



Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj  
University, Kanpur

**Answer Script Details**  
**Barcode** 11471518

**Roll No.** 24038000297  
**Total Mark** 60/75.00

**Exam** MA-III\_ODD\_EXAM\_NOV\_2025  
**Subject** A060903T - Local Self Government RuralAndUrban Gover

**Question wise Mark Summary**

**Q.No Mark Q.No Mark Q.No Mark Q.No Mark**

1A 4/5

1B 4/5

1C 4/5

1D 4/5

1E 4/5

1F 4/5

1G 4/5

1H 4/5

1I 4/5

2 12/15

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7 0/15

8 12/15

9 0/15

# Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh

Date of Exam: 13/11/25 Shift: Evening Room No. 06  
 Paper Code: A060903T Subject: Pol. Science Year/Sem: 3  
 Name of Candidate: Ananya Awasthi  
 Roll No: 24038000297  
 Signature of Candidate: Ananya  
 Signature of Invigilator: [Signature]  
 COE Facsimile: [Signature]

## PART-II

MARKS OBTAINED										
Q.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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**A060903T**  
 Paper Code  
  
  
 Signature of Evaluator

Course: Local self government  
 Session: 2025-26 Year/Semester: 3  
 Subject: Political Science  
 Paper Code: A060903T  
 Exam Date: 13/11/2025  
 Name of Candidate: NANYA AWASTHI  
 Father's Name: NODP AWASTHI

कॉलेज कोड  
 College Code  
 KNO1

परीक्षा केंद्र कोड  
 Exam Centre Code  
 KNO1

A	A	0	0
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F	D	2	2
H	J	3	3
K	4	4	4
L	L	5	5
R	M	6	6
S	7	7	7
U	T	8	8
V	9	9	9

प्रश्न का प्रकार  
Type of Exam

Regular  
 Ex-Student  
 Private  
 Back paper Exam

ANSWER BOOKLET NO.

**11471518**

A060903T  
Paper Code




एनरोलमेंट नंबर  
 Enrollment Number: **C S J M A 2 4 0 0 0 1 2 8 5 9 2**

उम्मीदवार की पंजीकरण संख्या  
Candidate's Roll Number

पत्र कोड  
Paper Code

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 Signature of Candidate: Ananya  
 Signature of Invigilator: [Signature]  
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 COE Facsimile: [Signature]

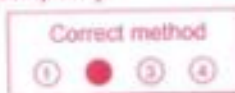
नोट: 1. उम्मीदवार को निर्दिष्ट किया जाता है कि आवरण पत्रों को पूरा ध्यान से अंकित करके निर्देशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ें।  
 2. नीचे दी गई जानकारी सभी परीक्षितों को सार्वजनिक रूप से प्रकाशित की जाएगी। 3. नीचे दी गई जानकारी को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ें।

### INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-I

1. Read the instructions carefully given on the answer script and admit card.
2. Write Date of Exam, Shift, Paper Code & Name of Subject Correctly.
3. Write Name & Roll No. Correctly.
4. Write Semester & Branch Correctly.

### INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-III

1. Use blue or black ball point pen for writing alphabets & numerals in  Boxes.
2. Carefully study the example before you start marking.
3. As shown in the example below blacken the circles completely.



4. Make no Stray marks on this sheet.
5. DO NOT WRITE OR MARK ON THE BAR CODE.

### IN ORDER TO AVOID UFM (UNFAIR MEANS) :

1. The Roll No. and Answer Book no. found elsewhere or any other symbol found in the answer book will be treated as unfair means.
2. Any tempering of Bar Code and Booklet no shall be treated as Unfair Means.
3. Do Not bring the materials like slip of paper/mobile/digital diaries/ study material/ revision notes in examination hall. Possession of the mobiles/ digital diaries/ electronic watch and any other electronic gadget except memory less scientific calculator shall be considered as UFM case.
4. Do not keep or paste currency note in answer script it shall be consider as UFM.

### अनुचित साधन से बचने हेतु:

1. उत्तर पुस्तिका के निर्दिष्ट स्थान को छोड़कर अनुक्रमांक एवं उत्तरपुस्तिका का क्रमांक कहीं और न लिखें तथा कोई भी चिन्ह न बनायें क्योंकि यह अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परिधि में आता है।
2. उत्तर पुस्तिका की बारकोड अथवा उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या पर छेद करने पर अनुचित साधन प्रयोग माना जायेगा।
3. परीक्षा कक्ष में निम्न वस्तुएं साथ न लायें, जैसे लिखे हुए कागज के टुकड़े, मोबाइल, डिजिटल डायरी, कोपी, पुस्तक या सनी वस्तुएं जो अनुचित साधन के अन्तर्गत आती हैं। केवल संबंधित प्रश्नपत्र में ही मेमोरी लेस साइंटिफिक कैल्कुलेटर ले जाने की अनुमति दी जायेगी।
4. उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं में रूपये न रखें न ही उत्तर पुस्तिका में विषयधर्म। ऐसा करना अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परिधि में आता है।

### परीक्षार्थी के लिए निर्देश

1. प्रवेश पत्र एवं उत्तरपुस्तिका पर दिये गये निर्देशों को ध्यान से पढ़ें।
2. कवर पृष्ठ के दूसरी तरफ कुछ न लिखें।
3. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों पर दोनों तरफ लिखें।
4. प्रश्न पत्र पर अपने अनुक्रमांक के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।
5. प्रश्न पत्र कोड एवं प्रश्न पत्र कोड सावधानी पूर्वक लिखें।
6. अपनी स्थिति स्पष्ट लिखें।
7. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों की संख्या देखें। अगर उत्तर पुस्तिका में पृष्ठ (1-24) से कम हैं या फटे हुए हैं, तो परीक्षा शुरू होने के पूर्व दूसरी उत्तर पुस्तिका ले लें।
8. प्रश्नपत्र को देखें, यदि प्रश्नपत्र के विषय कोड, विषय का नाम तथा प्रश्नों में कोई त्रुटि है तो उसके परीक्षा शुरू होने के 30 मिनट के अन्दर निर्देशक को तत्काल सूचित करें, उसके बाद विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा कार्यवाही नहीं की जायेगी।
9. प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखने के लिये पैसिल का प्रयोग न करें।
10. B कोपी या अतिरिक्त ग्राफ नहीं दिया जायेगा।

### INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

1. Read the instructions carefully given on the Question Paper, Admit Card & Answer Script.
2. Do not write anything on back side of the cover page.
3. Write on both sides of pages of answer book.
4. Do not write anything on question paper except Roll Number.
5. Write Paper Code & Question Paper Id carefully.
6. CHECK the number of pages (1-32) or any other kind of dam in your answer script, if found than change the answer immediately before the commencement of examination.
7. CHECK the Question Paper for any kind of discrepancy, Subject Code, Subject Name and Question of the Question Paper during first THIRTY MINUTES of the commencement of the exam, so that it can be corrected in TIME. After the corrections shall be entertained by the university.
8. Do not use pencil for answering the question.
9. Write status correctly e.g. those appearing in carry over paper should fill in status as Carry Over. Those appearing as Students should fill in status as ex.
10. No supplementary answer book & graph paper will be provided.

### INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-II

1. Use blue or black ball point pen for writing alphabets & numerals in  Boxes.
2. Use blue or black ball point pen for filling the circles.

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Note - If your Roll No. is of 10 digits. Please leave first three columns blank.

Section - BAns - 2

The Panchayati Raj System refers to the system of self governance in the rural areas. This system got constitutional recognition through 73<sup>rd</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992.

Before this, PRIs draw their origin from ancient Sabhas or Samitis and later reforms during British period (Lord Rippon - father of local self govt. in India).

After independence, various committees like Balwant Rai Mehta, Ashok Mehta, L.M. Singhvi, G.V.K. Rao; etc. talked about democratic decentralisation and establishment of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs).

By the efforts of Narsimha Rao Govt., this finally got recognition and Article-40 of our constitution got practical shape.

The 73<sup>rd</sup> CAA, 1992 has brought significant changes in the structure, scale and functioning of the Panchayati Raj System in India now, ~~in states~~ ~~we~~ had no discussion on establishment of PRIs and holding elections at regular intervals.

It brought uniformity in the system.

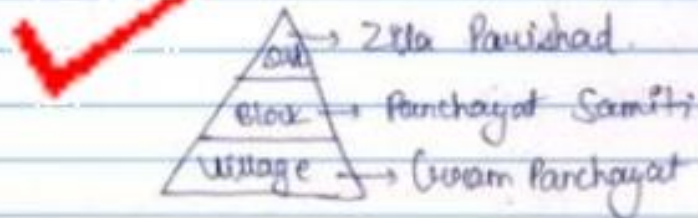


## Changes brought by 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment :-

- ① Establishment of Gram Sabha → The act provided for Gram Sabhas as the foundational unit of PRTs. It is a body consisting of all adult residents (18+ years) registered in the electoral roll of the Panchayat area.

This made the decision-making process more inclusive and democratic. Gram Sabha reviews the annual performance of Gram Panchayats, making the local governance more accountable and transparent.

- ② Three-tier system → The act has a provision for the establishment of 3-tier PR System - at village, block and district level.



Such structuring has brought changes in the approach towards development by considering the needs of each level and coordination among them.



③ State Election Commission → This got set up under Act-243K (for Panchayats) to control, superintendent and regulate the electoral rolls and ~~the~~ handling the matters related to elections at each panchayat level.

This independent body ensured free, fair and transparent elections to the Panchayats, building public trust in the governance and increasing their participation.

④ State Finance Commission → This was established to devolve the financial resources towards the local level.

Through this, self-reliance was tried to establish.

⑤ Reservation of seats for SC / ST / women

This promoted inclusion in the governance and decision-making. Not less than 2nd seats are to be reserved for women. This has influenced the decisions related to health, education and sanitation.

The marginalised groups, who were often neglected in the decision-making process got their due representation, ensuring social justice & equality.



⑥ Election of the members → The act provided for direct elections for the members at all 3 levels.

However, there is a provision for indirect election for the chairperson of Zila Parishad and Panchayat Samiti.

Elections are held at regular intervals of 5 years. This ensures democratic continuity and prevents delay in decision making process.

⑦ Audit of Accounts → There is a provision for audit of Panchayat accounts according to the law made by state legislature. This promotes accountability and responsiveness.

Thus, Panchayati Raj Systems have strengthened and deepened the democracy. The reforms introduced by 73<sup>rd</sup> CAA 1992 have promoted local development and decentralisation of power so that people's participation may increase and the decision-making becomes more accurate, people-centred and inclusive.



## Section - C

### Ans - B

The Panchayati Raj system in India aimed democratic decentralisation and grassroots democracy. Despite various positive efforts of the govt. (73<sup>rd</sup> amendment), there remains significant hurdles in the proper implementation of the system which prevents it from reaching to its full potential.

Hurdles before the implementation of Panchayati Raj System in India.

#### ① Financial Constraints

Finance is the key for implementation and execution of any programme or system.

→ Panchayats often don't receive adequate financial resources from the state and centre ~~there~~ divine devolution.

→ P.R.S is ~~so~~ dependent on state & centre for funding, this reduces their autonomy.

→ Poor tax collection by the local authorities.



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→ Members are resistant in taxing the people of their own community.

### ② Political Interference

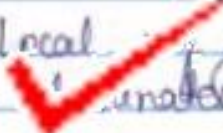
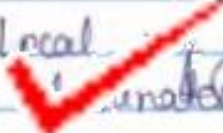
→ State governments often interfere in the working of Panchayati Raj Institutions.

→ Delays in elections, suspension of Panchayats and suspension of democratic accountability.

### ③ Non-willingness of State Government

→ Don't devolve adequate powers and responsibilities to these local bodies.

→ Functions and functionaries are not properly granted to PRIs which affect their functioning.

→ As, Local  govt. is under State list, state  enables in those subject matters.

### ④ Lack of administrative and capacity

→ Local representatives often lack skills, knowledge and expertise in governance and financial management.



### ⑤ Bureaucratic delays and Red Tapes

- Excessive paperwork and delay in decisions by the bureaucrats hinder the functioning of PRIs.
- Sanctions used to move around offices for technical expertise.

### ⑥ Leakages and Corruptions

- Administration often faces such things which leads to ineffective implementation of development programmes which is the major goal of PRS.

### ⑦ People's ineffective participation

- Despite Gram Sabhas and Ward committees, people's participation remains less due to illiteracy, poverty, apathy or lack of awareness.
- Rural elites or dominance of elite in decision-making affects the genuine empowerment and participation at the local level.



### 8) Gender and social barriers

→ Though there is reservation for women, they face social resistance and leadership proxy by male relatives. (Pradhan Pati).

→ The marginalised groups (SC/STs) find difficulty in asserting their rights due to traditional hierarchy.

### 9) Emergence of Parallel Bodies

Such bodies overlap with the functioning of Panchayati Raj Institutions, thus, undermining its effectiveness.

### 10) Technological backwardness

→ India, being an agricultural and rural society, is not more progressive towards adoption of technologies. However, this scenario is now changing but still, people lack awareness of the digital initiatives done by the government. Hence, the benefits do not reach the masses.



## Way forward

- Strengthening people's participation by creating awareness and empowering Gram Sabha
- Proper finance must be devolved to the local bodies according to their needs.
- More transparent and fair methodology must be adopted (e-governance, e-panchayats)

PRS ensures democratic governance, so, to reach its full potential certain informed measures must be taken so that, the true spirit of 'Government of the people, by the people and for the people' can be achieved.

## Section - A

Q1 - (a)

Democratic decentralisation is the process of empowering people to exercise democracy in true sense at the grassroot level as well.

It means devolution of powers at the local level ~~so that~~ from the state and central level so that the



decision making is more inclusive and ~~with~~ people-centric.

- In this process, people are empowered to take their decisions according to their situation & needs.
- It is the bottom-up approach, where decisions & laws are not enforced on the people rather their ideas are acknowledged and consolidated in the national development plan.
- Such a process ensures transparency, accountability and responsiveness of the local governance making the democracy real.

Ans - 1(b)

73<sup>rd</sup> constitutional amendment is related to ~~the~~ providing the constitutional status to the Panchayati Raj System in India. It was introduced in 1992 by Narasimha Rao government after the efforts of various committees and governments.

This amendment, gave the practical shape to Article-40 which is enshrined in



The Directive principles of State Policy (DPSPs) of our Constitution.

Features of this Act:

- i) This inserted a new Part-IX in the constitution and a new schedule II (has 29 subjects).
- ii) Article - 243 to 243 O deals with Panchayati Raj System.
- iii) Establishment of Gram Sabha.
- iv) Set up of State finance and election commission.
- v) Tenure and method of Panchayat elections.
- vi) 3-tier Panchayati Raj System.
- vii) Bar ~~to~~ <sup>the</sup> courts from interference in election disputes.
- viii) Reservation of seats for SCs/STs and women at all three levels.

Hence, the amendment has transformed representative democracy into participatory democracy.



Ans-1(e)

Municipal Corporations are set up for administration of larger urban areas like - Mumbai, Kolkata, etc.

Composition → Headed by Mayor (political head) and Municipal Commissioner (executive head).

→ Some nominated experts, NCA (etc.)<sup>are</sup> also included.

Functions → Municipal Corporations perform various ~~kind~~ functions. 3 main functions are described below :-

① Civic functions

- Maintenance of public parks, bridges and ~~public~~ amenities.
- Water supply, drainage, street lighting and solid waste management.
- Building hospitals and dispensaries.

② Developmental functions

- Urban planning including town planning and building regulations.



- Urban forestry and sustainable city development.

### ③ Financial function

- Collection and levy of taxes on houses, water, etc.

#### Am-1(f)

The financial sources of Municipal Corporation are :-

① Tax Collection :- Levy taxes on house, water, other properties. This makes the major part of their sources.

② Central and State grants :- The central and state governments sometimes provide aid to the corporations for the implementation of certain developmental plans.

③ Devolution of taxes :- By Central finance commission and State finance commission  
↓  
ensures fair distribution of net financial proceeds of taxes between the ~~center~~ state and the municipalities.



- ④ Funds provided during implementation of centrally-sponsored schemes.

Ans - 1(g)

Decentralised government is always seen as a boon for democracy and good governance. However, certain challenges in its path, limits its efficiency and effectiveness.

### Limitations of decentralised government

- ① Ineffective people participation - due to lack of awareness, voter apathy, illiteracy & poverty.
- ② Lack of trained staff - do not effectively deal with the matters of technicalities of governance.
- ③ Bureaucracy & Red tapism - Administrative delays and excessive documentation hinders the accountability & public trust.
- ④ Less in connection between Centre and local authorities - when local bodies are empowered, they don't listen to central orders.

Ans-1 (A)

Grassroot planning refers to the planning at local level considering the needs of each area for effective policy making.

In India, grassroot planning have been encouraged since Vedic period. The Mauyans, Guptas and even Mughals subscribed to this due to its effective and administration.

Grassroot planning is manifested in India through following ways :-

- i) 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> CAA, 1992 - giving the constitutional status to PRIs and Urban local bodies.
- ii) District planning committee to coordinate the various levels' plan.
- iii) Gram Sabha as the foundation of PRTI to strengthen peoples' participation in decision making.
- iv) PESA Act, 1996 - extended the provisions to scheduled areas so that grassroot planning can develop there also.  
Any developmental plan has to be confirmed by the Gram Sabha of these areas.



Thus, grassroots planning has enhanced democratic governance and made people more aware and participatory in the political affairs.

Ans - 1 (i)

District planning committee has been established as per the provisions of 74<sup>th</sup> CAA, 1992.

- Functions
- It acts as a link between different levels of administration.
  - It coordinates village level plans with district level plans.
  - It identifies the common interests of both and then finally plan the development draft for the entire district (including both urban and rural areas).
  - It acts as an intermediary between the people and the government.
- ⇒ DPCs are often headed by an IAS who is skilled in performing such functions.



### Ans - 1 (c)

Zila Panchayats are established at the district level to plan the socio-economic development programmes.

For efficient and smooth working, Zila Parishads constitute committees to look into the matters of specific importance. Committees like - standing committee, finance committee, public welfare committee etc are set up.

→ This committee system promotes efficiency in its work. Examining the situations from a single point of view.

→ Finance committee : Examines the sources of revenue for Zila Parishad's activities and also it examines where and how much fund is needed to be allocated.

→ Public welfare committee : This committee specifically plans, formulates & execute programmes and schemes related to welfare of the public.  
For eg → health, education, sanitation, etc.



Ans-1(d)

Village head is the highest authority at the village level. Sometimes it is called Sarpanch or Pradhan.

He/she is the political head, concerned about the welfare of his/her village area. It is directly elected by the people.

~~head~~

Functions of Village head :-

- i) Maintenance of roads, lighting, wells, drainage.
- ii) Convey the problems prevailing in the village to higher authorities at block or district level.
- iii) welfare schemes are to be implemented under his supervision, though it is under the purview of Secretary.
- iv) Registration of deaths, births and marriages.
- v) Building primary health care centres, primary schools etc.



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21

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23

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24

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