



Analysis of change of Rajyaseva Mains syllabus

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A few words with students.....

The Maharashtra Public service Commission has notified on 9th July 2020 a change in syllabus of Rajyaseva Mains Examination which will be implemented from the current Rajyaseva Examination 2020 onwards.

Following is the analysis of what has done to syllabus for General Studies – 2 – Indian Constitution and Indian Politics (with special reference to Maharashtra) and Law with respect to syllabus of 2016.

The commission has stated that the 'English Version' of changed syllabus will be considered as authorised only. It is advisable to all candidates (especially of those who prepare in Marathi) to refer English version as well.

This is just a syllabus change, there has been no change with respect to number of question, time allotted diversity and difficulty level, etc.

Indian Constitution and Indian Politics

and Law

New Topics

1. Constitutional and Statutory Bodies :

- Constitutional Institutions – State Election Commission and Advocate General.
- b. Statutory Institutions– Lokpal and Lok Aayukta

2. Concepts, Approaches and Theories in Public Administration.

- Concepts– New Public Management, Civil Society, Decentralization and Delegation and E- Governance.
- b. Approaches– Behavioral Approach and Systems Approach.
- c. Theories– Bureaucratic Theory and Human Relations Theory.

3. Public Policy.

- Public Policy–Formulation, Implementation, Evaluation and Analysis
- Public Policies and Globalization
- Public Policy Process in India

4. Agricultural Administration and Rural Economy.

- Green Revolution
- White Revolution

5. Maharashtra Land Revenue Code 1966.

- Definitions, Classes & kinds of Lands, Use of Lands & procedure of change of use,
- Assessment of land revenue, Land Records, Provisions for appeal, Revision & Review.

6. Evolution of Indian Administration.

- Pre–British Period
- British Period
- After Independence Period

7. Indian Federalism

- Distribution of legislative powers: Union List, State List, Concurrent List, Residuary Powers
- Article 370 (now removed), Article 371 and asymmetrical federalism
- Linguistic Re-organisation of states
- Issue of Regional imbalance and the Formation of New States
- Centre - State relations: Administrative, Executive and Financial Relations
- Inter-State relations: Inter-State Councils, Zonal Councils
- Niti Ayog and the changing nature of fiscal federalism
- Sarkaria Commission Recommendations

The Constitution of India:

Earlier	Expanded	As it is
Philosophy of the Preamble - (Secular democratic and socialist),	Philosophy of the Constitution - (Secular democratic and socialist),	Making of the Constitution, Salient Features of the Constitution.
Fundamental Rights	Fundamental Rights-- Abolition of Right to Property as a FR , Inclusion of RTE as a fundamental right	Fundamental Duties Independent Judiciary. Amendment Procedure and Major Amendments to the Constitution
Directive Principles of State Policy	Directive Principles of State Policy- Relationship between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy Right to	Structure and Functions of major Commissions and Boards. -Election Commission, Union and State Public Service Commissions, National

	work (MGNREGA), Right to Information,	Women's Commission, Human Rights Commission, National Minorities S.C./S.T. Commission - River Water Dispute Settlements Board
Landmark Judgments used for interpreting the Constitution	Judicial Review and the Doctrine of Basic Features (Keshavanand Bharati, Maneka versus State of Madras, Minerva Mills case)	
Structure and Functions of Major Commissions and Boards	Central Information Commission	

Indian Political System (Structure, Powers and Functions of Governments)– No Change .

Indian Political System (Structure, Powers and Functions of Governments) Nature of Indian Federation-

Union & State – Legislature, Executive & Judiciary, centre-state Relations- Administrative, Executive & financial;

Relations, statutory Powers, Allocation of subject

The Union Executive.

- o President,
- o Vice President
- o Prime Minister and Council of Ministers
- o Attorney General of India
- o Comptroller and Auditor General of India

The Union Legislature.

- o Parliament
- o Speaker and Deputy Speaker
- o Parliamentary Committees
- o Parliament’s control over Executive

Judiciary

- o Organisation of Judiciary: Integrated Judiciary
- o Role, Powers and Functions of the Supreme Court and High Courts, Subordinate Courts- Lokpal, Lokayukt and Lok Nyayalaya
- o Judiciary as a protector of the Constitutional Order and Fundamental Rights
- o Judicial Activism
- o Public Interest Litigation

State Government and Administration (With Special Reference to Maharashtra) :

As it is	Removed
Formation and Reorganisation of Maharashtra State, Governor, Chief Minister, Council of Ministers, Chief Secretary- Functions and Role State Secretariat, Legislative Assembly, Legislative Council, - Powers, Functions	Legislative Committees. Sherrif of Mumbai Directorates,

Rural Government and Administration: No change but wording

Earlier	Now
<p>Rural Local Government, Composition, Powers and Functions of Zilla Parishad, Panchayat Samiti and Gram Panchayat. Peculiarities of Panchayat Raj Institutions of Maharashtra, Status Report of Panchayat Raj Institutions and its Performance Appraisal. Main features of 73rd Constitutional Amendments. Problems of implementation. Major rural development programmes and their management.</p>	<p>Rural Local Government and Administration</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Gram Sabha, Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti and Zilla Parishad- Composition, Powers and Functions. Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Block Development Officer (BDO), and Gram Sevak- Functions and Role b. b. 73rd Constitutional Amendment- Importance and Features c. c. Rural Development and Panchayati Raj

Urban Local Government- No change just wording

Earlier	Now
<p>Urban Local Government, Composition and Functions of Municipal Corporations, Municipal Councils and Cantonment Boards. Structure, Officials, Resources, Powers- Functions and Controls. Main features of 74th Constitutional Amendments. Problems of implementation. Major urban development programmes and their management.</p>	<p>Urban Local Government and Administration</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Nagar Panchyat, Municipal Council, Municipal Corporation, and Cantonment Board- Composition, Powers and Functions Chief Officer and Municipal Commissioner- Functions and Role b. b. 74th Constitutional Amendment – Main Features c. c. Urban Development and Urban Local Bodies

District Administration – No change just wording

Earlier	Now	Removed
<p>District Administration –</p> <p>a. Evolution of District Administration,</p> <p>b. Changing role of the District Collector: Law and Order, Relationship with functional Departments.</p> <p>c. District Administration and the Panchayati Raj Institutions.</p> <p>d. Role and Functions of the Sub-Divisional Officer.</p>	<p>District Administration.</p> <p>a. Evolution and Development of District Administration in India</p> <p>b. District Collector- Powers and Functions, Changing Role of District Collector, Sub-Divisional Officer, Tahasildar and Talathi- Functions and Role</p> <p>c. Law and Order- Agencies of Law and Order- District Collector, District Police Superintendent and Citizens</p>	<p>District Administration and the Panchayati Raj Institutions.</p>

Political Parties and Pressure Groups – Shortened

Earlier	Now	Removed
<p>Parties and Pressure Groups.</p> <p>1) Nature of Party system – Role of National Parties – Ideology, organisation and electoral performance – Political Parties and their Social Bases.</p> <p>Regionalism– Rise of Regional Parties; Ideology, Organisation and electoral performance –</p> <p>2) Major Pressure Groups and Interest Groups in Maharashtra – their Role and impact on Policy making.</p> <p>3) Programmes of Social Welfare in Maharashtra : Women and Children; Labour; and Youth. Non-Government Organizations and their Role in Social Welfare</p>	<p>Political Parties and Pressure Groups</p> <p>1) Changing Nature of India’s Party system, National Parties & Regional Parties– Ideology, Organisation, Party Funding ,Electoral performance, Social Bases</p> <p>2) Major Interest Groups in Maharashtra</p>	<p>Programmes of Social Welfare in Maharashtra : Women and Children; Labour; and Youth. Non-Government Organizations and their Role in Social Welfare</p>

The Electoral Process – No change but refined

Earlier	Now
<p>The Electoral Process.</p> <p>1) Main features of Electoral process – single member territorial Constituencies. Reserved constituencies for weaker sections – Adult Franchise –</p> <p>2) Role of Election Commission –</p> <p>3) General Elections – Major trends – Patterns of Voting behaviour – and Factors influencing the voting behaviour</p> <p>4) Problems and difficulties in conducting Free and Fair Elections –</p> <p>5) Electoral Reforms. EVMs.</p>	<p>The Electoral Process</p> <p>Main features of Electoral Process–□Adult Franchise,□□Single member territorial Constituencies,□□Reserved constituencies</p> <p>2) Election Machinery: Election Commission of India, State Election Commissions</p> <p>General Elections for Lok Sabha & State Assemblies,□□Elections to Local Bodies</p> <p>Issues in conducting Free and Fair Elections</p> <p>Electoral Reforms–Issue of Electoral Funding & Expenditure, Electronic Voting Machines, VVPAT</p>

The Mass Media – Expanded

As it is	New Topics
<p>Mass Media</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role and impact of Print and Electronic Media in Policy making, formation of Public opinion and Public education. • Press Council of India • Code of conduct for Mass Media–o Issue of Fake News, paid news • Portrayal of women in mass media • Freedom of speech and expression and limitations there–on 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emerging Challenges of Social Media

Education system

As it is	Newly added	Removed
1) Directive Principles of State Policy and Education; 2) Educational Problems of Disadvantaged Sections- Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Muslims and Women; 3) Privatization of education - issues of access to education, merit, quality, and social justice; 4) Challenges in Higher Education today. 5) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan.	ICT in Education: NMEICT, E-Pathshala, E-PG Pathshala, SWAYAM	General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) and emerging issues,

Administrative Law – Expanded

As it is	New Topics
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rule of law. • Administrative Discretion and its control and Judicial Review. • Administrative Tribunals, their establishment and functioning. • Principles of Natural Justice. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Separation of powers, • Delegated legislation • Vigilance Commission, • Lokpal & Lokayukta, • Constitutional protection to public servants.

Some pertinent Laws – Change

As it is	New Topics	Removed
<p>(1) Environment Protection Act, 1986 : Definitions, Object, Machinery and Measures provided therein.</p> <p>(2) Right to Information Act, 2005: Definitions, Rights of Applicants, duty of Public Authority, exceptions to the information sought, Appeals, Penalties.</p> <p>(3) Information Technology Act – 2000 (Cyber Law): Definitions, Authorities, Electronic governance, offences and penalties.</p> <p>(4) The Prevention of Corruption Act 1988: Definitions, Object, Machinery and Measures provided therein.</p> <p>(5) Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989: Definitions, Object, Machinery and Measures provided therein.</p> <p>(6) Protection of Civil Rights Act 1955: Definitions, Object, Machinery and Measures provided therein.</p>	<p>(1) The Right of Children to Free & Compulsory Education Act, 2009: Definitions, Objects, Rights of Children to education, Duties of Government, Responsibilities of Schools & teachers.</p> <p>(2) The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents & Senior Citizens Act 2007: Definitions, Object, Machinery and Measures provided therein</p>	<p>(1) The Consumer Protection Act, 1986: Definitions – Consumer Disputes – Redressal Machinery.</p> <p>(2) Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules 1995: Object, Machinery and Measures provided therein.</p>

Socail Welfare and Social Legislation – Change

As it is	New Topics	Removed
The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitutional provisions relating to socio-economic justice, • Protection to Women under: The Constitution of India & Human Rights, • Protection to Child under Constitution and Human Rights, • Concept of free legal aid & Public Interest Litigation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Legislation as an instrument of Social Change; • Human Rights. Protection to Women under: The Constitution of India and Criminal Law (CrPC), The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and The Right of Information Act, 2005.

Public Services – Expanded

As it is	New Topics
<p>1) All India Services, Central Services and State Services – Constitutional Position and Functions</p> <p>2) Recruitment and Training – Types of Recruitment and Training</p> <p>3) Training Institutes: Lal Bahadur Shastri Academy of Administration Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy Yashwantrao Chavan Academy of Development Administration (YASHADA)</p>	<p>a. Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA)</p> <p>b. Central Secretariat- Prime Minister Office, Cabinet Secretary-Power, Functions and Role</p>

Financial Administration- Change

As it is	New Topics	Removed
1) Control over Public Expenditure- Parliamentary Control, The Finance Ministry Control, Control through Committees- Public Accounts Committee (PAC), Estimate Committee and Committee on Public Undertakings	Budgetary Process- Preparation, Enactment and Execution of Budget	Composition and function of Accountant General, Maharashtra.
2) Comptroller and Auditor General of India- Functions and Role		

Conclusions

- Syllabus has expanded by good amount and more new topics have been added.
- It makes nature of question now more diverse.