

Samyak

An Institute For Civil Services

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	21.75
Medium :	Part - B	16	45.75
E-mail :	Part - C	6	30.25
Exam Date : 17/12/23	Total		97.75
Inviligator's Signature :			
ECN:	RCN: 007	Hindi: 7.5	English: 1

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.

SAMYAK, Near Riddhi Siddhi, Gopalpura Bypass, Jaipur, 9875170111
Test Series Helpline & Whatsapp - 9414988860, Email Id - samyakttestseries@gmail.com

	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. Content quality is good demand of
2. Que is well understood.
3. (2) structuring is good in most
4. Que → try do add at least one
5. line conclⁿ in 5 mark
6. Que as well.
7. (3) use keyword of subject like
8. constitutionalism demographic profile
9. for enrichment and write more
10. content.
11. good effort!
keep it up

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 where the socio, economic, cultural, security, environmental, religious factors influence the political environment and cause changes in voting behaviour and election results.

(Write above this line only)

Explain few factors with exmpl

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.

- (i) Regional Aspiration of a statehood
(ii) Language is used as a way communication like in the south - in Kerala & Malayalam is used
(iii) Unbalanced growth & development, causing regional parties to arise
(iv) Religion, caste dynamics playing a central role

(Write above this line only)

define regi party with exmpl of parties

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

Narco-terrorism where the chemical agents are used cross border or narcotics drugs are used (Heroin, Marijuana, opium) to influence the youth of the country and destroy their leg-bolder triangle, border cuscut

write its impact on countries

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

Write four factors affecting voting behaviour.

*Explain
noting
belong*

(i) Caste (Vote Bank politics) ①

(ii) Religion - (Hinduism, Islam, ~~Protestant~~ ^{monks})

(iii) Manifesto (giving loan waiver)

*elaborate
these
points*

(iv) Developmental work by the existing govt

(Write above this line only)

5. तदर्थ दल

Ad-hoc political party

⑤

Ad hoc political party which works temporarily

*issue
based,
short
term
parties*

during the election times and stay dormant

in rest of the period eg- regional parties

like BSP, SP, CPI(M) in Rajasthan

(Write above this line only)

6. अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता के पहलू लिखिए।

Write the aspects of freedom of expression.

⑦.5

Freedom of expression Article 19(1)(a)

↳ to express speech

*not
part
of
expression*

↳ join any organisation

↳ belief in any faith

↳ Point of views on national issues

it is (19) a limited right not absolute

*info, free
press
etc.*

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

National Youth Parliament Festival initiative of Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, to train and spread awareness among the youth about how the Parliament work, its importance.

write about recently held festival as well

(Write above this line only)

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

Exceptions - when HC & SC order for the inspection in its judgement - when there is emergency, or threat to the nation's sovereignty, integrity

Caught Red handed taking bribe

Explain general consent to CBI

(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.

Article 148 - Comptroller & Auditor General
↳ Salary, tenure determined by the President
↳ term for 5 years, responsible to the parliament, submits its annual report to the President

write security of tenure

(Write above this line only)

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

15

Free legal aid - Article 39A (DPSP)

Legal Services Authorities Act 1987 -

write reasons behind it

advocate for providing legal aid to the

justice delivery - welfare etc

poor, elderly, widow, transgender or other

backward section those who can't afford it

(Write above this line only)

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

7

group

Alternative dispute resolution - all outside the courts measures to find solution of case

explain their meaning

Like - Arbitration, Reconciliation, Mediation, Lokpal, Lokayuktas etc.

(Write above this line only)

12. सातवीं अनुसूची।
Seventh Schedule.

246

Seventh schedule - Article 246 - deals with

distribution of the legislative powers between

present this in flow chart

the Centre & state through Centre list, (97)

state list (66) and concurrent list (49)

write example of subjects

subjects. (Write above this line only)

13. मंत्रिमण्डलीय समितियाँ
Cabinet Committees

extra constitutional in nature
decisions can be reviewed by cabinet.

cabinet committees are the parliamentary
bodies formed and headed by the cabinet
ministers and Prime Minister. Important decision
making, future governance policies are taken
here - eg cabinet committee on Home affairs,
defence, finance.

good dir
ment
correct
namy

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 was established
through Montague chelmsford Act 1919 which
advocated for Public service Commission
It was estb. after Lee committee recomm. in

also
write
its
func

1924 1926

(Write above this line only)

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

Mercy petition (Article 72 and Article 161)

argues for clemency against the SC order
of death penalty or life imprisonment.

It is needed as or if grave injustice done by

SC or some new facts comes in notice
of Prez. and Governor.

to
correct
error
of
judgment

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

0.5

write arguments to support it

Remote voting is the distance voting system where the elderly, specially abled, or PwD are allowed to vote through their homes

(Write above this line only)

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

1

write Dr Ambedkar's view on it

social democracy provided in DPSP and under mental duties whereby state protects for impartiality, just distribution of resources among the society, having public participation

(Write above this line only)

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

1

most complete justice write in point formal

Article 142 authorise the supreme court abundant powers which can lead to judicial overreach when judiciary starts interfering with the legislative jurisdiction.

(Write above this line only)

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

7.25

Internal democracy can be increased by
having open discussions, internal elections,
reducing factionalism, adequate representation to
each class.

write important journal
→ power to EC/ etc

(Write above this line only)

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

1

↳ 50% ceiling on-11% reservation quota on the ground of Backward class

write back-ground of case

↳ Current 11% concept of creamy layer, approved 27% quota for OBC

no res in front

↳ Rejected EWS quota

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

5

Panchayat Extension to Schedule Area, 1996
where by the state govt. can implement
Panchayat govt. in schedule 3 areas,
empowering gram sabhas, etc.

write similar Admin Agency etc

(Write above this line only)

Rules are not framed yet

22. आकांक्षी ब्लॉक कार्यक्रम
Aspirational Block Program

15

by NRI
category
500
blocks
selected
in
Aspirational Block Program is the initiative by
Ministry of Home & Urban Affairs to develop
the model block as like the districts
in Aspirational district program.

(Write above this line only)

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

1

write
in
point
form
ways
to
strengthen
it
Audit done by Gram Sabha like social
audit, economic audit helps in maintaining
transparency, accountability and economic
feasibility.

(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

1-25

Art 21

Right to forgotten part of right to freedom of speech & expression (Article 19)

where the participant has the right to withdraw the personal information from the internet permanently ✓

Don't write false info

(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.

35

Anti defection law - schedule 10 passed through 52nd Amendment in 1985 to curb the practices adopted by the MPs, to reduce party switching, to control horse trading

good intro

Suggestions

- 1) Not expulsion but disqualification of the Member
- 2) The exception of 2/3 of the party members switching party should be looked down thoroughly
- 3) Section 8 of the RPA, 1951 strongly implemented
- 4) 113 countries in the world have no defection laws. In UK, the members can exchange parties freely
- 5) Due to the whip - MPs can't express their opinion free so whip protocol should be rationalised.
Horse Trading increase corruption tendencies, should bring adequate legal framework.

good value addit

can use flow charts dips etc

face launch

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

Explain the major challenges regarding the theory of basic structure.

3

Explain what is it

Theory of Basic structure given in Keshwananda Brahmi case, 1973 and was nullified in Minerva Mills case 1980 and Waman Rao case 1981

Challenges -:

relevant points written

1) Basic structure not mentioned in any part of constitution

2) Basic structure is dynamic in nature, it is determined through judicial announcements, conventions eg (Indira Suahney case - secularism)

3) Judicial Activism & Overreach chances, in-llu drew of Basic structure violation.

4) Retrospective laws before Basic structure doctrine causing conflicts.

5) Basic structure protected the fundamental rights

wrote conf

Basic of the people as written in

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

Define hate speech and give suggestions to deal with it.

3

very good info

Hate speech mentioned in section 153 & 154 of the Indian Penal code 1860; it can be defined as

any speech, word, action (verbal or non verbal), any representation (visual or audial) or through any direct or indirect means tries to create violence between the people or cause hatred.

(Suggestions) (i) Regulation over the social media

bring IPC provisions strike

(ii) Securing a balance b/w right to free speech & expression vs Hate speech

(iii) Curbing the mass dissemination of the fake messages which causes hatred among the people

RPA &

(iv) Regulation over the OTT platforms, New religious movements, transcendental organisation like

- the Khalistanis which only disrespect India;

(Write above for only)

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

3.25

Caste census or Socio-economic caste census is

the counting & numerical exercise to determine the number of different class, caste, religious people so that adequate resources can be applied according to their numerical strength

Intro

Arguments

→ Policies relating to the last mile

→ optimum distribution & utilisation of the resources

relevant points

→ Target the destitute and most backward class for their economic & social upliftment provide them their due share through social justice, opportunities (employment), education

well

Recently, Bihar, Rajasthan have announced for conducting the caste census and determining their future policies through the outcomes.

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

3

Dr. Austin given the word cooperative federalism for the newly set up between the India's centre and the state relations.

Most related thing b/w centre & state

Constitutional Provisions

→ Article 280 - finance commission - financial devolution to the states. (Art. to 1st time - 4th grants)

→ Article 275 - statutory grants and past devolution & revenue deficit grant

relevant points well explain

→ Article (5-11) - citizenship - one constitution argues for single citizenship unlike the USA

→ Article 124 - independent judiciary where the judiciary is autonomous & has separate powers

→ Article 269 - Tax collected by the centre, devied to the state

269A - GST

(Write above this line only)

→ Article 245 - Administrative relations

can't write with interest as per

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

3-5

take these as examples
Inter-state border skirmishes between two or more states for territorial conflict or water management, resources extraction
like - Belgaum dispute between Maharashtra & Karnataka
- Mizoram dispute between the Mizoram & Nagaland

well explained
Reasons - (i) cultural and shared histories between the people
(ii) Porous border, geographical hindrances causing improper border line
(iii) Territorial expansionism and annexation like Nagaland wants to create 'Nagalim'
(iv) Affinities, Affiliation, economic ties, convenience

peaceful resolution
In a disputed area it is better to conduct a referendum in that area ^(Write above the line only) people will decide in which state they want to live.

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

3

well explained
Parliamentary privileges in Article 105 where the Members of Parliament enjoys legal immunity while sitting in the session against the civil or criminal matters. Chairman permission is required.

Challenges Associated

- 1) Frequent speeches expunged in the recent sessions
- 2) Recent cases of Rahul Gandhi, Manu Sharma referred to the ethics committee of Lok Sabha
- 3) Disrupts the decorum and discipline of the house.
- 4) Rules & protocol violation as the given immunity observed by misuse of it
- 5) Unproductivity increase with the whipping party and opposition at the ag. dagger's dawn

include in line

(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 the non-political interest group, they mostly work non formally, to bring out their interest in the national policies, to speak out their regional aspirations through demonstrations, procession, peaceful protest etc. But sometime these protest due to radicalisation and extremist ideologies turns into violent protest causing vandalism and harm to the nation's property eg - protest in Jammu & Kashmir

They disrupts normal course of economic activity eg - Blocking of the Delhi roads, highways. causes international image and breaks down the administration system

Protest should be like MKS during Right to Information Movement, Anna Hazare during the Lokpal Bill etc.

2
fairly depends on nature
use point form
also highlights positive aspect
how
core?

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

Are fundamental are limitations to the state authority to prevent executive tyranny and authoritarian government by securing the people right through FRs.

- The acts act as the negative rights over the state jurisdiction, states have to respect the citizen rights, social rights.
- Fundamental rights are itself limited not absolute due to maintenance of public order, morality, sovereignty, integrity etc.
- state not to discriminate in the form of race, religion, caste, sex, place of birth (Article 15)
- state to treat equally (Article 14), provide freedom of expression (Article 19), Right to live with dignity (Article 21)

2.5
differs FRs
use headings
points to be present in dig, check etc
core?
write important

10. चुनाव में प्रौद्योगिकी का महत्त्व एवं चुनौतियाँ बताइए।

Explain the importance and challenges of technology in elections.

write -
one line
intro

Importance

- ↳ Electronic voting Machine, Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail (VVPAT)
- ↳ SVEEP initiated for voters awareness and education.
- ↳ Online voting for the few service class people
- ↳ Electoral reforms - online filing of affidavit, online dispute resolution of the petitions.

use
tabular
format
for
better
presentation

Challenges

- (i) Cyber security threat (seen in 2016 US presidential elections)
 - (ii) Digital divide - many of the rural women voters are illiterate
 - (iii) Internet penetration, optical fibre connection availability is poor
- Digitalisation is the future, so prospective actions should be taken in this way forward.

face
concl

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.

very nice
intro

Political demography is the population division based on certain segments who have participated in the legislative assembly elections like 2023 election 75.3% voter turnout

use
headline
here

only 12 Women MLA have been elected in the current government, decline from the previous govt and those who are elected are mainly from

Don't
use
names
men
recent
issues
Act

elite background and related candidates like Dija Kumari, Vasundhara Raje. More women should be given party tickets. Interesting, there were many rural women voters.

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.

First state reorganisation commission set up in 1956
with which given Pts order on linguistic and
administrative convenience basis.

Demands of small states from → Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand,
Saurashtra (Maharashtra), Dakshin Pradesh (VP),
Mauv Pradesh (Rajasthan) → origin due to unequal
representation in state politics, different geography
so 'one size fits all approach don't work', regional

aspirations due to unbalanced development and
to own separate state for a particular comm.

Need - from time to time statehood has been granted

like to Jharkhand (2000), Telangana (2014), J&K
reorganisation, balkanisation would cause
more difficulty in administration.

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 determinants are the base for the Indian
politics, on the basis of that they
Manifestos, social schemes, budgetary allocations
to different states, political agendas are constructed

↳ Social measures - farm welfare loans, incentives to
the MNC's, creation of SEZ's etc. attracts voting
pool

↳ Employment generation - more investment, more growth
then more employment

↳ Improved GDP numbers, foreign exchange reserves
gives a psychological edge over the voters
mindset

↳ If economy is in boom mode than they are
high chances that about. would repeat its term

25

good use of example but present in better days etc

expenditure

2

main regional eco. disparity

shape politics of area

concl' is not correct

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

2
 Judicial Majoritarianism when the Constitutional Bench gives its decision. eg - Same sex marriage judgement 5:4 majority in Supriya vs Voz case.
 The dissenting views should be respected and considered while formulating the laws.
 Supermajority judgements should be considered final and those with slight majority can be reconsidered by a higher constitutional bench (Art 145).
 Like in the recent judgement of SC where the 370 abrogation was considered lawful, all the five judges asserted the decision. This type of cases should be considered as final result.

good decision
return the suggestion with us
issue
read the carefully

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

3
 National Institution for Transforming India - extra constitutional body started functioning on 1st January 2015 faces the following challenges:
 1) Non binding only advisory in nature.
 2) Cooperative federalism is difficult without states active participation in regular meetings.
 3) Lack of financial power, only guides the behaviour.
 4) No legal remedy for non compliance of the NITI Aayog policies.
 5) Missing the targets. NITI Aayog's vision & mission lacking the outcomes.
 Though it has challenges but, it has provided India with the specialised mindset with wonderful policies and initiatives which have really transformed India.

ment
Think
think
use flow chart
elip
Scholarship
give suggestion
with love

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) is the detention of the accused mainly on the grounds of apprehension that in the future it can cause security threats or erupts violence.

Issues

- In the year 2021, over 1.1 lakh preventive detention
- Government using as arbitrary measure, with no accountability
- Advisory Board constituted have political influences and biasedness
- 75% of the cases were found vague & incorrect

Proper legal mechanism, natural justice principles should be applied so that the detainee can know the cause of detention with a certainty.

3
Pulso
is
false

misused provision
violation
of
FRs

19,
21

good

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.

Through the ~~74th~~ ^{73rd} & ^{74th} constitutional amendment, Panchayat

Raj Institutions were given constitutional status

In the past three decade the women participation

in the local bodies have increased manifold, upto 49%

seat held by the women representative

Major challenges

- Panchayat PatP dichotomy - where the male controls all the powers while women remains just the nominal head
- Funds, functions, functionaries - the 3Fs remain non-functional less trust shown to the women representative and their capability.
- Social stigmatisation - prejudiced behaviour towards the female section
- Administrative inconvenience, lack of promotion to the senior postings, low wages.
- Infrastructure biasness - some male & female washrooms, lack of creche facilities etc
- Illiteracy among the women is higher (around 52% in Rajasthan)

Solutions 1) Women representative should be empowered and more powers should be given

2) 50% reservation should be given in the local bodies election

3) separate washroom facilities to reduce open defecation

4) 'Know your village' initiatives to spread awareness

PRIs and Municipalities have shown tremendous

increase in women participation, but the focus should be on qualitative behavioural change as well

6

try to keep with picture

use this flow chart format to improve present

very good value added

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

6.25

Constitutional Amendment process mentioned in Article 368

good intro

According to the Keshwananda Bhauri case 1973, the Government can amend the constitution but can not destroy its basic structure

Constitution Amendment Process through two ways

- special Majority - needs 2/3 of the votes of members sitting
- special Majority + 50% of states recognition to the amendment

1) Constitution borrowed features from about more than 60 countries, so it is more diverse & heterogeneous which is also the reason behind conflicts

relevant content

2) According to the article 13(4) - amendment is not considered the law by the state govt.

used

3) Very lengthy process as, getting 2/3 majority of present & voting and 50% of the total strength requires a tough majority in the House

addressed demand of

4) Federalism issues - recently West Bengal denial to

Que

follow the land boundary settlement with the Bangladesh have caused friction b/w the centre & states

5) Rigidity and unitary bias constitution, if alters the federal relations - than 50% of the state recognition is also required eg GST laws, Seventh Schedule etc.

6) There is no time limit for the states to implement the constitutional amendment eg - EWS reservation

merit value of constitutional expenses

7) Customary laws, Autonomous council, Tribal autonomies council have different laws, constitutional amendment can't change their sovereignty

though constitutional amendment process is lengthy, like rigid, and unitary bias but it gives the states

K.M security over their existences, consolidates the federal ties.

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.

3

Party system in Rajasthan in the past two decades have been ruled by two national parties - Bharatiya

give India
debine
pol
movement

Janta Party and Indian National Congress. There are regional parties like Rajasthan Loktantrik Party, CPI, CPI (M), Bharatiya Samaj Party, Samajwadi Party and the newly arrived AIMEM, AAP etc.

Political Movements and Political Parties

divide
one into
parts

- Till 1962, congress was in power without any strong opposition. Parties were there like Jana Sangh, Praja Socialist Party but they were not able to make their presence felt.
- During the emergency in 1973, total revolution movement by Jai Prakash Narayan, Shashin Singh Shekhawat movement in Rajasthan against the despotic rule.
- After the Indira Gandhi Assassination, Congress still in sympathy but after that the protest by union price hike, economic growth can lead to the Shekhawat coming in power.
- Gujarat-Meena agitations over reservation, Jamjani Mahatma protest have impacted badly the Ashok Chitlod govt. In 1990 giving way to Vasundhara Raje.
- Political struggle continues between the two leaders.
- Parties suffering from the anti incumbency, paper leak, scams, reservation demands, women security issues, employment generation have not established for stronghold in Rajasthan for any party.
- Parties continues political struggle, agitations, protest give healthy check & balance for the ruling party.

address
each
part
Don't
use
pol
names
no
need
of
such
elaborate
write
only
analysis

5. पंचायतीराज संस्थाओं पर राज्य के नियंत्रण का उल्लेख करें-
Mention the state's control over Panchayati Raj institutions-

5.5

Don't use names for the purpose of decentralisation of the power to the local institutes.
Panchayati Raj Institutions started during the time of CM Mohan Lal Sukhadia in Nagaur district in 1959 for the purpose of decentralisation of the power to the local institutes.

State's control over the PRISs

- Fund devolution - the Finance Commission recommends (Article 243-I) for fund transfer and the state government has the authority over the financial resources.
- Article 243(d) - reservation in the Panchayati election. *relevant points*
The state govt. determines the number of local representative of which community would govern.
- Article 243(k), 243(2A) - state govt. appoints the state election commission which is responsible for *conceptual clarity* for conduction the state rural election.
- Article 243(4) - the power of the Gram Sabha, Panchayat Samiti, like to collect the road taxes, entertainment taxes are decided by the state government.
- Article 243(m) - NO court interference in the internal matters of the Panchayat, but the state government like the MPs, MLAs do *complete write up*
interfere in the political functioning, important appointments of the Panchayat election.
- [Way Ahead] - financial powers to be truly decentralised *also chart*
Women reservation in the local bodies, Gram Sabha should be empowered to grant assent to the important projects and small state control should be liberalised or *try to work for present*
and nationalised.

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 is a tendency where people or groups of people, organisation, communities think for a particular region development, parochialism attitude instead of Nationalistic attitude.

(Ill effects of Regionalism)

- Creates secessionist tendencies like in the Tamil region where the language Tamil forms a regional identity → Dravidianism
- Radicalism & violent uprisings - like in the West Bengal, Chittisganj in the form of Naxalism due to imbalanced regional development.
- International diplomacy - regional ties of the Mizoram with the Chin state in Myanmar affects the national policies
- Borderline Problem - like West Bengal issues and regional conflict with Bangladesh causing difficulties in implementing Land Boundary Agreement
- National Integration - the nation as one family is affected by the narrow mindedness and shortsightedness
- Region-orientation needs - causing a subnational identity, hinders economic development. Balanced growth with regional parity, focus should be on to develop national consciousness through collective efforts and constructive collaboration b/w centre and the states.

4.5

grad
spikes

Radicalism

only
one
part
is
address
ed

write
forms

12

son
of
soil
theory
etc

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.

5
Parliamentary productivity is calculated by looking at the number of sittings, number of members present, number of bills discussed & passed, for number of day Parliament was open, how many sessions.

Parliamentary Productivity decreased-

- well written*
precise
- 1) only for around 80 days the Parliament function this year
 - 2) the bills referred to departmental standing committees reduced drastically
 - 3) Presence of Members were around 75% which is itself a cause of concern
 - 4) Hasty passage of Bill without due deliberations and public consultations.
 - 5) In the december session this year, only 16 bills were put on to floor

2nd Suggestions

- ARC*
recommended
big
NCRWC
- At least 120 days for Lok Sabha and 100 days for RS Parliament should function.
 - More bills should be referred to the committees
 - NCRWC for due discussions, deliberation, debates etc.
- responsible*
act of
learners
- Productivity enhanced through enhancing the educational qualifications for the MPs.
 - Security breaches should be controlled in the houses

Parliament is the law making body which should function like a running machines with very few break points.

1. मुहावरे

अंक - 5

(i) अपना किया पना

अर्थ - जैसा अर्थ काशा वैसे फल पना
 शर्मश ने बचपन में बहुत शरास करी आज के
 बरखगार है इसे काही है अपना किया पना

(ii) न इधर का होना न उधर का

अर्थ - लोटे की तरह दब बदलि काशा
 स्मेश तो हमेशा इसी का साथ वेशा आश काशी
 भी अपनी उषाज नही उठाता वो तो न उषर
 का है न उषर का

(iii) एहसान फरामोश होना

अर्थ - ~~कृतघ्न~~ होना
 मेरे हमेशा मेरे दोस्त की मदद करी लेकिन
 वो तो अहसान फरामोश निकलना।

(iv) चींटी के पर निकलना

अर्थ - ~~मौ~~
 श्याम ने थोड़ी पाठई लिखाई करा करनी
 वा तो असे पूरा रहा है जैसे चींटी
 के पर निकल आये हो।

(v) चक्की में जुटे रहना

अर्थ - ~~बुरे~~ कर्मों की सजा काटना
 अगर अपने दरमते सही नही करोगी
 तो पूरी जिन्दगी चक्की में जुटे रहना।

2. विलोम शब्द

अंक - 5

(i) अघ -

(ii) अनुरूप - प्रतिरूप ✓

(iii) कर्ता - चर्ता X

(iv) क्षम - अक्षम ✓

(v) गत - अगत X

(vi) चर - अचर ✓

(vii) दिव्य - अदिव्य ✓

(viii) पर - इह X

(ix) मुख - विमुख ✓

(x) विलास - उल्लास X

2.5

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

3.5

इंटरनेट - वरदान या अभिशाप

इंटरनेट की शुरुआत पूरे संसार के लिए एक

लाभकारी रस अल्लोपनीय है क्योंकि इंटरनेट

के जरिए तो व्यक्ति एक दूसरे से ऑनलाइन

के माध्यम से जुड़ जाते हैं और अपने

विचार का आदान प्रदान कर पाते हैं।

यह एक तरह का समाजिकरण है जिससे

हमारे मानसिक विकास में भी वृद्धि होती है।

प्रस्तावना में कोई सी-कैड इकाई case or quote का प्रयोग है।

इंटरनेट का पूरा प्रभाव इस्की सवीं शताब्दी में

पड़ा जहाँ आम आदमी के पास भी इंटरनेट

का चलाने के संसाधन आने लगे।

इंटरनेट ने धीरे धीरे सारे विश्व को अपना

पकाड़ बनी ली और इस पूरा विश्व गोलेबल

(फैमिली) की तरह हो गया क्योंकि जहाँ

कहीं भी, जहाँ के किसी भी कोने में

कुछ होदसा होता है उसकी खबर

अच्छा प्रभास इतिहास की दरमियाँ (गया)

इंटरनेट के जरिये सभी अभ्यासताओं के पास पहुंच जाती है। इंटरनेट को बहुत तरीकों से उपयोग किया जा सकता है। इसका सर्वप्रयोग और दुरुपयोग दोनों ही सकता है।

अगर इसका सर्वप्रयोग की तरह इस्तेमाल करे तो यह एक तरह का परदान है जो की पूरी सुरक्षा के लिए लाभकारी सबूत होता है। जैसे

निबंध में points formal use ना करे

- ज्ञान की वृद्धि
- मैल मिलत ऑनलाइन माध्यम से।
- ऑनलाइन वस्तुओं की विक्रयता
- डी। डिजिटल डिसेशन, अधुनिकरण
- काम करने की क्षमता में बढ़ती
- आर्थिक विकास, उद्योगिकरण
- सामाजिक एवं राजनैतिक विकास

अगर इसका प्रयोग पूरे कार्य को बढ़ा देने के लिए किया जाए तो यह एक अभिशाप भी बन सकता है जैसे और पूरे मानव संसार के विनाशकारणों का सहायक हो सकता है। जैसे -

- डीप फ्रैक, साइबर क्रॉसिंग
- हकिंग, फिशिंग, स्पूफिंग, फ्राड, चोरी
- आर्थिक दुरुपयोग,

बाध के रूप में ही प्रस्तुत करें।

और अन्य कई दुरुपरिणाम हैं जो अगर वियंत्रित नहीं करे जायें तो नाशकारी रूप आघातकारी साबित हो सकती हैं।

लगभग बनाने वाले।

इंटरनेट के दुरुपयोग के कारण माहिता शोषण में बढ़ोत्तरी, आतंकी गतिविधियाँ में बढ़ोत्तरी और बहुत सारे संरक्षणात्मक कार्य में बढ़ोत्तरी हुई।

कुछ रिपोर्ट आंकड़े हैं।

इसके लिए निम्न अंतिम प्रकार के नियम व

अनुसंधान होने चाहिए जो सब गतिविधियों पर सही तरह निगरानी करे और निश्चय प्राप्त करे।

(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.

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

3. She shall/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.

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

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

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

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

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

10. War will destroy everything.

Everything will be destroyed by war ✓

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

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

To settle the matter out of court was advised
by the judge X

13. They rejected his proposal and laughed at him.

14. Social work interests Mr. Kumar very much.

15. It is time to stop writing.