

MARKING SCHEME OF BSEH SAMPLE PAPER MARCH 2024

SUBJECT : PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

CLASS : XII

SUBJECT CODE : 598

Q.NO	EXPECTED ANSWER/VALUE POINTS	MARKS
1	Promotion	1
2	Misbehaviour or Incapacity	1
3	Rajasthan	1
4	President	1
5	Three	1
6	President	1
7	Lack of control of government	1
8	Recruitment	1
9	6 Years	1
10	Robert Stall	1
11	1927 AD	1
12	Increase in efficiency	1
13	Federal Government System	1
14	Executive	1
15	5 Years	1
16	1 Year	1
17	Latin from Premover	1
18	Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)	1
19	Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)	1
20	Both A and R are correct and the correct explanation of A is not R.	1
21	The permanent executive is appointed for a long period on the basis of some educational or technical qualification. It includes bureaucrats and other government employees.	2
22	28 states and 8 union territories	2
23	Judicial review means the power of the judiciary under which, on the basis of the Constitution, the judiciary can declare as illegal those actions and laws of the executive and legislature which, in the opinion of the court, violate the Constitution or the provisions contained in it.	2
24	The departments which are formed to fulfill a specific purpose are called unitary departments.	2
25	The Hindi translation of the English word Corporation is – “Corporation”. The meaning of Corporation in Hindi is, “Continually running business organization”.	2
26	1. Increase in efficiency 2. Easy access to qualified employees.	2
27	When vacancies in government departments are filled by externally qualified candidates, it is called direct recruitment. People who are already in the service are not recruited on the spot.	2

28	<p>1 This method is undemocratic, because only the employees already in service get the opportunity.</p> <p>2 By this, qualified and young candidates are prevented from entry.</p>	2
29	Department is a unit immediately subordinate to the Chief Executive to which a particular responsibility is assigned.	2
30	<p>The main demerits of the Union Public Service Commission are as follows –</p> <p>1. Leaking of papers: - It has been seen that the papers of the Public Service Commission get leaked and the integrity of the commissions gets questioned.</p> <p>2. Falling credibility of the members: - The commission's The credibility of the members is continuously falling. The members of the Commission work due to political pressure or personal interests. The qualities of integrity, honesty and devotion to duty are disappearing among the members.</p> <p>3. Delay in appointment: - The Commission makes unnecessary delay in making the appointment. Generally, more than a year is taken by the Commission due to which the selected candidates go to other services.</p> <p>4 Difficult method of certification:- The method of certification adopted by the Commission to bring equality in all subjects is discriminatory and extremely difficult.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>
31	<p>1.He examines the financial records of the Center and the States as a counting examiner.</p> <p>2. Examines the matters related to the profit balance and money of the Union and State Governments.</p> <p>3.He provides necessary information and assistance to the state and central governments for preparing annual financial reports.</p> <p>4.He helps the government and Parliament in exercising financial control over government corporations, semi-government enterprises, business enterprises and public enterprises.</p>	4
32	<p>The Parliament controls the budget in the following ways –</p> <p>1. The government cannot impose any tax without the approval of the Parliament.</p> <p>2. The approval of the Parliament is taken on the Finance Bill.</p> <p>3. Parliament has the power to investigate irregularities related to financial administration.</p> <p>4. Parliament's approval is mandatory on the Appropriation Bill.</p> <p>5. Without the approval of the Parliament, the government cannot withdraw money from the Consolidated Fund and the Contingency Fund.</p> <p>6. The budget is controlled by the standing committees of the Parliament.</p> <p>7. Parliament's approval is necessary on demands like supplementary grant, additional grant, re-appropriation grant.</p> <p>8.Parliament exercises control through the reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General.</p>	4
33	<p>1.Length of office:- To keep judges away from temptations and biases, their tenure is kept long.</p> <p>2. Removal from office:- Judges cannot be removed arbitrarily. They should be</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p>

	<p>removed by a special method only after a thorough investigation.</p> <p>3. Good salary:- Judges should get good salary, so that they can establish their economic status.</p> <p>4. Appointment on the basis of merit:- While appointing judges, their knowledge, intelligence and ability should be kept in mind.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p>
34	<p>The qualities of a public corporation are as follows –</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The biggest quality of a public corporation is that it is independent to some extent. It is not bound by rules, complex procedures and red tape etc. in its functioning like government departments. : Flexibility remains in them. 2. Due to the adoption of management, organization and process like personal administration in a public corporation, efficiency increases. 3. Due to public corporation, efficiency and economy is generated in the economic sector. 4. Establishment of a public corporation only It is not done for profit but for regional and regional development, the natural result of which is public service. 	4
35	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Weakness of the central government - Due to division of powers this government becomes very weak. 2. Lack of administrative uniformity:- Due to dual government, dual laws and dual judicial system across the country, there is no administrative uniformity. 3. Disputes between the Center and the States:- There is a clear division of powers in the Union Government, yet there is a possibility of many disputes arising in the future. 4. More expensive system: -This system is very expensive. 	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>
36	<p>The relationship between the President and the Council of Ministers is found in the following manner: -</p> <p>Composition of the Council of Ministers and President: - The President makes only that person the Prime Minister who has the confidence of the Lok Sabha, but when any contender for the post of Prime Minister gets a clear majority. Otherwise, the President can use his discretion. The President appoints other ministers in consultation with the Prime Minister. The President also distributes the portfolios of the ministers as per the advice of the Prime Minister.</p> <p>Advice of the President and the Council of Ministers: - Due to the parliamentary system Because the President acts according to the advice given by the Council of Ministers. By the 42nd and 44th Constitutional Amendments it has been made that the President can ask for reconsideration of the advice given to the Council of Ministers and after reconsideration can accept the advice given. The President is bound to do this.</p> <p>The Council of Ministers responsible for administration, not the President: - Although in the Constitution, all the executive powers are vested in the President, but being a parliamentary system, the Council of Ministers is responsible for the administration of the country, due to which the executive powers of the President are not actually exercised.</p> <p>The right of the President to encourage, advise and warn the Council of Ministers: - Like the British state, the President can advise and encourage the Council of Ministers and can warn the Council of Ministers if they ignore his advice. But the important fact is that he cannot dissolve the Council of Ministers.</p> <p>President's right to get information: - The President can ask for information</p>	6

	<p>related to the governance and administration of the country from the Prime Minister. In fact, the President's right to get information is such a right. Which enables the President to discharge his duties.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>The powers of the President are as follows: -</p> <p>Executive powers: - The entire administration of the country runs in the name of the President, appointing the Prime Minister and the members of the Council, appointing the Governors of the states, appointing the Chairman and members of the Union Public Service Commission.</p> <p>Financial Powers:- The budget is presented in the Parliament only in the name of the President. No money bill can be introduced in the Parliament without the prior permission of the President. The President has the right to spend money from the Contingency Fund of India. The Finance Commission The President has the right to appoint.</p> <p>Legislative powers: - To convene and prorogue the session of the Parliament, to inaugurate and address the session of the Parliament, to nominate two Anglo Indians to the Lok Sabha and to nominate 12 members to the Rajya Sabha, to send messages to the Parliament. The President has the power to send, issue ordinances, give assent to the bills passed by the Parliament.</p> <p>Judicial powers: - Appointing judges of the Supreme Court and High Court, granting pardon to any criminal and taking advice from the Supreme Court, etc.</p> <p>Discretionary powers are: - Asking the Cabinet to reconsider any matter. Appointing the Prime Minister in case of a fractured mandate. Seeking advice from the Supreme Court on any constitutional and legal subject.</p> <p>Emergency powers: -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. According to Article 352, the President can make war by armed attack. In the event of armed rebellion, can declare emergency on the written advice of the Cabinet. 2. According to Article 356, declaring emergency if the constitutional machinery of the state fails. 3. According to Article 360, if the President is convinced that a financial crisis has arisen in the country, he can declare financial emergency. 	
37	<p>Following are the main errors in the Panchayati Raj system in India: -</p> <p>Illiteracy: - Even after independence, illiteracy is high in rural areas due to which there is no knowledge of the objectives and working system of Panchayati Raj.</p> <p>Interference of political parties: - In Panchayati Raj. Political parties do not allow village people to gather on one platform to fulfill their interests. Due to this, the objective of Panchayati Raj is not fulfilled and the progress also slows down.</p> <p>Lack of funds: - The sources of income of Panchayati Raj institutions are limited, Due to which they cannot work independently. The result is that they cannot work in implementing schemes, developing rural life, making their lives convenient.</p> <p>Excessive control of the government: - Government on the institutions of Panchayati Raj. In fact, the role of the government should be to give them advice and assistance, not to give orders, but in reality these institutions also work under the control of the government and the government gives them more orders and instructions.</p> <p>Role of government employees:- The role of government employees has slowed down the progress of Panchayati Raj because government employees do not allow</p>	6

	<p>these institutions to work independently, which hurts the spirit of Panchayati Raj.</p> <p>Incompetent and careless employees:- The role of Panchayati Raj institutions. The service conditions and salary allowances of the employees are not good as compared to other government employees; hence they often become incompetent, careless and lazy, which reduces administrative efficiency.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>Panchayat Samiti does the following work: -</p> <p>Agriculture and Irrigation: - It arranges good seeds and fertilizers to increase the agricultural yield in its block. It trains people to do farming scientifically, to use green manure in their area. Recommending, making maximum land plow able, providing means of irrigation, increasing the yield of fruits, vegetables, etc. its agricultural related functions are.</p> <p>Animal Husbandry and Fisheries: - Improving the breed of animals, arranging for their medical treatment, arranging for good health. Its important functions are to collect pure milk and encourage fish farming.</p> <p>Education: - Now it arranges primary education in its area. Apart from this, it also arranges Panchayat Samiti Information Centre, Youth Organization, Farmers Union, Mahila Mandal etc.</p> <p>Health and cleanliness :- It arranges for the prevention of diseases from the point of view of health protection, providing PK, clean water for drinking, cleanliness etc. in the village. It establishes and takes care of hospitals, family planning centres, maternity homes and child welfare centers.</p> <p>Administrative work:- Panchayat Samiti is responsible for its It inspects and controls the Panchayat of the area, it can give them necessary orders and instructions, it can acquire property in public interest.</p>	
38	<p>There are many types of problems related to the training of public servants which are as follows: -</p> <p>Improper evaluation of training programs: - While making proper evaluation of the training program, the trainer should analyze keeping in mind the objectives of the program. Because the curriculum in the organization is The quantity, number of certificates and number of trained members have no importance in themselves.</p> <p>Non-cooperation of the legislature: - The legislatures adopt a non-cooperative attitude towards the training program, either they do not prepare the draft and even if they do, they Lately I Indifference of high level administrators:- There are some high level administrators who do not pay any attention towards training and consider it as a useless thing and they will also pressurize other people present in the organization to support their opinion. I</p> <p>Lack of proper coordination: - An important problem of training is that there is no proper coordination between the work and training work of public servants.</p> <p>Excessive work load: - The work load on the employees is high and it is very difficult for them to find time for training. It is difficult. No other employee does the work to be done during the training.</p> <p>Lack of funds: - It is also seen that many times the government lacks funds to conduct the training works. Due to which the actual implementation of the training gets hampered. Objectives are destroyed.</p> <p>Problem of determining the curriculum for in-service training:- The problem of determining the curriculum for in-service training is also a very serious problem.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p>	6

<p>Meaning of training:- A direct effort through which the employee increases his skills, his ability and his talent. In other words, when an effort is made to strengthen an attitude in a certain direction, it is called training. Different types of training can be seen as follows:-</p> <p>Formal and informal training:- Formal training is done under the guidance of expert. It includes realistically prepared study curriculum and lectures, seminars, workshops, group discussions, Conference work, projects etc. are also included.</p> <p>Short term and long term training:- These two types of training are divided on the basis of duration of training. The duration of training depends on the subject matter of the training course, nature of service and requirements of the government. If the course is of a few weeks or months then it will be called short-term training as compared to long-term training lasting several months or years.</p> <p>Pre-entry and in-service and post-entry training: - Before joining an employee or officer in service or job. If training is given, it is called pre-entry training. In pre-entry training, newly recruited employees have to be prepared for services. In post-entry training, training is given after entering the service. This training helps the employees professionally. Becomes more competent and capable.</p> <p>Central and departmental training: - When a specific department, keeping in mind its specific goals, provides training to increase the work efficiency of its employees, it is called departmental training. Its main purpose is The focus is to achieve the goals of the department, but sometimes training is provided to officers of several departments by a central training agency, which is called central training.</p> <p>Work skills and background training:- The purpose of background training is to broaden the mindset and knowledge of the employees and to provide the employees with knowledge of the social, economic, political and administrative background of the country, but when its purpose is to prepare the employees for a specific job. If the condition has to be improved, then it is called efficiency training, in which knowledge of special skills, techniques etc. is provided.</p> <p>Orientation training: - In this, new entrants should know about the functions of their organization, its methods, rules. Under this Efforts are made to adapt the employees to their organization and its work practices.</p>	
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