

VAJIRAM & RAVI

SURE SHOT TEST SERIES FLT 2024

GENERAL STUDIES

Full Length Test

Test - 6 (GS 2)

Time allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

ADMIN. NO.: 1 7 3 0 0 2 8 3

NAME: V I M A L K U M A R

MOBILE NO.:

EMAIL.:

SUBMISSION DATE: 0 7 - 0 9 - 2 0 2 4

UPSE CSE 2025

AIR - 107

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

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

There are **TWENTY** 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.

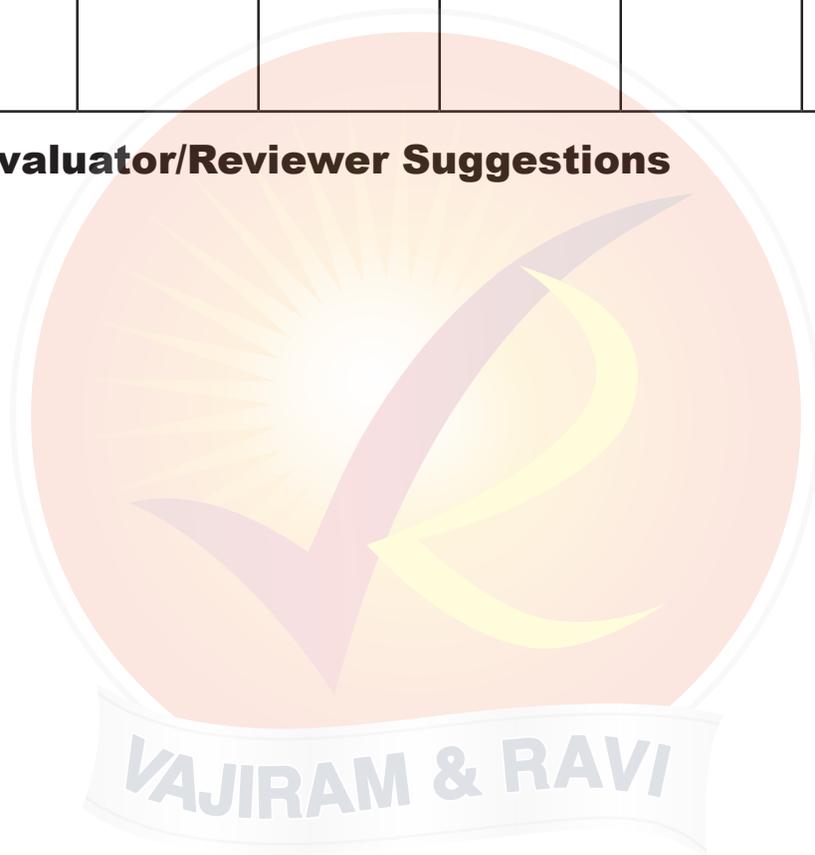
Q No.	Marks	Q No.	Marks	Q No.	Marks
Q1	/10	Q8	/10	Q15	/15
Q2	/10	Q9	/10	Q16	/15
Q3	/10	Q10	/10	Q17	/15
Q4	/10	Q11	/15	Q18	/15
Q5	/10	Q12	/15	Q19	/15
Q6	/10	Q13	/15	Q20	/15
Q7	/10	Q14	/15	Total	/250

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



Q1

India is federal Country (articles) and federalism as Basic structure of Constitution articulated in SR Bommai Judgement 1994.

Article 268 to article 293 → deals with financial relation between Central and state government

Resource Collection and Redistribution a keystone to federal structure

① Centralization of taxation power to Centre.

via → more taxation subject in Union list (article 246)
→ more important subject eg Corporate Income tax & Income tax
→ Less imp to States. eg Land revenue.

② Issue of Cess & Surcharges

→ Does not go to Divisible pool of resources (article 271)

Q2

Institution of Governor (article 153) at state level appointed by the President (article 155) to aid and advice Council of minister at states (article 163).

Under Indian Constitution Governor have no Executive Independent function

- ① Governor to ^{act on} aid and advice of Council of minister of states (article 163 & 164)
- ② Governor satisfaction is satisfaction of Council of minister in Parliamentary democracy. eg Governor sitting on state Bills in Tamil Nadu
- ③ Passing of Bills (article 200) → Governor cannot reject the Bills
- ④ Governor being Nominal head of state while Real head is COM

Yet there are Constitutional functions which can be performed independently

- ① Constitutional discretion → Imposition of State emergency (Article 356) on failure of
- ② Constitutional machinery.
- ③ Being Executive head of adjoining UTs
- ④ Administration of scheduled areas.
- ④ Situational Discretion → Appointing CM when incumbent dies in office.
→ Dissolution of house at hung Assembly

Recent Controversies regarding office of governor

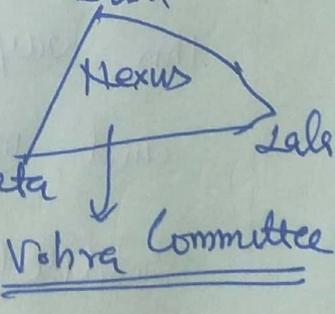
- ① Conflict between Governor and State government (e.g.) → manipulation of Governor's address in Tamil Nadu
- ② Not passing bills under Article 200
- ③ Usurpation of Executive function by LG in Delhi (SC Judgement 2018)

Governor role is envisaged as dual, on one side as Constitutional head on the other as bridge between Centre & State.

Q3]

Civil Services derive authority from article 308, 309, 311 & 312 of the Constitution.

Challenges due to excess focus on Internal Procedure

- ① Red tape, Status quoism, Corruption in the services.
- ② Lack of efficiency, effectiveness
eg Leakage in PDS system.
- ③ Rule based rather than role based leading to lack of expertise
(By Surinder Nath Committee)
- ④ Wastage of Public money due to Barbu
Conflict of interest eg 
By Vohra Committee
- ⑤ Lack of technological capacity

Thus focus should be in outcome as

- ① Mission Karmyogi → focus on training as expertise building through I-CoT platform
- ② Building of Domain Expertise
↳ 3 Domain recognised by Sunder with Committee
- ③ Idea of Lateral Entry to bring efficiency, effectiveness and outcome
↳ (Baswan Committee)
- ④ Leverage technology for Service delivery
(2nd ARC)
- ⑤ Reforming Internal procedure as per

This way idea of Maximum governance and minimum government would be realised for tech Savy and Resilient Civil Services.

Q4]

e-Governance refers to use of ICT (Information and Communication technology in the governance.

e-Governance in strengthening Panchayati Raj Institutions (Article 243)

① Digitise Panchayat to improve their services
e.g. Bharat Net program

② Financial management to curb Sarpanch Raj (Mam Shankar Committee) via e-Gram Swaraj Portal

Audit Revenue & Expenditure Assets.

③ Linking Panchayat to SDG goals
↳ localisation of SDG.
e.g. Pansari Village using PPPs to achieve SDG.

④ Giving them Computer Infrastructure due to current status of not having Panchayat office

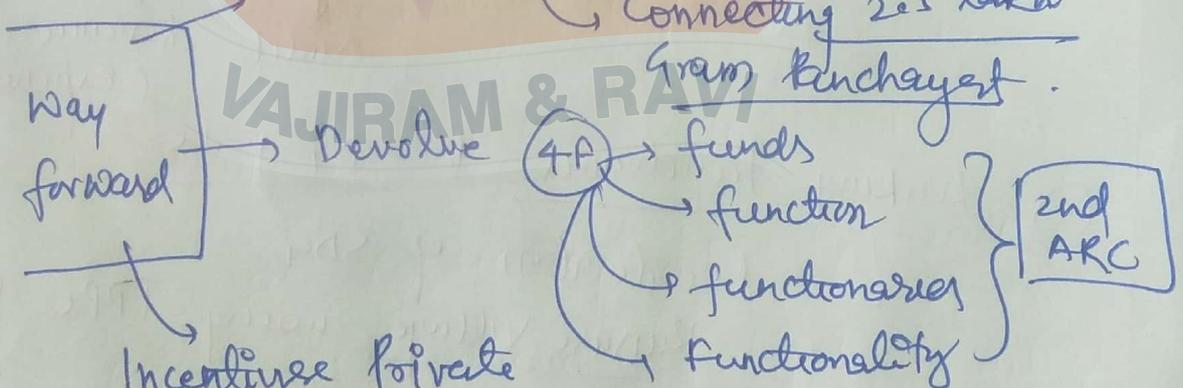
e-Governance to Enhancing Citizen Participation

① Digitisation of GPDP (Gram Panchayat Development Plan)
for more transparency and accountability

② Community participation eg. Hemare Bazaar
for resources (own source of Revenue)

③ Attracting youth and educated people
eg. Chhavi Rajawat of Soder Village (MBA)

Fastack Bharat Net by 2025
Connecting 2.5 lakh Gram Panchayat.



Incentivise private sector and innovative financing such as masala bonds to Panchayat

This way PRI will transform the democratic decentralization in true sense.

Q5

SHGs are association mainly Comprises of women from similar socio-economic status coming together for bringing positive change in life. egs Maukyrnot SHG in Meghalaya.

SHG Contributing in Financial Inclusion

8+

① SHG - Bank linkage program
↳ Availing credit (collateral free)
↳ Insurance, saving accounts

② Asset Creation and Economic activity

via SHG.

egs Kudumb Sree of Kerala

③ Poverty alleviation by alleviating from the clutches of money lender and other informal sources of credit.

⑤ SHG Helping women to avail technology
egs UPI transaction

SHG in Social Capital

- ① Building Human resource
egs SHG Didi, Bank Sakhi
- ② Skilling → Rani Mustri of Jharkhand
- ③ Women empowerment
 - Protecting women from Dowry, violence etc.
 - Income security
 - Women independence.
- ④ Protecting Environment
 - India biodiversity to Mankynot SHG
award 2016
in Meghalaya for root bridges.

This way 12 million SHG are driving towards eradicating poverty and helping to achieve Developed country status as PM called SHG as Nation Help group. (NSHG)

Q6]

Forming Association is fundamental right (Article 19(1)(c)). Associations are groups to

articulate the interest of its founder

egs Trade unions → Bhartiya Majdoor Sangh

Lack of formal association creates vulnerability to workers in new age Company.

① Exploitation by the Company
egs Condition of Gig workers in digital age

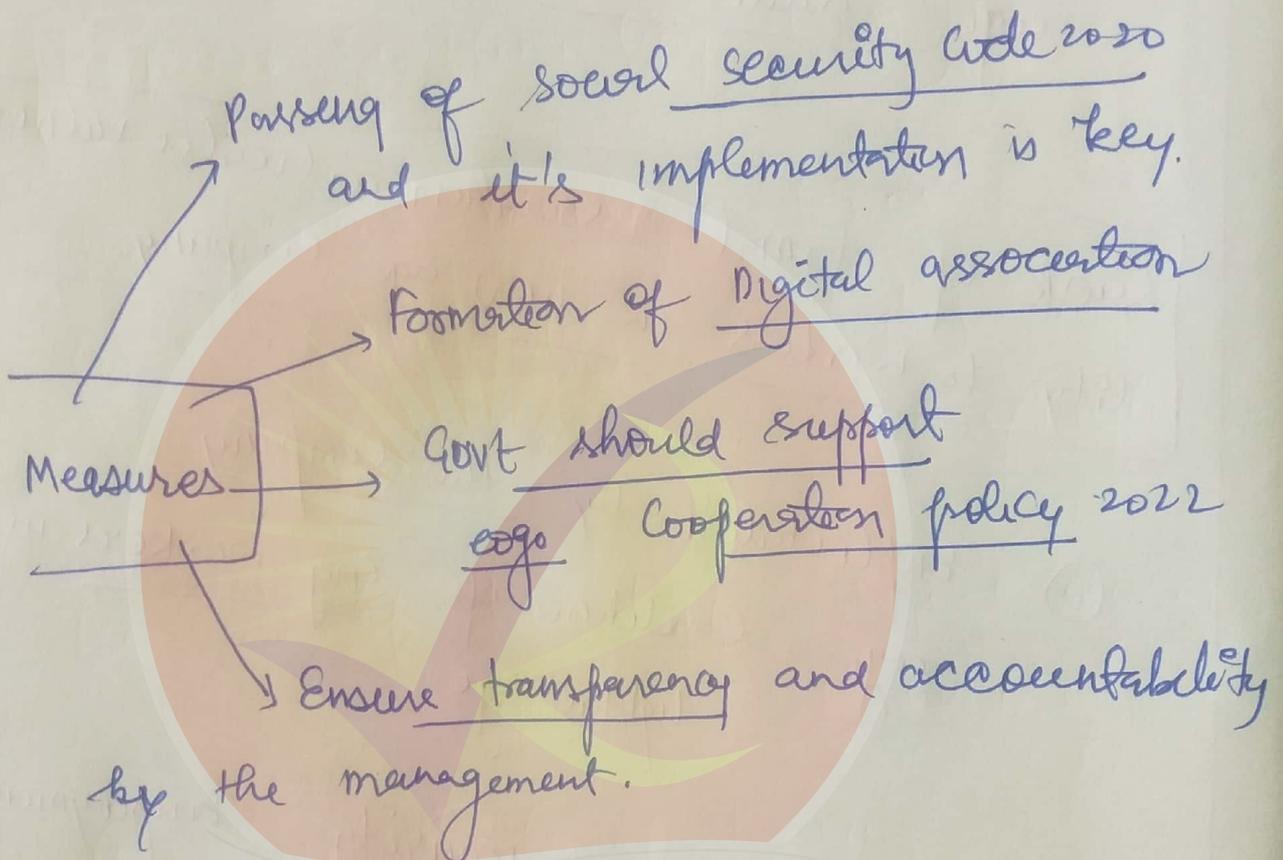
② Lack of social security, Employment related benefits, menstrual Paid leave

③ Poor working condition due to excessive competition
egs sweat shops in Bangladesh

④ Lack of protection to vulnerable →
① women → Discrimination
② LGBTQ+ → in hiring & firing culture.

⑤ Power asymmetry
Company management would more

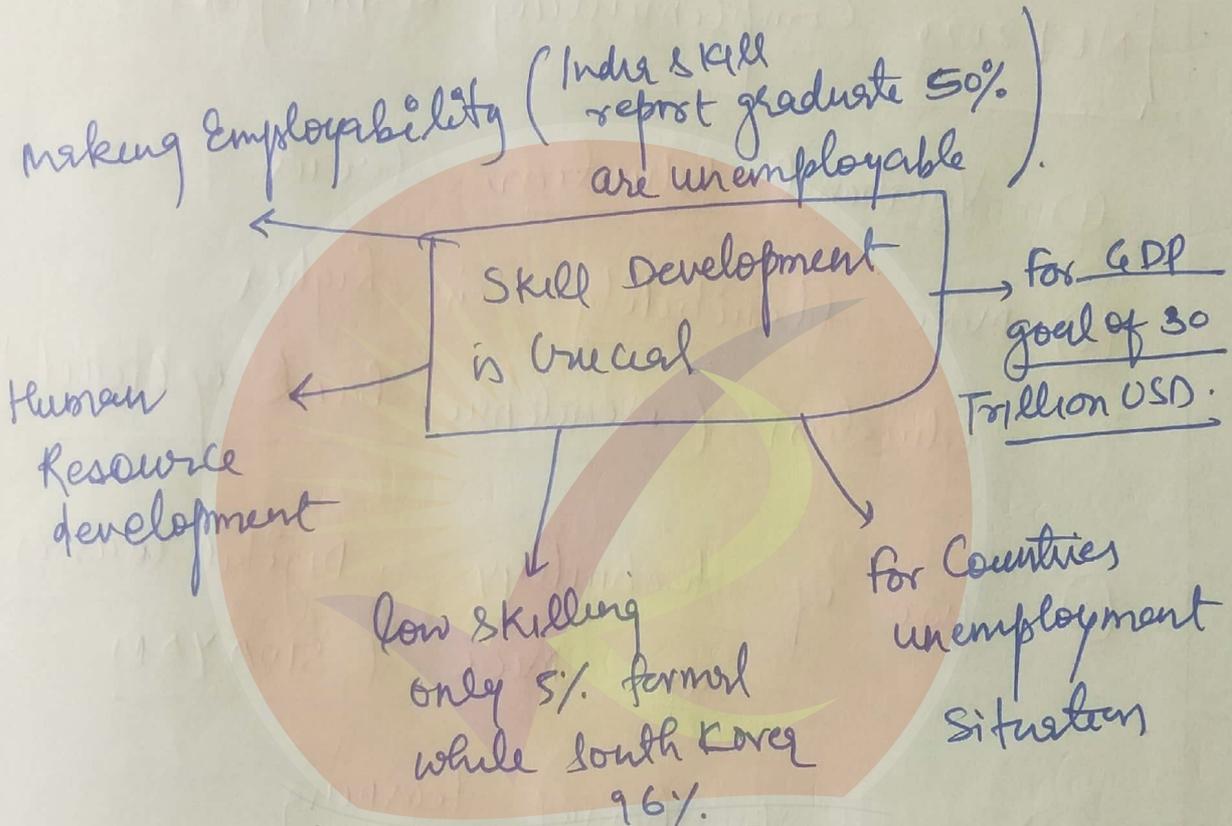
power
⑥ Violates article 43A: (participation of
worker in the management of industries)



VAJIRAM & RAVI

In this direction, Rajasthan's Gig workers
protection act and similar act
of Karnataka is way to empower
worker

Q7] India's current demography is at 29.4 median age which has demographic dividend due to young and youth working age population.



VAJIRAM & RAVI

In this direction New skill development mission (NSDM) aims to

① skilling through training institute.

- ② Skilling Certificate → Prior Learning Certificate.
- ③ Job Mela for placement.
- ④ use of technology for skilling

NEP 2020 Complementing NSDM 120

- ① Vocational Education focus
- ② more flexibility in higher education (Academic bank of credit)
- ③ use of technology → Digital Courses
egs MOOC & SWAYAM
- ④ Activity based learning
- ⑤ Streamlining Skilling + Education in 21st century.

Thus need is to bridge academia industry linkage by bringing Professor at Practice (UPC)

Q8]

Currently India's out of pocket expenditure stands at 48%. (Economic survey 2024)

High OoPE dragging millions into situational poverty

- ① Squeezing of funds to other activities
egs Education and food need.
- ② High vulnerability due to health crisis.
- ③ Rising indebtedness due to health expenses. dependency on moneylender for credit
- ④ Rising cost of medicines
- ⑤ Lack of awareness about generic drugs.

- (6) Selling of family assets for health needs eg Land selling

PMJAY act as Safety Net

- (1) Health & wellness Club Providing generic medicine free of cost
- (2) Jan Aushadhi Kendra for generic medicine
- (3) Improved accessibility via doorstep delivery of medicine through Asha and ANM. eg Filare drugs

(4) Health Insurance

Swasth Insurance for health needs → Secondary & tertiary care act as safety net

Now going forward there is need for Ayushman Bharat Digital health mission to be implemented as earliest.

Q9]

Taliban took over rule of Afghan in 2021
by replacing democratic government after
the pullout of USA.

Taliban's Policy on ~~Poppy~~ ^{opium} cultivation

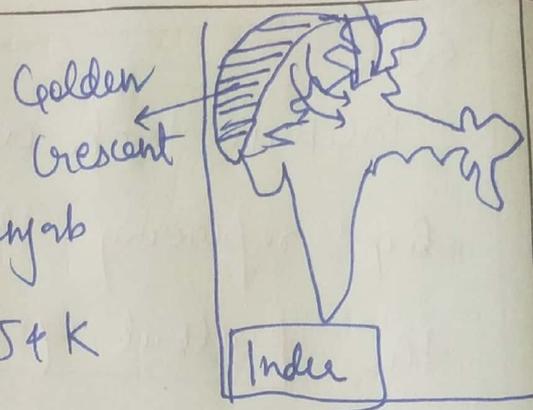
- ① State controlled agriculture of opium.
- ② Banning of opium cultivation
without the states (Taliban
sanction)
- ③ Controlled export regime of these
drugs.

Impact on India

- ① India is being situated beside
the Golden Crescent region of
Afghanistan

② Unrestability in the region

- Rise of drugs in Punjab
- ~~rise~~ Terrorism in S+K



③ Increased of organised crime

- KICN (fake currency)
 - Drug trade
 - Terrorism
- due to ~~the~~ drug money supports terrorism.

④ Low export of Taliban poppy beneficial along India's border

organised crime needs to be tackled through good border infrastructure along with backchannel diplomacy with The Taliban is key to counter this challenge.

Q10]

World is going through war in Ukraine & Russia also Israel and Hamas. These are result of geopolitical tensions between these stakeholders

egs Recent threat of war between Israel and Iran

Geopolitical tension leading to humanitarian crisis

① Refugee Crisis egs During Russia war, Rohingya Refugee in Bangladesh

② Violation of Human rights, women egs Killing of children in Israel & Hamas war

③ Threat of world wars

④ Rising Economic challenges

- High Inflation
 - Poverty & hunger
- } e.g. African Countries (Sudan)

Role of 'World Food Program' (Got Noble Peace Prize)

① Transporting food requirement to people

② Basic needs availability.

③ Active role during conflict
e.g. Hot Food grain initiative

④ Consensus building for food

operation in conflict ridden

countries.

This way World food program aspires

for world peace during the conflict.

Q11]

Liberty is enjoined in Preamble of the Constitution. As per BR Ambedkar Liberty, equality and fraternity are trinity in the Constitution.

Emergency of Liberty following interest of state

① Liberty is restricted in the Constitution of India egs Fundamental rights are not absolute & have restriction in article 19(2)

② Collective welfare outweighs Individual

interest

egs

Aadhar act Infringes privacy (article 14)
yet passed for collective benefit

(3) Bigger objective
Sovereignty and integrity of India,
Security of state.

(4) Dealing with exigencies provision
of National Emergency (Article 352)

(5) Emergency situation and dealing crisis
e.g. → Restriction during COVID-19

(6) On Health ground → Restriction on the
movement of Prostitutes

(7) Protection of Tribal interest
e.g. Inner line permit

Yet Constitution gives significance to
liberty

(1) Shreya Singhal case 2015

Supreme Court quashed section
66A of IT Act.

② Expansion of liberty in the Constitution

↳ Interpretation of article 21

○ Mensaka Gandhi judgement 1978

Moving outside country as FR i.e. 21 of Consti
tution.

③ Promotion of women rights → (liberty to

women) & LGBTQ

○ Sabrimale judgement 2018

eg

○ Harty Singh Jadhav case 2017

(quashing section 377 of IPC)

④ Judicial review (article 13 & 226)
to SC & HC to review limitation

On Liberty

Anuradhe Bhasen case 2021

egs

Access of internet as right under
article 19

This way the liberty and collective interest
of society are balanced and checked.
for better realization of right and national
security.

Q. 12)

Directive Principles (DPs) are the directives to states to follow them while formulating policies (article 36 to 51)

DPs are Conscience of Constitution

① Ensures social and Economic democracy (Article 38 → welfare state).

② Transforms India's Economic development
Quest egs → Modern agriculture (Article 43A)
→ Cooperative sector

③ Beacon lights for Courts to enact laws

④ Continuity of governance despite lawing multiparty.

⑤ Standards to measure achievement
of governance

egs Living wage (Article 43)

⑥ aspires for Protection of Environmental
values (our tradition)

⑦ Vision of founding fathers

eg Village Panchayat (Article 40)

Apart from it FRs as Conscience of
Constitution

① Protection of political rights to
people.

② Constitutionalism → ~~It~~ promotes limited
government

③ Bulwark against authoritarian
regime.

④ Integral to dignified and meaningful life.

DPSP as well as FR complements each other

① Minerva Mills Case 1980

Indian Constitution on the bedrock of balance of FRs + DPSPs

② FRs → Political Justice while
DPSP socio-economic Justice.

Thus both are crucial for our Constitution as we are completing 100 years of for the existence of the Constitution.

Q13

Judicial legislation refers to the policy prescription given by the Indian judiciary.

Issues with Judicial legislation

- ① Violates separation of power (Article 50)
 - ↳ Law making → Domain of Legislature
 - ↳ Justice → Judiciary.
- ② Tyranny of unelected & violates
Principle of will of the people
- ③ Judiciary being opaque due to
lack of Transparency act (RTI Applicability)
as well as opaque collegium system
- ④ Overburdened over 4 Crore
pending cases (NJDG)

⑤ Judiciary lacks expertise and

awareness
egs Aryun Gopal vs UoI 2018 SC

banned non green crackers and
set timing for bursting crackers

⑥ Policy uncertainties

egs Banning sale of liquor along highway
Cancellation of coal block
allocation.

acting as third chamber of legislature.

yes Judicial activism (Article 142 Complete)

Justice plays role

① Fills legislative vacuum

egs Virakha vs Govt of Rajasthan (India 1957)

led to framing of Virakha guidelines

and later transformed into POSH Act 2013

② Expansion of people's rights

1980s use of PIL during 1980s

Bandhua Mukti Morcha Case 1980

③ & Deepening Civil Liberties

1980s Puttaswamy judgement
Right to Privacy under
article 21

Way forward → Needs for Judicial Restraint
1980s Suryo Chakravarty 2029
SC denied granting marriage right
to same sex couple.

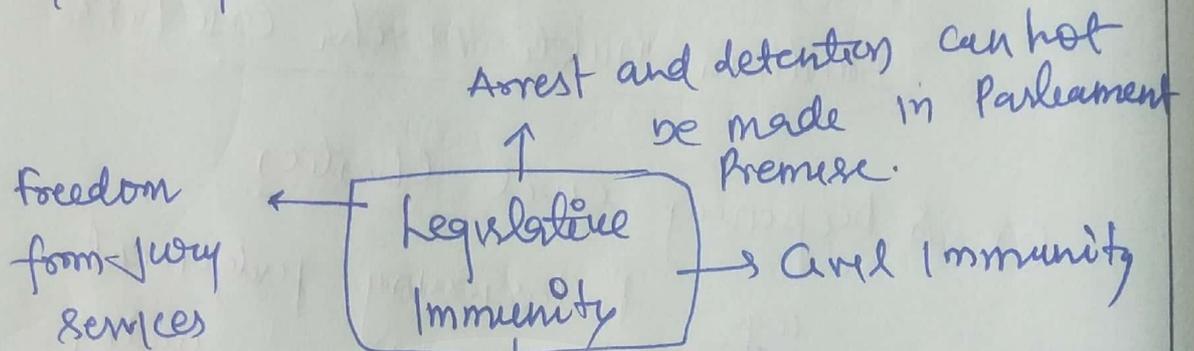
→ Procedural guidelines
needs to be followed.

more transparency and
accountability from Judiciary.

By doing this Idea of Complete Justice
while upholding the dictum of Parliamentary
sovereignty can be upheld

Q14)

Legislative immunity flows from article 105 of the Constitution.



Immunity is to protect and make legislature immune with any hindrance

Need for limited immunity to the related function of duty as legislature

① Wide ambit of immunity given

② It violates fundamental rights of others.

ergo

- ↳ Contempt of House
- ↳ Breach of Privileges by outsider

③ Restriction on the freedom of Press.

④ Misuse of immunity to settle

scores

⑤ Need of codification for clarity and limitation

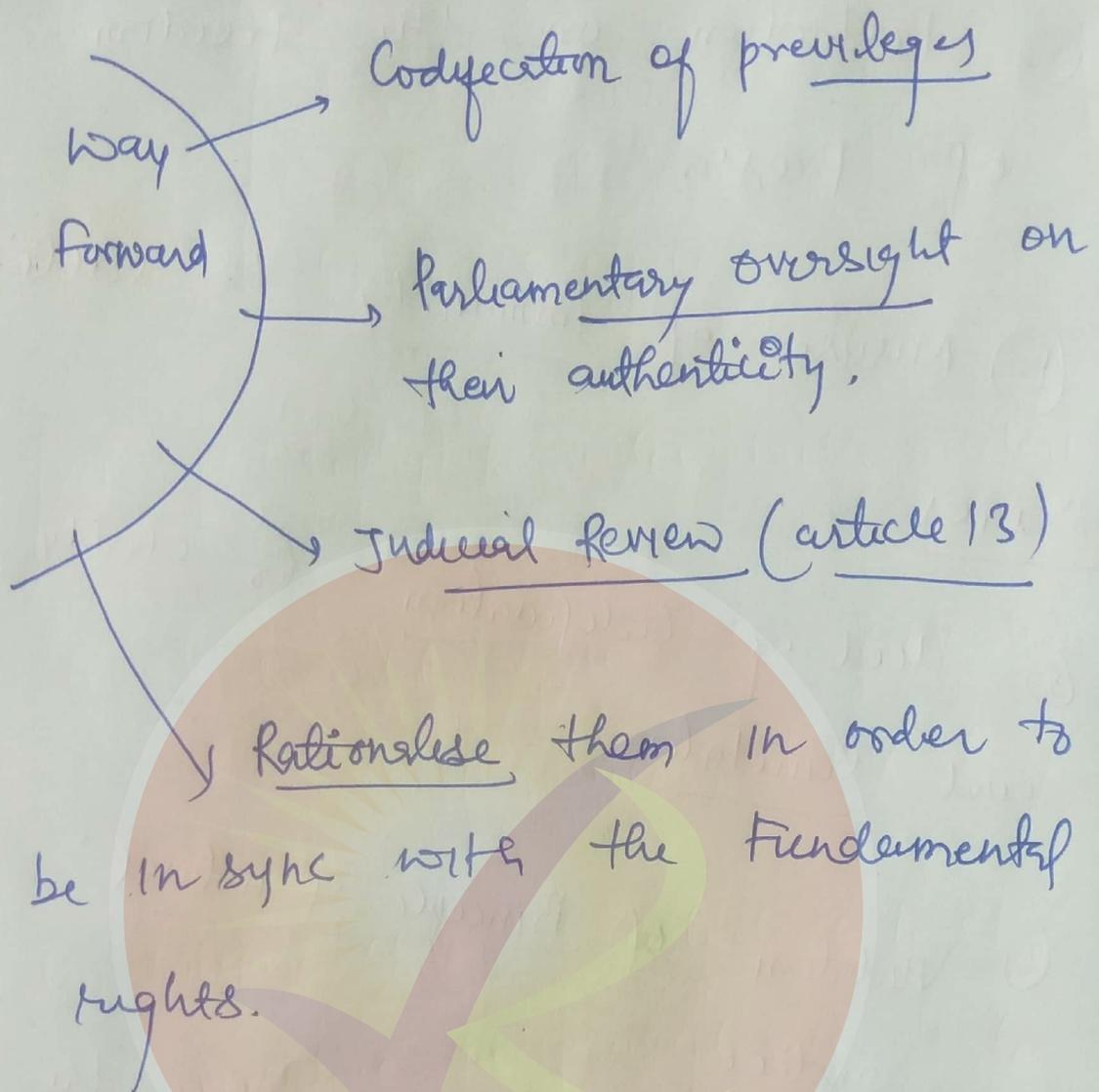
⑥ Violation of Principle of natural justice

ego many legislature skips the arrest by utilising these privileges.

⑦ Curbing Dissent

↳ Due to Improper Investigation by Ethics Committee

⑧ Removing colonial legacy



This will transform India into truly representative democracy while ensuring greater rights to ordinary citizen as well.

Q15

Indian Constitution was adopted in 26 January 1950 and set stage for the growth of India as a nation.

Indian Constitution's Colonial legacy

① Borrowed from Government of India Act 1935

- (Eg)
- Federalism
 - Division of power, 3 tier
 - Parliamentary system.

② Features from Colonial master (UK)

- (Eg)
- Cabinet system of govt
 - Parliamentary practices. Conventions of UK
 - Post of Speaker

- ③ others features
- ↳ President as Nominal head in Britain is King.
 - ↳ Governor's office

yet philosophy resonates with modernity

- ① Fundamental rights for protection of justice, liberty & equality

- ② Welfare state → article 36 to 51
Directive principles of state Policies.

- ③ Village Swaraj (Ranghaya Raj as integral part of Constitution 73rd CA & ULB by 74th CAA) as per Gandhi's dream of self sufficient state

④ Ideas taken from Nehru Report

① Secularism

② Socialist state

③ federalism

④ ~~Can~~ FRs & Economic planning

⑤ Borrowed features from best of the best Constitutions

egs → Fundamental Duties
↳ DPSPs from 1918 Constitution

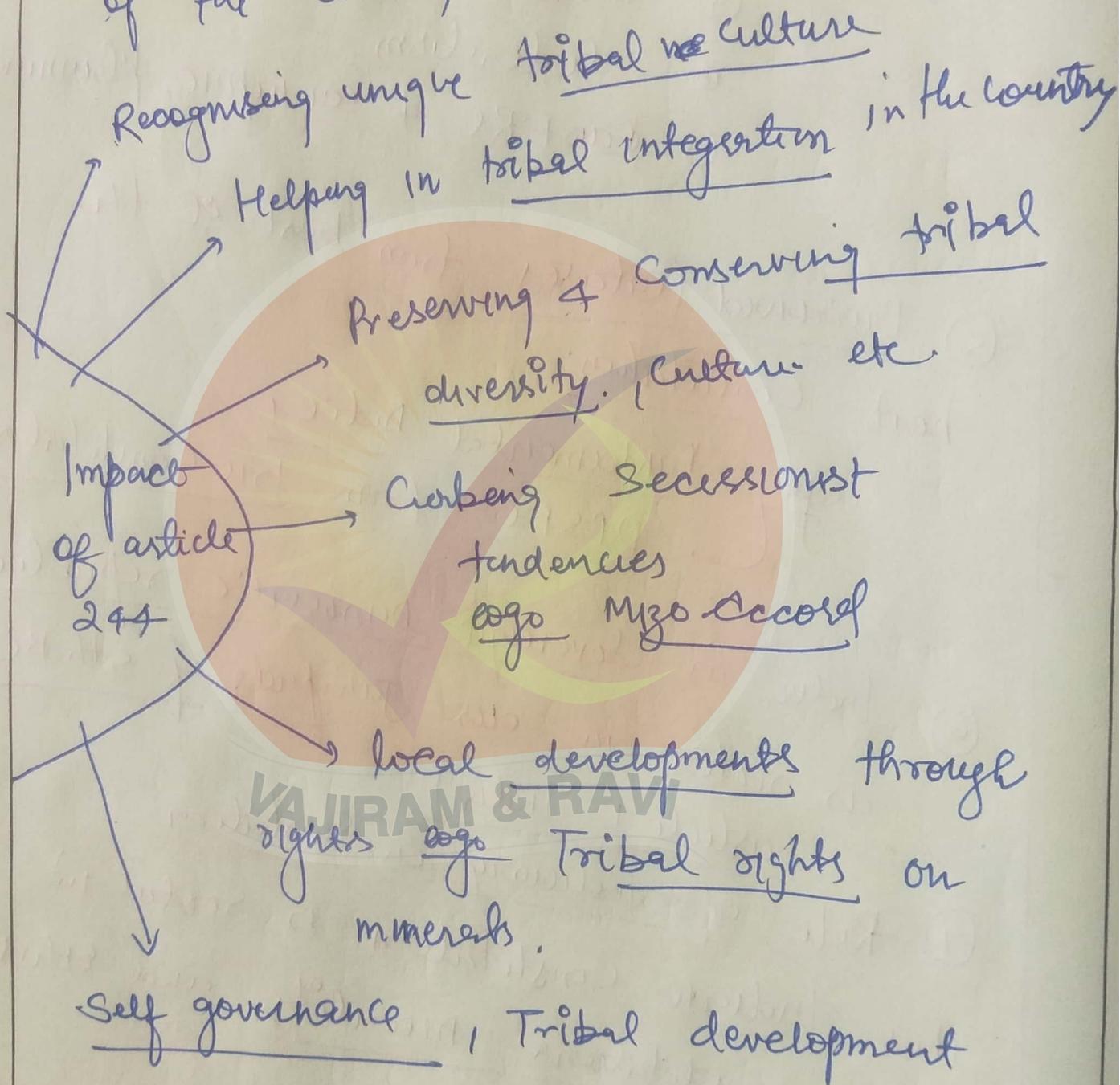
⑥ India as Sovereign, Democratic republic
as rooted in our Janpade of 5th BC
(Article 1 India)

⑦ Role of Judiciary in Evolution

Thus Indian Constitution is rooted in
the constitutional morality and ethos
of the Indian tradition.

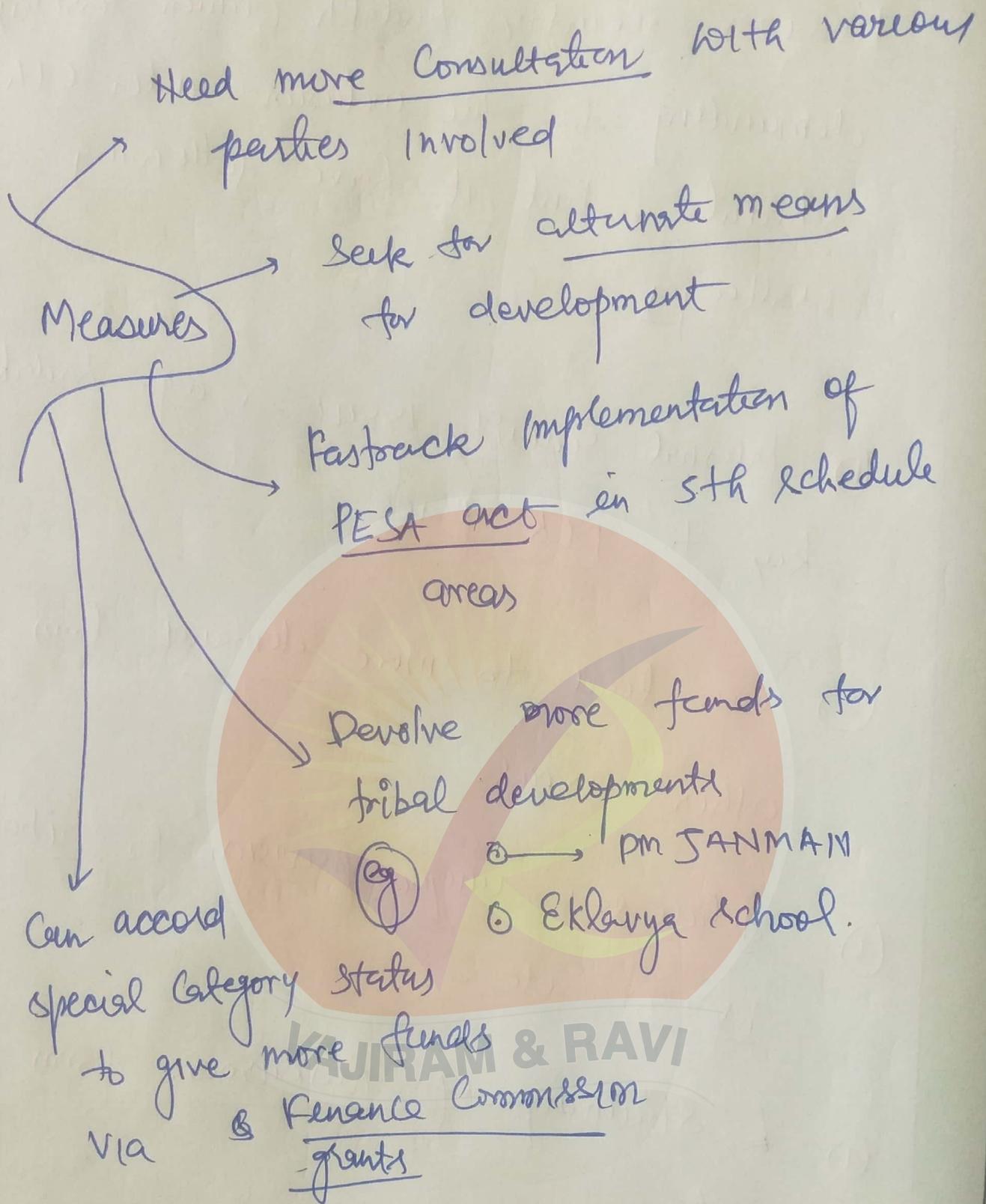
Q/6

Article 244 gives status of 5th and 6th schedule to the tribal areas of the country.



However recently Ladakh (union territory) demanding for the inclusion under 6th schedule. But it have following challenges:

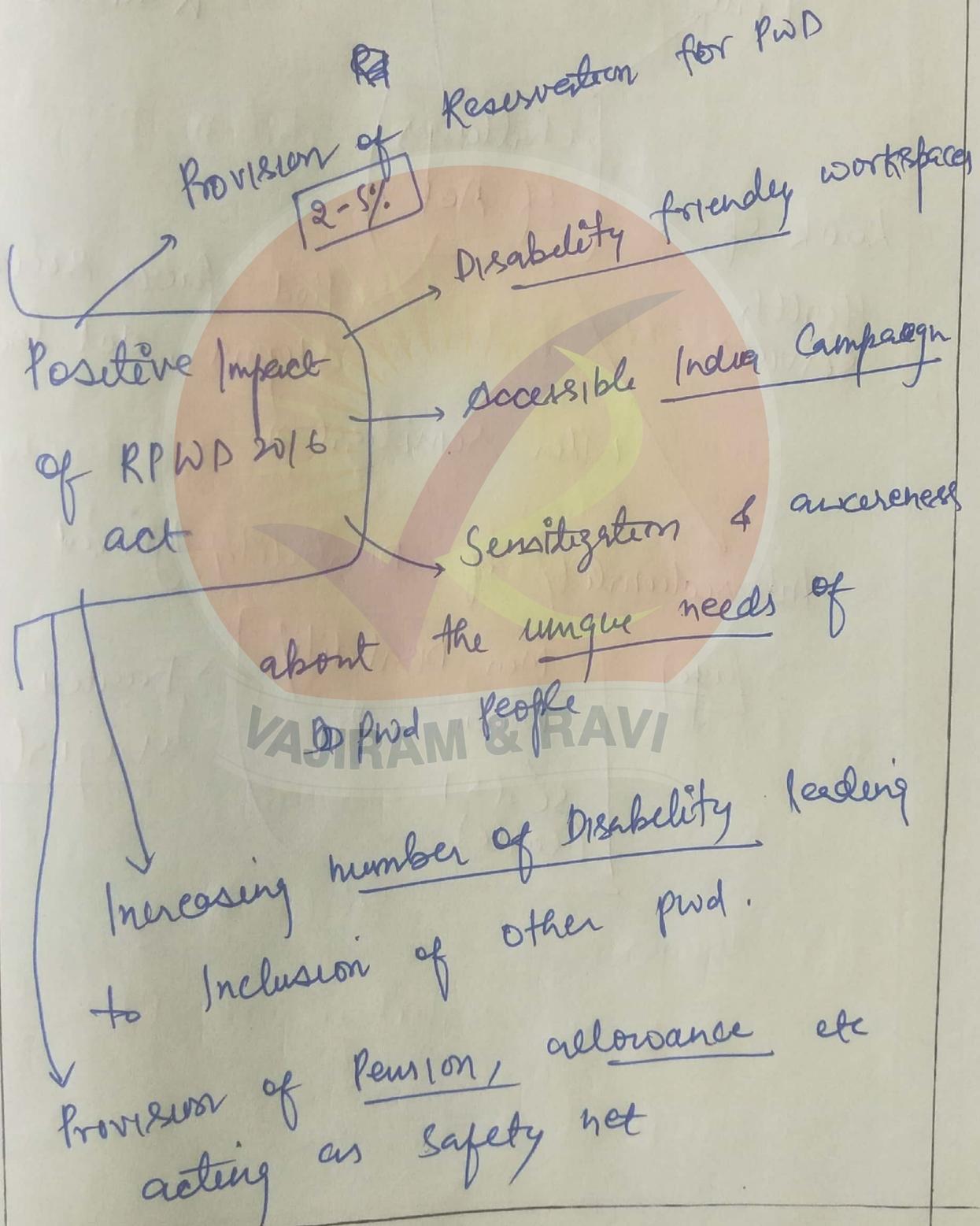
- ① Internal security issue → ego Ladakh key to J&K peace
- ② Can lead to more demand from other areas.
- ③ Article 244 unique provision for tribals, PVTGs etc.
- ④ Straining of Resources. from Centre.
- ⑤ Curbing Ease of doing business in these regions.



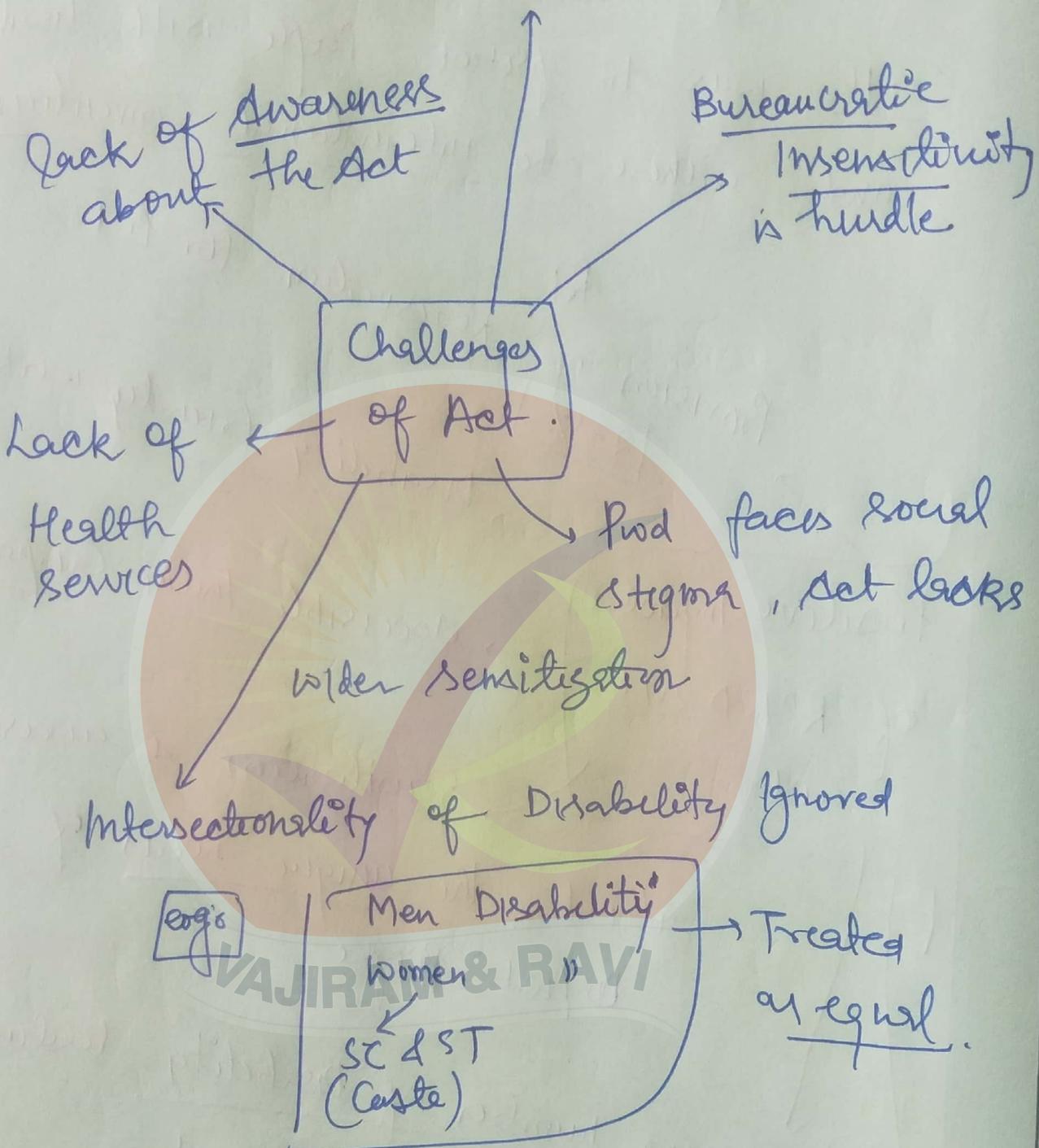
Key is to address local needs and environmental conservation and Development of region to reducing demand of inclusion in article 244

Q.17

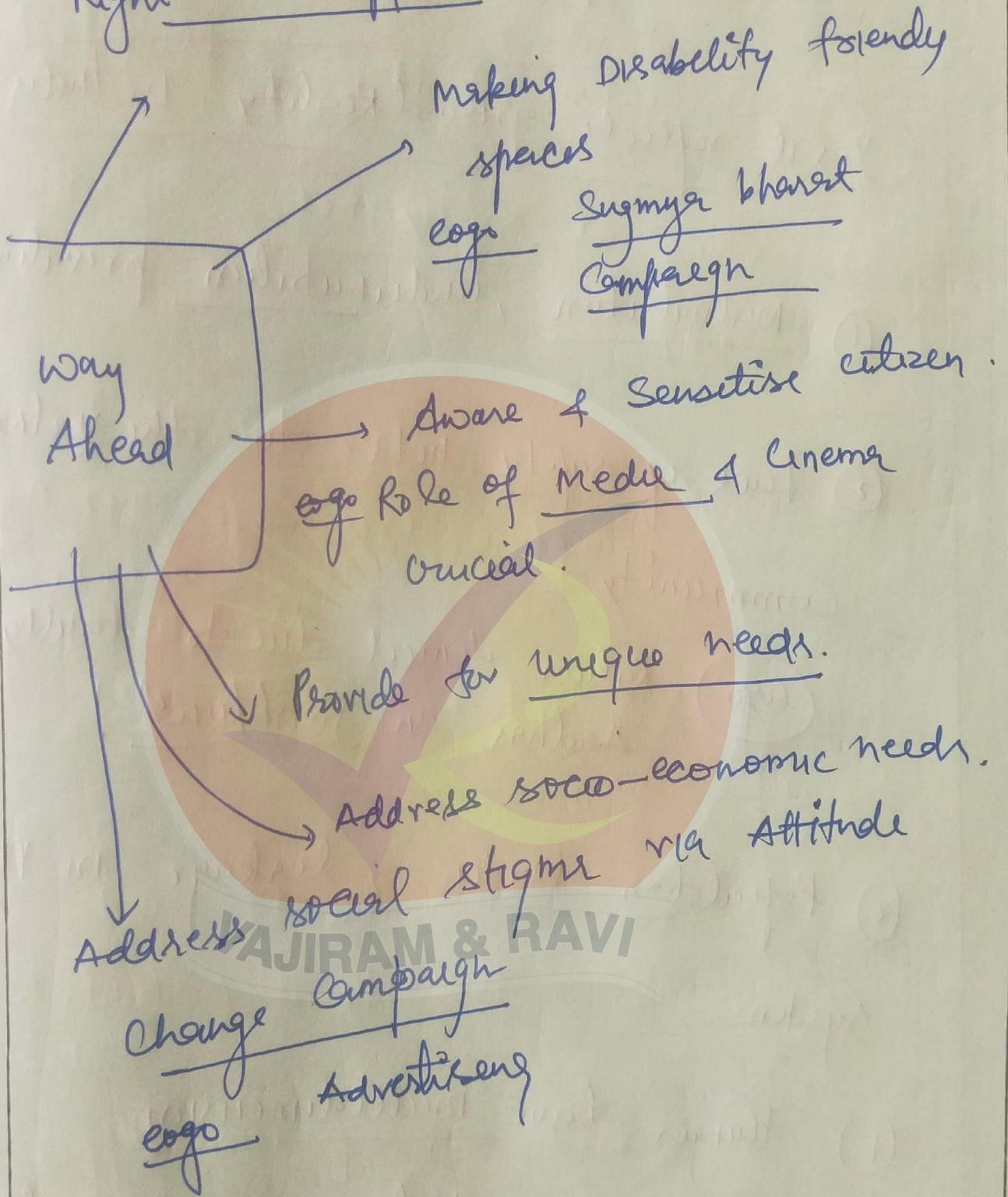
Rights of Person with Disability act 2016 was to protect people with disability and adhere to international Convention.



Exclusion Error



Right based approach



Q18

Global Hunger Index places India 120th rank out of 140 countries.

Yes it reflects ground Reality in India

① malnutrition, undernutrition prevalent

② Lack of safety nets to the vulnerable

Community

logo

Ration denied due to faulty
Aadhar in Jharkhand.

③ Population burden, leakage in PDS

system.

④ Hunger have multidimension

lack of nutrition as PDS lacks

diversification.

No CPI riddled with inaccuracies

- ① Method of Data Collection Questionable.
- ② Limited data collection / small sample.
- ③ Biases of Index (MEA spokesperson)

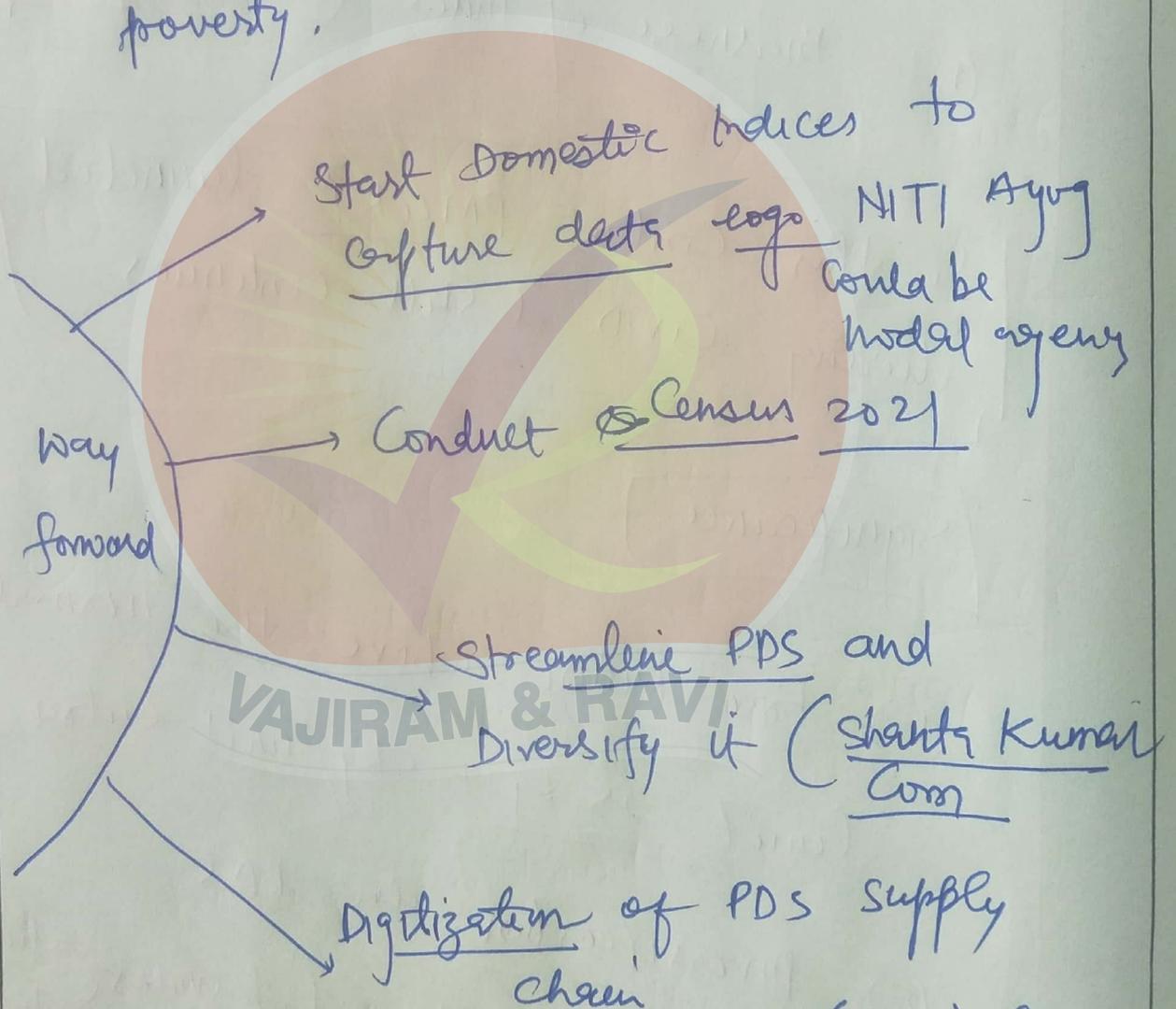
In this context PMGKY launched during COVID & still continues

Significance

① Free Ration above the normal limit 25 kg + 5kg/unit entia.

② Diversification in PDS
egs Chhattisgarh provides pulses, iodine salt, oil etc.

- ③ Wide Coverage almost 80% of the population.
- ④ Digitization of PDS to plug leakage
- ⑤ Acting as Safety net by alleviating poverty.



Also Universal Basic Income (UBI) can be option to fulfill SDG-1 & SDG-2 zero hunger.

Q19]

South Asia is region around Indian Sub Continent includes countries like Pak, India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan etc.

South Asia is least connected due to



① Internal Rivalry

between Pakistan and India

led SAARC dysfunctional post VoI attack

② Power asymmetry : India have (80% of GDP of South Asia while next Bangladesh have 10% GDP, others are smaller countries.

⑥ Terrorism in SAK and threat to sovereignty by CPEC via passing through India's land.

Challenges in building Robust Regional Economy

① Lack of Connectivity in South Asia ago BBIV under progress

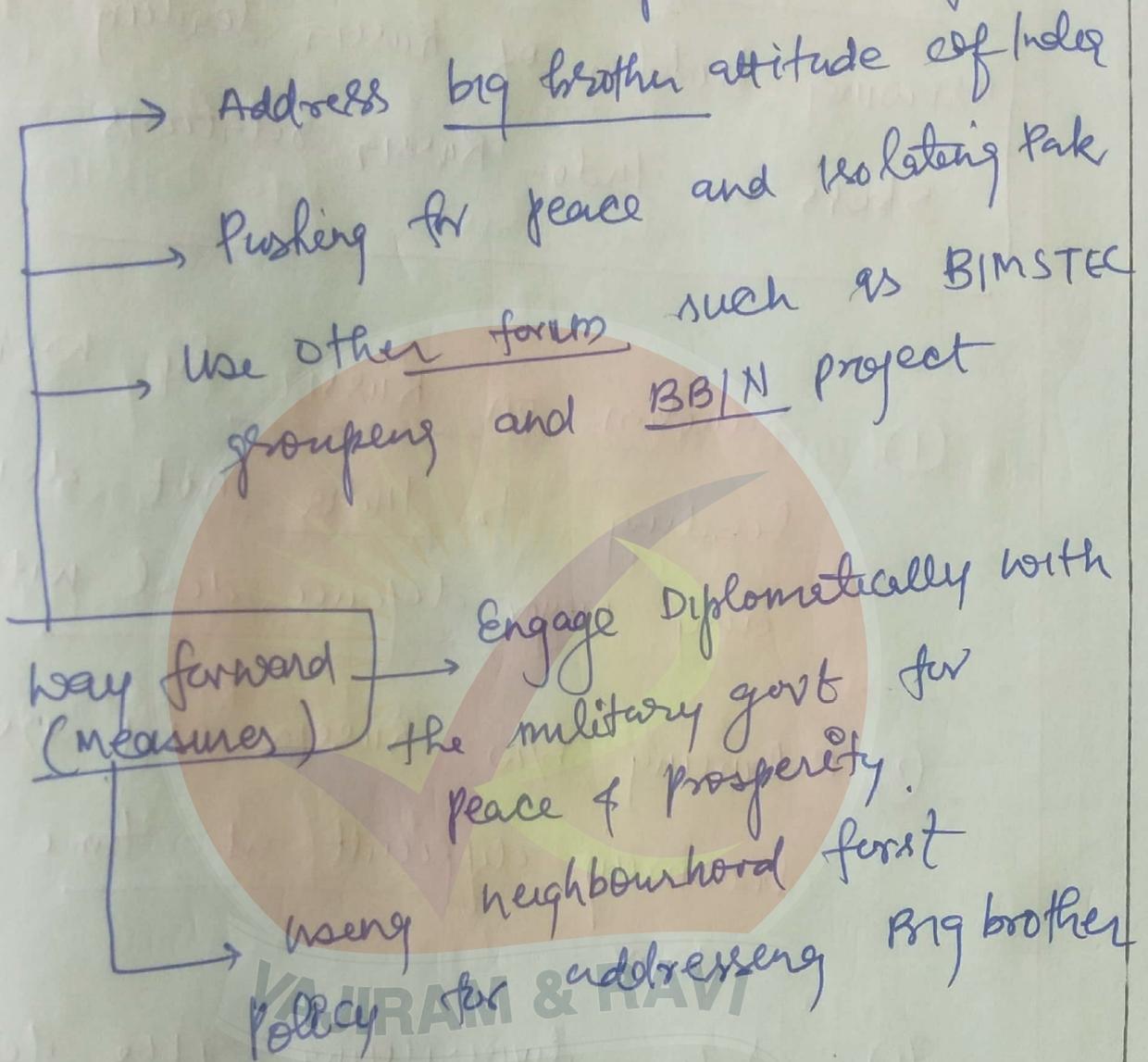
② Terrorism from Pakistan → Roadblock as Trade & Terror can't go together by India's foreign policy.

③ Funding Constraints

④ Instability in the region ago Myanmar, Bangladesh, Afghanistan all in turmoil.

5) ~~Anti~~ India Sentiment in countries

6) China factor → China's BRI for Nepal and Bangladesh



This way ~~low~~ Coming era would be growth of South Asia as Asian Century.

Q20

Recently ~~2021~~ ^{22nd} Indo - Russian Annual was organised
in Russia attended by Indian PM.

Growing isolation of Russia leading to
Steps on Indo-Russia relations

① Sanction on Russia by west
leading to India not doing
any major defence deal with Russia

② Balancing b/w Russia and USA
becoming difficult at time of
war

③ India diversifying its defence
with the west

④ egs Russia (36%) Defence
France (31%) to
USA (10%) India
By [SIPRI]

Shifting Balance of Power in Eurasia

① USA's pressure on India to condemn Russia on war.

② Supplying of defence equipments to Ukraine

③ Expanding NATO grouping
e.g. → Norway, Finland joined
Currently 33 members

④ formation of new axis
Russia + China + North Korea
+ Iran
vs west

Way forward for India

① use of strategic autonomy

eg) Buying of Russian oil
to save \$10 Billion in
2022.

② Multi alignment → part of SCO
as well as QOAD led by USA
new IMEC corridor with west
+ INSTC with Russia.

③ "This Era is not of wars" as
tone to condemn war

India should protect its interest while
balancing relation with west as
well as Russia.