

GENERAL STUDIES PAPER II

SOCIAL JUSTICE

Q6. Women's social capital complements in advancing empowerment and gender equity. Explain. (2025,10M)

Q8. Civil Society Organizations are often perceived as being anti-State actors than non-State actors. Do you agree? Justify. (2025,10M)

Q15. What are environmental pressure groups? Discuss their role in raising awareness, influencing policies and advocating for environmental protection in India.(2025,15M)

Q16. Inequality in the ownership pattern of resources is one of the major causes of poverty. Discuss in the context of 'paradox of poverty'.(2025,15M)

Q17."In contemporary development models, decision-making and problem-solving responsibilities are not located close to the source of information and execution defeating the objectives of development." Critically evaluate. (2025,20M)

Q6. Public Charitable Trusts have the potential to make India's development more impulsive as they relate to certain virtual public issues.(2024, 10M)

Q7. Poverty and malnutrition create a vicious cycle, adversely affecting human capital formation. What steps can be taken to break the cycle? (2024, 10M)

Q17. In a crucial domain like the public healthcare system, the Indian State should play a vital role to contain the adverse impact of marketisation of the system. Suggest some measures through which the State can enhance the reach of public healthcare at the grassroots level.(2024, 15M)

Q6. The crucial aspect of development process has been the inadequate attention paid to Human Resource Development in India. Suggest measures that can address this inadequacy. (2023,10M)

Q12. Explain the constitutional perspectives of Gender Justice with the help of relevant constitutional provisions and case laws. (2023,15M)

Q14. Discuss the contribution of civil society groups for women's effective and meaningful participation and representation in state legislatures in India. (2023,15M)

Q17. "Development and welfare schemes for the vulnerable, by its nature, are discriminatory in approach." Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. (2023,15M)

Q18. Skill development programmes have succeeded in increasing human resources supply to various sectors. In the context of the statement analyse the linkages between education, skill and employment. (2023,10M)

Q6. The Gati-Shakti Yojana needs meticulous coordination between the government and the private sector to achieve the goal of connectivity. Discuss. (2022,10M)

Q7. The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 remains only a legal document without intense sensitisation of government functionaries and citizens regarding disability. Comment. (2022,10M)

Q8. Reforming the government delivery system through the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) Scheme is a progressive step, but it has its limitations too. Comment. (2022,10M)

Q16. Besides the welfare schemes, India needs deft management of inflation and unemployment to serve the poor and the underprivileged sections of the society. Discuss. (2022 ,15M)

Q17. Do you agree with the view that increasing dependence on donor agencies for development reduces the importance of community participation in the development process? Justify your answer. (2022,15M)

Q18. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 remains inadequate in promoting incentive-based system for children's education without generating awareness about the importance of schooling. Analyse.(2022,15M)

Q6. "Besides being a moral imperative of a Welfare State, primary health structure is a necessary precondition for sustainable development." Analyze.(2021,15M)

Q7. "‘Earn while you learn’ scheme needs to be strengthened to make vocational education and skill training meaningful." Comment. (2021,15M)

Q8. Can the vicious cycle of gender inequality, poverty and malnutrition be broken through microfinancing of women SHGs? Explain with examples.(2021,10M)

Q17. 'Though women in post-independent India have excelled in various fields, the social attitude towards women and feminist movement has been patriarchal.' Apart from women education and women empowerment schemes, what interventions can help change this milieu?(2021,15M)

Q18. Can Civil Society and Non-Governmental Organizations present an alternative model of public service delivery to benefit the common citizen? Discuss the challenges of this alternative model.(2021,15M)

Q6. In order to enhance the prospects of social development, sound and adequate healthcare policies are needed particularly in the fields of geriatric and maternal health care. Discuss.(2020,10M)

Q16. "The incidence and intensity of poverty are more important in determining poverty than income alone." In this context, analyse the latest United Nations Multidimensional Poverty Index Report.(2018,15M)

Q17. "Micro-Finance as an anti-poverty vaccine, is aimed at asset creation and income security of the rural poor in India". Evaluate the role of the Self Help Groups in achieving the twin objectives along with empowering women in rural India.(2020,15M)

Q18. National Education Policy 2020 is in conformity with the Sustainable Development Goal-4 (2030). It intends to restructure and reorient education system in India. Critically examine the statement.(2018,15M)

Q7. There is a growing divergence in the relationship between poverty and hunger in India. The shrinking of social expenditure by the government is forcing the poor to spend more on non-food essential items, squeezing their food-budget. – Elucidate.(2019,10M)

Q13. "The reservation of seats for women in the institutions of local self-government has had a limited impact on the patriarchal character of the Indian Political Process." Comment (2019,15M)

Q16. 'In the context of neo-liberal paradigm of development planning, multi-level planning is expected to make operations cost-effective and remove many implementation blockages.' – Discuss.(2019,15M)

Q17. The need for cooperation among various service sectors has been an inherent component of development discourse. Partnership bridges the gap among the sectors. It also sets in motion a culture of 'collaboration' and 'team spirit'. In the light of statements above examine India's development process. (2019,15M)

Q18. Performance of welfare schemes that are implemented for vulnerable sections is not so effective due to absence of their awareness and active involvement at all stages of policy process. – Discuss. (2019,15M)

Q7. Appropriate local community-level healthcare intervention is a prerequisite to achieve "Health for All" in India. Explain. (2018,10M)

Q16. Multiplicity of various commissions for the vulnerable sections of the society leads to problems of overlapping jurisdiction and duplication of functions. Is it better to merge all commissions into an umbrella Human Rights Commission? Argue your case. (2018,15M)

Q17. How far do you agree with the view that the focus on lack of availability of food as the main cause of hunger takes the attention away from ineffective human development policies in India? (2018,15M)

Q6. "To ensure effective implementation of policies addressing water, sanitation and hygiene needs, the identification of the beneficiary segments is to be synchronized with the anticipated outcomes." Examine the statement in the context of the WASH scheme. (2017,10M)

Q7. Does the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 ensure effective mechanism for empowerment and inclusion of the intended beneficiaries in the society? Discuss. (2017,10M)

Q8. Hunger and poverty are the biggest challenges for good governance in India still today. Evaluate how far successive governments have progressed in dealing with these humongous problems. Suggest measures for improvement. (2017,10M)

Q17. "Poverty alleviation programmes in India remain mere showpieces until and unless they are backed up by political will." Discuss with reference to the performance of the major poverty alleviation programmes in India. (2017,15M)

Q9. Professor Amartya Sen has advocated important reforms in the realms of primary education and primary health care. What are your suggestions to improve their status and performance? (2016 12 ½ M)

Q11. "Effectiveness of the government system at various levels and people's participation in the governance system are inter-dependent." Discuss their relationship in the context of India. (2016,12 ½ M)

Q15. Examine the main provisions of the National Child Policy and throw light on the status of its implementation. (2016, 12 ½ M)

Q16. "Demographic Dividend in India will remain only theoretical unless our manpower becomes more educated, aware, skilled and creative." What measures have been taken by the government to enhance the capacity of our population to be more productive and employable? (2016, 12 ½ M)

Q8. Examine critically the recent changes in the rules governing foreign funding of NGOs under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act (FCRA), 1976. (2015, 12½ M)

Q9. The Self-Help Group (SHG) Bank Linkage Programme (SBLP), which is India's own innovation, has proved to be one of the most effective poverty alleviation and women empowerment programmes. Elucidate. (2015, 12 ½ M)

Q10. How can the role of NGOs be strengthened in India for development works relating to protection of the environment? Discuss throwing light on the major constraints. (2015, 12½ M)

Q11. The quality of higher education in India requires major improvements to make it internationally competitive. Do you think that the entry of foreign educational institutions would help improve the quality of higher and technical education in the country? Discuss. (2015, 12½ M)

Q12. Public health system has limitations in providing universal health coverage. Do you think that the private sector could help in bridging the gap? What other viable alternatives would you suggest? (2015, 12½ M)

Q13. Though there have been several different estimates of poverty in India, all indicate reduction in poverty levels over time. Do you agree? Critically examine with reference to urban and rural poverty indicators. (2015, 12 ½ M)

Q10. The penetration of Self Help Groups (SHGs) in rural areas in promoting participation in development programmes is facing socio-cultural hurdles. Examine. .(2014,12 ½ M)

Q11. Do government's schemes for up-lifting vulnerable and backward communities by protecting required social resources for them, lead to their exclusion in establishing businesses in urban economies? .(2014,12 ½ M)

Q12. An athlete participates in Olympics for personal triumph and nation's glory; victors are showered with cash incentives by various agencies, on their return. Discuss the merit of state-sponsored talent hunt and its cultivation as against the rationale of a reward mechanism as encouragement. .(2014,12 ½ M)

Q13. Should the premier institutes like IITs/IIMs be allowed to retain premier status, allowed more academic independence in designing courses and also decide mode/criteria of selection of students? Discuss in light of the growing challenges.(2014,12 ½ M)

Q9. The concept of Mid Day Meal (MDM) scheme is almost a century old in India with early beginnings in Madras Presidency in pre-independent India. The scheme has again been given impetus in most states in the last two decades. Critically examine its twin objectives, latest mandates and success.(2013,10M)

Q11. The legitimacy and accountability of Self Help Groups (SHGs) and their patrons, the micro-finance outfits, need systematic assessment and scrutiny for the sustained success of the concept.(2013,10M)

Q14. The basis of providing urban amenities in rural areas (PURA) is rooted in establishing connectivity. Comment.(2013,10M)

Q15. Identify the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) that are related to health. Discuss the success of the actions taken by the Government for achieving the same.(2013,10M)

