

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	26.5
Medium :	Part - B	16	47.5
E-mail :	Part - C	7	34
Exam Date : 17 Dec 2023	Total		108
Inviligator's Signature :			
ECN:	RCN: 007	Hindi: 0	English: 0

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. * You are deserving candidates your answers are really upto the demand of RPSC,
- 2.
3. so keep refining your knowledge and keep writing.
- 4.
5. * In 5 marker question, you are covering good points but trying writing conclusion and underline the key terms so that they get notice (g) harmonious construction
- 6.
- 7.
8. * In 10 marker, don't just write points, start subcategorising it, use antiargument briefly in every answer
- 9.
- 10.
11. Do the best!!

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?

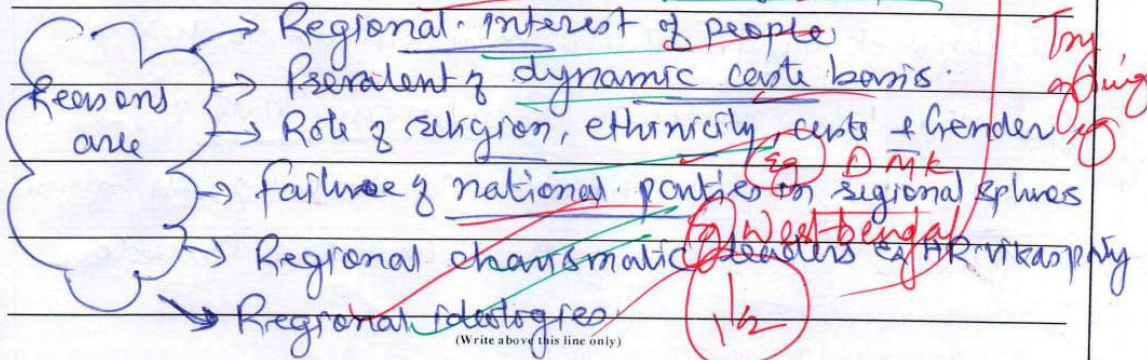
1

political dynamism :- It is defined as diverse nature of political parties, diverse nature of electors & electorals along with different perception and behaviours of electors is called political dynamism. Well presenting India political perspective.

you could write eg of religion, caste, guides

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.

There are multiple reasons to rise regional political parties



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

1

Narco terrorism :- It is defined as "Controlling of local people, groups, institution, functions in favour of terrorist term by means of pushing narcotic drugs and made them habitual." For example → Southern - Golden triangle influence over North eastern states. Westward - Golden Crescent influence over Punjab, Western Rajasthan etc.

4. मतदान व्यवहार को प्रभावित करने वाले चार कारक लिखिए।

Write four factors affecting voting behaviour.

- Factors affecting voting behaviour:
- political parties manifestos
 - Charismatic leader of political parties
 - Regional development by political parties
 - influence of media, social media
 - caste, gender, religion, ethnicity & leader
 - people's own perception towards political party
 - Criminal background of contestant
- (Write above this line only)*

5. तदर्थ दल

Ad-hoc political party

Ad-hoc political party :- parties formed on the basis of specific purpose in context of regional demand, which may sustain or grow in future.

for example: Republican party of India for Dalit interest - Carved out of All India Scheduled Caste Federation Bhimrao Ambedkar

6. अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता के पहलू लिखिए।

Write the aspects of freedom of expression.

Freedom of expression: It is the fundamental right granted under Art 19(1)(a) of Constitution in part-III of the Constitution. which is guaranteed by Supreme Court of India.

for example: Freedom of speech & expression, - Freedom of press etc

Right to remain silent aspect
you have to keep cut short the intro

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

①

Theme of a elbrie Idea for Better tomorrow
National youth parliament festival :- organized by National youth parliament in order to involve the youngster and made them study future leadership provide them voice
• It is organized yearly basis in order to argument and empower youth leaders.

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

1 1/2

Exception to General Consent of CBI
→ (i) When matter investigated under UAPA law. Valid points
→ (ii) When enforcement Directorate proceed for their investigation
→ (iii) National investigation agency investigation & proceeding
→ (iv) proceeding under prevention of corruption act 1988

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 impartiality and autonomy
→ Constitutional status under Art 148 to 151. Valid points
→ Security of tenure of CAG.
→ Cannot be removed from office
→ Security of tenure
→ Expense charged on consolidated salary fund of India. service condⁿ to be determine by parliament
→ Service condition cannot be raised to his disadvantage after appointment

1 1/2

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

Name the article 39A

- Reasons
- Historically exploited people
 - Existed economical conditions & lower strata of society social justice
 - Third gender / Transgender NALSA case
 - To fulfill concept of welfare state pendency of cases
 - Legal proceedings are very costly cannot be afforded by ordinary people
 - Nature of legal cases is long term. (Write above this line only)

11/2

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

Types are asked, you are just JADR

ADR :- Alternative dispute resolution :- it is an alternate dispute resolution mechanism. Such as "ombudsman" parliamentary system, which resolve cases on the pre-litigation by mutual consent of involved parties. example :- Nehru Awards, Gram nayalga, Arbitration, Conciliation (Write above this line only)

12/2

12. सातवीं अनुसूची।
Seventh Schedule.

Seventh Schedule :- Division of power among Centre and State, which is embedded in three

- (a) union list :- Subjects entrusted exercised by union govt defence
- (b) State list :- Subjects entrusted exercised by state govt law & order
- (c) Concurrent list :- exercised by Centre & State health

13/2

You can also give example

Residuary power :- which is retained by parliament & exercise it for Federal structure of the country (Centre & State) (Write above this line only)

13. मंत्रिमण्डलीय समितियाँ
Cabinet Committees

Cabinet Committee: Permanent Committee (01 year tenure) Adhoc Committee (purpose specific)

Committees are formed for specific purpose for in-depth study of legislative formulation, for review of departments & ministers. Ex - estimate committee, public account committee, committee on public undertakings.

Ad-hoc - committees are temporary for specific purpose, once objective achieved, it is dissolved.

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?

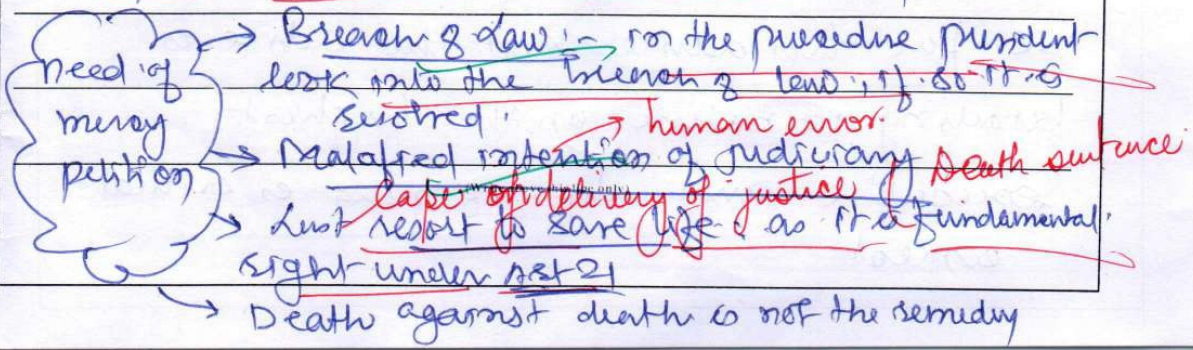
Government of India Act 1909: first time

established public service commission and opened for Indians for recruitment & examination and enrolled in civil services. first civil servant was - Sunder Nath Banerjee

(Write above this line only)

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

Mercy petition: propounded by Judiciary in Ashoka that was curative petition. Rupa hoose case as last resort to escape.



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

(1/2)

Remote voting → (a) facilitate remote area where connectivity is not available
→ (b) concept based on welfare state, in remote old age people can vote in this fashion.
→ (c) personnel & armed forces is facilitated
Strengthening democracy and political sovereignty
Increase % of voters
public trust in government

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

Social democracy :- it is concept derived out of welfare state which is reflection of Directive principle of state policy (Art 35-51) under part IV to realize and maintain the level playing field of DPSP provision is called social democracy
create equitable society
equilibrium concept

18. अनुच्छेद 142 की आलोचना कीजिए।
Critique Article 142. ec

Art 142 to the jurisdiction of Supreme Court in which the president requires sc for his advice but the advice is binding in nature on the highest executive authority of India is critical aspect
Read abt
decree or order
to do complete justice

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

ways are:

- (a) Assign responsibility and accountability to ministers.
- (b) Derive legal responsibility as it is provided in

British parliament.

- (c) Augment the coordination among party leaders.
- (d) Abolish the groupism and alliances of parties.

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

- (i) Ceiling of 50% of reservation.
- (ii) Caste as the basis of reservation.
- (iii) provided for reservation in appointment.
- (iv) not for promotion.

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

PESA Act limitations:-

- (i) it is restricted to schedule 5 of the constitution.
- (ii) power to confer schedule 5 has a message to President not on governor, so state govt has little say in it.
- (iii) it is the limitation of the state governments.
- (iv) Panchayats seat limited 1/2 of tribal population only.

22. आकांक्षी ब्लॉक कार्यक्रम
Aspirational Block Program

500 block 31 state

Aspirational blocks programme:- After witnessing success of Aspirational district programme, government extended it to Block level for grass root level and participatory development of people of blocks in context of health, education, infrastructure, economic development, in specific product of one district and one panchayat.

Don't Club it subcategory

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

Importance of Audit of LSG

- Effective utilization of fund as desired.
- Enhance transparency and accountability
- Informed decision and community awareness of their money expenditure
- Hamara Paisa Hamara Nikas
- prevent underutilization of fund.
- Induced fiscal discipline
- Argument the trust of local peoples

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

25. भूले जाने का अधिकार
Right to be forgotten

- Digital data protection bill introduced on recommendation of Kasturba Sanghvi Committee which is providing Right to be forgotten :- it is the mechanism in which data principle can ask data fiduciary to erase the data from the web server or data storage is called Right to be forgotten.

Europe have it

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.

Anti-defection Law :- it is introduced by 52nd Amendment by inserting Schedule 10 in the Constitution of India
Suggestion to remove discrepancies :-

- (a) Equalization of independent nominated candidate as per of independent candidate :- as they disqualified they have vacuum of 6 months to join any party
- (b) Removal of 2/3 merger at par of 1/3 split :- 1/3 split already removed by 91st constitutional amendment and 2/3 merger also has to be rationalized on same ground
- (c) Party candidate voluntarily give up his candidacy need to be rationalized and amendment the position.
The above provisions sustained than it will act as level playing field in Anti-defection law

3/2

Ethics committee (horse trading)
Kothari commission
Karnataka assem

2. मूल ढांचे के सिद्धांत के संबंध में प्रमुख चुनौतियाँ स्पष्ट कीजिए।
 Explain the major challenges regarding the theory of basic structure.

36

Basic Structure Doctrine

Basic Structure Doctrine:- it was propounded by Supreme

Court in Keshwananda Bharti case on 24 Apr 1973

- (a) Doctrine is not codified in specific manner
- (b) veto to judiciary:- judiciary is sole authority to decide the parameters of Basic Structure
Judicial Activism → NJAC
- (c) Undermine Sovereignty of Parliament:- ex. during legislation, they are unaware of Basic Structure
- (d) open ended / infinity boundaries:- interpreted only by judiciary
- (e) Arbitrary in nature:- as it interpreted post formulation of legislation.

3. हेट स्पीच को परिभाषित कीजिये तथा इसके निपटने के सुझाव दीजिए।
 Define hate speech and give suggestions to deal with it.

3

Hate speech:- it is speech which invokes animosity, create distention, evoke people fear conflict among individuals, groups, parties called hate speech

Suggestions to deal with it

- (i) effective working of National Foundation for Communal Harmony → to augment harmony among people
- (ii) Utilization of National Integration Council for conveying and absorb and recommend suggestions
- (iii) organize seminars, conferences, for awareness
- (iv) People promoting hate speech should be penalized according to promulgated laws & regulations

Valid point

strict code in

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

3

Caste census: → ~~is the~~ process of conducting census based on caste line is called caste census.

ex - Bihar govt recently conducted caste survey

Argument in favour of caste census

- helpful for data based policy formulation
- Govt can take informed decision with respect to upliftment of lower strata
- Helpful to curb poverty, health issue, unemployment
- In compliance of sustainable development goal
- Effective realization of reservation system
- Effective decision making for implementation of policy

Valid point

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

3/2

Constitutional provisions to promote cooperative federalism

(a) Administrative relation: - (Art 244-255)

→ Concurrent list, Art 368 Constitutional amendment with satisfaction of state, selection of President

good coming of point

Legislative relation (Art 256-265)

• Art 368 - with satisfaction of state

• Art 249: Rajya Sabha resolution to legislate on state list

Interstate council

(b) Financial relation (Art 269-292)

• GST Council - (Art 279). Finance Commission

Art 280, Multistate Cooperative Societies (Art 198B)

The term cooperative federalism enervated by Granville Austin

good conclus

3

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

→ First write Introduction about some

Inter state border disputes :- Reasons are multi pronged.

(a) Re-organization of state on linguistic basis :- ^{like} MH - Telangana & ^{Belgium}

people live on the border area of the adjacent state for example Vidharbha, Chandigarh.

(b) Geographical territory & financial gain.

(c) Share of water and territory and catchment area.

(d) Border not properly demarcated by during reorganization

(e) Mineral resources.

(+) Allocation of finance commission basis :-

in area, population, forest & ecology so

politicians want to reap the dividend out of it

संसदीय विशेषाधिकारों को परिभाषित करते हुए, इनमें जुड़ी चुनौतियाँ बताइए।

Define parliamentary privileges and explain the challenges associated with them.

In conclusion you can write about positive side, balanced opinion like inter state connect

parliamentary privileges under Article 71(1).

(a) Individual privileges :- Right to speak, publish

(b) Collective privileges :- immunity from civil proceeding

for omission and commission for official & personal act and can punish for the contempt

Challenges associated with it

→ Also write procedural & inst challenges

(a) Criminal proceeding can be instituted against

the parliamentarian after giving of notice of indignity of power

notice for their personal act like Mahua case • Retain justice

(b) While publishing the proceeding, need to inform the house about it

9/12

give more space to

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

Start with what are pressure groups
Kursme group

3

Positive aspect	Negative aspect
<p>→ influence on government for policy and welfare of people</p> <p>• <i>formulating popular opinion</i></p> <p>(b) large public welfare and legislation enacted by them & their action</p> <p>• <i>major delinquent</i> Kishan Chakri Sanythan - BFI</p> <p>• Indian against corruption - RTI Bisakha Gurdara</p> <p>• Can form organization</p> <p>• <i>influence govt working</i></p>	<p>(a) can do favour to a specific communities</p> <p>• <i>polarisation</i></p> <p>• can create govt. ∴ Bihar</p> <p>• <i>Students agitation - CM resign</i></p> <p>• May prove despotic some time</p> <p>• may exploit people</p> <p>• <i>indulge in foreign contribution</i> illegal and argument terrorism</p>

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

Limitations of fundamental rights :- Fundamental rights are permanent but not sacrosanct, can be curtailed.

3 1/2

(a) Reasonable restriction :- Reasonable restriction are put by part III of the constitution such as, moral, public order, health, sovereignty, unity and integrity, friendly relations and foreign affairs.

(b) Can be amended :- By using constituent power under Art 368 subject to basic structure doctrine of constitution.

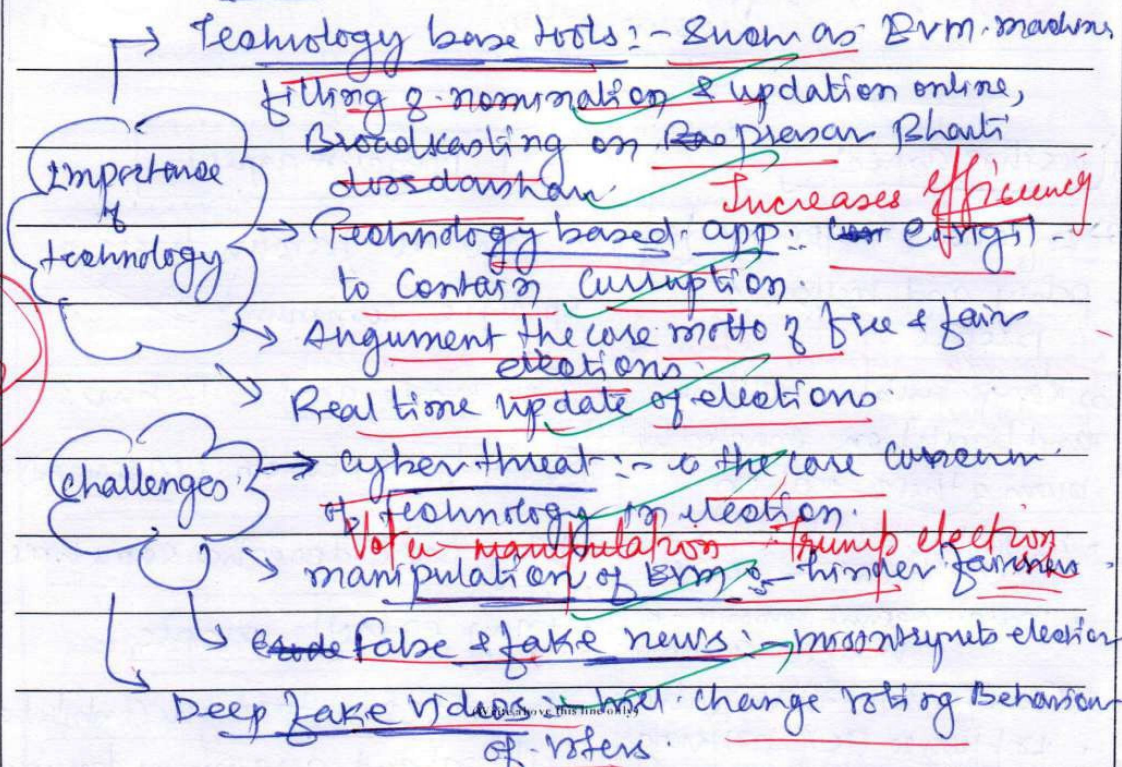
(c) Minerva case (1967) Found that fundamental rights can be curtailed to implement DPSP and gave doctrine of harmonious construction.

Valid point

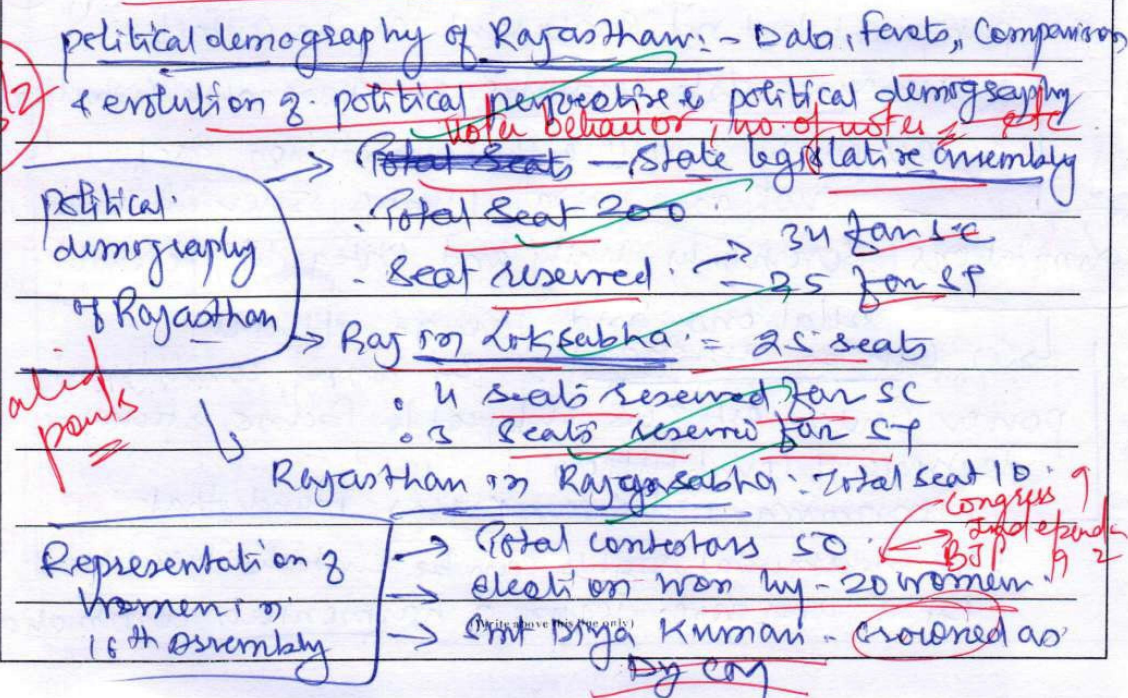
Write them in point of underline

good usage of language

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



11. राजनीतिक जनांकिकी 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.



2/2

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.

Origin of demands of small states :- ~~the~~ multifactorial ^{are} ~~are~~ ^{distinctive} ~~is~~ committees formed, like JVP committee, 1st state re-organization committee, & creation of Andhra Pradesh on linguistic line following death of Sir Ramaswami Reddy

2nd State Reorganization Commission → (a) State reorganized on the basis of language ^{Vidhata's Marshall Award}
→ (b) Recommended 14 State and 8 UTs.
→ Several demands raised by people ^{both small & big}
→ Andhra Pradesh carved out on linguistic basis
→ Stated: Communal conflicts & riots
→ Regionalism paired ~~with~~ ^{with} Communalism.
(Write above this line only)

points covered but not well arranged

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'.

Economic elements play an ~~important~~ ^{important} role ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ regularizing the form of Indian politics

(a) Ceiling by election commission on election expenses :- curb anti social activities ^{Star candidates}

(b) Compulsory filing of assets (tangible and non tangible)

(c) Contests - corruption in election

(d) Electoral bond scheme - 2018 : in order to regularize and monitoring funding to maintain fabric of free & fair election ^{also business angle}

(e) E-rigil app of election - proactive response measure of corruption ^{international angle (trade)}

(f) non use of money & muscle power
(g) Avoid misuse of power

14. व्यापक बहुमतवाद का तात्पर्य बताते हुए, इसकी आलोचनाएँ लिखें।

Explaining the meaning of judicial majoritarianism and writing its criticisms.

1

Judicial majoritarianism :- It is the interface of judiciary to head of executive & legislature, executive and even to election commission. Hence, Judicial majoritarianism.

Read about this

It's about majority decision

(a) may erode the parliamentary democracy fabric

Criticisms

(b) encroachment over the domain of legislature and executive

(c) National anthem case

(d) Judicial overreach & Judicial activism itself erode the discipline of judiciary

Now criticisms to be given about

(e) Against the doctrine of separation of power

(f) If not argument diff. executive - Judiciary conflict

15. वर्तमान संदर्भ में नीति आयोग के समक्ष कौन-कौनसी चुनौतियाँ हैं?

What are the challenges before NITI Aayog in the present context?

2/2

NITI Aayog :- in place of planning commission a think tank name NITI Aayog established to function on the

lack of administrative nature

framework of cooperative federalism & competitive federalism

Challenges before NITI Aayog

(a) non cooperation from state

(b) increasing burden of chores

(c) COVID-19 posed challenges on competitiveness

(d) Derailing core aspect of sustainable dev. goals as a nodal agency

(e) no financial aspect with NITI Aayog

As planning Commission is advisory in nature

16. प्रिवेंटिव डिटेंशन 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.

3

Preventive detention :- It is the fundamental right provided under part III of constitution under Art-20 is defined as people taken into the custody for non-aggravating the violence from happening of violence.

What the character

→ habeas corpus :- of Arbitrariness of detention.

Issue related to it

→ No time limit defined. (3 months)

→ Misuse by police & authority

violation of fundamental

→ Custodial death during preventive detention

→ Lack of information about reasons behind preventive detention

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।

4/12

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

Structural reforms :- it is systematic reforms on

the process of judiciary which is recently announced by chief justice D.Y. Chandrachud.

implications :- possibilities are

(i) Augmenting working condition of judiciary

Write about fast tracks the proceeding, write about modernisation
 changes reduced burden on judiciary of infrastructure
 to be in accessibility

(ii) increasing accessibility and transparency

neutral, Master of Rooster

(iii) Augmenting judiciary with modernization aspect with evolutionary technology

(iv) increasing efficiency and effectiveness of judiciary
 transformation changes

(v) Modernizing judiciary & meeting modern demand

(vi) increasing trust & people in judiciary

(vii) help in adopting international standards in the discipline

good conclusion Structural reforms in phased manner will

strengthen the judicial system and it will attain the height and compete with international judicial system

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.

First write an intro, don't

5

Women reservation in panchayats:-

(a) 1/3 reservation in panchayats:- Art 243D, 75th

Constitutional amendment, conferred 1/3 reservation to women compulsory. *club them in subtopic*

(b) 1/3 reservation in urban local bodies:- Art 243ZP

74th constitutional amendment 1992, *social change seats*

(c) Reservation at intermediate and Zila panchayat level:- is the discretion of state govt. *gender equality*

Challenges faced by elected women representative → *digital divide*

(a) Sayamoh pati:- Feudality *write what* *husbands are holding as sayamoh*

(b) Sexual harassment as workplace *has during meetings*

(c) non acceptance by feudalist peoples *sexual harass act*

(d) illitery *deprived them from effectiveness & rights of their husbands*

(e) non representation during meetings; *represented by husbands*

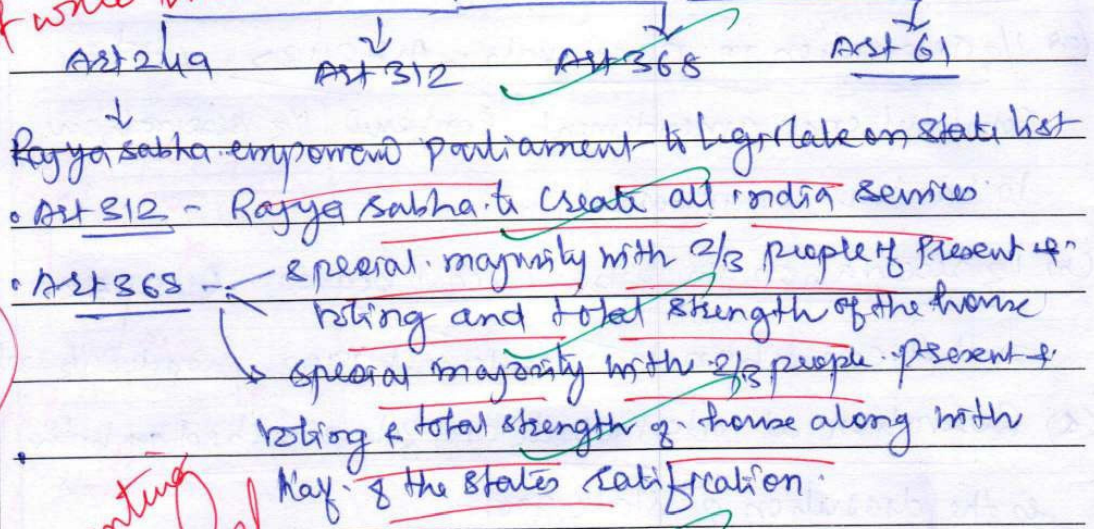
(f) non awareness of their rights (g) Cumbersome *meeting process* (h) non sustainable *in field area*

In conclusion the 73rd & 74th constitutional amendment paved a level playing field in grass root democracy for women

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

Don't abruptly start your answer.
Constitutional amendment - 4 aspects of Constitutional amendment is constitutional amendment

So first write what



(5)

4 You are wanting
just one constitutional
Art 61 is toughest for impeachment of President
Criticism of Constitutional amendment

(a) Side power of Lok Sabha: - bill can be introduced only in Lok Sabha.
lack of clarity

(b) Only half of state ratification required for federal feature constitutional amendment.
too much power

(c) It can only be introduced by ministers in Lok Sabha.
to center

(d) Rajya Sabha has limited power, can recommend suggestions, but cannot return it as it may bills.
both have similar power in central

(e) Rajya Sabha may recommend or may be recommended by Lok Sabha or ignored.
states can initiate misuse like 42 Am

(f) no provision of joint sitting under Art 108
exhaust
tho if the constituent power of parliament with subject the same structure decision & with reforms of well paved way for level playing field.

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.

Party system in Rajasthan:-

(5)

(a) Dominance of Congress:- (1952-1977): Congress was dominant except 1967. Where Janta party was elected; Tussle between Janta party and other parties but Congress formed government

(b) Janta party govt (1977-80): Janta party was assumed power.
• Internal emergency phase

(c) Again dominance of Congress govt (1980-90)
Congress was in dominance in this phase

(d) BJP dominance & hung assembly (1990-98)
BJP party formed govt with the coalition of other regional parties

(e) Era of Alternate party system:- 1998 - till date
Congress :- during 11th, 13th, 15th legislative assembly with Ashok Gehlot as CM.
BJP :- during 12th, 14th, 16th legislative assembly, Vasundhara as CM.

16th Legislative :- CM changed & monopoly broken down party system evolved & remained 'stable most' of the time in state governance

Talk about
for a manda
Buro Mesje
Valid points
Talk about
political
movements
so
you are
writing just
about
political
parties

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

Mention the state's control over Panchayati Raj institutions-

4/2

Panchayati Raj institutions → Randhram philosophy under
4th & 73rd constitutional status through 73rd &
74th constitutional amendment 1992, as a
participatory, grass root level democracy

Aspects of State control over panchayati Raj institutions

low court
 make
 to make
 amend
 attract

(a) State election machinery: Conducts P.R.I. elections.

(b) Distribution of fund. by state: in accordance with

State Finance Commission under Art 213 (1) & 243 (4)

control
 planning
 committee
 draft
 plan
 by
 state

(c) Evaluation and implementation of district

Planning Committee draft plan by state

1

(d) State may make reservation for OBC in P.R.I.

2

Reservation at intermediate level determined by

state & at Zila Parishad.

grant
 in
 ord
 to
 P.R.I.
 controlled
 by
 state
 govt
 (g)
 (h)
 (i)
 (j)
 (k)

(A) Grant in ord. to P.R.I. controlled by state govt

(g) Fixed nature of grants provided to P.R.I.

(h) Composition of member to District planning
 Committee by state govt

(i) power to levy taxes, fees & tolls to P.R.I.
 controlled by state govt

The flourishing and happy life is engendered in
rondram village as thought by Mahatma Gandhi
realized by grass root level democracy

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 :- It is phenomenon in which people shows intense love towards their own territory & region rather than ^{affinity} country as a whole called 'Regionalism'. 5

Ill effects are multipurged :-

(i) Demand of secession :- demand of them own state like - Khalistan, Bodoland, Tamilnad Mention why its an issue

(ii) Demand of Statehood :- They are demanding their own territory ex - Telangana, Chhatisgarh, Jharkhand Against federal system

(iii) Demand of full statehood :- It is upgradation from UTs to state, like Jammu & Kashmir demanding full statehood This is wrong

(iv) Regional organization :- regional organization perpetuated like Marathi sene, Bengali sene, Shiv sene good usage of eg is seen

(v) Communal violence & terrorist activities :- Regionalism take its intense form as violence, terrorist activities as

(vi) Attainment of political gain :- political power Khalistani nationalists, Marxist who need to attain or separate govt

(vii) Organization form political parties for political gain

(viii) Prepondance of regional interest over national interest What's the false -> like cooperative federalism

Regionalism need to be absorbed in phased manner to maintain sovereignty, unity, integrity & India as a nation of its destiny & its state

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 :- It is the perspective from which the sitting of parliament during session and outcome in the form of legislation is called parliamentary productivity.

- Serious issue now**
- (a) Eroding fabric of parliamentary democracy
 - (b) Diminishing role of parliamentary committees (Less than 14% referred)
 - (c) Legislations passed with deliberations and consensus
 - (d) Party passing the Rajya Sabha by adopting route of money bill (eg) Aadha
 - (e) ultimately eroding faith of people in democracy
- Valid points**
- Use appropriate way of legislation formulation
 - make proper use of parliamentary committee
- Suggestion to increase productivity**
- Session and sittings need to be ensured
 - Transferring of Rajya Sabha as and when required, avoid route of money bill
 - proper deliberation and discussion over the bill
 - proper study the Department Related Standing Committee & other committee
 - make use of proper delegation power

The perspective considering how to enhance productivity and would augment the trust of people in democracy will be the art of state democracy

1. मुहावरे

अंक - 5

(i) अपना किया पाना

(ii) न इधर का होना न उधर का

(iii) एहसान फरामोश होना

(iv) चींटी के पर निकलना

(v) चक्की में जुटे रहना

2. विलोम शब्द

अंक - 5

(i) अघ -

(ii) अनुस्वरूप -

(iii) कर्ता -

(iv) क्षम -

(v) गत -

(vi) चर -

(vii) दिव्य -

(viii) पर -

(ix) मुख -

(x) विलास -
