



**VIZAG IAS  
ACADEMY**

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# **MAINS TEST SERIES 2023**

## **General Studies**

### **Test - 2**

#### **TOPICS COVERED**

- Indian Constitution—Historical Underpinnings, Evolution, Features, Amendments, Significant Provisions and Basic Structure.
- Functions and Responsibilities of the Union and the States, Issues and Challenges Pertaining to the Federal Structure, Devolution of Powers and Finances up to Local Levels and Challenges Therein.
- Separation of Powers between various organs Dispute Redressal Mechanisms and Institutions.
- Comparison of the Indian Constitutional Scheme with that of Other Countries.
- Parliament and State Legislatures—Structure, Functioning, Conduct of Business, Powers & Privileges and Issues Arising out of these.
- Structure, Organization and Functioning of the Executive and the Judiciary—Ministries and Departments of the Government; Pressure Groups and Formal/Informal Associations and their Role in the Polity.
- Salient Features of the Representation of People's Act.
- Appointment to various Constitutional Posts, Powers, Functions and Responsibilities of various Constitutional Bodies.
- Statutory, Regulatory and various Quasi-judicial Bodies.

1. Judicial activism safeguards rights of the underprivileged. Discuss with examples. 10 Marks
2. The frequent promulgation of ordinances and subverting the legislative process is detrimental for a constitutional democracy. Analyse. 10 Marks
3. Discuss the need for having an independent collegium to appoint members of the Election Commission of India (ECI). 10 Marks
4. The Prime minister of India is not equal to the president of China as head of the states but equals one another in their functioning. In this context, discuss the constitutional roles of both these positions in their respective states. 10 Marks
5. The relationship between Governor and Chief Minister seems to be similar to the relationship between the President and the Prime Minister, but in reality, Governor is more powerful than the President while delivering his duties, analyse. 10 Marks
6. The values established in our constitution make the Indian democracy strong and resilient. Discuss the values established in our constitution. 10 Marks
7. Discuss the various mechanisms which act as checks on the Executive in India. 10 Marks
8. Though political decentralization has occurred as a result of the 73rd Constitution Amendment Act, decentralization of the financial powers and functional aspects of it, however, has made uneven progress. Critically Examine. 10 Marks
9. The anti-defection law remains ineffective in curbing defection. Analyze the reasons and suggest reforms. 10 Marks
10. Examine the doctrine of Basic Structure. Discuss its evolution and significance. 10 Marks
11. What are challenges to cooperative federalism in India? How can central government address these challenges. 15 Marks
12. Is the Hijab ban in educational institutions, an unreasonable limitation on religious freedom or a Justiciable restriction? Critically analyze. 15 Marks
13. Discuss the procedures to decide the disputes arising out of the election of a Member of the Parliament or State Legislature under The Representation of the People Act, 1951. What are the grounds on which the election of any returned candidate may be declared void? What remedy is available to the aggrieved party against the decision? Refer to the case laws. 15 Marks
14. What is the Supreme Court Collegium? Critically analyze if the Collegium system is in need of reforms? 15 Marks
15. The National Commission for Women is essentially required for the safeguarding of women's rights and ensuring their empowerment. In this context, critically examine their powers and functions? Also suggest steps to strengthen the commission. 15 Marks

16. Directive Principles of State Policy are fundamental duties of the government but they are merely used as political bargains during elections. Do you agree? Justify with examples. 15 Marks
17. "Parliamentary privileges are provided for establishing fair democracy, not for taking advantage from public scrutiny for their inaction". In this context, critically examine the legislative functioning of the members of the Parliament. 15 Marks
18. For India to function as a true democracy, it is crucial to create a parliamentary opposition that serves as the conscience of the country. Discuss. 15 Marks
19. The main intention behind establishing constitutional bodies is to ensure functional independence. In this context, critically examine the functioning of constitutional bodies in India. 15 Marks
20. Instead of amending areas one by one, it is time to amend the constitution as a whole. In this context, discuss the necessary areas to be amended in the Indian constitution for it to suit the need of the present day. 15 Marks



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- Classes starts in 1<sup>st</sup> week of June

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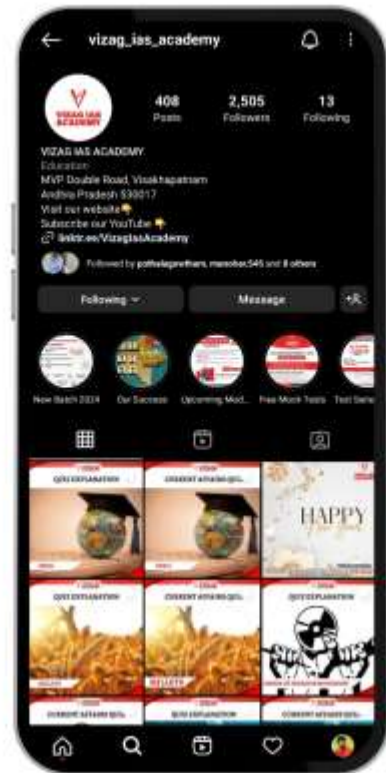
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