

# INSIGHT GS MAINS TEST SERIES

## GENERAL STUDIES

### TEST – VII

#### GOVERNANCE AND SOCIAL JUSTICE

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. India's Achilles Heel remains its inability to deliver public services. In this background, describe the state of public service delivery system in India. Do you think that JAM Trinity (Jan Dhan-Aadhar-Mobile) holds the potential in addressing the inefficiencies in our public service delivery system? Critically Analyze. 12½
2. “Social Audit is based on the principle that democratic local governance should be carried out as far as possible with the consent and understanding of all concerned. It is thus a process and not an event.” Analyse the implementation of social audits in India and give suggestions for improving the efficacy of the same. 12½
3. The Prime Minister’s Office has recently instructed DoPT to prepare a proposal for lateral entry into some ministries. Discuss the need for lateral entry into civil services. Comment upon its effectiveness in creating an efficient bureaucracy suited to the needs of 21<sup>st</sup> century. 12½
4. Government recognition and mainstreaming of the SHGs initiative has often been perceived as an indicator of success, but such recognition has been a double-edged sword. Elucidate. 12½
5. Development in India should not be construed as an obligation of the government only; instead development should be a mass movement which involves all the stakeholders of the society. Elaborate the statement with various examples. 12½
6. “The Right to Information is a product of both institutions and culture”. In the light of this statement, critically examine the performance of RTI Act in the reduction of corruption and establishing an open and participatory governance system. 12½

**Central Delhi: 60/17, Above Subway, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060**  
**North Delhi: B-18, Satija House, Main Road, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi -09**  
**Ph: 011 - 45090051, 9818333201, 9871216382**

# INSIGHT GS MAINS TEST SERIES

7. "E-Governance in India has steadily evolved from computerization of Government Departments to initiatives that encapsulate the finer points of Governance, such as citizen centricity, service orientation and transparency." Illustrate. Bring out the differences between E-Governance and E-Government. 12½
8. The relationship between bureaucracy and democracy is both paradoxical and complementary. Explain. Also, describe their relationship in the context of India since Independence. 12½
9. "Civil Society is being forced to grapple with both external and internal challenges, from those who are seeking to make civil society stronger as well as those who question its right to play certain roles." Critically analyze. 12½
10. A new CBI Act must substitute the archaic Delhi Special Police Establishment Act and the role, jurisdiction and legal powers of the agency need to be clearly laid down. Explain in the context of making CBI an autonomous body. 12½
11. "Disability is still seen as an opportunity for dispensing charity rather than as a development or a human rights issue". Critically comment. In the light of above statement, discuss the salient features of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016. 12½
12. National Health Policy, 2017 adopted health as an 'assurance based approach' rather than making health a fundamental right. Do you think health should be made a fundamental right? Bring out the salient features of this policy. 12½
13. Domestic work as an economic activity is too vast and employs too many to remain unregulated. In this background, briefly discuss the various socio-economic challenges faced by domestic workers. Also, make a case for a comprehensive law to regulate this sector. 12½
14. Who are the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG) in India? Critically discuss the challenges being faced by agencies in implementing various socio economic schemes. 12½
15. The concept of poverty in India today is fundamentally different from that of poverty three decades ago. In the light of above statement, examine the challenges being faced by various anti poverty measures. Do you think that viewing poverty through human rights lens rather than just economic approach could aid in designing better policy. Comment 12½
16. The Swachh Bharat Abhiyan has no meaning till the time manual scavenging remains a reality. Elaborate. Why this practice of manual scavenging continues unabated. Highlight the measures that are needed to be taken to end this practice. 12½
17. Evaluate the salient features of Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act 2016. Despite being progressive in nature, it affects the employability of women. Elaborate. 12½
18. What is Social Boycott and what are its consequences? Discuss the objectives and provisions of The Maharashtra Prohibition of People from Social Boycott (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2016. How does this act aid in social inclusion? 12½
19. While the Right to Education Act, 2009 has improved the enrolment level in primary schools, the learning outcome is still a challenge. Elucidate. To what extent, the provision of No-Detention Policy is the reason for poor learning outcomes in schools? 12½
20. India poised to emerge as a knowledge based economy needs to strengthen social infrastructure. In the light of this statement, discuss the challenges being faced in the Health and Education sector. How can India achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) related to Health and Education? 12½