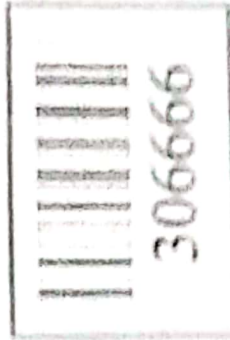


प्रश्न पत्र-उत्तर शीटिका
Sample Question Answer Booklet



Paper Code
GS Paper-II



Paper Code
GS Paper-II

रोल नंबर अंतराष्ट्रीय अंशों में लिखें -
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रोल नंबर शब्दों में लिखें - 20122020090800

नाम Ritu Tiwari

अभ्यर्थी द्वारा साक्षात्पूरक भर जावे।

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7	7	7	7	7	7
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9	9	9	9	9	9

अभ्यर्थी के अनुक्रमांक एवं पहचान पत्र को प्रवेश पत्र से
मिलान पर्याप्त ही वीक्षक बॉक्स में हस्ताक्षर करें

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वीक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे।

यदि अभ्यर्थी अनुचित साधन का उपयोग करते हुए पाया जाता है तो वीक्षक निम्नलिखित
गोले को काले/नीले पेन से भरे एवं तत्काल केन्द्राध्यक्ष को सूचित करें :

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(केन्द्राध्यक्ष के हस्ताक्षर एवं सील परीक्षा भवन में)

Q. 111. Answer the following questions in short (10 marks) - (a) What is the meaning of 'Money Bill'?

Q. 112. What is the meaning of 'Money Bill'?

Incident & Governor can exercise pocket veto by not taking any action on a bill sent for his assent (under A 111, 200). Constitution doesn't provide the limit for delay action. (2)

Q. 113. What is the meaning of 'Money Bill'?

During Budget's consideration at second stage, cut motion can be introduced. Policy extraction disappeared the underlying policy of a demand for grant. It recommends reduction of grant by Rs. 100. (2)

Q. 114. What is the meaning of 'Money Bill'?

A Bill becomes an act after it receives the approval of the president. Article 111 deals with President's Presidential consent to a Bill sent by Parliament. (2)

Q. 115. What is the meaning of 'Money Bill'?

Parliament has 2 parts - (1) Lower house (Lok Sabha) - Representatives of people, (2) Upper house (Rajya Sabha) - Representatives of states, President, (Article 243)

Q. 116. What is the meaning of 'Money Bill'?

Doctrine of eclipse (अच्छादन का सिद्धांत)

Q. 117

Q. 118

Q. 119

Q. 120

Q. 121

Section 101 of the Constitution provides that the President shall have the right to pardon and commute the sentences of persons convicted of offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

Article II, Section 2, Clause 1 of the Constitution provides that the President shall have the right to pardon and commute the sentences of persons convicted of offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

Section 101 of the Constitution provides that the President shall have the right to pardon and commute the sentences of persons convicted of offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

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Q. (1.11) President Role (प्राधान्य सूची)

A 35th - President's role can be improved by the States in case of failure of Government's machinery. President required all the executive power but, states incl State Legislature may be responsible. (Q)

Q. (1.12) Judicial review (प्राधान्य सूची)

ProActive role played by the Judiciary to fill the executive & legislative gaps when other two organs do not perform their functions effectively. Ex + PIL, Vishwakha guidelines (Q)

Q. (1.13) 62nd Constitution Amendment Act (प्राधान्य सूची)

Q. (1.14) Citizenship (प्राधान्य सूची)

Q. (1.15) Article-12 (प्राधान्य सूची)

Article 12 defines state for the purpose of fundamental rights. It includes - State Government, Legislature & Executive, State government, local bodies, PSU's etc. (Q)

Q.1) Explain the structure of Council of Ministers?

Council of ministers is an integral part of the Parliament system.

Constitutional provisions → Article 74, 75 and Article 163, 164 deal with COM at centre & state respectively.

Appointment → Council of ministers are appointed by the president from among the members of Parliament from ruling party.

First in system is appointed and other ministers are appointed on his advice.

COM is headed by the prime minister / chief minister.

COM are collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha / Vidhan Sabha. They work & work together.

and can be removed by LS, vs through no confidence motion.

COM constitute executive organ.

Structure

• Write the answers of any two of the following questions in maximum 100 words. 1. Do you know the procedure of B.P. of O cell? 2. Do you know the procedure of B.P. of O cell? 3. Do you know the procedure of B.P. of O cell?

Q2) Explain the procedure for passing budget in Parliament?
बजट पारित करने का प्रक्रिया क्या है?

Article 112 requires provision related with Annual financial statement. It includes details of Receipt & expenditure.

Procedure for passing budget

① **Presentation** → Budget is presented along with a Budgetary speech of Finance minister. It is sent to Rajya Sabha for consideration.

② **General discussion** → Discussion on principles & policies in the budget, Finance minister may reply to the members.

③ **Consideration by Departmentally Related standing committees** → Detailed examination

of Demand for grant of respective Ministry/Department.

(4) **Voting** → Demands for grant are taken thoroughly examined & voted upon. Certain motions can be introduced at this stage.

(5) **Passed.**

(6) **Passage** Treatment of Appropriation & Finance

After voting

Commission of the state election commission
and District and the Panchayat

State election commissions are established under
article 213k,

It is empowered by the governor and may consist
of a state election commissioner & such other

ECs as the governor may deem necessary.

Responsibility - to ensure free and fair elections
no Panchayats and Urban local Bodies

Independence - 1) Security of tenure, can SEC can
be removed in the same manner as the judge
of HC.

2) conditions of service cannot be subject
to his disadvantage after appointment.

Function - ~~to~~ supervision of electoral rolls for
elections to local government.

• supervision, direction & control
of elections.

ECs have to uphold the principle of democratic
decentralisation

Q.1:

Independence of MPSC.
Chairman & members cannot

Security of tenure - Chairman & members cannot be removed by the Governor at his will, they can be removed in the stated manner or by the judges etc.

Q.2:

Condition of service - Condition of services are determined by state legislature but cannot be varied to the disadvantage of the other members of chairman after appointment.

Re-appointment - members can be

appointed as chairman of state PSC or UPSC member & chairman, while chairman can be appointed as UPSC or chairman of other state PSC. Members and chairman cannot be reappointed in same position.

State the answers of any two of the following questions to maximum 100 words each. (10 marks)

(1) Mention the main functions of the Finance Commission.

Finance Commission is constituted by the President every 5 years as per Article 280.

Parachos.

- (1) Recommend principles that shall govern sharing of net proceeds of central government revenue that constitutes divisible pool between centre & states. In 15th FC has recommended 41% share to states. (2)
- (2) Recommends on principles governing grants in aid, e.g. Revenue deficit grants, grants made conditional on undertaking reforms, etc.
- (3) Also measures to be taken to augment the consolidated fund of states to supplement the finances of local bodies - Panchayats, ULBs.

FC is a backbone of fiscal federalism in India.

11 (2) Explain the jurisdiction of Supreme Court under
Article 130, 131, 132, etc.

18: Constitutional analysis vested jurisdiction to SC under
Article 130, 131, 132, etc.

(1) Original jurisdiction over matters related to
[Federal Disputes], e.g. disputes between Centre
& state, state & state. SC has original &
exclusive jurisdiction in this regard.

(2) Writ jurisdiction - Power to issue writs -

Habeas corpus, Mandamus etc. to enforce
Fundamental Rights.

(3) Appellate jurisdiction → In constitutional,
civil and criminal cases appeal from HC
judgements lies to SC.

(4) Special leave to appeal - Discretionary power
to allow appeal from any judgement of
any court / tribunal (except military tribunals).

Write the answer of the following questions in short and clear words. Each question carries 10 marks.

Q. Explain the Indian parliamentary system and its essential features or essence?

Parliamentary system is based on a system of cooperation and coordination between the Executive & legislature. Article 74, 75 provide the basis of Indian Parliamentary system.

It is based on the British Parliamentary system with the exception that in India Constitution (not Parliament) is Supreme.

Essential features

②

Dual membership - Ministers are members of parliament
Collective responsibility - Ministers are accountable to Lok Sabha and can be removed from office by Lok Sabha.

System of check and Balance

Constitutional supremacy

Parliament is an integral part of the Parliament

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

Q. Comment on the formation of All India Services?
अखिल भारतीय सेवाओं के गठन के सन्दर्भ में प्रकाश डालिए?

AIS are constituted under Article 312. These services are integrated in nature. The members of AIS are recruited and trained by centre and are appointed under state government.

There are 3 AIS at present → Indian administrative service, ~~Forest~~ Indian police services that evolved from P.S., I.P. under British India. Indian Forest Service were constituted in 1960s.

~~Res~~ Rajya Sabha has been given the powers to constitute new all India services.

members of AIS serve the centre & state by turn. They are under the control of state governments ~~under~~ but the ultimate control lies with the centre.

Freedom of speech and expression (including freedom of press) is an integral feature of a democracy. Free expression is essential to make government more responsive & accountable.

Freedom of speech in India is governed by Article 19(1)(a) of the constitution.

As per SC's judgments it includes - freedom of press, right to be informed, freedom against pre-censorship, freedom of silence etc.

However freedoms cannot be absolute. It could lead to ~~misuse~~ misuse - hate speech, promoting enmity between groups, instigating violence.

hence Article 19(2) provides for grounds on which freedom of expression can be subject

- Sovereignty & Security of India, Friendly relations with foreign nations, defamation, Contempt of Court etc.

Write a comment on the Public Accounts Committee?
एक लेख समिती पर लिखनी लिखिए।

Public Accounts Committee is a parliamentary committee. It consists of 22 members - 12 from Lok Sabha, 7 from Rajya Sabha. Elected by members of Parliament from amongst members by system of proportional representation for a term of 1 year.

Functions

- financial control of the executive.
- It examines the ~~with~~ appropriation and finance accounts of the Government.
- It may bring out cases of illegality and extravagance in government's expenditure.
- It is guided in its work by the Audit reports of the CAG.

Limitations → Post modern nature of work
Recommendations are advisory in nature.

Yet the PAC makes parliamentary control over Executive more indepth & effective.

Q-1 (3 1) Explain the features of Indian Constitution?
भारतीय संविधान की विशेषताएँ समझाइए?

अथवा / Or

Q-1 (3 1) Describe the powers of Governor
राज्यपाल की शक्तियों का वर्णन कीजिए?

उत्तर:

Governor is the head of the state. All the executive powers of state are vested in the Governor. ~~Under~~ Article 153 provides for the office of Governor.

Governors to state are appointed by the president to act as a bridge between the Centre & State, thus he/she have dual role.

Powers of the Governor

1) Executive Head of the State

- All executive decisions are formally taken in his name.
- He appoints the CM and other ministers on the recommendation of CM.
- He makes rules for more convenient transaction of business of Government.

(1) Continued (Art 2)

But he/she is only the Nominal executive.
Real power lies with Commander by law.

Legislative Powers

- o Governor under Article 213 has power to pass Ordinances when the state legislature is not in session. These are temporary laws.
- o Governor's Assent is required for a Bill to become an Act. Article 200
- o He may reserve a bill of state legislature for the presidential assent Article 201

Judicial Powers

o Pardoning Powers

Governor may grant reprieves, respite, pardon, remission of punishment. And may suspend, remit, commute a sentence. Except pardon of death sentence, or a sentence of military tribunal.

Financial Powers

- o Emergency withdrawal from contingency fund of state.

(ART)
The new money can be introduced only
with his prior recommendation.

Executive Powers

- Can recommend imposition of Presidential rule in the state.
- Reg. Executive Powers in.

Office of Governor is a linchpin in ensuring
National unity and Integration. It is

9

State Government
Local Government
Central Government

State Government
Local Government
Central Government

vi) Bankruptcy of Parliament the total embolment
of State Govt. during the 73rd
and 74th sessions. Parliament of India
has to rely on resources to make them to
function as units of self government.

Sources of Finance for P.R.s

• Intercast Development of Funds from State Government

On the recommendation of the State Finance Commission the State Government provide some of funds their demand to P.R.s.

• Assignment of some of the State Government taxes to P.R.s. - These taxes are collected & levied by State Govt and appropriated by P.R.s.

• Grants made by State Governments.

• Local governments also supplement the revenues of PAs, based on the recommendations of PA.

• Own Revenue Sources

• Income from property owned by PA.

• Local taxes, tolls, fees for services

• Profit and dividend

• Credit from financial institutions.

Issues and challenges of local government finances

• Heavy dependence on state government

• Fixed nature of grants → results for specific purposes, inflexibility in expenditure.

• Weak capacity to raise own resources

• High land ceiling

• Reluctance & inefficiency.

There are 05 sub question in this question, each has to be answered in maximum 100 words. All question are to be answered. There is also an internal option in every question. The answer to the internal option of the candidates is to be made explicitly before the question. Each question carries 15 (fifteen) marks.

प्रश्न (3.2) Continued (जारी)

To improve state of finances.

- o Ownership of common property resources - its identification and making productive use.
- o Increased financial autonomy by more retention powers.
- o Audit and Accounting reforms to improve efficiency.

(2)

Financial viability is essential for effective working of PRTs.

~~Avoid unnecessary duties~~
~~Discard duty free concepts~~

Q. 1) What is National Commission for Women? Describe their work.
 Q. 2) Explain the functions of Madhya Pradesh Public Service Commission.

Answer: NCCW is a statutory body constituted by the Central Government under NCCW Act 1992. It is responsible for promoting & protecting women's rights and welfare.

Role & Functions

- o Evaluate existing safeguards (legal & constitutional) & suggest measures for their effective implementation.
- o Assist the government in the planning process with policies & programmes concerning women.
- o Undertake visits to protection homes, detention centre, jails, study living conditions and suggest measures for improvement.

continued (cont)

- Examine the existing conditions that inhibit women from enjoying their rights and suggest remedial measures.
- Undertake & promote research in the field of women rights & welfare.
- Promote literacy about rights & awareness.

Ongoing programmes & initiatives

- A programme in collaboration with TISS to provide support mechanism for victims of violence through placement of Social Workers, counsellors at each district HOs.
- Awareness campaigns in collaboration with Kundraja Vithayalaya Sansathan to promote Rights literacy among school students.
- Provisioning of free legal aid to women from the poor sections in accordance with NLSA.

Q.3) (a) (i)

NCD is being a Biller of some articles justified & seeks to promote equal rights & participation of women in the society & economy.

6

Q.1) National Immunisation Programme (NICD) (निर्वाहक कार्यक्रम)

Answer: NIP helps to provide immunisation coverage & reduce mortality due to various preventable diseases - DPT, Childhood TB, Polio etc. (2)

Q.2) Healthy Children (Health India Program) (स्वस्थ बच्चे कार्यक्रम)

Answer: _____
_____ 9 _____

Q.3) Domestic Violence Act 2005 (घरेलू हिंसा अधिनियम 2005)

Answer: CrPc Law to prevent Domestic Violence against women. Women exercise protection under this law, it allows the court to issue restraining order, provide compensation, right to child custody etc. (2)

Q.4) Mission Indradhanush (मिशन इंद्रधनुष)

Answer: Mission Indradhanush aims at extending vaccination coverage of children & pregnant women by focusing on low coverage areas, rally & difficult areas. (2)

Q.5) What is census? (जनगणना क्या है?)

Answer: Census is a Periodical exercise to undertake enumeration of the population & its characteristics, ascertain growth rate & population distribution. (2)

Q.3) What is No Detention Policy?
नो डिटेनशन पॉलिसी क्या है?

• RTE Act 2009 seeks to promote free & compulsory education Elementary education.

It's main features include

→ Free elementary education through government schools.

→ 25% reservation in private schools for economically backward sections

→ (No detention policy)

(3)

• NDP aims at increasing enrolment and retention in elementary education.

• Under this policy all children are promoted to higher grades irrespective of their performance in assessment. Board examination at 5th & 8th grades have been eliminated.

• Benefits → GER at primary level has improved (79.41%)

• Criticism → Removes the incentive to perform better, leads to poor learning outcomes, NEP 2020 has recommended discontinuance of the policy.

Madhya Pradesh programs have run to eliminate malnutrition.
गुणवत् एवं स्वस्थ भोजन के माध्यम से मनुष्यों को स्वस्थ बनाने के लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करना

Madhya Pradesh has one of the highest levels of malnutrition in the country (stunting - 42%, wasting - 26%). To address this, government has been adopting following programmes

→ ICDS scheme → Comprehensive care to children & pregnant & lactating mothers through home visits, cooked meal, health checkups, immunisation & nutritional education to mothers.

→ Mid Day meal scheme → Provide cooked meal to school students.

→ NRA/NRSA → Distribution of subsidised grains to BPL & priority households through FPS.

→ Provisioning of supplementary PFA tablets, double fortified salt, fortified food in high priority areas.

→ ~~Intensify~~ IEC programmes to promote healthy breeding practices, effective family planning.

→ setting up of Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres for chronically malnourished children.

Discuss programme in short - three dominants required

Q.11) What are the major shortcomings in the education system of the country?

उ. 11) शिक्षण प्रणाली में प्रमुख कमियाँ कौन-कौन सी हैं?

Education system has come a long way from
Independence. - access, literacy levels have improved,
gender & social equity has progressed.
Yet the system suffers from problems -

Infrastructural gaps.

- o transport facilities, sanitation.
- o safe drinking water.

5)

Poor learning outcomes

Learning gaps exist between social
groups, genders, small-urban area, economic
classes.

Teaching learning practices

- o lack of motivation, incentive to perform,
- o inadequate learning.
- o Old & inflexible curriculum, obsolete
teaching practices.

Lack of Operational Awareness

poor employability of secondary, tertiary education

What is Open University?

मुक्त/ओपन विश्वविद्यालय क्या है?

Open universities are based on distance education model, where regular classes & physical presence at the premises are not required.

eg. - IGNOU, MPBOU.

Benefits

- Improved access to tertiary education
- Flexible system & ease of access
- Inexpensive
- Promotes social inclusion
- Helps in addressing regional disparities in education system.

32

Open universities are an important pillar in the tertiary education system. They can be

further improved with the use of ICT, innovative approaches.

Q.3 (1) Make a detailed comment on the World Health Organization?

विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन पर विस्तृत टिप्पणी कीजिए?

अथवा / Or

Q.3 (1) Explaining the meaning of disability. Mention in detail the problems and solution of people.

विकांगता का अर्थ स्पष्ट करते हुए, विकलांग लोगों की समस्याओं तथा निराकरण को विस्तार से प्रलेखन करें।

उत्तर: Disability refers to physical, mental, intellectual impairments which in interaction with barriers can impede a person's ability to participate in the society equally with others.

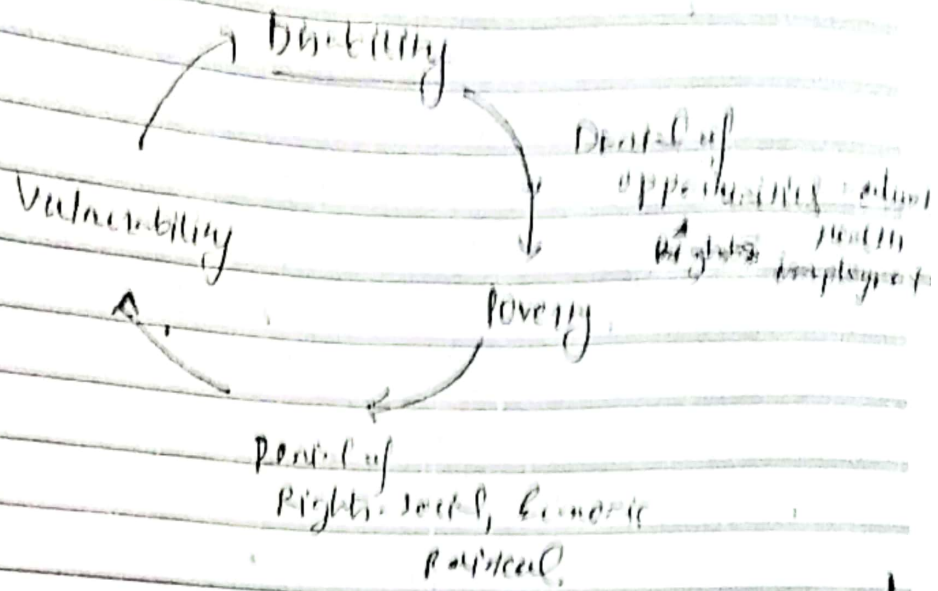
Problems faced by PwPs,

⇒ Social stigma & Discrimination.
This causes self doubt and lowers self esteem of a person.

⇒ Inaccessibility
Lack of accessible infrastructure (transport, buildings, education health system).
Jardosa

⇒ Poor employment opportunities
High prevalence of underemployment among PwPs despite being capable of productive work.

3) Exploitation and Abuse



Government Initiatives

- o Right of Persons with Disabilities Act 2016
 - Free education till 18 years
 - Reservation in higher education (4%) & Government jobs (5%)

o Swayamya Bharat

To make government buildings, & Public transport, & other infrastructure more accessible for PwPs.

Each question in this question book has to be answered in maximum 100 words. All questions are mandatory. There is no negative marking in every question. The answer to the internal option of the candidates is to be made explicitly before the answer. The maximum marks is 15 (15 out of 100 marks).

Internal (अति)

ADIP Scheme → Aid & Assistance equipments for PwDs.

Scholarship schemes for PwDs.

Way Forward

• Prevention

Some disabilities are preventable with early screening & adequate care.

• Adopting Social model

→ Focus on Reducing Barriers in the environment.

• Disability Atrix Approach in all government Schemes → eg SSA → strict leave plan for children with disability.

③

प्रश्न (3.3) Explaining the need of private sector in health write its positive and negative aspects.
स्वास्थ्य में निजी क्षेत्र की आवश्यकता को स्पष्ट करते हुए इसके सकारात्मक एवं नकारात्मक पहलुओं में

अथवा / Or

प्रश्न (3.3) Explain the importance of higher education and explain the challenges in the path of education in detail?
उच्च शिक्षा का महत्व स्पष्ट कीजिये एवं शिक्षा के मार्ग में चुनौतियों का विस्तार पूर्वक समझाइए?

उत्तर: Importance of higher Education

- o Employability & skill development
- o Reaping the demographic dividend
- o Promoting research and innovation in
- o Contribute towards economic growth by providing skilled workforce & education future entrepreneurs.
- o Impetus to science & technology - Space technology, Biotechnology, Defence.
- o Collaboration with foreign institutions
- o Income from foreign students.
- o Enhance soft power of the nation.
- 4 Defence

Higher Education sector in India has been constituted by institutions of central, state & private institutions. Some of these are

reputed & of Excellent Quality - IIT, IIM, AICTE etc.

However the Quality of Higher education is not uniform moreover the distribution of institutions is uneven.

Problems of the Education sector.

- Issues related with Quality
- Lack of Operational autonomy & political interference
- Scarcity of Trained & Qualified Teachers.
- Lack of attention for Research & Development
- Obsolete curriculum & teaching process
- Industry-academic linkages are not well developed.
- Employability → Indistinct Report - 99% of all students were found to be employable
- Regional imbalances & Equity related issues, eg. Bihar has college density of 7/lakh Karnataka 83/Lakh - AICTE.
- Enrollment of SC, ST in Higher Education are low at 14%, 5%.

Key Issues

- Enhanced attention to research - promotion
eg. ROSA, ECRIP scheme
- Strengthening infrastructure.
- Researcher celebration & work & culture
to staffs.

⑤



