

RAS - 23 MAINS TEST SERIES

सिद्धि-II - 009

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 200

भारतीय राजनीतिक व्यवस्था, राज्य राजनीति, विश्व राजनीति एवं समासामयिक 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	24	23 1/2
Medium : English	Part - B	16	44 1/2
E-mail :	Part - C	07	30 1/2
Exam Date : 3/4/2024	Total		98 1/2
Supervisor's Signature :			200
ECN:	RCN:	Hindi: 08	English: 16
		28	28

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		Good	Above Average	Average	Below Average
1.	DOES THE ANSWER ADDRESS THE DEMAND OF THE QUESTION?		✓		
a.	Answer Relevance		✓		
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.

• please focus on paper IV, especially on Hindi

• please read question carefully (10 markers)

• plz focus on 'value addition'. current affairs
- Content argumentation.
- Reports/committees

~ you are a potential candidate. can bring
excellency in your journey

Please avoid writing
between the lines.

So plz stay focused

Best of luck

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 संदर्भ में गठित समितियों का नाम उल्लेखित कीजिये।
Mention the names of the committees formed in the context of local self-government in Rajasthan.

Sadiq Ali Committee - 1963
Chudhali Lal Vyas Committee (2)
Rajasthan Administrative Reform Commission -
Harish Chandra Mathur Commission

(Write above this line only)

2. 'नागरिक समाज' पर टिप्पणी लिखिए।
Write note on 'Civil Society'.

Civil society is a voluntary group of people who
expresses concerns of people, and works for interest of society.

Features of civil society - (1) Non-government and non-profit organization

(2) Pressurize government to work for common cause of public

Ex: MKSS (Kishan Singh) Society - RTI movement

(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.

Union public services commission - Part XV - Art. 315 - 325.

Grounds for removal - (1) Hold office of profit during tenure

(2) mentally unsound (3) declared bankrupt (4) No more citizen of India

(5) Proven misbehaviour and incapacity.

Removed by president after scrutinized by a committee

(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.

16th Assembly election held in November 2023

<u>Party</u>	<u>Seat</u>	
① Bharatiya Janata Party	115	<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 40px; height: 40px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;">1</div>
② Indian National Congress	70	
③ Rashtriya Loktantrik Party	1	
④ Independent	8	
⑤ Bharatiya Tribal Party	4	
	3	MPP - 01
		BSP - 02
		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' is any body or institute which works for the welfare of Public.

> It is NGo and non-profit organisation registered under Societies Registration Act 1860

(Write above this line only)

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

Article 231 - provision of High court

226 - 1001

8

(Write above this line only)

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

Please read more about it for conceptual clarity

De-hyphenation policy of India's international relation
is to resolve dispute with neighbourhoods and
remove the gap in foreign affairs. Like -
India - china (border conflict), India - Pakistan (Kashmir
Issue). etc.

(Write above this line only)

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

Uttarakhand govt passed a bill to implement UCC

Article 44 - provision of Uniform civil code mentioned
in Part-IV is a directive principle of state policy to
establish uniformity across India in all religion.

→ UCC - uniformity in laws regarding marriage, property, succession, inheritance
→ currently UCC is in Gov. of Uttarakhand

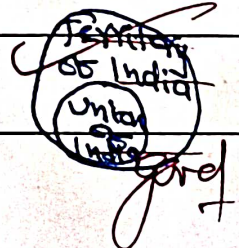
(Write above this line only)

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

Union of India consist of Indian States, union territories
and other regions granted to India. while
Territory of India = Indian Union + overseas regions of
India (Embassy, naval base, ports)

→ In constitution mention of Indian Union in Part-I.

(Write above this line only)



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

Equality in society without any discrimination

Equality of status and opportunity that is -

① Social Equality (status) - all citizen should be treated equally in society. Done through fundamental right (Art. 14, 17, 18, 19, 22)

② Economic equality - equal distribution of Economic resources. assured through Article 16, 39, 41, 42, 46

(Write above this line only)

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

Article 51 of directive principle of state policy talk

about the promotion of ^{International} peace and security through

friendly relation and harmony with other nations.

objective - sustainable development, inclusive development

Vasudav Kutumbkam, Humanitarian assistance and clean envt

(Write above this line only)

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

'Global Gateway' - concept given by Germany (EU)

Amid Russia-Ukraine war and Israel-Hamas conflict

to ensure the free and secure passage of trade.

→ Alternative routes

(Write above this line only)

13. राजनीतिक अवसरवाद की अवधारणा को स्पष्ट कीजिए।
 Explain the concept of political opportunism.

please refer to model answer for complete answer -

Political opportunism refers to the situation when the political parties take advantage of current issues of government and succeed in attracting voters.

(Write above this line only)

14. 'विधि द्वारा स्थापित प्रक्रिया' पर टिप्पणी लिखिए।
 Write note on 'Procedure established by law'.

plz follow model answer for complete answer

Article 14 of Indian Constitution - 'Rule of Law' has provision of Procedure established by law that is equal treatment in equal circumstances. It is positive in nature as it talks about the special provision for weaker section and minority.

(Write above this line only)

15. भारतीय सन्दर्भ में 'पंथनिरपेक्षता' का तात्पर्य स्पष्ट कीजिए।
 Explain the meaning of 'Secularism' in the Indian context.

Secularism is mentioned in Indian Preamble and it is concept that - state should treat all religion equally and works for promotion of all religion (Sarva dharma sambhav). State is not completely separate from religion and guarantees freedom of religion (Art 25 - 28)

(Write above this line only)

The term secular added in Preamble by 42nd CA

Seed note about it for conceptual clarity
11-11-009
AS Mains Test Series - 2023

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.

A bill is passed in Legislative assembly easily by a majority of ruling government but in legislative council members of opposition also, council given only limited sight ^{power} w.r.t money bill, financial bill and budget.

(Write above this line only)

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.

3rd schedule - provision of oath of following officials

- ① President
- ② Governor
- ③ members contesting election of Parliament and Legislative Assembly
- ④ Chief Justice of Supreme Court
- ⑤ Chief Justice of High Court
- ⑥ 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.

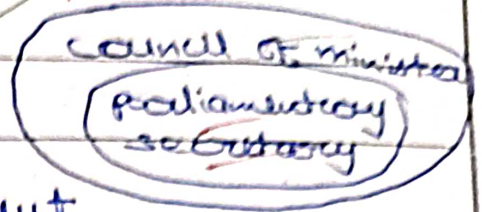
- ① Sewerage management
- ② Parks and water supply management
- ③ construction of roads, schools, hospital
- ④ traffic management
- ⑤ Street light
- ⑥ market
- ⑦ organise urban heat.

(Write above this line only)

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

please follow model answer for conceptual clarity

Parliamentary Secretary is part of council minister of state.



→ These are members of parliament who is not given any ministerial charge but to please them they are made additional secretary.

(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).

Law making by law

Municipal Corporation - ① power to make laws for urban development, regulation and settlement arrangement

② laws to protect heritage and monument ③ Amendment to Municipality Act

Municipal Council - ① laws to levy taxes, charges, fees

② laws for primary health and education ③ laws to manage urban waste.

(Write above this line only)

21. संविधानवाद
Constitutionalism

(This section is mostly blank with a large diagonal line and a circled '5' in the center.)

(Write above this line only)

22. अभिलेख न्यायालय
Court of Record

OSP 129 e-HC decisions

Supreme Court is 'Court of Record' that all the orders, statements and guidelines and decisions given by Supreme Court will be used by lower court as reference while giving decisions.

→ In situation of conflict and interpretation of constitution, provisions of SC decision are used.

(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 India ✓
- ② China ✓
- ③ Mexico ✓
- ④ Bangladesh ✓ Phillipines ✓

1 1/2

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

(Write above this line only)

Khele India Para Games-2023 was organised in Delhi and Madhya Pradesh and it is 5th edition.

Kangana Ranaut latest initiative

1 1/2

(Write above this line only)

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 most

lowest position

① Pakistan

② Sudan

③ Afghanistan

(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.

In Article 74 there is a provision of 'Council of Ministers' to aid and advise president and Art. 75 this Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to Lok Sabha (House of People) that is legislature. It is feature of Parliamentary government.
Responsibility means that - ① all the decision taken ② law passed and policy framed - is the responsibility of Council of Ministers to convey to house.
No confidence motion is passed against it if not fulfill the demands of legislature.

(Write above this line only)

2. सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के प्रारम्भिक अथवा मूल क्षेत्राधिकार को उल्लाखत काजिए।
Mention the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

3 types of jurisdiction of Supreme court is mentioned in Article 132 and original jurisdiction is cases in which supreme court directly hear the dispute.

- ① Dispute between centre and state
- ② Dispute between states
- ③ Dispute - centre vs union of states
- ④ writ jurisdiction mentioned in Article 32
- ⑤ cases of violation of fundamental rights.

Parliament may include other provision in this by law.
(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.

Caste based politics is strongly prevalent in Rajasthan with contesting of politics, caste based political parties, caste affect voters behaviour.

After Independence - Rajput, Jatt, Brahmin and along with this rise of Gujjar, Meena, Kalbi, Rabari. Party like Ramrajya Parishad, Swatantra Party and BJP were supported by swatan caste and feudallord and landlord while congress supported by Jatt, backward classes and muslims.

(Write above this line only)

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

Russia is ^{an} all weather ally and old friend of India which is currently having war with Ukraine and facing restriction from West so moving to China challenge for India -

- ① Energy security - India imports natural gas from Russia
- ② Defence Sector - Russia is largest supplier of defence equipment to India (S-400, Brahmos)
- ③ Threat to India's security - Russia's supply of defence into to China is crucial for India due to border dispute.
- ④ Threat to India's chances of permanent seat in UN security council
- ⑤ Strengthening China's Belt and Road initiative which is opposed by India.

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

Fundamental Right and Directive Principles are complimentary to each other as state by c. through decision in cases like - Mincing Mills case and Keshavnand Bharati case

Fundamental Rights → Ensure political and social justice
Directive Principles → ensure economic Justice
So both are important for distributive Justice.

Right given to People → these are directions to state
So both ensuring strong democracy with welfare state
But directive principle based made law cannot violate Fundamental Right except Article 29 as mentioned in Article 32C

“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.

6. Combination of rigidity and flexibility is feature of Indian constitution in which rigidity is ensured through -

Amendments
Example: majority of the people

- ① Judicial review of constitutional amendment by Supreme Court and sometimes declared void by SC. Eg: National Judicial appointments
- ② written constitution and federal structure

Flexibility - As said by Nehru, Indian constitution is dynamic and become strong with time.

- ① Power of Parliament to amend constitution (Art. 368)
- ② mostly amend by simple majority.

(Write above this line only)

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 house of people that is members are directly elected by people. MLA (Art. 164)

People elect Representative (maxi Assam) elected member of legislative council

Legislative Council of State is created under Article 169 by Parliament on Recommendation of State

- Its members are elected by -
- ① $\frac{1}{3}$ by MLA
 - ② $\frac{1}{6}$ by Governor
 - ③ $\frac{1}{6}$ by local bodies
 - ④ $\frac{1}{12}$ by teachers
 - ⑤ $\frac{1}{12}$ by students

(Write above this line only)

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.

<u>Adjournment of meeting</u>	<u>Prorogation of Legislative Assembly</u>
→ Temporary end of meeting for the day.	→ end of session of assembly and meeting.
→ by ^{presiding officer} - presiding officer	→ by - Governor
→ It will <u>not</u> affect bills discussed in assembly	→ bills on which discussion is ongoing in assembly will <u>lapse</u>
→ tool to control the legislative conduct	→ tool as power of governor to control the conduct of state
→ frequently used to silence the opposition	→ used by ruling party to bypass important motion.

9. उच्च न्यायालिका 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.

In constitution provision of appointment of judges by president on advise of Chief Justice and other Judges but this advise not binding. So dispute this

① SP Gupta case ¹⁹⁸² - advise by chief Justice and 2 judges

② First Judges case 1993 - origin of collegium system - advise by chief Justice and 3 other judges

③ Second Judges case - 1998 - advise by CJI and 2 senior most judges.

However collegium system is not mentioned in constitution.

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.

Preamble basis is objective resolution passed in const

goals: ① Justice - social, Economic, political

② Freedom - thought, expression, belief, faith, worship

③ Equality of status and opportunity that is social and economic equality with inclusive development

④ Fraternity and brotherhood - harmony in society

⑤ Unity and Integrity of nation - sovereign state

⑥ Dignity of individual - Right to live a dignified life

⑦ Socialist & secular state with power vested in people & democratic republic

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.

Parliamentary control over executive and administrative

is weak and not practised in reality only

mentioned in constitution, due to these reason -

① members of parliament are unskilled, low technical

② executive is part of parliament so undue favour

③ reliance of MP for their work on executive

④ fear of re-election is non confidence motion passed

⑤ members mainly engaged in political work and vote gain.

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 under Art. 72 -

- ① Pardon - completely absolute of both crime and punishment
- ② Commutation - Changing the nature of Penalty
Eg: From death penalty to rigorous punishment
- ③ Respite - changing the period of punishment
Eg: 20 year imprisonment to 10 year
- ④ Remission - relief in case of women, children, pregnant woman, sick person
- ⑤ Respite - temporary stay on the execution of punishment

(Write above this line only)

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 - Art. 19, 20, 21, 21A, 22 - 6 types of Art 19

Article 19 - Guarantee 6 types of freedom that are

- (a) Freedom of speech & expression (b) freedom of assembly (c) association formation (d) right to move in throughout India (e) right to settle (f) to practice profession, business and job

Restrictions - (1) to maintain unity & integrity of India

(2) law and order (3) Public health (4) moral order

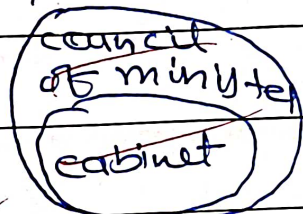
(5) relation with other nation and sovereignty of India

(Write above this line only)

please mention RR corresponding to RP India
SAMYAK IAS / RAS - JAIPUR - 9875170111

14. मंत्रिमण्डल व मंत्रिपरिषद् में मूलभूत अन्तर लिखिए।
Write the basic differences between Cabinet and Council of Ministers.

<u>Cabinet</u> Art 352	<u>Council of Ministers</u> Art 74, 75
→ Include only cabinet ministers	→ all type of minister - cabinet, minister of state, Parliamentary secretary
→ smaller in size	→ larger in size
→ not mentioned in constitution	→ mentioned in constitution (Art. 74, 75)
→ more powerful and all the decision of government must be taken by this	→ powerless and limited role in policy making and law
→ consist of closer & important minister of prime minister	→ does not hold meeting together
→ meet together as one body	



15. वर्तमान में वैश्विक स्तर पर प्रवासी भारतीयों द्वारा पश्चिम एशिया व उत्तरी अमेरिकी देशों में सामना को जाने वाले चुनौतियों को लिखिए।
Write the challenges currently faced by Indian diaspora at the global level in West Asia and North American countries.

Indian diaspora is huge and spread over all countries of world but maximum in N. America & West Asia.

Challenges:

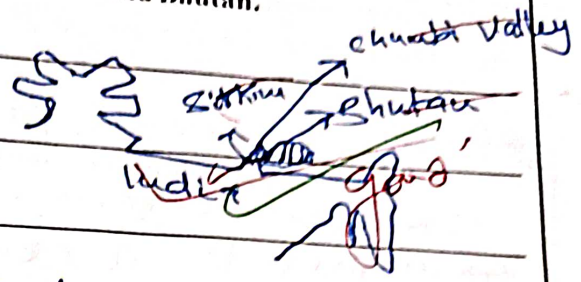
(I) West Asia - (i) Issue of forced labour in Arab countries (ii) Hamas - Israel conflict - matter of saving life (iii) paid low wages and hazardous condition of work in Muslim country.

(II) North America - (i) Issue of racism and discrimination (ii) Issue of USA (H1B1) (iii) separatist activity by Sikh in Canada so alienation feeling by American people.

(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.

Bhutan is an important and strategically located neighbour of India. Doklam issue is



Post-Lumby valley (trijunction India, Bhutan, China) between Indian army and Chinese forces conflict as China is building infrastructure project in Tibet near Bhutan.

Challenges: ① Increasing relation of Bhutan and China.

② China building infrastructure project in Bhutan

③ China building road from Bhutan to its east province to provide trade route. Threat to Chinkon west corridor and North East

Samyak
An Institute For Civil Services

GET UP TO
100% SCHOLARSHIP

TOP 100 विद्यार्थियों को
LBSNAA (मसूरी)
का FREE TOUR

"CIVIL SERVICES DAY" पर सम्यक प्रस्तुत कर रहा है

CS CIVIL SERVICES OLYMPIAD

For **IAS**

1st PRIZE
BIKE + 100% SCHOLARSHIP



2nd PRIZE
LAPTOP + 30% SCHOLARSHIP

3rd-5th PRIZE
MOBILE + 80% SCHOLARSHIP

NCERT गैव निर्माण COURSE
₹10000 FREE

MINIMUM **25% SCHOLARSHIP**

IAS PRE & MAINS SOLVED PAPERS BOOKLET FREE

TO ALL PARTICIPANTS

YOU CAN ALSO AVAIL SCHOLARSHIP @SAMYAKGURUKUL

परीक्षा की तिथि
21 APRIL

परीक्षा का समय
9:00 से 10:30 AM

रजिस्ट्रेशन शुल्क
₹51/-

FOR MORE INFO.
9875170111

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.

Governor is a constitutional post but appointed by central government & recommended by

President. Its sole as - ① Head of State

② representative of centre in state many committees are constituted like - Sarkaria commission, Rajamannar and Punchi commission (2007)

③ Argument in favour election of Governor - Governor is appointed by President and not directly elected

because - ① conflict arises between two elected head CM & Governor ② elected without party in real is useless ③ in parliamentary form of

Government centre is strong so its upperhand

④ need of executive head in emergency situation.

⑤ Against: ① representative of centre so may be biased and do not work in harmony with state

② misuse of Art 356 and do not pass Bill.

Conclusion - So as per Punchi commission & Sarkaria commission

advice of chief minister of concerned state should be taken into consideration

(Write above this line only)

राष्ट्रीय एकता परिषद की स्थापना का लक्ष्य बताते हुए राष्ट्रीय एकीकरण के समर्थन और 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 established in 1961
1947 under Home Ministry (Sardar Patel) to
integrate 562 princely states in Indian Union
and to make a united and integrated India.

Obstacles faced -
① Under demand of kings of princely state
② Some princely state wants to remain independent like - Hyderabad, Junagadh and Kashmir

③ muslim dominated princely wants to merge with Pakistan.
④ Issue of Bengal and North-West Frontier Province
⑤ Issue of France & Portugal ruled territory

Steps taken -
① Sardar Patel pledged princely state to merge in India by giving some favours

② Kashmir merger - Instrument of Accession
③ Police force - Hyderabad
④ Referendum - Junagadh

⑤ war and forces use in French and Portuguese territory - Goa, Pondicherry.

Conclusion: India's merger of princely state completed peacefully and in peaceful manner.

3.

नीति निर्देशक तत्वों के आलोचनात्मक बिन्दुओं को लिखते हुए इनको लागू किये जाने के संदर्भ 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.

Provisions (Some) of the directive principles are in contradiction with fundamental right and obligation of State to follow them to become welfare state. (1) Article 39 - Right to livelihood equally with dignity, equal pay for equal work to men and women, good health condition of workers and their children. But Govt. has not have adequate resources to meet it.

Government effort - MNREGA programme, Antyodaya yojana, National food security Act

(2) Art. 40 - Establishment of village panchayat
73rd and 74th amendment to establish Panchayat Raj institutions.

(3) Art. 41 - Good working condition

(4) Art. 44 - Uniform civil code. but it will take away religious and cultural diversity of India.

(5) Art. 46: protection of social and economic right of social schedule cast & tribe
 Govt - Reservation provision.

Conclusion: Government efforts in every scheme SDG Goals, Inclusive development, Nai Shakti Vandan

(Write above this line only)

"राष्ट्रीय आपातकाल की घोषणा से व्यक्तियों के अधिकार व राज्यों की स्वायत्तता पर दूरगामी प्रभाव पड़ते हैं।" एक 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.

National emergency provision mentioned Article 352 on grounds of -

- ① War
- ② external aggression
- ③ Armed rebellion
- ④ Internal disturbance.

National Emergency declared in India in 1975 on ground of internal disturbance.

Effect on rights of individual - ① takes away the fundamental rights

② illegal detained

③ imposition of armed forces rule

④ Impact the Justice - social, economic, political

⑤ no election - guttonise the democracy

Effect on Autonomy of state - ① legislative power of state went into hand of Governor

② malfunctioning of legislative assembly

③ financial decision by centre government

④ cannot make laws, rule and guideline

⑤ no hearing of cases.

Conclusion - National emergency have harsh effect on both individual and state so it should be used rarely as last step to restore peace.

(Write above this line only)

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.

Conflict between Centre - State -
 ① Appointment of Governor - no say of chief minister concerned and he acts biasedly.

② Distribution of share of taxes

③ Grant by Centre to State - only state having selling party same as Centre are given favour.

④ Related to All India Services - officials

All India Services are appointed on higher posts

⑤ Centre encroachment on subject of State List

⑥ Imposition of president rule (Art. 356)

⑦ Dispute related to share of resources

Suggestion to mitigate -
 ① Implementation of recommendation of Sarkaria and Punchhi

② to comply with constitutional provision of federal structure

③ Active role by NITI Aayog to promote cooperative federalism.

Conclusion: presence of responsible opposition politically empowered public help in reducing full cases of conflict.

(Write above this line only)

6. 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

① International terrorism - currently terrorism is becoming global in nature as it present everywhere and not country specific like earlier in muslim country. Types of terrorism like - cyber terrorism, religious terrorism and ethnic.

Effect: ① promotes war, conflict and tension

② Divided world ③ Threat to human civilization

④ Loss of human and property ⑤ Promotes

international peace and harmony ⑥ Threat to

global growth, development and technology.

② Effect of Israel-Hamas conflict on India/world.

① Threat to Energy security

② Threat to trade route passing through

Suez of canal ③ Economic threat

④ Issue in foreign policy with Arab nation

⑤ Issue of Diapora and migration

⑥ escalation of conflict due to west vs east.

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

① Judicial review concept is taken from USA and originated in India with judicial activism. It becomes with announcement of Judicial review as part of Basic structure.

It is power of Supreme Court to check the constitutionality of legislative action.

Limitations → ① limited in scope

② sometimes it is interpreted as Judicial overreach

③ control of parliament

② Art. 163-167 duties of chief minister to furnish the information demanded by Governor.

It is binding and compulsory for CM to assist Governor in executive function of State.

पत्र/पत्रिका demand of word limits by including dimensions Art 167(2) 167(5)

हिन्दी व्याकरण- पारिभाषिक शब्दावली व प्रारूप-लेखन-विज्ञप्ति

अंक- 10

1. निम्नलिखित अंग्रेजी पारिभाषिक शब्दों के समानार्थक हिन्दी पारिभाषिक शब्द लिखें?
- (i) Ascertain - संपूर्ण
- (ii) Brokerage - दलाली
- (iii) Conversion - रूपांतरण
- (iv) Inspection - निरीक्षण
- (v) Memorandum - शापन
- (vi) Negligence - अवहेलना
- (vii) Ordinance - अध्यादेश
- (viii) Respondent - सहवादी
- (ix) Statement - फैलना वा वाक्य
- (x) Unofficial - अशासकीय

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

3

English Grammar – Phrasal Verbs and Idioms

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

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

The administration helped to bring about a peaceful settlement.

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

I ~~came across~~ my old friend in the market yesterday.

3

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

His income has been ~~falling off~~ for the last two years.

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

The cat got ~~through~~ the kitchen window.

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

He cannot ~~keep back~~ 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 the 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 for his past insolence.~~

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

~~All separatist tendencies must be noddled 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

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

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

