

- 1- Do you think the Constitution of India does not accept the principle of strict separation of powers rather it is based on the principle of 'checks and balances'? Explain. (10 Marks)
  
- 2- "The Central Administrative Tribunal which was established for redressal of grievances and complaints by or against central government employees nowadays is exercising its powers as an independent judicial authority." Explain. (10 Marks)
  
- 3- What are the methods used by the farmer's organizations to influence the policy-makers in India and how effective are these methods? (10 Marks)
  
- 4- From the resolution of contentious issues regarding distribution of legislative powers by the courts, 'Principle of Federal Supremacy' and 'Harmonious Construction' have emerged. Explain. (10 Marks)
  
- 5- What can France learn from the Indian Constitution's approach to secularism? (10 Marks)
  
- 6- "The Attorney-General is the chief legal adviser and lawyer of the Government of India." Discuss (15 Marks)
  
- 7- Individual parliamentarian's role as the national lawmaker is on a decline, which in turn, has adversely impacted the quality of debates and their outcome. Discuss. (15 marks)

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**IAS MAINS EXAM 2019: General Studies Paper – 2**

- 1- On what grounds a people's representative can be disqualified under the representation of people act, 1951? Also mention the remedies available to such person against his disqualification. (15 marks)
- 2- "Parliament's power to amend the constitution is a limited power and it cannot be enlarged into absolute power". In the light of this statement explain whether parliament under article 368 of the constitution can destroy the Basic structure of the constitution by expanding its amending power? (15 marks)
- 3- "The reservation of seats for women in the institution of local self-government has had a limited impact on the patriarchal character of the Indian political process". Comment. (15 marks)

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