

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	6 Years	1
3	President	1
4	President	1
5	5 Years	1
6	America	1
7	England	1
8	6 Years	1
9	Art of converting theoretical knowledge into practical knowledge.	1
10	Canada	1
11	Latin	1
12	Sarpanch	1
13	Governor	1
14	Legislature	1
15	Promotion means moving an employee from a lower position to a higher position in a department.	1
16	5 Years	1
17	Parliament	1
18	A and R are true but the correct explanation of A is not R.	1
19	Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)	1
20	A is correct but R is wrong	1
21	The executive is the part of the government that enforces the laws made by the legislature.	2
22	Both the Parliament and the State Legislature have the right to make laws on the subjects given in the Concurrent List. In case of making conflicting laws by both, the law made by the Parliament will apply.	2
23	1.He should be a citizen of India . 2. He must have been a judge of a High Court for at least 5 years.	1 1
24	A department is a unit immediately subordinate to the Chief Executive to which a particular responsibility is assigned. According to .M.P. Sharma, a department is a unit immediately subordinate and accountable to the Chief Executive called a department.	2
25	1. Public corporations are not under the control of the government like government departments. 2. The main objective of public corporations is to provide public service.	1 1
26	1.Departments are directly accountable to the Chief Executive.	1

	2. Generally, department is the largest and highest unit of the administrative hierarchy..	1
27	1. These candidates do not have any experience of service, that is, they have to undergo training which costs time, money and energy. 2. Direct recruitment method is time consuming and more expensive.	1 1
28	The principle of merit in the field of recruitment in India has been prevalent since 1853 and its father was Lord Macaulay.	2
29	1 Advantage of Experience:- The persons promoted through this are more experienced in the organization. 2. Qualified people are attracted towards services.	1 1
30	The State Public Service Commission has the following functions – 1. This Commission conducts examinations for recruitment to government jobs. 2. It advises the State in matters of appointment, promotion and transfer of state employees. 3. This Commission selects the candidates passed in the examinations. Makes recommendations to the government for the appointment of future candidates. The government is not bound to accept the recommendations, yet accepts their recommendations. 4. State Public Service Commission gives advises the Governor when he asks for advice on any subject. 5. The State Public Service Commission every year sends a report regarding the accounts of its work to the Governor, who places this report before the State Assembly.	4
31	1. Provision has been made for his appointment by the President. 2. His actions or behavior cannot be debated or voted upon in Parliament. 3. It is very difficult to remove him from his post. 4. After leaving the post, he cannot hold any post in the Government of India or State Government.	4
32	The Parliament controls the budget in the following ways – 1. The government cannot impose any tax without the approval of the Parliament. 2. The approval of the Parliament is taken on the Finance Bill. 3. The Parliament has the power to investigate irregularities related to financial administration. Power is available. 4. The Parliament's approval is mandatory on the Appropriation Bill. 5. Without the approval of Parliament, the government cannot withdraw money from the Consolidated Fund and the Contingency Fund. 6. The budget is controlled by the standing committees of Parliament. 7. The Parliament's approval is necessary on demands like supplementary grant, additional grant, re-appropriation grant. 8. The Parliament exercises control through the report of the Comptroller and Auditor.	4

33	The Indian Constitution provides the Supreme Court with the right to interpret the Constitution and judicial review, under which the Supreme Court declares all those actions and laws of the Executive and the Legislature as illegal which violate the Constitution. The Supreme Court of India has to protect the Constitution. For this purpose, constitutional amendments have also been declared illegal and in many cases it has been said that Parliament cannot make any amendment which would harm the basic structure of the Constitution.	4
34	<p>Disadvantages of Public Corporation: -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Disputes related to jurisdiction often arise in the system of Public Corporation. How much control should be exercised on the corporation by the government and how much freedom should be given is not determined properly. 2. The usefulness of Public Corporation is in the administration. It is negligible in the area. 3. Due to giving more financial freedom to the public corporation than necessary, sometimes there is a possibility of misuse of funds. 4. The management system and offices of the public corporation are not in public contact, they do not have any communication with the public. Direct relationship is not possible. 5. There is lack of fixed policy for appointment of employees and officers in public corporations. 	4
35	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Powerful Central Government:- Although the Constitution has made a clear division of powers between the Central and State Governments, but in this division, more powers have been given to the Center and all important subjects are included in the Union List and the residual powers are also remains with the Centre. 2. Appointment of the Governor of the States:- The President also appoints the Governors of the States on the advice of the Prime Minister. He can remove the Governor from his post whenever he wants. In this way, the Central Government can interfere in the administration of the State Governments through the Governors. is I 3. Single Citizenship: - Dual citizenship is found in countries with federal governance system, whereas it is not so in India. Every citizen of India has been given only one citizenship by the Constitution. In this system, provincial sentiments are less developed and nationalism is less developed. 4. States do not have the right to make their own constitution: In other countries where federal government system has been established, the units of the union have the right to make their own separate constitution and make changes in it. 	4
36	<p>The President has the following legislative powers: -</p> <p>The President is a part of the Parliament: - The Indian Parliament consists of the President, the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha.</p> <p>Convening and adjourning the session of the Parliament: - The President can convene the sessions of both the houses of the Parliament at the same time. Or can convene at different times and can extend and adjourn it.</p> <p>Addressing the Parliament: - The first session of the Parliament and the first session of the year start with the President's address, in which he throws light on the policies and needs of the government.</p>	6

	<p>Nominating some members of Parliament:- The President nominates 12 members to the Rajya Sabha who have achieved fame in the fields of literature, science, art and social service.</p> <p>Dissolution of the Lok Sabha: - The President can dissolve the Lok Sabha before the completion of its term and call for re-election with the advice of the Cabinet.</p> <p>Approval of the Bills: - If the President wants, instead of giving his assent to the bill passed by the Parliament, it can be approved by the Parliament. Can send for reconsideration, but if the Parliament reconsiders and passes that bill again in the original form, then the President has to give assent.</p> <p>Prior approval of the President for presenting some bills in the Parliament: - Some bills in the Parliament Bills cannot be introduced without the prior approval of the President, for example, bills creating new states, changing the names of states.</p> <p>Issuance of Ordinance: - Under Article 123, the President can issue an ordinance. This ordinance comes into force like law. When approved by the Parliament, it takes the form of law.</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 shortcomings in the Panchayati Raj system in India: -</p> <p>Illiteracy: - Even after independence, illiteracy is high in rural areas due to which</p>	6

	<p>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 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>Many faults are found in the working system and administrative system of Panchayati Raj institutions and the objective of establishing decentralized democracy has become a mere dream. The following suggestions can be given to improve Panchayati Raj:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To make these institutions successful, it is necessary that political education should be given to the rural people to give them complete knowledge of their duties. 2. The Gram Sabha formed at the village level should be made stronger by giving it more rights and powers. 3. These institutions should have complete freedom and autonomy to function and the government should not interfere in their work. 4. Government officials should give proper and proper guidance to the representatives of these institutions. Officials should give technical advice to the Panchayat for the proper implementation of village rural development schemes. 5. Proper training should be given to the employees working in Panchayati Raj Institution and eligible and capable candidates should be selected. Must recruit. 6. The government and voluntary organizations should provide training to the members of Panchayati Raj institutions, so that they can perform their rights and duties properly. 7. State governments should arrange more and more funds and grants for Panchayats so that the financial condition of these institutions can improve and it can implement more and more programs. 8. Political parties should rise above selfish politics and provide constructive support to the work of these institutions in the interest of the country. 9. Employees working in the Panchayat should be provided good salaries and fair opportunities for promotion. 	
38	Following are the methods of training of public servants: -	6

<p>Training by Experience:- When an employee learns something from his work through experience, it is called experience based training. In this way he keeps learning something from his work experience. As time passes, the person keeps learning the techniques of administration. And keeps improving his working style.</p> <p>Training through conference; - This method of training is very popular. A group of trainees selected from departments discuss various problems in the conference. Trainees learn something from each other through ideas and experience. </p> <p>Training through communication: - In this method of training, employees are told about the rules of their department. The head of the department sends information to the employees about their duties, responsibilities, rights.</p> <p>Use of audio-visual aids: - For training Through this method, employees are given various types of theoretical and practical knowledge related to their work through photographs, films, television, radio, tape recorder and video. Training through video films is becoming very popular nowadays.</p> <p>Training through formal means: - In the method of training, senior officials of the administration and subject experts give lectures to the trainees. At the time of formal training, necessary written instructions, information, manuals etc. are given to the trainees. In this type of training, films, audio-visual equipments and computers are used.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>In India, various systems are adopted to provide training to public servants to increase their work efficiency, but still many flaws emerge in the Indian training system, to resolve them we can pay attention to the following measures:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. For the validity of the program, the outline of the training program should be prepared and passed by the legislature. 2. Adequate funds should be arranged by the government for the operation and success of the training program. 3. After the training programs, the posts and salaries of the trained servants should be increased so that the public servants can work with enthusiasm to practically achieve the objectives of the training. Can do their work. 4. A system of proper coordination should be established between the work and training work of public servants of an organization so that the real objectives of the organization can be achieved. 5. The government should take strict action against the high level administrators of the organization who have an indifferent attitude towards training, so that such officers do not discourage other employees of the department from taking training. 6. The training program should be organized jointly or closely without separating the general category and service category employees so that instead of unnecessary conflict or organizational problems between the two, uniformity can be established between the two classes in the organization. 7. While determining the curriculum in the training programs, changes and updates should be made from time to time as per the requirement of the work so that as per the need of the changing times, the trained employees can do justice to their work in the organization and give their full cooperation in achieving the objectives of the organization. 	
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