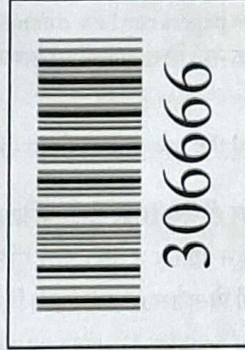




कौटिल्य एकेडमी

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नमूनार्थ प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका
Sample Question Answer Booklet



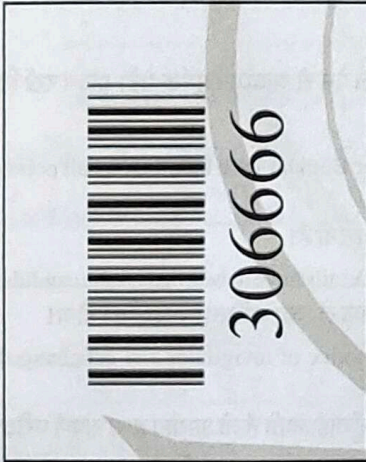
Paper Code
GS-IV

PART A; Unit-1 & 2

PAPER IInd

DATE 6/06/2023

Paper Code
GS-IV



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

2 0 0 2 7 4

रोल नंबर शब्दों में लिखें -

two lakh two hundred seventy four

नाम Aditya Pratap Singh Chauhan

अभ्यर्थी द्वारा सावधानीपूर्वक भरा जावे।

Roll No.					
2	0	0	2	7	4
0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9

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 :





कौटिल्य एकेडमी

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प्रश्न 1. इस प्रश्न में 20 अति लघुत्तरीय उप-प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न के उत्तर हेतु आदर्श शब्द सीमा 10 शब्द/ एक पंक्ति होगी। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 02 (दो) अंकों का है।

20x02=40

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: (1.1) Why 26th Jan. was specifically Constitution?

पू./M = 02

प्रासांक

उत्तर: J. I. Nehru being President of 31st December 1929 Lahore Session announced to observe 26th January 1930 as 'Purna Swaraj Day', Hence to commemorate such day.

प्रश्न: (1.2) Write down various function C.A.?

पू./M = 02

प्रासांक

उत्तर: Constituent assembly's two main functions were 1.) To draft & adopt a Constitution for India; 2.) To legislate & enact laws for India.

प्रश्न: (1.3) Compare the democratic UK?

पू./M = 02

प्रासांक

उत्तर: Both India & U.K have parliamentary form of government with bicameral legislatures, both have single citizenship, concept of 'Rule of law', executives collective responsibility to legislature.

प्रश्न: (1.4) What is the objective of CA DPSP?

पू./M = 02

प्रासांक

उत्तर: Article 37 of Part IV in DPSP states the Rationale for their adoption as, 'they serve as guiding principles that state should keep in view while formulating laws & policies.'

प्रश्न: (1.5) Why phrase 'Union of states' F.U. States?

पू./M = 02

प्रासांक

उत्तर: 'Union of States' under Article 2 means the Indian federation is not the result of any agreement between states & No State has right to secede away, while the term 'federation of states' is result of an agreement.



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प्रश्न 1. इस प्रश्न में 20 अति लघुतरीय उप-प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न के उत्तर हेतु आदर्श शब्द सीमा 10 शब्द/ एक पंक्ति होगी। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 02 (दो) अंकों का है।

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20x02=40

प्रश्न: (1.6) What is definition of state ... ?

उत्तर: Article 12 - defines 'State' as Government of India, Indian Parliament, State governments & legislatures, Government institutions, Statutory bodies, Quasi-govt. bodies.

प्रश्न: (1.7) What consist of electoral college ... ?

उत्तर: Article 54 - electoral college contains Elected members of Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha, elected members of state legislative assemblies and legislative assembly of Delhi & Puducherry.

प्रश्न: (1.8) Write about 44th CA ... ?

उत्तर: Empowered President to send back one recommendation of Council of ministers for reconsideration, Deleted A 31, Replaced term 'Internal disturbance' with 'Armed rebellion' in A 352.

प्रश्न: (1.9) Reasons of ineffectiveness of ... ?

उत्तर: Less allocation of funds & resources, Lack of skills, Lack of knowledge about government policies & schemes, Supersession of weak chairpersons (Mayor, Sarpanch).

प्रश्न: (1.10) What is the main work of Chief whip ... ?

उत्तर: Maintains attendance of MP's & MLAs in legislatures, orders to cast vote, punishes for contempt of non-compliance, can confer special duty on a candidate.

पू./M = 02

प्राप्तक

पू./M = 02

प्राप्तक

पू./M = 02

प्राप्तक

पू./M = 02

प्राप्तक

पू./M = 02

प्राप्तक



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प्रश्न 1. इस प्रश्न में 20 अति लघुतरीय उप-प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न के उत्तर हेतु आदर्श शब्द सीमा 10 शब्द/ एक पंक्ति होगी। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 02 (दो) अंकों का है।

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20x02=40

प्रश्न: (1.11) What are core of CAG?

पू./M = 02

प्रासांक

उत्तर : Watchdog of Public Purse, Part of 4 bulwarks of Indian democratic system, Friend & Philosopher of PAC, Most powerful Constitutional officer - B.R Ambedkar.

प्रश्न: (1.12) SAATH?

पू./M = 02

प्रासांक

उत्तर : NITI Aayog initiative launched in 2017 to make 3 scale model states viz. MP, Odisha & Jharkhand for the school education sector.

प्रश्न: (1.13) Write down 3 privileges ?

पू./M = 02

प्रासांक

उत्तर : 1) Entitled to exclusive allotment of reserved symbol. 2) Two sets of electoral rolls given for free of cost 3) Travel expense of star campaigners are not accounted for election expenses.

प्रश्न: (1.14) Why media is known as ?

पू./M = 02

प्रासांक

उत्तर : Media aka 4th pillar of Democracy, make aware of political scenario, current affairs & news, functions as positive critic of present government for common betterment.

प्रश्न: (1.15) Write any two women ?

पू./M = 02

प्रासांक

उत्तर : 1) Chipko movement led by Gauri devi in 1974 in Uttarakhand to protect trees. 2) Namada Bachao andolan led by Medha Patkar to conserve river Narmada.



कौटिल्य एकेडमी

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प्रश्न 2.

इस प्रश्न में 08 लघु उत्तरीय उप-प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के उत्तर हेतु आदर्श शब्द सीमा 50 शब्द/ 5 से 6 पंक्तियाँ होगी। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रश्न में आंतरिक विकल्प भी हो सकता है। अभ्यर्थी जिस आंतरिक विकल्प का उत्तर दे रहे हैं उसका स्पष्ट उल्लेख उत्तर के समक्ष अनिवार्यतः करें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 5 (पाँच) अंकों का है।

08x05=40

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

प्रश्न: (2.1)

Explain various types of Socialism ?

प्राप्तंक

उत्तर :

'M.N Roy' is known as 'father of Indian socialism'. He considered it to be the only path towards liberation.

Types - Marxism, Leninism, Fabianism etc.

1) Democratic Socialism - all means of production owned by the state. 2) Revolutionary socialism - all means of production owned & run by workers. 3) Market Socialism - production process is under ordinary workers. 'Socialist' was added by 42nd CA 1942 to Preamble, it implies social & economic equality without any discrimination on certain grounds.

प्रश्न: (2.2)

what do you understand by territory ?

पू./M = 05

प्राप्तंक

उत्तर :

Territory of India under 1st part of Constitution means all land, water, sky of Indian states, Union territories, Islands, Maritime zones including exclusive economic zone & Continental shelf and air space above all of it.

The ~~territory~~ ^{Territory} is the whole of Republic of India on which it has sovereignty and exclusive control covering land, waters, space, maritime zone, while Union of India covers only the Federal system of India having Centre, States and Union territories.



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08x05=40

प्रश्न: (2.3)

Discuss 100th CA ?

उत्तर :

100th CA Oct 2015 provided Acquisition & Cession of Certain Landlocked territories from and to Bangladesh respectively. It amended the provisions relating to the territories of Assam, West Bengal, Meghalaya and Tripura in the First schedule of Indian Constitution. It was carried out to simplify the complexity of border with Bangladesh which is the longest shared land border with a greater risk of illegal immigrants like Rohingyas.

प्रश्न: (2.4)

Explain overseas ?

उत्तर :

An OCI is a person who is technically a citizen of another country having an Indian origin i.e. they were citizen of India on or after 26th January 1950.

→ The Citizenship amendment act of 2015 amended the Citizenship act 1955 by providing a path to Indian Citizenship for Hindu, Sikh, Buddhist, Jain, Parsi & Christian religious minorities, who had fled persecution from Pakistan, Bangladesh & Afghanistan before december 2014.

पू./M = 05

प्राप्तिक

पू./M = 05

प्राप्तिक



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- प्रश्न 2. इस प्रश्न में 08 लघु उत्तरीय उप-प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के उत्तर हेतु आदर्श शब्द सीमा 50 शब्द/ 5 से 6 पंक्तियाँ होगी। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रश्न में आंतरिक विकल्प भी हो सकता है। अभ्यर्थी जिस आंतरिक विकल्प का उत्तर दे रहे हैं उसका स्पष्ट उल्लेख उत्तर के समक्ष अनिवार्यतः करें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 5 (पाँच) अंकों का है।
- 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.

08x05=40

प्रश्न: (2.5) Write down various functions ... NITI ?

पू./M = 05

प्रासांक

उत्तर : Niti Aayog was established on 1st January 2015 by an executive resolution of Central Government based on the principle of Cooperative federalism with bottom-up approach. It serves as the 'Policy think tank' of Indian govt. providing both directional & policy inputs. It's responsible for designing strategic & long term policies & programmes for the govt. It aims at establishing a genuine & continuing partnership of states. Provides for Decentralised planning, Domain strategies, Capacity building, etc.

प्रश्न: (2.6) What are the qualifications ... National party?

पू./M = 05

प्रासांक

उत्तर : The Election Commission of India recognises a political party of India as a 'National Party' if it secures :-
i) Wins 4 seats with 6% of valid votes polled in assembly election of 4 or more states in addition to wins 4 seats in Lok Sabha from any states;
ii) Wins 2% seats of Lok Sabha from 3 states or more,
iii) Recognized as a state party in at least four states. If a party fulfills any of the 3 conditions, is recognised as National party by ECI.



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प्रश्न 2. इस प्रश्न में 08 लघु उत्तरीय उप-प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के उत्तर हेतु आदर्श शब्द सीमा 50 शब्द/ 5 से 6 पंक्तियाँ होगी। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रश्न में आंतरिक विकल्प भी हो सकता है। अभ्यर्थी जिस आंतरिक विकल्प का उत्तर दे रहे हैं उसका स्पष्ट उल्लेख उत्तर के समक्ष अनिवार्यतः करें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 5 (पाँच) अंकों का है।

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08x05=40

प्रश्न: (2.7) Write down initiative by ECI ?

उत्तर : 1) SUEEP → Systematic Voters Education & Electoral Participation program, is the flagship program of ECI for voter education, spreading voter awareness & promoting voter literacy in India.

2) ECI carries out various media campaigns to make the voters aware of their voting rights and is mainstreaming electoral literacy through ads, serials, etc.

→ Electoral education & literacy is evident for greater participation that leads to a stronger democracy.

प्रश्न: (2.8) CAG is aka Agent of Parliament . . . ?

उत्तर : The Comptroller & auditor general of India is an agent of Parliament as under Article 149 the Parliament is authorised to prescribe the duties & powers of the CAG. CAG carries out the audit of central accounts on behalf of the Parliament, he ascertains & specifies certifies the net proceeds under A-279 and hence, is responsible only to the Parliament. Accountability of Executive in the Parliament in the sphere of financial administration is secured through his audit reports.

पू./M = 05

प्राप्तक

पू./M = 05

प्राप्तक



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प्रश्न 3. इस प्रश्न में 04 दीर्घ उत्तरीय उप-प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के उत्तर हेतु आदर्श शब्द सीमा 200 शब्द है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रश्न में आंतरिक विकल्प भी हो सकता है। अभ्यर्थी जिस आंतरिक विकल्प का उत्तर दे रहे हैं 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.

04x20=80

पू./M = 20

प्राप्तंक

प्रश्न: (3+1) Write a Note on JPSC? (5M)
2.9

Ans. → JPSC can be created by an act of Parliament on the request of two or more States legislatures. Hence, it is a statutory body. It is appointed by the President of India who also determines the strength & service conditions of the Commission. JPSC submits the annual performance report to concerned State Governors who in turn lay the reports before the State Legislature. The Tenure of office of chairperson & members of JPSC is 6 years or 62 years of age.

Q. 2.10. Write down various obstacles ... women?

Ans. → 1.) Lack of Political education makes women unaware of their political rights. 2.) Gender stereotypes in Indian society creating compulsion on just management of household affairs by women. 3.) Lack of Resources, Social base & financial support to women. 4.) Lack of Political network hampers their political growth as their proportion is significantly less in the inner structure of political parties of India. 5.) Unfriendly environment → Criminal nature of Campaigns, & undignified conversations ~~are~~ feared of women candidates. Cause in



कौटिल्य एकेडमी

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प्रश्न 3. इस प्रश्न में 04 दीर्घ उत्तरीय उप-प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के उत्तर हेतु आदर्श शब्द सीमा 200 शब्द है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रश्न में आंतरिक विकल्प भी हो सकता है। अभ्यर्थी जिस आंतरिक विकल्प का उत्तर दे रहे हैं उसका स्पष्ट उल्लेख उत्तर के समक्ष अनिवार्यतः करें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 20 (बीस) अंकों का है।

04x20=80

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पू./M = 20

प्रश्न: (3x1) Discuss the salient features of Indian Constitution
3.1 in detail?

प्राप्तंक

उत्तर: Salient features of the Indian Constitution are as follows :-

1) Longest written Constitution → it is largest written constitution of the world having 450+ articles, 25 parts, 12 schedules. It's a bulky legal document due to the vastness & diversity of the country, influence of already bulky Government of India act 1935, Single Constitution for both Centre & States.

2) Drawn from various sources → The major structural part is derived from the GOI act 1935 while the philosophical part is derived from various constitutions like, Fundamental rights, post office of vice-president, Independence of judiciary, impeachment of President from the USA Constitution; Parliamentary form of Govt., Rule of law, Cabinet system, single citizenship, bicameralism, parliamentary privileges from UK Constitution; Suspension of Fundamental rights from Germany, etc.

3) Blend of Rigidity & flexibility → On one hand most of the ordinary legislation can be carried out on the



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04x20=80

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प्रश्न 3: (3.1) Continued (जारी)

basis of simple majority while amendments concerned with the states to basic structure of the Constitution requires special and specific majorities under A.368.

4) Federal System with unitary bias → a perfect blend of Unitary & federal features like, it hosts several federal features like - Separation of powers, 7th schedule, two governments, written constitution, Rigidity of Constitution, independence of Judiciary. While it also has unitary features like - Single constitution, single citizenship, strong centre, flexible constitution, integrated judiciary, appointment of governors of state by centre.

5) Parliamentary form of Government → is based on the principle of Co-operation & Coordination between the executive & legislative organs of the state with the executives collective responsibility to the legislature, having Nominal & real executives and dissolution of the lower house, Leadership of PM & CM.

6) Fundamental Rights → meant for promoting political democracy, enforceable by Court of law under A.32 & A.226



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प्रश्न 3. इस प्रश्न में 04 दीर्घ उत्तरीय उप-प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के उत्तर हेतु आदर्श शब्द सीमा 200 शब्द है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रश्न में आंतरिक विकल्प भी हो सकता है। अभ्यर्थी जिस आंतरिक विकल्प का उत्तर दे रहे हैं उसका स्पष्ट उल्लेख उत्तर के समक्ष अनिवार्यतः करें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 20 (बीस) अंकों का है।

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पू./M = 20

प्राप्तंक

प्रश्न: (3.2) write down note on CAG or I ?

3.2

उत्तर : Provided under the Part V, in Article 148 CAG is a Constitutional body and is among the 4 major bulwarks of Indian democratic system → 1) Supreme Court, 2) ECI 3) UPSC & 4) CAG.

- CAG is the head of India Audit & accounts department. Constitution visualizes CAG as the Guardian of Public purse.

∴ Articles related to CAG:-

- A148 → provides for office, oath & appointment of CAG by the President of India.
- A149 → Duties & Powers of CAG to be prescribed by the Parliament. Accordingly, the Parliament has enacted the 'CAG duties (Power & Condition of Service) Act 1971'. This act was amended in 1976 and CAG was relieved of his accounting functions of Central accounts and is left with a sole function of Audit in respect to Central.
- A150 → CAG shall submit the reports relating to accounts of Centre to the President and of the States to the concerned Governor who shall in turn place such reports before respective legislatures.



प्रश्न 3. इस प्रश्न में 04 दीर्घ उत्तरीय उप-प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के उत्तर हेतु आदर्श शब्द सीमा 200 शब्द है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रश्न में आंतरिक विकल्प भी हो सकता है। अभ्यर्थी जिस आंतरिक विकल्प का उत्तर दे रहे हैं 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.

04x20=80

प्रश्न 3: (3.3) Continued (जारी)

- CAG submits 3 kinds of Audit report to the President including (1) Audit report on appropriation accounts, (2) Audit report on financial accounts, and (3) Audit report on Public Undertakings.
- The Role of CAG is to uphold the Constitution of India & Parliamentary laws in the field of financial administration.
- The CAG is appointed by the President of India for a term of 6 years or 65 years of age and is removed by the President on the same grounds and in same manner as a Supreme Court judge is removed.
- CAG holds the 9th rank in table of precedence.
- CAG ascertains & certifies the net proceeds of any tax or duty under the A-279 of the Constitution.
- CAG acts as a guide, philosopher & friend of the Public accounts committee of Parliament.
- CAG is an agent of Parliament as it conducts audit of expenditure on behalf of Parliament. and therefore is only responsible to the Parliament.
- ★ The above reasons rightfully justify Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's observance of CAG as the most important officer under the Constitution of India.



कौटिल्य एकेडमी

x20=80

प्रश्न 3. इस प्रश्न में 04 दीर्घ उत्तरीय उप-प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के उत्तर हेतु आदर्श शब्द सीमा 200 शब्द है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रश्न में आंतरिक विकल्प भी हो सकता है। अभ्यर्थी जिस आंतरिक विकल्प का उत्तर दे रहे हैं 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.

04x20=80

पू./M = 20

प्रामांक

प्रश्न: (3.3) India being the largest democ. ? 08

उत्तर: The Republic of India i.e. Bharat with over 1.4 billion population & its astonishing democratic systems is indeed the world's largest democracy.

→ According to Census 2021, the women gender constitutes 48.37% of the total population of the country but roughly 17% of women are part of the Lok Sabha and mere 1.2% of the Rajya Sabha. The representation of women in the state legislatures is even worse, which is proving a hindrance in the growth & empowerment of women.

∴ 8) Unfriendly environment

1) Gender Stereotypes

2) Competition

3) Lack of Political Education

4) Work & family responsibility

5) Lack of Political Network

6) Lack of Resources

7) social conditioning

* Reasons for low participation of women in Indian Politics:-



प्रश्न 3. इस प्रश्न में 04 दीर्घ उत्तरीय उप-प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के उत्तर हेतु आदर्श शब्द सीमा 200 शब्द है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रश्न में आंतरिक विकल्प भी हो सकता है। अभ्यर्थी जिस आंतरिक विकल्प का उत्तर दे रहे हैं उसका स्पष्ट उल्लेख उत्तर के समक्ष अनिवार्यतः करें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 20 (बीस) अंकों का है।

04x20=80

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)

- Women in Indian Society has Compulsion of managing all of the household activities. Instead, women should be encouraged to move outside their stereotypical roles and participate in the decision making process.
- Politics is a field of active competition, therefore the women reservation is not fully optimized in politics.
- Education influences the formal ability and the social mobility of women. But due to the lack of basic understanding of politics they are not aware of their basic & political rights.
- Due to Patriarchal touch of our society and traditional moral Compulsions women fail to gather resources & support for nurturing their political constituency due to their low proportion in the inner party structure.
- The false notion of 'women less likely to win' cause political parties to care less and provide less constituency tickets to women candidates as they usually have less social base & financial support.
- It is unfortunate that after 75 years of independence the women participation have not even grown 10%. but women in India have proved in all spheres to be powerful, roleplaying, politicians in India by acquiring all the impo. posts in Indian Democratic system but their capacity is still untapped.