

**VAJIRAM & RAVI**  
**MAIN EXAM TEST SERIES (Feb 2022)**  
**GENERAL STUDIES**  
**Test -3 (GS Paper II)**  
**Sectional Paper-3**

Time allowed: Two Hours

Maximum Marks: 125

ADMIN. NO.:

5 2 0 0 0 0 1

NAME:

TANMAY KANNAN

MOBILE NO.

(compulsory)

EMAIL:

(compulsory)

**QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS**

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

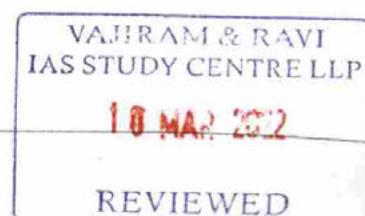
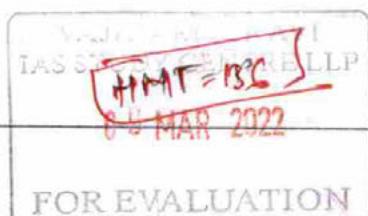
*There are TEN questions printed in ENGLISH. All the questions are compulsory.*

*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	3.5 /10	Q6	5 /15
Q2	3.5 /10	Q7	6 /15
Q3	4 /10	Q8	4.5 /15
Q4	4.5 /10	Q9	7.5 /15
Q5	4.5 /10	Q10	5.5 /15
Total		48.5	

**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 96672-73133 between 11:00 am to 5:00 pm to fix your mentoring slot.
3. Please follow the mentoring appointment timings properly.



(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. What do you understand by the term Constitutionalism? Explain the value premises of the Indian Constitution.

(10 marks, 150 words)

~~doctrines~~  
~~body of rules~~  
~~limits guaranteeing authority~~ Constitutionalism is an ideology that values the principles as recorded in the constitution. It is a form of solidifying the principles that we as society value and then making those principles as supreme - even above individual principles.

⇒ does not reflect the proper meaning of constitutionalism.

The Indian constitution declared several values across the preamble, fundamental rights, directive principles and a lot more!

① Preamble: Here it declares that

India as a union shall be sovereign, secular, socialist, republicen

and democratic. This shows the immense need or brief elaboration of values

value the founders placed in principles like freedom, justice, equality and developing a fraternity.

These should be the main parts of answer

2. Discuss the issues with the First-past the post (FPTP) system and explain how the Australian model of preferential rule system can act as an alternative in Indian electoral politics.

(10 marks, 150 words)

The FPTP system of conducting elections declares one candidate with the most votes as the winner.

Issues

wite a complete subheading that justifies the Q's context.

- ① There are many candidates and as many supporters in a multicultural society like India. Therefore, the winner in a constituency usually bags about 30-40% of the vote. This means that most of the voters did not want that person to represent them.
- ② Minority groups suffer as their vote share can never compete with the majority and hence they don't receive representation in the parliament or legislatures.
- ③ Reduces overall number of parties as only the winner gets the seat. Most of the candidates, even with

need substantial am

issues in FPTP is covered well.

Also  
→ restrict voter choices etc

3. The reservation of jobs for the locals has its own economic logic but it goes against the freedom, unity and integrity of the country. Comment.

(10 marks, 150 words)

~~Should not start such works with such us.~~

Recently we have seen a new wave of laws guaranteeing reservation of jobs for the locals, known as "Sons of the soil" movements.

Does not address the context properly

① Since the representatives are elected by the locals, it is natural they will protect their interests in a society where unemployment is increasing.

Economic reason are covered

② Economically it makes sense as migration will be discouraged, people will get jobs in their localities and it would provide a fillip to development of their localities.

However, it has several issues:

① Against freedom: Article 19 clearly ~~Art 19(1)(g)~~ declares a right to freely move and settle down in any part of India, as well as work in any part of India.

If these laws become widespread, it would be a virtual balkanization of

hard point

India, something our founders wanted to avoid.

given  
good  
difference

4. Although the National Commission for Women (NCW) has made great strides in improving the status of women, its effective role has been restricted by its institutional design. Elaborate.

(10 marks, 150 words)

The National Commission of Women has several achievements under its belt. They work tirelessly to help in policy making to empower women, ensure their safety, import necessary skills and even investigate any complaints made to it or suo moto. lived  
introduction  
touching  
context

However, unlike NCSC, NCST and NCB C, it is still not a constitutional body - which is necessary to attain the stature of a valuable and supremely important institution in our polity. connection  
of  
poli

While it is very active, its role is limited to being a recommendation body. Therefore, even after investigating and recommending apt punishments, it has no control over the actual direction of the case. word point

→ Describe NCW and its body

- ① . achievements
- ② issues

5. Do you think that the Uniform civil code defined under the constitution is neither necessary nor desirable at this stage? Examine.

(10 marks, 150 words)

The Uniform Civil Code is a directive principle of state policy defined under article 44 of the constitution. It refers to having one uniform civil set of personal laws guiding marriage, adoption, succession, disputes, divorce, as opposed to having several personal laws for different religions.

**Benefits** of having UCC (Change it in a way that suggests its requirement)

① Ours is a multicultural society, but we have certain secular principles which can be fixed with a uniform progressive civil code.

② With the rise of communalism, it may benefit us to not divide people along ethnic or religious identities. They can be united under one Indian identity with one set of laws.

reference of  
SR Bommai Case

→ judicial directions

change  
principle  
of  
sentence

→ Introduce  
defects.  
UCC.

Need  
to  
link with  
other  
aspects  
of  
Q.

Good  
argument  
supporting  
UCC.

Also  
mention  
Gender  
justice  
etc.

Capitalism  
in India

6. Discuss the rationale for the sub-categorization of backward classes. Investigate various problems and prospects in the execution of this demand for sub-categorization.

(15 marks, 250 words)

~~For the longest time, reservation was limited to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.~~ It took a few decades for the country to recognise a socially and educationally backward class regardless of caste and tribe.

These classes, known as OBCs, started receiving 27% of reserved seats after the Indira Sawhney case. Soon it was recognised that OBC is a huge term which does not have homogeneous members.

### Rationale

OBCs includes classes at several levels of backwardness and the benefits given to them can certainly not be uniform.

*This part has not been covered well*

*Can start with stating need of sub-categ. size or economic param. Not required*

*Need to write a brief intro touching wanted prop*

*Can be briefly written in intro*

grouping caste and class identities.

③ Post categorization, the distribution of benefits will invariably lead to conflicts and disagreement.

while subcategorization is necessary to target benefits and reservation, it is a complicated process that must be dealt with delicately.

problems  
are  
addressed  
well.

3rd part  
of Q. is not  
covered.

You can  
suggest  
ways  
forward  
etc.

Conclusion  
sums up  
the Answer.

• write all parts proportionately

Restructure the answer

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
Body   $1+5+1.5=3$	Add the relevant information
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks: (5)	

~~independence in their functioning  
members of a tribunal are appointed  
by the executive.~~

~~They are not generally accountable to  
the parliament like judges but only  
the executive.~~

~~Most importantly, they don't enjoy job  
security like judges and hence can be  
removed by the executive without any  
remedy available to them.~~

~~These 3 factors make it considerably  
less independent than the judiciary,  
which is separated from the executive  
by law.~~

**Reforms**

*Write a comprehensive  
subheading*

~~① Constitutional Status and Independence  
All important tribunals should be given  
a constitutional status and its members  
should be given independence along  
the lines of other commissions - a~~

→ Explain  
the  
difference  
!!  
→ Hence called  
Quasi-judicial  
bodies

Also  
mention  
→ conflict  
of  
interest  
lack of  
powers etc

Cross  
coverage  
of  
issues in  
independent

8. There exists a symbiotic relationship between a democratic state and a democratic civil society which helps in each other's development. Critically examine.  
(15 marks, 250 words)

A democracy is usually defined as a state which has decision makers elected by the people in a free and fair manner. However, a democratic civil society is as important to a sustainable democracy as the state.

### A symbiotic relationship

~~relevance of~~ ① The media is referred to as the ~~civil society fourth pillar of democracy~~. A free, fair and transparent press both helps a democratic government and holds it accountable.

~~provides a space for civil society to express itself~~ media is responsible for holding the government up to its promises and ~~satisfies the conditions of a standard~~. It scrutinises their moves in a manner not available to the lay person. On the other hand, it connects the state to the people - informing them of civil society's major role in democracy.

Need to  
discuss  
about  
Civil society  
as well

Introduce  
and discuss  
the topic  
well

Media  
Good  
example  
of  
media  
&  
state

with allegiances of media stations, may have an immense power to create illusions in the masses, whether pro or anti establishment.

② pressure groups are issue focused and hence may distort government policies just to represent their group.

③ NGOs have come under flak for having dubious funding sources, as well as establishing a nexus with bureaucrats, encroaching upon the functioning of democratically elected parliaments.

Ultimately, civil society groups are a bedrock of democracy but must be regulated to ensure sustainability.

one  
sided  
view  
is  
presented

↳ coordination  
is vital to ensure  
participatory democracy

**Students should not write anything inside the box**

Introduction	Suggestions:
Body 2+2 = 3	
Conclusion 0.5	
Presentation	Fair Effort.
Marks: 4.5	

~~The executive are drawn from the legislature. The ministers are active parliamentarians, and other representatives can question the executive in the legislature.~~

This is unlike the ~~water-tight~~ separation in the USA polity, so as to ensure harmony and coordination, while distributing the limited authority.

Good explanation  
is provided

② Executive and Judiciary: Earlier, at the local level, District magistrates would be appointed by the executive but also perform judicial functions. Now, they have been separated (as per Article 50)  $\Rightarrow$  good example

~~also, about~~ Judges are appointed by the Collegium system in which the courts effectively

~~choose their judges~~ unlike any other country. Also, the courts are empowered

~~to review any executive action as~~

~~asked by President~~ per the Constitution. This creates a strong check, independent bodies, with

~~Supreme Court~~ effective coordination.

points are relevant  
covers the demer  
of p. well

Court / etc

10.

"The Gram Nyayalaya Act, 2008 has a bold objective to make justice accessible to the fourth tier, but it has failed to achieve its desired goals." Analyze the major challenges hindering the functioning of the Gram Nyayalayas.

(15 marks, 250 words)

Gandhi ji famously said that India gives in the villages. Even his idea of independence was not a powerful central government or a supreme court but a decentralised polity.

The supreme court and high courts have been notoriously hard to access for the rural poor, and therefore the Gram Nyayalayas were created in 2008 to make justice accessible at the grass roots.

GN Act 2008Features:

① The Gram Nyayalayas had the judicial jurisdiction for both civil and criminal cases.

*good difference given* ② Appeals would lie in the district courts.

Also informed nature

③ The principles of justice would also include the cultural context of the village and the community.

shorter

~~Gram Nyayalas are essential in improving access to justice in the fourth tier, however a concerted effort is needed to financially empower them; train lawyers, judges; develop infrastructure - to build faith in the minds of people.~~

Habib's conclusion  
12

can also suggest  
way forward  
↓ works

way forward &  
the implicit demand.  
you should write about  
reforms more

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	0.5
Body	1+3
Conclusion	1
Presentation	
Marks:	5.5

Suggestions:

fair effort.