

RAS - 23 MAINS TEST SERIES

सिद्धि-II - 009

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 200

भारतीय राजनीतिक व्यवस्था, राज्य राजनीति, विश्व राजनीति एवं समसामयिक मामले
Indian Political System, World Politics and Current Affairs

Paper - III (Unit - I)

Name :		MARKS	
Enroll. No.:	Part	Attempted Questions	Marks Obtained
Date of Birth :	Part - A		21
Medium : English	Part - B		32 39
E-mail :	Part - C		57½
Exam Date : 8/1/11	Total		97½
Inviligator's Signature :			
ECN:	RCN:	Hindi: 8½	English: 17

अनुदेश (Instructions)

- परीक्षा शुरू होने से पहले पुस्तिका को जाँच लें।
Please check the booklet before commencement of the exam.
- अंक योजना प्रत्येक खंड के प्रारम्भ में दी गई है।
The marking scheme is given at the start of every section.
- अभ्यर्थियों को उत्तर निर्धारित शब्द सीमा से अधिक नहीं लिखना चाहिए, इसका उल्लंघन करने पर अंक काटे जा सकते हैं।
Candidates should not write more than the prescribed word limit in answers, violating this may result in deduction of marks.
- अभ्यर्थियों को निर्देशित किया जाता है कि किसी भी प्रश्न का उत्तर प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका में निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। बॉर्डर लाईन से बाहर प्रत्युत्तर नहीं लिखें। बॉर्डर लाईन के बाहर लिखे गये उत्तर को जाँचा नहीं जायेगा।
Candidates are directed to write answers only in the prescribed space of booklet. They should not write answer outside the border line. Answer written outside the border line will not be checked.

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.

Good Efforts, keep writing. write more mock

Good knowledge base - & Answer content is good

work on structure part too

Do a self-analysis also.

use current Affairs examples also.

All the best

Part - A

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. राजस्थान में स्थानीय स्वशासन के सन्दर्भ में गठित समितियों का नाम उल्लेखित कीजिये।
Mention the names of the committees formed in the context of local self-government in Rajasthan.

→ Balwant Rai mehta → at central levels
- Ashok mehta
- L.M. Singhvi
→ Sadiq Ali
Q. - about Rajasthan

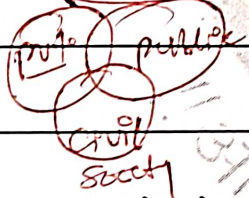
(Write above this line only)

2. 'नागरिक समाज' पर टिप्पणी लिखिए।

Write note on 'Civil Society'.

→ civil society is the organisation of individual peoples in society which acts as a pressure group for the government to take reforms. → a link b/w

pressure groups are different entity/concept



(Write above this line only)

3. संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के सदस्यों/अध्यक्षों को पद से मुक्त किये जाने के आधार बताइये।
Explain the grounds for disqualification of the members/chairmen of the Union Public Service Commission from their posts.

- ① Proved misbehavior } Supreme court advise.
② Incapacity
③ employment outside office | Oop (office of profit)
④ unsound mind
⑤ Insolvent

(Write above this line only)

4. राजस्थान की 16वीं विधानसभा के लिए सम्पन्न चुनावों में विजयी सीटों की दलवार स्थिति को लिखिए।
Write the party-wise position of winning seats in the elections held for the 16th Assembly of Rajasthan.

BJP - 115

Independent - 8

Congress - 69

CM - Bhajan Lal Sharma

BSP - 2

Speakers - Vasudev Devarani

RCP - 1

RJD - 1

NDP = 1

(Write above this line only)

5. उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा प्रतिपादित 'पब्लिक ट्रस्ट' का सिद्धान्त।
The principle of 'Public Trust' propounded by the Supreme Court.

⇒ Public Trust means faith of public in the Institution of the state.

↳ a legal principle

↳ certain natural & cultural resources

(Write above this line only)

6. संविधान के 'अनुच्छेद-231' पर टिप्पणी लिखिए।
Comment on 'Article 231' of the Constitution.

⇒ Article 231 refers to the establishment of a common high court for two or more states | Union territory
ex - Chandigarh HC for Haryana & P.J.

⇒ Provision included by 7th Constitutional amendment

(Write above this line only)

7. 'डी-हाईफनेशन नीति' पर टिप्पणी लिखिए।
Write note on 'De-hyphenation policy'.

⇒ De-hyphenation → It means dealing of any state individually without considering the impact on its neighbouring state etc. ^{so don't have adversarial relⁿ}

→ ex → India earlier hyphenated policy of Israel & Palestine but later engaged more with Israel.

⇒ USA → Earlier India & Pakistan now more engaged ← Technology
Trade
Defence

8. हाल ही में सुर्खियों में रहा 'अनुच्छेद-44' 'Article 44', was recently seen in the news.

⇒ Article 44 → state shall endeavour to implement uniform civil code → single law → personal matter

→ Recently Uttarakhand became first state to pass UCC bill

(Write above this line only)

9. 'भारत का राज्यक्षेत्र', 'भारत संघ' से बड़ी अवधारणा है। कैसे?
'Territory of India' is a bigger concept than 'Union of India'. How?

<p>① <u>Territory of India</u> → It consist state & UTs and other territory which may be part of India. may be acquired or incorporated</p>	<p>② <u>Union of India</u> → It only consist state territory.</p>
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(Write above this line only)

10. प्रस्तावना में उल्लेखित शब्द 'समानता' पर टिप्पणी लिखिए।
Comment on the word 'Equality' mentioned in the Preamble.

Equality of status, opportunity, ~~with~~ is mentioned in constitution (Preamble)
Article 14 to 18 provides Right to equality.
idea of society without privilege, equal opportunities → without discrimination
Everyone → Equal before law.
(Write above this line only)

11. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर शांति और सुरक्षा की अभिवृद्धि के सन्दर्भ में उल्लेखित नीति निदेशक तत्वों को लिखिए।
Write the directive principles mentioned in the context of promotion of peace and security at the international level.

Article 51 of Part IV of DPSP

State shall promote peace & security at International level. maintain just & respectful relations with nations → respect and obligation for Int'l laws & treaties
(Write above this line only)

12. 'ग्लोबल गेटवे' पर टिप्पणी लिखिए।
Write note on 'Global Gateway'.

EU → Infra-Plan ———— → Connect BRIC
€ 300 bn

(Write above this line only)

Explain the concept of political opportunism.

~~faking advantage of prevailing circumstances~~
⇒ It means any individual exploits the trust or belief of any individual and took the political office when get opportunity.

own interests

(Write above this line only)

→ loss & suffering to society & nation

14. 'विधि द्वारा स्थापित प्रक्रिया' पर टिप्पणी लिखिए।

Write note on 'Procedure established by law'.

⇒ It means parliament or state should follow

the procedure mentioned in constitution for amendment of constitution. → It means can change any part. but in menaka Gandhi case SC declared due process of law implicit.

(Write above this line only)

15. भारतीय सन्दर्भ में 'पंथनिरपेक्षता' का तात्पर्य स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Explain the meaning of 'Secularism' in the Indian context.

⇒ ① state does not have any official religion,

② All religions are equal in eyes of state.

③ State helps and protect all the religions. (the)

⇒ Article 25 to 28 provides Right to freedom of religion. any person is free to believe

(Write above this line only)

Secularism

any religion

16. विधानसभा व विधानपरिषद के मध्य किसी विधेयक को लेकर उत्पन्न होने वाले गतिरोध के कारणों को उल्लेखित कीजिए।
Mention the reasons for the deadlock arising between the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council regarding a bill.

- ① ⇒ ① when the Legis one house does not pass bill of which is passed by other house in stipulated time. LC → 3+ months no action taken
- ② one house amend the provisions not acceptable to other house
- However Legislative assembly has upper hand compare to legislative council in passing of bills.

17. संविधान की तीसरी अनुसूची में उल्लेखित पदाधिकारियों के पद उल्लेखित कीजिए।
Mention the posts of the officials mentioned in the Third Schedule of the Constitution.

- forms of oath and affirmation of
- ① MP & MLA
- ② candidate of MP & MLA
- ③ Judges of Supreme court and High court
- ④ CAG.

(Write above this line only)

18. संविधान की 12वीं अनुसूची में उल्लेखित स्थानीय स्वशासन के संदर्भ में उल्लेखित किन्हीं चार विषयों का उल्लेख कीजिए।
Mention any four subjects mentioned in the context of local self-government mentioned in the 12th Schedule of the Constitution.

- ① Health Regulation of slaughterhouses
- ② Education Land use
- ③ Sanitation & waste management fire fighting
- ④ Agriculture
- ⑤ village development
- ⑥ women and child development
- social security

(Write above this line only)

19. 'संसदीय सचिव' पर टिप्पणी लिखिए।
Write note on 'Parliamentary Secretary'.

future may be minister
privileges
disputed for office of profit

⇒ These are the individual who assist the cabinet minister during their work in ministry or in parliament or legislative assembly. Considered as *non-constitutional post*
→ ~~In the first time~~ appointed during 4th assembly election in 1967-79.
(Write above this line only)

20. नगरपालिका एवं नगर परिषद की किन्ही तीन विधायी शक्तियों का उल्लेख कीजिए।
Mention any three legislative powers of Municipality (Municipal Corporation) and City Council (Municipal Council).

Rate making, change in rates, make by-laws

- 1/1 ① laws & rules enacted on the subject of Sanitation, waste management etc. health, education.
- ② MPC → metropolitan committee, dairy & milk storage
- ③ formulate the plans of area.

(Write above this line only)

21. संविधानवाद
Constitutionalism

⇒ constitutionalism means the power or authority of constitution is derived from the people of that country.

- within constitutional spirit
- rule of law
- limited govt
- written Constⁿ
- Basic structure of democracy

(Write above this line only)

22. अभिलेख न्यायालय
Court of Record.

Art 129

⇒ Supreme Court is court of record in India which means judgement passed by it will be act as precedents in other courts (High courts).

→ ~~Thus~~ High court is also a court of record in state. all courts → same recognition
(Write above this line only)

23. विश्व बैंक द्वारा जारी रिपोर्ट के अनुसार वर्ष 2023 में विदेशों से धनप्रेषण प्राप्त वाले चार शीर्ष राष्ट्रों के नाम लिखिए।
According to the report released by the World Bank, name the top four countries receiving remittance from foreign countries in the year 2023.

① Saudi Arabia

- UAE India - 125 bn
- Iran Mexico - 67
- USA & Iraq China - 50
- Philippines 40

try to understand the properly

(Write above this line only)

24. 'खेलो इंडिया पैरा गेम्स-2023'
'Khelo India Para Games-2023'

① organised at ~~Delhi~~ New Delhi for first time.

Muscat - Sparrow 10 to 17 Dec 2023

7 Sports

(Write above this line only)

HR → top medals

25. जलवायु परिवर्तन सूचकांक-2024 में शीर्षतम व निम्नतम स्थान प्राप्त करने वाले तीन-तीन राष्ट्रों के नाम लिखिए।
Write the names of the three countries that have secured the top most and lowest positions in the Climate Change Index-2024.

Top → Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Estonia, Denmark

lowest - Saudi Arabia, Iran, UAE

(Write above this line only)

Part - B

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. मंत्रिपरिषद का सामूहिक उत्तरदायित्व किसके प्रति होता है तथा उत्तरदायित्व के इस पक्ष में निहित अर्थों को समझाइये।
To whom is the collective responsibility of the Council of Ministers and explain the meanings inherent in this aspect of responsibility.

- ⇒ ① ^{Art. 75 of Constⁿ} Collective responsibility of Council of Minister is towards Lok Sabha at centre and 'Vidhan Sabha' at state.
- ② Individual → toward President & Governor ^{responsibility}
- ⇒ collective responsibility means Council of Ministers
- Sink and swim together. It means they work collectively.
- ③ no confidence motion.
- ⇒ If any no confidence motion passed against any minister then Council of Minister needs to prove majority.
- ④ On resignation of PM or CM complete COM collapsed.
- ⑤ Thus COM (Executive) is controlled by legislature which makes them responsible for their acts.

2. सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के प्रारम्भिक अधिकार
Mention the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

- Article 131 → ① ~~dis~~ Disputes between states as unit
② Dispute between centre & state; ③ disputes between centre, state one side and state other side.
④ violation of fundamental rights. under article 32
⑤ ~~certification~~ Election related issue of president and vice president.
⑥ ④ matter related to Inter-state river water
⑦ Article 149 - Complete Jurisdiction
⑧ PIL

(Write above this line only)

3. "राजस्थान में आजादी के बाद जातियों के राजनीतिकरण का स्वरूप बदल रहा है।" स्पष्ट कीजिए।
"The nature of politicization of castes is changing after independence in Rajasthan." Explain.

① Initial Rajput → dominant → more caste hind politics. Co-opt in people
⇒ After Independence ~~etc~~ ~~feudals~~ and upper caste people supported Swatantra party and ~~Raj Rajya Parishad~~ while lower caste and others supported Congress.

② over the time political parties favoured some caste for election gain ex - ~~cong~~ Jats are more inclined towards congress while Rajputs are inclined towards BJP. ③ In last 2 two or 3 decades [AJGAR] (Ahrir, Jat, Gurjar, Rajput etc) decides politics of Rajasthan.

④ Present times religious issues, employment, international relation etc issues dominated the election.

4. वर्तमान में रूस-चीन के मध्य मजबूत होते सामरिक रिश्ते भारत के लिए किस प्रकार से चुनौतियाँ पेश कर सकते हैं?
 How can the currently strengthening strategic relations between Russia and China present challenges for India?

2 challenges for India In recent times tension b/w Russia & USA
 ⇒ ① India imports major defence equipment from Russia which imparts the sea defence capacity of India. ^{Russia - China}
 ② Gradual Inclining towards USA, Russia may further engaged with China which may weaken India's position. ^{Siberian gas Pipeline, Russia - China}
 ③ India imports cheap crude oil from Russia ^{Sykhoy-35 sale, Vostok etc.} which may impact energy security of India. ^{Crude oil}
 ④ Presently Russia supports India over Pak and Akshai-Chin against China, this stand may change. ^{Russia - China - Pak alliance}
 ⑤ Russia voted in favour of UNSC vetting. ^{Threat may change.}

5. मौलिक अधिकार एवं नीति निर्देशक तत्वों के मध्य संबंधों को स्पष्ट कीजिए।
 Explain the relationships between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles.

⇒ Fundamental rights establishes political democracy and economic democracy. ^{FR} ^{DPSP}
 ⇒ Fundamental for individual development ^{physical, mental, etc.} → They are necessary for welfare of Society.
 ⇒ Enforceable by court → non-enforceable by court.
 ⇒ under article 12 to 35 → under article 36 to 51.
 ⇒ Both are complementary to each other.
 ⇒ Parliament from time to time amends the constitution for implementation of DPSP which infringes or amends the fundamental rights thus leads to friction b/w them. ^{enchantment}
 ⇒ In Minerva Mills case ^(Write above this line only) Supreme court said that FR & DPSP are the two wheels of same chariot thus both are needed for overall development of nation.

6. "भारतीय संविधान कठोर व लचीलेपन का समिश्रण है।" उक्त कथन को स्पष्ट कीजिए।
 "The Indian Constitution is a combination of rigidity and flexibility." Explain the above statement.

↳ Depending on the amendment process

① Some provisions of the constitution can be amended by simple majority like name, boundary area, etc. creation of legislative councils, ordinary bills etc. These provide flexibility. ② while some provisions like constitutional amendment, removal of the Supreme Court & High Court Judge needs special majority (2/3rd present & voting & 50% majority of total membership → This provide rigidity.

In Keshavnanda Bharati case supreme court said that parliament can not amend basic structure (ex - democratic, judicial review, republic etc) of constitution.

7. "विधानसभा जनता का वास्तविक प्रतिनिधित्व करती है न कि विधानपरिषद।" स्पष्ट कीजिए।
 "The Legislative Assembly is the real representation of the people and not the Legislative Council." Explain.

↳ Legislative assembly - ① members Legislative council

① members elected directly by the voters of constituency. Based on adult franchise.

① Indirect election of members.

② Each constituency elected one members known as MLA.

② constitution is different.

→ directly responsible for people of

• one-third elected by legislative assembly

③ Legislative assembly has more powers comparatively.

• one-sixth nominated by governor

Upcoming Election → here it is permanent constitution

• one-third elected by graduates

③ it has less powers comparatively legislative assembly. Parliament can create or abolish the legislative council.

8. "विधानसभा की बैठक का स्थगन विधानसभा के सत्रावसान की तुलना में सीमित क्षेत्र/प्रक्रिया रखता है।" उक्त कथन को स्पष्ट कीजिए।
 "Adjournment of the meeting of the Legislative Assembly has limited scope/procedure as compared to prorogation of the Legislative Assembly." Explain the above statement.

Adjournment	Prorogation
① It is done by Presiding officer when the session ^{works} of house ^{meeting} is over.	→ It is done by Governor or President ^{Presiding} officer when the session of house is over.
② Adjourn sine-die means adjournment of house till indefinite time	→ It terminates the session of house.
③ Bills, reports & committees not lapsed in adjournment.	→ When house Governor can prorogue the house any time on the advice of the Chief Minister.

(Write above this line only)

9. उच्च न्यायापालिका के न्यायाधीशों की नियुक्ति के संदर्भ में प्रचलित 'कॉलेजियम प्रणाली' के उद्भव/विकास पर टिप्पणी लिखिए।
 Write comment on the origin/development of the 'Collegium System' prevalent in the context of appointment of judges of the higher judiciary.

③ Collegium system is judicial innovation of Supreme Court.

SC → Headed by CJ (74)
 HC → Headed by CJ (of HC)

1st Judges case → Advise of Supreme Court regarding appointment of judges is mere consultation, not binding

2nd Judges case → word "collegium" not mentioned. Advise by CJ includes 2 senior most judge also and it is binding on the president.

3rd Judges case 1998 → CJ includes 4 senior most judges in collegium for advise regarding appointment. If any two opposite view then president can reject. otherwise binding on president.

(Write above this line only)

NTAC = National Judicial Appointment Commission (15)
 99th C.A.A. - de facto unconstitutional.

3) 10. प्रस्तावना जो संविधान की कुंजी है, में उल्लेखित लक्ष्यों/उद्देश्यों पर प्रकाश डालिए।
Throw light on the goals/objectives mentioned in the Preamble which is the key to the Constitution.

To Goals of objectives mentioned in Preamble →
establish India as
① sovereign ② socialist → nature of economy of state.
③ secular character of state ④ democratic Republic
Nature of polity ⑤ Justice → political, economic, social (DPSP) ⑥ Liberty → of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship. (fundamental rights).
⑦ spirit of brotherhood → ^{fraternity} unity and integrity of nation.
⇒ According to Supreme court preamble is neither source of power nor restriction on power to Government. It helps the court in judicial review. (Write above this line only)

2) 11. "भारत में संसदीय नियंत्रण वास्तविक की बजाय सैद्धान्तिक है।" उक्त कथन के पक्ष में तर्क प्रस्तुत कीजिए।
"Parliamentary control in India is theoretical rather than practical." Present arguments in favor of the above statement.

⇒ In parliamentary form of Govt majority party forms govt. → delegated legislature, ordinance
Arguments in favor ① Absolute majority governments passed the bills without proper discussion. ② Bills not refer to the parliamentary standing committee for evaluation.
③ Controversial Role of speaker → for regarding disqualified suspension and money bills provision. ④ use of whip so low individual freedom. ⑤ low inner party democracy ⑥ Discussion on ~~frivolous~~ irrelevant topics like religious etc. ⑦ low sitting of parliament ⑧ No active participation by most of the members. (Write above this line only)

12. संविधान के अनुच्छेद-72 में उल्लेखित राष्ट्रपति की क्षमादान की शक्तियों पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।
 Comment on the pardoning powers of the President mentioned in Article 72 of the Constitution.

Pardoning power of President - Article 72 No oral hearing. Union laws

- ① Pardon → can pardon anyone including court martial.
 it means person pardoned came to situation of ^{Absolve both} ~~freedom~~ ^{Sentencing & Conviction}.
 - ② Commutation → ^{TR} change the nature of punishment of crime.
 Substitute for lighter form of crime.
 - ③ Remission → shorten the duration of punishment.
 death → RE
 - ④ Respite → ^{award a lesser sentence} postponement of implementation of the execution due to some special condition ex - pregnancy.
 - ⑤ Reprieve → ^{stay the execution for temporary period} decrease in the nature and duration of punishment.
- ⇒ Supreme court has said that pardoning power is not discretionary but on advice of C.M.s. → it can be judicial review on mala fide basis.

13. 'स्वतंत्रता के अधिकार' के अन्तर्गत उल्लेखित मौलिक अधिकार व उन पर आरोपित युक्तियुक्त प्रतिबंधों को उल्लेखित कीजिए।
 Mention the fundamental rights mentioned under 'Right to Freedom' and the reasonable restrictions imposed on them.

Right to freedom → under Article 19 to Article 22.
 19(1) a, b, c, d, g

Article 19 → Right to freedom of speech and expression, peaceful assembly, form association, movement, occupation etc. 19(1) d → Cooperative Society	Reasonable restriction 19(2) to 19(6) → Unity & Integrity of Nation, Public order, morality, decency
Article 20 → No Ex-post facto → can not arrest for laws not forced on present. → No - double Jeopardy, → No - self Incrimination	→ on the Interest of Tribal areas (Inner line permit system)
Article 21 → Right to life & personal liberty	→ Article 19 only for citizen not for foreigners
Article 21(A) → Right to education	→ friendly relation with foreign States.
Article 22 → Protection against arrest. - preventive detentions (write above this line only)	

Cabinet

- ① → Comparatively small group consisting top ministers like defence, home, finance etc.
- ② → ministers has Imp. Portfolio.
↳ real power
- ③ → Takes Important decision of the government
- ④ → Not word cabinet not mentioned in original constitution (44th amendment) → mentioned
- ⑤ → Takes parts in the cabinet meeting. *mentioned Art 75(2)*

Council of ministers

- size is around 15% of total strength of legislature *(big size body)*
- other ministers like minister of state, deputy minister etc. *(paper power)*
- most of the time not invited in decision making.
- word mentioned in original constitution also. *(mentioned in Art 74(2))*
- Generally not invited to take part in meeting

(Write above this line only)

15. वर्तमान में वैश्विक स्तर पर प्रवासी भारतीयों द्वारा पश्चिम एशिया व उत्तरी अमेरिकी देशों में सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों को लिखिए।

Write the challenges currently faced by Indian diaspora at the global level in West Asia and North American countries.

West Asia

3

- ① Religious Extremism → Indians are targeted by the various extremist groups in west asia
- ② Indians facing problems regarding visa norms.
- ③ Harassment by contractors
- ④ Non-payment or under-payment of wages by contractor. *Kafala*
- ⑤ living and working conditions are poor. *Ni-takat sy*

North America

- ① Indians are targeted by Khalistani groups in Canada and USA. *of labour oriented*
- ② Racial discrimination.
- ③ H-1B visa rules are made complex.
- ④ declining employment opportunities.
- ⑤ under-payment of wages.

(Write above this line only)

16. वर्तमान में भारत-भूटान के मध्य संबंधों में विद्यमान चुनौतियों को लिखिए।
Write the challenges existing currently in the relations between India and Bhutan.

Challenges (1) Increasing role of china in domestic politics of Bhutan. (2) Doklam dispute in which Bhutan did not participate actively against china. (3) Bhutan has potential of hydro electricity but environmental clearance rules are strict in Bhutan which hampers indian projects. (4) Allegation of Bhutan on indian for interference in domestic politics. (5) Bhutan is resource poor country and depends completely on India for its needs, so sometimes india delayed trade activities. (6) Declining cultural ties.

(Write above this line only)

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T&C APPLY

Part - C

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. राज्यपाल का पद संवैधानिक होते हुए भी नियुक्ति की प्रक्रिया के कारण कमतर आंका जाता है, इस सन्दर्भ में राज्यपाल के निर्वाचन के पक्ष व विपक्ष में तर्क प्रस्तुत कीजिये।
Despite being constitutional, the post of Governor is undermined due to the appointment process. In this context, give arguments in favor and against the election of the Governor.

5 → Indian Constitution adopted dual polity at both centre and state. under which it Governor is constitutional head of state while cm is head of gout. Governor acts on the advice of Coms.

why Governor appointed by centre? → Governor has dual role → 1. act as agent of central gout in the state.
2. Constitutional head of state [If elected then there may be friction between cm and Governor].

Appointment process [favor] ① Election expenditure low.

② control of centre over state. ③ Smooth functioning of state gout ④ checks whether state gout is running according to constitutional provisions. ⑤ Avoids Tussle btw Governor & cm [Against]

Against the democratic principles ② unwelcome while acting as an agent of centre Sometimes unnecessary delay the functioning of gout. may promote separatism

③ use of discretionary power against the state gout.

→ Indian Constitution adopted the appointment of governor rather than election. Govt should implement the Sarkaria Commission and punjab commission recommendation.

2. राष्ट्रीय एकता परिषद की स्थापना का लक्ष्य बताते हुए राष्ट्रीय एकीकरण के समक्ष आने वाली बाधाओं तथा उनके शमन के लिए उठाए जाने वाले कदमों को लिखिए।

While explaining the aim of establishing the National Integration Council, write down the obstacles facing national integration and the steps to be taken to mitigate them.

National Integration Council - (1) This council establishes

by the central government ^(EST 1961) for the promotion of unity and integrity of nation.

(2) structure - chaired by the home minister. It includes the cabinet ministers, chief ministers of states and UTs & administrators.

Steps - (1) Removal of obstacles in the integration of country like castes, communalism, atrocities and discrimination against schedule caste and schedule Tribes.

(2) Engagement of every section of society for upliftment of lower section of society. (3) Proactive role of state govt. in curbing the atrocities against SC & STs.

(4) Formulate the plans and policies for integration of lower section in mainstream society.

Obstacles - (1) Not constituted regularly ^{4 last} [1st at time of Jawahar Lal Nehru] (2) Caste based politics - hampers integration

(3) Not taken effective actions. (4) Poor implementation of socio-economic schemes.

Steps taken - (1) Prevention of atrocities on SC/ST act passed.

(2) Welfare programs launched for lower class (3) Creation

of employment and entrepreneurship activities of weaker section.

(4) RPA act 1951 bans candidates who promote casteism

नीति निर्देशक तत्वों के आलोचनात्मक विन्दुओं को लिखते हुए इनको लागू किये जाने के सन्दर्भ में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों को बताइये।

Critically analyse the points of the Directive Principles and tell the steps taken by the government regarding their implementation. *K-T. Shah → Excessive critical*

DPSP → ① under part IV of constitution from Article 36 to Art 51

② Established social and economic justice. *No logical continuity* ③ Not enforceable

by judiciary but state should formulate laws for their

Implementation. ④ helps Judiciary in Judicial review

DPSP provisions *more instructions → Not binding for state Govt. efforts*

- | | |
|---|--|
| ① → Article 38 → social order & Income Inequality reduction | → wealth tax, Corporation tax, Income tax, etc. |
| ② → Article 39 → weaker sections welfare → development | → MGNREGA, Insurance policies, land reforms, land ceiling acts |
| ③ Article 39(A) → free legal aid | → NALSA act, mobile courts, |
| ④ Article 40 → Promotion to PRT | → 73 rd and 74 th constitutional Amendments |
| ⑤ Article 41 → employment & facilities for disabled, & weaker section | → Accessible India campaign, MGNREGA, social assistance |
| ⑥ Article 44 → uniform civil code | → Hindu marriage act, Hindu Succession act 1956, special marriage act 1955 |
| ⑦ Article 45 → promotion of education of children | → Right to education act 2009, Sarva Shiksha abhiyan (SSA) |
| ⑧ Article 46 → provision for SC/ST section. | → Reservation in govt jobs & educational institutions |
| ⑨ Article 47 → Animal husbandry on scientific lines | → Cereal schemes, Breed Improvement programs. |
| ⑩ Article 48 → environment, culture Article 49 → wildlife, Heritage | → wildlife protection act 1972, Ancient monuments and antiquities act |
| ⑪ Separation of Executive from Judiciary Article 50 | → Role of collector is developmental activities. |

Art 51 →

4. "राष्ट्रीय आपातकाल की घोषणा से व्यक्तियों के अधिकार व राज्यों की स्वायत्तता पर दूरगामी प्रभाव पड़ते हैं।" उक्त कथन को स्पष्ट करें।

"The declaration of national emergency has far-reaching effects on the rights of individuals and the autonomy of states." Explain the above statement.

5/2 ⇒ According to B.R. Ambedkar, "Indian Constitution is federal in peace time while unitary during Emergency".

Article 352 → has the provision of National Emergency on grounds of external aggression, war and armed rebellion, changes after 44th C.A.A. →

- ① written permission by cabinet.
- ② need to be passed by special majority within one month
- ③ Article 19 can not be suspended (armed rebellion Emergency)
- ④ Article 359 → President can not suspend article 20 and 21

Effects on States → ① violates people's mandate & Parliament can make law on state list subjects (Article 252). ② President can alter the power

devaluation of funds to states ③ President can direct any State regarding revenue sharing money bill reservation for consideration

④ Parliament can extend emergency by 1 year each time for any length of time [Till two times 1976 & 1977]

Rights on Individual → ① President can suspend fundamental rights of citizens. ② Individuals can not approach Supreme Court or High Court for violation of f.r.s [but can not suspend Art 20 & Art 21.] ⇒ Supreme Court has said that

the if Emergency is declared on mala fide intention then Judiciary can review the provisions of Emergency.

5. केन्द्र सरकार व राज्य सरकारों के मध्य टकराव/विवाद के बिन्दुओं पर लेख लिखते हुए टकराव/विवाद शमन के सुझाव प्रस्तुत कीजिए।
While writing about the points of conflict/dispute between the Central Government and the State Governments, present suggestions for mitigating the conflict/dispute.

⇒ Indian Constitution establishes parliamentary form of govt ^{weak info} which has the provision of dual executive and dual legislature, both at centre and at state. ^{doctrine of separation of powers}

Points of conflicts (1) Appointment of Governor → Governor ^{Overlapping jurisdiction} constitutional head of state, but appointed by central govt which interfere in local politics and biasness towards centre.

(2) financial → central govt has majority tax revenue and left little for state. unnecessary delay of funds delegated to states.

(3) use of paramilitary forces in the name of law and order. (4) All India Services, recruited and trained by centre but states can not take disciplinary action.

(5) frequent Imposition of President's Rule. (6) Imbalanced developmental prog of regions (ex. less focus on North East).

(7) use of Agencies like CBI, ED, CVC etc over state govt officials.

Suggestion for mitigation

(1) Governor - outsider Non-partisan, not involved in local politics. (2) appointment after consent of CM (3) President Rule should be last resort.

(4) uniformity in developmental activities (5) More devolution of funds to states (Percent 41%). (6) Centre should not use ag. central agencies against state politicians.

(7) Centre should create more AIS like health, Education etc. (8) Implement Recommendation of Punchi commission & Sarkaria commission.

- निम्न बिन्दुओं पर लेख लिखिए/टिप्पणी कीजिए/Write article/comment on the following points.
1. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय आतंकवाद व इसके कारण उत्पन्न प्रभाव/International terrorism and its resulting effects
 2. इजरायल-हमास संघर्ष की निरन्तरता के भारत व विश्व पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव/Impact of continuation of Israel-Hamas conflict on India and the world

A) International Terrorism: → ^{① There is consensus} ~~it refers no standard~~ ^{on standard} definition on terrorism. ^② but according to Indian view terrorism refers to use of force, violence and other unethical means ^{Armed violence} to create fear among peoples of any region. ^{through physical & social}

Reasons → ① Religious extremism ② Political power capture ^{ideological} ③ Proxy war against enemy country ④ Socio-economic backwardness ^{religion}

Effects ① creates fears among minds of citizens ② disturbed the harmony & peace of region ③ loss of life and resources. ^{philosophical} ④ Hampers ^{disrupt} the developmental activities ^{Social Harmony} ⑤ ^{Violates} ^{against} the ^{action} basic fundamental rights of citizens ^(women, child) ⑥ Atrocities on weaker sections ^{Investment}

B) Impact of Israel-Hamas conflict: India ① west asia is source of energy needs of India so it may create problems. ② middle East region houses Indian diaspora and sends remittance to india which is source of foreign exchange. ③ Difficult to balance foreign Policy of India. ④ Israel is ^{3rd} largest supplier of arms to India; ⑤ There may be spillover effects on extremism (Terrorism etc) on India. diplomatic challenge

World ① Instability in world order and peace ② world trade may hamper [Suez canal & Red Sea]. ③ May Increase in terrorist activities ④ It may escalate the wars ^{3rd} WW (25) ⑤ Refugees crisis. ⑥ Human rights violators.

7. निम्न बिन्दुओं पर लेख लिखिए/टिप्पणी कीजिए/Write short article on the following points.

1. न्यायिक पुनरावलोकन की अवधारणा व सीमाएँ/Concept and limitations of the judicial review

2. राज्यपाल को विषयान्तर्गत जानकारी देने के संबंध में मुख्यमंत्री के कर्तव्य/Duties of the Chief Minister regarding giving relevant information to the Governor

(A) Judicial Review: → ^① Under this Judiciary checks the or reviews the laws made by the legislature or Executive. ^② Any law which infringes the fundamental rights or Basic structure of the constitution, declared null and void to the extent of infringement. ^③ Explicit under article 13(2), Article 32, Article 226. ^④ Under Minerva Mills case Supreme Court said that Judicial review is the part of basic structure of constitution.

Limitation: → ① violation of separation of power

② undermines the lawfully elected legislature & Executive apparatus ③ Sometimes Judicial overreach ④ friction between

Three organs of states. • may be personal bias/interests.

⑤ Duties of CM regarding giving info. to Governor: → vested

① chief minister shall provide information regarding governance of the council of ministers or other info. sought by governor

② If any decision taken by the individual minister but not provided the info. to the council of ministers

③ Any info. sought by Governor. ④ Regarding the appointment and removal of the minister in council of ministers. ⑤ Regarding sessions of 'Vidhan Sabha'

⑥ chief minister acts as a link between Governor and council of ministers and between Govt and Legislature assembly.

SAMYAK IAS, RAS, JAIPUR - 9875170111

(20)

हिन्दी व्याकरण- पारिभाषिक शब्दावली व प्रारूप-लेखन-विज्ञप्ति

1. निम्नलिखित अंग्रेजी पारिभाषिक शब्दों के समानार्थक हिन्दी पारिभाषिक शब्द लिखें? अंक- 10

(i) Ascertain - पुष्टि करना / सुनिश्चित

(ii) Brokerage - दलाली

(iii) Conversion - रू

(iv) Inspection - निरीक्षण (5)

(v) Memorandum - ज्ञापन (TM)

(vi) Negligence - रू

(vii) Ordinance - अध्यादेश

(viii) Respondent - रू

(ix) Statement - विवरण / कथन / वाक्य / वाक्य (Sentence)

(x) Unofficial - रू

3. प्राचार्य, राजकीय स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय बांसवाड़ा की ओर से प्रायोगिक परीक्षाओं के स्थगन की विज्ञप्ति जारी की जाए।
अंक- 10

21/05/2022 सरकार

32

राजकीय स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय, बांसवाड़ा

विज्ञप्ति

प. क्र: प(क)/रा.स.म.बां/

दिनांक: 20/05/2022

no marks clean

महाविद्यालय की समस्त स्नातकोत्तर

प्रायोगिक परीक्षाओं का स्थगित किया जा रहा है।

की परीक्षाओं की तिथि स्थगित तथा समय पर जारी का

ही जाएगी।

विषय

सचिव

प्राचार्य

(क ख ग)

(क ख ग)

आ नो शत्रोः क्रतवो यन्तु विश्वतः

English Grammar – Phrasal Verbs and Idioms

7

Rewrite choosing the appropriate expression to form a meaningful sentence (Q. No. 1-10) Marks: 10/1 = 10

(A)

1. The administration helped to using out/bring about a peaceful settlement.

The administration helped to bring about a peaceful settlement.

2

2. I came by/came across my old friend in the market yesterday.

I came across my old friend in the market

3.

3. His income has been falling back/falling off for the last two years.

His income has been falling off for last two years

4.

4. The cat got round/through the kitchen window.

The cat got through the kitchen window

5.

5. He cannot keep back/from the use of tobacco.

He cannot keep from the use of tobacco.

6. Big powers try to fish in troubled sea/fish in troubled waters in the third world countries.

Big powers try to fish in troubled waters in third world countries.

7. By his kindness today, he has made amends/made amendments for his past insolence.

By his kindness today, he has made amends.

8. All separatist tendencies must be noddled in the bud/nipped in the bud.

All separatist tendencies must be nipped in the bud.

9. Some clerks in this office are in the habit of taking French leave/English leave.

Some clerks in this office are in the habit of taking French leave.

10. This progressive company gives a sphere deal/a square deal to this employees.

This progressive company gives a square deal to this employees.

(A) Rewrite choosing the appropriate expression to form a meaningful sentence (Q. No. 1-10) Marks : 10×1 = 10

10

1. India and Pakistan are at daggers drawn/at sixes and sevens these days.

India & Pakistan are at daggers drawn these days

2. Mohan looked blank/looked blue as he had failed.

Mohan looked blue as he had failed.

3. The local M.L.A. fell from grace/hung in balance when he was arrested for smuggling.

The local M.L.A. fell from grace when he was arrested for smuggling.

4. Our village is flying into a rage/has taken a quantum leap in the field of education.

Our village has taken a quantum leap in the field of education.

5. Neighbours should not quarrel and should bury the hatchet/hang fire.

Neighbours should not quarrel and should bury the hatchet.

6. He is at a stone's throw/all at sea, he does not know what to do.

He is all at sea, he does not know what to do.

7. The government's promise to make the pare teachers permanent is only an eye wash/a black leg.

The government's promise to make pare teachers permanent is only an eye wash.

8. The first prize in lottery proved a sine die/a windfall for him.

The first prize in lottery proved a windfall for him.

9. Our captain scored a century on his maiden appearance/exparte.

our captain scored a century on his maiden appearance.

10. One who works by ins and outs/fits and starts can't succeed.

one who works by fits and starts can't succeed