

IIT Kanpur -  
 IIM ~~Asmodeus~~  
Calcutta

**Educrat IAS Academy**  
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GENERAL STUDIES

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INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS	
Q.No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained		
1		2	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No. and Mobile in the answer sheet. 2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH, all questions are compulsory. 3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. 4. 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. 5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be struck off.	
2		7		
3		7		
4		3		
5		8		
6		6.5		
7		5		
8		6		
9		6.5		
10		4.5		<i>Any specific messages for Educrat IAS Mentors/Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write here.</i>
11		4		
12		2		
13		5		
14		5		
15		2		
16				
17				
18				
19			Start Time:	
20			Mode of Examination:	Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>
Total Marks:		73.5	ECN CODE:	Evaluation Date:
Remarks:				

Q.1) Examine the scope of fundamental right in the light of latest judgement of supreme court on right to privacy. (12.5, 200)

Part III of the constitution (Articles 12 to 35) describes the Fundamental Rights given to citizens as well as foreigners in India. These are justiciable as well as enforceable, but are subject to certain restrictions and not absolute.

good intro for [The Puttaswamy judgement or the 'right to privacy judgement' declared by the Supreme Court held that right to privacy is a part of right to life and liberty under Article 21.]

☐ Scope of fundamental rights -

- 1) Fundamental in nature - These rights as given by the constitution makers include certain fundamental or basic human rights
- 2) Justiciability - These rights are justiciable, and an individual can move a court to exercise these rights. The power to move courts in the enforceability of these rights is a Fundamental Right in itself (Article 32)

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3) Qualified in nature - These rights are enjoyed by citizens subject to certain restrictions as mentioned in the Constitution itself, such as public order, security and sovereignty of India.

4) Amendable - The 1973 Keshavananda Bharati judgement of the Supreme Court held that Fundamental Rights are amendable, as long as it does not affect the basic structure of the Constitution.

The 'right to privacy' has now been held as a Fundamental Right and is subject to the same norms. As such, the state must pay ~~more~~ immediate attention that this right is not taken from citizens, unless of immediate public concern. The Personal Data Protection Bill is a step in the right direction in this regard.

Question is on how Art 21 expanded the scope of FR.

- RT to determine sexual orientation - decisions in privacy
- Sec 377
- RT to consumption - alcohol, beef consumption
- RT to be forgotten.

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Q.2) Discuss the possible factors that inhibit India from enacting art 44 under DPSP. (12.5, 200)

Article 44 of the DPSP in Part IV of the Constitution says that the state shall endeavour to establish a uniform civil code throughout the country. This calls for a uniform code for all matters dealing with individual personal laws such as marriage, divorce, etc.

Factors that inhibit implementation of Article 44 -

- 1) Diversity in India - As a very diverse country, with myriad cultures with their own customs and traditions, it is very difficult to make a uniform civil code for India. <sup>the mention violative</sup> of Art 25.
- 2) Vote Bank Politics - A uniform civil code is bound to create a lot of communal tension and friction between communities. Due to vote bank issues and lack of political will, this remains a dream.
- 3) Popular resistance - Bringing a small, liberal change in personal law, such as ~~criminalization~~ <sup>decriminalization</sup> of triple talaq or decriminalizing homosexuality led to massive protests. A uniform civil code is too liberal a thought to be implemented in today's India.

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#### 4) Disconnect with the makers of the Constitution -

It is often held that 'uniform' does not mean 'one and the same' and the word 'code' does not mean a single law and could refer to a 'group of laws'. Due to this, there is a debate on the intention of the Constituent Assembly.

Goa is often cited as the best example of the implementation of Article 44 of the Constitution. However, a deeper analysis shows that it is not a perfect example and there are many personal laws in the state which do not fall under a uniform law. There should be a proper study to find out if a uniform civil code benefits the country at this point and at first, certain conservative aspects of personal laws must be liberalized.

try to write 1-2 benefits of ucc before moving on to issues as a connecting paragraph.

Q.3) Discuss the need and significance of Inter State Council for India's federalism. (12.5, 200)

Article (262) of the Constitution describes an Inter-State Council, which is appointed by the President, as and when required. This is a unique feature of the Indian Constitution.

Need of the Inter-State Council -

1) Cooperative federalism - The Council is a meeting point for representatives of the Centre and the States to discuss an issue of mutual concern. As such, it is one of the symbols of cooperative federalism in India.

2) Dispute resolution - ~~Some~~ The Council plays the role of a body for Alternate Dispute Resolution of any Centre-state disputes and saves a lot of costs and efforts associated with litigation.

3) Collaborative efforts - Inter-State Council is defined by 3Cs - collaboration, coordination and consensus. With this approach, Centre and states and work together for the nation.

4) Focused agenda - Inter-State Councils are created to collaborate on different functions and can be dissolved when that agenda is met. Being a non-

permanent body, it helps in a focused approach

5) Importance for India - India is considered to be a quasi-federal country and has been attributed to have a unitary tilt. As such, a transparent, collaborative body helps dilute concerns of central autocracy and

6) Bottom-up approach - The states can voice their local grievances in Inter-State Council and plans can be made in a bottom-up way for more holistic development.

Inter-State Councils play an important role in national development and their significance has often been underscored by the Supreme Court. Development at the grassroots can only happen when the Centre and States work together, rather than in silos

↳ write on 1-2 points on how ISC is underperforming very briefly

↳ Always try to show both sides.  
eg: In conclusion, you can mention that ISC needs to be revived since it has not met since 2019 for current issues.

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Q.4) Differentiate between parliamentary and presidential system according to their merits and demerits. (12.5, 200)

India has adopted a parliamentary mode of government, from their colonial rulers, as opposed to the presidential mode of government in USA. This is a basic feature of our Constitution and this choice was on the basis of a calculated decision by our forefathers

<u>Parliamentary mode of government</u>	<u>Presidential mode of government</u>
1) The real head of government is the <u>Prime Minister</u> which leads a <u>Council of Ministers</u> and is <u>primus inter pares</u> (first among equals)	The real head of the government is the <u>President</u> .
2) The members of Council of Ministers and the Prime Minister as members of the ruling party/coalition.	The President <u>appoints</u> <u>experts</u> and appoints them portfolios in the government
3) There is a <u>de facto</u> head (Prime Minister) and a <u>de jure</u> head (President).	There is <u>only one</u> head
4) The executive is <u>responsible</u> to the legislature.	There is <u>no</u> such <u>responsibility</u>

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Parliamentary govt.

5) In case of untimely death of the President, the Vice-President becomes the acting President until the next President is elected within 6 months

Presidential government

The Vice President becomes the President for the remainder of the term.

6) There is no time limit mentioned for the President to give approval to bills. Hence, pocket of Indian President is much larger than US President

President must exercise their veto or approve bills within 14 days.

3

There are certain merits as well as demerits associated with both forms of government. Like the Presidential system is not so suitable for India, the parliamentary (Prime Ministerial) govt cannot be implemented in USA. Show diff on basis of merit / demerit.

Format

	Parliamentary	Presidential
Merit	1) 2)	1) 2)
Demerit	1) 2)	1) 2)

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Q.5) How does national emergency differ from the President's rule? Comment.  
(12.5, 200)

Part XVIII of the Constitution (Articles 352 to 360) describes various provisions of emergency in India. India has the following 3 types of emergencies —

- 1) National emergency (Article 352)
- 2) President's rule (Article 356)
- 3) Financial emergency (Article 360)

### National emergency

1) Grounds for this type of emergency include — war, external aggression or armed rebellion

2) This can be implemented in the entire country or part of it.

3) Once implemented, it needs to be approved by the Parliament within one month.

### President's rule

Grounds for this type of emergency include constitutional breakdown in the state (Article 356) or the state is not following directives of the Centre (Article 365)

This is implemented in the particular state

It needs to be approved by the Parliament within 2 months

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### National emergency

4) It can be continued indefinitely subject to Parliamentary approval every 6 months

### State emergency

It can continue for a maximum of 3 years. Also, it will be continued in excess of one year, only if the Election Commission concurs that it is impossible to conduct elections in the state

5) State legislature is not dissolved

State legislature gets immediately suspended and may get dissolved

6) Any laws related to emergency automatically expires within 6 months of lifting of emergency

Any laws made by Parliament during emergency do not automatically expire

7) Very seldomly used only in grave conditions include impact on FR instead of this point

Highly misused for political gains

Emergency provisions have been adopted from the Government of India Act, 1935. Despite the President's rule being used as a political tool frequently, both these types of emergencies are important provisions and hence, must be used sparingly, as pointed by the Supreme Court in the Bommai judgement

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Q.6) The revolt of 1857 was a cumulative effect of character and policies of colonial rule in India. Examine. (12.5, 200)

The revolt of 1857, which is often held as the First War of Indian Independence, was an outburst which started with a sepoys mutiny, but soon spread like wildfire to different regions of the country.

Events leading up to the revolt of 1857 -

1) Economic exploitation - As pointed out in came in 1860s Dadabhai Naoroji's 'Drain of Wealth Theory', the colonial rule was one of massive economic exploitation. avoid

a) Focus on cash crops - The British forced peasants to cultivate cash crops such as jute and cotton and this had a negative effect on food security and led to recurring famines

b) One-way free trade - The British used to export duty-free raw cotton to England and used to import cotton textiles to India and sold them for high prices.

2) Political exploitation - The political policies of successive Governor Generals deprived peasants of their lands and kings of their kingdoms. The Nawab of Awadh was ousted, and the kingdom soon became the storm-centre of the Revolt

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3) Religious involvement - The Charter Act of 1813 allowed Christian missionaries to preach in India. The banning of Sati in 1829 and Widow Remarriage Act was seen by the people as British involvement in ~~the~~ religious matters.

4) Immediate trigger - The sepoys were disillusioned by the British due to disparity in pay and post as compared to British soldiers. Orders to serve in far-off places without extra allowance and crossing the sea ~~was~~ alarmed the religious sepoys. Finally the introduction of the Enfield rifle, with a cartridge made of cow and pork fat triggered the 1857 revolt.

The 1857 revolt was the effect of long-standing policies of the colonial rule. The revolt, though failed, served as proof of the non-invincibility of the British and can be held as one of the stepping stones for the nationwide movements of the 20th century.

→ Doctrine of lapse  
→ conversion efforts by missionaries.

6.5

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Q.7) Discuss the impact of British rule on India in terms of commercialization of agriculture. (12.5, 200)

The British rule in India left a huge impact on all facets of life. The colonial impact on agriculture and its subsequent effect on the economic structure of India is dealt with even today.

Impact of British rule on commercialization of agriculture —

- 1) Stress on cash crops — In pre-colonial days, India mostly followed subsistence based agriculture. However, the British laid stress on cash crops to maximise their profits. <sup>give eg.</sup> indigo, cotton.
- 2) Food security — The focus on cash crops negatively affected food security and recurring famines followed. <sup>mention year</sup> <sub>date of famine</sub>
- 3) Procurement of raw cotton and export — The British used to procure raw cotton at very cheap rates and exported them duty-free to England.
- 4) Import of textiles — The British then imported duty-free cotton textiles and sold them at exorbitant prices.

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5) Monopolization of market - The British policies destroyed the livelihoods of handicraftsmen and cottage industries. As a result, people had no recourse other than buying costly foreign cloth.) not related to agri.

6) Introduction of railways - (Starting 1853, railways were introduced in India. But these were developed in such a manner that they helped outbound trade only agri??)

7) British land policies - To maximize their returns from agriculture, the British introduced land reforms such as Permanent Settlement, ~~and~~ <sup>or</sup> Ryotwari or Mahalwari system, which again were harrowing for the peasants.

These colonial policies led to the involvement of the peasant class in the national ~~poli~~ movement for independence.

Even after independence, it took India many years to improve food security and become self-sufficient.

- land fragmentation led to ↓ productivity
- ~~sub~~ infestation
- triple burden on peasant & impoverishment
- write specifically about agri. aspects.

(5)

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Q.8) Compare and contrast the moderate and the extremist phase of the Indian National Congress. (12.5, 200)

The period of 1885 - 1905 is considered as the moderate phase of the Indian National Congress. ~~How~~ However, the beginnings of the extremist ideology was seen even before 1905, and there were debates among both these group within Congress.

Draw table to show comparison answer format becomes monstrous.

### Moderate Phase of Congress —

- 1) The main idea behind the foundation of Congress by A.O. Hume was allowing educated Indians to set demands for constitutional reforms
- 2) Early methodology — The early Congress leaders used to discuss these demands in their annual sessions and believed that the British rule is beneficial for India. Hence, they focused on self greater political role for Indians under the British government.
- 3) 3Ps — The early moderates followed 3Ps — Prayer, Petition and Protest and used to put forward their constitutional reforms and ideas in a lawful manner. ~~avoid~~ less effective.
- 4) Ineffective — This phase of Congress gave traction to the theory that the Congress was formed as a safety

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value to allow Indians to vent out their feelings lawfully. As such, this phase proved ineffective in getting their demands implemented.

5) Important leaders of this phase included Dadabhai Naoroji, Pherozeshah Mehta, Gopal Krishna Gokhale.

### Extremist phase of the Congress -

1) The low efficacy of the moderates gave rise to the extremist class.

2) Important leaders of this phase were Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai and Bipin Chandra Pal.

3) They aimed towards swaraj or self-rule under the British, as in Australia and Canada.

4) They were more aggressive and did not confine themselves to constitutional practices.

5) They laid stress on boycott of foreign goods and swadeshi.

6) They used newspapers and books to incite feelings of nationalism among the citizens. Eg - Naru brothers got inspired by Tilak.

The British government devised the method of repression - conciliation - suppression to come down

heavily on the extremists and the Swat split of

1907 was a defining point that deposed of major extremist leaders and a period of inaction by Congress followed <sup>good</sup> conclusion.

give more relevant difference:

- moderates wanted partition

revolt to be confined to Bengal

- believed in providential mission of British etc

6

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Q.9) Discuss the reasons behind rise of revolutionary terrorism during Indian freedom struggle and its impact. (12.5, 200)

The late 19th century and early 20th century saw the rise of revolutionary terrorism in the national movement in India.

Reasons for rise of revolutionary terrorism -

- 1) Failure of Indian National Congress - The failure of Congress to get the British to agree to their demands led to further disillusionment.
- 2) Inspired by Extremists - Newspapers such as Kesari and Mahratta by Tilak inspired a generation of revolutionaries that the British cannot be removed lawfully.
- 3) Surat split - After the Surat split, the British came down heavily on the Extremists. Tilak was jailed and Lala Lajpat Rai left for the USA. A leaderless revolutionary era soon followed.
- 4) Oppressive British policies - British policies such as Official Secrets Act 1904, Universities Act 1904 were highly repressive. The partition of Bengal by Lord Curzon was the final nail in the coffin that gave rise to revolutionary ideas.

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Impact of revolutionary terrorism - also mention 1-2 points on how they were successful

1) Further repression - The British tackled revolutionaries by doubling down on them. The Natu brothers were deported without trial. The Muzaffarpur Conspiracy Case, the Alipore Conspiracy Case, the Delhi Conspiracy Case led to multiple arrests and hangings. eg: prevention of Trade Disputes Bill - women came to forefront.

2) Change in ideology of extremists - Tilak realised the error of his ways and advocated for more lawfulness after he was freed in 1914.

3) The Moderates and Extremists came together during the Lucknow session of Congress in 1916 to give direction to the freedom movement. } was this an impact of revolutionary terrorism.

4) To tackle revolutionary terrorism, the British passed more repressive laws such as the Defence of India Act, which led to the Rowlatt Act.

The phase of revolutionary terrorism played an important role in making the British conscious of Indian demands. The August Offer of 1917 can be considered as one of the effects of this movement to rein in revolutionary tendencies.

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Q.10) In many ways, Lord Dalhousie was the founder of modern India.  
Elaborate. (12.5, 200)

Lord Dalhousie was the governor general of India from 1848 - 1856. His tenure saw major changes in India and was one of the most impactful term.

Impact of Lord Dalhousie's tenure -

1) Introduction of telegraph, railways - The first rail line was inaugurated between Bombay and Thane in 1853. Railways soon became the lifeline of the country and to this day serves an important role in ferrying passengers and goods.

2) Policy of annexation and Doctrine of Lapse -

Dalhousie was very keen on expanding the frontiers of the British empire and was involved in many wars such as the 2<sup>nd</sup> Anglo-Burma war, his policies like the Doctrine of Lapse antagonized many sections who rose in revolt in 1857, which laid the foundations of the national movement later.

not related to modern India  
??

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3) Infrastructural development - Apart from railways,

Dalhousie focused on infrastructural development and developed many roads and towns.

4) Charter Act of 1853 - The Charter Act of 1853 allowed <sup>open</sup> participation of Indians in the civil services and was one of the foundations of the bureaucracy in the country today

not fitting well. [ Lord Dalhousie was especially known for his oppressive activities. However, this only nudged the people towards disillusionment and led to the freedom movement ] his developmental activities, as well as his oppression, earned him the epithet of maker founder of modern India.  
Despite oppressive policies, he took certain measures which laid the foundations of modern society.

#### Mention

- Woods Despatch
- Gauges Canal
- P.W.D. Dept.

~~4.5~~ (4.5)

Q.11) Colonial exploitation and domination scarred Indian society in many ways. But paradoxically, colonialism also gave birth to its own enemy - nationalism. Comment. (12.5, 200)

Colonial exploitation and domination has been used by colonial powers across the world to exact benefits and profits. The effects were seen in the Indian society as well.

Nationalism is a product of colonialism -

- 1) Racial supremacy - The previous rulers of India, such as the Mughals, readily assimilated in the country. The British, on the other hand, never wanted to assimilate, rather they wanted to extract as much profits as possible, while dominating over the people. Hence, there was feeling of racial supremacy in the latter.
- 2) Tolerance level of Indians - The oppressive policies of the British and exploitation reached breaking point of tolerance and this materialized into national feelings. <sup>good</sup>
- 3) Other countries' impact - There was a global fervor of nationalism and the Indians knew of the movements in France, Germany, Italy, etc and developed similar ideas.

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4) Myth of British invincibility - The defeat of Russia at the hands of Japan, the Crimean war, etc. burst the myth of invincibility of Western powers.

5) Role of the educated class - The educated class used newspapers and books to awaken the people to the reality of British oppression.

Philosophical ideas of Rousseau and Marx further ignited feelings of self-worth and nationalism among the people.

It can be rightly said that colonialism gave birth to nationalism. But the importance of other factors like philosophical ideas, global developments, etc cannot be overlooked. Colonialism provided the substrate, but these factors provided the spark to ignite the fire of nationalism.

mention how policies meant to exploit Indians unintentionally led to nationalism.

eg: Education introduced to dev. low working class Indians to serve British (exploitation) but dev. ideas equality, liberty (nationalism)

arrest of leaders  
ban on press.

popularising English language due to superiority.  
(led to unity of Indians across diff linguistic regions).

4

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Q.12) "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? (12.5, 200)

The 1973 Kesavananda Bhasi judgement had held that Parliament can amend any part of the Constitution, but nothing that affects the basic structure of the Constitution.

### Amending power of the Parliament -

1) Article 368 - This article gives the Parliament the power to amend the Constitution by a special majority, [along with ratification of 50% of states by simple majority, if needed.]

2) Reason behind Article 368 - The Constituent Assembly held the Constitution to be a living document. As such, it is bound to need amendments to suit the needs of the times.

### Restriction in amending power of Parliament -

1) Judicial - executive tussle - Since the beginning of Independent India, the magnitude of amending power of the Parliament has been debated in multiple cases, like the Shankari Prasad case, the



Goldkarn case, etc.

2) 1973 judgement - Finally the Kesavananda Bharati judgement held that except the Basic Structure of the Constitution, all parts of it is subject to amendments.

3) Reason behind the decree - Certain parts of the Constitution are fundamental to the Constitution and amending them would change the very nature of the Indian state..

The Supreme Court also held in the 1973 judgement that the basic structure is not an exhaustive list and will be populated as and when required. This clearly delineates the power of the Parliament to amend the Constitution and sets limits to the power.

Decision not answered.

Parliament attempting to amend CU

Judiciary protecting BS.

- K B  
- Minerva Mills  
- Bommai  
- I R Coelho

} explain how these judgements limited Parliament's power to amend CU by citing Basic structure

eg: Bommai case - federalism, secularism Basic structure.

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Q.13) Critically analyse the potential of India's manufacturing sector. What should the government do to harness it? (12.5, 200)

The manufacturing sector is one of the growth levers of most developing countries. However, the sector shows suboptimal performance in the case of India

Potential of manufacturing sector - write effect on GDP, forex, low ICOR etc

1) Disguised unemployment in agriculture - Workers can be freed from agriculture and moved to manufacturing

2) Demographic dividend - India is going through a demographic dividend, which can be harnessed for the manufacturing sector

3) Large scope - India is aiming to be a \$5 trillion economy by 2025. The manufacturing sector can play an important role as a driver for growth and employment

What can the government do -

1) Capital expenditure - The government must focus on capital expenditure for infrastructural development to eventually bring in private investment in the sector. The ~~Atat~~ PM Cati-Shakti Program can play a major role.

Data  
ack

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- 2) Skill development - Focus on upskilling of workers through PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana.
- 3) Ease of doing business - Government can improve labour laws, <sup>write as separate point</sup> make single window system for approvals, accelerate clearance processes and make FDI easier in key ~~strategic~~ strategic sectors. PLI scheme, MSME sector.

The manufacturing sector is often good highlighted as a focus area for the government by the Prime Minister and should be ~~worked~~ worked upon during the Amrit Kaal to emerge stronger out of the pandemic.

Critically analyse

Need & potential

Issues

- not answered.
- automation assembling.
  - low investment
  - forward & backward linkages.

(5)

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Q.14) <sup>positive aspects missing in answer.</sup> Despite of deep ties, India and Sri Lanka have seen some unpleasantness in bilateral relations in contemporary times." Discuss. (12.5, 200)

India and Sri Lanka share bilateral ties since historical times. As a close neighbor, they have maintained a relationship through thick and thin.

Recent dip in India - Sri Lanka relations

- 1) Growing influence of China - The current Rajapaksa government in Sri Lanka is seen to be inclined towards China as is seen from the 99-year lease of the Hambantota port
- 2) East Container terminal issue - Citing public opinion, the Sri Lanka government cancelled the East Container terminal project to be developed by India and Japan
- 3) Trincomalee oil farms - This issue has been long pending and only recently did Sri Lanka give India a go ahead
- 4) Tamilians issue - Sri Lanka's government is not in favor of political devolution of power to Tamilian provinces, which has been a bar of contention between the two countries.

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5) Fishermen issue - Often Indian fishermen venture into Sri Lankan waters, where they are arrested by the Navy and Indian boats are destroyed. Kachchaleevu island.

Inspite of these issues, India has been a good friend of the island country and have helped in the recent Balance of Payments crisis. The government of both countries should ensure that these issues are resolved at the earliest and both soft and ~~and~~ hard diplomacy can play a vital role here.

Write 3-4 positive points.

(5)

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Q.15) "While most of the developed world has penalised marital rape, surprisingly, there is no law to protect married women against marital rape in India". Critically analyse the need of law against marital rape in India. Discuss various challenges while legislating such a law. (12.5, 200)

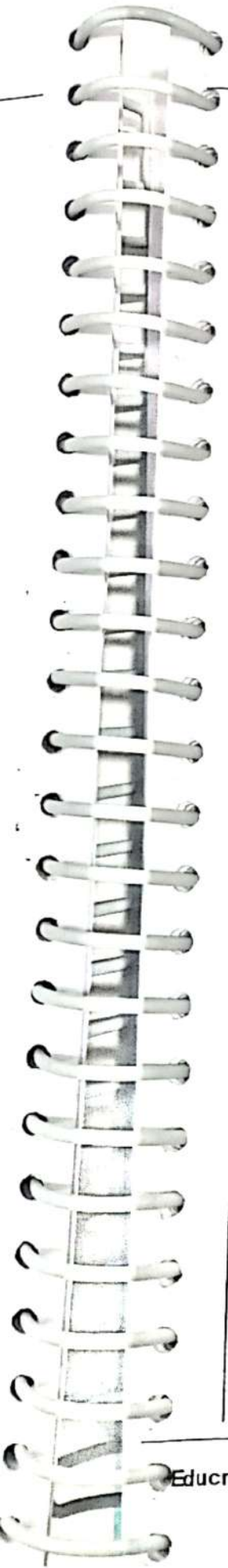
There is no provision of marital rape in the Indian Penal Code. ~~This is~~ Marital rape can be understood as accusations of rape within wedlock.

Need of marital rape law -

- 1) No avenue for married women - Lack of a law for marital rape leaves a woman helpless who is facing such an issue
- 2) Bodily autonomy of women - The Nadiya judgement of the Supreme Court held the importance of bodily autonomy of women, married or not.
- 3) Rehabilitation of affected women

Overall remark:

- good content
- add dates, data etc. to make it more specific
- try to improve structure - add tables in comparison
- overall, good answer.



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Q.16) Critically examine whether the MGNREGA scheme has been able to address the issue of rural distress. (12.5, 200)

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Q.17) Discuss the implications of the Russia-Ukraine conflict on India and the right approach that the latter shall take in this regard. (12.5, 200)

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Q.18) "India faces challenges in providing quality education to its children and the youth". Discuss the importance of new education policy in the light of this statement. (12.5, 200)

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Q.19) Discuss the need for the formalization of the informal sector and the steps that can be taken for a smoother structural transformation of informal to formal economy. (12.5, 200)

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Q.20) Critically examine the effectiveness of electoral bonds in ensuring transparent political funding and suggest alternatives. (12.5, 200)

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