

RAS - 23 MAINS TEST SERIES

सिद्धि - 09/A8

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 200

**भारतीय राजनीतिक व्यवस्था
Indian Political System**

Paper - III (Unit-I)

Name :		MARKS	
Enroll. No.:	Part	Attempted Questions	Marks Obtained
Date of Birth :	Part - A	24	19
Medium :	Part - B	16	37.5
E-mail :	Part - C	7	34.5
Exam Date : 17/12/2023	Total		90
Inviligator's Signature :			
ECN:	RCN: 007	Hindi: 9	English: 2

अनुदेश (Instructions)

- परीक्षा शुरू होने से पहले पुस्तिका को जाँच लें।
Please check the booklet before commencement of the exam.
- दिये गये रिक्त स्थान में निर्देशित शब्द सीमा में उत्तर दें।
Write the answers according to the prescribed word limit, in the space given.
- अंक योजना प्रत्येक खंड के प्रारम्भ में दी गई है।
The marking scheme is given at the start of every section.
- परीक्षा के पश्चात् उत्तर पुस्तिका हॉल अधीक्षक को सौंप दें।
Return the answer booklet to the hall superintendent after completing the paper.

	REVIEW PARAMETERS	SCALE			
		Good	Above Average	Average	Below Average
1.	DOES THE ANSWER ADDRESS THE DEMAND OF THE QUESTION?				
a.	Answer Relevancy			✓	
b.	Answer Enrichment points like use of: Key Terms/ Subject Vocabulary. Use of Commission/ report/ government publication/ judgements, etc. Association with the Current Affairs and use of examples to explain the concept and idea			✓ ✓	
2.	HOW WELL IS THE ANSWER PRESENTED?				
a.	Structure - Intro, Body, Conclusion			✓	
b.	Presentation - Using Subheadings/ points/ highlighting/ flowcharts/ diagrams/ maps				✓
c.	Language & Grammar			✓	
d.	Word limit			✓	

Detailed Comments / Feedback / Suggestions for Improvement
विस्तृत टिप्पणियाँ/फीडबैक/सुधार के लिए सुझाव :-

1. → In 2 marker questions, you need to
2. write more points and examples to
3. fetch good marks
4. → Writing very less points in 5 marker
5. write atleast 5 points. in
6. them
- 7.
8. → 10 marker question are attempted
9. very well All the Best!!
- 10.
- 11.

Note : Answer the following questions in 15 words. Each question carries 2 marks.

नोट : निम्न प्रश्नों के उत्तर 15 शब्दों में दीजिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 2 अंक का है।

1. राजनीतिक गत्यात्मकता से क्या तात्पर्य है?
What is meant by political dynamism?

Political dynamism change in political landscape with change in society, economic and technology eg. Use of social media by political parties for election campaign. eg like religion, gender caste

(Write above this line only)

2. भारत में क्षेत्रीय राजनीतिक दलों के उदय के किन्हीं चार कारणों को लिखिए।
Write any four reasons for the rise of regional political parties in India.

Rise of regional political parties in India: -
i) Increasing voter consciousness
ii) Increasing awareness about regional and national issues
iii) Caste and ethnicity eg. DMK, Akali Dal
iv) rise of regionalism (Regional ideologies).

(Write above this line only)

3. स्वापक आतंकवाद को परिभाषित कीजिए।
Define narco-terrorism.

Narco-terrorism: means a link between Narco trade and use of its receipt in funding terror activities. It is more of narc influencing govt policies eg. Golden Triangle and Golden Crescent and their narco-terror activities

(Write above this line only)

1/2

4. मतदान व्यवहार को प्रभावित करने वाले चार कारक लिखिए।
Write four factors affecting voting behaviour.

Factors affecting voting behavior ⇒ (i) personality of leader eg. Mahendra modi, Indira Gandhi (ii) Caste and religion eg Caste based party BSP. (iii) Region eg regional party (DMK) (iv) Political manifesto of party eg welfare scheme ⇒ poor, ^{value point}

(Write above this line only)

5. तदर्थ दल
Ad-hoc political party

Read about it

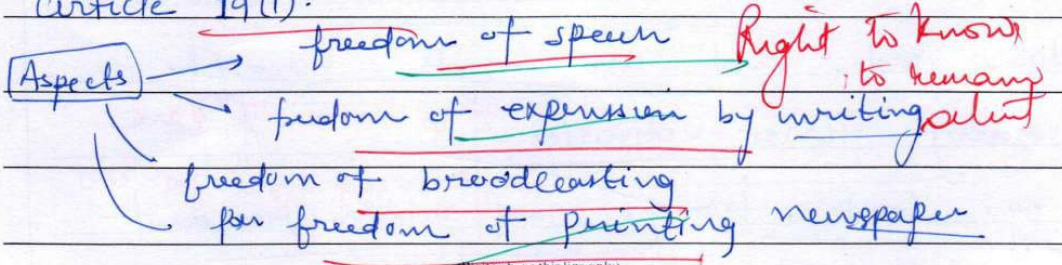
~~Ad-hoc political party: are those parties which are registered the election commission but not recognized as state or national party due to their poor performance in election~~

(Write above this line only)

6. अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता के पहलू लिखिए।
Write the aspects of freedom of expression.

1/2

Freedom of expression: is fundamental right under article 19(1).



1/2

7. राष्ट्रीय युवा संसद महोत्सव क्या है?
What is National Youth Parliament Festival?

National Youth Parliament Festival: Organised by
ministry of Youth and sport. Theme - ?
Objective → to equip youth with knowledge
and practices of democracy.
provide them voice, leadership qualities

(Write above this line only)

8. CBI के लिए सामान्य सहमति के अपवाद लिखिए।
Write exceptions to the general consent for CBI.

Exceptions to the general consent for CBI :-
→ Supreme Court or High Court directed cases
- cases involving All India Services personnel x
- cases of national security. (1)
Corruption
VAPA

(Write above this line only)

9. CAG की निष्पक्षता व स्वायत्तता हेतु कोई भी दो संवैधानिक रक्षाकवच लिखिए।
Write any two constitutional safeguards for the impartiality and autonomy of CAG.

Constitutional safeguards for the impartiality and autonomy of CAG :-
ART 148
i) Security of tenure → Cannot be removed
ii) not eligible for further employment in government sector → salary & service condⁿ to be determined by more capⁿ (1)

(Write above this line only)

10. भारत में निःशुल्क कानूनी सहायता की आवश्यकता क्यों है?
Why is free legal aid needed in India?

1/2

Free legal aid : DRSP under article 39

→ to ensure justice is provided to every one.

→ to provide legal aid to widows, destitute, minorities, old people, victim of disaster.
Do social justice
principle of care
Write 3-4 such points

11. वैकल्पिक विवाद समाधान के प्रकार बताइए।
Explain the types of alternative dispute resolution.

Alternative dispute resolution: means out of court settlement by parties involved in a dispute.

Types → Mediation - by a third party

↳ Arbitration = by a neutral party.
↳ Conciliation

(Write above this line only)

12. सातवीं अनुसूची।
Seventh Schedule.

1

Seventh Schedule deals with division of matters into three list

i) Union list : 97 items { only union govt empowered to make law }
ii) State list (67) { state govt make law }

iii) Concurrent list : both state and Union can make law

(Write above this line only)

(47)

13. मंत्रिमण्डलीय समितियाँ
Cabinet Committees

→ Types of committees
→ ~~are~~ ~~shakti's~~ ~~their~~ ~~work~~
Cabinet Committees → are committees formed by
parliament to discuss matters in depth.
→ No constitutional provision → according to
exigencies of time eg Cabinet Committee
on parliamentary affairs → generally presided by
pm.

(Write above this line only)

14. भारत में सर्वप्रथम किस अधिनियम के अधीन तथा किस वर्ष लोक सेवा आयोग की स्थापना की गई।
Under which Act and in which year was the Public Service Commission established for the first time in India?

Public Service Commission: 1st time
established under Government of India
Act 1951.
Year = in 1921

1920

(Write above this line only)

15. दया याचिका की आवश्यकता को समझाइए।
Explain the need for mercy petition.

Need for mercy petition: filed with the
president.
Breach of law.
Lapse of delivery of justice
→ to reverse the unduly harsh punishment.
→ to rectify law error of law (human error)

(Write above this line only)

16. रिमोट वोटिंग के पक्ष में तर्क दीजिए।
Give arguments in favor of remote voting.

Remote voting: means voting through internet or e-ballot without going to the constituency physically.
Benefit: Increase in voting turnout as migrant and NRI will cast their vote.

less resource like Evm, manpower, security needed
strengthening democracy, political sovereignty

17. सामाजिक लोकतंत्र क्या है?
What is social democracy?

Social Democracy: DPSP in part III of Constitution
strive for social democracy.

it means equality to resources, job opportunities without any discrimination based on Caste, religion and economic status of people.

(Write above this line only)

18. अनुच्छेद 142 की आलोचना कीजिए।
Criticize Article 142.

Article 142: it is a tool in hand of Supreme Court to do complete justice.

Criticisms: criticism: frequently used by Supreme Court eg in a Talag case. used against ^{delegation of} judicial power
→ by pass legal and judicial proceeding

(Write above this line only)

• completely justice not well defined

19. दलों में आन्तरिक लोकतंत्र को बढ़ाने के उपाय बताइए।
Tell the ways to increase internal democracy in parties.

Ways to increase internal democracy in parties: 1 1/2

- regular free and fair election to choose head of parties
- internal auditing
- voter awareness → awareness and education of workers of party
- regular meeting of party workers.

Valid points

20. इन्दिरा साहनी वाद (1992) के निर्णय के बिन्दुओं को लिखिए।
Write the points of the decision of Indira Sawhney case (1992).

Indira Sawhney case (1992): Supreme court of India put a cap on reservation limit i.e. 50%. { SC (15%) + ST (7.5%) + OBC (27%) }.

this limit should not be breached with few exceptions: this exception used to give 10% reservation to OBCs.

50% limit not in promotion

decision for Indira Sawhney

21. पेसा अधिनियम की सीमायें लिखिये।
Write the limitations of PESA Act.

Limitation of PESA act: Very few powers to Gram Sabha. decision of gram sabha is to be implemented by state assembly. officials employed not aware of tribal customs and traditions.

You have to write Act's limitation

limited by

to be implemented of law is wrong

(Write above this line only)

1 1/2

22. आकांक्षी ब्लॉक कार्यक्रम
Aspirational Block Program

1/2

Aspirational Block program: one line of aspirational
District program. 500 Block of states.

→ to develop the backward block in each
district, which are lacking in development
indicators like SPOTS ?? What are development indicators ??
(Write above this line only)

23. स्थानीय स्वशासन की लेखा परीक्षा का महत्व बताइए।
Explain the importance of audit of local self-government.

Audit of Local self-government: -

1/2

→ enhance the quality of work done
→ efficient use of financial resources financial discipline Hamara
→ ensure participatory democracy at MANREGA Hamara grassroot
level. → in the spirit of 73rd & 74th CAA

(Write above this line only)

24. नियम 184 एवं नियम 193 में अन्तर बताइए।
Explain the difference between Rule 184 and Rule 193.

(Write above this line only)

25. भूले जाने का अधिकार
Right to be forgotten

Write about
→ SN Krishna
→ digital data
→ protect by
PML

Right to be forgotten means removal of publicly available information, when they are not serving any purpose. In India no legal backing. Russia and European Union have this right under this people may ask social media to remove information companies

(Write above this line only)

Note : Answer the following questions in 50 words. Each question carries 5 marks.

नोट : निम्न प्रश्नों के उत्तर 50 शब्दों में दीजिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 5 अंक का है।

1. दल-बदल विरोध कानून के क्रियान्वयन में विसंगतियों को दूर करने के लिए अपने सुझाव दीजिए।
Give your suggestions to remove discrepancies in the implementation of the Anti-defection Law.

The Anti-defection law: 10th schedule of constitution deals with Anti-defection law. → 2A number

Discrepancies in Anti-defection law → 1/2 merger of party eg Maharashtra
→ no time limit for speaker to decide eg Maharashtra case

Suggestions: - remove this 1/2 merger process
↳ fix time limit for speaker to take decision in Anti-defection case Reduce arbitrariness
↳ supreme court tribunal to decide case of anti-defection

↳ power to EC
give conclusion

2. मूल ढांचे के सिद्धांत के संबंध में प्रमुख चुनौतियाँ स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Explain the major challenges regarding the theory of basic structure.

Basic structure was profounded by supreme court in Kesavananda Bharati case 1973.

Challenges: not yet defined what constitute

Basic structure

① violation of separation of power as Judiciary decide constitutionality of act based on basic structure

② against parliament's power to amend Constitution under article 368

Write atleast 4-5 points

◦ Arbitrary in nature

◦ operated

◦ Judicial

act

② AIJAE

3. हेट स्पीच को परिभाषित कीजिये तथा इससे निपटने के सुझाव दीजिए।

Define hate speech and give suggestions to deal with it.

③ Hate speech means targeting a person or group of people, based on their caste, religion, region with derogatory word either orally or written

Suggestions to deal with it: Write points

→ concrete and clearly defined legislation

→ take down of such content by social media intermediaries

→ Fact check unit to remove such content

→ awareness among people to not forward it

26

4. जातिगत जनगणना क्या है तथा इसके पक्ष में तर्क दीजिए।
What is caste census and give arguments in favor of it.

Caste census means conducting census which gather information from people relating to their caste, their ^{level of Indian} occupation and education.

Arguments in favor: Write At least 5 points

- give a clear picture of caste's representation in government jobs, Higher educational institutes.
- effective reservation system.
- targeted policy formulation for upliftment of backward caste like SC, ST's ^{refugee}.
- give a glimpse of social fabric of Indian society.

(Write above this line only)

5. भारत में सहकारी संघवाद को बढ़ावा देने के लिए संवैधानिक प्रावधान लिखिये।
Write the constitutional provision to promote cooperative federalism in India.

Cooperative federalism: means centre and state government working together for development and welfare of people.

27

Constitutional provision -

- Interstate Council under article 263.
- All India Service to serve both state and centre (article 312) Write more points
- Single constitution like Schedule 7
- Interstate trade article 301 Art 358

(Write above this line only)

→ get council finance commission → All India Services

6. अंतर राज्यीय सीमा विवादों के कारण लिखिये।
Write the reasons for inter-state border disputes.

Various states like Maharashtra, Karnataka, Orissa, Belgaum, Punjab, Haryana and Chandigarh involved in disputes.

Give log

- Reasons** :-
- Not clearly defined borders (eg) Karnataka MH
 - ↳ ethnicity of people in adjoining areas (eg) Andhra
 - ↳ mineral and resources (eg) Satyagrah
 - ↳ water-sharing disputes (eg) Satyagrah
 - ↳ administrative importance of a particular area eg Chandigarh.

What needs to be done -> int. a state 2/2

7. संसदीय विशेषाधिकारों को परिभाषित करते हुए, इनसे जुड़ी चुनौतियाँ बताइए।
Define parliamentary privileges and explain the challenges associated with them.

Parliamentary privileges (Article 105): are rights and immunities provided to both house of parliament, their members and committees.

equal power both

Two types :-

- 1) Individual - eg no arrest before 40 days and after 40 days of parliament session

2) Collective: - like bar on interference in its proceedings, secret meeting, right to publish its report etc.

Challenges :-

- ↳ immune mps from arrest in corruption cases
- ↳ mis use by mp eg mahua motra case
- ↳ not codified yet
- ↳ against separation of power
- ↳ natural justice

With 5 parts at least

(Write above this line only)

8. भारत में दबाव समूह कार्यशैली का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।
 Critically evaluate the working style of pressure groups in India.

Pressure groups are informal bodies involved in development process with political powers.

Working style of pressure groups

Positive

Negative

→ working in field of education eg prafnam

→ sometimes politically motivated

→ pressure on government as it intent for

foreign funding to destabilise India

eg Bharatiya kishan farm bill

→ religious conversion and waqf board case

(Write above this line only)

9. मूल अधिकार- मर्यादाएँ हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए।
 Fundamental rights- are limitations. Explain.

Part III {Article 12-35} deal with fundamental rights. eg right to live with dignity, right to speech etc.

Fundamental rights are limitation

↳ suspension during emergency: not permanent

↳ restriction of right to speech, expression

↳ restriction on movement can be imposed eg in tribal areas

↳ violation: going SC is expensive remedy.

Conclusion ??

(Write above this line only)

10. चुनाव में प्रौद्योगिकी का महत्त्व एवं चुनौतियाँ बताइए।
Explain the importance and challenges of technology in elections.

2/2

Use of technology in election is like double edge sword with its pros and cons.

importance.

Challenges

give 5 marks

⇒ swift election process (EVM Environment friendly, less time)

⇒ Disputes and case of EVM hacking put Water manipulation question mark on fair election

Real time updates

⇒ remote voting ⇒ technology based increase voter participation

⇒ susceptible to cyber hacking and frauds

⇒ social media campaigns increase reach to

⇒ fake news on social media distort the process

(Write above this line only)

11. राजनीतिक जनान्किकी का अर्थ समझाते हुए हाल ही में संपन्न राजस्थान 16वीं विधानसभा में महिलाओं के प्रतिनिधित्व पर प्रकाश डालिये-
Explaining the meaning of political demography, throw light on the representation of women in the recently concluded Rajasthan 16th Assembly.

Political demography means share of various religion, caste, gender and age-group people in voter base.

1/2 Read the question

(Write above this line only)

12. छोटे राज्यों की मांगों की उत्पत्ति बताते हुए, दूसरे राज्य पुनर्गठन आयोग की आवश्यकता पर प्रकाश डालिए।
Explaining the origin of the demands of small states, throw light on the need for a second State Reorganization Commission.

Demands for small states is continuing since independence based on language, ethnicity and geography.

- Why is the demand for State Reorganization Commission? 2 1/2
- ① Dhar Commission
 - ② JVP Commission
 - ③ Fazl Ali Commission

Various states are carved out: Haryana from Punjab, reorganization in north east, Telangana and Andhra.

Need for 2nd State Reorganization Commission → section in Rajasthan demanding two: demand for reorganization in north east Rajasthan & kutuband

(Write above this line only)

13. 'भारतीय राजनीति के स्वरूप नियमितीकरण में आर्थिक तत्त्वों की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका है' स्पष्ट करें-
Explain 'Economic elements play an important role in regularizing the form of Indian politics'.

Money is an important player in every sphere of life so in politics. 1 1/2

Economic element and Indian politics

- money to sustain political parties
- money to fund election campaign
- bad phenomenon of purchasing votes
- money is needed to fulfill promises and welfare schemes

Intanzarat Principlist
→ channel
FERA

(Write above this line only)

14. न्यायिक बहुमतवाद का तात्पर्य बताते हुए, इसकी आलोचनाएँ लिखें।
Explaining the meaning of judicial majoritarianism and writing its criticisms.

Judicial majoritarianism means judges giving unanimous judgement on important issues

eg. abrogation of: J & K Case 2023

Criticisms:

① individual judges not giving their opinion

(Write above this line only)

15. वर्तमान संदर्भ में नीति आयोग के समक्ष कौन-कौनसी चुनौतियाँ हैं?
What are the challenges before NITI Aayog in the present context?

NITI Aayog is a think tank of government of India: established in 2015 by replacing planning

Commission

Challenges before NITI Aayog:

- ① lack of state's representation valid points
- ② No. power to recommmend financial allocation like planning commission
- ③ lack of cooperation between states that needs to be done
- ④ recommndation only advisory
- ⑤ financial and manpower constraint

(Write above this line only)

16. प्रिवेंटिव डिटेन्शन का अर्थ स्पष्ट करते हुए, इससे जुड़े मुद्दों पर प्रकाश डालिए।
Explaining the meaning of preventive detention, throw light on the issues related to it.

Preventive detention: Article 22 of Constitution deals with preventive detention. It means detention of a person on ground of suspicious activities.

Issues

used to detain political opponents

used to detain generalist and social activists

misuse by government of the day

not judicial remedies available

if released by court on bail government against

(Write above this line only)

violation of fundamental rights

Arbitrariness

low conviction rate

cannot under detention

5/12

Note : Answer the following questions in 100 words. Each question carries 10 marks.

नोट : निम्न प्रश्नों के उत्तर 100 शब्दों में दीजिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 10 अंक का है।

1. सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में संरचनात्मक सुधारों पर मुख्य न्यायाधीश डी.वाई. चंद्रचूड की हालिया घोषणा के संभावित प्रभावों पर चर्चा करें।

Discuss the possible implications of Chief Justice D.Y. Chandrachud's recent announcement on structural reforms in the Supreme Court.

Supreme court is Apex court of India; guarantor of fundamental right of citizen (Article 32) Structural reforms and their implications

i) Infrastructure development : Enhance courts

Capacity ② make it disable friendly ③ make it more comfortable for women → increase their share in judiciary

ii) e-Courts and Online hearing broadcasting

① e-Courts will save time of court and people

② make courts more transparent

③ broadcasting of cases : make people aware about judicial proceedings

iii) make court inclusive : increase share of women staff, disable's cafe in SC premise

in good state

very good use of

iv) Indianization of court : citing ancient jurisprudence

translation of judgement in Indian language.

So all these reforms will make our court more people friendly and will ensure justice to all (art 39 DPSP)

Valid But point

(Write above this line only)

2. पिछले तीन दशकों में, पंचायतों में महिला आरक्षण की यात्रा परिवर्तनकारी रही है; निर्वाचित महिला प्रतिनिधियों के समक्ष विद्यमान प्रमुख चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालें।

Over the last three decades, the journey of women's reservation in Panchayats has been transformational; highlighting the major challenges faced by elected women representatives.

73rd and 74th CAA provide 1/3rd reservation

for women in panchayats and local bodies

Transformation led by reservation

↳ increase women's participation in local politics since 1 lakh women sarpanch

↳ women's issue taking centre stage in development process like clean cooking fuel, (ujwala), Har Ghar, Mat se pani.

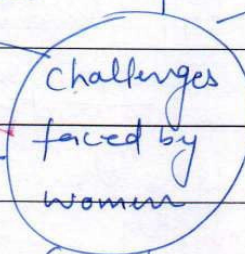
↳ women are stepping out from home as their sarpanch supporting them eg Kachhi

wadi sarpanch

↳ issue of lack of education, poverty, most of them from well-off family

↳ lack of infrastructure like toilet etc

↳ goonhat (parda) becoming less in speaking publicly



sarpanch - patri tradition

↳ male members not allowing them to take

↳ lack of education independent decision social and domestic dual burden

Don't overstretch

Address part more

Talk about what you have done

Although reservation transform women's role in politics but still a lot need to done to truly empower women

3. संविधान संशोधन प्रक्रिया की आलोचना कीजिये।
Critique the constitutional amendment process.

Constitution is a living document, to make it dynamic there are provision to amend

Constitution under article 368

Constitution Amendment

4/1/2

- ① by simple majority by parliament
- ② by special majority by parliament
- ③ by special majority of parliament

} = article 368

ratification by 1/2 of states

Criticism: -

- i) most part of constitution is amendable by simple majority of parliament.
- ii) state can't initiate amendment process.
 → even then participation (> 50%)
- iii) No body like US to suggest amendment.
 → @ everyone's
- iv) misuse of process by Government with absolute majority.
 → can only be introduced by minister
 Indira Gandhi and 42nd CAA 1976
- v) state have limited say then in federal matter.
 → lack of clarity

Although our constitution amendment process is not much flexible but caution should be exercised

(Write above this line only)

before amending Constitution

4. राजनीतिक आन्दोलन एवं राजनीतिक दलों में संबंध बताते हुए राजस्थान में दलीय प्रणाली का व्यावहारिक दृष्टिकोण स्पष्ट करें-
 Explain the practical view of the party system in Rajasthan by explaining the relationship between political movements and political parties.

The political party are key feature of politics across the country.

4/12

Politics in Rajasthan emerged from one party rule in till 1977 to the two party rule in recent time.

Relationship between political movements and political parties in Rajasthan

① Starting from pre-independence Praja Mandal movement : it led solid foundation of congress in Rajasthan.

How it shaped
BJP politics
Till
in detail

② Anti-congress movement by Jamiindar and Praja : led Swatantra party under leadership of Jayatri Devi

③ Jan Sangh and its hindutva ideology : led Bhairosingh government in 1977

④ Babu jagdeo and emergence of BJP led two party system.

So socio-political dynamic effected the party system in Rajasthan, that is continue till today.

(Write above this line only)

5. पंचायतीराज संस्थाओं पर राज्य के नियंत्रण का उल्लेख करें-

Mention the state's control over Panchayati Raj institutions-

Constitutional amendment act 73rd and 74th gave
Constitutional and legal backing to P.R.I.
to ensure participatory democracy at grass
root level.

State's control over P.R.I.: -

- Conduct of elections by state
- devolution of resources on the committee
of state finance Commission.
- Block development officers and village
development officers appointed by state
- auditing of work done by P.R.I.
- state control P.R.I.'s power to impose tax
and non-tax revenue.

Impact of this control

- ↳ lack of autonomy to P.R.I. bodies
- ↳ lack financial resources
- ↳ lack infrastructure
- ↳ constant interference of state officers
in their functioning.

↳ to make P.R.I. true democratic bodies state
should give them

autonomy and more financial powers so
local need based development can take
place

6. भारतीय राजनीति में क्षेत्रीयता के विविध रूप/प्रवृत्ति बताते हुए क्षेत्रवाद के दुष्परिणामों की संक्षिप्त व्याख्या करें-
- Briefly explain the ill effects of regionalism by describing the various forms/tendencies of regionalism in Indian politics.

Regionalism means more importance to their own region while ignoring ~~others~~ ^{more affinity, disregarding others}

Various forms of regionalism

↳ reservation for locals in public and private jobs eg in Jharkhand, ~~Madhya~~

↳ regional parties coming in power eg North east, DMK, BRS in south India

↳ language based: eg North vs South

Hindi vs regional language

↳ ethnicity based: eg greater Nagalim, kukiland

~~do~~ give birth to anti-India sentiment eg khalistan movement

against the spirit of Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat

ill effects of regionalism

gives birth to separatist movement

good ~~bad~~ movement

disturb harmony

demand of separate states

against national unity

not peace

eg manipal conflict

Rather than focusing on regionalism we should

focus on national ~~unity~~ ^{good} ~~unity~~ ^{with} spirit of Sabka Sath, Sabka Prayas, Sabka vikas :-1

(Write above this line only)

5/2

well addressed demand

7. गिरती हुई संसदीय उत्पादकता एक गंभीर समस्या है। संसदीय उत्पादकता को बढ़ाने के लिए अपने सुझाव दीजिए-

Falling parliamentary productivity is a serious problem. Give your suggestions to increase parliamentary productivity.

Parliamentary productivity means how much business parliament is transacting, while in session, how many days sitting ^{team} ~~exact~~ ^{defunct} ~~defunct~~ happening while parliament is in session.

But in recent day parliamentary productivity is falling → ^{stifled} ~~stifled~~ by mps

5

↳ stifling voice of opposition mps
↳ government passing bills without discussion and referring to ^{ending} ~~ending~~ ^{social justice} ~~social justice~~ parliamentary committees
↳ debates on non serious issue

↳ constant suspension of opposition mps in Rajyasabha

Suggestions to improve productivity:

↳ maintain decorum of houses

↳ deliberation and debates on public matters like ^{inflation} ~~inflation~~ and unemployment

↳ referring bills to ^{minimum} ~~minimum~~ ^{house} ~~house sitting parliamentary committees~~

↳ fair chances ^{delegation} ~~delegation~~ to all mps ^{to speak} ~~to speak~~

Parliament is temple of democracy, it productivity is linked to ^(Write above this line only) growth of democracy and voice of people of India.

1. मुहावरे

अंक - 5

(i) अपना किया पाना : अपने कर्मों का जवाब पाना।
श्याम एक जर्मन अधिकारी था, अब भ्रष्टाचार के मामले में जेल में है, उसे ही कहते हैं अपना किया पाना।

(ii) न उधर का होना न उधर का : कहीं का न रहना।
यूरोपियन यूनिवर्स में सदस्यता न मिलने पर यूकेन न उधर का रहा न उधर का।

(iii) एहसान फरामोश होना : किसी का एहसान न मानना।
सुमन के लिए आप कुछ भी कर लो, उसे फर्क नहीं पड़ता, क्योंकि वह एक एहसान फरामोश लड़की है।

(iv) चींटी के पर निकलना

(v) चक्की में जुटे रहना

2. विलोम शब्द

अंक - 5

(i) अघ -

(ii) अनुरूप -

कुरूप ✗

(iii) कर्ता -

अकर्ता ✓

(iv) क्षम -

अक्षम । ✓

(v) गत -

आगम ✗

(vi) चर -

अचर । ✓

(vii) दिव्य -

अदिव्य ✓

(viii) पर -

स्व ✗

(ix) मुख -

विमुख ✓

(x) विलास -

तपस्या ✓

3

3. निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक विषय पर लगभग 250 शब्दों में निबंध लिखिए।

अंक- 10

1. इंटरनेट-वरदान या अभिशाप
2. कृषि प्रधान- गरीब किसान: विरोधाभास/कारण व समाधान।
3. राजस्थान का पर्यटन उद्योग: दशा एवं दिशा

इंटरनेट - वरदान या अभिशाप

21 वीं शताब्दी इंटरनेट का युग है। हमारी दैनिक चर्चा से लेकर शिक्षा, संचार, उद्योग, गवर्नेंस सब में इंटरनेट का महम योगदान है। इंटरनेट को ने सम्पूर्ण विश्व को एक ग्लोबल विलेज बना दिया है।

इंटरनेट एक वरदान : - इंटरनेट ने हर एक सामाजिक आर्थिक क्षेत्र को पूरी तरीके से बदल दिया है। शिक्षा में ई-लर्निंग, ई-कॉन्टेंट, ऑनलाइन क्लासेज का चलन प्रचलित है। वहीं अगर रोजगार की बात करें तो यह क्षेत्र भी इंटरनेट से अचूक नहीं रहा है। इंटरनेट से नए रोजगार उत्पन्न हुए हैं जैसे की वर्क फ्रॉम होम, फ्री लान्सिंग। इंटरनेट के माध्यम से सरकार और नागरिकों की दूरी भी काफी कम हुई है, जैसे की ई-डिलेवरी ऑफ सर्विसेज, जेसबुक, एक्स(X), यू ट्यूब के माध्यम से लोगों

के साथ वातलाप आदि। नागरिक अपनी समस्याएँ भी घर बैठे दर्ज करा सकते हैं।

कृषि के क्षेत्र में भी इंटरनेट एक सकारात्मक योगदान दिया है जैसे की किसानों की को मौसम की, फसलों की, बीमारियों की जानकारी देना। इसके अलावा ई-नाम प्लेटफॉर्म से सरकार किसानों को ~~बुझा~~ भर की मंडियों से जोड़ने का प्रयास कर रही है।

हमारे निजी रिश्ते भी आज इंटरनेट की मदद से और अधिक नजदिक हुए हैं। इंटरनेट ने भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था को का विश्व की अन्य अर्थव्यवस्थाओं के साथ जोड़ा है। इंटरनेट की हि देन है जो आज हम डिजिटल इंडिया और डिजिटल पेमेंट की बात करते हैं।

इंटरनेट एक अभिशाप:

हर एक तकनीक की भाँति फायदों के साथ-साथ इंटरनेट के अपने दुष्प्रभाव भी हैं। इनमें प्रमुख हैं:- फेक न्यूज, डिफ फेक और उनका प्रयोग पुरुषों, बाहरी ताकतों का निजी मामलों में हस्तक्षेप आदि।

3 1/2

(A) Choose the correct word/phrase and rewrite the correct form of the following sentences: (Q. No. 1-10) Marks 10

1. He went there so that he can/might borrow money.

He went there so that he can borrow money. X

2. She advised that I should/should have curtail expenditure.

She advised that I should curtail expenditure. ✓

3. She shall/must not have left alone as it was raining heavily.

She must not have left alone as it was ^{raining} heavily. ✓

4. You ought to/should have stood by your sister, when she was in difficulties.

You should have stood by your sister, when she was in ^{difficulties}. X

5. My friend did not help me though he should/could have helped.

My friend did not help me though he could have helped. ✓

6. He is to have/is to catch the first train tonight.

He is to catch the first train tonight. ✓

7. He would/should go to college daily by bus in his college days.

He would go to college daily by bus in his college days. ✓

8. You need not to/need not bring your notebooks from tomorrow.

You need not to bring your notebook from tomorrow. ✓

(B) Supply correct tense form of the verbs given in brackets: (Q. No. 9)

Marks 6

9. The city of Katagum _____ (build) in the form of an oblong with the chief's house in the centre _____ (look) like an old English castle. There _____ (be) a high clay tower, with a wall around it about twenty feet high; inside the courtyard _____ (be) small houses for women and servants.

The city of Katagum is build in the form of an oblong with chief's house in the centre looks like an old English castle. There is a high clay tower, with a wall around it about twenty feet high; inside the courtyard

is care Small houses for women and servants.

(C) Change the following sentences from Active form to Passive form: (Q. No. 10-15) Marks 6

10. War will destroy everything.

Everything ^{would} ~~will~~ be destroyed by war.

11. The government is spending too much money on Operation blue.

Operation blue.

Too much money is being spent by the government on

12. The judge advised me to settle the matter out of court.

out of court.

I was advised by the judge to settle the matter

13. They rejected his proposal and laughed at him.

at him

His proposal was rejected by them and they laughed

14. Social work interests Mr. Kumar very much.

Mr. Kumar is interested in social work very much

15. It is time to stop writing.

Writing should be stopped