

INSIGHT GS MAINS TEST SERIES

GENERAL STUDIES

TEST - XIII

COMPREHENSIVE TEST – PAPER II

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. The recent debates on Article 35A in Jammu and Kashmir have become more political than legal. Comment. Also, highlight the anomalies of the article with respect to fundamental rights and gender justice. 12½
2. Recently, Supreme Court has given a landmark judgment on Right to Privacy. In this background, describe the evolution of Right to Privacy as a fundamental right since Independence. Examine the implications of recent judgment on Section 377 of the Indian Penal Code (IPC). 12½
3. Paid news not only undermines the credibility of the fourth estate but also corrodes the fundamentals of electoral democracy. Comment. Also, examine the reasons on the growing menace of paid news. 12½
4. Given the limited talent pool and dwindling standards of judgments, attracting best talent is a prerequisite for reforming judiciary. In this background, do you think that the creation of an All- India Judicial Service (AIJS) along the lines of the All India Services (AIS) would solve human resource problem being faced by judiciary? Critically examine. 12½
5. Preventive detention is a negation of the Rule of Law and the principle of fair trial. Analyze. Given the rampant misuse, do you think that it is time do away with Preventive detention all together? Give reasons for your answer. 12½
6. “The power of the Union Government to enter into international treaties cannot be absolute or unchartered in view of the federal structure of legislative and executive powers.” In the context of above statement, examine the need

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- for greater involvement of states in the foreign policy making process. 12½
7. The emergence of 'Doctrine of Basic Structure' of the Constitution has helped not only in adapting to the changing needs of the society but also in maintaining the overall constitutional scheme. Discuss. 12½
8. Although meant to function as watchdogs, human rights institutions in India are treated as subordinate departments with scant regard for their autonomy or statutory character. Analyze. 12½
9. Economic Survey 2016-17 highlighted that there are two India's with reference to demographic profile. Elaborate. Discuss its growth consequences and policy implications to reap demographic dividend. 12½
10. Planning Commission was replaced by NITI Aayog in keeping with the changing times. In this context, critically comment on the performance of NITI Aayog in the last three years. 12½
11. The co-existence of under-nutrition and morbid obesity exemplifies the extreme inequalities of wealth and income in India. In this background, explain the 'double burden' of malnutrition being faced by India. Suggest some measures to deal with this unique paradox. 12½
12. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) has emerged as a mechanism, through which the rich and the big corporates "give back" to the society. In this context, critically analyse the effectiveness of the CSR measures in India. 12½
13. The developmental model in India should include rural development schemes that are "demand driven" rather than "programme driven". Examine with respect to the design of various social sector schemes. 12½
14. Citizens' participation in governance embodies a shift in the development paradigm from citizens as passive recipients to active participants in the development process. What are the different mechanisms for citizens' participation in the development process? Illustrate. 12½
15. Forest Rights Act, 2006 when enacted was considered a game changer in the development of tribals but its implementation has been patchy in the last ten years. Critically comment. 12½
16. India-Japan relations have witnessed a quantum jump in the past decade but still have not acquired the balance and density which a true partnership demands. Critically Evaluate. 12½
17. In the context of increasing strategic role of China in Pakistan, discuss the security, strategic and economic significance of India's agreement with Iran to develop and expand the Chabahar Port. 12½
18. Though BRICS is neither a trading bloc or an economic union per se nor a political coalition, it creates space for India to move the contemporary International Order towards alternative models of development & governance. Elaborate. 12½
19. India is home to the largest number of refugees in South Asia yet it does not have a specific legal framework to deal with the problem. In this background, examine the need for a law on Refugees. 12½
20. Strengthening connectivity with Afghanistan is one of the core issues of India's policy towards Afghanistan. In this background, critically analyze the steps taken to promote connectivity with special reference to India – Afghanistan Air Corridor. 12½

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