

VAJIRAM & RAVI

SURESHOT MAINS TEST SERIES 2025

GENERAL STUDIES Subjective Assessment Test - 1 (Polity - 1)

Time allowed: 90 minutes

Maximum Marks: 125

ADMIN. NO.:

NAME:

MOBILE NO.:

EMAIL.:

SUBMISSION
DATE:

**UPSE CSE 2025
AIR - 793**

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions:

*There are **TEN** questions printed in **ENGLISH**. All the questions are compulsory.*

The number of marks carried by a question/ part is indicated against it. Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

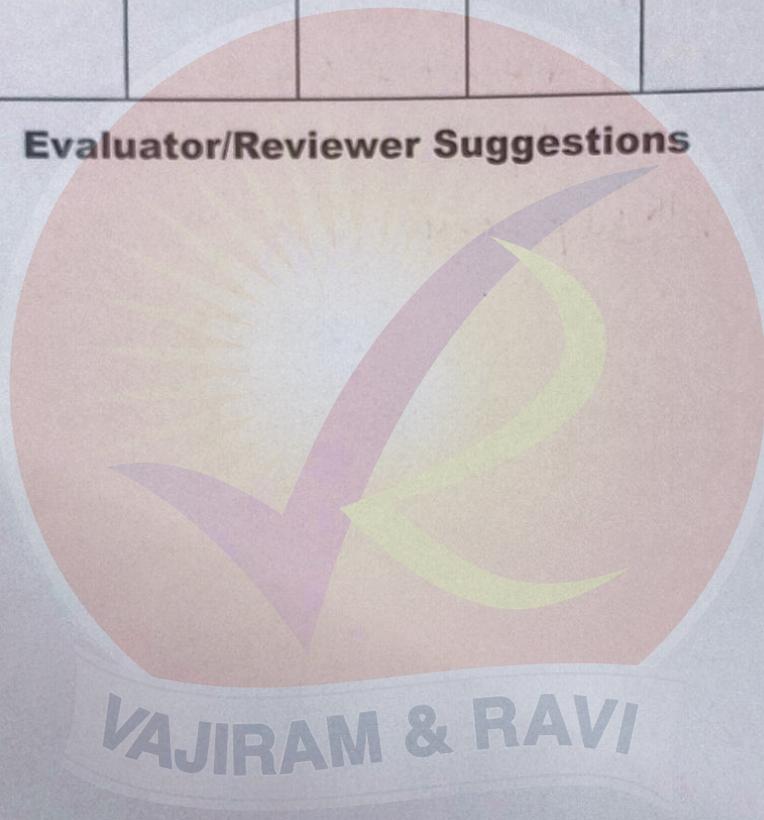
Q No.	Marks	Q No.	Marks
Q1	/10	Q6	/15
Q2	/10	Q7	/15
Q3	/10	Q8	/15
Q4	/10	Q9	/15
Q5	/10	Q10	/15
Total		/125	

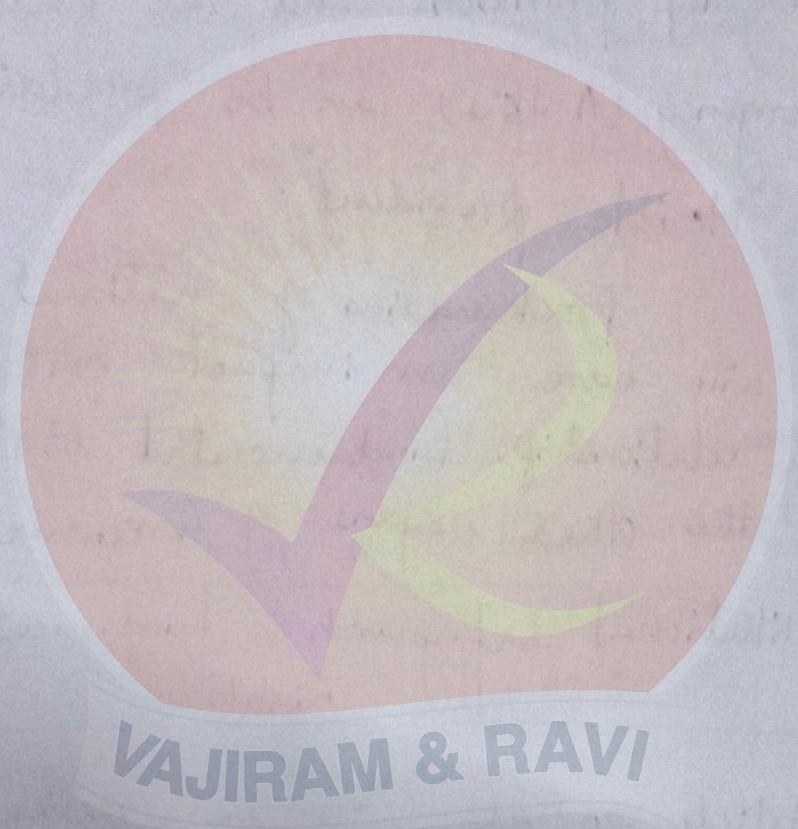
Follow these steps to avail the facility of mentoring –

1. Go through the soft copy of your evaluated answer sheet and analyse all the comments and suggestions given.
2. Call 9717565805 between 11:00 am to 5:00 pm to fix your mentoring slot.
3. Please follow the mentoring appointment timings properly.

Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language and Articulation						
Structure and Presentation						
Conceptual clarity and Content						
Number of Attempted questions						

Evaluator/Reviewer Suggestions





(Answer questions in NOT MORE than the word limit specified for each in the parenthesis. Content of the answer is more important than its length.)

1. Explain the constitutional safeguards to fundamental rights during the operation of national emergency. (10 marks, 150 words)

Part XVIII (Art - 352 to 360) deals with Emergency provisions and the National Emergency (A-352) can be proclaimed by Honorable president.

- they will have an impact on centre-state relationship, fundamental rights and the other organs of government.

Constitutional Safeguards to fundamental Rights

① Article 20 & 21 will be active through - right the emergency and state cannot curtail them.

② Article 19 will be active if in case the national emergency is declared by armed rebellion.

③ Post - Emergency, through 44th Const. Amendment act, the then Janata government made sure that Article 20, 21 are not violated.

④ Also, Judicial review can be done on the decisions taken by Executive in order to ensure that the rights of citizens are secured.

State should not & cannot restrict (a) take away the fundamental rights bestowed upon citizens during Emergency as highlighted by Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

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Introduction	Suggestions:
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Conclusion	
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2. Discuss the role of local self-government institutions in the implementation of Directive Principles at the grassroots level. (10 marks, 150 words)

Panchayats and Municipalities play a greater role in ensuring the social and Economic democracy in India along with political democratic decentralisation.

Role of local bodies in implementing DPSPs

① Empowering vulnerable sections: Article 40, 41, 45, 46 aim for empowering village people, women, SC and STs and local bodies play major role in it.
 (Ex) Telangana ~~has~~ 50% Sarpanch are women.

② Safeguarding Environment, Animals: Article 48A, local bodies can actively engage in plantation, nursery production etc.
 (Ex) Kerala Government's initiative to increase greenery in villages

③ Education and primary health:

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Article 38, 46, 47 can be achieved with local bodies. It is also one of the functions of local body institutions.

(ii) Incomes Inequality can be reduced with effective mobilisation of resources.

However, there are

Certain issues like

inadequate fund, functions & functioning in local bodies coupled with delayed elections needs to be addressed

India lives in villages and empowering local bodies empowers the nation at large to realise "Gram Swaraj".

* Best practice

① women sarpanch in Rajasthan Jabalpur district made sure drinking water reaches every home.

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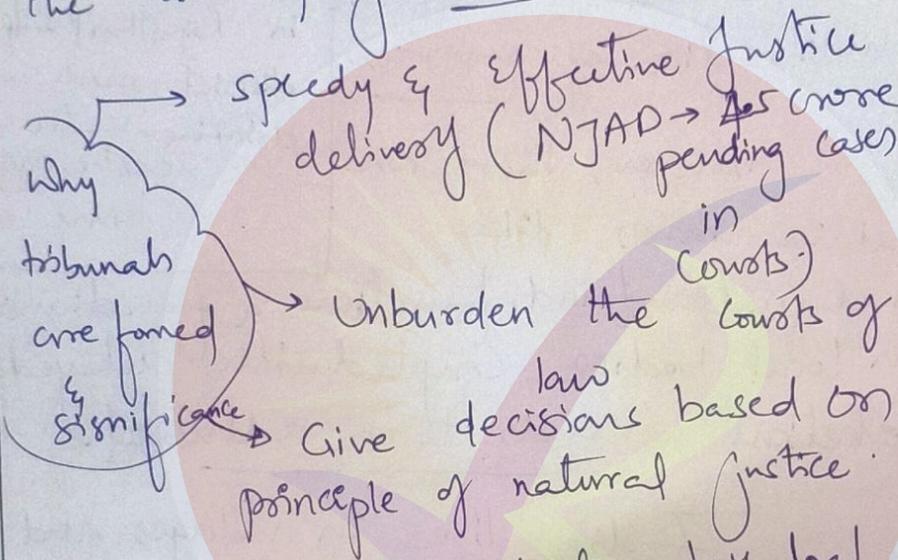
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Conclusion	
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3. "Tribunals suffer from the same problem for which they were established". In the light of the statement, discuss the significance and challenges faced by the tribunals in India. (10 marks, 150 words)

Tribunals are formed as per the provisions in Article 223A, 223B (post 42nd Con. Amendment Act) to expedite the delivery of justice to the people



- Ex: Central Administrative Tribunal
- ① state Administrative Tribunal
 - ② NGT, Foreigners Tribunal etc.

Challenges faced by Tribunals

① Bureaucratisation of Tribunals: The members are not trained law people but subject experts.

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- ② Understaffed and delayed judgments.
- ③ Hinders the development by going beyond statutory limits.
(Ex: NGT charging huge fines on states for developmental efforts)
- ④ Lack of standard of procedure.

Way forward

- ① Timely appointments & capacity building.
- ② Increase numbers of members from Judiciary background.
- ③ Fix mandatory disposal of cases as stipulated by law (Ex: NGT in 6 months)

"Justice delayed is justice denied" → Therefore, every tribunal, court of law must strive to ensure speedy trial & disposal of cases.

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4. Evaluate the extent to which the discretionary powers conferred upon the Supreme Court under Article 142 align with the principle of separation of powers.
(10 marks, 150 words)

Article 142 empowers Supreme Court to give a decree/judgement by going "extra-mile" to ensure complete justice in any case.

(Ex) Babri-Masji - Ayodhya case dispute was settled on the basis of A-142.

Article 142 and separation of powers - Evaluation.

- ① Judicial overreach: Employing Article 142 against laws, rules will lead to encroaching on the powers of other organs.
- ② violates the separation of powers which is part of separation of powers (Under I R Coelho case).
- ③ Also, it leads to lack of coordination and tussle between three organs

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of the state.

However, on the other hand A-142 fulfils the gap in administration.

[ex]: SC restored job of a rural citizen from Bihar against mistake in application (online) under A-142.

⑤ protects citizens rights and ensure welfare and development of citizenry.

Thus, there must be a wise-use of Article -142 by Hon'ble Supreme Court to balance of balance of powers.

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Body

Conclusion

Presentation

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5. Examine the constitutional perspectives of the Right to Life in India, elucidating relevant Constitutional Provisions and citing landmark case laws. (10 marks, 150 words)

Article 21 of the Indian Constitution talks about the "Right to Life and Liberty" and Hon'ble Supreme Court expanded its scope in the last 76 years.

Constitutional perspectives

- ① Right to good Environment & pollution free air → Supreme Court in landmark MC Mehata case
- ② Right to go abroad and come back whenever a citizen wants come under Maneka Gandhi's judgement
- ③ Right to privacy → state should not violate the right to privacy of the individual. Eg: Puttuswamy case.

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④ Gender Equality: Navtej Singh Johar case was instrumental in decriminalising the same sex relationship.

⑤ Also, High courts recognised the need and necessity of internet in this modern world.

Therefore, they considered Right to internet as part of Right to life & liberty.

Article-21 is an ever expanding Rights in our Constitution with the active meeting of civil society and Government and other social groups.

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Conclusion
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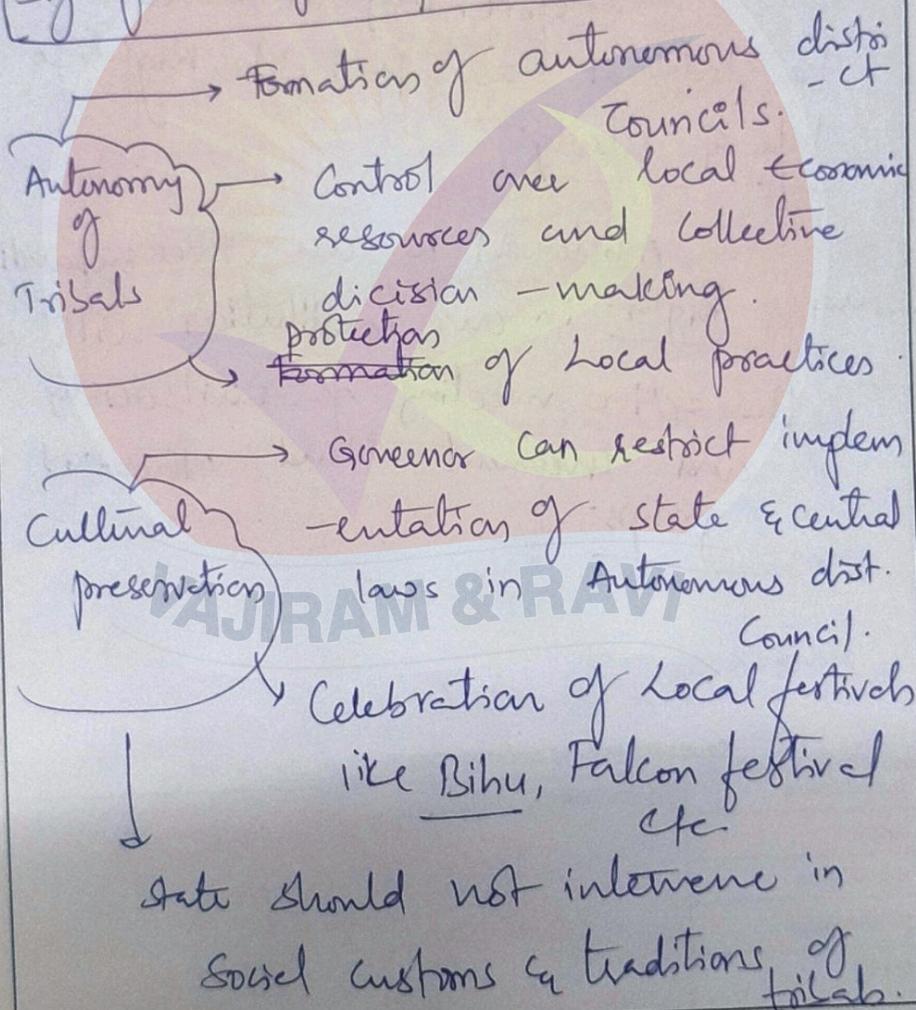
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6. Discuss the significance of the provisions outlined in the Sixth Schedule in promoting autonomy, cultural preservation and sustainable development in tribal regions. (15 marks, 250 words)

Sixth schedule empowers tribal groups in Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya and Tripura. Under article 244 of the Indian Constitution.

Significance of the provisions



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Promoting Sustainable Development → Civilians have the control over mineral exploration
→ Safeguarding forests is the function of the Autonomous District Council.

Balancing Environmental protection & Economic development in the region.

Challenges

- ① politicisation of issues in tribal areas.
- ② Intra-tribe, Inter-tribe rivalries in the region.
ex: Naga (vs) Jom tribe.
- ③ separatist tendencies hindering the functions of autonomous district Council.
ex: Groups like NSCN-ULFA in the region.

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Way forward

- ① Empower the Autonomous district Council with timely formation of body.
- ② Xaxa Committee recommendations needs to be implemented.

⊖ focus on education & health of the tribes.

⊖ Provide employment to the tribes.

- ③ peace treaties with Nagas, Bodos & Bou Community is a step in right direction.

Thus, It is a Constitutional call of the state to protect tribes interests and their culture. ~~to~~ Janjatiya Dwas' celebration on November 15th is a step in right direction.

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Introduction

Body

Conclusion

Presentation

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7. Assess the role of the Governor in the context of federalism. What reforms can be taken pertaining to the office of Governor to further improve its role?

(15 marks, 250 words)

Indian polity with existence of government at central and state levels marked with contentions and competition. At this juncture Governor plays a crucial role in ensuring cooperative federalism.

Governor is appointed by president (Article 155, 156) and functions as Executive head of the state.

Role of Governor

- ① Bridge b/w Central and state government:
ensure cooperation and coordination.
- ② promote the necessity of being cordial in their functioning.
- ③ However, in the recent past, this office is coming under criticism for reasons like
↳ Acting as agent of Centre

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↳ withholding ~~poet~~ bills for long time.
ex: Kerala, Telangana Governors issue.

↳ openly criticising the elected government and many other reasons.
ex: Governor of west Bengal issue.

Reforms needed in Gubernatorial office

① As Sarkaria Commission recommended

⊖ Consult chief minister before appointing governor.

⊖ Appoint persons of no active political history.

② As Punchhi Commission recommended

⊖ Free government office from Chancellor duties of universities.

③ Also, parliament should amend Constⁿ - tution to fix the time limit to give assent (A-2009, 201).

④ Delineate the discretionary powers of

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Governor to eliminate criticism against him/her.

Ex: Maharashtra Governor appointing

③ Follow in letter & spirit the judgement of Supreme Court in LG of NCT (vs) less majority party.

in which it highlighted ^{Govt} elected government should prevail over non-elected Governor.

Governor should uphold the spirit of Constitution by being impartial and non-partisan in their duties to ensure flourishing federalism in the country.

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Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

8. Discuss the significance of devolution of powers and finances to local levels in fostering participatory governance in India. (15 marks, 250 words)

Participatory governance is lynchpin in ensuring good governance in the country and 73rd, 74th Const. Amendments paved the path for it.

Significance of Devolution of powers and finances

- ① Empowers local bodies : Financial support will accelerate the progress and development in villages.
- ② promotion of Education, Health, greening activities in the ~~region~~ villages. with beautification.
- ③ Active citizenry make administration accountable and system transparent in its ways.
ex: social audit.
- ④ Drainage system, roads and proper electricity system will be ensured

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④ Empowers SCs, STs and women and help them grow good leaders in the future.

However there are Challenges for it.

① Still many states are yet to devolve powers.

② Delay in financial decentralisation & ignoring state finance Commission recommendations.

Ex: Telangana state Sarpanch suicides.

③ Ineffective Gram Sabha (243 (B)) in many villages.

④ Over bureaucratisation and lack of awareness to Sarpanch and people in hinterland.

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Steps needed

- ① Implement 15th Finance Commission recommendations.
 - ② Make all the provisions in 243-2430 & 243P-2432H compulsory.
 - ③ Give training to newly elected representatives.
 - ④ Appoint & implement State Finance Commissions.
Villages & Municipalities
- growth is indispensable in nations
growth & we must strive for it.

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Introduction
Body
Conclusion
Presentation
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9. Elaborate the influences of various sources, including colonial legacies, national freedom movement, and constitutional models from other countries, on the framing of Indian Constitution. (15 marks, 250 words)

As Ambedkar rightly said "Indian Constitution is ransacked from all ~~from~~ all known sources of the world" and adapted to suit the India's socio-political and Economic conditions.

Influence of colonial legacies

① Adoption of Parliamentary form of government

② The structure of Indian Constitution is inspired from Government of India Act, 1955

○ Federal structure

○ Public service Commissions

○ Office of governor etc.

③ The 200 year rule of Britishers influenced the Constitutional framework in

different ways.

④ Constitution got evolved in the meantime from Charter acts, Councils acts and final Government of India acts.

Influence of National freedom

The long-struggle for India's freedom ideals were enshrined in Indian Constitution.

① The provision in Nehru-report and Vallabhbhai Patel led Karachi fund -amental rights agreement also influenced.

② Voterights for all (A-326), federalism (7th-schedule), Adoption of fundamental rights and promotion of democracy are results of national freedom.

③ Also, Gandhian principles and values are enshrined in Constitution.

⊖ Article 40 - village panchayats.

⊖ Article 46 - empowerment of SC, STs

⊖ Article 48A → safeguarding Environment

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Influence of other Constitution models

- ① USA → Judiciary Independence
→ president
→ preamble.
- ② Canada → Quasi-federalism
- ③ South Africa → Amending procedure of the Constitution.
- ④ Japan → procedure Established by the Constitution
- ⑤ Irish Constitution → DPSPs in the Constitution.

The Extensive work with long-term vision of Constituent assembly helped in drafting a lengthiest living document.

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10. 'In the Indian Constitution, Article 32 serves as a cornerstone for the protection of fundamental rights.' Discuss the significance of Article 32 in ensuring judicial remedies for the violation of fundamental rights. (15 marks, 250 words)

Ambedkar termed Article 32 as the Heart and soul of government's Indian Constitution which provides Constitutional remedies for the protection of Constitutional rights.

Article 32 serves as Cornerstone because of the Judicial protection of the fundamental rights from
⊖ Hasty legislative. ⊖ private-party
⊖ Executive excesses. ⊖ violations.

Significance

① Issue writs : Article 32 provides for writ jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in which Judiciary | Supreme Court give 5 different writs.
⊖ Habeas Corpus.
⊖ Mandamus.
⊖ Prohibition.

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① Certiorari and Quo-Warranto

Ex: The Habeas Corpus Case of A DRA Jabalpur ~~India~~ case emphasifies the role of writs.

② Original Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

The aggrieved citizens can directly approach the Supreme Court for protection of fundamental rights.

Ex: Ex-servicemen who was denied citizenship in Assam → His rights are protected by Supreme Court.

However, There are certain Challenges.

- ① Increased delay in disposal of cases.
- ② pendency of cases is burgeoning (National Judicial Data grid - 4.5 crore pending cases).

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③ Inaccessibility of justice for Common-citizen of the Country.

Way forward

① Empower institutions like NALSA to provide free legal aid (Article-39A)

② e-Courts & use of technology is a step-in right direction.

③ the people: judge ration needs to be increased (Law Commission).

Constitutional remedies must be actively ~~protected~~ implemented to protect the rights of the people to make them active citizens.

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Introduction

Body

Conclusion

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Suggestions:

Space for Rough Work



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Space for Rough Work

