



नमूनार्थ प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका
Sample Question Answer Booklet



Paper Code
GS Paper-II

रोल नंबर अंतर्राष्ट्रीय अंको में लिखें -
(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 0)

रोल नंबर शब्दों में लिखें - **29122020090800**

नाम **Ritu Tiwari**

अभ्यर्थी द्वारा सावधानीपूर्वक भरा जावें।

Paper Code
GS Paper-II



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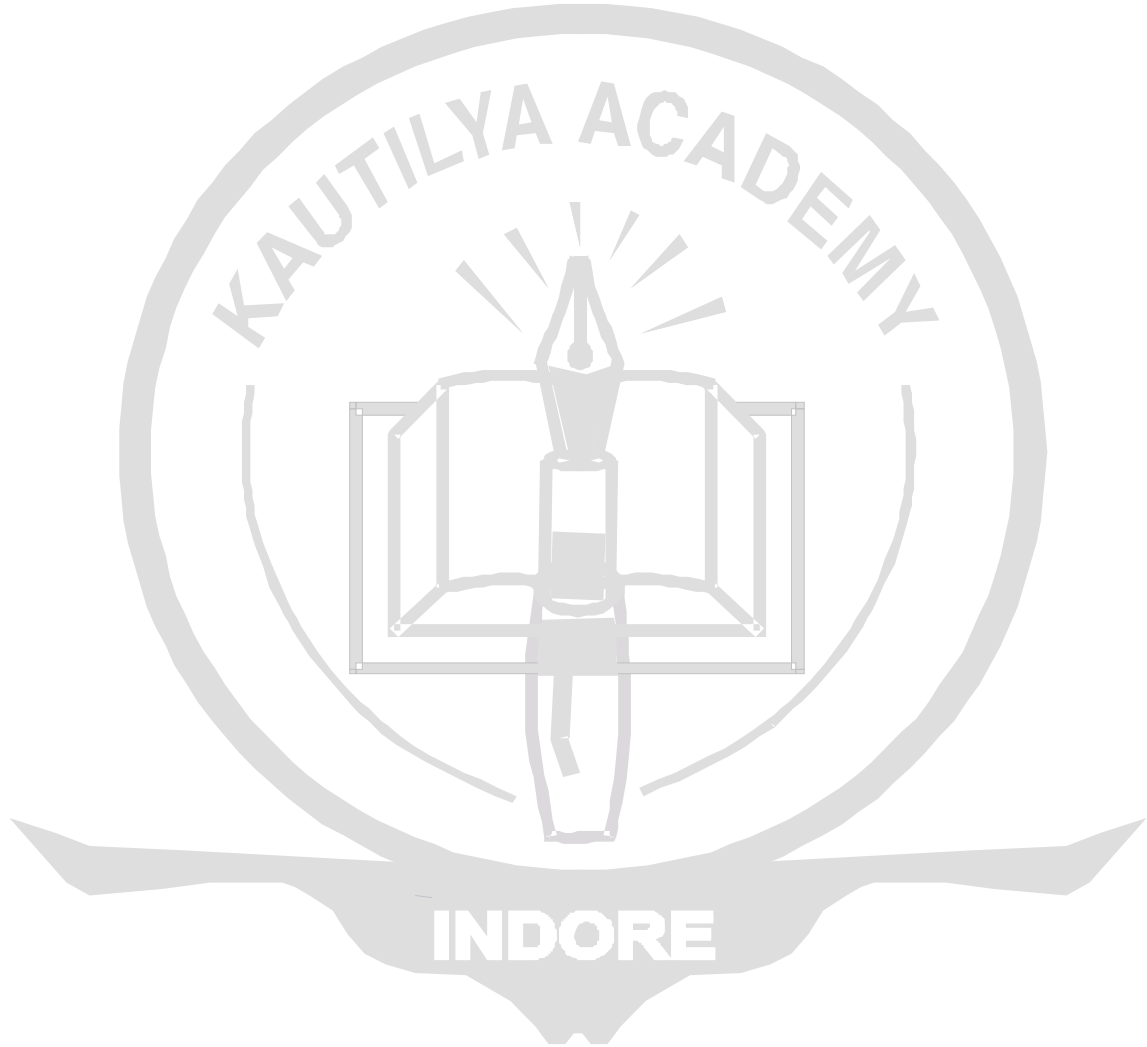
अभ्यर्थी के अनुक्रमांक एवं पहचान पत्र को प्रवेश पत्र से
मिलान पश्चात् ही वीक्षक बॉक्स में हस्ताक्षर करें

INDORE

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 :

(केन्द्राध्यक्ष के हस्ताक्षर एवं सील परीक्षा भवन में)





प्रश्न 1. इस प्रश्न में 15 विलक्षणतरीय उप प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 15 से 20 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
प्रत्येक प्रश्न 03 (तीन) अंकों का है।

3x15=45

Question 1. This question contains 15 very short type subquestions. Answer each question in maximum 15 to 20 words.
All question are compulsory. Each question carries 03 (Three) Marks.

प्रश्न (1.1) Pocket Veto (जेबी विटो)

पू./M = 03

उत्तर: President & Governor can exercise pocket veto by not taking any action on a bill sent for their assent (under A 111, 200). Constitution doesn't provide time limit for taking action.

प्राप्तंक

प्रश्न (1.2) Policy cut-motion (कटौती प्रस्ताव)

पू./M = 03

उत्तर: During Budget's consideration at second stage, cut motion can be introduced. Policy cut motion disapproves the underlying policy of a demand for grant. It recommends reduction of grant by Rs 1.

प्राप्तंक

प्रश्न (1.3) Article- 111 (अनुच्छेद 111)

पू./M = 03

उत्तर: A Bill becomes an act after it receives the approval of the president. Article 111 deals with President's assent to a Bill sent by Parliament.

प्राप्तंक

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

पू./M = 03

उत्तर: Parliament has 3 parts → (1) Lower house (Lok Sabha) - Representatives of people, (2) Upper house (Rajya Sabha) - Representatives of states, President.

प्राप्तंक

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

पू./M = 03

उत्तर:

प्राप्तंक



भाग - अ (Part - A)

प्रश्न 1. इस प्रश्न में 15 अतिशुचरीय उप प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 15 से 20 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
प्रत्येक प्रश्न 03 (तीन) अंकों का है।

Question 1. This question contains 15 very short type subquestions. Answer each question in maximum 15 to 20 words.
All question are compulsory. Each question carries 03 (Three) Marks.

प्रश्न (1.6) Constitution amendment process (संविधान संशोधन की प्रक्रिया)

उत्तर: Article 368 → Body of the constitution can be
amended by Parliament through special majority.
Some provisions (Federal provisions) require approval
of atleast half of state legislatures.

पू./M = 03
प्राप्तंक

प्रश्न (1.7) Judicial review (न्यायिक पुनर्विलोकन)

उत्तर: SC enjoys the power of judicial review (implicit
in Article 32, 130, 131 etc). The SC may declare
a legal enactment / executive order as unconstitutional
if it is against provisions of Constitution. ^{Word}

पू./M = 03
प्राप्तंक

प्रश्न (1.8) Public fund (लोक निधि)

उत्तर: Public fund ~~are~~ are under the control of government
to hold public money. eg. Consolidated fund of
India, Public Accounts, Contingency fund.

पू./M = 03
प्राप्तंक

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

उत्तर: Article 14 guarantee → equality before law &
equal protection of law. Equality before law → No person
is above law, ~~and~~ Equal subjection to ordinary laws
by ordinary court.

पू./M = 03
प्राप्तंक

प्रश्न (1.10) Village court (ग्राम न्यायालय)

उत्तर: Village Court are ⁱⁿ the form of PRTs. The adjudicate
petty civil and criminal cases. and ~~imp~~ in effect
reduce the burden on higher judiciary.

पू./M = 03
प्राप्तंक



भाग - अ (Part - A)

प्रश्न 1. इस प्रश्न में 15 अतिल्पसूत्रीय उप प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 15 से 20 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
 प्रत्येक प्रश्न 03 (तीन) अंकों का है।
 Question 1. This question contains 15 very short type subquestions. Answer each question in maximum 15 to 20 words.
 All question are compulsory. Each question carries 03 (Three) Marks.

3x15 = 45

प्रश्न (1.11) President Rule (राष्ट्रपति शासन)

उत्तर: A 356 - president's rule can be imposed in the states in case of failure of constitutional machinery. President acquired all the executive powers ⁱⁿ the state and state legislature may be suspended.

पू./M = 03

प्राप्तंक

प्रश्न (1.12) Judicial activism (न्यायिक सक्रियता)

उत्तर: Pro Active role played by the judiciary to fill the executive & legislative gaps when other two organs do not perform their functions effectively.
ex → PIL, Vishakha guidelines

पू./M = 03

प्राप्तंक

प्रश्न (1.13) 62nd Constitution Amendment Act (62वाँ संविधान संशोधन अधिनियम)

उत्तर: _____

पू./M = 03

प्राप्तंक

प्रश्न (1.14) Citizenship (नागरिकता)

उत्तर: Citizenship ~~rights~~ rights are conferred by the constitution & Parliamentary law.

पू./M = 03

प्राप्तंक

प्रश्न (1.15) Article- 12 (अनुच्छेद- 12)

उत्तर: Article 12 defines state for the purpose of Fundamental Rights. It includes - ~~the~~ Union Government (Legislature & Executive), state government, local bodies, PSU, ~~etc.~~ etc.

पू./M = 03

प्राप्तंक



प्रश्न 2 निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 10 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 100 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छः) अंकों का है।
Question 2. Write the answers of any ten of the following questions in maximum 100 words. Each question carries 6 (Six) marks.

प्रश्न (2.1) Explain the structure of Council of Ministers?

मंत्री परिषद् की संरचना स्पष्ट कीजिये?

उत्तर :

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

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

o Appointment → Council of ministers are appointed by the president from among the members of parliament from ruling party. First the PM/CM is appointed and other ministers are appointed on his advice.

o COM is headed by the prime minister / chief minister.

o COM are collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha / Vidhan Sabha. They work & think together and can be removed by LS, VS through no confidence motion.

o COM ~~constitutes~~ constitutes executive organ.



भाग - अ (Part - A)

प्रश्न 2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 10 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 100 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छः) अंकों का है।

Question 2. Write the answers of any ten of the following questions in maximum 100 words. Each question carries 6 (Six) marks.

6x10=60

प्रश्न (2.2) Explain the procedure for passing budget in Parliament?

संसद में बजट पारित होने की प्रक्रिया समझाइए?

पू./M = 06

प्राप्तिक

उत्तर: Article 112 contains provision related with Annual Financial Statement. It contains estimates 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 thoroughly examined & voted upon. Cut motions can be introduced at this stage.

(5) Passed

(6) Enactment of Appropriation & Finance Act.

प्रश्न 2. निम्नांकित में से किन्हीं 10 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 100 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छः अंक) का है।

Question 2. Write the answers of any ten of the following questions in maximum 100 words. Each question carries 6 (Six) marks.

प्रश्न (2.3) Comment on the state election commission.

राज्य निर्वाचन आयोग पर टिप्पणी कीजिये।

उत्तर : State Election commissions are ~~constituted~~ constituted under article 243K.

- o It is appointed by the governor and may consist of a ~~one~~ state election commissioner & such other ECs as the governor may deem necessary.
- o **Responsibility** - To ensure free and fair elections to **Panchayats** and **Urban Local Bodies**.
- o **Independence** → 1) Security of tenure, ~~the~~ SEC can be removed in the same manner as the judge of HC.
 - 2) Conditions of service cannot be varied to his disadvantage after appointment.
- o **Function** → 1) Preparation of electoral rolls for elections to local government.
 - o Supervision, direction & ~~control~~ control of elections.

SEC serve to uphold the principle of democratic decentralisation

प्रश्न 2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 10 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 100 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छः) अंका का है।

Question 2. Write the answers of any ten of the following questions in maximum 100 words. Each question carries 6 (Six) marks.

6x10=60

Q./M-0

प्राप्तक

प्रश्न (2.4) Explain the independence of Madhya Pradesh State Public Service Commission?

मध्य प्रदेश राज्य लाके सेवा आयागे की स्वतंत्रता स्पष्ट कीजिये?

उत्तर :

Independence of MPSC

Security of tenure - Chairman & members cannot be removed by the Governor at his will. They can be removed in the similar manner as the judges of HC.

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

Bar on Reappointment → members can be appointed as chairman of state PSC or UPSC member & chairman, while chairman can be appointed ~~as~~ to UPSC or chairman of other state PSC. Members and chairman cannot be reappointed to same position.

प्रश्न 2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 10 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 100 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छः अंकों का है)।
 Question 2. Write the answers of any ten of the following questions in maximum 100 words. Each question carries 6 (Six) marks.

प्रश्न (2.5) Mention the main functions of the Finance Commission.

वित्त आयोग के प्रमुख कार्य का उल्लेख कीजिये?

उत्तर: Finance Commission is constituted by the president every 5 years as per Article 280.

Functions

- (1) Recommend principles that shall govern sharing of net proceeds of central government revenue that constitutes divisible pool between centre & state. ex 15th FC has recommended 41% share to states.
- (2) Recommends on principles governing grant in aid. eg. 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 ~~the~~ Local Bodies - Panchayats, ULBs.

FC is a backbone of Fiscal Federalism in India.

Question 2. Write the answers of any ten of the following questions in maximum 100 words. Each question carries 6 (Six) marks.

6x10 = 60

प्रश्न (2.6) Explain the jurisdiction of Supreme Court Judge?

पृ./M = 06

उच्चतम न्यायालय के न्यायधीश संबंधी क्षेत्राधिकार को समझाइए?

 प्रासंगिक

उत्तर: Constitution assigns varied 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).

प्रश्न 2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 10 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 100 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छः) अंकों का है।

Question 2. Write the answers of any ten of the following questions in maximum 100 words. Each question carries 6 (Six) marks.

प्रश्न (2.7) Explain the Indian parliamentary system?

भारतीय संसदीय प्रणाली को समझाइए?

उत्तर : Parliamentary system is based on a system of cooperation and coordination of 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's Constitution (not Parliament) is Supreme.

Essential features

- 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
- President is and integral part of the Parliament.

प्रश्न 2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 10 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 100 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छः अंकों का है)।
Question 2. Write the answers of any ten of the following questions in maximum 100 words. Each question carries 6 (Six) marks.

प्रश्न (2.9) Comment on the formation of All India Services?

अखिल भारतीय सेवाओं के गठन के संदर्भ में प्रकाश डालिए?

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

• There are 3 AIS at present → Indian administrative services, ~~Forest~~ Indian police services that evolved from PCS, IP under British India. Indian Forest services were constituted in 1960s.

• ~~Rajya~~ 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.

प्रश्न (2.10) Comment on Freedom of expression and media?

अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता और मीडिया?

उत्तर:

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



प्रश्न 2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 10 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 100 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छः अंको का है)।

Question 2. Write the answers of any ten of the following questions in maximum 100 words. Each question carries 6 (Six) marks

प्रश्न (2.11) Write a comment on the Public Accounts Committee?

लोक लेखा समिति पर टिप्पणी लिखिए?

उत्तर: 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 themselves by system of proportional representation for a term of 1 year.

Functions

- Financial control of the executive.
- It examines the ~~audit~~ appropriation and finance accounts of the governments.
- 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 in-depth & effective.

प्रश्न 3.

इस प्रश्न में 03 उप प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 300 शब्दों में देना है। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 15 (पन्द्रह) अंकों का है।
अम्बार्थी द्वारा आंतरिक विकल्प का उत्तर दे रहे हैं उसका स्पष्ट उल्लेख उत्तर के समक्ष अनिवार्य करें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 15 (पन्द्रह) अंकों का है।

Question 3.

There are 03 sub-question in this question, each has to be answered in maximum 300 words. All questions are mandatory. 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 answer. Each question carries 15 (fifteen) marks.

प्रश्न (3.1) Explain the features of Indian Constitution?

भारतीय संविधान की विशेषताएं समझाइए?

अथवा / Or

प्रश्न (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 governors. ~~but~~ 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.

इस प्रश्न में 03 उप प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 300 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न में आंतरिक विकल्प का अर्थार्थी जिस आंतरिक विकल्प का उत्तर दे रहे हैं उसका शपथ उल्लेख उत्तर के शपथ अनिवार्य करें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 15 (फिफ्टी) अंक का है।
question 3. There are 03 sub-question in this question, each has to be answered in maximum 300 words. All questions are mandatory. 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 answer. Each question carries 15 (fifteen) marks.

प्रश्न (3.1) Continued (जारी)

But he/she is only the Nominal executive.
Real power lies with com headed by cm.

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 Pardonary Powers
Governor may grant reprieve, 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.

0. ~~the~~ ~~the~~ money can be introduced only with his prior recommendation.

Discretionary Powers

o can recommend imposition of Presidential rule in the state.

o ~~Real~~ Executive Powers in.

Office of Governor is a lynch-pin in ensuring National unity and Integration.

प्रश्न (3.2) What is the media, describe in detail.

मीडिया क्या हैं, सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिये?

अथवा / Or

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

पंचायती राज के वित्तीय स्रोतों को समझाइए?

उत्तर: Panchayati Raj Institutions are ~~best~~ embodiment of Grass root democracy. The 73rd amendment act prescribes endowment of PRIs with adequate resources to enable them to function as units of self government.

Sources of finance for PRIs

- Allocation ~~Revolution~~ of funds from state government

On the recommendation of ~~the~~ state finance commission the state government provide share of their revenue to PRIs.

- Assignment of some of the state government taxes to PRIs. - ~~second~~ These taxes are collected & levied by state ~~and~~ and appropriated by PRIs.

इस प्रश्न में 03 उप प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 300 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न में आंतरिक विकल्प का अभाव है। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 15 (फन्द्रह) अंकों का है।
 अभावशी जिरा आंतरिक विकल्प का उत्तर दे रहे हैं उसका स्पष्ट उल्लेख उत्तर के शुरुवात अनिवार्य करें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 15 (फन्द्रह) अंकों का है।
 Question 3. There are 03 sub-question in this question, each has to be answered in maximum 300 words. All questions are mandatory. 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 answer. Each question carries 15 (fifteen) marks.

प्रश्न (3.2) Continued (जारी)

• Grants made by state governments.

• Central governments also supplements the resources of PRs, based on the recommendation of PC.

• Own Revenue Resources

- Income from property owned by PRs.
- Local taxes, tolls, fees for services
- Profit and dividend
- Credit from financial institutions.

Issues and challenges of Local Government Resources

• ~~Heavy~~ Heavy dependence on state government
 • Fixed nature of grants → results for specific purposes, inflexibility in expenditure.

• Weak capacity to raise own resources

- High tax domain
- Reluctance & inefficiency.

प्रश्न 3.

इस प्रश्न में 03 उप प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 300 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न में आंतरिक विकल्पों में। अभ्यर्थी जिस आंतरिक विकल्प का उत्तर दे रहे हैं उसका स्पष्ट उल्लेख उत्तर के शुरुआत अनिवार्य करें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 15 (पंद्रह) अंकों का है।

Question 3.

There are 03 sub-questions in this question, each has to be answered in maximum 300 words. All questions are mandatory. 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 answer. Each question carries 15 (fifteen) marks.

प्रश्न (3.2) Continued (जारी)

To improve state of finances.

- Ownership of common property resources - its identification and making productive use.

- Increased financial autonomy by more taxation powers.

- Audit and Accounting reforms to improve efficiency.

Financial viability is essential for effective working of PRTs.

प्रश्न 3

इस प्रश्न में 03 उप-प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 300 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न में एक ही विकल्प है।
अन्वयार्थी जिस अन्तरिक विकल्प का उत्तर दे रहे हैं उसका स्पष्ट उल्लेख उत्तर के समक्ष अनिवार्य करें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 15 (पन्द्रह) अंकों का है।

Question 3. There are 03 sub-question in this question, each has to be answered in maximum 300 words. All questions are mandatory. 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 answer. Each question carries 15 (fifteen) marks.

प्रश्न (3.3) What is National Commission for Women? Describe their work.

राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग क्या है? इनके कार्यों का वर्णन करें?

अथवा / Or

प्रश्न (3.3) Explain the functions of Madhya Pradesh Public Service Commission?

मध्य प्रदेश लोक सेवा आयोग के कार्यों को स्पष्ट करें?

उत्तर:

NCW is a statutory body constituted by the Central Government under NCW Act 1992.

It is responsible for promoting & protecting women's rights and welfare.

Role & Functions

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

इस प्रश्न में 03 उप प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 300 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न में आंतरिक विकल्पों का अभाव है जिस आंतरिक विकल्प का उत्तर दे रहे हैं उसका स्पष्ट उल्लेख उत्तर के समक्ष अनिवार्य करें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 15 (पंद्रह) अंकों का है।

प्रश्न (3.2) Continued (जारी)

- 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 Kendriya Vidyalaya Sansadhan to promote Rights literacy among school students.
- Provisioning of free legal aid to women from the poor sections in association with NLSA.

प्रश्न 3

इस प्रश्न में 03 उप प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 300 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न में आंतरिक विकल्प का अभाव है।
अभ्यासी जिस आंतरिक विकल्प का उत्तर दे रहे हैं उसका स्पष्ट उल्लेख उत्तर के समक्ष अनिवार्य करें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 15 (पन्द्रह) अंकों का है।

Question 3.

There are 03 sub-question in this question, each has to be answered in maximum 300 words. All questions are mandatory. 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 answer. Each question carries 15 (fifteen) marks.

प्रश्न (3.2) Continued (जारी)

NCW is ~~being~~ a Bulwark of ~~the~~ Gender Justice
& seeks to promote equal rights & participation
of women in the society & Economy.

Question 1. This question contains 15 very short type subquestions. Answer each question in maximum 15 to 20 words.
All question are compulsory. Each question carries 03 (Three) Marks.

पू./M = 03

प्राप्तंक

पू./M = 03

प्राप्तंक

पू./M = 03

प्राप्तंक

पू./M = 03

प्राप्तंक

पू./M = 03

प्राप्तंक

प्रश्न (1.1) National Immunization Program. (राष्ट्रीय टीकाकरण कार्यक्रम?)

उत्तर: NIP seeks to provide immunisation coverage & reduce mortality due to vaccine preventable diseases - DPT, Childhood TB, Polio etc.

प्रश्न (1.2) Healthy Children Health India Program (स्वस्थ बच्चे स्वस्थ भारत कार्यक्रम)

उत्तर: _____

प्रश्न (1.3) Domestic Violence Act 2005 (घरेलू हिंसा अधिनियम 2005)

उत्तर: Civil law to prevent Domestic Violence against women. Women can seek protection under this law, it allows the court to issue residence order, provide compensation, right to child custody etc.

प्रश्न (1.4) Mission Indradhanush (मिशन इन्द्रधनुष)

उत्तर: Mission Indradhanush aims at enhancing vaccination coverage of children & pregnant women by focussing on low coverage areas, hilly & difficult areas.

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

उत्तर: Census is a decadal exercise to undertake enumeration of the population & its characteristics, ascertain growth rate & population distribution.

प्रश्न 2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 10 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 100 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छः) अंकों का है।
Question 2. Write the answers of any ten of the following questions in maximum 100 words. Each question carries 6 (Six) marks.

प्रश्न (2.5) What is No Detention Policy?

नो डिटेंशन पॉलिसी क्या है?

उत्तर : • 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)

• NDP aims at increasing ~~enr~~ enrollment and retention
in ~~the~~ 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 (~94%).

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

प्रश्न 2. निम्नलिखित में से कम्ती 10 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 100 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छः) अंका का है।
 Question 2. Write the answers of any ten of the following questions in maximum 100 words. Each question carries 6 (Six) marks.

6/10/20

P/M = 06

प्राप्तिक

प्रश्न (2.7) Mention the Madhya Pradesh programs being run to eliminate malnutrition.

कुपोषण को दूर करने के लिये चलाये जा रहे मध्य प्रदेश के कार्यक्रमों का उल्लेख करें?

उत्तर: Madhya Pradesh has one of the highest burden 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 take home rations, cooked meal, health checkups, immunisation & nutritional education to mothers.

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

→ NPSA NPSA → Distribution of subsidised grains to BPL & priority households through PDS.

→ Provisioning of supplementation IFA tablets, double dosed salt, fortified food in high priority areas.

→ ~~Provide~~ ITC programmes to promote healthy breeding practices, effective family planning ~~work~~

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

प्रश्न 2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 10 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 100 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छः) अंकों का है।

Question 2. Write the answers of any ten of the following questions in maximum 100 words. Each question carries 6 (Six) marks.

6x10=60

पू./M = 06

प्राप्तंक

प्रश्न (2.11) What are the major shortcomings in the education system of the country?

देश की शिक्षा व्यवस्था में प्रमुख कमियाँ कौन-कौन सी हैं?

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

Infrastructural gaps.

- o Transport facilities, sanitation,
safe drinking water.

Poor learning Outcomes

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

Teaching learning practices

- o Lack of motivation, incentive to perform,
~~in~~ inadequate monitoring.
- o Old & inflexible curriculum, obsolete
teaching practices.

Lack of Operational Autonomy

- o Poor employability of secondary, tertiary education

प्रश्न 2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 10 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 100 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छः) अंकों का है।
 Question 2. Write the answers of any ten of the following questions in maximum 100 words. Each question carries 6 (Six) marks.

6x10=60

पू./म = 00

प्राप्तक

प्रश्न (2.12) What is Open University?

मुक्त/ओपन विश्वविद्यालय क्या है?

उत्तर: 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.

Open universities are an important pillar in the tertiary education system. They can be further improved with the use of ICT, innovative approaches.

प्रश्न 3.1) प्रत्येक प्रश्न में 03 उप-प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 300 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न में आंतरिक विकल्प का भी प्रयोग किया जा सकता है। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 15 (पन्द्रह) अंकों का है।

Question 3.1) There are 03 sub-question in this question, each has to be answered in maximum 300 words. All questions are mandatory. 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 answer. Each question carries 15 (fifteen) marks.

प्रश्न (3.1) Make a detailed comment on the World Health Organization?

विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन पर विस्तृत टिप्पणी कीजिये?

अथवा / Or

प्रश्न (3.1) Explaining the meaning of disability. Mention in detail the problems and solution of people .

विकलांगता का अर्थ स्पष्ट करते हुए, विकलांग लोगों की समस्याओं तथा निराकरण को विस्तार से उल्लेख 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).

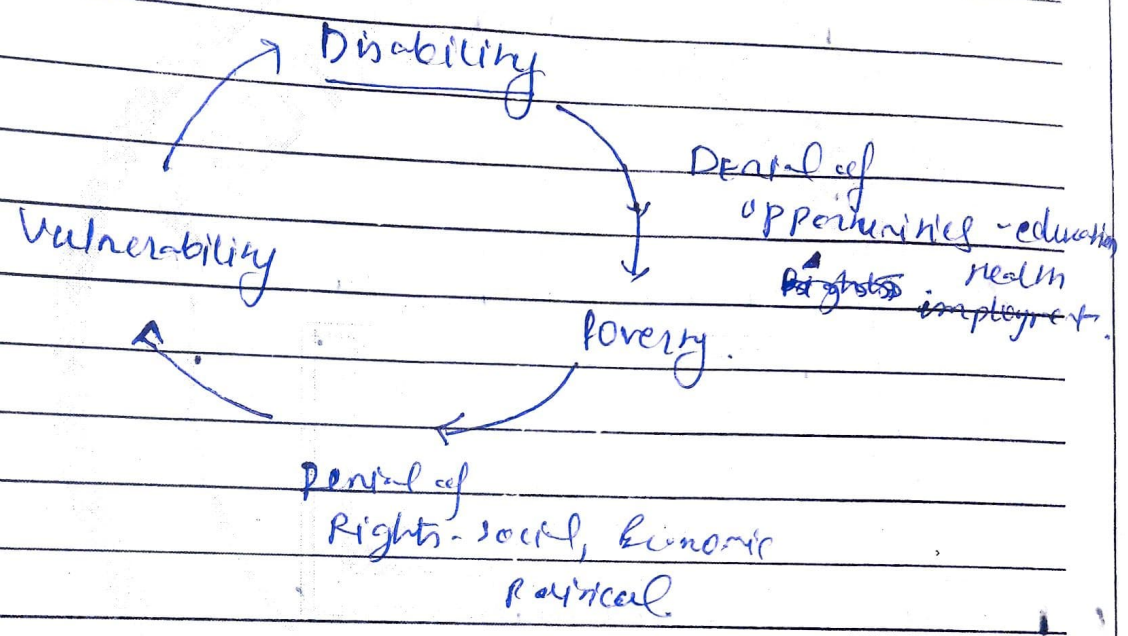
⇒ Poor employment opportunities

High prevalence of underemployment among PwPs, despite being capable of productive work.

प्रश्न 3. There are 03 sub-question in this question, each has to be answered in maximum 300 words. All questions are mandatory. 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 answer. Each question carries 15 (fifteen) marks.

प्रश्न (3.1) Continued (जारी)

⇒ Exploitation and Abuse



Government Initiatives

- o Right of Persons with Disabilities Act 2016
 - Free education 6-18 years
 - Reservation in Higher education (4%) & Government jobs (5%)
- o Sugamya Bharat
 - To make government buildings, & Public transport, ICT & other infrastructure more accessible for PwPs.

प्रश्न 3. इस प्रश्न में 03 उप-प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 300 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न में आंतरिक विकल्प है। समझौती जैसा आंतरिक विकल्प का उत्तर दे रहे हैं उसका स्पष्ट उल्लेख उत्तर के समक्ष अनिवार्य करें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 15 (पंद्रह) अंकों का है।

15x3=45

Question 3. There are 03 sub-question in this question, each has to be answered in maximum 300 words. All questions are mandatory. 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 answer. Each question carries 15 (fifteen) marks.

प्रश्न (3.1) Continued (जारी)

- o ADIP Scheme → Aid & Assistance equipments for PwDs.
 - o Scholarship schemes for PwDs.
- Way Forward
- o Prevention
Some disabilities are preventable with early screening & an adequate care.
 - o Adopting social model
→ Focus on Reducing Barriers in the environment.
 - o Disability Atritic Approach in all government Schemes → eg SSA → district level plan for children with disability.

प्रश्न 3. There are 03 sub-question in this question, each has to be answered in maximum 300 words. All questions are mandatory. 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 answer. Each question carries 15 (fifteen) marks.

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 पक्षों को लिखिए?

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 को विस्तार पूर्वक समझाइए?

उत्तर: Importance of higher Education

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

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

Question 3.

एक प्रश्न में 03 उप-प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 300 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 15 (पंद्रह) अंकों का है।
 अर्थात् जिस आंतरिक विकल्प का उत्तर दे रहे हैं उसका स्पष्ट उल्लेख उत्तर के समक्ष अनिवार्य करें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 15 (पंद्रह) अंकों का है।
 There are 03 sub-question in this question, each has to be answered in maximum 300 words. All questions are mandatory. 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 answer. Each question carries 15 (fifteen) marks.

प्रश्न (3.3) Continued (जारी)

Report of Excellent Quality - IIT, IIMs, 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
- Paucity of Trained & Qualified Teachers.
- Lack of attention for Research & Development
- Obsolete curriculum & teaching processes
- Industry-academic linkages are not well developed.
- Employability → Indirajit Report-2019. of all students were found to be employable.
- Regional imbalances & Equity related issues. eg. Bihar has college density of 7/lakh karnatak 83/Lakh - AICTE.
- Enrollment of SC, ST in Higher Education are low at 14%, 5%.

प्रश्न 3. इस प्रश्न में 03 उप-प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 300 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न में आंतरिक विकल्पों का अभाव है। जिस आंतरिक विकल्प का उत्तर दे रहे हैं उसका स्पष्ट उल्लेख उत्तर के समक्ष अनिवार्य करें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 15 (फिफ्टी) अंकों का है।

Question 3. There are 03 sub-question in this question, each has to be answered in maximum 300 words. All questions are mandatory. 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 answer. Each question carries 15 (fifteen) marks.

प्रश्न (3.3) Continued (जारी)

Way forward.

- Enhanced attention to Research, promotion
eg. RUSA, BOYIP schemes
- Strengthening infrastructure.
- Promoting collaboration & ~~state~~ & autonomy
to HEIs.