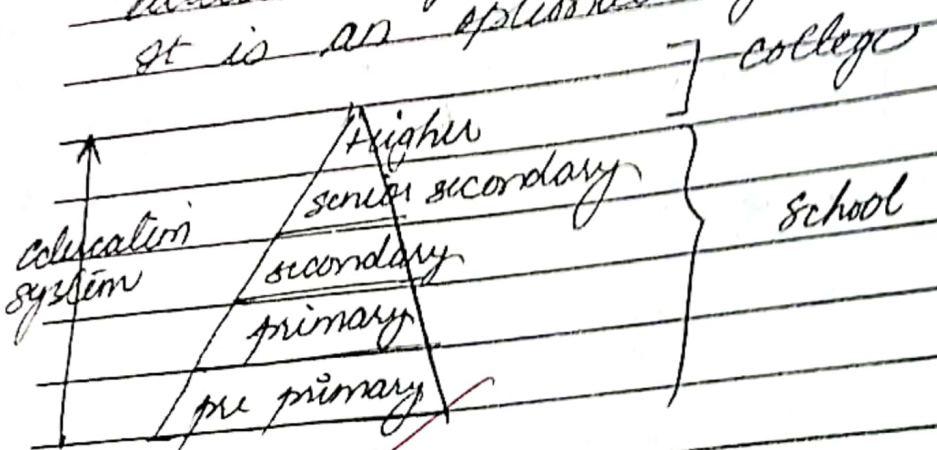
Despite such figures, India is prospecting ahead in health sector. Emergency situations such as COVID-19 was dealt with properly despite resource crunches.

3) Aharavi Model, appreciation by WHO, Development of new institutes, vaccine development in underpriced & helping boom in health sector.

Add more
fact

Q. 3) Explain the importance of higher education and explain the challenges in the path of education in detail.

Higher education is a system of education after formal schooling. It is an optional system.



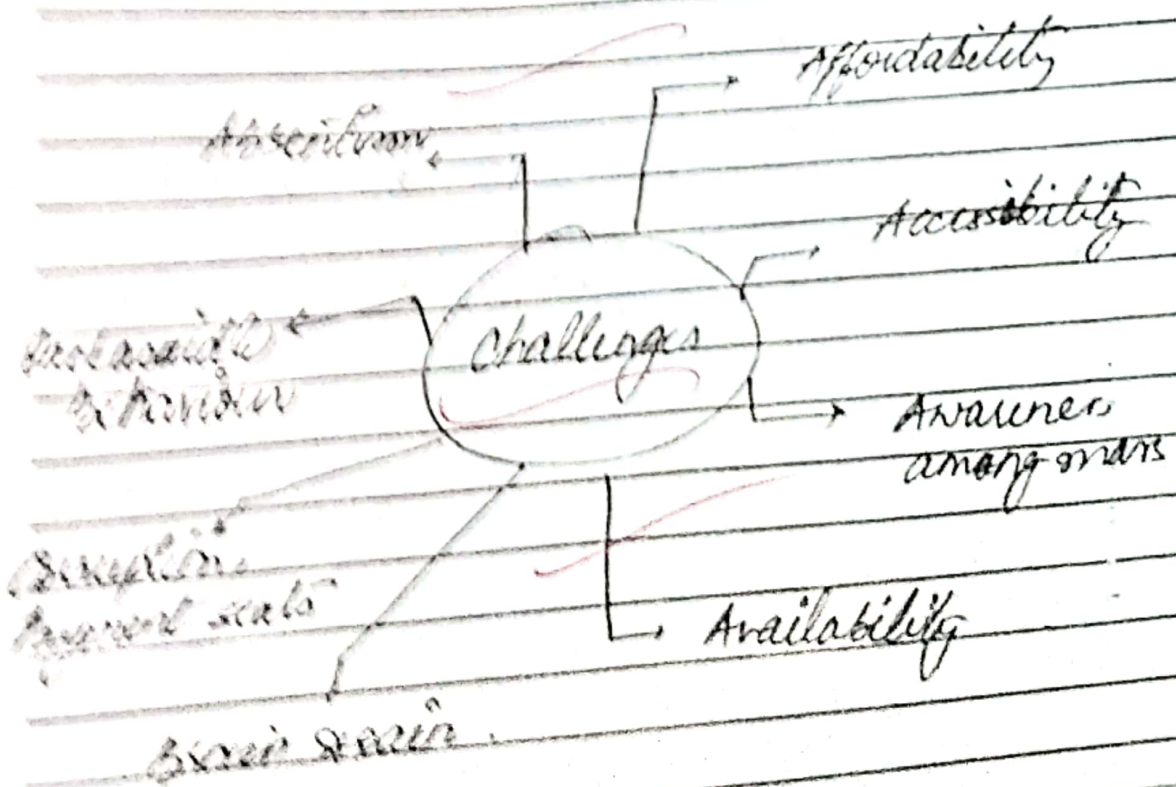
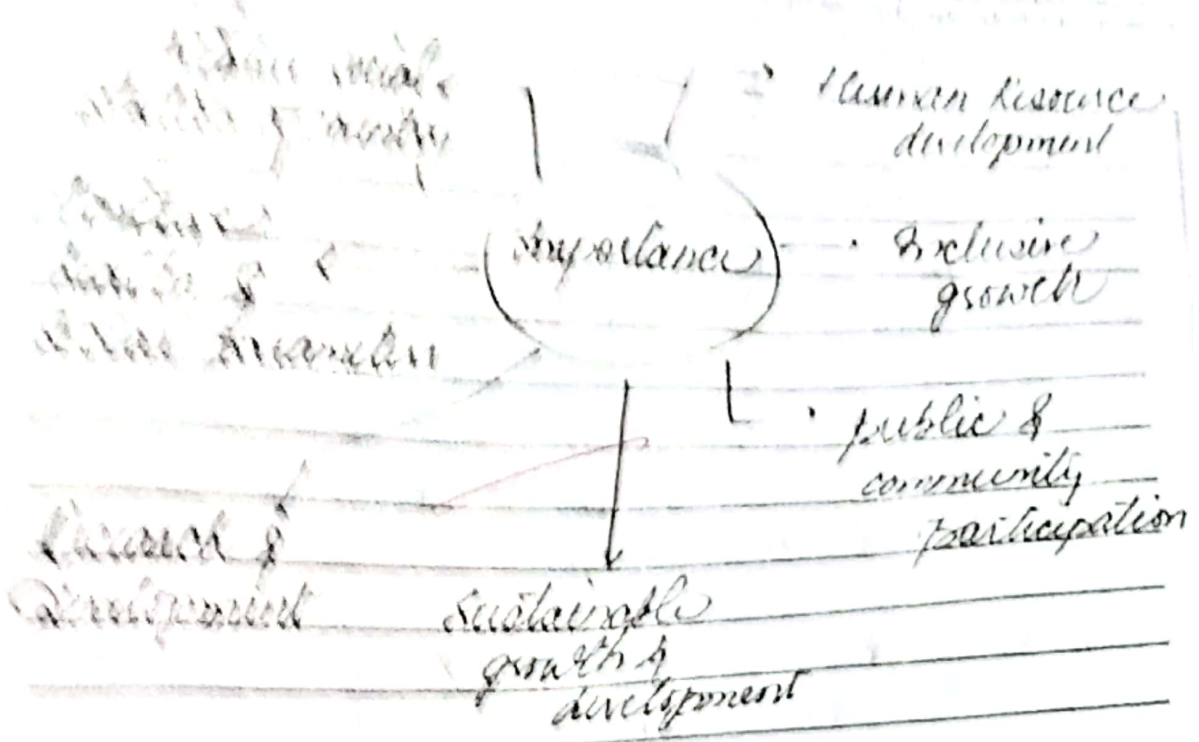
Higher education though optional forms the foundation of literate & developed nation.

System of education of a country describes the mental status of its citizens & its approach for development.

सिद्धि पत्रिका

भाग - B (Part - B)

MAIN TEST PAPER 2 PAGE



कौटिल्य एकेडमी

MAINS TEST PAPER - PAGE 50

भाग - ३ (Part - II)

* ~~with~~ affordability - out of pocket expenditure, out of reach of poor.

* mushrooming private institutions, corruption management / payment cuts

* Brain Drain - ~~to~~ more 2-5 institutes in global ranking forces students for education in foreign countries leading to brain drain.

* Infrastructural loopholes - toilets, hostels, canteen, technological connect.

Higher education is vital foundation for human resource development. It must be robust, strong & affordable.

→ Add recent development in some parts
→ word limit is also less in some questions.