

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 | 22 | 30 1/2 |
| Medium : | Part - B | 16 | 50 1/2 |
| E-mail : | Part - C | 7 | 40 1/2 |
| Exam Date : | Total | 45 | 120 1/2 |
| Inviligator's Signature : | | | |
| ECN: | RCN: | Hindi: 0 | English: 0 |

110.5

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. Focus on English and Hindi section.
2. Try to add relevant points as much as you can.
3. Explain points in 1-2 lines when make flow chart
4. write heading and subheadings and then
5. explain in 1-2 lines.
6. Good, keep it up.
7. work on short answer question.
8. Add more and more current affairs and examples
9. in answer.
- 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?

The change in political party in the governat gost maning process and the other factor that effect the politics like. caste, gender, class. language.

Ex first phase (1952-67). single party domination later in 2nd competitive politics. this change is called the political dy

(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.

- 1) Reorganization of state on the basis of the language
- 2) unequal representation in politics
- 3) more sensitivity toward, caste, religion, and regional issues
- 4) Religion, region, and caste appeasement policies of the National parties

Existence
regional
development
disparities

(Write above this line only)

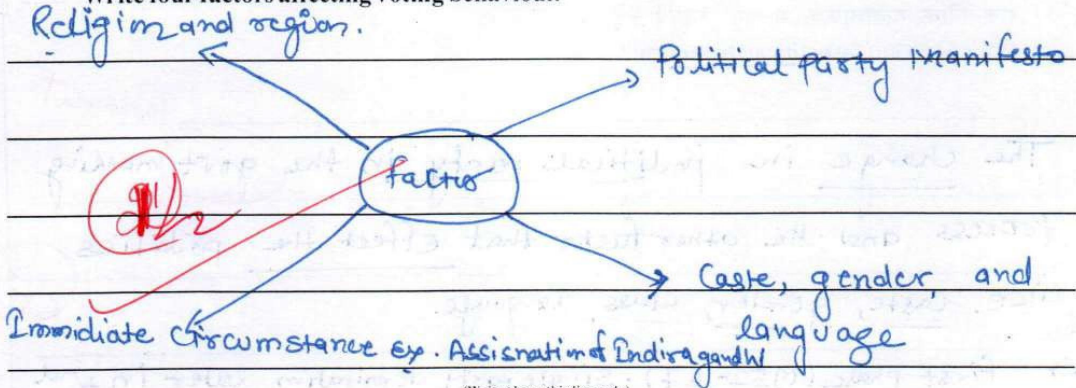
3. स्वापक आतंकवाद को परिभाषित कीजिए।
Define narco-terrorism.

when

(Write above this line only)

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

Write four factors affecting voting behaviour.



(Write above this line only)

5. तदर्थ दल
Ad-hoc political party

Bhanu Kaur Dal (1967)

Example Those political parties which come in existence just before the election and after the election they become dormant. They have no political agenda or ideology mainly motivated to gain political benefit. Temporary in nature

(Write above this line only)

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

① Mentioned in Objective resolution, Preamble and Article 19.
Every citizen has right to expression himself freely without any restriction like their thought, opinion, belief. But there is some reasonable restriction on it.
Right to remain silent
Right to know
Right to report and broadcast

(Write above this line only)

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

→ organised Every year.

→ objective → Give Experience to youth of the politics.

→ Ready next generation politician by giving Experience

→ Inculcate the knowledge about the real politics

(Write above this line only)

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

In generally to investigate any matter of in state
CBI should take permission from concerned govt to invest-
igate. But there is some exception

① when matter and issue related to national security like
terrorism

② when investigation related to the sovereignty & integrity
of nation

(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.

① Their salaries and emolument and
Pension charged upon consolidated fund
of India which not votable

Article - 148 CAG
Article - 149 - function
& power
Article - 150 & 151

② Service condition of service can not be varied after
appointment

③ Removal only on the procedure established by ~~the~~ Constitution
like judge of Supreme court.

(Write above this line only)

4th Mahotsav held in
New Delhi in 2023.
Theme - Ideas for a
better tomorrow:
Judis for the
world.

Try to add current
also.

1/2

2

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

To provide equal protection under law

In india legal remedy is very expensive any person can not afford.

Article 39A DPSP
Article 21 F.R.
National Legal Service Authority
State Legal Service Authority

Promote social justice

→ Lack of awareness and the complex process of the

legal justice

Preventing wrongful conviction

(Write above this line only)

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

1) Lok adalat

Compromise

2) Conciliation

1/2

3) Arbitration

4) Mediation

(Write above this line only)

12. सातवीं अनुसूची।
Seventh Schedule.

1/2

In seventh schedule of constitution there is 3 List of the subject given. Basis of the federal structure

articles 74

1) Union List (1st List) - only parliament can make law

66) 2) Concurrent List (2nd List) - State legislature & parliament both can make law

47) 3) State List (3rd List) - State can make law.

(Write above this line only)

13. मंत्रिमण्डलीय समितियाँ
Cabinet Committees

- Constituted by prime minister
- Not mentioned in Constitution or Extra Constitution
- To discuss and deliberation on the important issue and help cabinet to take decision, Relieve the workload of cabinet
- usually 8-15 member. Temporary in nature.

(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?

In Govt of India Act 1935 the public service commission is established in India - 1 Oct, 1926.

- Present Article 315 to 323 deals with PSC public service commission

(Write above this line only)

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

- To correct the judicial errors if in case.
To provide room to correct judicial error
- ② To provide accused to last relief if president sees the punish sentence is harsh in nature
- ③ Prevent hasty and ill consideration of evidence and fact.

(Write above this line only)

2 types -
permanent
ad-hoc.

Section 96(c)

1/2

Need humanitarian aspect to the judicial process

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

Article 326

1/2

Remote voting
strengthens
representative
democracy

→ Providing the right to vote ~~to~~ to the last mile voter

→ Ensure participation in democracy from the section of society like old age, Pwd, and other

→ Deepen the democracy by increasing voting percentage

→ Ensure participation from all the section of society

(Write above this line only)

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

1/2

→ Social democracy - A way of life that provides
ensure ideal of Liberty, equality and
fraternity to each and every person

Example - Sweden
Norway
Finland.

(Write above this line only)

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

(Write above this line only)

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

- Ensure timely election for the party official
- Declare constitution and ideology of the political parties
- Party decision should be taken by consensus and deliberation
- Implement the recommendations of Ainesh Goswami committee

Provision rules for organizational election

1/2

(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).

→ Indira Sawhney case (1992) related to the reservation in promotion

- ⑤ → Reservation in public employment should not exceed more than 50%.
- Reservation should limited in initial recruitment not in promotion

reservation should not exceed 50%

No reservation will be given in promotion.

(Write above this line only)

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

PESA Act 1996. for the local government of scheduled 5 state. mainly for the schedule tribe

- ① No special provision for the financial resources
- ② only local people can make policy no expert opinion allowed
- ③ Apply after the permission of governor which lead to delay.

1/2

Law level implementation of law.

(Write above this line only)

22. आकांक्षी ब्लॉक कार्यक्रम
Aspirational Block Program

Aspirational Block program by NITI Aayog on the line of aspirational district programme.

- Objective ① focus on the social issue like education, sanitation and drinking water
- ② Physical infrastructure development
- ③ Regular monitoring of the project carried in block.

(Write above this line only)

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

Ensure accountability of the local government official

73rd C.A.A and 74th C.A.A
1992 Art 243P-243Z
Art 243 to 243O. 243Z

Ensure the rational use of the resources of the local government, like financial, and administrative resources

Bring effectiveness and efficiency in local government administration.

(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)

71/2
Development parameters.

11/2
democratic decentralize form.
Helpful in preventing irregular audit.

25. भूले जाने का अधिकार
Right to be forgotten

By B.N Shrivastava
Committee.

- Featured in Data protection Act 2023
- Every person has right to be forgotten after the use of the internet based services
- Digital companies should erase their user data after the some pre defined period.

1/2

(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.

- 1) Define the time framework under 10th schedule which chairman/speaker has to take decision on the disqualification 55 constitution amend - meet 1985
- 2) Amend the schedule 10 cover more aspect like any defection leads to the disqualification and remove some provision.
- 3) Constitute a committee to enquire the matter related to the defection.
- 4) Suspend member till enquiry is not completed.
- 5) Define the vague term in the law. Ex related to nominated member.
- 6) Ensure responsibility and accountability of the political executive.

2/2
Active parties
parties
of the
Enquiry
Committee

(Write above this line only)

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

Explain the major challenges regarding the theory of basic structure.

Q/2

| | |
|--|---|
| <u>Challenges</u> | Come into picture in Keshvanand Bharti case (1973.) |
| → Scope is <u>very wide</u> | |
| → No proper definition of the term like, which Right come under <u>article 21</u> . | → Included FR, Preamble, Federal structure etc. |
| → <u>Dynamic concept</u> . It is not <u>evolving</u> <u>continuously</u> | |
| - <u>very</u> | |
| → Provide <u>Extra ordinary tool</u> to <u>interfere in the legislative function of parliament</u> | |
| → Expectation provided in application of <u>Basic structure</u> ex <u>Schedule 9th</u> | |
| → Tussle between the <u>judiciary and legislative organ</u> | |

Judicial Activism
Example - NJAE Act repealed

(Write above this line only)

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

Define hate speech and give suggestions to deal with it.

Q/2

Any writing, oral, poster and other means of advertisement which create enmity among the different section of society is called Hate speech. ~~Cast~~ Ex degradation

of other religion, castism comment, etc

Make Cyber cell and cyber police station and monitoring centre

like Abhuy Command centre

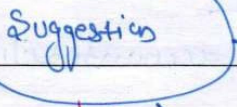
Use of Information & Technology to counter the hate speech

Ensure accountability of the social media platform

Create awareness among common people through religious leaders

Define properly the terms hate speech because it has wide connotation

Bring a stringent law to prevent hate speech



(Write above this line only)

Adding new section in IPC to criminal justice
Try to elaborate points in 1-2 lines

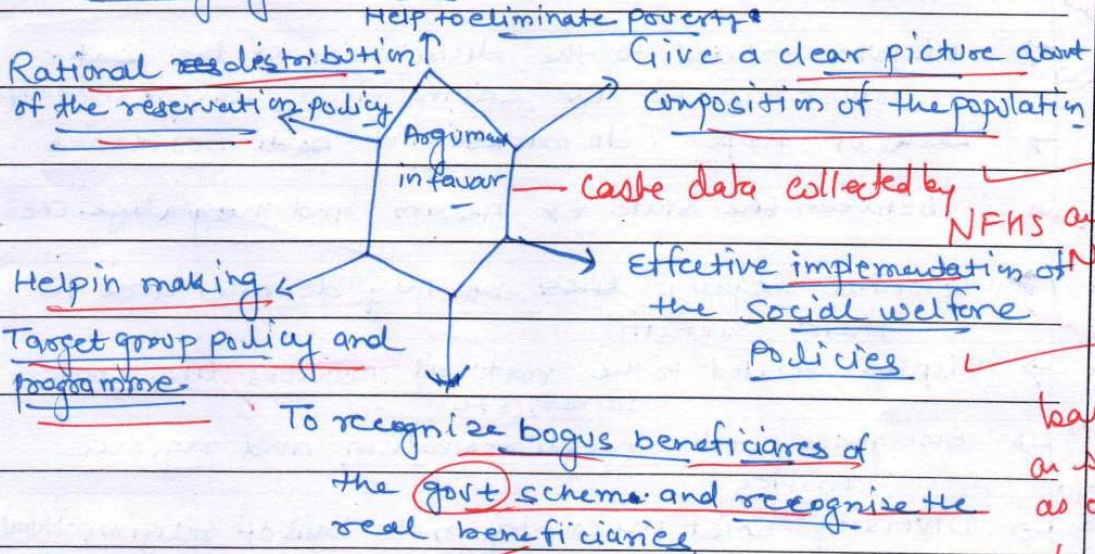
feeling of enmity

2/2

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

Organized leaders' admission notice cannot have of university

Enumeration of the population based on their caste and category is called caste census



(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.

① Article 50 part 4 provide distribution of separation of the power between state & centre

② Schedule 7th of the constitution enumeration of the 3 List

③ All India service under which official recruited by union but immediate control remain in state

④ Provision of the establishment of Rajya Sabha which provide representation to state

⑤ Article 279A and 101 constitutional Amendment in field of the financial Act.

⑥ Constitution Amendment article 368 under which federal structure a only amend after the possible passing form half of the states

Article 312, Formation of state council under article 263.

(Write above this line only)

Finance Commission - 280

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

Regional Council
formed in 1956,
not working
as expected.

Vote-bank
politics
Fear among
the
indigenous
people
due to
migration
of
outsiders

- Reorganization of the state on the basis of the language ~~which~~ ex Belgam between Maharashtra & Karnataka
- Dispute related to the distribution of the water river water ex Krishna river, Kaveri river dispute
- Lack of proper demarcation of border boundaries between the state ex Assam and Meghalaya etc
- Colonial legacy like ~~no~~ they demand area to their benefit
- Dispute related to the natural resources like coal, forest, etc
- Emergence of the regionalism and regional parties
- Diversity exist in country on the basis of religion cultural etc.

(Write above this line only)

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

2

- The power and immunities provided to the parliament executive like, immunity from arrest at days during & 40 day after the session, no discussion on the caste vote and enquiry

Allows
politicians
to become
Judges
in their
own case

2 types of Parliamentary privilege → collective privilege
→ individual privileges

lack of awareness about the privileges

wide in nature
not properly define

CHALLENGES

No mechanism for the enforcement & implementation

Give extra power and immunities that
misused by member

Violation of the principle of separation of power

(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 those group which create pressure on govt to execute their plan and get their right.

Positive aspect

- ① ~~Compel~~ Awake the govt and executive towards their duties
- ② create awareness about their right and ^{on} social and environment issue ex Narmda bachao movement
- ③ Encourage a positive activity and discourage the govt exploitation

Negative aspect

- ① Narrow demand mainly self centric and not represent whole society
- ② Compel govt to take a bias and unappropriate decision
- ③ create ~~imped~~ obstacle in development process

From above considering positive and negative aspect the style of pressure group has both aspect govt should act rationally on these demand

(Write above this line only)

↓ then get demands met by unethical and unscrupulous means.

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

According to J.S. Kapur the F.R in Part III Article 12 to 32 Constitution is the limitation on the Fundamental right.

These can be prove by following points

- 1) For any Fundamental right there is reasonable restriction and term reasonable restriction is not defined in constitution
- 2) There is Exception for Fundamental right like for Article 14 there is Art 361 Privilege to president & govern
- 3) There are many restriction placed on the Freedom of right Article (9) 4) Suspension of Fundamental right in case of Emergency 5) Suspension of Fundamental right in case of martial law (Article 33)

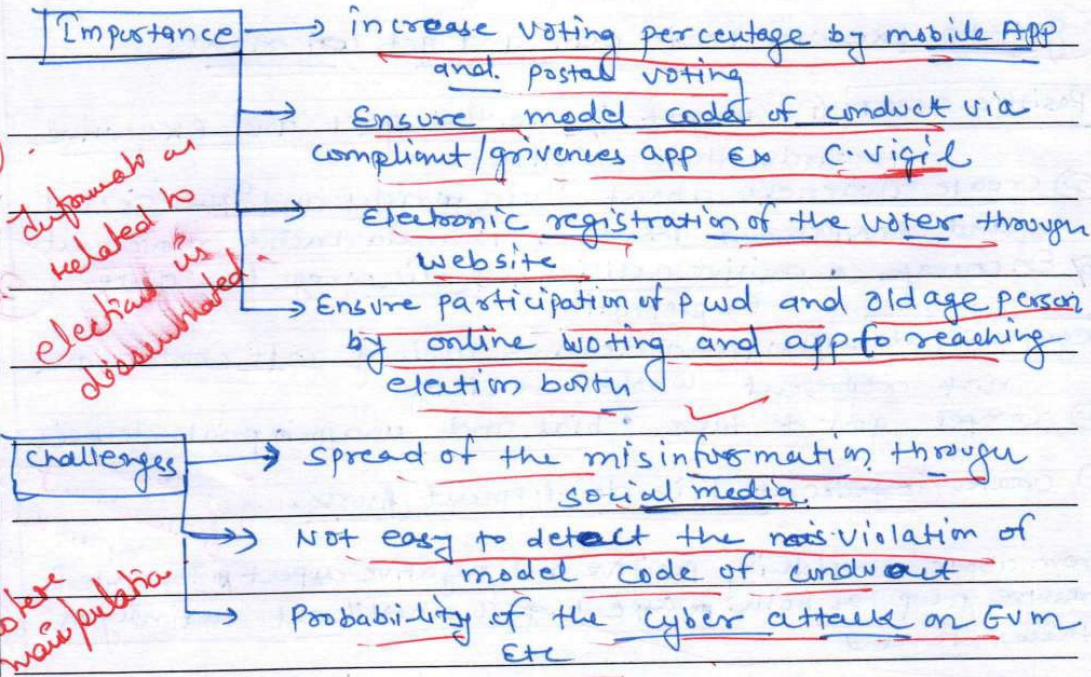
(Write above this line only)

Judiciary can make the inconsistent part null and void 32 and 226.

Article 123, 213.

2

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



(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.

use the name related facts

women representation in 16th legislative assembly

Political demography → The participation of the voter in the election process like how much percentage women exercise their votes, and how many male exercise their voting right.

→ How many voter now added in electoral roll is called the

Political demography - Rajasthan demography SC-18%, ST-13%, Jats-12%, Guj-9%

→ voting percentage of women is 75.46%.

Slightly higher the male counterpart

*Rajput - 9%
Bhambr - 7%
Meena - 3%*

(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.

After the independence there was the demand to make the small states, and it got fuel from the reorganization of the state on the basis of the language and the ethnic group. ex Arunachal pradesh, Andhra pradesh, Haryana.

Reason for demand

- ① Lack of representation in politics
- ② Effective for administration
- ③ unequal development within the state.

Need of 2nd state Reorganization Commission → At present

India has sufficient participation to all states and there demand for state has no strong ground. that why govt 1st should constitute a committee to study feasibility then take appropriate decision.

(Write above this line only)

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

Economic elements is an important factor in the indian politics it can not be sperated from it in near futur. Because in india from party ticket to election all comes through the money and economic element - The election expensim for the promotion is one of the highest in the world. To regularize indian politics govt should work on the employment generation, and skillling development of the worker citizen.. This will help India to cost the importance of economic factor and indian politics can regularise.

(Write above this line only)

3

use book politics -
~~less~~ ~~feasibility~~ ~~Adminis~~ ~~trative~~ ~~negligence~~

3 - Good.

Poverty and classism

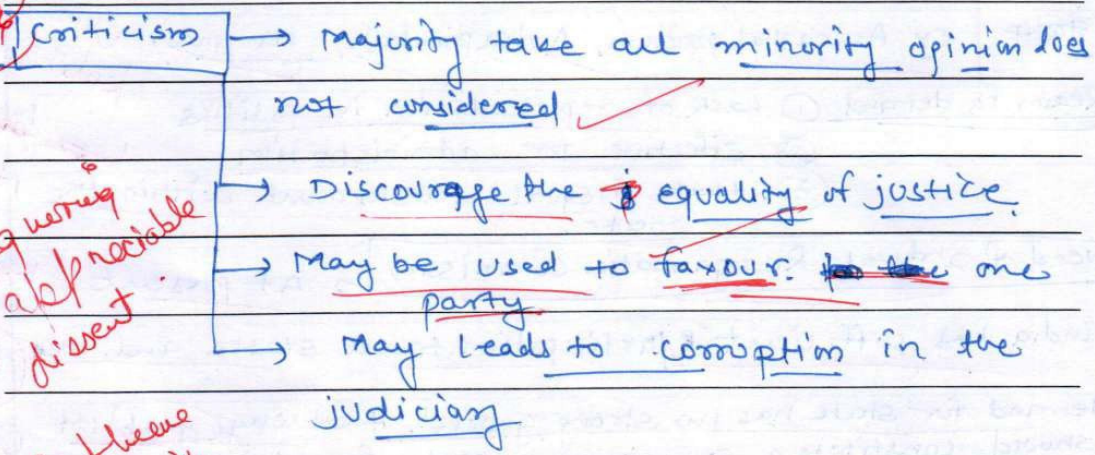
They to make proper points instead writing us paragraph

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

Article 145(5)

In judiciary all the important matter ~~are~~ decided by the constitution bench. and give decision by the majority. this is called the judicial majoritarianism

3/3



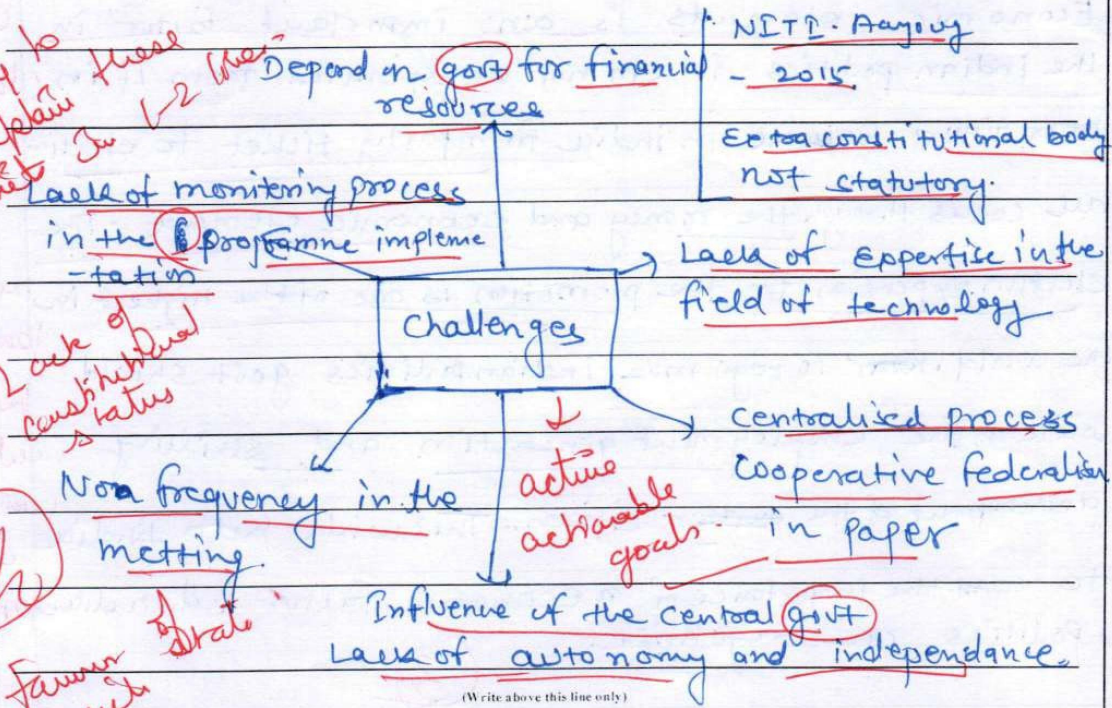
29 warning appreciable dissent

influence vs Dissent

(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?

Try to explain these part in 1-2 lines



Lack of constitutional status

9/2

Low frequency in the meeting
 favour state

(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.

2/2

Article 20 of the constitution envisage two types of detention one is ~~punishment~~ positive & other is preventive.

Give proper definition

under preventive person is detained for the act which ~~is~~ will do in future. in other word to prevent person to do the act

- Issue**
- No maximum time limit on the detention.
 - No definition of the subject or act which will come in preventive detention
 - Lack of definition of the composition of the board ~~which~~ which will hear plea of preventive detention
 - Against the right to freedom and equality ~~at~~ before the law.

(Write above this line only)

You can write better than this -

Add article - 14, 19, 21.

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.

5 Chief justice D.Y. Chandrachud announced structural reforms in the supreme court regarding to the effective and efficient use of the judicial machinery -

➔ Increase efficiency → The use of information & technology will bring efficiency in working of the supreme court

Increase accountability → The structural reform will help decide the accountability of Judge and other staff

Decrease the burden on the supreme court → The use of alternative dispute resolution mechanism help to reduce the litigation

Encourage awareness among common people → The use of information technology will encourage the ⁱⁿ ~~per~~ knowledge of judiciary in common people

Decrease the time of latency in judiciary → Help in decrease the time in the verdict and person get verdict on the time

Representation from wide section of the society → All India judicial service will provide the wide representation in judiciary

Decrease the tussle between judiciary and Executive - By limiting the role of judicial activism.

Environment benefit → Paperless judiciary will help to conserve the environment

(Write above this line only)

Refer
Keshava
Bharati
Case
1975
Court
perform
Candrachud
(Court
and
basic
structure
Cases)
Cappathoti
and
renew
Cases)

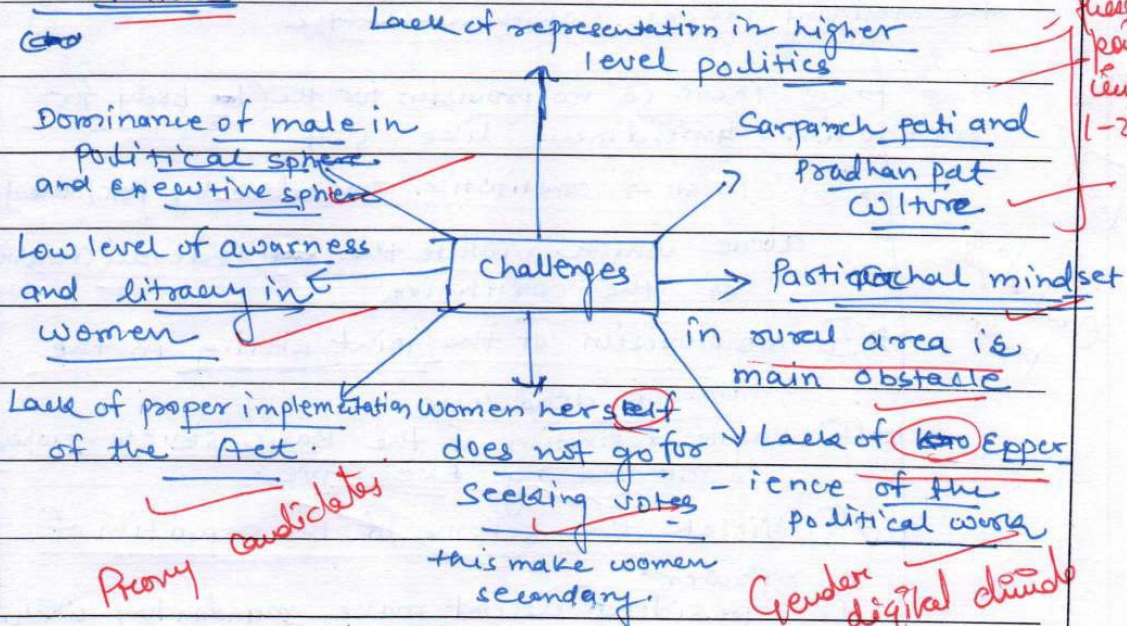
2. पिछले तीन दशकों में, पंचायतों में महिला आरक्षण की यात्रा परिवर्तनकारी रही है; निर्वाचित महिला प्रतिनिधियों के समक्ष विद्यमान प्रमुख चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालें।

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.

By 73rd ~~and 74~~ Constitution's amendment in India local government get constitutional status and in this constitution women get $\frac{1}{3}$ reservation in the panchayat election for the political post in panchayat level.

From that ~~women~~ step women get representation in political sphere which is ~~to~~ transformational. in many ways like increase participation of women in political sphere, aware about their right, and ~~aware~~ empower in the financial ~~step~~ sphere. But there

is some challenges remain in the field which is as follows



No doubt the 73rd ~~CIA~~ acted as the catalyst in the field of women empowerment but ~~we have to go~~ we still have to a mile to ~~reach~~ realise the full potential of the women in political sphere.

3. संविधान संशोधन प्रक्रिया की आलोचना कीजिये।

Criticize the constitutional amendment process.

Article 368 and part XX ~~two~~ of the constitute

tells about the constitution amendment process

There is 3 way to amend the constitution

- ① By simple majority → The majority of the present and voting in the house, many provision of the constitution is amended through this process. like ordinary law.
- ② By special majority
- ③ By special majority half of the state

Criticism

① Most of the constitution can be amended by the ordinary process. which violate the

→ ② There is no provision for the ~~the~~ body for constitution amendment like USA

→ ③ Most of constitution amended by parliament alone which violate the ~~the~~ federal character of the constitution

→ ④ No provision of the joint sitting in the time of dead lock

→ ⑤ vague definition of the basic structure which misused by executive.

→ ⑥ Violate the scheme of the separation of power

→ ⑦ President assent make mandantory which make president merely a rubber stamp

In india constitution amendment process is blend of rigid and flexible both. that's why it called the living document

Good

Centralized power

Lack of class

Write above this line only

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 parties is the central point of the representative democracy. In Rajasthan mainly two political parties is dominating.

Relationship between political movement & Political parties

→ The political movement may or may not be associated with the political parties but they provide external support

→ In Rajasthan many political parties are originated from the political movement like Jan sangh, Ram rajya party, Panshad etc

→ Political movement arose and awaken the common people for their needs and later they convert in political parties for their political benefits

1952-16th assembly election

Party system in Rajasthan

1st phase 1952-1967

→ one party dominating the political sphere but there is also other political parties like swatantra & Ram rajya party based on feudal & noble

2nd phase 1967-1977

→ emergence of new parties & competitive politics emerges like BJP & other parties gaining importance

3rd phase 1977-1990

→ Coalition government

4th phase 1990 to present

2 party system Congress & BJP

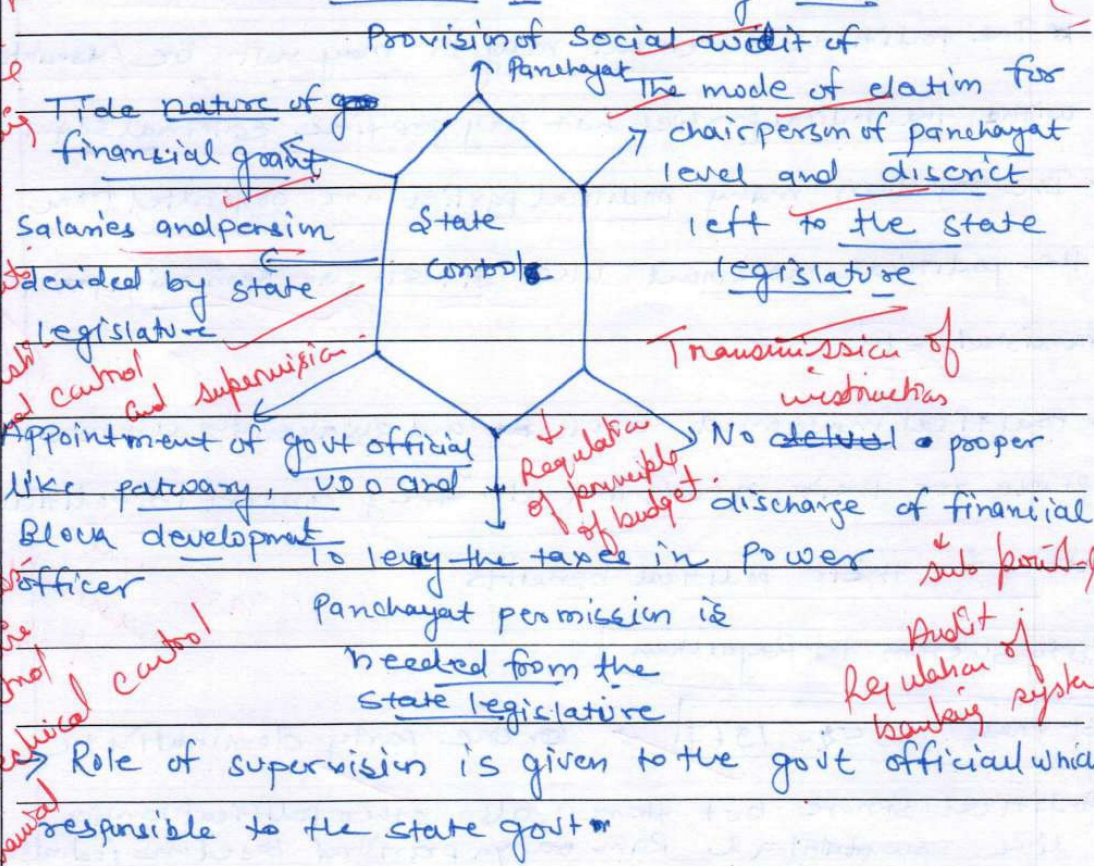
Write 18/1/2023
current scenario

different ideologies of parties

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

In 73rd constitutional amendment panchayati Raj institutions provided the constitutional status to them and also provide sufficient power and authority to function as the independent and self governing bodies. Besides this there is some control on them by states

Try to write heading and main subpoints



(2) Behavioural control
(3) Technical control
(4) Financial control

From the above point we can say that the state govt has control on the panchayat raj institution. state govt should loose the control for independent function of the institution

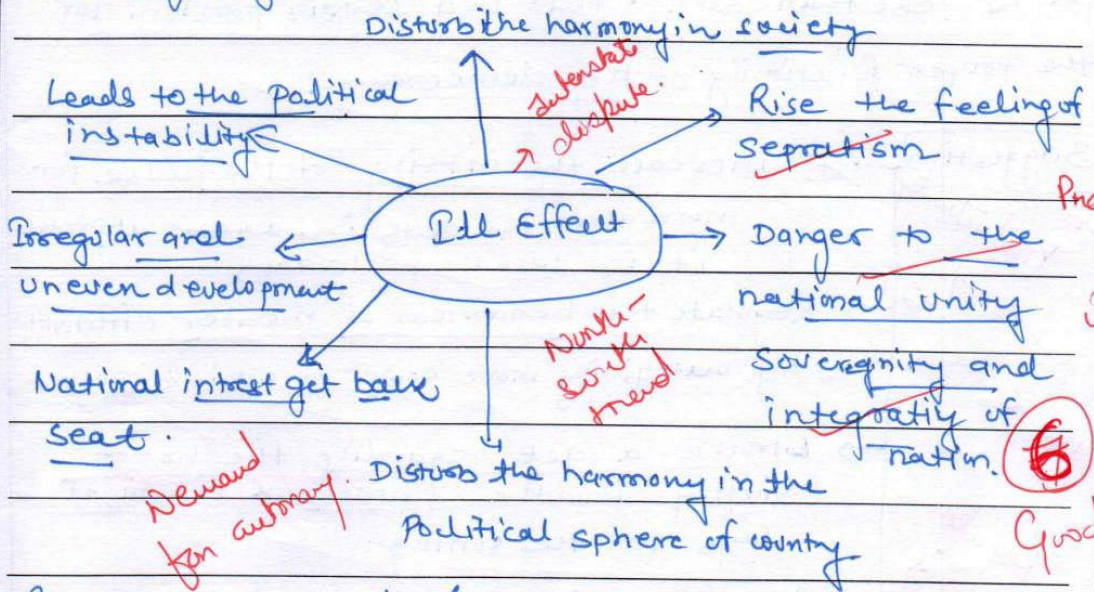
(Write above this line only)

Add as much as point you can add.

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.

When in politics there is over sensitive needs towards region at the cost of the national interest than it called the ~~regi~~ regionalism.



Regionalism based on the language → which promote the enmity ~~and~~ among the different sation of society & hate towards language.

Regionalism based on the Economic aspect. The demand for the more financial resource & special provision for development

Regionalism based on the Seperate state - To promote the demand of the separte state which leads to disturbance in harmany of the state & national whole

(Write above this line only)

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.

5/12 By the recent data of parliament the productivity of the parliament is decreasing continuously. At present it is less than 50%. This is a serious problem for the proper functioning of the democracy.

- Suggesting**
- increase the sitting of the house for more than 120 days in a year at present it is less than 100 days
 - Regulate the behaviour of member effectively by giving more power to whip & speaker
 - make a act regarding the no. of sitting in the houses & fix no. of days for the sitting
 - Use of parliamentary committees for the deliberation and discussion of on bills
 - Before the session opposition parties should consult about the business of house so opposition get prepared for the debate
 - Take international practices like from australia, Newzeland etc
 - Define the vague term in the Rule of procedure & Business rule
 - Update the rule of house according to needs

Mansarovar
 Session Productivity
 Lok Sabha - 77%
 Rajya Sabha - 42%

Regulate
 membership

Responsible
 Opposition
 (Shadow
 Cabinet)

Public
 Reaction

The deliberation and discussion is important for the functioning and deepen the democracy parliament should take step in this direction

(Write above this line only)

Please donot write

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) अनुरूप -

(iii) कर्ता -

(iv) क्षम -

(v) गत -

(vi) चर -

(vii) दिव्य -

(viii) पर -

(ix) मुख -

(x) विलास -

This section of the page contains 20 horizontal black ruling lines, spaced evenly. A single, solid red diagonal line runs from the bottom-left corner of the lined area to the top-right corner, intersecting all 20 lines. The lines and the red line are contained within a rectangular border.

The main body of the page is a large rectangular area enclosed by a black border. It contains 20 horizontal black lines spaced evenly down the page. A single, thin red line is drawn diagonally from the bottom-left corner to the top-right corner, bisecting the entire area.

(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.

X

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

X

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

X

4. You ought to/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.

X

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

X

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

X

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

X

(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.

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

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

13. They rejected his proposal and laughed at him.

14. Social work interests Mr. Kumar very much.

15. It is time to stop writing.