

नमूनार्थ प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका
Sample Question Answer Booklet

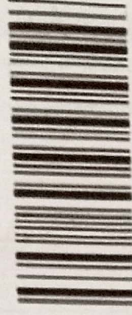
PART..... Part

PAPER..... II

DATE..... 23/11/2022

Paper Code
GS-IV 2

306666



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GS-IV 2

रोल नंबर अंतर्राष्ट्रीय अंको में लिखें -
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रोल नंबर शब्दों में लिखें -

नाम..... गादिका राठी

अभ्यर्थी द्वारा सावधानीपूर्वक भरा जावे।

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

वीक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे।

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

प्रश्न: (1.1)

उत्तर: 1784 Act of Pitt's India had introduced Board of Controller to regulate trading affairs of Company & Court of Director to Civil Cases.

प्रश्न: (1.2)

उत्तर: Preamble was called the Constitution as identity Card of Constitution.

प्रश्न: (1.3)

उत्तर: Election of president is indirect & secret ballot. member of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha & state legislative assembly form electoral college, member will be elected member not nominated.

प्रश्न: (1.4)

उत्तर: 65th Constitution Amendment Act, 2003 has separated the National Commission of Schedule Tribe & came with existence of new article 338-B.

प्रश्न: (1.5)

उत्तर:

न: (1.6)

र:

न: (1.7)

र:

Under prevention of Corruption Act, CVC has authorized to give protection to "whistle blower" by keeping the blower anonymous.

न: (1.8)

र:

Human rights should include basic needs like livelihood, clothes, food, because a person cannot survive without these basic things.

न: (1.9)

र:

Center President appoints the centre information commission on the recommendation of Cabinet minister, PM, leader of opposition upto the pleasure of Centre Governance

न: (1.10)

र:

Pressure groups those who made their own groups to make demands the duty of government to make pressure to take step in common interest

Que. 1

This question contains 20 very short answer type sub-questions. Answer each question in ideal 10 words/one line. All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 02 (Two) Marks.

प्रश्न: (1.11)

उत्तर: Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is known as
Father of Indian Civil Services. Because he
address the benefits of Civil Service on 23rd April.

प्रश्न: (1.12)

उत्तर:

प्रश्न: (1.13)

उत्तर: Total Revolution was based on revolution
in every sphere social, economic, political.
introduced by J.P. Narayan against Indira Gandhi.

प्रश्न: (1.14)

उत्तर: Henry Fayol is known as father of scientific
Management. He introduced the 6 activities &
functions in scientific management.

प्रश्न: (1.15)

उत्तर: Power of higher authority, we can use
to manage their subordinates like cohesive
power.

This question contains 08 short answer type sub-questions. Answer each question in ideal 50 words/5 to 6 lines. All questions are compulsory. Internal choice can be given in the question. The candidate has to explicitly indicate the option chosen. Each question carries 5 (Five) marks.

पू./M = 05

प्राप्तंक

(2.1)

Constitute assembly came with responsibility to create a constitution for independent India.

Other functions → Also work as legislative body
Representation of people through out the country.

(2.2)

पू./M = 05

प्राप्तंक

Que. 2

This question contains 08 short answer type sub-questions. Answer each question in ideal 50 words/5 to 6 lines. All questions are compulsory. Internal choice can be given in the question. The candidate has to explicitly indicate the option chosen. Each question carries 5 (Five) marks.

प्रश्न: (2.3)

उत्तर: Election Commission came with initiatives such as "My Vote My Right", to ensure on election day. It asks the people to cast their vote & not to celebrate it as holiday.

प्रश्न: (2.4)

उत्तर:

This question contains 08 short answer type sub-questions. Answer each question in ideal 50 words/5 to 6 lines. All questions are compulsory. Internal choice can be given in the question. The candidate has to explicitly indicate the option chosen. Each question carries 5 (Five) marks.

Q. 2

प्रश्न (2.5)

Central vigilance commission created under
prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.

Functions → to enquire the Central offices
in case of suspicion

↓
↳ Act as director in case of
appoint of chairman of CBI

↳ Under the prevention of Corruption Act
can enquire the offices of grade A, B, C,
D. 4) It also deals with money laundering cases.

प्रश्न (2.6)

National Commission on Scheduled Caste has
following power & functions -

- ① To report to the President of India
- ② To recommend about in welfare of Scheduled Caste
- ③ To inquire the condition of scheduled caste in case of health, education, basic access.
- ④ To check the right of scheduled caste, & initiative to conserve their culture & traditions.
- ⑤ Protect the SC from atrocities.

प्रश्न: (2.7)

उत्तर: Dr. B.R. Ambedkar imagined India as casteless & classless. In his Hindu Code Bill, he ensures the right of women should be equal to that of men, his choice to democratic government because of social, economic, political justice, showed that he assumed the independent India without caste. He also shows his view on untouchability elimination by inter-caste marriage.

प्रश्न: (2.8)

उत्तर: Nehru was great nationalist, he wrote that the feature of secularist nationalism embodied in history of India, from the times of medieval history, in his book Unity of India. He said that Communalism is fake there is lack of resources, employability, which ultimately results into communal riots. They expect a social cooperation in his vision of "future India" Modern India.

Que. 2 This question contains 08 short answer type sub-questions. Answer each question in ideal 50 words/5 to 6 lines. All questions are compulsory. Internal choice can be given in the question. The candidate has to explicitly indicate the option chosen. Each question carries 5 (Five) marks.

प्रश्न: (2.9)

उत्तर: 29 Woodrow Wilson has insisted on importance of public administration & says that "no governance can exist without administration whether autocracy, democratic, totalitarian, monarchy. Other important area - Public Service of today's administration, forming information from lower to higher people, In complex societies it has more importance.

प्रश्न: (2.6)

This question contains 04 long answer type sub-question. Answer each question in ideal 200 words. All questions are compulsory. Internal choice can be given in the question. The candidate has to explicitly indicate the option chosen. Each question carries 20 (Twenty) marks.

पू./M = 20

प्रासंक

(3.1)

31) After independence there were independent power in India, which were united by immediate deputy prime minister Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. He has united 562 princely states.

On the immediate basis the provinces & the princely states divided into A, B, C parts under constitution, which constitutes provinces, princely state or independent territory like Jammu & Kashmir. This scenario was from 1947-1956 under part-7 of constitution.

Later there was demand of state on the basis of language. The Fazl Ali Shah Commission was constituted in Sep 1953, the commission came with recommendations of 16 states & 3 union territories. Some recommendations of Fazl Ali Shah Commission accepted & some rejected. Union government in 1956 came with the formation of 14 states, 6 union territories. The part seven of constitution

Q. 3 This question contains 04 long answer type sub-question. Answer each question in ideal 200 words. All questions are compulsory. Internal choice can be given in the question. The candidate has to explicitly indicate the option chosen. Each question carries 20 (Twenty) marks.

Q. 3: (3.1) Continued (जारी)

was repealed & under 7th Constitution amendment. After these formations in upcoming years more state will be come in existence with increasing complexity in created states.

15th state came in existence Goa from Miraj in 1960, Haryana, Nagaland, Haryana in 1971 - Himachal Pradesh, in 1968 Goa was acquired from Portuguese under Art-2. In 1980's Eastern states came in existence such as Sikkim, Mizoram, Nagaland, Assam also divided into Assam & Tripura, Mizoram, Manipur.

In recent year 2019, 31 Oct new UT Delhi & Jammu & Kashmir came in existence by removing Art 370, 35(A). In 2014 Teledugu also repealed from Andhra Pradesh before this in 2000 Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand came in existence.

Now India have total 28 states & 8 union territories, as government has recently annexed Daman & Diu.

This question contains 04 long answer type sub-question. Answer each question in ideal 200 words. All questions are compulsory. Internal choice can be given in the question. The candidate has to explicitly indicate the option chosen. Each question carries 20 (Twenty) marks.

पू./M = 20

प्रासंक

Q.3 (3.2)
Election Commission of India is an independent & autonomous body under Art 324 to 329. It directs the free & fair elections of president, vice-president, state legislatures, PM, Parliament.

Functions →

- 1) To conduct elections
- 2) To give election symbol to the parties

- 3) To give status to parties whether it is recognized or not-recognized.

- 4) To settle the dispute

- 5) To recommend the disqualification of members of parliament to president.

- 6) To enforce Model Code of Conduct before the elections

Powers → Election Commission of India

- 7) To prepare electoral roll & scrutiny before the elections of nominated members.

- 8) Deploy staff such as returning officers, teachers, government employees on booth

प्रश्न उत्तर के समक्ष अनिवार्यतः करें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 20 (बीस) अंकों का है।

Que. 3 This question contains 04 long answer type sub-question. Answer each question in ideal 200 words. All questions are compulsory. Internal choice can be given in the question. The candidate has to explicitly indicate the option chosen. Each question carries 20 (Twenty) marks.

प्रश्न 3: (3.2) Continued (जारी)

Solutions

Power - (1) It can suspend the political leaders & parties ~~before~~ on the violation of Model Code of Conduct.

(2) It has power to suspend those politicians who not respected the flag of nation & disrespect any national conscious things.

(3) It does not allow parties to promote & initiate new schemes during the election time that can influence the vote of peoples.

INDORE

This question contains 04 long answer type sub-question. Answer each question in ideal 200 words. All questions are compulsory. Internal choice can be given in the question. The candidate has to explicitly indicate the option chosen. Each question carries 20 (Twenty) marks.

UPSC/OU

पू./M = 20

प्राप्तंक

National Human Right Commission is a statutory body created under protection rights of human rights under 1993, on 12 October. The present chairman is A.K. Mishra.

Functions of NHRC:-

f) → to conduct suo motto enquiry, or receive complaints on human right violations

u

N

c

+

20

→ To appreciate non-government organisations for human right protection

It conducts research on human rights, programme on awarding human

It can intervene in judiciary process in case of any human right violations

→ Give recommendations to protect human rights.

Power) → It can go enquiry of human rights of detained peoples or of imprisoned

→ It has power of Civil Courts & Judiciary in case of investigation human rights.

प्रश्न 3. आनवाय है। प्रश्न में आतारक विकल्प भा हा सकता है। अभ्यथा जिस आतारक विकल्प का उत्तर द रह ह उसका स्पष्ट उल्लेख उत्तर के समक्ष अनिवार्यतः करें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 20 (बीस) अंकों का है।

Que. 3 This question contains 04 long answer type sub-question. Answer each question in ideal 200 words. All questions are compulsory. Internal choice can be given in the question. The candidate has to explicitly indicate the option chosen. Each question carries 20 (Twenty) marks.

प्रश्न 3: (3.3) Continued (जारी)

Limitations → It can^{not} only file only one year old cases.

the recommendations of NHRC
It cannot take any action binding.

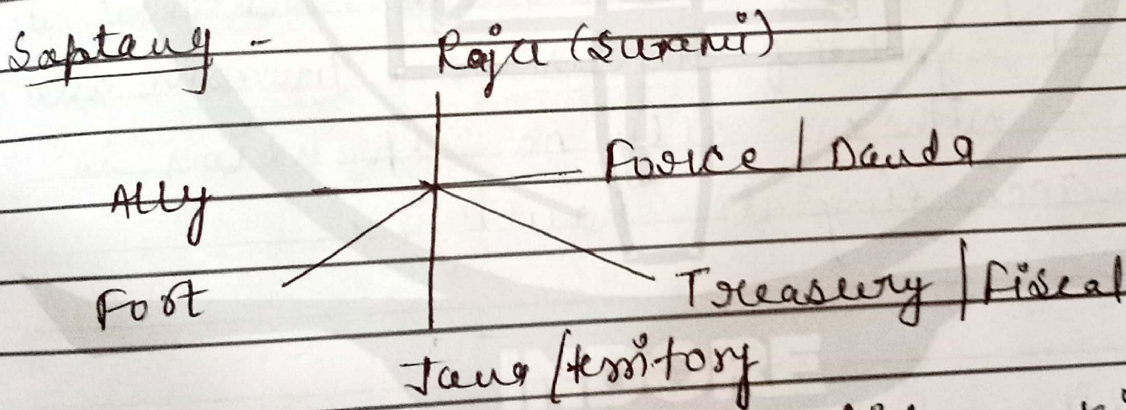
to protect human rights on immediate basis.

Working → National Human Right Commission's recommendation not binding, but the government is adhere to give reason to not considering recommendations. Although the report of NHRC to president is an investigation of Country then it discussed in parliament & take the decisions accordingly.

However till now NHRC has come with several initiatives like to ban Bonded labour, child labour, child trafficking, women harassment, etc.

Kautilya perhaps was an first ancient political thinker. With the velore, clear thoughts he help the Chandragupta to establish the empire & end of tyranny of Nanda empire.

The Saptang theory according to Kautilya is an indispensable organ of a state without this state cannot exist.



Raja - According to Kautilya a king should have Velore, excitement of new activities, patience, Uelore, intellectual. The king can trained through out life by the stages Ashrama, Goshtha, Udara.

A king should be Treayayi (delighted with 3 Vedas (Rigveda, Atharveda, Samaveda))

Que. 3 This question contains 04 long answer type sub-question. Answer each question in about 200-250 words. All questions are compulsory. Internal choice can be given in the question. The candidate has to explicitly indicate the option chosen. Each question carries 20 (Twenty) marks.

प्रश्न 3: (3.4) Continued (जारी)

Arthashastra - Intellectuality in economic policies.

Danda - able to punish.

(2) Force - According to Kautilya the force/danda is a power which force enemies to become ally.

(3) Treasury - For a king a treasury is prior requirement to tackle with internal enemies.

(4) Size - Kautilya divided it into 100, 200, 400 & 800 villages. A state should comprise with minimum 100 villages.

(5) Fort - Kautilya define 4 types fort - (A) Forest fort (B) Hill fort (C) Desert fort (D) Moonsoonal fort
> It give it symbol of defensive & invasive attack

(6) Ally - without ally no expansion is possible - according to Kautilya.

Kautilya does not give all power to king & he said that the king should be benevolent rather than tyranny. The state was supreme interest of Kautilya in his Saptang theory.

This question contains 20 very short answer type sub-questions. Answer each question in ideal 10 words/one line. All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 02 (Two) Marks.

(1.1) Priority sector lending is defined by general out like - Agriculture is priority sector lending have different proportion of lending loans.

पू./M = 02

प्राप्तंक

(1.2) We can say it for 21st Century because huge data now creating & storing our clouds - this data comprise crucial informations,

पू./M = 02

प्राप्तंक

(1.3) Non-performing assets are those assets which does not pay any amount to bank within 90 days of loans.

पू./M = 02

प्राप्तंक

(1.4) Contribution of primary 56%, secondary 26%, & tertiary have 37% in n.p. economy.

पू./M = 02

प्राप्तंक

(1.5)

पू./M = 02

प्राप्तंक

ह । प्रत्येक प्रश्न 02 (दो) अंको का है।
This question contains 20 very short answer type sub-questions. Answer each question in ideal 10 words/one line. All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 02 (Two) Marks.

Que. 1

प्रश्न: (1.6)

उत्तर :

प्रश्न: (1.7)

उत्तर :

- ① Absence of toilet facilities in rural areas
- ② Absence of school in nearest radius
- ③ Early marriage ④ Perception of Economic Burden

प्रश्न: (1.8)

उत्तर :

Vocational education is based on employment & Occupation. India is trying to educate student vocationally to reduce unemployment rate.

प्रश्न: (1.9)

उत्तर :

For senior citizens ① National Pension Yojna

प्रश्न: (1.10)

उत्तर :

Indian Culture is Multicultural & Multi Casteism.

Que. 1 This question contains 20 very short answer type sub-questions. Answer each question in ideal 10 words/one line. All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 02 (Two) Marks.

प्रश्न: (1.11)

उत्तर :

प्रश्न: (1.12) ~~non government aware people about government~~
~~in~~

उत्तर : ~~non government organisational aware people~~
~~about government programmes & touch the CBD~~
~~to grass root people.~~

प्रश्न: (1.13)

उत्तर : ~~Shariya, Bhabha, Balghas are PETA's~~
~~group in madhya Pradesh.~~

प्रश्न: (1.14)

उत्तर : ~~To attain sustainable development goal-3,~~
~~to declare the poverty region disease free,~~
~~to declare endemic & pandemics.~~

प्रश्न: (1.15)

उत्तर : ~~malnutrition is due to lactate mothers during~~
~~pregnancy, lack of breast feeding, less nutrient~~
~~food.~~

Que. 2

This question contains 08 short answer type sub-questions. Answer each question in ideal 50 words/5 to 6 lines. All questions are compulsory. Internal choice can be given in the question. The candidate has to explicitly indicate the option chosen. Each question carries 5 (Five) marks.

प्रश्न: (2.1)

Reverse Repo Rate

उत्तर: Repo Rate

① Repo rate is rate on which Central Bank lend money to Bank's

① Reverse repo rate on which RBI (Central Bank) withdraws money from Bank

② Due to the market will ~~have~~ ^{have} liquidity ~~as well as~~ ^{as well as} ~~solidarity~~ in market

② It depend upto bank borrowing rate, at which State Government - RBI buy's government securities

प्रश्न: (2.2)

उत्तर: Green revolution came with the use of pesticides, chemical fertilizers in crops to increase productivity. It also used high yield variety seeds this led to huge deterioration of soil, & pollution of ground water. Now the green revolution shifting to green method like use of Bio-fertilizers, organic farming, natural farming, zero Budget farming. Recently government came with PRAN scheme to reduce use of fertilizers.

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पू./M = 05

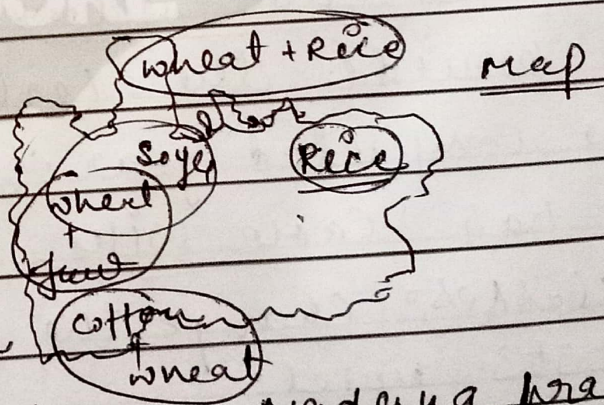
प्रांशंक

प्र: (2.3)

Madhya Pradesh came with several schemes such as Madhya Pradesh Agriculture technology management scheme, Bhallantar scheme, Teal goshis, Madhya Pradesh Kisan Kalyan Yojna. Agriculture technology management - to farmers will be tech with new technologies to keep crops free from pesticides, Bhallantar - to pay subsidy on crops like soya, Kisan Kalyan - to pay subsidy on non-MSP crops.

प्र: (2.4)

Madhya Pradesh has 11 climatic zones. Its pattern is decided according to climatic pattern. It follows mix cropping pattern of Rice-wheat, wheat jawar in western Madhya Pradesh, Cotton wheat in southern Madhya Pradesh. Rice specially in east, soya in Malwa plateau.



संदर्भ: National education policy 2020 declared by
Ministry of human & resource development
under AICTE -

- ① It provide a provision of blend education
i.e. online and offline education system.
- ② It provide the certification system
of the completed year of graduation
- ③ It has come with early coding subject
in classes. Change the 10+2 model of education
to 5+3+3 model.

प्रश्न: (2.7)

उत्तर: Hindu marriage system follows the casteism marriage. It talks about the cast marriage which will take your pure, some the philosophy of Hindu marriage system is grading system of people, untouchability of shudras. It has generated year by year to become rigid in societies.

प्रश्न: (2.8)

उत्तर: A civilized society mean having a writing skill. The civilized society having the element - such as - legacy of previous past, making of toys, a pattern of living like in Indus valley, a communication system, technological benefits - A civilized is easily understandable by archaeologist, and the modern world is able to find the living pattern of ancients. decipher of several scripts helps benefited to know our past.

Que. 2 This question contains 08 short answer type sub-questions. Answer each question in ideal 50 words/5 to 6 lines. All questions are compulsory. Internal choice can be given in the question. The candidate has to explicitly indicate the option chosen. Each question carries 5 (Five) marks.

पू./M = 05

प्रासांक

प्रश्न: (2.9)

उत्तर: ^{2.9} Bhagniyi festival is festival of Bhil tribe celebrated after Shubdiya festive. It has their traditional importance among Bhil tribe. In modern time there are intercaste marriages all cohesive in nature but Bhil tribe still celebrate the festival to choose the life partner without any community barrier.

प्रश्न: (2.10)

उत्तर: ¹⁰ Gond tribe having the roots with political nature. The Raikar tribe has economy basis is agriculture. social structure → Celebrate festivals like Magnath festive, worship - Boodhadu & crop seeds practice Shail & Karna dance.

पू./M = 05

प्रासांक

Que. 3 This question contains 04 long answer type sub-question. Answer each question in ideal 200 words. All questions are compulsory. Internal choice can be given in the question. The candidate has to explicitly indicate the option chosen. Each question carries 20 (Twenty) marks.

प्रश्न: (3.1)

उत्तर: Universal Basic Income being introduced by Sweden & Finland. This is basic amount by government to their citizens without any service or goods in return of this.

Universal basic income nowadays part of politics.

Challenges → ① The implementation of this can lead to less competition in society.

② The fiscal burden on government

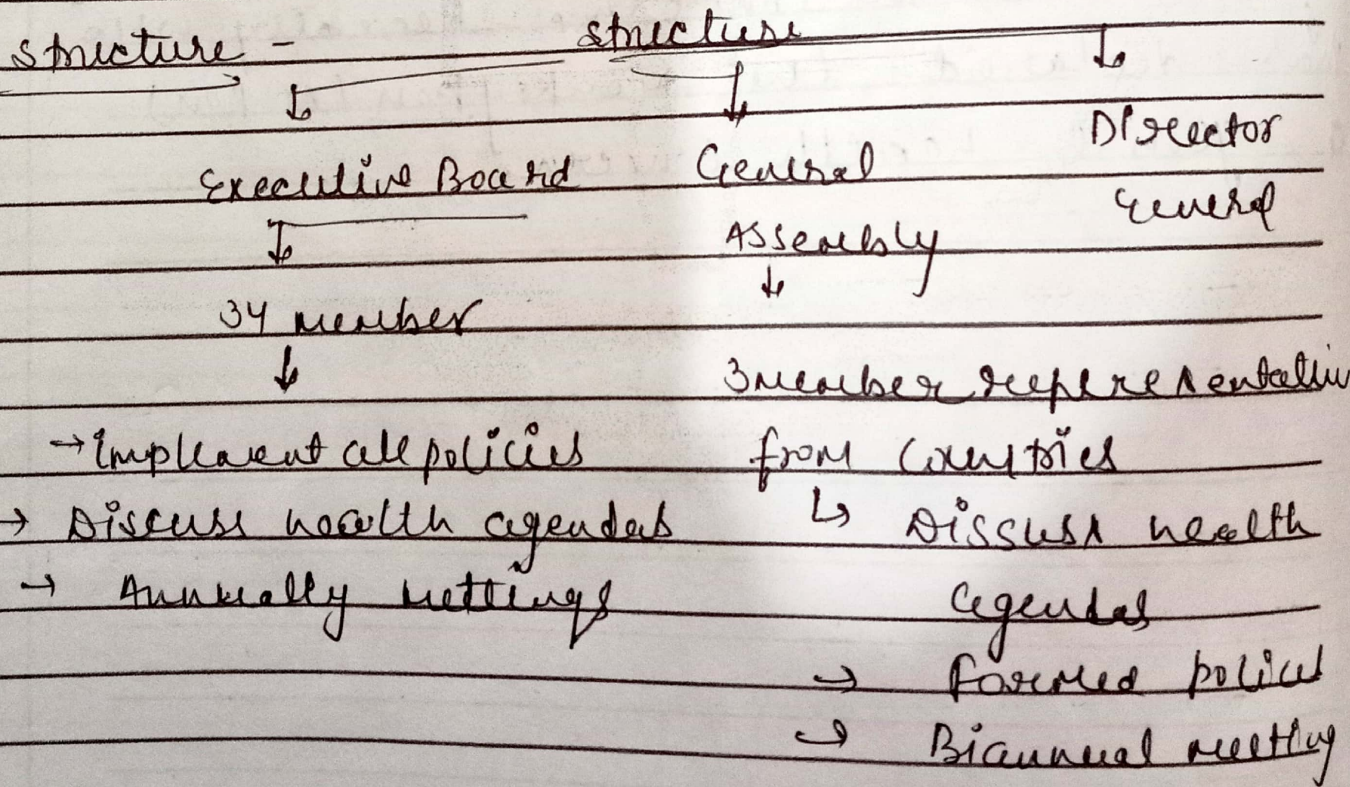
③

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प्रश्न: (3.5)

उत्तर: WHO stands for world health organization founded in 1948. A specialized agency of United Nations. Head quarter in Geneva.

- Objective
- To attain SDG-3 - Health to all
 - To coordinate poor countries with WHO
 - to ensure health among poor countries



This question contains 04 long answer type sub-question. Answer each question in about 200-250 words. All questions are compulsory. Internal choice can be given in the question. The candidate has to explicitly indicate the option chosen. Each question carries 20 (Twenty) marks.

(3.5) Continued (जारी)

Functions & programmes -

- ① WHO had came with polio eradication programme in 1988.
- ② chicken pox eradication programme
- ③ WHO helps its developing countries to take loan to protect & enhance health infrastructure from World Bank.
- ④ It declares endemic, pandemic, disease of global health concern. Recently WHO has declared the monkey pox (m-pox) a global health concern.