GS-II: SOCIAL JUSTICE

Answer Writing Workbook

Previous Year Questions · 2013 to 2024

Name: _____

Roll No: _____ Batch: _____

Start Date: _____ Target Date: _____

How to Use This Workbook

Answer Space Allocation:

5 Marks — 1 A4 page of writing space (~150 words)
10 / 12.5 Marks — 2 A4 pages of writing space (~150–200 words)
15 Marks — 3 A4 pages of writing space (~250 words)

Each Question Header Shows:

Question Number · Sub-Theme · UPSC Year · Marks

Track Your Performance:

Use the Date / Score / Remarks line below each question card.
Get your answers evaluated and note the score for revision tracking.

Total Questions: 35 | Sections: 3 | Years: 2013–2024

GS-II · SOCIAL JUSTICE ANSWER WORKBOOK

1. Welfare Schemes for Vulnerable Sections; Mechanisms, Laws & Institutions

PYQs 2013 – 2024

Q.1 · Welfare Schemes for Children, Women & Vulnerable Sections	UPSC 2016	**12.5 Marks**

Examine the main provisions of the National Child Policy and throw light on the status of its implementation.

Date: _____ Score: _____ / 12.5 Remarks: _____

Q.2 · Welfare Schemes for Children, Women & Vulnerable Sections	UPSC 2021	**15 Marks**

"Though women in post-Independent India have excelled in various fields, the social attitude towards women and feminist movement has been patriarchial." Apart from women education and women empowerment schemes, what interventions can help change this milieu?

Date: _____ Score: _____ / 15 Remarks: _____

Q.3 · Welfare Schemes for Children, Women & Vulnerable Sections | UPSC 2023 | **15 Marks**

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

Date: _____ Score: _____ / 15 Remarks: _____

Q.4 · Welfare Schemes for Children, Women & Vulnerable Sections	UPSC 2014	12.5 Marks

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?

Date: _____ Score: _____ / 12.5 Remarks: _____

Q.5 · Welfare Schemes for Children, Women & Vulnerable Sections | UPSC 2019 | **15 Marks**

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.

Date: _____ Score: _____ / 15 Remarks: _____

Q.6 · Welfare Schemes for Children, Women & Vulnerable Sections | UPSC 2013 | **10 Marks**

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.

Date: _____ Score: _____ / 10 Remarks: _____

Q.7 · Persons with Disabilities & Legal Framework | UPSC 2017 | **10 Marks**

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

Date: _____ Score: _____ / 10 Remarks: _____

Q.8 · Persons with Disabilities & Legal Framework | UPSC 2022 | **10 Marks**

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

Date: _____ Score: _____ / 10 Remarks: _____

2. Development & Management of Social Sector — Health, Education, Human Resources

PYQs 2013 – 2024

Q.9 · Education Reforms, Higher Education & NEP	UPSC 2021	10 Marks

'Earn while you learn' scheme needs to be strengthened to make vocational education and skill training meaningful. Comment. (150 words)

Date: _____ Score: _____ / 10 Remarks: _____

Q.10 · Education Reforms, Higher Education & NEP	UPSC 2020	15 Marks

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.

Date: _____ Score: _____ / 15 Remarks: _____

Q.11 · Education Reforms, Higher Education & NEP	UPSC 2014	12.5 Marks

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.

Date: _____ Score: _____ / 12.5 Remarks: _____

Q.12 · Education Reforms, Higher Education & NEP	UPSC 2015	12.5 Marks

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.

Date: _____ Score: _____ / 12.5 Remarks: _____

Q.13 · Education Reforms, Higher Education & NEP | UPSC 2022 | **15 Marks**

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.

Date: _____ Score: _____ / 15 Remarks: _____

Q.14 · Education Reforms, Higher Education & NEP | UPSC 2016 | **12.5 Marks**

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?

Date: _____ Score: _____ / 12.5 Remarks: _____

Q.15 · Public Health, Universal Coverage & Welfare	UPSC 2017	10 Marks

'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.

Date: _____ Score: _____ / 10 Remarks: _____

Q.16 · Public Health, Universal Coverage & Welfare	UPSC 2021	10 Marks

"Besides being a moral imperative of a Welfare State, primary health structure is a necessary precondition for sustainable development." Analyse. (150 words)

Date: _____ Score: _____ / 10 Remarks: _____

Q.17 · Public Health, Universal Coverage & Welfare | UPSC 2018 | **10 Marks**

Appropriate local community-level healthcare intervention is a prerequisite to achieve 'Health for All' in India. Explain.

Date: _____ Score: _____ / 10 Remarks: _____

Q.18 · Public Health, Universal Coverage & Welfare | UPSC 2013 | **10 Marks**

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.

Date: _____ Score: _____ / 10 Remarks: _____

Q.19 · Public Health, Universal Coverage & Welfare	UPSC 2020	10 Marks

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.

Date: _____ Score: _____ / 10 Remarks: _____

Q.20 · Public Health, Universal Coverage & Welfare	UPSC 2015	12.5 Marks

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?

Date: _____ Score: _____ / 12.5 Remarks: _____

Q.21 · Public Health, Universal Coverage & Welfare	UPSC 2024	15 Marks

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.

Date: _____ Score: _____ / 15 Remarks: _____

Q.22 · Demographic Dividend, Skill Development & HRD	UPSC 2014	12.5 Marks

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.

Date: _____ Score: _____ / 12.5 Remarks: _____

Q.23 · Demographic Dividend, Skill Development & HRD	UPSC 2016	12.5 Marks

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?

Date: _____ Score: _____ / 12.5 Remarks: _____

Q.24 · Demographic Dividend, Skill Development & HRD	UPSC 2019	10 Marks

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.

Date: _____ Score: _____ / 10 Remarks: _____

Q.25 · Demographic Dividend, Skill Development & HRD	UPSC 2023	15 Marks

Skill development programs have succeeded in increasing human resources supply to various sectors. In the context of the statement analyze the linkages between education, skill and employment.

Date: _____ Score: _____ / 15 Remarks: _____

Q.26 · Demographic Dividend, Skill Development & HRD | UPSC 2023 | **10 Marks**

The crucial aspect of development process has been the inadequate attention paid to Human Resource Development in India. Suggest measures that can address this adequacy.

Date: _____ Score: _____ / 10 Remarks: _____



3. Issues Relating to Poverty and Hunger

PYQs 2013 – 2024

Q.27 · Food Security, Hunger & Nutrition Policy | UPSC 2018 | **15 Marks**

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?

Date: _____ Score: _____ / 15 Remarks: _____

Q.28 · Food Security, Hunger & Nutrition Policy | UPSC 2013 | **10 Marks**

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.

Date: _____ Score: _____ / 10 Remarks: _____

Q.29 · Food Security, Hunger & Nutrition Policy	UPSC 2019	10 Marks

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.

Date: _____ Score: _____ / 10 Remarks: _____

Q.30 · Poverty Alleviation, MPI & Welfare Policy | UPSC 2017 | **10 Marks**

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.

Date: _____ Score: _____ / 10 Remarks: _____

Q.31 · Poverty Alleviation, MPI & Welfare Policy | UPSC 2017 | **15 Marks**

'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.

Date: _____ Score: _____ / 15 Remarks: _____

Q.32 · Poverty Alleviation, MPI & Welfare Policy | UPSC 2020 | **15 Marks**

"The incidence and intensity of poverty are more important in determining poverty based on income alone". In this context analyse the latest United Nations Multidimensional Poverty Index Report.

Date: _____ Score: _____ / 15 Remarks: _____

Q.33 · Poverty Alleviation, MPI & Welfare Policy | UPSC 2022 | **15 Marks**

Besides the welfare schemes, India needs deft management of inflation and unemployment to serve the poor and the underprivileged sections of the society. Discuss.

Date: _____ Score: _____ / 15 Remarks: _____

Q.34 · Poverty Alleviation, MPI & Welfare Policy | UPSC 2015 | **12.5 Marks**

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.

Date: _____ Score: _____ / 12.5 Remarks: _____

Q.35 · Poverty Alleviation, MPI & Welfare Policy | UPSC 2024 | **10 Marks**

Poverty and malnutrition create a vicious cycle, adversely affecting human capital formation. What steps can be taken to break the cycle?

Date: _____ Score: _____ / 10 Remarks: _____