1. It is said that the increasing ties with the global economy have thrown up major challenges for the Indian economy to ensure inclusive growth. Do you think globalization and trade liberalizations obstruct inclusive growth? Critically examine.

2. The theory behind “Make in India” is as simple as it is compelling. India must become a manufacturing powerhouse in order to gainfully employ its demographic dividend. In your opinion, to become a manufacturing powerhouse through ‘Make in India’ initiative, what are the preconditions that India should fulfill? Discuss.

3. Singapore was one of the fastest-growing economies in the world during the post-war period largely due to interventions by an activist state. What lessons can India learn from Singapore’s experience to achieve sustainable high economic growth? Examine.

4. It is said that the potential uses of nanotechnology in the farm sector are many and quite varied. Examine these uses and their potential to transform Indian agriculture.

5. In recent years, frequent droughts have severely affected Indian agriculture and farmers. A slew of technologies needed for managing weather risks have been evolved since the severe drought of 2009. Examine these technologies and their efficacy in protecting crops.

6. Recently RBI issued licenses to ten so-called small finance banks. Eight of them are from the microfinance industry, which was on the verge of collapse just five years back. Explain the reasons why this industry almost went bankrupt and then resurrected back to convince RBI to issue them licenses.

7. Examine why it is suggested that, to achieve faster inclusive growth the Directive Principles of State Policy in our Constitution should be made enforceable by Court? Also examine why China, according to a recent IMF report - being a socialist country - has achieved better inclusive growth compared to India?

8. Analyze the major challenges being faced by energy sector in India and efforts needed to be taken by the government to address them.

9. “Already a technology showpiece, ISRO is becoming an engine of development.” Discuss.

10. Discuss the significance of India’s solar mission Aditya and recent launch of ASTROSAT. Also write a note on their objectives.

11. Inland waterways in India makes up a paltry 3% of the total transport, compared with China’s 47%. Examine the potential and importance of inland waterways sector for Indian economy and measures taken by government to tap their potential.
12. A 2015 study shows that stronger IP protection and higher levels of R&D would lead to stronger growth of employment and wages across several industries in India. Examine how.

13. What do you understand by Carbon capture and sequestration (CCS)? Recently, China announced it would use this technology as part of its efforts towards reducing carbon emission. Examine how this technology will help towards this goal.

14. Discuss the interrelationship between disaster management, sustainable development and poverty.

15. The Naga Peace Accord, a framework agreement as it has been termed, signed between the National Socialist Council of Nagalim-Isak-Muivah (NSCN-IM) and the Government of India recently is termed significant for several reasons. What are these reasons? Analyze.

16. Is there a causal link between poverty and radicalization into violent extremism (RVE)? Critically examine.


18. India’s has developed a colour-coded Air Quality Index that helps citizens look up the air quality at a monitoring station near them. Analyze the components of this index and examine its utility.

19. Explain the rationale behind introducing Goods and Services Tax (GST). It is said that GST is good for business but a drawback for federalism. Examine why.

20. As India strives to emerge as a strong regional power it faces formidable security challenges, which may cause obstacles in its progress. Critically analyze these challenges.