

INSIGHT GS MAINS TEST SERIES

GENERAL STUDIES

PAPER-II

INDIAN CONSTITUTION AND POLITY

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

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.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.

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.

Answer all the following questions. Each question is to be answered in not more than 200 words. Each question carries equal marks.

1. "Indian political system has witnessed little advances in furthering the role of President in democratic credentials." Analyse the statement with suitable examples. 12 ½
2. The increased 'Tribunalisation of Justice' having its roots in the 42nd Amendment has affected the cardinal principle of Separation of Powers. In this background, highlight its advantages and disadvantages. Do you agree that tribunals have been successful in fulfilling its objectives? 12 ½
3. The Inter-State River Water Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 2017 is termed as "revolutionary step" in promoting Cooperative Federalism in India. Discuss its salient features. Do you think that this would lead to an amicable solution of Inter-State River Water Disputes? 12 ½
4. "The Governor is not an ombudsman for the Legislature". In the light of this statement, critically analyze the role of Governor enumerated in the Constitution and by various judgements. 12 ½
5. Comment on the recent amendments to Representation of People's Act (RPA), 1951 that are aimed at significant changes for bringing transparency in political funding. Do you think that state funding of elections is the panacea to control black money in politics? 12 ½
6. The privileges of legislatures are often at odds with the fundamentals of democracy it seeks to protect. Examine the statement in the context of recently use of privileges by Karnataka Assembly. 12 ½

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7. “Regulatory Institutions in India have not attained the kind of maturity that is needed for the emerging economy.” In the light of this statement, critically comment on the issues being faced by the regulatory bodies in India. 12 ½
8. Nagaland has been granted asymmetrical status under Art. 371(A) which provides for its autonomy. Discuss the recent controversy surrounding the reservation of women in the light of this Article. 12 ½
9. The recently notified Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Rules, 2017 has raised certain constitutional issues. Elaborate those issues. How far the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs) can be implemented over Fundamental Rights (FRs)? 12 ½
10. Maneka Gandhi Case, 1975 is one of the landmark judgments that gave a new perspective to the Part III of the Constitution and brought a shift in the approach of the judiciary. Elaborate. 12 ½
11. Lok Sabha rather than the Rajya Sabha epitomizes the Parliament in India under the framework of Parliamentary Democracy in India. Assess the veracity of the statement in the context of Parliament’s responsibility to ensure the accountability of the government to the Parliament. 12 ½
12. Public Accounts Committee (PAC), the “mother of all Parliamentary Committees” has been reduced to being a toothless watchdog. Comment on the effectiveness of PAC in holding the executive accountable to the Legislature. 12 ½
13. What do you understand by ‘Pressure Groups’? Elucidate the importance of pressure groups for India along with suitable examples. 12 ½
14. Both the constitutional bodies, Inter State Council (ISC) and Finance Commission (FC), operationalize Part XI and XII of the Constitution that ensure political decentralization and appropriate financial devolution. Elaborate. 12 ½
15. Elaborate the role of speaker in the passage of money bills in the wake of recent controversies. Discuss the infirmities in the Constitution in dealing with Money Bills. Also, whether there is scope of judicial review in dealing with certification of Money Bills? 12 ½
16. Do you think that India should switch over from Parliamentary System to Presidential System of Government? Is it feasible? Critically analyse. 12 ½
17. Lokpal and Lokayukta Act aimed to create India’s anti-corruption watchdog have not been implemented after more than three years of its passage. What are the possible reasons? Discuss how Lokpal can become an effective institution in tackling corruption when other institutions have not been successful. 12 ½
18. “Introduction of GST (Goods and Services Tax) no doubt is being treated as big bang reform, but it tends to undermine fiscal federalism.” In this context, comment on the changing nature of Union-State Financial Relations. 12 ½
19. Analyze the problems that have restricted the successes of Panchayati Raj system in India? How far has the Seventy-Third Constitutional Amendment Act been successful in countering these problems? 12 ½
20. Laws of defamation and contempt must be seen as lingering anachronisms. Do you believe that such laws need to be repealed from the statute book in the modern era of free speech and expression? Critically analyze. 12 ½

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