

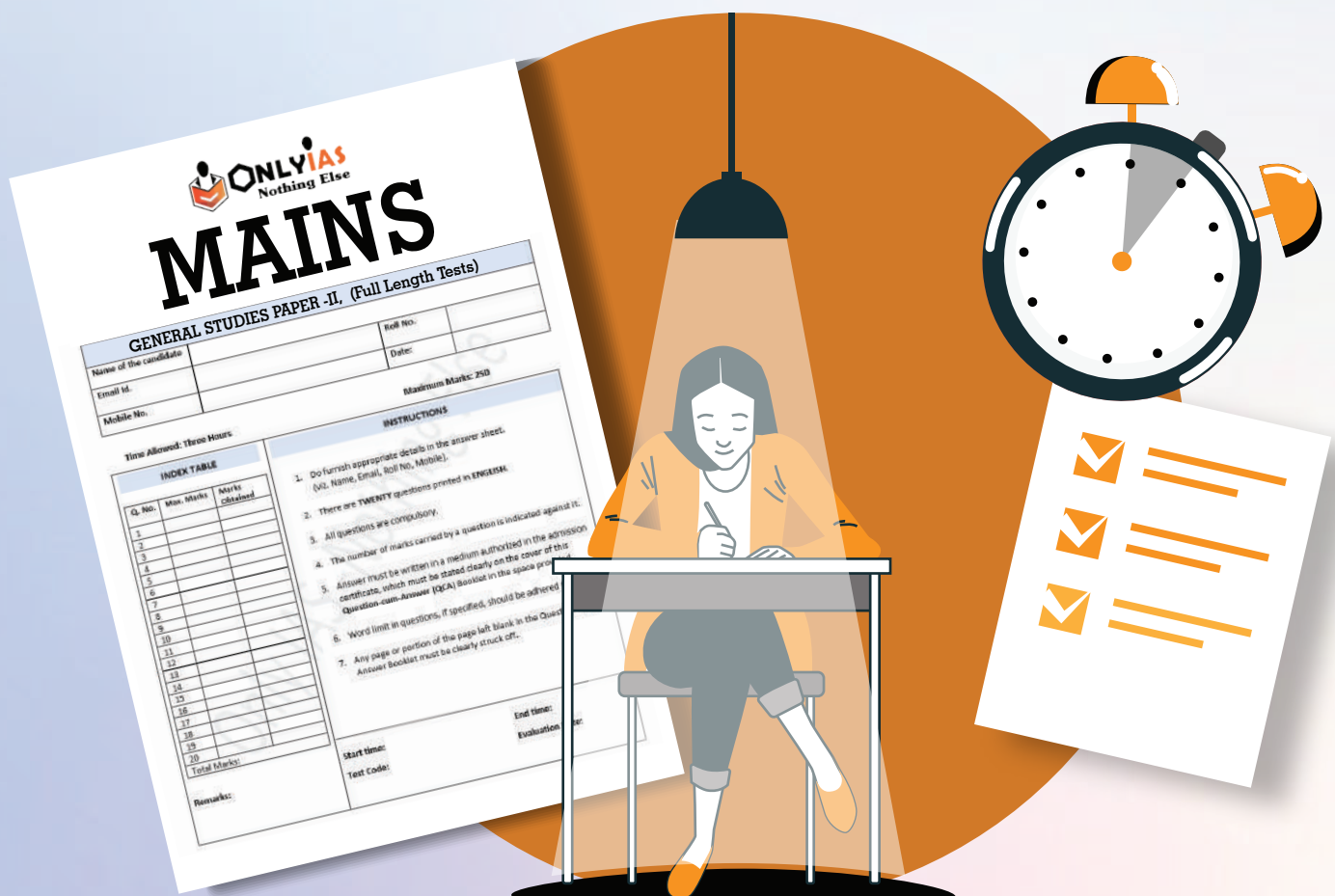
UPSC CSE MAINS

PREVIOUS YEAR

QUESTIONS

TOPICWISE

GS Paper- II (2013-2022)



UPSC Mains 2022 Paper included

GENERAL STUDIES – 2

General Studies 2: Governance, Constitution, Polity, Social Justice and International relations.

1. HISTORICAL UNDERPINNINGS & EVOLUTION; FEATURES, AMENDMENTS, SIGNIFICANT PROVISIONS, BASIC STRUCTURE; COMPARISON OF INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL SCHEME WITH OTHER COUNTRIES'

Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total Q	01	01	03	01	01	02	02	03	02	03

1. "The most significant achievement of modern law in India is the constitutionalization of environmental problems by the Supreme Court." Discuss this statement with the help of relevant case laws.	2022
2. "Right of movement and residence throughout the territory of India are freely available to the Indian citizens, but these rights are not absolute". Comment.	2022
3. Critically examine the procedures through which the presidents of India and France are elected.	2022
4. 'Constitutional Morality' is rooted in the Constitution itself and is founded on its essential facets. Explain the doctrine of 'Constitutional Morality' with the help of relevant judicial decisions.	2021
5. Analyze the distinguishing features of the notion of Equality in the Constitutions of the USA and India.	2021
6. Indian constitution exhibits centralizing tendencies to maintain unity and integrity of the nation. Elucidate in the perspective of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897; The Disaster Management Act, 2005 and recently passed Farm Acts.	2020
7. Which steps are required for constitutionalization of a commission? Do you think imparting constitutionality to the National Commission for Women would ensure greater gender justice and empowerment in India? Give reasons.	2020
8. The judicial systems in India and UK seem to be converging as well as diverging in the recent times. Highlight the key points of convergence and divergence between the two nations in terms of their judicial practices.	2020
9. "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?	2019
10. What can France learn from the Indian Constitution's approach to secularism?	2019
11. India and USA are two large democracies. Examine the basic tenants on which the two political systems are based.	2018
12. Under what circumstances can the Financial Emergency be proclaimed by the President of India? What consequences follow when such a declaration remains in force?	2018
13. Examine the scope of Fundamental Rights in the light of the latest judgement of the Supreme Court on Right to Privacy.	2017
14. Discuss each adjective attached to the word 'Republic' in the preamble. Are they defensible in the present circumstance's stances?	2016
15. Discuss the possible factors that inhibit India from enacting for its citizens a uniform civil code as provided for in the Directive Principles of State Policy.	2015
16. Khap Panchayats have been in the news for functioning as extra-constitutional authorities, often delivering pronouncements amounting to human rights violations. Discuss critically the actions taken by the legislative, executive and the judiciary to set the things right in this regard.	2015

MAINS PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS (2013-2022)

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17. Does the right to clean environment entail legal regulations on burning crackers during Diwali? Discuss in the light of Article 21 of the Indian Constitution and Judgement(s) of the Apex Court in this regard.	2015
18. What do you understand by the concept “freedom of speech and expression”? Does it cover hate speech also? Why do the films in India stand on a slightly different plane from other forms of expression? Discuss.	2014
19. Discuss Section 66A of IT Act, with reference to its alleged violation of Article 19 of the Constitution.	2013

2. EXECUTIVE (STRUCTURE, ORGANIZATION, FUNCTIONING); MINISTRIES AND DEPARTMENTS (OF UNION AND STATE GOVTS.)

Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total Q	-	02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	02

1. Discuss the role of the Vice –Presidents of India as the chairman of the Rajyasabha.	2022
2. Discuss the essential conditions for the exercise of the legislative powers by the Governor. Discuss the legality of re-promulgation of ordinances by the Governor without placing them before the Legislature.	2022
3. Instances of President’s delay in commuting death sentences has come under public debate as denial of justice. Should there be a time limit specified for the President to accept/reject such petitions? Analyse.	2014
4. The size of the cabinet should be as big as governmental work justifies and as big as the Prime Minister can manage as a team. How far the efficacy of a government then is inversely related to the size of the cabinet? Discuss.	2014

3. UNION AND STATE LEGISLATURES (STRUCTURE, FUNCTIONING, CONDUCT OF BUSINESS, POWERS & PRIVILEGES; ISSUES THEREIN); SALIENT FEATURES OF THE REPRESENTATION OF PEOPLE’S ACT.

Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total Q	01	01	-	01	03	02	02	03	03	03

1. Discuss the procedures to decide the disputes arising out of the election of a Member of the Parliament or State Legislature under The Representation of the People Act, 1951. What are the grounds on which the election of any returned candidate may be declared void? What remedy is available to the aggrieved party against the decision? Refer to the case laws.	2022
2. “While the national political parties in India favour centralisation, the regional parties are in favour of state autonomy.” Comment.	2022
3. Discuss the role of the Election Commission of India in light of the evolution of the Model Code of Conduct.	2022
4. To what extent, in your view, the Parliament is able to ensure accountability of the executive in India?	2021
5. Explain the constitutional provisions under which Legislative Councils are established. Review the working and current status of Legislative Councils with suitable illustrations.	2021
6. Do Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committees keep the administration on its toes and inspire reverence for parliamentary control? Evaluate the working of such committees with suitable	2021

examples.	
7. Rajya Sabha has been transformed from a 'useless stepney tyre' to the most useful supporting organ in past few decades. Highlight the factors as well as the areas in which this transformation could be visible.	2020
8. "Once a speaker, Always a speaker"! Do you think the practice should be adopted to impart objectivity to the office of the Speaker of Lok Sabha? What could be its implications for the robust functioning of parliamentary business in India.	2020
9. "There is a need for simplification of procedure for disqualification of persons found guilty of corrupt practices under the Representation of peoples Act" Comment	2020
10. 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.	2019
11. 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.	2019
12. Why do you think the committees are considered to be useful for parliamentary work? Discuss, in this context, the role of the Estimates Committee.	2018
13. In the light of recent controversy regarding the use of Electronic Voting Machines (EVM), what are the challenges before the Election Commission of India to ensure the trustworthiness of elections in India?	2018
14. 'Simultaneous election to the Lok Sabha and the State Assemblies will limit the amount of time and money spent in electioneering but it will reduce the government's accountability to the people' Discuss.	2017
15. To enhance the quality of democracy in India the Election Commission of India has proposed electoral reforms in 2016. What are the suggested reforms and how far are they significant to make democracy successful?	2017
16. The Indian Constitution has provisions for holding joint session of the two houses of the Parliament. Enumerate the occasions when this would normally happen and also the occasions when it cannot, with reasons thereof.	2017
17. The Indian party system is passing through a phase of transition which looks to be full of contradictions and paradoxes." Discuss.	2016
18. The 'Powers, Privileges and Immunities of Parliament and its Members' as envisaged in Article 105 of the Constitution leave room for a large number of un-codified and un-enumerated privileges to continue. Assess the reasons for the absence of legal codification of the 'parliamentary privileges. How can this problem be addressed?	2014
19. The role of individual MPs (Members of Parliament) has diminished over the years and as a result healthy constructive debates on policy issues are not usually witnessed. How far can this be attributed to the anti-defection law, which was legislated but with a different intention?	2013

4. SEPARATION OF POWERS (BETWEEN DIFFERENT ORGANS, DISPUTE REDRESSAL MECHANISMS, INSTITUTIONS); JUDICIARY (STRUCTURE, ORGANISATION FUNCTIONING)

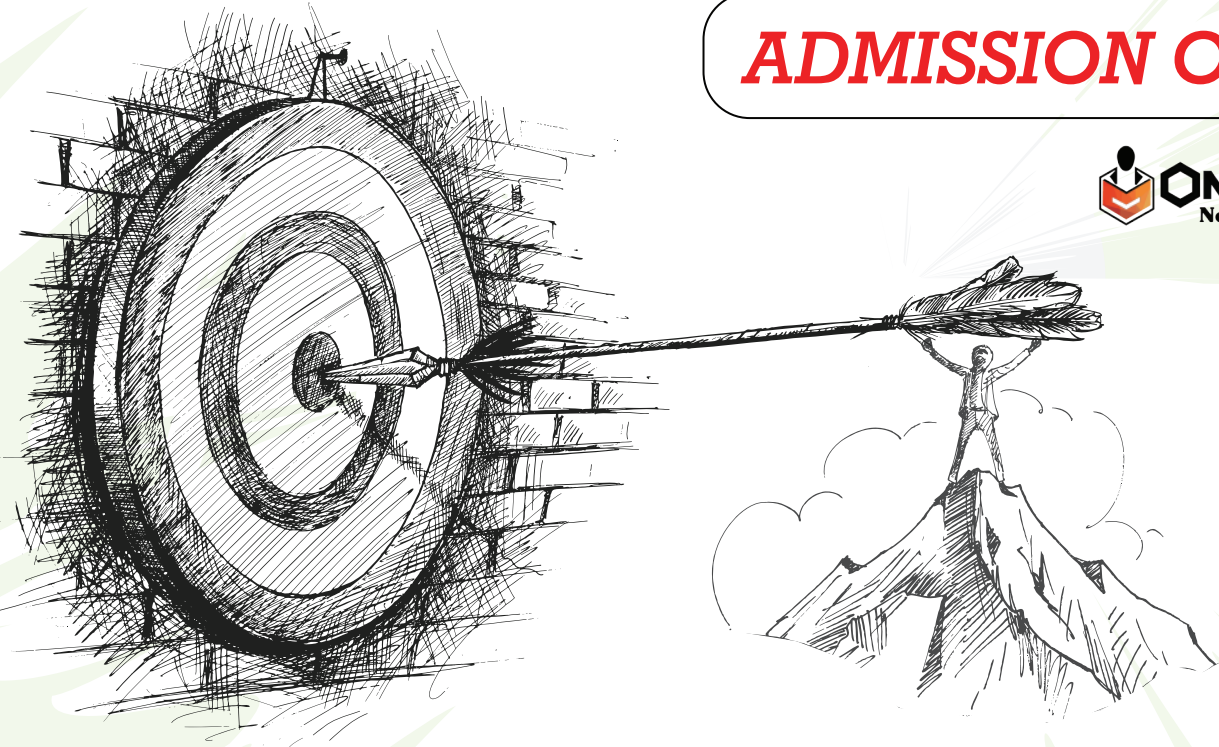
Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total Q	01	01	01	01	01	01	02	02	01	-

1. Discuss the desirability of greater representation to women in the higher judiciary to ensure diversity, equity and inclusiveness.	2021
2. How far do you think cooperation, competition and confrontation have shaped the nature of federation in India? Cite some recent examples to validate your answer.	2020

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3. Judicial Legislation is antithetical to the doctrine of separation of powers as envisaged in the Indian Constitution. In this context justify the filing of large number of public interest petitions praying for issuing guidelines to executive authorities.	2020
4. Do you think that constitution of India does not accept principle of strict separation of powers rather it is based on the principle of 'checks and balance'? Explain.	2019
5. From the resolution of contentious issues regarding distribution of legislative powers by the courts, 'Principle of Federal Supremacy' and 'Harmonious Construction' have emerged. Explain.	2019
6. Whether the Supreme Court Judgement (July 2018) can settle the political tussle between the Lt. Governor and elected government of Delhi? Examine.	2018
7. Critically examine the Supreme Court's judgement on 'National Judicial Appointments Commission Act, 2014' with reference to appointment of judges of higher judiciary in India.	2017
8. What was held in the Coelho case? In this context, can you say that judicial review is of key importance amongst the basic features of the Constitution?	2016
9. Resorting to ordinances has always raised concern on violation of the spirit of separation of powers doctrine. While noting the rationales justifying the power to promulgate ordinances, analyze whether the decisions of the Supreme Court on the issue have further facilitated resorting to this power. Should the power to promulgate ordinances be repealed?	2015
10. Starting from inventing the 'basic structure' doctrine, the judiciary has played a highly proactive role in ensuring that India develops into a thriving democracy. In light of the statement, evaluate the role played by judicial activism in achieving the ideals of democracy.	2014
11. The Supreme Court of India keeps a check on arbitrary power of the Parliament in amending the Constitution. Discuss critically.	2013

5. FUNCTIONS & RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE UNION AND THE STATES; ISSUES AND CHALLENGES OF FEDERAL STRUCTURE; DEVOLUTION OF POWERS AND FINANCES TO LOCAL LEVELS; CHALLENGES THEREIN.

Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total Q	03	01	02	03	01	02	01	01	-	01

1. To what extent, in your opinion, as the decentralization of power in India changed the governance landscape at the grassroots?	2022
2. The strength sustenance of local institutions in India has shifted from their formative phase of 'Functions, Functionaries and Funds' to the contemporary stage of 'Functionality'. Highlight the critical challenges faced by local institutions in terms of their functionality in recent times.	2020
3. "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
4. How is the Finance Commission of India constituted? What do you about the terms of reference of the recently constituted Finance Commission? Discuss.	2018
5. Assess the importance of Panchayat system in India as a part of local government. Apart from government grants, what sources the Panchayats can look out for financing developmental projects.	2018
6. "The local self-government system in India has not proved to be effective instrument of governance". Critically examine the statement and give your views to improve the situation.	2017
7. Discuss the essentials of the 69th Constitutional Amendment Act and anomalies, if any that have led to recent reported conflicts between the elected representatives and the institution of the Lieutenant Governor in the administration of Delhi. Do you think that this will give rise to a new trend in the functioning of the Indian federal politics?	2016

8. To what extent is Article 370 of the Indian Constitution, bearing marginal note “Temporary provision with respect to the State of Jammu and Kashmir”, temporary? Discuss the future prospects of this provision in the context of Indian polity.	2016
9. Did the Government of India Act, 1935 lay down a federal constitution? Discuss.	2016
10. The concept of cooperative federalism has been increasingly emphasized in recent years. Highlight the drawbacks in the existing structure and the extent to which cooperative federalism would answer the shortcomings.	2015
11. In absence of a well-educated and organized local level government system, ‘Panchayats’ and ‘Samitis’ have remained mainly political institutions and not effective instruments of governance. Critically discuss.	2015
12. Though the federal principle is dominant in our Constitution and that principle is one of its basic features, but it is equally true that federalism under the Indian Constitution leans in favour of a strong Centre, a feature that militates against the concept of strong federalism. Discuss.	2014
13. Recent directives from Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas are perceived by the ‘Nagas’ as a threat to override the exceptional status enjoyed by the State. Discuss in light of Article 371A of the Indian Constitution.	2013
14. Many State Governments further bifurcate geographical administrative areas like Districts and Talukas for better governance. In light of the above, can it also be justified that a greater number of smaller States would bring in effective governance at State level? Discuss.	2013
15. Constitutional mechanisms to resolve the inter-state water disputes have failed to address and solve the problems. Is the failure due to structural or process inadequacy or both? Discuss.	2013

6. APPOINTMENT TO VARIOUS CONSTITUTIONAL POSTS; CONSTITUTIONAL BODIES (POWERS, FUNCTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES); STATUTORY, REGULATORY AND QUASI-JUDICIAL BODIES.

Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total Q	02	02	02	02	01	02	02	-	03	01

1. Discuss the role of the National Commission for Backward Classes in the wake of its transformation from a statutory body to a constitutional body.	2022
2. The jurisdiction of the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) regarding lodging FIR and conducting probe within a particular state is being questioned by various States. However, the power of States to withhold consent to the CBI is not absolute. Explain with special reference to the federal character of India.	2021
3. Though the Human Rights Commissions have contributed immensely to the protection of human rights in India, yet they have failed to assert themselves against the mighty and powerful. Analyzing their structural and practical limitations, suggest remedial measures.	2021
4. How have the recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission of India enabled the states to improve their fiscal position?	2021
5. “The Central Administration 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	2019
6. “The Attorney-General is the chief legal adviser and lawyer of the Government of India.” Discuss.	2019
7. “The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) has a very vital role to play.” Explain how this is reflected in the method and terms of his appointment as well as the range of powers he can exercise.	2018
8. How far do you agree with the view that tribunals curtail the jurisdiction of ordinary courts? In view of the above, discuss the constitutional validity and competency of the tribunals in India.	2018
9. Is the National Commission for Women able to strategize and tackle the problems that women face at both public and private spheres? Give reasons in support of your answer.	2017

10. Exercise of CAC's powers in relation to the accounts of the Union and the States is derived from Article 149 of the Indian Constitution. Discuss whether audit of the Government's Policy implementation could amount to overstepping its own (CAG) jurisdiction.	2016
11. What is a quasi-judicial body? Explain with the help of concrete examples	2016
12. What are the major changes brought in the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 through the recent Ordinance promulgated by the President? How far will it improve India's dispute resolution mechanism? Discuss.	2015
13. "For achieving the desired objectives, it is necessary to ensure that the regulatory institutions remain independent and autonomous." Discuss in the light of the experiences in recent past.	2015
14. National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) in India can be most effective when its tasks are adequately supported by other mechanisms that ensure the accountability of a government. In light of the above observation assess the role of NHRC as an effective complement to the judiciary and other institutions in promoting and protecting human rights standards.	2014
15. The setting up of a Rail Tariff Authority to regulate fares will subject the cash strapped Indian Railways to demand subsidy for obligation to operate non-profitable routes and services. Taking into account the experience in the power sector, discuss if the proposed reform is expected to benefit the consumers, the Indian Railways or the private container operators.	2014
16. Discuss the recommendations of the 13th Finance Commission which have been a departure from the previous commissions for strengthening the local government finances.	2013
17. The product diversification of financial institutions and insurance companies, resulting in overlapping of products and services strengthens the case for the merger of the two regulatory agencies, namely SEBI and IRDA. Justify.	2013

7. WELFARE SCHEMES (CENTRE, STATES; PERFORMANCE, MECHANISMS, LAWS, INSTITUTIONS AND BODIES CONSTITUTED FOR PROTECTION OF VULNERABLE SECTIONS)

Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total Q	02	02	-	-	01	02	04	-	01	02

1. The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 remains only a legal document without intense sensitization of Government functionaries and citizens regarding disability. Comment.	2022
2. 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
3. "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
4. 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
5. '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
6. The need for cooperation among various service sector has been an inherent component of development discourse. Partnership bridges bring 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
7. 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
8. Whether National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC) can enforce the implementation of	2018

constitutional reservation for the Scheduled Castes in the religious minority institutions? Examine.	
9. Multiplicity of various commissions for the vulnerable sections or the society leads to problems or overlapping jurisdiction and duplication of functions. Is it better to merge all commissions into an umbrella Human Rights Commission? Argue your case.	2018
10. 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
11. Two parallel run schemes of the Government viz. the Aadhaar Card and NPR, one as voluntary and the other as compulsory, have led to debates at national levels and also litigations. On merits, discuss whether or not both schemes need run concurrently. Analyze the potential of the schemes to achieve developmental benefits and equitable growth.	2014
12. 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 economics?	2014
13. The basis of providing urban amenities in rural areas (PURA) is rooted in establishing connectivity. Comment.	2013
14. Electronic cash transfer system for the welfare schemes is an ambitious project to minimize corruption, eliminate wastage and facilitate reforms. Comment.	2013

1. POVERTY AND HUNGER ISSUES

Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total Q	01	-	01	-	02	01	-	02	01	-

1. Can the vicious cycle of gender inequality, poverty and malnutrition be broken through microfinancing of women SHGs? Explain with examples.	2021
2. "The incidence and intensity of poverty are more important in determining poverty based on income alone". In this context analyze the latest United Nations Multidimensional Poverty Index Report.	2020
3. "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 Self-Help Groups in achieving the twin objectives along with empowering women in rural India.	2020
4. How far do you agree with the view that the focus on lack or availability of food as the main cause of hunger takes the attention away from ineffective human development policies in India?	2018
5. 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
6. 'Poverty Alleviation Programmes in India remain mere show pieces until and unless they are backed by political will'. Discuss with reference to the performance of the major poverty alleviation programmes in India.	2017
7. 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
8. The Central Government frequently complains on the poor performance of the State Governments in eradicating suffering of the vulnerable sections of the society. Restructuring of Centrally sponsored schemes across the sectors for ameliorating the cause of vulnerable sections of population aims at providing flexibility to the States in better implementation. Critically evaluate.	2013

9. SOCIAL SECTOR & SOCIAL SERVICES (HEALTH, EDUCATION, HUMAN RESOURCES – ISSUES IN DEVELOPMENT, MANAGEMENT);

Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total Q	02	02	02	03	01	01	01	02	03	01

1. 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
2. "Besides being a moral imperative of Welfare State, primary health structure is a necessary pre-condition for sustainable development." Analyse.	2021
3. "‘Earn while you learn’ scheme needs to be strengthened to make vocational education and skill training meaningful." Comment.	2021
4. Has digital illiteracy, particularly in rural areas, couple with lack of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) accessibility hindered socio-economic development? Examine with justification.	2021
5. 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.	2020
6. In order to enhance the prospects of social development, sound and adequate health care policies are needed particularly in the fields of geriatric and maternal health care. Discuss.	2020
7. Despite Consistent experience of High growth, India still goes with the lowest indicators of human development. Examine the issues that make balanced and inclusive development elusive.	2019
8. Appropriate local community-level healthcare intervention is a prerequisite to achieve 'Health for All' in India. Explain	2018
9. 'To ensure effective implementation of policies addressing water, sanitation and hygiene needs, the identification of beneficiary segments is to be synchronized with the anticipated outcomes' Examine the statement in the context of the WASH scheme.	2017
10. Examine the main provisions of the National Child Policy and throw light on the status of its implementation.	2016
11. "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. 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
13. 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
14. 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
15. 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
16. 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
17. 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
18. Identify the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) that are related to health. Discuss the success of	2013

the actions taken by the Government for achieving the same.

10. GOVERNMENT POLICIES & INTERVENTIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF VARIOUS SECTORS (ISSUES IN THEIR DESIGN, IMPLEMENTATION)

Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total Q	-	01	-	01	01	01	-	-	-	02

1. The Gati-Shakti Yojana needs meticulous coordination between the government and the private sector to achieve the goal of connectivity. Discuss.	2022
2. Reforming the government delivery system through the Direct Benefit Transfer Scheme is a progressive step, but it has limitations too. Comment.	2022
3. "Policy contradictions among various competing sectors and stakeholders have resulted in inadequate 'protection and prevention of degradation' to environment." Comment with relevant illustration.	2018
4. Explain the salient features of the constitution (One Hundred and First Amendment) Act, 2016. Do you think it is efficacious enough 'to remove cascading effect of taxes and provide for common national market for goods and services'?	2017
5. Has the Indian governmental system responded adequately to the demands of Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization started in 1991? What can the government do to be responsive to this important change?	2016
6. Though 100 percent FDI is already allowed in non-news media like a trade publication and general entertainment channel, the Government is mulling over the proposal for increased FDI in news media for quite some time. What difference would an increase in FDI make? Critically evaluate the pros and cons.	2014

11. IMPORTANT ASPECTS OF GOVERNANCE; TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY (INSTITUTIONAL AND OTHER MEASURES); CITIZENS CHARTER; E-GOVERNANCE (APPLICATIONS, MODELS, SUCCESSES, LIMITATIONS, POTENTIAL)

Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total Q	02	-	02	02	01	02	01	02	-	-

1. "The emergence of Fourth Industrial Revolution (Digital Revolution) has initiated e-Governance as an integral part of government". Discuss.	2020
2. "Recent amendments to the Right to information Act will have profound impact on the autonomy and independence of the Information Commission". Discuss	2020
3. Implementation of information and Communication Technology (ICT) based Projects / Programmes usually suffers in terms of certain vital factors. Identify these factors, and suggest measures for their effective implementation.	2019
4. E-Governance is not only about utilization of the power of new technology, but also much about critical importance of the 'use value' of information Explain.	2018
5. Citizens' Charter is an ideal instrument of organizational transparency and accountability, but. it has its own limitations. Identify the limitations and suggest measures for greater effectiveness or the Citizens Charter.	2018
6. Discuss the role of Public Accounts Committee in establishing accountability of the government to the people.	2017

7. "Effectiveness of the government system at various levels and people's participation in the governance system are inter-dependent." Discuss their relationship with each other in context of India.	2016
8. In the integrity index of Transparency International, India stands very low. Discuss briefly the legal, political, economic, social and cultural factors that have caused the decline of public morality in India.	2016
9. In the light of the Satyam Scandal (2009), discuss the changes brought in corporate governance to ensure transparency, accountability.	2015
10. "If amendment bill to the Whistleblowers Act, 2011 tabled in the Parliament is passed, there may be no one left to protect." Critically evaluate.	2015
11. Though Citizen's charters have been formulated by many public service delivery organizations, there is no corresponding improvement in the level of citizens' satisfaction and quality of services being provided. Analyze.	2013
12. 'A national Lokpal, however strong it may be, cannot resolve the problems of immorality in public affairs. Discuss.	2013

12. DEVELOPMENT PROCESSES & DEVELOPMENT INDUSTRY (ROLE OF NGOS, SHGS, GROUPS & ASSOCIATIONS, DONORS, CHARITIES, INSTITUTIONAL AND OTHER STAKEHOLDERS), PRESSURE GROUPS & FORMAL, INFORMAL ASSOCIATIONS (AND THEIR ROLE IN THE POLITY), ROLE OF CIVIL SERVICES IN A DEMOCRACY.

Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total Q	02	02	03	02	03	-	01	01	02	01

1. 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
2. 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
3. "Pressure groups play a vital role in influencing public policy making in India." Explain how the business associations contribute to public policies.	2021
4. "Institutional quality is a crucial driver of economic performance". In this context suggest reforms in Civil Service for strengthening democracy.	2020
5. What are the methods used by the Farmers organizations to influence the policy- makers in India and how effective are these methods?	2019
6. Initially Civil Services in India were designed to achieve the goals of neutrality and effectiveness, which seems to be lacking in the present context. Do you agree with the view that drastic reforms are required in Civil Services? Comment	2017
7. "The emergence of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) in contemporary times points to the slow but steady withdrawal of the state from developmental activities. Examine the role of the SHGs in developmental activities and the measures taken by the Government of India to promote the SHGs.	2017
8. How do pressure groups influence Indian political process? Do you agree with this view that informal pressure groups have emerged as powerful than formal pressure groups in recent years?	2017
9. "In the Indian governance system, the role of non-state actors has been only marginal." Critically examine this statement.	2016
10. "Traditional bureaucratic structure and culture have hampered the process of socio-economic development in India." Comment.	2016








परापारम्भ

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01

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02






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-  Prahaar (Soft Copy)
-  Udaan 500 Plus (Soft Copy)

04

हिंदी और ENGLISH माध्यम में उपलब्ध

03

📍 18/4, Gol Chakkar, 2nd Floor Old Rajindar Nagar, Delhi 110060

11. Examine critically the recent changes in the rules governing foreign funding of NGOs under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act (FCRA), 1976.	2015
12. 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
13. 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
14. Has the Cadre based Civil Services Organisation been the cause of slow change in India? Critically examine.	2014
15. The penetration of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) in rural areas in promoting participation in development programmes is facing socio-cultural hurdles. Examine.	2014
16. 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. Discuss.	2013
17. Pressure group politics is sometimes seen as the informal face of politics. With regards to the above, assess the structure and functioning of pressure groups in India.	2013

13. INDIA AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD (RELATIONS)

Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total Q	07	01	02	01	-	-	-	-	-	01

1. 'India is an age-old friend of Sri Lanka'. Discuss India's role in the recent crisis in Sri Lanka in light of the preceding statement.	2022
2. "Increasing cross-border terrorist attacks in India and growing interference in the internal affairs of several member-states by Pakistan are not conducive for the future of SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation)." Explain with suitable examples	2016
3. Project 'Mausam' is considered a unique foreign policy initiative of the Indian Government to improve relationship with its neighbors. Does the project have a strategic dimension? Discuss.	2015
4. Terrorist activities and mutual distrust have clouded India-Pakistan relations. To what extent the use of soft power like sports and cultural exchanges could help generate goodwill between the two countries? Discuss with suitable examples.	2015
5. With respect to the South China sea, maritime territorial disputes and rising tension affirm the need for safeguarding maritime security to ensure freedom of navigation and over flight throughout the region. In this context, discuss the bilateral issues between India and China.	2014
6. 'China is using its economic relations and positive trade surplus as tools to develop potential military power status in Asia', In the light of this statement, discuss its impact on India as her neighbor	2013
7. The proposed withdrawal of International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) from Afghanistan in 2014 is fraught with major security implications for the countries of the region. Examine in light of the fact that India is faced with a plethora of challenges and needs to safeguard its own strategic interests.	2013
8. What do you understand by 'The String of Pearls'? How does it impact India? Briefly outline the steps taken by India to counter this.	2013
9. The protests in Shahbag Square in Dhaka in Bangladesh reveal a fundamental split in society between the nationalists and Islamic forces. What is its significance for India?	2013
10. Discuss the political developments in Maldives in the last two years. Should they be of any cause of concern to India?	2013

11. In respect of India — Sri Lanka relations, discuss how domestic factors influence foreign policy.	2013
12. What is meant by Gujral doctrine? Does it have any relevance today? Discuss.	2013

14. EFFECT OF POLICIES & POLITICS OF DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES ON INDIA (INDIA'S INTERESTS, DIASPORA)

Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total Q	01	-	01	01	02	02	03	01	02	02

1. How will I2U2 (India, Israel, UAE and USA) grouping transform India's position in global politics?	2022
2. Clean energy is the order of the day.' Describe briefly India's changing policy towards climate change in various international fora in the context of geopolitics.	2022
3. "The USA is facing an existential threat in the form of a China, that is much more challenging than the erstwhile Soviet Union." Explain.	2021
4. "If the last few decades were of Asia's growth story, the next few are expected to be of Africa's." In the light of this statement, examine India's influence in Africa in recent years.	2021
5. 'Indian diaspora has a decisive role to play in the politics and economy of America and European Countries'. Comment with examples.	2020
6. 'The time has come for India and Japan to build a strong contemporary relationship, one involving global and strategic partnership that will have a great significance for Asia and the world as a whole.' Comment.	2019
7. "The long-sustained image of India as a leader of the oppressed and marginalized Nations has disappeared on account of its new-found role in the emerging global order". Elaborate.	2019
8. "What introduces friction into the ties between India and the United States is that Washington is still unable to find for India a position in its global strategy, which would satisfy India's National self- esteem and ambitions" Explain with suitable examples.	2019
9. In what ways would the ongoing US-Iran Nuclear Pact Controversy affect the national interest of India? How should India respond to this situation?	2018
10. 'India's relations with Israel have, of late, acquired a depth and diversity, which cannot be rolled back." Discuss.	2018
11. The question of India's Energy Security constitutes the most important part of India's economic progress. Analyze India's energy policy cooperation with West Asian Countries.	2017
12. Indian Diaspora has an important role to play in South-East Asian countries' economy and society. Appraise the role of Indian Diaspora in South- East Asia in this context	2017
13. Evaluate the economic and strategic dimensions of India's Look East Policy in the context of the post-Cold War international scenario.	2016
14. Increasing interest of India in Africa has its pros and cons. Critically examine.	2015
15. Economic ties between India and Japan while growing in the recent years are still far below their potential. Elucidate the policy constraints which are inhibiting this growth.	2013

15. IMPORTANT INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, AGENCIES, FOR A (STRUCTURE, MANDATE); BILATERAL, REGIONAL, GLOBAL GROUPINGS & AGREEMENTS (INVOLVING AND/OR AFFECTING INDIA)





Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total Q	01	04	01	02	01	02	01	03	02	01

1. Do you think that BIMSTEC is a parallel organisation like the SAARC? What are the similarities and dissimilarities between the two? How are Indian Foreign Policy objectives realised by forming this new organisation?	2022
2. The newly tri-nation partnership AUKUS is aimed at countering China's ambitions in the Indo-Pacific region. Is it going to supersede the existing partnerships in the region? Discuss the strength and impact of AUKUS in the present scenario	2021
3. Critically examine the aims and objectives of SCO. what importance does it hold for India?	2021
4. Critically examine the role of WHO in providing global health security during the COVID-19 pandemic.	2020
5. What is the significance of Indo-US defence deals over Indo-Russian defence deals? Discuss with reference to stability in the Indo-Pacific region.	2020
6. 'Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (QUAD)' is the transforming itself into a trade bloc from a military alliance, in present times – Discuss.	2020
7. 'Too little cash, too much politics, leaves UNESCO fighting for life.' Discuss the statement in the light of US' withdrawal and its accusation of the cultural body as being 'anti-Israel bias'.	2019
8. A number of outside powers have entrenched themselves in Central Asia, which is a zone to interest to India. Discuss the implications, in this context, of India's joining the Ashgabat Agreement, 2018.	2018
9. What are the key areas of reform if the WTO has to survive in the present context of 'Trade War', especially keeping in mind the interest of India?	2018
10. What are the main functions of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)? Explain different functional commissions attached to it.	2017
11. "The broader aims and objectives of WTO are to manage and promote international trade in the era of globalization. But the Doha round of negotiations seem doomed due to differences between the developed and the developing countries." Discuss in the Indian perspective.	2016
12. What are the aims and objectives of the McBride Commission of the UNESCO? What is India's position on these?	2016
13. Discuss the impediments India is facing in its pursuit of a permanent seat in UN Security Council.	2015
14. The aim of Information Technology Agreements (ITAs) is to lower all taxes and tariffs on information technology products by signatories to zero. What impact should such agreements have on India's interests?	2014
15. Some of the International funding agencies have special terms for economic participation stipulating a substantial component of the aid to be used for sourcing equipment from the leading countries. Discuss on merits of such terms and if, there exists a strong case not to accept such conditions in the Indian context.	2014
16. India has recently signed to become founding a New Development Bank (NDB) and also the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB). How will the role of the two Banks be different? Discuss the significance of these two Banks for India.	2014
17. WTO is an important international institution where decisions taken affect countries in profound manner. What is the mandate of WTO and how binding are their decisions? Critically analyse India's stand on the latest round of talks on Food security.	2014
18. The World Bank and the IMF, collectively known as the Bretton Woods Institutions, are the two inter-governmental pillars supporting the structure of the world's economic and financial order. Superficially, the World Bank and the IMF exhibit many common characteristics, yet their role, functions and mandate are distinctly different. Elucidate.	2013





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