

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	21	32 1/2 26 1/2
Medium :	Part - B	13	28 1/2
E-mail :	Part - C	7	33 1/2
Exam Date : 17/12/23	Total	41	108 88 1/2
Inviligator's Signature :			
ECN:	RCN:	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.

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	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. Try to write examples, add more and more
2. Current affairs.
3. Write article, where required in answers.
4. Work more and more on English and Hindi part
5. Frame answer properly write Introduction and
6. Conclusion properly.
7. You can do better than this
8. Your answers were not upto word limit
9. Try to make proper points
10. Use flow chart or tables.
- 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?

(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.

Reasons -

- 1. Hung parliaments & coalition governments. "and" ✓
- 2. Increasing Regionalism & ethnicity among people. "8" x
- 3. local issues & linguistic diversity. (2) (1/2)
- 4. Geographical diversity - north-south, west-east.

(Write above this line only)

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

- Terrorism or form of terrorism that supports and funds narcotic & psychotropic substances. (1/2)
- Increases drug trafficking. (increasing (Reflex))
- Golden crescent & Golden triangle are main reason for narco-terrorism. government through his threats on violence.

(Write above this line only)

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

Write four factors affecting voting behaviour.

1 1/2

factors -

Perfor-
mance
of
voter
subje-
cting
party

1. Education & Awareness of voter
2. Manifesto of ~~voter~~ political parties
3. family, friends and social circumstances
4. Education & criminal background of candidate

(Write above this line only)

5. तदर्थ दल

Ad-hoc political party

1

Temp to
give
example

Parties that remains in existence for a temporary period.

- Due to factions & defections parties used to disintegrate.

Example - Bhartiya
Krant Dal
(1967) - Charan
Singh

(Write above this line only)

6. अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता के पहलू लिखिए।

Write the aspects of freedom of expression.

1

- Article 19(1) mentions 6 type of freedoms, freedom of speech and expression is one of them.
- freedom of speech & expression is subject to public order, morality, contempt of court etc.

Right to know

Right to remain silent

Right to report and broadcast

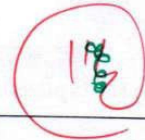
(Write above this line only)

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

(Write above this line only)

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

Exceptions - Act to DPSE Act



- Matter/cases related to officers of All India services. (X)

- Matter/cases referred by Honourable Supreme Court and High Court of India. in CBI. Anywhere in the country.

(Write above this line only)

HC

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.

Safeguards -

Art 148



1. Security of tenure - removed by president through determined procedure.

2. Administrative work of C.A.G. is determined by president on consulting C.A.G.

(Write above this line only)

Salary and other service conditions are determined by the Parliament.

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

① - free legal aid is needed because downtrodden section of society is not able to afford, it takes years to complete a judgement. 42nd constitutional amendment 1976, added Article 39A which mentions to ensure equal justice & free legal aid for poor. NALSA was formed in 1980s

(Write above this line only)

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

① Types -

- Arbitration - Mediation

- Conciliation

- Tribunals & Gram Sabha

- out of the court dispute resolution

(Write above this line only)

12. सातवीं अनुसूची।
Seventh Schedule.

① 1/2
• It deals with division of power between centre and states. (Article 246)

• It contain Union list, states list, concurrent list.

• These lists contain the matter of jurisdiction.

• On concurrent list both centre and union can legislate

(Write above this line only)

13. मंत्रिमण्डलीय समितियाँ
Cabinet Committees

extra constitutional

①

Judgement can be revised by

- committees that has members as cabinet ^{colleague}
ministers mostly.

- Most of the cabinet committees are headed by prime minister and home minister.

- examples - Cabinet comm. on defense
Cabinet comm. of Economic affairs, etc.

(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?

- Montague-Chelmsford Act or Government of

India Act (1919) had provision for public service
Commission.

- 1921, it was formed for first time. Oct/

1921 Commission

(Write above this line only)

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

- To remove any error of judgement of judiciary.

- To deal with hasty decisions

there can't be a right of oral hearing.

- It is performed by president on advise of Council of Min.

(Write above this line only)

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

①

- To increase the voting percentage.
- To increase participation in democracy.
- Disable & Old age people will be able to cast their vote.

Article 324

→ Remote voting also which helps representative democracy.

(Write above this line only)

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

1/2

Liberal democracy + Govt. support for basic services

②

Social democracy is a way of life that recognizes liberty, equality and fraternity.

Article 14, Article 15, Article 16 ensures the social democracy in Indian constitution.

Example - Sweden - Norway, Finland.

(Write above this line only)

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

[This section is mostly blank with a large red diagonal line drawn across it.]

(Write above this line only)

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

- Inter party elections
- equal and fair opportunity for women
- By not providing tickets for criminal background candidates.
- Giving opportunity to youth & new faces.
- Reducing Regionalism, improving secularism.

(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) - decisions

- There should not be more than 50% reservation on the basis of caste.
- Affirmative actions should not compromise with merit.

(Write above this line only)

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

Panchayat extension to schedule area Act, 1996

- extends panchayat system to schedule & tribal areas of various States.

Limitations - less representation of schedule area people.
- obligation on tribals to follow.

(Write above this line only)

Rules are not framed yet

27% Quota
OBC

merit

No reservation will be given in Panchayat.

Law level implementation of law

PH/2

X.

22. आकांक्षी ब्लॉक कार्यक्रम
Aspirational Block Program

- To ensure block level development.
various organs of government works
together for all round development of
Blocks.

Development parameter -
health, education, agriculture.

(Write above this line only)

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

Importance -

1. To reduce or remove corruption.
2. Efficient & effective use of allocated Resources.
3. Gram Sabha conduct social audit of work of MGNREGA.

News
Crack
December
1/2

(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 1/2

- Supreme Court has mentioned Right to be forgotten is under perview of Article 21.

- Person has right to remove his data from social media & other platforms, companies should abide by this right.

By B.N. Shrivastava Committee.

(Write above this line only)

Data privacy

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.

52nd constitutional amendment Act, added 10th schedule in constitution & some provisions related to anti-defection. All matters related to disqualification under Anti-defection are decided finally by speaker of lok sabha.

Added in 1985

- There should be time limit on decision of disqualification.

There is no need to promote internal democracy in banks.

- speaker should act unbiased & on basis of a committee.

- Matter can be referred to supreme court.

(Write above this line only)

You can add more point relevant into this.

Avoid any kind of confusion.

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

Theory of basic structure came into existence in Keshwanand Bharti Case (24 April 1973).

Major challenges—

1. struggle between judiciary and parliament.
2. Basic structure is still evolving.
3. Not defined in constitution.
4. Fundamental Rights v/s D.P.S.P.

Conclusion

*Not upto word limit
 complete answer -*

(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.

Hate speech refers to speech that incites violence, derogatory to a section of society, against morality of society.

Suggestions -

- efficient & effective use of Representation of People act, 1951.
- Section 295, 295A etc. of I.P.C. should be used.
- Communal meetings should be ^{under} surveillance.
- Moral duty of Politicians.
- Added in school curriculum.

(Write above this line only)

14/12

Expands judicial activism

Not out of political

30/12

Strict code of conduct for social welfare agencies.

*underline
Keywords -*

*Administrative
Control of Home
Industry.*

9/2/22

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

Recently caste based census was done in Bihar.

Caste Census - Census that include data on the basis of various caste. Caste based education, literacy, sex ratio, child sex ratio are noted.

Arguments in favours -

- ① Better Policy making on the basis of data.
- ② Upliftment of downtrodden section of society.
- ③ schemes related to women empowerment and child development on basis of sex ratio & child sex ratio.
- ④ To make provisions/efforts for education for a part of society.

*data
Caste collected by
NFHS and
NSSO.*

(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.

9/2/22

- 97th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2011 gave constitutional rights related to cooperative societies.
- Constitutional provisions to promote cooperative federalism
 - Article 279A - formation of G.S.T. council
 - Article 368 - Matter related to federal structure are also ratified by half of the states.
 - Article 246 & 7th schedule - division of power between centre & states.
 - Article 263 - provision of interstate council.
 - Zonal councils

*7th
schedule.*

*All India
services -
Article - 312*

*Article
280 -
Article - 261.*

(Write above this line only)

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

Reasons :-

- Historical reasons - vague demarcation of boundaries by britishers.

Failure of Cashikud mechanism

- With changing scenario, geography & demography of states changes. (Maharashtra - Karnataka ^{Belgaum conflict})

- Availability of resources (North-east)

Regional divide under Reorganise states

- Water - river disputes (Kaveri dispute ^{Tamil Nadu & Kerala})

- Linguistic divide & Regionalism.

Fear among indigenous people due to migrants

1956 not work properly

(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.

- Article 105 & Article 194 of constitution

Try to make proper points

deals with Parliamentary privileges of member of Parliament & member of legislative assembly respectively. privileges - ^{their action can't be discussed in court} _{power to take part in proceeding etc.}

- Parliamentary privileges ensures that members

participates in law making without any fear & favour. Challenges - members use them to

Good

Speak / conduct in unethical manner, provide immunity to members even in their personal conduct of crime.

Legal protection individuals & collective

(Write above this line only)

violation of separation of powers

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

(Write above this line only)

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

Add article.
123, 213.

Fundamental Rights are limitations on the state/government to abrogate fundamental rights of citizens, to conduct outside their jurisdiction, to limit state's work in name of development if done against basic structure of constitution.

20/12

!

Article 15 - Prohibit state to discriminate on basis of certain grounds. Article 17 - mentions to stop untouchability.

Article 27 - Prohibit state to impose tax on any Religion.

Article 19 to 22 - Restrict states in freedom, arrest, detention etc.

(Write above this line only)

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

Importance —

1. Election commission's website & application is used.

to know about candidate's education, criminal cases etc.

2. Electronic voting machines (E.V.M.) to cast votes.

3. Drones & C.C.T.V. camera used for surveillance.

4. To spread awareness & increase participation of democracy.

Challenges —

- Cyber attacks • Digital divide • Accessibility & affordability of internet.
- Allegations of misuse of E.V.M.s

(Write above this line only)

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.

Political demography represents the participation of various sections of society transcending race, religious, caste, region, linguistic, sex diversities.

Rajasthan 16th Assembly election on 199 seats

- 115 seats won by B.J.P.
- 69 seats won by Congress
- 2 - B.S.P.] won by these
- 1 - R.L.P.] Parties.

Bhajan Lal Sharma ji is elected as new Chief minister.

Elected Diya Kumari as Deputy chief minister represents women empowerment.

(Write above this line only)

20 women MPs, 9 candidates each from BJP. Congress won and were independent candidates.

3/2/2
Good
Information related to election is disseminated.

The number of women no. of women voters

3/2/2

3/2/2

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.

- India is indestructible union of destructible states.

parliament can establish new states.

Origin of demands - Unequal distribution of resources (kuki-mizo conflict)
 - Inadequate participation in public employment & politics
 - Ethnicity & Regionalism
 - Linguistic divide.

8/2
 Less political representation
 vote bank politics.

Article 51A (c) mentions to promote harmony & spirit of common brotherhood among all citizens transcending religious, linguistic, regional diversity. Despite focusing on second reorganization commission, there is need for conflict resolution.

(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'.

• Dr. B.R. Ambedkar mentioned there can't be any social upliftment without economic upliftment.

• Preamble mentions three type of justice - social, economic & political.

• Article 19(1) provide freedom for practising business under certain limits

• Article 39 provides for equal pay for equal work for women & men.

• Article 300-A mention/contains provision of Right to Property.

• Article 15, 16 and many other provisions ensures that economic elements play an important.

(Write above this line only)

Poverty and classism.
 ↓
 main factor.
 affects the nature of politics.
 business friend environment.

9/2

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 is mentioned in Article 22 of Constitution

- It is misused by political parties to

1/2

Incomplete answer.

(Write above this line only)

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. चंद्रचूड़ 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.

2

Structural reforms in supreme court depicts
the use of technology, judicial activism,
judicial review process.

Referance
Keshav
and
Bharati
Case
1973

Using video conference to live stream the
proceedings.

Availability of proceedings on internet.

Use of technology to know the status of
judgement or inquiry.

Judicial Review used by court to examine
the constitutional validity of law.

Cummin
Court
and
basic
structure
cases
and
appellate
and
appellate
review
cases

Judicial Activism represents the proactive
role of judiciary in societal development.

write upto
word limit
seems complete.

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

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

73rd ^{74th} Constitutional amendment 1992 paved way for providing constitutional status to panchayati Raj institutes with inserting part IX (Article 243-243O) and schedule 11 (29 subjects). This amendment act also mentioned about $\frac{1}{3}$ seats of panchayati Raj institutes should be reserved for women.

Challenges faced by elected women representatives -

- lack of education, awareness, training
- work life balance
- social norms, patriarchal mindset of society
- husbands representing them.
- lack of equal access to opportunity.

with proper training, awareness, crech facility, Udaan scheme, use of social media & technology, providing equal opportunity, government has ~~addr~~ endeavoured to address these issues.

BETI PADHAO - BETI BACHAO was a major campaign to address social norms.

Recently, Nari Shakti Vandhan Act (106th Amendment) empowerment.

Good

69

Proven

Candidate

Gender digital divide

was major move for women

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

→ Article 368 (Part XX) laid the procedure for amending the constitution.

→ Article 368 → amendment by fundamental Rights, D.P.S.P.
special majority of parliament.

Amendment by special majority parliament + Ratification by half of the States (simple majority)

Criticism :-

1. Majority of provisions of states are amended ^{constitution} ^{by} parliament
2. In Federal matters, only ratification of half of the States is required. (In U.S.A. it is $\frac{3}{4}$ of States)
3. Unlike U.S.A., there is not separate amendment making body.
4. No provision of joint sitting in case of deadlock
5. Obligation on president for consent.

Despite these criticism, constitutional amendment

process had maintained the relevance of constitution in present scenario. Recently 100th Amendment Act paved way for women empowerment. 42nd Amendment Act is known as Mini-constitution.

(Write above this line only)

(COP)

Centre 1972

power

No special body

Limited scope for public participation

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.

- After independence, till 1967 it was congress that dominated the politics of Rajasthan.

- Emergence of Swatantra party, Ram Rajya Parishad & Bharatiya Jan Sangh during 1960s, 1970s

- out of 176 seats, congress got 89 seats, (4th Assembly) Swatantra Party got 48 and Bharatiya Jan Sangh 22, President Rule imposed for first time.

- After 1971 war, congress got majority in 5th assembly elections

- Emergency imposed by congress, led to coming of power of Jan Sangh in VI Assembly elections.

- Till 1990s to 16th Assembly elections two party system is dominating Rajasthan government.

5 1/2

16th assembly election

Rajasthan Legislative assembly

You can add more points in answer.

not upto word limit

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

Mention the state's control over Panchayati Raj institutions-

73rd constitutional Amendment Act gave

constitutional status to panchayat raj

institutes. It divided works into compulsory

actions & voluntary actions.

Voluntary actions depicts the state's control

over panchayat Raj institutions - some actions are -

Representation of M.L.A & M.P. in panchayats.

Devolution of Power and Authority depends

on State Legislature.

Manner of election of head of panchayat ^{Gram} satha.

power to levy tax and collect fee/tax.

are determined by state legislature.

Provision for reservation of seats for backward

classes determined by state legislature.

11th Schedule contain 29 matters, which

are transferred by state government to panchayats.

In Rajasthan 23 subjects are transferred.

(Write above this line only)

They to write heading sub-heading they explain

(1) Distribution control and supervision

(2) Administrative control

(3) Technical control

(4) Financial control

Handwritten notes in red ink at the bottom of the page.

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.

4 1/2

Regionalism refers to proactive feeling of region, despite people having aggressive tendency of separation or superiority.

→ Proactive of central case

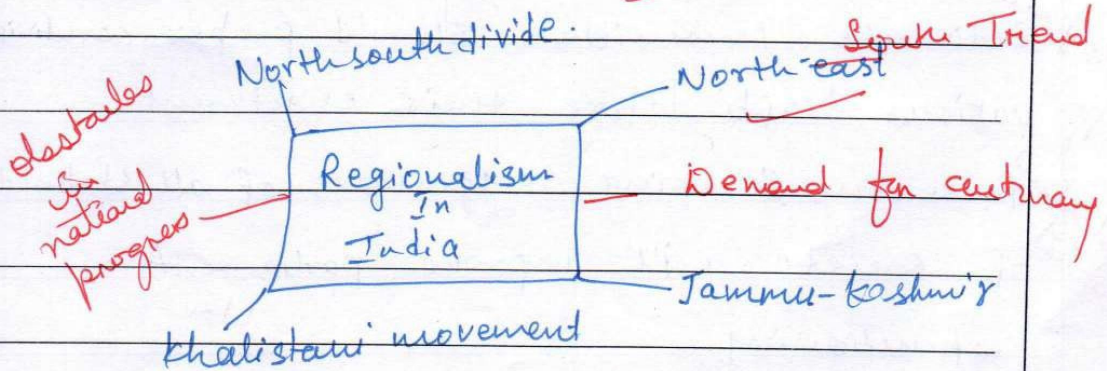
ill effects -

1. Against the ideals of constitution.
2. feeling of separation & superiority.
3. Violence, conflict
4. cooperative federalism gets destructed.
5. It is harmful for peace & security.
6. Impedes economic development

→ Against the federal system.

→ Rise of narrow political leadership

Tendencies of Regionalism in India -



Article 51A (e) tells every individual to support harmony and spirit of commonbrotherhood among all.

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

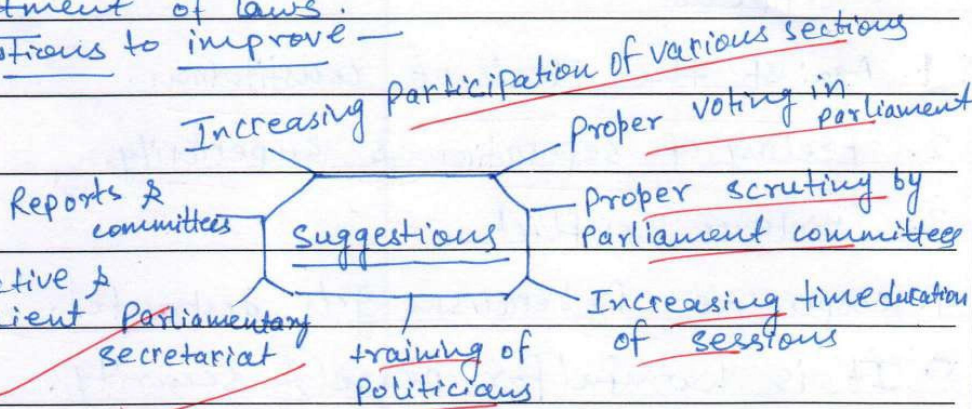
Falling parliamentary productivity is a serious problem. Give your suggestions to increase parliamentary productivity.

5

Parliament is the main legislative body of country falling parliamentary productivity leads to failure of country. Parliament failure indicates improper enactment of laws.

Suggestions to improve -

Good.
Elaborate
more
points



parliament committees such as public account committees, public undertaking committee,

Responsive
opposition

Estimate committee should proper scrutinise various drafts before their enactment.

Shadow
Cabinet

Presenting & taking suggestions of all stakeholders of society will improve parliament functioning.

Public
reaction

Maan Bom session
Productive by - Lok Sabha
47%
Rajya Sabha - 42%

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 -

X

(ii) अनुरूप -

X

(iii) कर्ता -

X

(iv) क्षम -

X

(v) गत -

X

(vi) चर -

X

(vii) दिव्य -

X

(viii) पर -

X

(ix) मुख -

X

(x) विलास -

X

The form consists of a large rectangular area enclosed by a black border. Inside this area, there are 20 horizontal black lines spaced evenly down the page. A single, solid red line is drawn diagonally across the entire area, starting from the bottom-left corner and extending to the top-right corner. The red line is straight and passes through the center of the page.

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 across the entire area, starting from the bottom-left corner and extending to the top-right corner. This red line appears to be a scanning artifact or a mark on the paper.

(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.

X

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

X

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

X

13. They rejected his proposal and laughed at him.

X

14. Social work interests Mr. Kumar very much.

X

15. It is time to stop writing.

X