

Student - Shashi Mishra
Date - 09/11/2022

प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका/ Page No. -03

SECTION - 'B'

खंड - 'ब'

प्रश्न 1. इस प्रश्न में 15 अति लघुत्तरीय उप-प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न के उत्तर हेतु आदर्श शब्द सीमा 10 शब्द/ एक पंक्ति होगी। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 03 (तीन) अंकों का है।

15x3=45

Que.1 This question contains 15 very short answer type sub-questions. Answer each question in ideal 10 words/one line. All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 03 (Three) Marks.

प्रश्न: (1.1)

उत्तर: On 26th January, 1930, in Lahore Session of Congress the tricolour flag was hoisted on the banks of River Ravi & resolution of Purna Swaraj was taken. To commemorate this day 26th Jan was chosen as the date of commencement for the constitution in 1950.

पू./M = 03



प्राप्तक

उत्तर: Constituent assembly acted as interim parliament, It ratified India's membership in Commonwealth. It adopted national flag, national anthem & song. Making the Indian Constitution was its main function.

प्रश्न: (1.2)

पू./M = 03



प्राप्तक

उत्तर: Various democratic features of Indian Constitution are taken from UK. These are bicameralism, cabinet system, rule of law etc. But India's political head is elected (the President) while in UK it is headed by a monarch.

प्रश्न: (1.3)

पू./M = 03



प्राप्तक

उत्तर: The objective of the constituent assembly ^{behind} to adding DPSP (Part IV, Article 38-51) to set guidelines & instructions for the state to operate & legislate in certain manner to become a welfare state.

प्रश्न: (1.4)

पू./M = 03



प्राप्तक

उत्तर: As per Article 1 of Indian Constitution India is 'Union of states' which means there is no contract between the centre & the states and the states have no right to secede unlike a federation.

प्रश्न: (1.5)

पू./M = 03



प्राप्तक

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प्रश्न: (1.6)

पू./M = 03

प्राप्तांक

उत्तर: According to article 12, 'state' includes - Parliament and state legislative assemblies, local authorities, offices of public importance, judiciaries, and other offices as may be prescribed by the constitution, government.

प्रश्न: (1.7)

पू./M = 03

प्राप्तांक

उत्तर: The Electoral college for Election of President includes - all the elected members of parliament, all the elected members of state legislative assemblies & union territories with legislative assemblies.

प्रश्न: (1.8)

पू./M = 03

प्राप्तांक

उत्तर: 44th Constitutional Amendment Act was enacted in 1978 by the Janata Party Government. It repealed most of the provisions of 42nd amendment Act of 1976 enacted by Indira Gandhi Government.

प्रश्न: (1.9)

पू./M = 03

प्राप्तांक

उत्तर: Reasons → Lack of funds, functions & functionaries.
→ Lack of education & prevalent illiteracy in rural areas.
→ Despite women reservation, existence of 'Sarpanch Patti'.

प्रश्न: (1.10)

पू./M = 03

प्राप्तांक

उत्तर: The main function of chief whip of any party is to direct & operate the party's function regarding voting in parliament.

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प्रश्न: (1.11)

(Article 148-151)

उत्तर: Office of CAG works as the guardian of public purse in India. It audits all the expenditure made by the central & state governments in a year.

पू./म = 03

प्रश्नक

प्रश्न: (1.12)

उत्तर:

पू./म = 03

प्रश्नक

प्रश्न: (1.13)

उत्तर: → It has its own symbol & can use it nation wide through its regional offices.
→ It can have a star campaigner.
→ Land is provided by government to build its party office.

पू./म = 03

प्रश्नक

प्रश्न: (1.14)

उत्तर: Media is known as backbone of Indian democracy as keeps checks & balances on the working of governments and its various organs & keeps the citizens aware about it.

पू./म = 03

प्रश्नक

प्रश्न: (1.15)

उत्तर: Women movements in Independent India -
① SEWA Movement (led by Ela Bhatt)
② Chipko Movement (large women participated)

पू./म = 03

प्रश्नक

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प्रश्न: 2. इस प्रश्न में 10 लघु उत्तरीय उप-प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के उत्तर हेतु आदर्श शब्द सीमा 50 शब्द/ 5 से 6 पंक्तियाँ होंगी। 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।

10x5=50

Que.2 This question contains 10 short answer type sub-questions. Answer each question in ideal 50 words/5 to 6 lines. All questions are compulsory. Internal choice can be given in the question. The candidate has to explicitly indicate the option chosen. Each question carries 5 (Five) marks.

प्रश्न: (2.1)

पू./M = 05

उत्तर: Socialism is that form of economic system where factors of production are owned by the people. There are various types of socialism such as Marxian socialism, Unitary socialism, Democratic socialism, Feminist socialism etc. After Independence, India adopted Fabian Socialism where the factors of production are controlled by the state on behalf of the people & equally distributed to the citizens in form of equal opportunities. It is based on inclusive growth & welfare.

प्रश्न: (2.2)

पू./M = 05

उत्तर: Part I of the Indian Constitution provides for the territories of India. It includes all the territories of India, the mainland India, the Islands, the union territories and the territories which India may acquire in future. The difference between Territory of India & the Union territories is that Territory of India include all the territories of India governed by the central government & state governments while Union territories are exclusively governed by the Centre through appointed Lieutenant Governors.

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प्रश्न: (2.3)

पू./M = 05

उत्तर:

The 100th constitutional amendment Act, 2015 gave effect to exchange of enclaves between India & Bangladesh. India ceded away some 111 enclaves from the states of Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram & Tripura in exchange of some enclaves from Bangladesh which are now part of India. This amendment was brought to give effect to the provisions of the Land Boundary Agreement of 1974.

प्रश्न: (2.4)

पू./M = 05

उत्तर:

Overseas citizenship of India is given to the people who are Indian in origin, whose parents or grandparents were born in India or undivided India except migrants from Bangladesh and Pakistan. Such people are provided with Overseas Citizenship cards. They enjoy lifelong visa-free entries, & other perks just like NRI. Except research work, agriculture land purchase etc, they need government's permission. Citizenship Amendment Act, 2015 merged Person of Indian Origin & Overseas Indian citizenship.

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प्रश्न: (2.5)

पू./M = 05

- उत्तर: Functions of NITI Aayog -
- It works as a think tank for government policies & frameworks.
 - It makes policies for fostering growth & development through its Team India & Innovation Hub.
 - It promotes innovation through various initiative like Natal Innovation Mission, Atal Tinkering Labs.
 - It releases various reports & indices such as India Innovation Index, Export Preparedness Index, etc.
- प्रश्न: (2.6)

पू./M = 05

प्राप्तक

- उत्तर: Qualifications to be a National Political Party -
- The party ~~has~~ gained 6% votes in last Lok Sabha election ~~or 2 seats~~ and 4 seats.
 - It has gained 6% seats in Vidhan Sabha election in any ~~state~~ states, & 2 seats.
 - It has presence as regional party in 4 or more states

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प्रश्न: (2.7)

उत्तर: Initiatives by Election Commission for voter education -

- Various awareness campaigns run by election commission through mass media platforms.
- Advertisement through celebrities.
- Election Icons for awareness generations.
- Songs & jingles in regional languages.
- Education through social media.

पू./M = 05

प्रश्न: (2.8)

उत्तर: CAG is known as an agent of parliament, as it works as auditor of all the expenditure made by the government. It audits all the expenditure made from Consolidated fund of India & states, Public Accounts of India & states as well as Contingency Account of India & states. It acts as friend, guide, philosopher to the Public Accounts Committee of India. It works closely with the parliament, hence known as agent of parliament.

पू./M = 05

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प्रश्न: (2.9)

पू./M = 05

उत्तर: Article 312 of Indian Constitution provides for creation of Joint Public Service Commission or JSPSC through enactment of a legislation by the parliament. If two or more states request parliament to do so, such body can be created with a statutory status. Earlier Haryana & Punjab had a JSPSC for a short while. The governors will be empowered to decide the terms & service conditions regarding such J P S C.

प्रश्न: (2.10)

पू./M = 05

उत्तर: Obstacles in political participation of women.

- Lack of accessibility to resources.
- Lack of political education & exposure.
- Pervasive patriarchy and gender roles at household lives.
- ~~Ignorance~~ Primary socialization based on gender discrimination which led to gender inferiority complex.
- No reservation at parliament for women.
- Presence of sarpanch Pati at Panchayati Raj Institutions.

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प्रश्न: 3. इस प्रश्न में 05 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 11 (ग्यारह) अंकों का है।

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5x11=55

पू./म = 11

प्रश्न: (3.1)

 प्राप्ति

उत्तर: Indian Constitution was enacted in 1950. It is the supreme law book of India. Every law, legislation & rule is derived from it.

There are various features of this constitution which make it unique & one of its kind. These salient features are :-

① Lengthiest constitution - Indian constitution is lengthiest in the world. It has 448 articles, 25 parts and 12 schedules. (Originally it had 395 articles, 12 parts & 8 schedules). With 104th amendments in the Indian constitution, it stands as the longest written constitution in the world.

② Rule of law - Indian constitution is based on rule of law which means nothing is above law. Everything is governed by law.

③ Borrowed from various constitutions - Features such as rule of law, bicameralism, federalism, fundamental rights etc. are borrowed from various constitutions of different countries. The Constitution

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प्रश्न: 3.

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प्रश्न: (3.1) Continued (जारी)

makers made a huge effort to ransack ~~the~~ the important provisions of various constitutions.

- ③ Secularism - Indian constitution declares India has a secular country. It provides for Indian form of secularism wherein every religion is protected & treated equally.
- ④ Fundamental rights & writs - Indian Constitution provides fundamental rights to its citizens & ensures their availability & accessibility.
- ⑤ Federal system with unitary bias - Indian constitution provides for federalism but with a unitary tilt. Specific events such as constitutional emergency, office of governor etc are biased towards Centre.
- ⑥ Balanced between flexibility & rigidity - It is a perfect blend of flexibility & rigidity as the constitution amendment process is not too flexible & not too rigid.
- ⑦ Other features - Fundamental duties, Directives Principle of state policies, integrated & independent judiciary, parliamentary form of government etc.

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar called Indian Constitution as a sacred document as it is source of all the rules & legislations in the country.

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प्रश्न: (3.2)

पू/M - 11

प्राप्तक

उत्तर: Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) is a constitutional body. It is constituted under Article 315-323 (Part XIV) of the Indian Constitution. It acts as the central recruiting agency for all Indian services, Central services & other such services.

To enable it to act as an independent and impartial body various provisions have been under the constitution.

These provisions are -

- The chairperson and members of UPSC are appointed by the President.
- They are provided with security of tenure. They can hold office for 6 years or 65 years of age, whichever comes first.
- The chairperson is not eligible for further employment under government of India or reappointment.
- The members can be appointed as chairperson of the UPSC or state PSC after completion

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(3.2) Continued (जारी)

of this term, but after that they are not eligible for reappointment.

→ They can be removed by President only, and can resign to President.

Functions of UPSC

→ Recruitment of officers of All India services, Central services etc.

→ Appointment of officers of various departments on promotion, deputation etc.

→ Constitution of rules for services & selection procedures.

→ Recommendation to president regarding changes or modification in service rule.

→ Disciplinary cases related to ^{different} services.

→ Submission of annual reports to the presidents about working of the organization.

UPSC is considered one of the bulwarks of democracy along with Election Commission, CAG, and Supreme Court. It has fulfilling its purpose well since its inception & contributing to strengthening the democracy ^{of India} & efficiency of Indian bureaucracy.

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प्रश्न: (3.3)

पू./म = 11

प्राप्तक

उत्तर: Article 148-151 of Indian Constitution provides for the Comptroller and Auditor General of India as CAG. It is bestowed with the responsibility of auditing of all the government expenses. It acts as a guardian of public purse in Indian democracy.

- To perform its duties & responsibilities various powers & functions are assigned to CAG, these are -
- CAG audits all the expenditure of government of India from consolidated fund of India, consolidated funds of every state & Union territories with legislatures. (Delhi & Puduchery)
 - see audits all the expenditure from the Contingency fund of India & of all the states.
 - see audits the expenditure from public account of India & of the states as well.
 - see audits all the trading accounts,

SECTION - 'B'

खंड-'ब'

प्रश्न: 3. इस प्रश्न में 05 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 11 (ग्यारह) अंकों का है।

5x11=55

Que: 3. This question contains 05 long answer type sub-questions. 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 11 (eleven) marks.

प्रश्न: (3.3) Continued (जारी)

profit & loss accounts, balance sheets etc of all the departments of central & state governments.

- He audits accounts of the authorities requested by President of India or by Governor of states.
- He advises President when about the manner, the in which the accounts of central & states should be maintained.
- He submits audits reports to presidents & Governors, which are then laid before parliament & state legislative assemblies respectively.
- He assists & guides public Account Committee during this audit.

The independence of CAG's office is maintained by providing him with security of tenure, his term of office can not be varied after his assuming office, he can be appointed by the President & can be removed by him.

Dr. Ambedkar said office of CAG shall be the most important office in the country as it acts as a guardian of public purse.

SECTION - 'B'

खंड-'ब'

प्रश्न: 3. इस प्रश्न में 05 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 11 (ग्यारह) अंकों का है।

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प्रश्न: (3.4)

पू/M = 11

प्राप्तिक

उत्तर: Women empowerment refers to enabling women to do certain things which once they think they are not able to do. It involves empowering them with equal rights & their accessibility to it, increasing their reach to various resources, making them economically independent & removing the gender associated inferiority complexes.

This can be done through various ways & methods. One of these are changing the mindset of society towards women & womanhood.

To bring this change media, in its different forms, has contributed so well so far. It helped bring women empowerment in various ways, these are -

- By generating awareness regarding women issues, women rights etc.
- By educating women through various

SECTION - 'B'

खंड-'ब'

प्रश्न: 3. इस प्रश्न में 05 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 11 (ग्यारह) अंकों का है।

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5x11=55

प्रश्न: (3.4) Continued (जारी)

Articles & columns published in print media.
 → The mass media such as news channels, TV shows focused on ~~on~~ women issues helped generating awareness.
 → The social media provides platform for various women's rights initiatives such as the infamous #MeToo movement, UN Women's HeForShe campaign on social media, etc.
 → Various women achievement stories published by media also generate the same sense.

However, still there are various incidents of gender discrimination, sexual harassment, cyber stalking & bullying, moral policing etc exist in our societies. These incidences hinders the gender equality & inclusivity. But, with changing times these incidences will be reduced with more & focused efforts made not only made by the media but civil societies, NGOs, schools, colleges etc. Effective implementation of existing laws & rules can will also accelerate the process of gender equality.

SECTION - 'A'

खंड - 'अ'

प्रश्न: 3. इस प्रश्न में 05 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 11 (ग्यारह) अंकों का है।

Que: 3. This question contains 05 long answer type sub-questions. 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 11 (eleven) marks.

5x11=55

प्रश्न: (3.5)

पृ./म - 11



उत्तर: India has around 10% women representation in parliament, and though India is the largest democratic country & has almost half of its population as female population.

Despite this India has a very low political representation of women. There are various reasons associated with this, these are -

→ Patriarchal family mindset - Women are brought up in patriarchal families tend to restrain themselves from any leadership roles & confined themselves to gender roles only.

→ Resources - Their accessibility to various resources such as monetary resources are less as compared to their male counterparts as most of women in India are housewife with no income of their own.

SECTION - 'A'

खंड-'A'

प्रश्न: 3. इस प्रश्न में 05 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 11 (ग्यारह) अंकों का है।

Que: 3. This question contains 05 long answer type sub-questions. 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 11 (eleven) marks.

5x11=55

प्रश्न: (3.5) Continued (जारी)

→ Family duties & lack of support — Women are mostly confined to familial duties of child birth, child rearing & taking care of household chores, this isolates them from the political world. This apart the families in India show less support to women entering politics.

→ No reservation of women — In the parliament there is no such policy of reservation. The Draft Reservation Bill for women, 2008 is still kept in the cold storage.

→ Phenomenon of Sarpanch Pati or Pradhan-Pati → In Panchayat Raj Institutions women have 33% reservation which is exploited by their husbands as Sarpanch Pati & despite the reservation they are sidelined from politics.

Gandhiji firmly stated that women's political representation is crucial for any ~~country's~~ country's overall growth but it can not be achieved through legislations but only with sensitization of general public & attitudinal change towards women at societal level.