

Class → 1

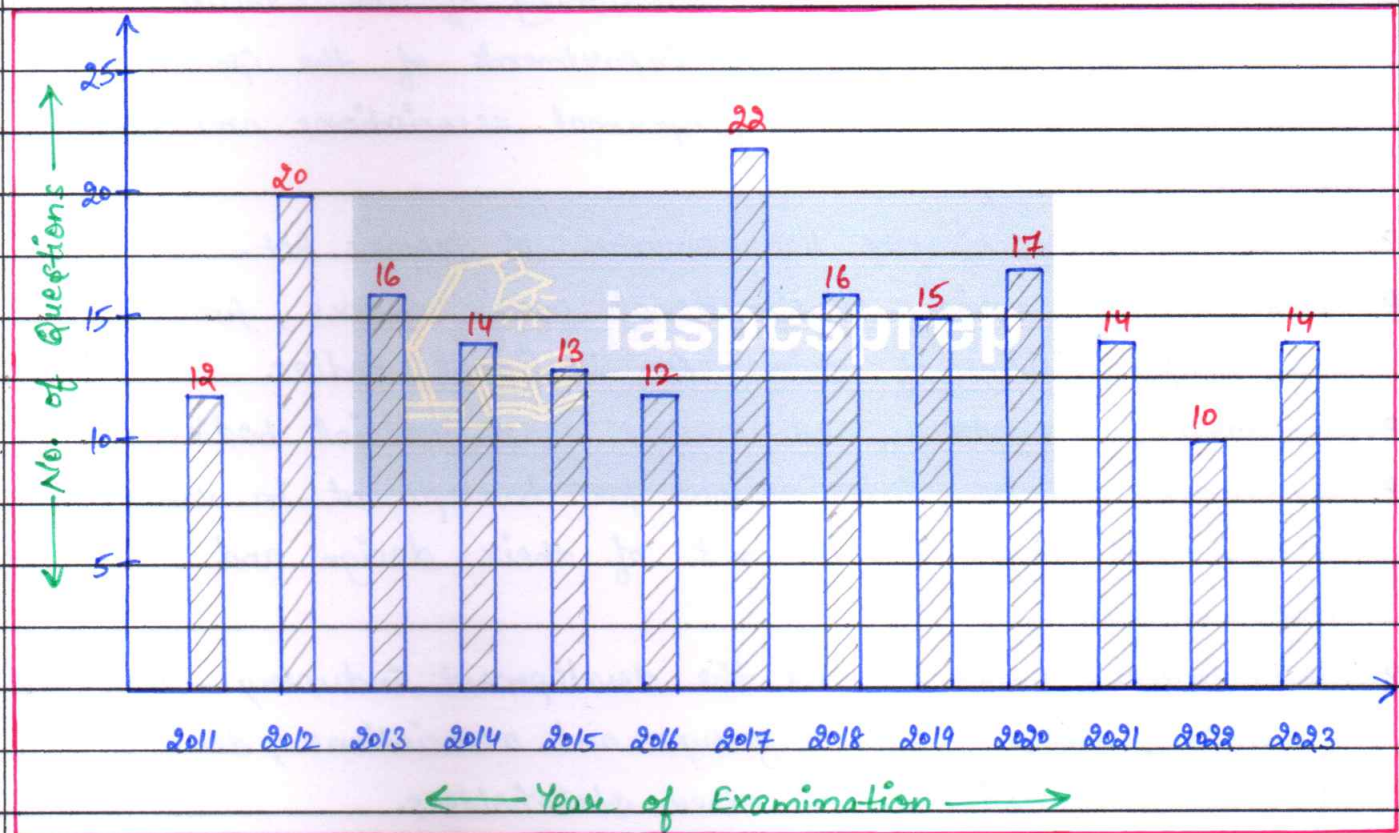
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Syllabus for Preliminary Examination

- Indian Polity and Governance - Constitution, Political System, Panchayati Raj, Public Policy, Right Issues etc.

Trend Analysis (Prelims)

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
No. of Questions	12	20	16	14	13	12	22	16	15	17	14	10	14



Syllabus for Mains Examination

- Indian Constitution - Historical underpinnings, evolution, features, amendments, significant provisions, and basic structure.
- Functions and responsibilities of the Union and the States, issues

and challenges pertaining to the federal structure, devolution of powers and finances up to local levels and challenges therein.

- Separation of powers between various organs disputes redressal mechanisms and institutions.
- Comparison of the Indian constitutional scheme with that of other countries.
- Parliament and State Legislatures - structure, functioning, conduct of business, powers and privileges, and issues arising out of these.
- Structure, organisation, and functioning of the Executive and the Judiciary - Ministries and Departments of the Government, pressure groups and formal/informal associations and their role in the polity.
- Salient features of the Representation of People's Act.
- Appointment to various constitutional posts, powers, functions, and responsibilities of various Constitutional Bodies.
- Statutory, regulatory, and various quasi-judicial bodies.
- Government Policies, interventions for development in various sectors and issues arising out of their design and implementation.
- Developmental processes and the development industry - the role of NGOs, SHGs, various groups and associations, donors, charities, institutional and other stakeholders.
- Important aspects of governance, transparency and accountability, e-governance - applications, models, successes, limitations, and potential; citizen charters, transparency & accountability, and institutional, and other measures.
- Role of civil services in a democracy.

Trend Analysis (Mains)

Indian Polity and Governance Mains Examination Trend Analysis											
Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
No. of Questions	13	12	12	12	13	13	14	13	11	14	12
(Marks)	(130)	(150)	(150)	(150)	(160)	(160)	(175)	(160)	(140)	(150)	(150)

Some Previous Years' Prelims Questions (Polity & Governance)

Q1 The Constitution (Seventy-Third Amendment) Act, 1992, which aims at promoting the Panchayati Raj Institutions in the country, provides for which of the following? (2011)

1. Constitution of District Planning Committees.
2. State Election Commissions to conduct all panchayat elections.
3. Establishment of State Finance Commissions.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:—

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Q2 Which of the following can be said to be essentially the parts of 'Inclusive Governance'? (2012)

1. Permitting the Non-Banking Financial Companies to do banking.
2. Establishing effective District Planning Committees in all the districts.
3. Increasing the government spending on public health.
4. Strengthening the Mid-day Meal Scheme.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:—

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 3 and 4 only
- c) 2, 3 and 4 only
- d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Q(3) Consider the following statements:—

(2013)

Attorney General of India can

1. take part in the proceedings of the Lok Sabha
2. be a member of a committee of the Lok Sabha
3. speak in the Lok Sabha
4. vote in the Lok Sabha

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 and 4
- c) 1, 2 and 3
- d) 1 and 3 only

Q(4) Which of the following is/are the function / functions of the Cabinet Secretariat?

(2014)

1. Preparation of agenda for Cabinet Meetings
2. Secretarial assistance to Cabinet Committees
3. Allocation of financial resources to the Ministries

Select the correct answer using the code given below:—

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 2 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Q(5) Consider the following statements :-

(2015)

1. The Rajya Sabha has no power either to reject or to amend a Money Bill.
 2. The Rajya Sabha cannot vote on the Demands for Grants.
 3. The Rajya Sabha cannot discuss the Annual Financial Statement.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

a) 1 only

b) 1 and 2 only

c) 2 and 3 only

d) 1, 2 and 3

Q(6) The Parliament of India acquires the power to legislate on any item in the State List in the national interest if a resolution to that effect is passed by the

(2016)

a) Lok Sabha by a simple majority of its total membership

b) Lok Sabha by a majority of not less than two-thirds of its total membership

c) Rajya Sabha by a simple majority of its total membership

d) Rajya Sabha by a majority of not less than two-thirds of its members present and voting

Q(7) Which one of the following objectives is not embodied in the Preamble to the Constitution of India?

(2017)

a) Liberty of thought

b) Economic Liberty

c) Liberty of expression

d) Liberty of belief

Q(8) Consider the following statements :- (2018)

1. No criminal proceedings shall be instituted against the Governor of a State in any court during his term of office.
2. The emoluments and allowances of the Governor of a State shall not be diminished during his term of office.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q(9) With reference to the Constitution of India, consider the following statements :- (2019)

1. No High Court shall have the jurisdiction to declare any central law to be constitutionally invalid.
2. An amendment to the Constitution of India cannot be called into question by the Supreme Court of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q(10) With reference to the provisions contained in Part IV of the Constitution of India, which of the following statements is/are correct? (2020)

1. They shall be enforceable by courts.

2. They shall not be enforceable by any court.
3. The principles laid down in this part are to influence the making of laws by the State.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:-

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) 2 and 3 only

Q 11 A legislation which confers on the executive or administrative authority an unguided and uncontrolled discretionary power in the matter of application of law violates which one of the following Articles of the Constitution of India? (2021)

- a) Article 14
- b) Article 28
- c) Article 32
- d) Article 44

Q 12 If a particular area is brought under the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution of India, which one of the following statements best reflects the consequences of it? (2022)

- a) This would prevent the transfer of land of tribal people to non-tribal people.
- b) This would create a local self-governing body in that area.
- c) This would convert that area into a Union Territory.
- d) The State having such areas would be declared a Special Category State.

Q(13) Consider the following statements:-

(2023)

1. If the election of the President of India is declared void by the Supreme Court of India, all acts done by him/hers in the performance of duties of his/hers office of President before the date of decision become invalid.
2. Election for the post of the President of India can be postponed on the ground that some Legislative Assemblies have been dissolved and elections are yet to take place.
3. When a Bill is presented to the President of India, the Constitution prescribes time limits within which he/she has to declare his/hers assent.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

Some Previous Years' Mains Questions (Polity & Governance)

Q(1) 'The Supreme Court of India keeps a check on arbitrary powers of the Parliament in amending the Constitution.' Discuss critically. (200 words) [10 Marks] (2013)

Q(2) What do you understand by the concept "freedom of speech and expression"? Does it cover hate speech also? Why do the films in India stand on a slightly different plane from other forms of expression? Discuss. (250 words) [12.5 Marks] (2014)

Q(3) In absence of a well-educated and organized local level government system, 'Panchayats' and 'Samitis' have remained mainly political institutions and not effective instruments of governance. Critically discuss. (200 Words) [12.5 Marks] (2015)

Q(4) What was held in the Coelho case? In this context, can you say that judicial review is of key importance amongst the basic features of the constitution? (200 Words) [12.5 Marks] (2016)

Q(5) Discuss the role of Public Accounts Committee in establishing accountability of the government to the people. (Answer in 150 Words) [10 Marks] (2017)

Q(6) "The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) has a very vital role to play." Explain how this is reflected in the method and terms of his appointment as well as the range of powers he can exercise. (Answer in 150 Words) [10 Marks] (2018)

Q(7) Do you think that Constitution of India does not accept principle of strict separation of powers rather it is based on the principle of 'checks and balance'? Explain. (Answer in 150 Words) [10 Marks] (2019)

Q(8) Rajya Sabha has been transformed from a 'useless stepney tyre' to the most useful supporting organ in past few decades.

Highlight the factors as well as the areas in which this transformation could be visible. (Answer in 250 words)

[15 Marks]

(2020)

Q(9) Explain the constitutional provisions under which Legislative Councils are established. Review the working and current status of Legislative Councils with suitable illustrations.

(Answer in 250 words) [15 Marks]

(2021)

Q(10) To what extent, in your opinion, has the decentralisation of power in India changed the governance landscape at the grassroots? (Answer in 150 words) [10 Marks]

(2022)

Q(11) Explain the significance of the 101st Constitutional Amendment Act. To what extent does it reflect the accommodative spirit of federalism? (Answer in 250 words) [15 Marks]

(2023)